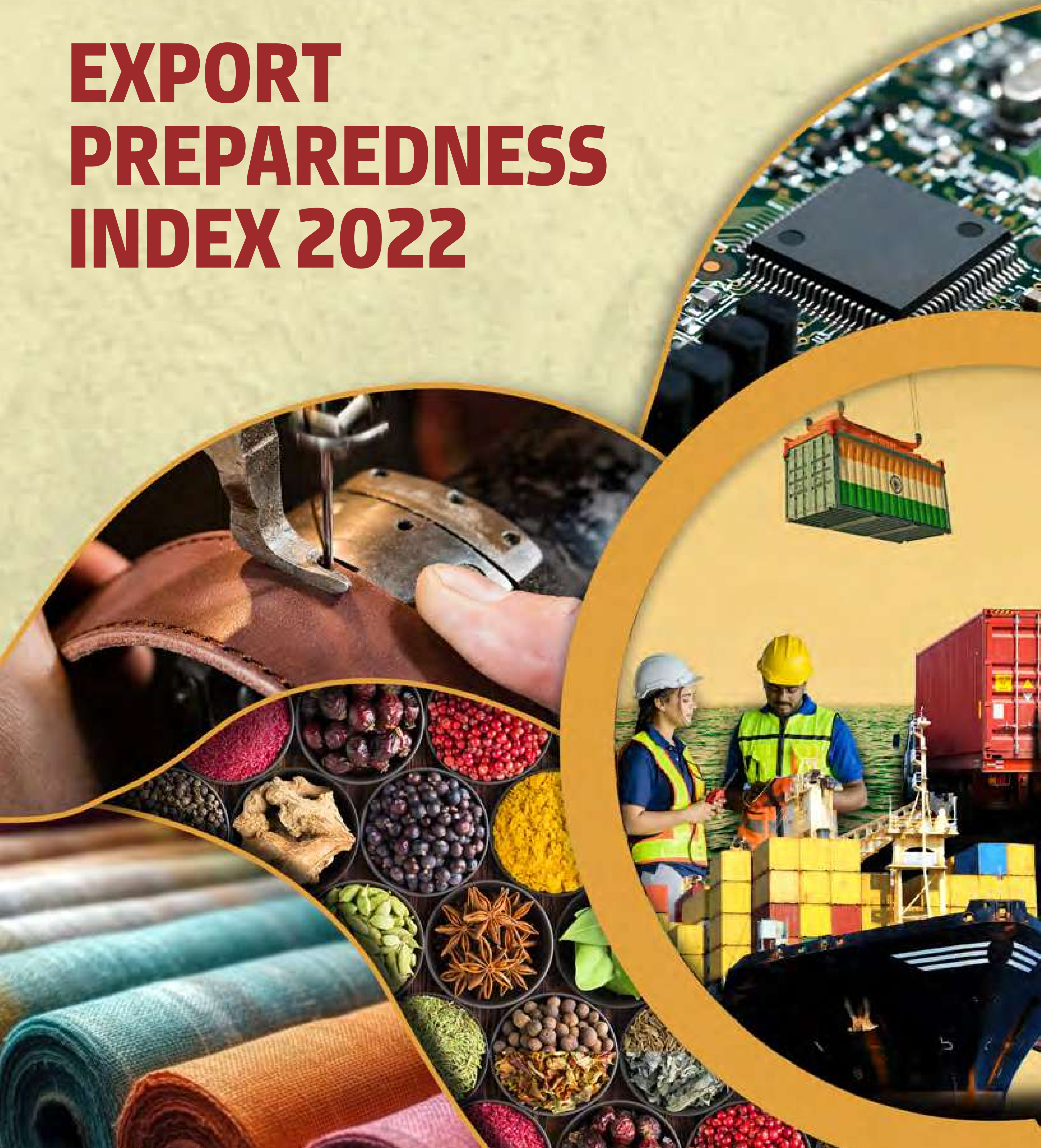
IFC | INSTITUTE for COMPETITIVENESS

NITI Aayog

EXPORT PREPAREDNESS INDEX 2022



INSTITUTE *for* COMPETITIVENESS

सत्यमेव जयते
NITI Aayog

EXPORT PREPAREDNESS INDEX 2022

Authors

Amit Kapoor
Honorary Chairman, Institute for Competitiveness
Lecturer, Stanford University

Sanjeet Singh
Senior Adviser, NITI Aayog

Research Team

Anshul Sharma
Researcher, Institute for Competitiveness

Sheen Zutshi
Research Manager, Institute for Competitiveness

Teesta Bose
Data Analyst, Institute for Competitiveness

Reshma Rajeevan
Assistant Director, NITI Aayog

Devyanshi Didwania
Young Professional, NITI Aayog

Designed By

litmus.ink

सुमन के. बेरी
उपाध्यक्ष
SUMAN K. BERY
VICE CHAIRMAN

Phones : 23096677, 23096688
Fax : 23096699
E-mail : vch-niti@gov.in

सत्यमेव जयते

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

भारत सरकार
नीति आयोग, संसद मार्ग
नई दिल्ली - 110 001
Government of India
NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR TRANSFORMING INDIA
NITI Aayog, Parliament Street,
New Delhi - 110 001

Message

In the Fiscal Year 2021-22, India displayed remarkable resilience in global trade, achieving an unprecedented export value of US$ 422 billion in merchandise exports and US$ 253 billion worth of services exports. This significant increase highlights the country's strong export ecosystem and its ability to surpass pre-pandemic levels. The government's emphasis on self-reliance and the surge in global demand during the pandemic have contributed to the success, with sectors like Textile, Agriculture, Gems and Precious Metals, Petroleum, Engineering Goods, and Drugs and Pharmaceuticals witnessing substantial growth.

To maintain this momentum, India aims to become a global export player by promoting districts as export hubs. By unlocking regional competitiveness and leveraging our innate diversity, India can enhance its export potential. The Export Preparedness Index (EPI) by NITI Aayog goes beyond states and focuses on exports from a district level. Additionally, The EPI aims to assist state governments in understanding unique challenges and implementing tailored solutions. It provides a comprehensive analysis for policy changes and the creation of a favourable export ecosystem using its data-driven approach. It's important to note that each iteration of the EPI has its own methodology and should not be compared across editions due to evolving factors.

The report empowers state governments with region-specific insights to aid decision-making, identify strengths, address weaknesses, and foster comprehensive growth. I trust using the analysis provided in the index, Indian states can further boost their exports and establish a strong global presence. With concerted efforts, India can continue its upward trajectory in international trade.

I would like to congratulate the entire team of NITI Aayog, Central Ministries, State Departments, and our knowledge partner, Institute for Competitiveness, for bringing out EPI-2022. This is in continuation of the earlier two editions of the report released on 26 Aug, 2020 and 25 March, 2022. The objective of this exercise is to assist the states in improving their export preparedness which can lead to an increase in India's export performance. I hope this report will enable competitiveness among states and leverage our heterogeneity to fuel our pursuit of an export-led development.

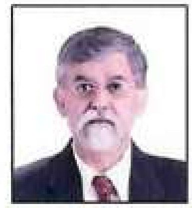
(Suman Bery)

स्वच्छ भारत
एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर

डॉ. अरविन्द विरमानी
Dr. ARVIND VIRMANI
सदस्य
MEMBER
Tel. : 011-23096673
E-mail : arvind.virmani@gov.in

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार
नीति आयोग, संसद मार्ग
नई दिल्ली - 110 001
Government of India
NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR TRANSFORMING INDIA
NITI Aayog, Parliament Street,
New Delhi - 110 001



MESSAGE

Exports play a crucial role in driving economic growth and fostering innovation, as exemplified by countries like South Korea and Singapore. India has been actively working to enhance its export performance through national and sub-national policies since 2014. In 2021-22, India has registered an unprecedented merchandise export value of US$ 420 Billion in 2021-22 signifying the success of these policies.

Improving the overall business ecosystem is vital for Indian industries to compete globally, with initiatives like Production Linked Incentives a step in the right direction in supporting the manufacturing sector. Recently, India's export composition has shifted towards industries requiring advanced expertise, fostering technological innovation in production, design, and marketing. This growth has particularly benefited smaller industries heavily reliant on technology, driving substantial export growth. To achieve and sustain export growth, a supportive export ecosystem is essential, with active involvement from state governments.

The objective of this report is to assist Indian states in making informed decisions and enhancing exports. The index enables states to identify their comparative advantages, focus on strengthening those areas, and address weaknesses to achieve comprehensive growth. The aim is for states to leverage the report's insights and establish a strong presence in the global market through effective implementation of relevant policy measures.

I would like to express my gratitude to the entire team of NITI Aayog and the Institute for Competitiveness for their dedicated efforts in preparing the Export Preparedness Index 2022.

Arvind Virmani

(Arvind Virmani)

बी. वी. आर. सुब्रह्मण्यम
B.V.R. Subrahmanyam
मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी
Chief Executive Officer

भारत सरकार
नीति आयोग, संसद मार्ग
नई दिल्ली - 110 001
Government of India
National Institution for Transforming India
NITI Aayog, Parliament Street,
New Delhi - 110 001
Tel. : 23096576, 23096574
E-mail : ceo-niti@gov.in

MESSAGE

Competitive federalism has the potential to drive our country's development by leveraging the inherent diversity of our states for growth. The third edition of the Export Preparedness Index provides a platform to compare our states' export strengths and weaknesses, urging them to foster a competitive spirit and learn from each other's achievements to tailor policies to harness their export potential based on their unique characteristics.

India has striven to establish itself as a prominent player in global trade, signing Free Trade Agreements and Economic Cooperation Trade Agreements with nations worldwide. To succeed in ensuring that the benefits of these engagements reach our citizens and to fully tap these new markets, it is crucial to unlock the full potential of our states by focusing on districts as export hubs. Many states have made significant progress in creating export-oriented policies and strengthening their export ecosystem, contributing to our overall export performance.

This index empowers stakeholders to identify strategies and improve parameters that impact a state's exports, thereby enhancing export competitiveness. Consequently, this edition seeks to serve as a catalyst for competitive federalism, elevating the export performance of every state and contributing to the nation's overall development.

I hope that the Export Preparedness Index 2022 will help States/UTs appreciate their export opportunities and challenges and work towards changing the export landscape of India.

11/7

[B.V.R. Subrahmanyam]

New Delhi
11th July, 2023

संजीत सिंह, भा.रा.से.
Sanjeet Singh, IRS
वरिष्ठ सलाहकार
Senior Adviser
Tel. : 011-23096513
E-mail : sanjeet@gov.in

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार
नीति आयोग, नीति भवन
संसद मार्ग, नई दिल्ली - 110 001
Government of India
National Institution for Transforming India
NITI Aayog, Parliament Street,
New Delhi - 110 001

Dated: 10.07.2023

MESSAGE

Throughout the post-pandemic period, India has recorded a strong export performance demonstrating our resilience by successfully navigating the storm of post pandemic supply-chain issues and geopolitical factors. India's strong export performance in the fiscal year 2021-22 has been holistic and is visible across both the merchandise and services trade. India's merchandise trade for April–March 2021–22 was USD 422,004 million, up from USD 291,808 million during the same period in 2020–21, indicating a record-setting increase of 44.62% in its growth. Service exports also shows sharp post-pandemic recovery, climbing by 23.42% from USD 206,090 million in 2020–21 to USD 254,347 million in 2021–22. This exceptional performance amid a global pandemic is a clear reflection of the persistent efforts by Indian States and UTs.

The Export Preparedness Index (EPI) 2022 reflects the preparedness level at sub-national levels adopted and implemented in the post-pandemic era for improving India's export footprint worldwide. The index continues to evaluate the export readiness and performance of every state and union territory. The index is tailored to provide regional insights with a focus on geographical resemblance as a factor for comparison. Based on these insights, the report captures learnings and makes recommendations such as the need for location-specific strategies, the need for improvement on data related to service exports and source of origin data for exports, and leveraging FTAs to promote a robust export ecosystem regionally for the country's economic growth.

Moreover, the report also emphasises the need to promote districts as a driver of export hubs. In addition, the report provides an overview of district-level analysis, focusing on understanding export concentration at the district level and further delving into understanding the top exporting districts in the top 5 exporting states. I am sure that the third edition of the EPI Report will continue to throw light on the reasons that drive heterogeneity, help states and UTs identify their critical challenges even at the district level, and assist them in cultivating export promotion strategies that can guide an export-driven growth economy.

I want to thank the Vice Chairman of NITI Aayog, Shri Suman Bery, the CEO, Shri B.V.R. Subrahmanyam, and the member, Dr. Arvind Virmani, for their invaluable guidance and constant support throughout the completion of this report. I would also like to thank the entire team at NITI Aayog and IFC for their contribution and everyone who assisted in completing the report of the third edition of the Export Preparedness Index.

(Sanjeet Singh)

INSTITUTE *for* COMPETITIVENESS

Dr. Amit Kapoor | Chairman, Institute for Competitiveness

MESSAGE

India is one of the world's fastest-growing economies, with exports playing a vital part in its economic growth. With the advent of globalisation in the early 1990s, India's participation in global trade has increased significantly. In 2022, exports of goods and services accounted for nearly 22.74% of India's GDP, a near threefold increase from their 7.05% share in 1990. Increased attempts by the central and state governments to boost the production of goods with diversified profiles, stimulate investment in industries, and discover additional exportable products all contributed to India's export growth.

While every country has its own circumstances, India stands out given its sheer size, complexity, and internal heterogeneity. The national level exports data that conceals considerable regional variation at the state level. Therefore, continuous evaluation of exports at the subnational level with significant differences at the state and district levels is required to address the challenges India’s exports face.

In this context, a data-driven examination of the export landscape is important and more relevant than ever. The Export Preparedness Report is a step in the same direction as it evaluates the states and UTs on the most important key parameters influencing the region's export preparedness. Recognising the complexities and variations resulting from spatial segregation, the index categorises states based on four categories: coastal, landlocked, Himalayan, and Union Territories/Small States. These categories will aid states and territories in identifying opportunities and best practises that can be adapted to boost their export performance.

The third edition of the Export Preparedness Index (EPI) continues to seek and identify opportunities and obstacles for each state and union territory, as well as recommend context-specific strategies to resolve the heterogeneity at the regional level. This edition of the index strengthened its assessment of indicators and improved its methodology with stakeholder recommendations. The index continues to serve as a benchmark for evaluating the performance of states and union territories and fostering peer-to-peer learning to improve their respective performances.

I am grateful to NITI Aayog for entrusting the Institute for Competitiveness to develop this important body of work. I am grateful to all stakeholders who were involved in preparing this report. With regard to the preparation of this report, I would like to thank Shri Suman Bery, Shri B.V.R. Subrahmanyam, Dr. Arvind Virmani, Shri Sanjeet Singh, and Shri Ishtiyaque Ahmed for their constant backing and guidance. Finally, I would like to thank my team at the Institute for Competitiveness, including Anshul Sharma, Sheen Zutshi, and Teesta Bose.

I am confident that this iteration will likely pave the way for states and UTs to comprehend the obstacles and assist in the development of a road map to promote their exports.

(Amit Kapoor)

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Boxes


RCL
RCL
Interasia
Interasia

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Exports promote growth in a country by expanding markets, generating revenue, driving productivity improvements, and facilitating specialization, making them integral to a nation’s economic development. To leverage exports as drivers of growth, continuous and comprehensive evaluation of a nation's preparedness is important.

For the Indian context, the Export Preparedness Index extends India's innate heterogeneity to its exports and serves as a tool to help states in developing strategies for their context-specific challenges. The third iteration of this report on India's export preparedness provides a comprehensive analysis of the country's export trends, district-level performance, and insights from the analysis of states and UTs. It highlights the achievements made in surpassing export targets despite challenging circumstances and acknowledges the collaborative efforts of the government and state governments in creating a resilient export ecosystem.

The report begins by analyzing global and Indian export trends, examining trade patterns and sector-specific performance. It highlights the need to focus on districts as export hubs and describes the steps taken by the government to promote this approach. The report also identifies the top exporting districts of India's best-performing states, providing valuable insights for other states to develop tailored export promotion strategies.

The Index is a key component of the report, offering a comprehensive evaluation framework for regions to assess their export preparedness.

The framework for third edition has incorporated new and revised indicators, with a focus on districts. It introduces new district-level parameters to capture the evolving export landscape. The index is divided into four dynamic pillars and sub-pillars, providing a detailed assessment of each state's export preparedness. The performance analysis at the country, pillar, and sub-pillar levels identifies strengths and areas for improvement, serving as a valuable tool for states to identify areas to improve their export preparedness. The report also provides detailed state profiles of select states, and scorecards which can be helpful for states and UTs to assess their strengths and weaknesses in terms of export preparedness relative to their peers.

Based on the findings, the report offers key recommendations to drive policy action at sub national level, which can help further strengthen India's position as an export powerhouse. The recommendations highlight the importance of leveraging India's diversity, and encouraging innovation and productivity enhancements. The report also emphasizes the need for continued evaluation and inclusion of indicators to ensure the index's relevance in capturing the evolving export landscape.

In conclusion, **the report aims to propel India toward achieving the target of merchandise exports valued over US$ 1 Trillion by harnessing its diverse strengths, fostering regional competitiveness, and positioning itself as a key player in the global south export market.** Improving collaboration between states, and state and Centre, India can achieve sustained export growth and leverage it for development in the country.

01 INTRODUCTION

Exports are important drivers of growth as they allow a country to move beyond their domestic markets and tap into larger markets and access new opportunities. Exposure of businesses to global markets encourages them to push for higher productivity and efficiency to increase their competitiveness. Revenue generated by exports can be used to invest in research, improving production capacities, creating employment, and strengthening infrastructure in a country. Thus, by contributing to improving the overall economic performance, exports help in development of a country. India with its trade policies has been leveraging the growth potential of exports to foster development in the country.

India set a target of **exporting merchandise valued over US$ 400 Billion in the fiscal year 2021-22[1].** Despite challenges such as disrupted supply chains and a recovering manufacturing sector, India surpassed this target nine days ahead of schedule, thanks to its robust export strategy. The credit for this success goes to the increased focus on FTAs, and the collaborative effort of Centre and state governments to build a robust export ecosystem.

To improve India's global trade footprint, development in export preparedness at a sub-national level is crucial. Thus, a continuous evaluation of states in terms of preparedness, helps in identifying and addressing their challenges, and help them address these challenges with robust strategies. In this line, Export Preparedness Index is a data-driven study aimed to serve as a tool for states to evaluate their export performance across 56 indicators, and identify the underlying cause to their challenges. Therefore, in the third iteration of the Export Preparedness Index, the study is aimed to evaluate Indian states' and UTs across dynamic indicators which capture their export preparedness. Along with ranking the states according to their performance, this iteration has a focus on districts being the drivers of exports.

To this end, the report is divided into three broad sections –
Global and Indian export trends, The Export Preparedness Index and Its key learnings and recommendations

The first section of the report consists of two chapters. Chapter 2 provides an in-depth analysis of trade trends in 2021-22, starting with a global perspective and then narrowing down to India. The chapter compares the trade of merchandise and services globally with the previous year, 2020-21, to understand the factors influencing global trade in 2021-22 and their impact on various countries. It also offers a brief overview of regional and sectoral trade, including

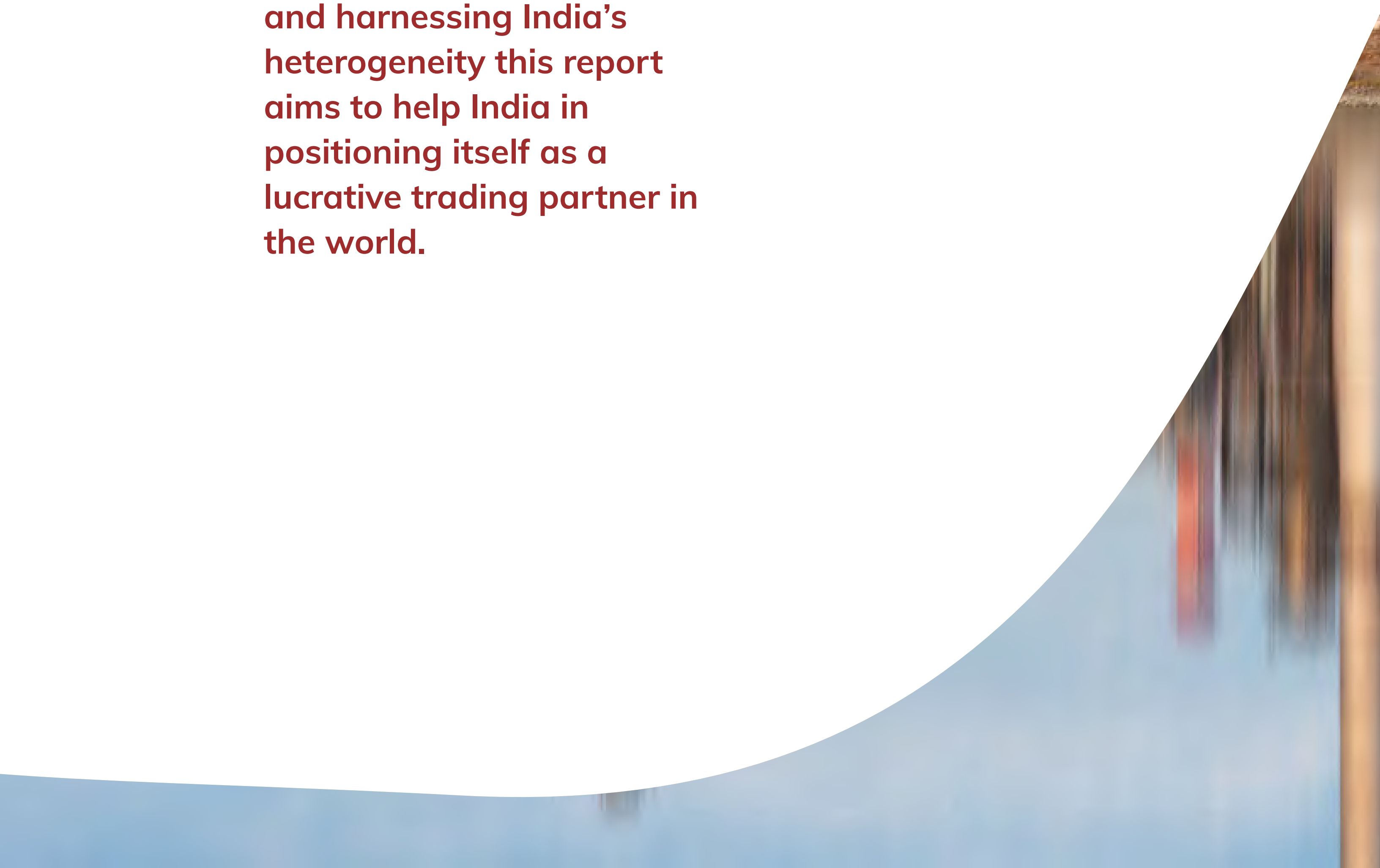
[1] https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1808831

the implications of the Russo-Ukraine War on global trade. The subsequent Chapter 3 focuses on India's merchandise and services trade in 2021-22, examining it by sectors. The analysis delves into the trends of the top six commodities exported by India, accompanied by an examination of the circumstances that influenced those trends. The chapter also highlights the need to emphasize districts as new centers of exports and discusses the government's efforts in this direction. Furthermore, it provides an overview of India's export districts, focusing on export concentration at the district level and analyzing the top exporting districts in the best-performing states. The strategies adopted by these states at the district level serve as a roadmap for other states to develop context-specific export promotion strategies.

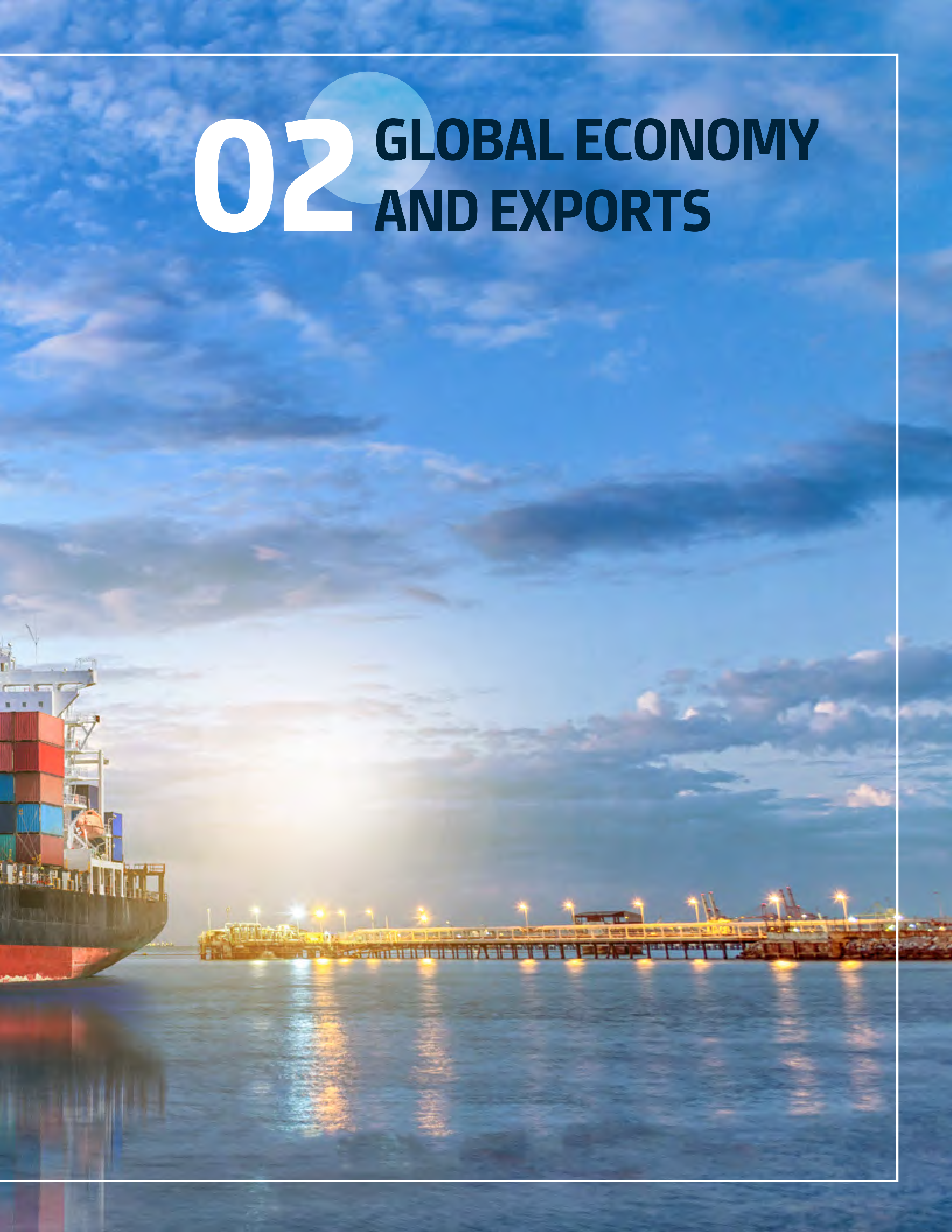
The second section of the report consists of three chapters. The first chapter covers the explanation of this year's export preparedness index followed by an analysis of the states' performance on the index. Building on the learnings from previous iterations, the methodology for this iteration has been updated– by adding, modifying, and removing indicators, based on the feedback and suggestions from stakeholder consultation meetings. The index is divided into four dynamic pillars, composed of sub-pillars containing indicators deemed necessary to evaluate a state's performance. Changes have been made at the indicator level, with focus on district-level indicators related to the One District One Product scheme, the number of exporting districts in a state, and the database of exporters at the district level. State-level indicators, such as storage capacity, the utilization of certificates of origin by exporters, and the manufacturing sector's contribution to a state's economy, have also been incorporated. Additionally, the evaluation of existing indicators has been refined, such as considering the increase in foreign direct investment (FDI) rather than its absolute value, to better capture a state's export preparedness. Chapter four briefly explains the methodology, while chapter five analyzes the performance on the index at the country, pillar, and sub-pillar levels, followed by concise state profiles. This section serves as a valuable tool for states to identify areas for improvement and to guide their efforts in the right direction.

The third section, comprising chapters seven and eight, presents key learnings from the index and provides recommendations based on the states' performance. Chapter seven contextualizes the index findings at a national level, with the aim of driving policy changes across states. The subsequent recommendations initiate a discussion on the necessary changes to help India become an export powerhouse, leveraging exceptional performance across all regions. Lastly, chapter eight offers insights into the way forward for India in the evolving global context.

Overall, the report seeks to comprehensively evaluate India's export scenario at the country, state, and district level. The evaluation is undertaken to provide valuable insights to states and other stakeholders to identify areas of improvement and implement targeted strategies. By encouraging peer-learning among states/UTs, improving regional export preparedness, and harnessing India's heterogeneity this report aims to help India in positioning itself as a lucrative trading partner in the world.



02 GLOBAL ECONOMY AND EXPORTS



2.1 Introduction

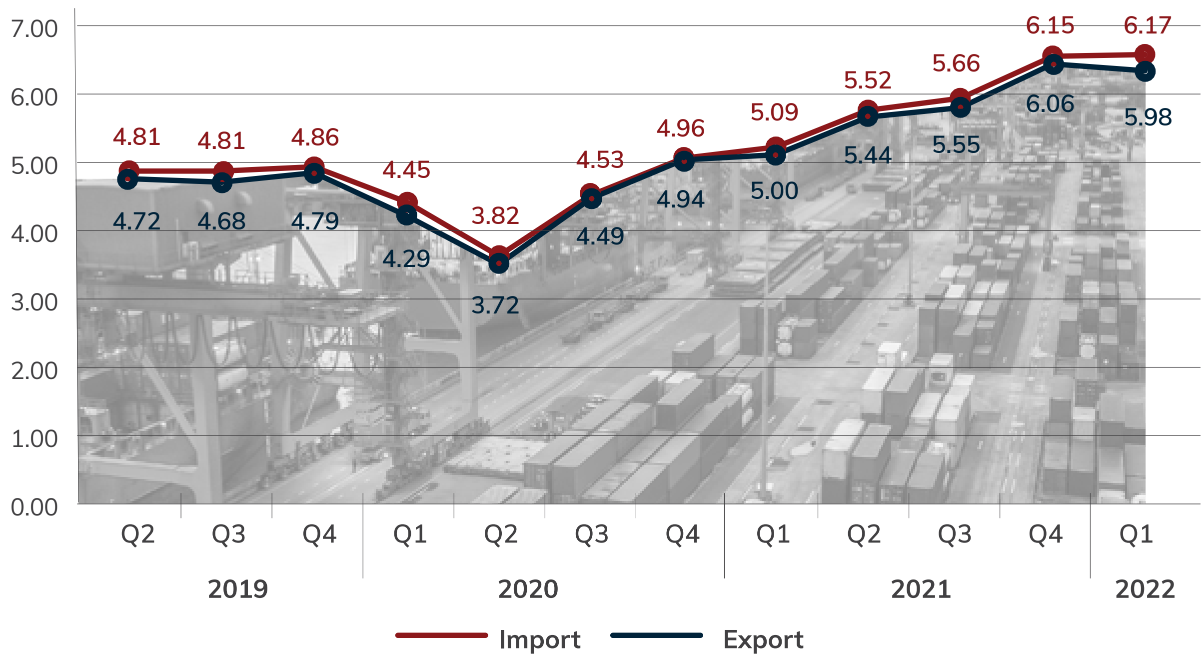
Global trade in 2021 showed strong signs of recovery from the shocks caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Various conducive factors such as rise in demand for goods after the disruptions caused by the pandemic, increase in spending due to favorable fiscal policies, widespread distribution of vaccine, and easing of pandemic-caused restrictions bore well for trade of services, and led to a 27 percent and 16 percent year-on-year increase in trade of merchandise and services, respectively. The growth, however, was not uniform across both halves of 2021, as tightening of monetary and fiscal policies, and the rise of new variant caused trade to slow down in the second half of the year (UN, 2022). Still set on a path to recovery, IMF projected a growth rate of

4.9 percent for the global economy in 2022 (IMF, 2022).

However, the Russo-Ukrainian war in February 2022 and the resulting crises led to another economic slowdown. The projection by IMF was cut down to 3.6 percent. Since Russia and Ukraine were the leading exporters of grain, oil and natural gas, these sectors faced the biggest brunt in terms of slowdown. Peripheral impact of the war was felt in global economy, which suffered from a rise in prices and supply-chain disruptions. Lingering effects of the pandemic, coupled with a new crisis slowed the recovery in global trade.

The global trade hit a value of US$ 28.5 trillion in 2021, which was 1.25 times higher than the trade value in 2020 and 1.13 times of the pre-pandemic trade value. The growth was higher in the trade of merchandise and goods, but trade in services also registered a peak which equaled the pre-pandemic levels in Q4 of 2021. Across the year, the growth in global trade was not uniform. In the first half of the year, this increase was attributed to the rise of demand in goods from the developed countries which was facilitated by the stimulus packages distributed by their governments which in turn increased the spending capacity of the citizens. This allowed them to purchase goods at a higher price, which were exported by the developing countries, leading to an increase in the value of global merchandise trade. In addition to that, the vaccination drive

Figure 01
Average Global Merchandise Trade (in USD Trillions)



Source: WTO

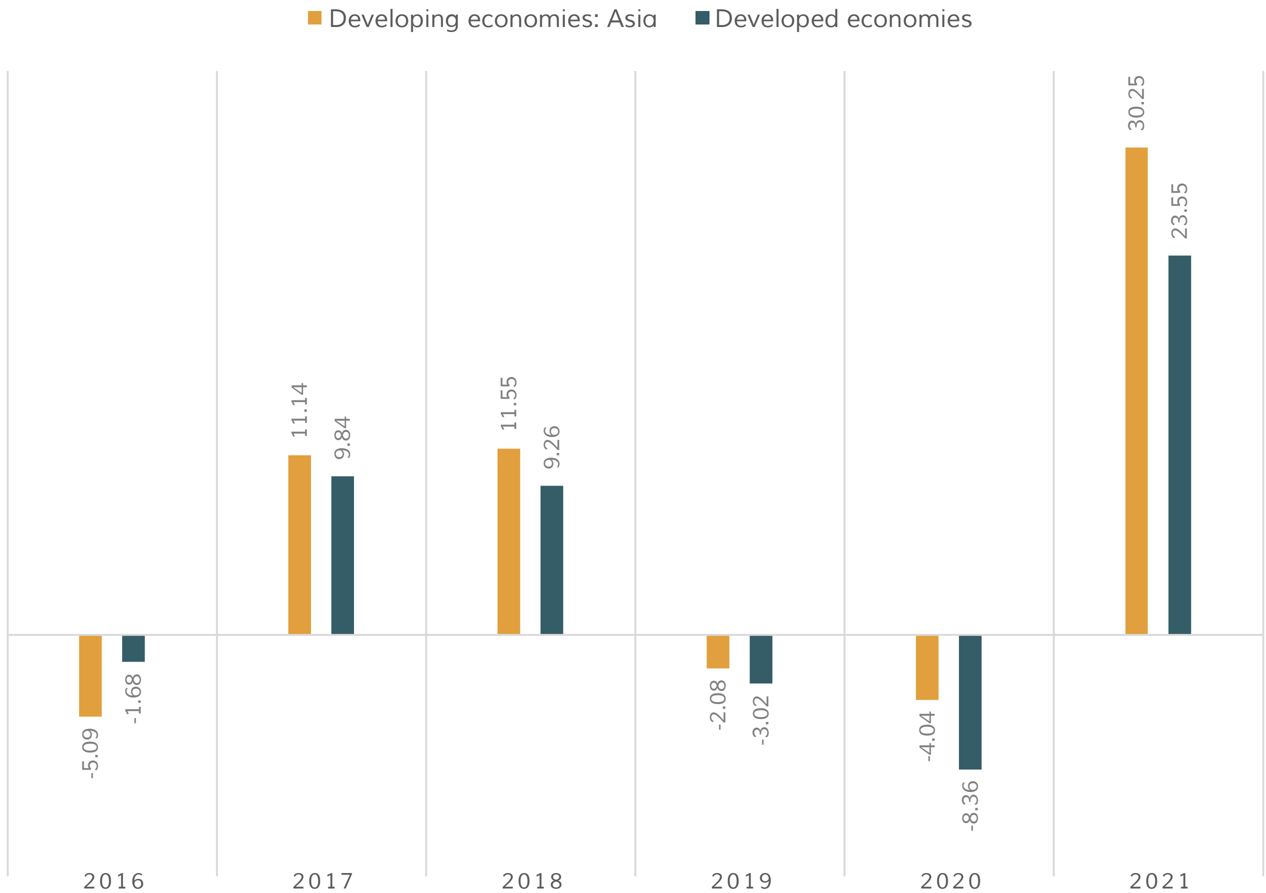
undertaken by various countries allowed the trade in services to flourish, as restrictions were eased. In the second half of the year, the emergence of a new variant of the virus caused new restrictions to be levied in various countries, leading to a slowdown in growth of trade of services and goods. In addition to that, as the effects of stimulus packages began to wear-off, and commodity prices kept on increasing, the fall in demand was reflected in the global trade with growth rate which kept on decreasing quarterly from Q2 to Q4 in 2021. Albeit the rate remained positive year-on-year, it was expected to continue slowing down quarterly and keep the trade values for the first quarter of 2022 at the level comparable to Q4 of 2021 (UN, World Economic Situation and Prospects, 2022).

The challenges which began with the onset of the pandemic still affected the global trade both in merchandise and services. Businesses did not hold extra inventory of goods, and existing supply chain issues made them ill-prepared for the swing in demand caused by new waves of the pandemic. Furthermore, due to restrictions and other external factors, shipping costs continued to rise in the world. A container that costed US$ 1446 to ship in 2019, costed above US$ 10000 in 2021 (UN, World Economic Situation and Prospects, 2022). This coupled with labor shortage, lack of storage and increased congestion in ports affected both supply and price of the commodities, as delivery got delayed and cost increased. An example of it was seen in the semiconductor industry, which faced acute supply shortage and led to a butterfly effect on various other industries which relied on semiconductors, such as the automobile industry. Since a large portion of the European economy is dependent on automobiles, the shortages caused an economic slowdown in European countries. Although, the semiconductor industry responded by increasing production and recording the highest ever yearly sales of US$ 555.9 Billion, with over 1.15 trillion units sold in 2021. This was an increase of 26.2% over 2020 (SIA, 2022). However, the chips, as essential as they are, continued to remain in short supply owing to the supply-chain issues. Different challenges continued to impart variance to trade regionally, with some regions performing better while other regions continued to suffer.

2.2 Global Trade Trends

Regionally, the growth in trade showed divergence across countries due to their varied policy response, virus containment strategies, and other factors. Overall, developing countries as a group showed a higher increase in exports than developed countries. The difference was around 15 percent in favor of the developing countries from Q4 2021 to Q4 2020 (UNCTAD, 2022). Increased demands in the developed countries were met by the developing countries which led to this improvement.

Figure 02
Comparison of Merchandise Trade Growth Rates (%)

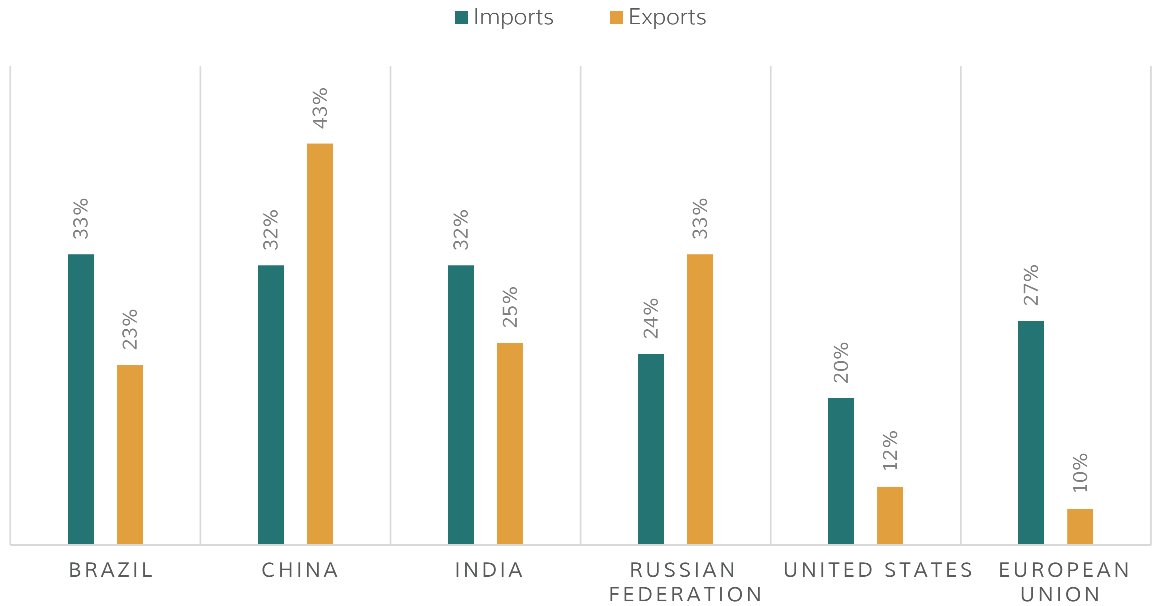


Source: UNCTAD

Globally, China and US emerged as the highest exporters of merchandise in 2021, having a share of 15.1 percent and 7.8 percent of global merchandise trade, respectively. Sector-wise, trade in manufactured goods held a global share of 68 percent among all trade in merchandise. Among manufactured goods, trade in iron and steel showed the highest growth, over 60 percent in 2021. This signifies the increased demand for goods and industrial inputs by countries in a bid to improve their economy following a period of disruption caused by the pandemic. The following section briefly discusses the global trade performance of various countries and breaks it down sector-wise.

COUNTRY-WISE TRADE TRENDS OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Figure 03
Merchandise Trade Trends for Q4 2021 Relative to 2019 Avg

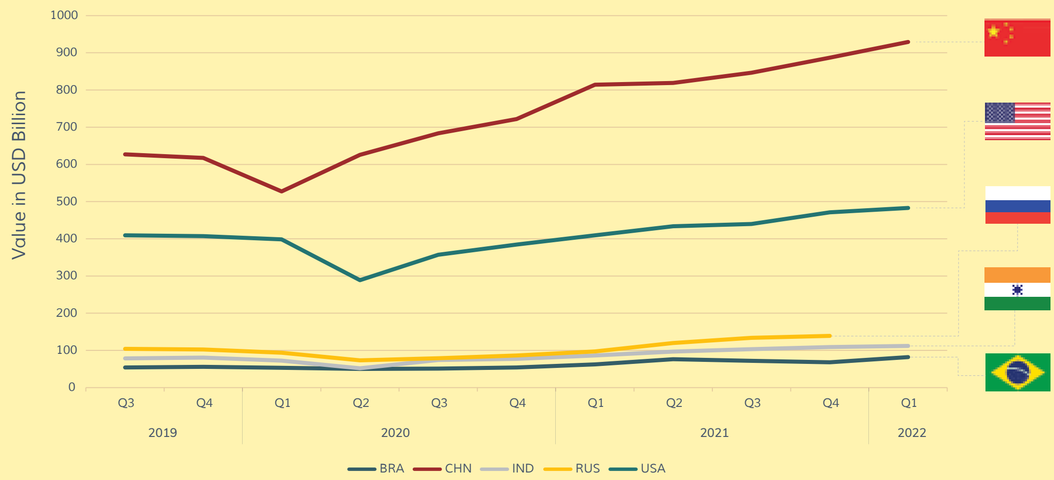


Source: UNCTAD

United States

In the United States, due to rising domestic demand and poor external demands coupled with short supply of industrial inputs caused by global shortages, there was an economic slowdown (UN, 2022). The domestic demand in the country was facilitated by the stimulus packages disbursed by the government in the wake of the pandemic, which increased the spending capacity of the citizens. However, lack of inputs and labor shortage hampered its ability to meet these demands domestically leading it to increase imports. The US recorded a 20 percent increase in import of goods in 2021 from its 2019 average, whereas quarterly (Q3 to Q4 2021), it registered an increase of 5 percent. The export of goods also showed a year-on-year growth (over 2019) of 12 percent, and 3 percent quarterly (Q3 to Q4 2021). This deficit led to a projected deceleration of the US economy, which grew at 5.5 percent in 2021, to 3.5 percent in 2022 (UNCTAD, 2022). Other factors contributing to this slowdown were the loss in momentum of a consumption-driven recovery which was facilitated by stimulus packages, rising rates of inflation, and continuing labor shortages due to the oncoming waves of the virus.

Figure 04
Export of goods (in USD Billion)
(Comparison between countries)

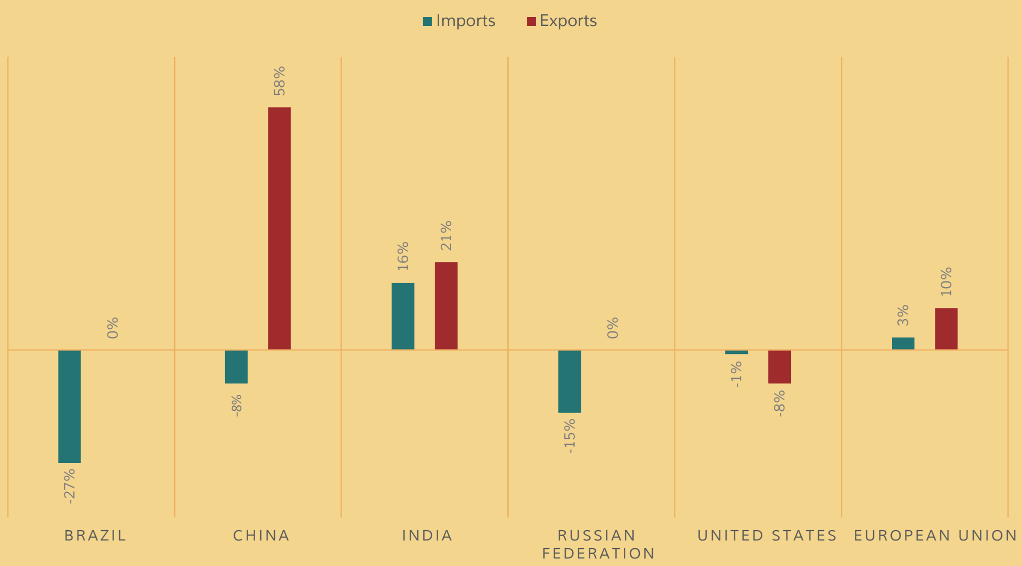


Source: OECD

European Union

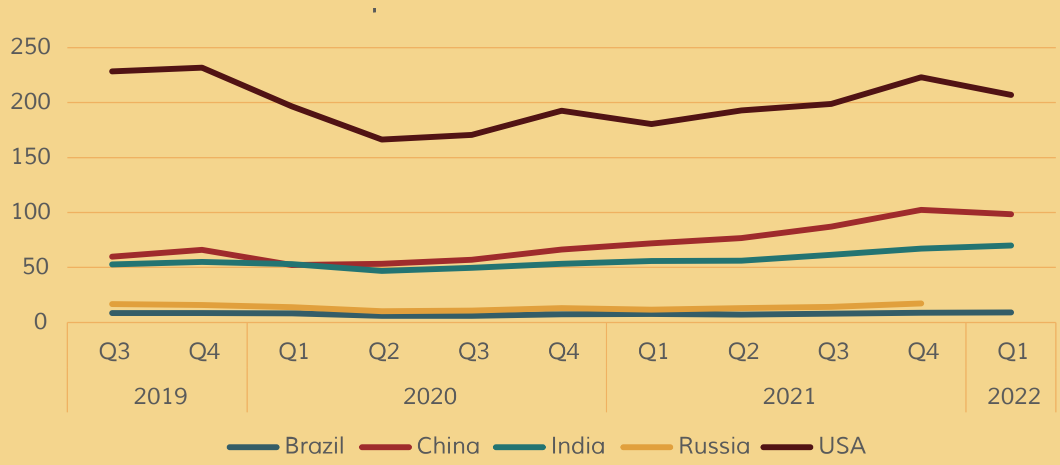
Similarly, the European Union also suffered setbacks, as the automotive industry cut production due to semiconductor shortage. Dwindling oil production by the OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) countries in the Middle East affected oil exports leading to a rise in prices. High prices of energy and oil therefore, continued to impact EU's industrial output which led to a slow growth in EU's global trade. This further impacted its imports which grew at a substantially higher rate, causing a deficit. In addition to that, restrictions caused by the pandemic led to fall in the trade of services which affected the European economy. European countries which relied heavily on tourism were poorly affected by the new variant of virus, and its ensuing restrictions, and thus recorded economic contractions. Tourism levels in the world were down by 76 percent from 2019 and by 20 percent from 2020 to 2021. (UN, 2022).

Figure 05
Services Trade Trends for Q4 Relative to 2019 Average



Source: UNCTAD

Figure 06
Export of Services (in USD Billion)



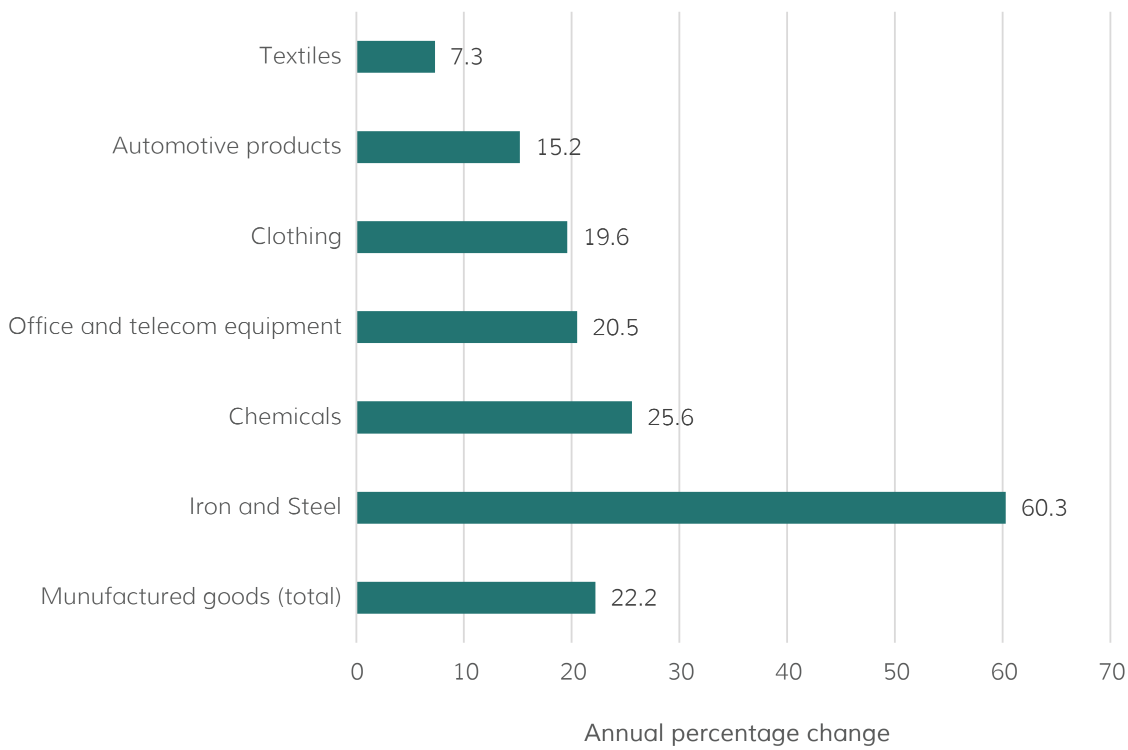
Source: OECD

China

China, on the other hand, had an effective virus containment strategy which allowed it to continue production at full capacity in 2021. This allowed it to meet the rising demand of electronics, information technology equipment and automobiles from developed countries, who themselves suffered from industrial crisis. As a result, the Chinese economy grew at an estimated 7.8 percent in 2021. However, as the demand decreased in 2022 due to inflation and pandemic caused restrictions, the growth rate of the Chinese economy was estimated to be moderate 5.2 percent in 2022. The increased exports from China helped improve trade performances in several other Asian countries. China recorded a 43 percent growth in exports of goods in 2021 over the 2019 average, and a 6 percent increase in Q4 over Q3 of 2021 (UNCTAD, 2022) (UN, 2022). Therefore, focus on vaccination, containment of the virus, and investment in sectors with high multipliers hold the key to improved trade performance in the post-pandemic world.

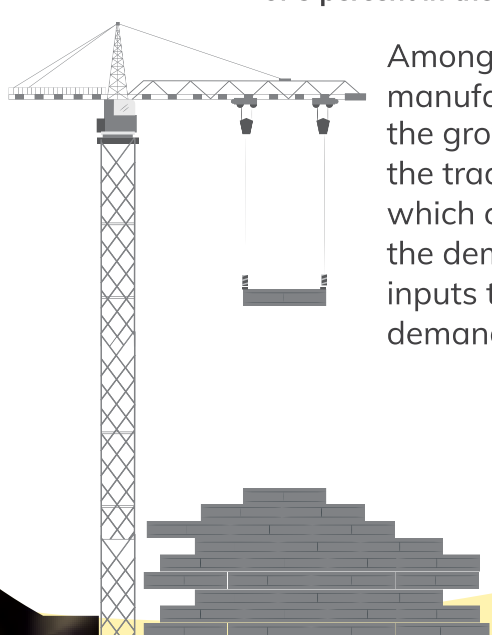
SECTOR-WISE TRADE TRENDS OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Figure 07
Global exports of manufactured goods in 2021-22



Source: WTO

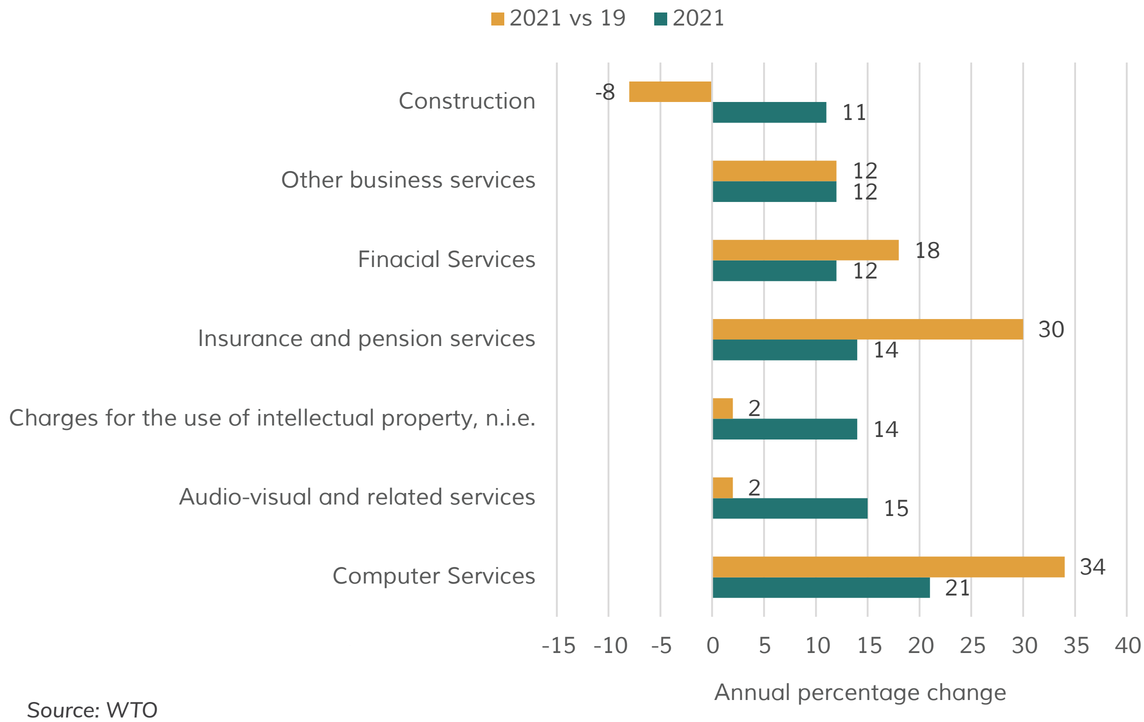
In line with the global economic situation, trends emerged in the sector-wise distribution of the global trade. **Broadly, the trade in manufactured goods grew by 22 percent in 2021, following a contraction of 5 percent in the previous year.**



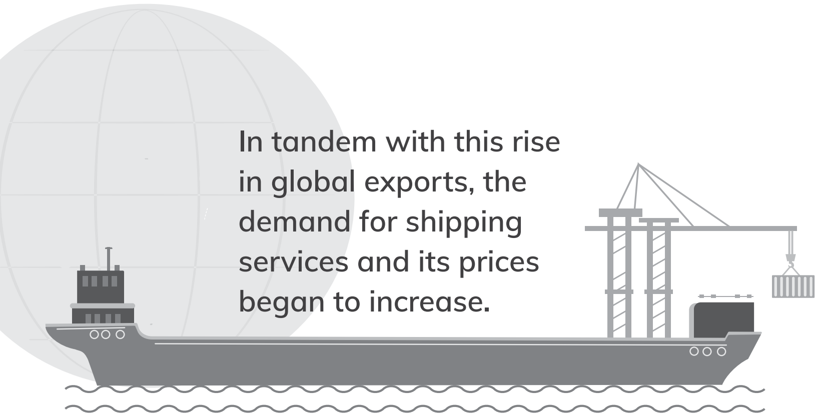
Among manufactured goods, the growth was highest in the trade of iron and steel, which can be attributed to the demand of industrial inputs to meet the global demand.

After a contraction in the automobile industry due to semiconductor shortage, improved production of semiconductors and improvement in global supply chain resulted in a 15.2 percent increase in the export of automotive products. Other sectors which showed high growth, among manufactured goods, were office equipment, textiles and chemicals (WTO, 2022). Increased demand across the world, which has been the driving force behind global trade rebound, led to rise in the global fuel prices. Low production by the OPEC countries accentuated the prices which rose by 73 percent in 2021. This increase in prices, coupled with high demand led to a 64 percent increase in global fuel exports valued at US$ 2.5 trillion.

Figure 08
Trends in Global Export of Services in 2021



Source: WTO



In tandem with this rise in global exports, the demand for shipping services and its prices began to increase.

Thus, transport services registered a 45% growth in 2021.

Another impact of high shipping costs was seen on insurance services, which grew by 30 percent over 2019 levels. Low frequency and high demand led to an increase in the insurance premium of transportation. With increased dependence on virtual means, there was a corresponding rise in the computer services exported in the world. Computer services rose by 21 percent in 2021, year-on-year, and by 34 percent over 2019. On the other hand, construction services registered a growth of 11 percent over the previous year, but still lagged behind its 2019 levels. This is the result of the global shortage of labor, and a high dependency on imports of industrial inputs by various countries. As a whole, These trends emphasise the changing priorities in the post-pandemic world, where digital services are in higher demand (WTO, 2022).

Box 1: Impact of Russo-Ukrainian War

Global trade growth showed signs of slowdown from 2021 as we entered 2022, but it was still set on a path to recovery from the disruptions caused by the pandemic. However, the war in Ukraine triggered a chain of events which led to another slowdown in the global economy and negatively affected global trade. As the war rages on, it continues to add to global inflation leading to rise in prices of essential commodities like food and oil. Deep trade relations with Russia have been severely affected as it has faced sanctions from countries across the world. This has the potential to jeopardize the path of post-pandemic recovery the world was set on (UN, World Economic Situation and Prospects mid-2022, 2022). The impact was most heavy on the trade of grains and oil. Ukraine and Russia are the dominant exporters of cereal crops such as wheat, maize, and barley with markets all over the world. Nearly 29 percent of all wheat exports in the world come from Russia and Ukraine (GRO-Intelligence, 2022). Countries in the Middle East and North Africa rely heavily on these wheat imports and thus suffer more from this war and its ensuing sanctions (Ritchie, 2022)

Figure 09

Percentage of global exports from Russia and Ukraine in 2019

Source: IEA

Similar impact was seen on the global oil market. As the invasion began on 24th February 2022, price of oil surged from US$ 8/barrel to US$ 105/barrel in anticipation of the sanctions against Russia. Russia is the largest exporter of oil in the global market, and the second-largest crude oil exporter trailing Saudi Arabia. 60 percent of oil exports from Russia go to Europe, which is its largest market, whereas China and the Americas accounted for 20 and 17 percent of its exports respectively (IEA, 2022). Inversely, 39 percent of all Oil imports in OECD Europe come from Russia. Similarly, Russian oil contributes to 9 percent of all oil imports in the United States. (IEA, 2022). However, as Europe and US sanctioned Russia and stopped its oil imports in their countries, it turned to India and China for the majority of exports. These two countries, and Turkey accounted for 70% of all Russian crude oil exports in 2022. The sanctions were also levied on the cost at which Russia could sell its oil, and thus India and China have been buying oil at a cheaper price than the global benchmark. India, seizing this opportunity began refining the crude oil and exporting it to previously Russian markets of European countries (BBC, 2023).

03 INDIA'S EXPORT TRENDS

Following global trends, evaluating India's performance is the next step. With an unprecedented situation at hand, India looked to improve on its earlier approach to global trade and formulate a new approach. This approach has been pivotal to India's trade policy, where it prioritized trade opportunities while balancing geopolitics.

Despite global slowdown, **India's exports in 2021-22 crossed an unprecedented**

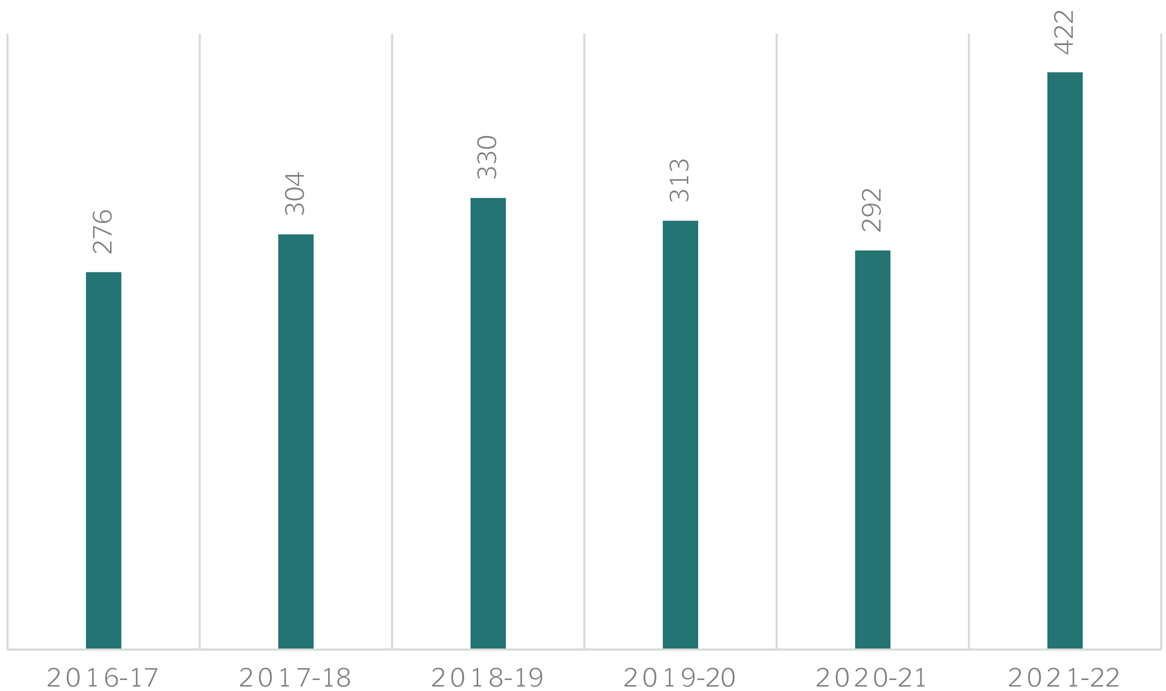
US$ 675 BILLION, with trade in goods accounting for US$ 420 billion.

(Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 2023)

This has been in line with India's continued efforts to increase its exports. Over the last few years, India has begun exporting goods to newer markets. Prime Minister in an address cited the export of Sitabhog Mithai to Bahrain, King Chilli of Nagaland to London and Mahua products from Chattisgarh to France. In a bid to increase markets, the government has been signing Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with newer countries such as Australia and UAE, which were signed in 2022(PTI, 2022). As relations between China and US worsen, India stands poised to seize the opportunity to introduce itself as a preferred destination for semiconductor manufacturing companies (Mihindukulasuriya & Bhargava, 2023). The government, therefore, intends to leverage the impending growth in the semiconductor market which is poised to grow up to US$ 1 trillion (ETTech, 2023). To this end, India has been approaching Taiwan which has expertise in machinery and equipment related to semiconductor production to create a manufacturing hub in India. If successful, this would plant India at the center of a global commodity, growth in which shows no signs of slowing down (Mukhopadhay, 2022). India showed steady improvement in exports and positioned itself as resilient in the face of a global slowdown. The following section delves deep into India's performance by breaking its export performance sector-wise and understanding its current approach to trade agreements.

3.1 India's Trade Trends of Merchandise and Services: Introduction

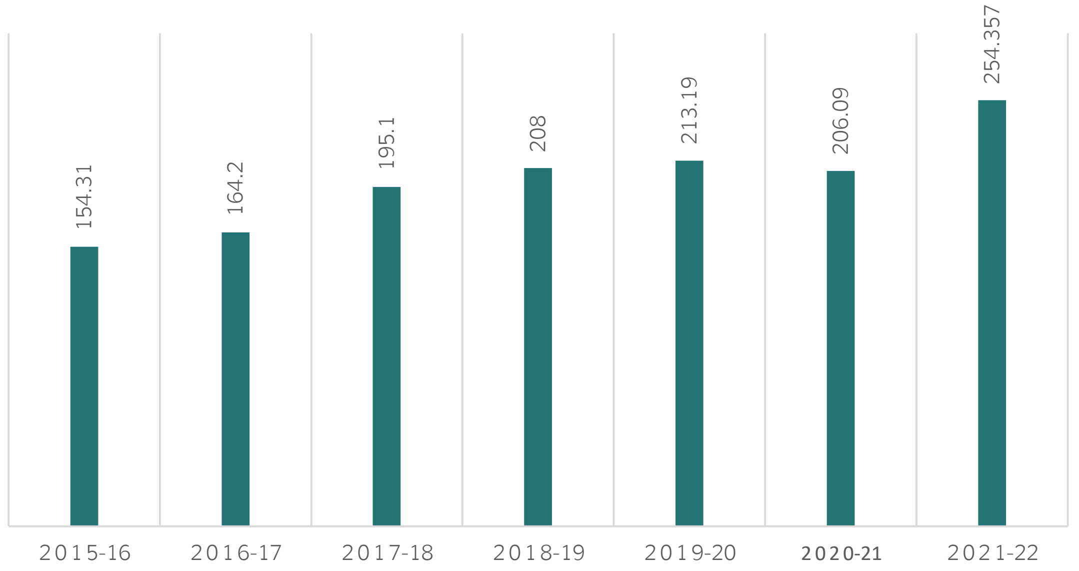
Figure 10
India's Merchandise Exports in USD Billion



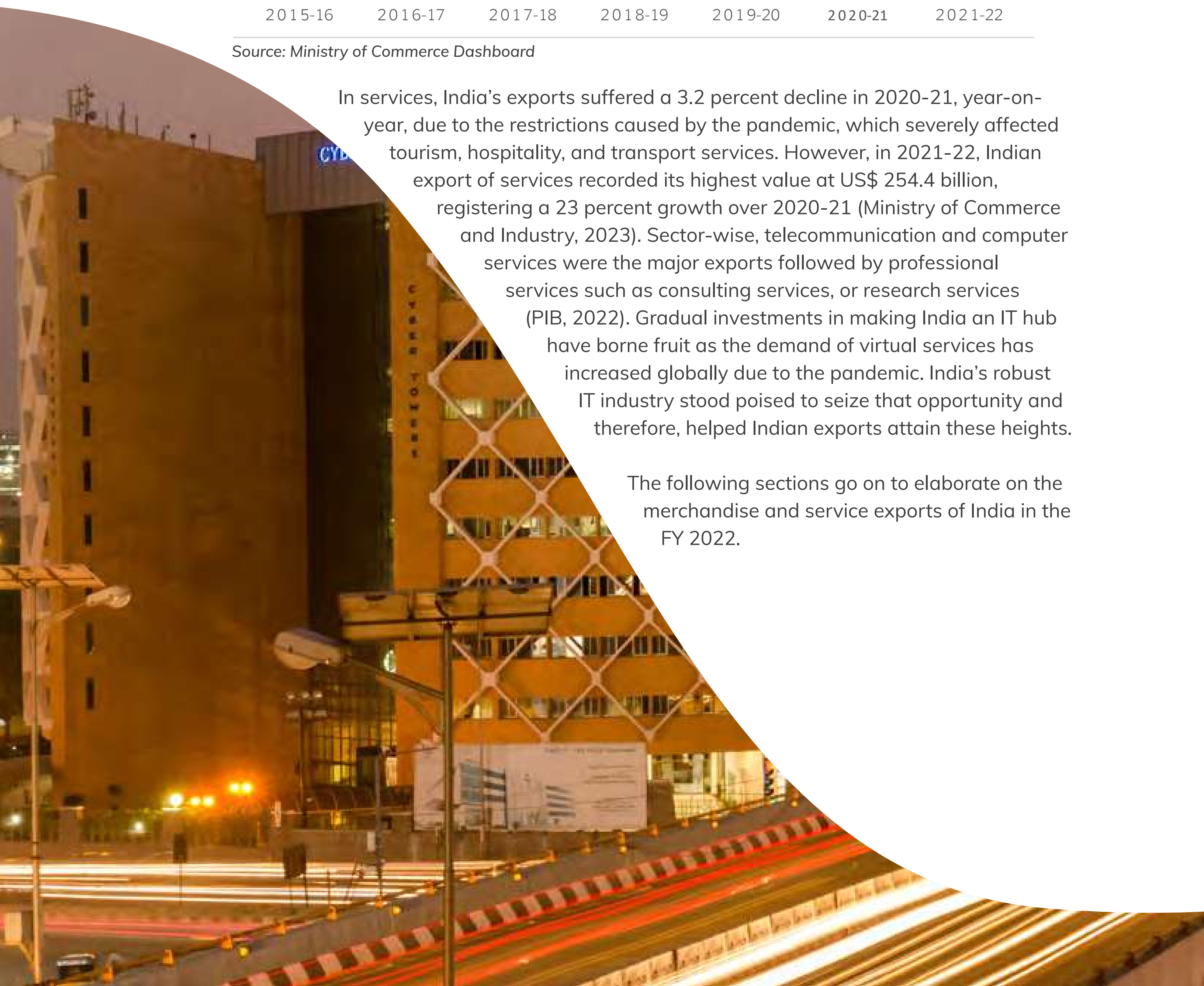
Source: Ministry of Commerce Dashboard

Over the years, India's export value had been on an upward trend until the pandemic caused the growth to slow down. In line with the global economy, the value of Indian exports declined by 6.7 percent during 2020-21 over 2019-20, due to the disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 2023). However, India was resilient in the face of a global slowdown after the pandemic, as it showed signs of growth in trade during 2020-21. The trend continued in 2021-22, as Indian exports in merchandise recorded an unprecedented peak. The value of merchandise exports crossed US$ 400 billion in FY2022, an ambitious goal set by the government, reaching up to US$ 422 billion by March 2022 (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 2023). The cause of this performance was manifold. Globally, the increase in prices of commodities and rise in demand from developed countries helped increase India's merchandise exports. Locally, the phased rollout of vaccine, and effective unlocking of the economy helped India increase its production to match the global demand.

Figure 11
India's Service Export in USD Billion



Source: Ministry of Commerce Dashboard



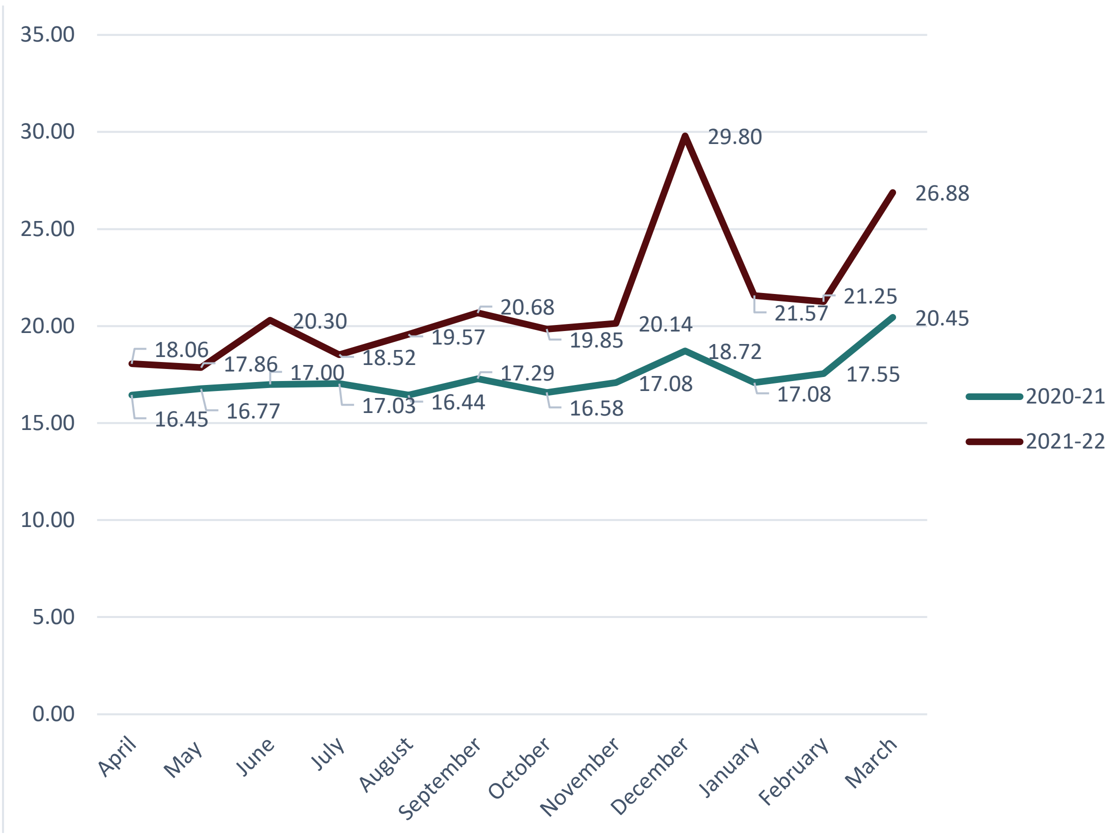
In services, India's exports suffered a 3.2 percent decline in 2020-21, year-on-year, due to the restrictions caused by the pandemic, which severely affected tourism, hospitality, and transport services. However, in 2021-22, Indian export of services recorded its highest value at US$ 254.4 billion, registering a 23 percent growth over 2020-21 (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 2023). Sector-wise, telecommunication and computer services were the major exports followed by professional services such as consulting services, or research services (PIB, 2022). Gradual investments in making India an IT hub have borne fruit as the demand of virtual services has increased globally due to the pandemic. India's robust IT industry stood poised to seize that opportunity and therefore, helped Indian exports attain these heights.

The following sections go on to elaborate on the merchandise and service exports of India in the FY 2022.

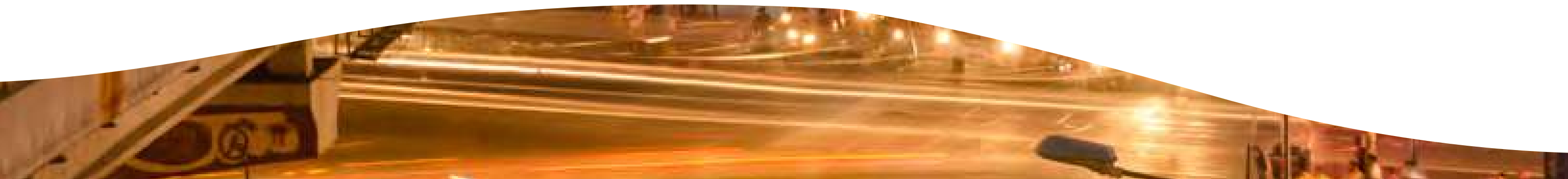
3.2 Sector-wise Trade Trends of India in 2021-22

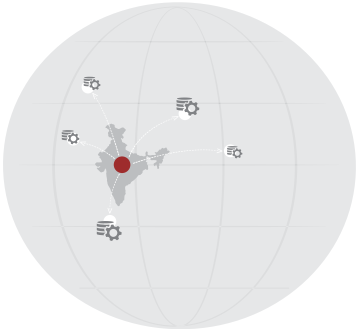
3.2.1 Sector-wise Service Exports in FY 2022

Figure 12
Monthly Service Exports of India in (2021-22 v 2020-21) in USD Billion



Source: Ministry of Commerce Dashboard



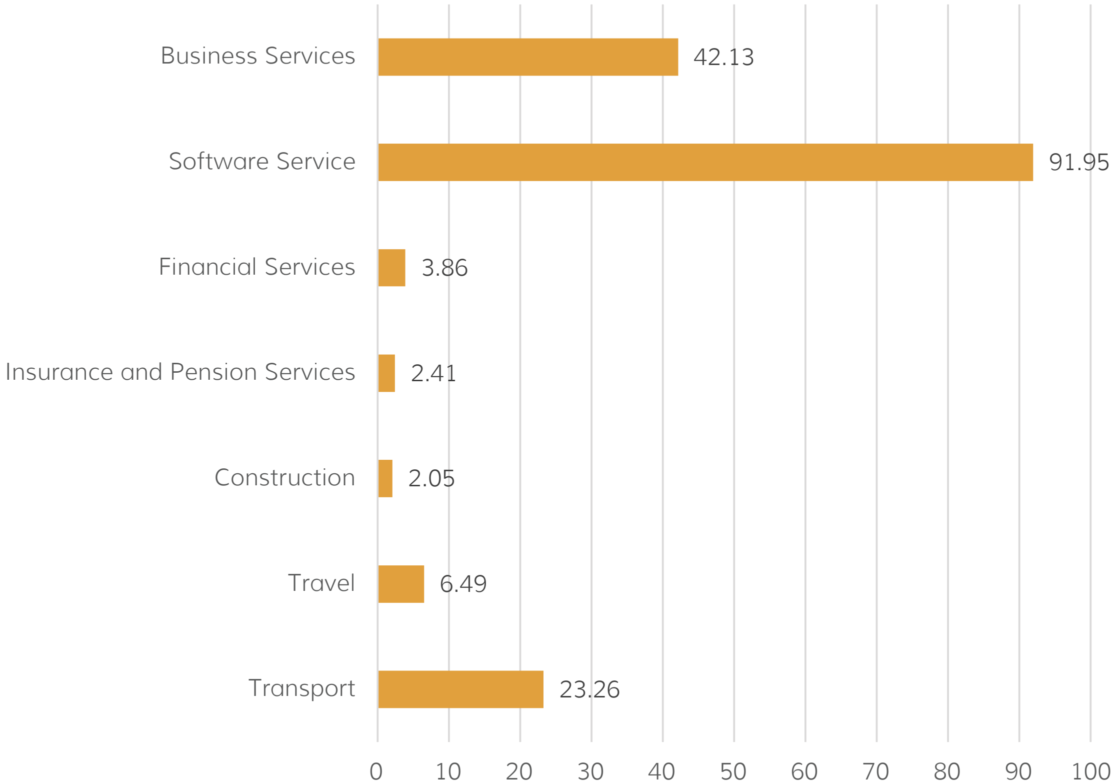


Service exports reached an all-time high of over US$ 250 billion in 2021-22 for India.

Despite restrictions caused by the pandemic which constrained transport and hospitality services, India's export of software and professional services buoyed its global trade in services. Within the software service exports, computer services accounted for nearly two-thirds of all the exports.

Overall, India's export of software services was estimated to have increased by 17.2 percent to a value of US$ 156.7 billion in 2021-22. Software service exports is a group of various services such as computer services, information technology-enabled services, and telecommunication services. Business Process Outsourcing (BPOs) accounted for nearly 84 percent of information technology-enabled services. The primary destination for India's software service export remained to be US and Canada which had a 55.4 percent share, followed by Europe (RBI, 2022). India's long-term investment in IT industry, improved digitization in the country, and the shift to virtual modes in the post-pandemic world can be the reason for this rise in software service exports.

Figure 13
Export Value of Services (Apr-Dec 2021) in USD Billion



Source: Ministry of Commerce Dashboard

Over the year, the trade in services in 2021-22 continued to improve monthly year-on-year over 2020-21 and registered an annual improvement of around US$ 48 billion. Business services which consist of consulting services, research and development services, etc. were the second largest export from the country followed by transport services at 3rd (PIB, 2022). India, therefore, benefitted from high transport costs in the world following the rise in the global demand of goods.

3.2.2 Sector-wise trends of Merchandise Trade in 2021-22

Figure 14

India's Monthly Merchandise Export Value (2021-22 v 2020-21) in USD Billion

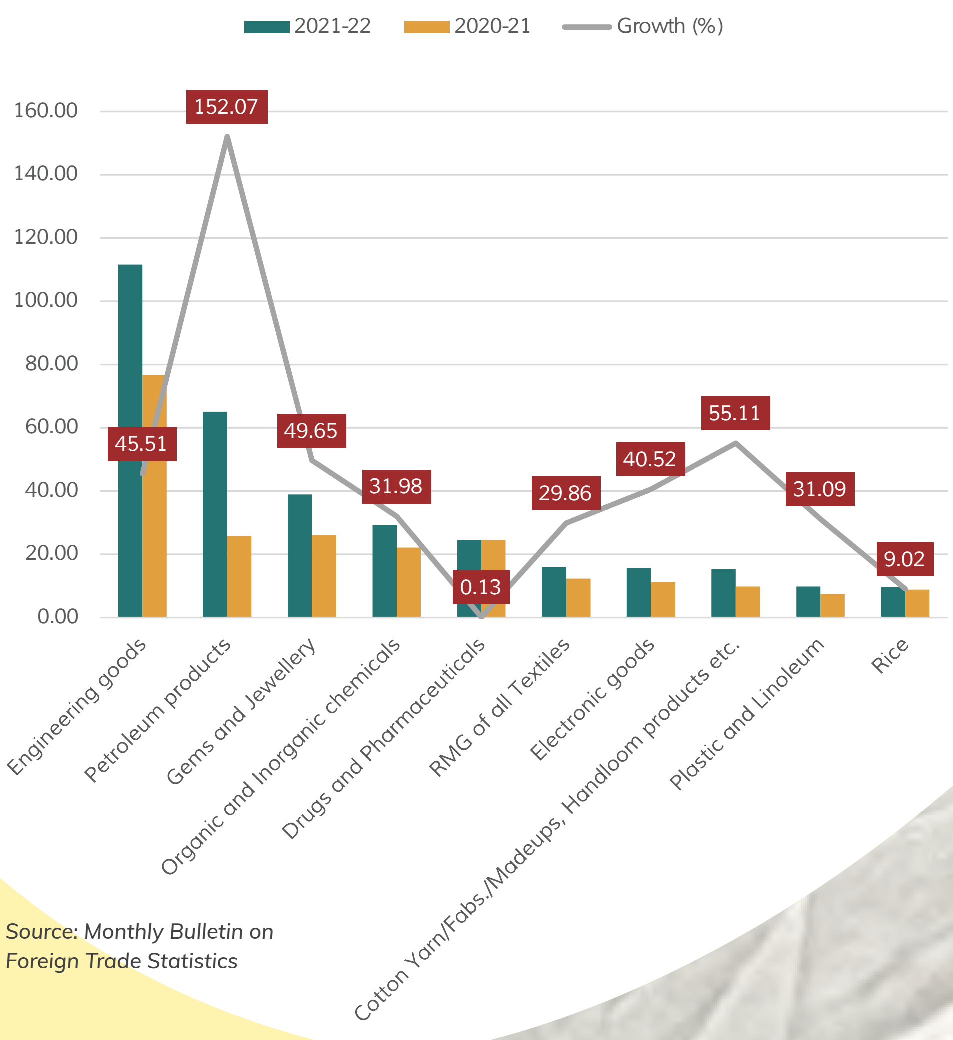
Source: Ministry of Commerce Dashboard

Following the pandemic-caused disruptions, **India set an ambitious export target of US$ 400 billion. With the global economy facing a downturn, the target seemed lofty and unachievable. However, with persistent efforts by the government and by leveraging trade opportunities,**

India achieved this target 9 days ahead of schedule and went on to record an all-time high export valued at US$ 422 billion in 2021-22 (PIB, 2022).

Identifying and entering new international markets while encouraging domestic manufacturers has contributed to this milestone. Conducive policy environment was built to help manufacturers increase their production while focusing on quality which could create a competitive product for the international market. Firm backward and forward linkages between stakeholders, right from the district level to the global market, were established to coordinate an action plan necessary to improve India's export performance (PIB, 2022). The success of such a targeted action helped India position itself as a resilient and robust economy in the global landscape. Commodity-wise, export of engineering goods, petroleum, gems and precious metals, and textiles recorded high growth among others (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 2023). This section examines the merchandise export performance of India in 2021-22 and briefly discusses key commodities which contributed to this robust performance.

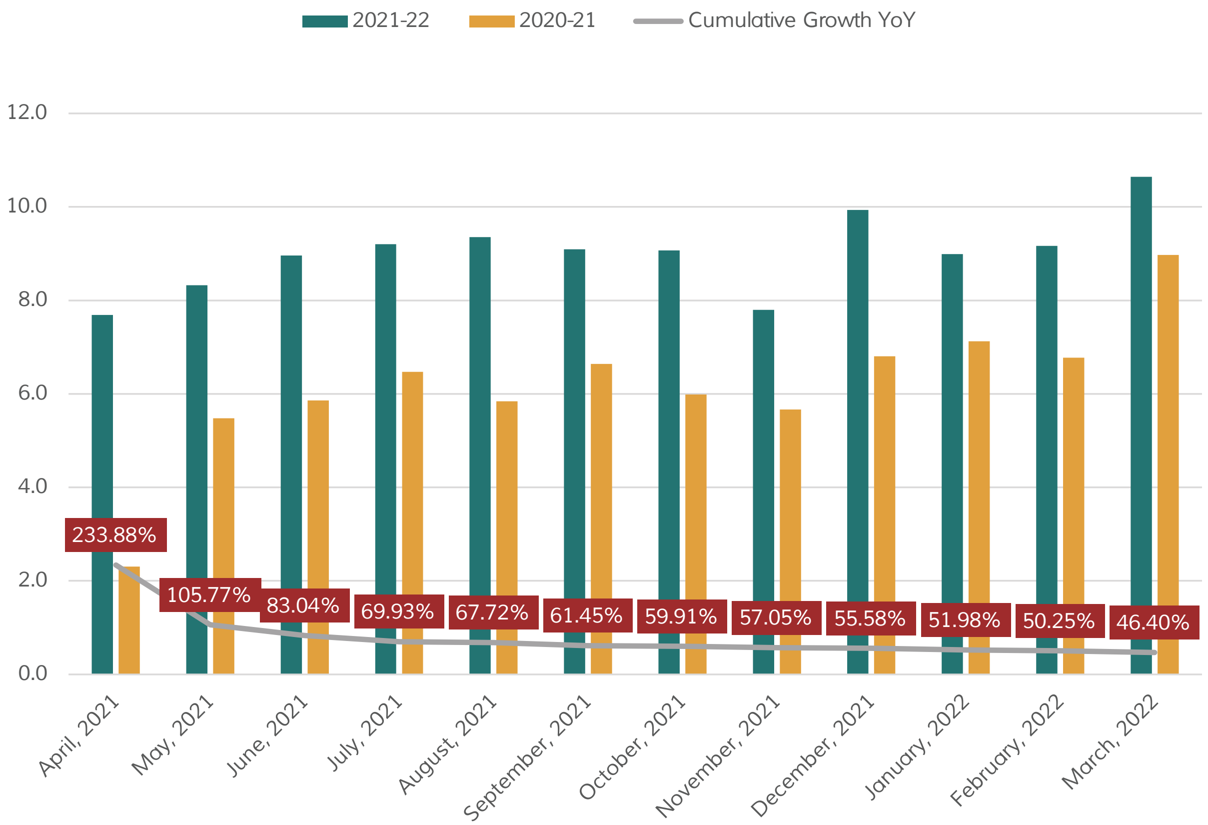
Figure 15
India's Commodity-wise Merchandise Trade (2021-22 v 2020-21) (in USD Billion)



Source: Monthly Bulletin on Foreign Trade Statistics

3.2.2.1 Engineering Goods

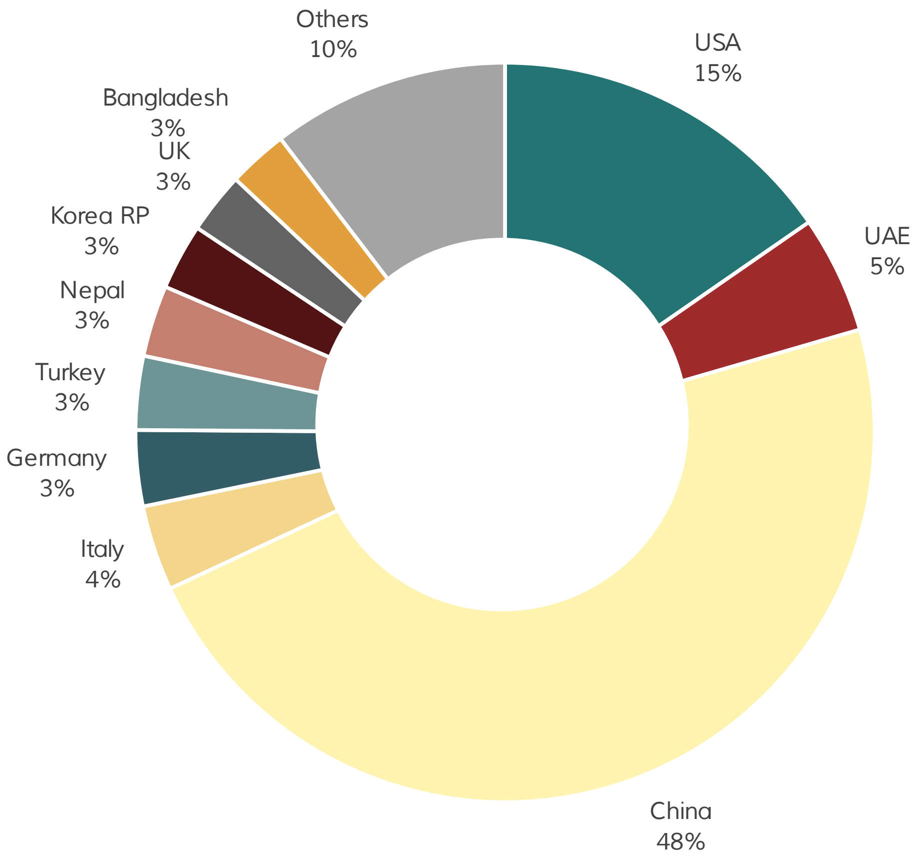
Figure 16
Export of Engineering Goods (2021-22 v 2020-21) in USD Billion



Source: Monthly Bulletin on Foreign Trade Statistics

Engineering Goods is a composite category containing Iron and Steel products, Aluminum Products, Automotive parts, Machinery, and Industrial Equipment, etc. India, with its drive to improve the manufacturing sector has been focusing extensively on promoting these goods. To compete in the international markets, the goods need to have quality while recording high levels of production. To facilitate this, the government has launched various initiatives such as the 'Make in India' campaign which incentivizes entrepreneurs to manufacture their products in India. Other initiatives include, Production Linked Incentive Scheme, National Monetization Pipeline, National Investment Pipeline, Atmanirbhar Packages, among others (Garg, 2022). Targeted initiatives have slowly contributed to building a foundation in the country, which could be used to leverage the global trade opportunities presented in the post-pandemic world. A chain reaction which began with the distribution of stimulus packages in the developed countries, created high demand of manufactured goods in the global market (UN, 2022). To meet that, various countries began importing industrial inputs. India, with its iron and steel industry, catapulted its exports of iron, steel and industrial machinery. In addition to that, the slump in the automotive industry in Europe following semiconductor and labor shortages helped India export automotive parts to those countries. All these factors, led to India's export of engineering goods to flourish and reach a value of over US$ 108 billion in 2021-22 (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 2023).

Figure 17
Share of top destinations of Engineering Goods in 2021-22

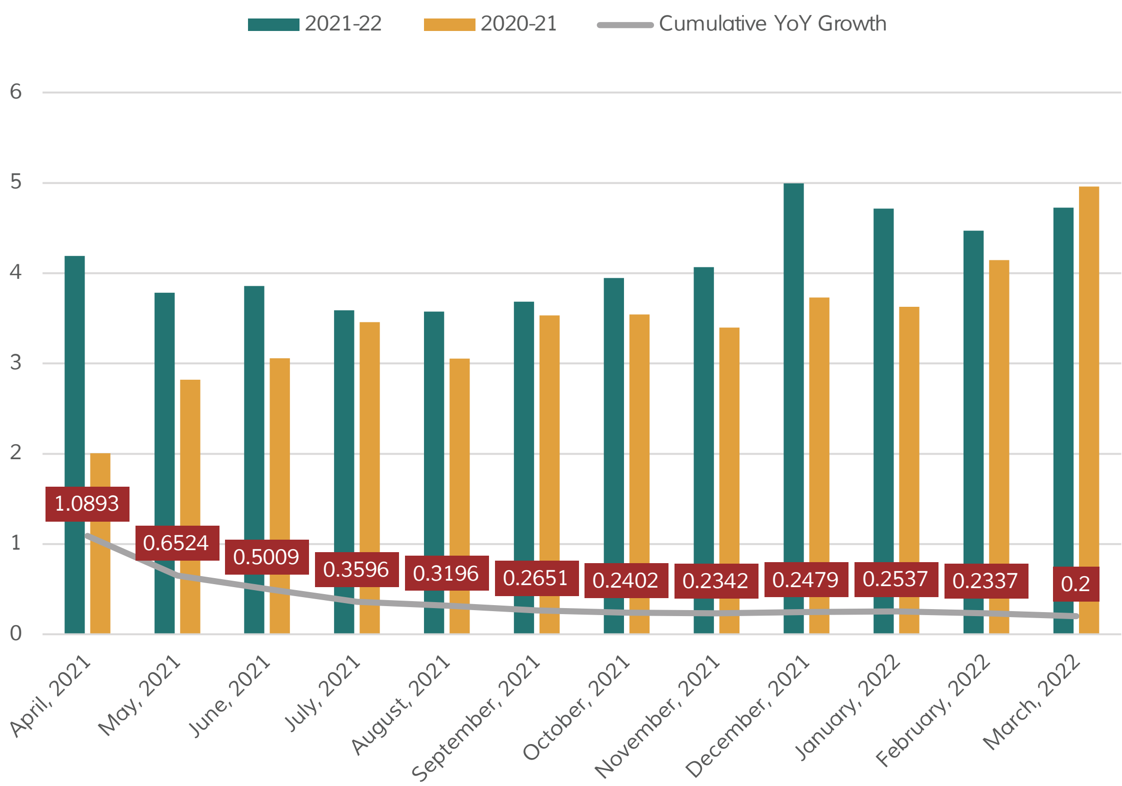


Source: Ministry of Commerce Dashboard

China, with its high production during 2021-22, emerged as the highest importer of engineering goods from India and stood at 48 percent. This was followed by the United States, at 15 percent, which had a high domestic demand and low levels of production due to pandemic-induced labor shortage. Exports to European countries, such as Germany (3 percent) and Italy (3 percent), increased due to high demand of automotive products and their inability to meet that demand domestically. Therefore, investment in the sector by the government rendered India capable to meet global demand and thus, provide a necessary boost to its manufacturing sector (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 2023).

3.2.2.2 Agriculture Sector

Figure 18
Export of Agriculture Goods (2021-22 v 2020-21) in USD Billion



Source: Ministry of Commerce Dashboard

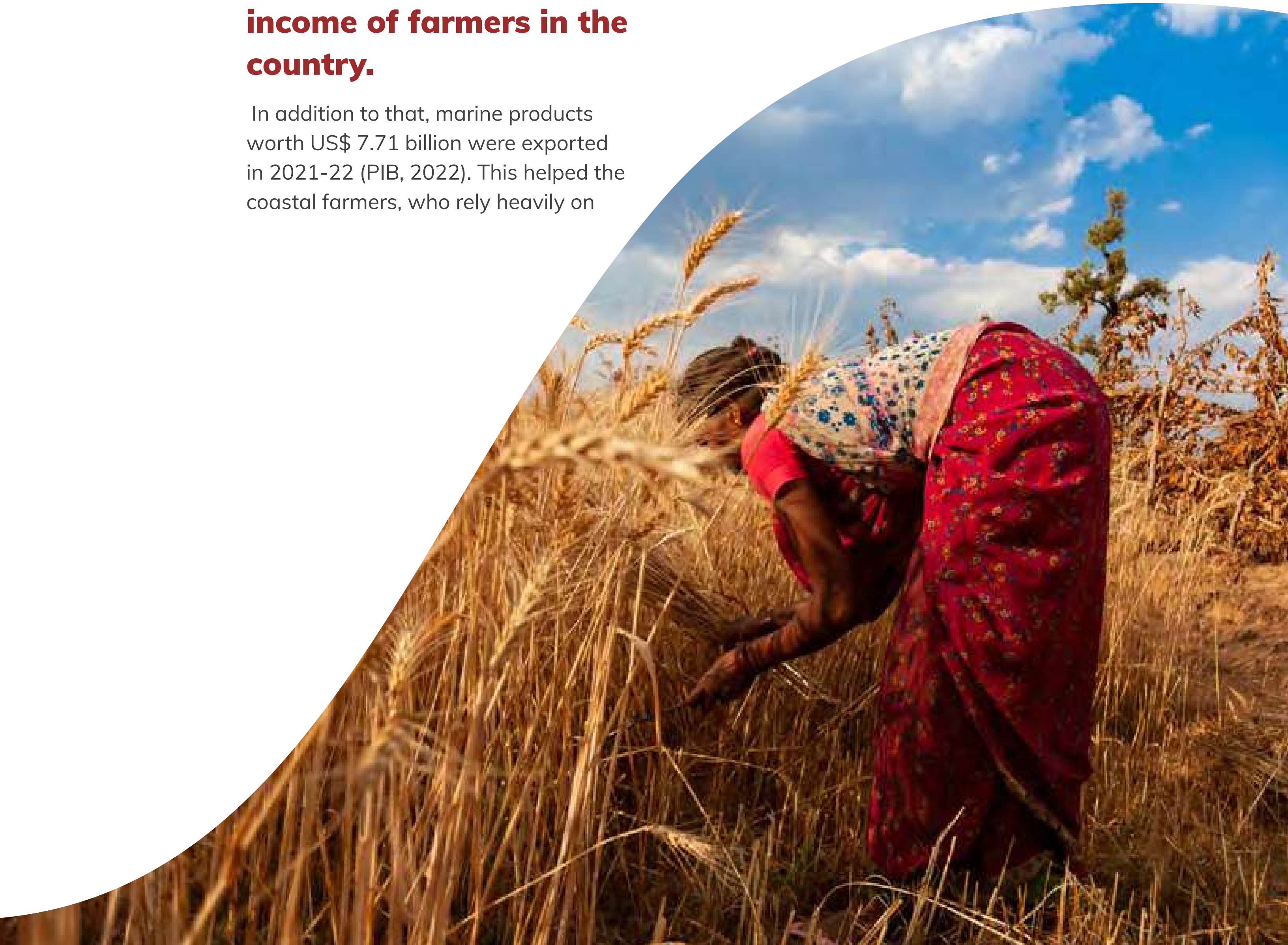
The pandemic and its consequent restrictions created immense supply-side constraints for the global trade in agriculture. Constraints ranged from increased shipping costs, to lack and misallocation of shipping containers, among others. Despite this, targeted efforts of government agencies like Department of Commerce, Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), and various commodity boards led to a new high in agriculture exports in 2021-22 (PIB, 2022).

Agriculture exports in FY2022 touched US$ 50 billion in value, a YoY increase of 20 percent over 2020-21.

Leaders among agriculture products included rice (US$ 9.56 billion), wheat (US$ 2.19 billion), sugar (US$ 4.6 billion), and other cereals (US$ 1.08 billion).

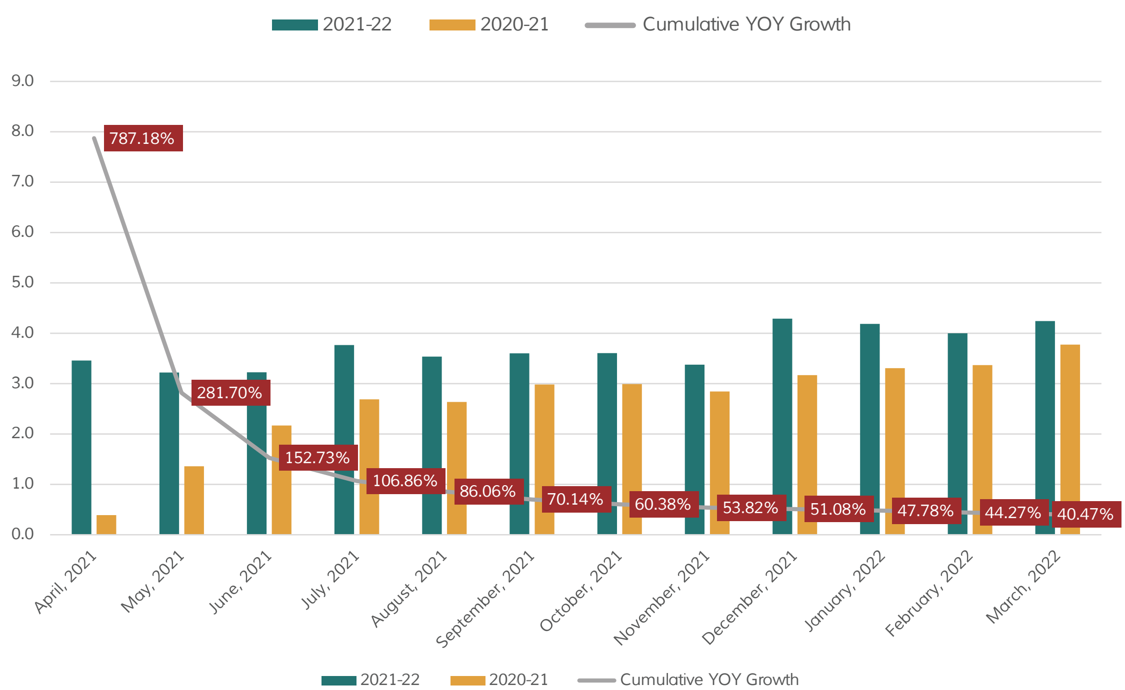
The growth in export of these commodities goes a long way in improving the income of farmers in the country.

In addition to that, marine products worth US$ 7.71 billion were exported in 2021-22 (PIB, 2022). This helped the coastal farmers, who rely heavily on marine agriculture for their sustenance. Improved market linkages, using Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), facilitated by the government have further ensured that farmers directly benefit from the export of their products. High food prices globally, in the face of shortages caused by aforementioned supply-side issues, have also contributed to these high trade values. A recurrent theme in India's trade in FY2022 is the country's ability to leverage global trade opportunities and benefit from them. The momentum thus gained over the past years can prove beneficial for the sector in the country, if sustained. Therefore, efforts of the government in tandem with the producers are crucial to ensure higher growth in agriculture-based exports.



3.2.2.3 Textiles

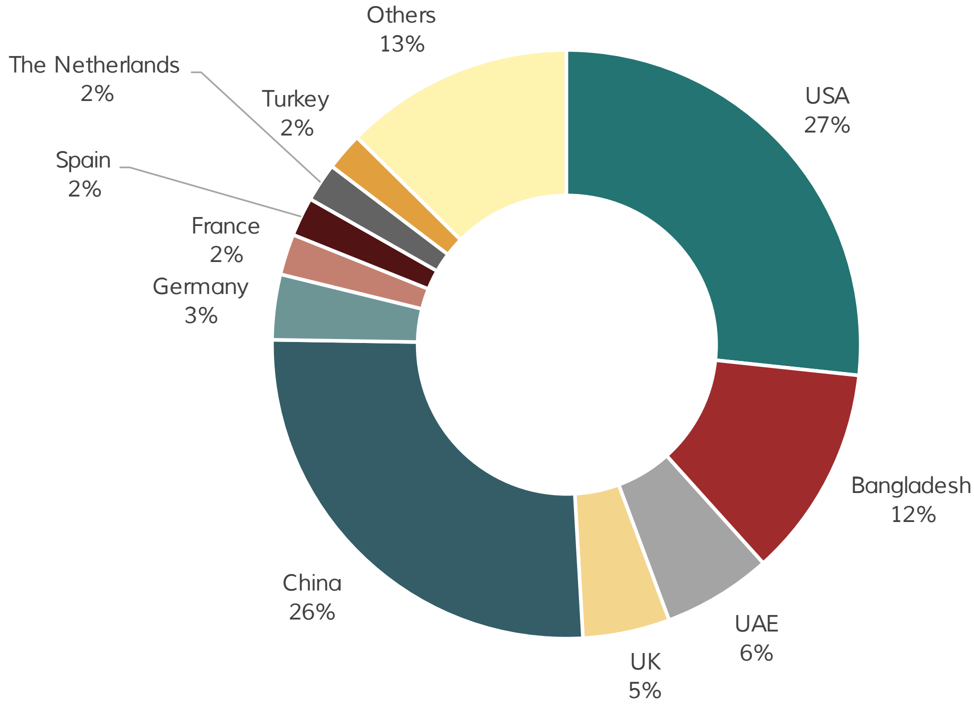
Figure 19
Export of Textiles (2021-22 v 2020-21) in USD Billion



Source: Ministry of Commerce Dashboard

Textile sector reached an export value of US$ 44 billion in 2021-22, which was an increase of 41 percent over 2020-21. US was the leading destination of textile exports, at 27 percent, followed by China, at 26 percent, and Bangladesh, at 12 percent. Within textiles, cotton-based products registered an export value of US$ 17.2 billion, followed by readymade garments valued at US$ 16 billion. They registered an increase of 54 percent and 31 percent over 2020-21 during 2021-22, respectively (PIB, India's Textiles Exports highest ever in FY 2021-22, Cross US$ 44 Bn, 2022). In addition to that, technical textiles, which includes textiles used in automotive industries, as protective clothing, or medical textiles, etc., reported a 28 percent growth over 2020-21 during 2021-22, to reach an export value of US$ 2.85 billion. This has been the outcome of the government's National Technical Textiles Mission which had a budget of over 1400 crores to be spent over 4 years. Academic institutes are also onboarded to impart courses on the creation of technical textiles to interested individuals in a bid to create a new market space (ANI, 2023). To facilitate this, grants and stipends are given to eligible students to encourage them to undertake this venture. This highlights the government's vigor to diversify its export products and tap into newer markets. These efforts are important in the long run as they help create a healthy trade system for the country which is not reliant on a few products.

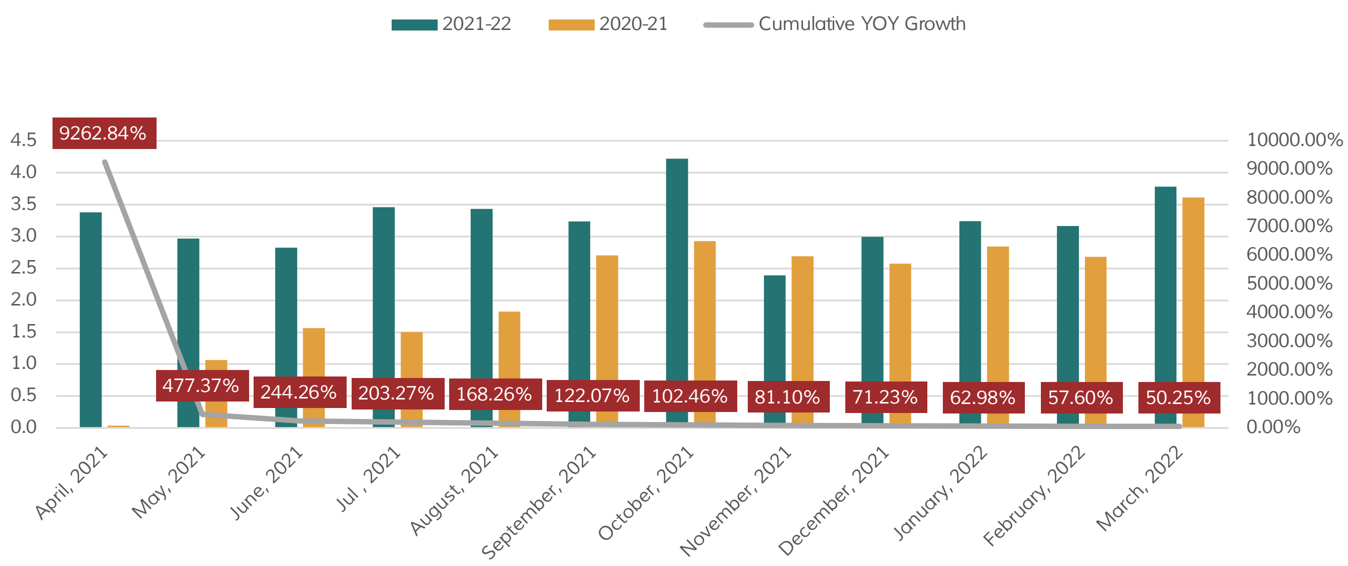
Figure 20
Share of top destinations of Textiles in 2021-22



Source: *Ministry of Commerce Dashboard*

3.2.2.4 Gems and Precious Metals

Figure 21
Export of Gems and Precious Metals (2021-22 v 2020-21) in USD Billion

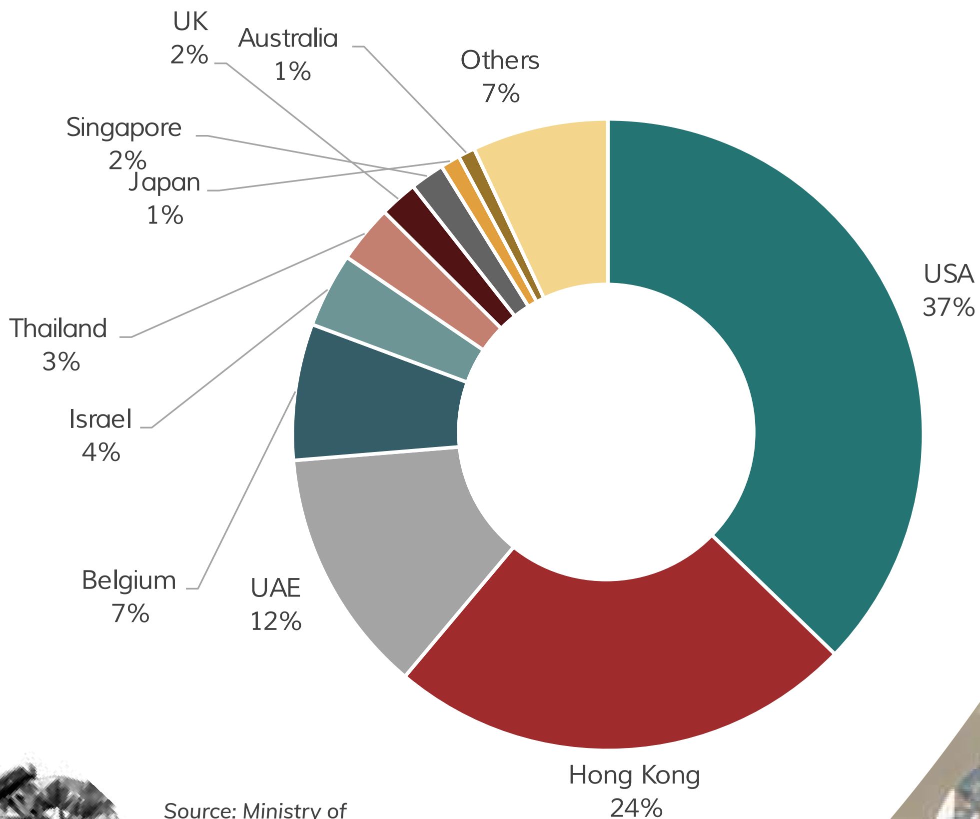


Source: *Ministry of Commerce Dashboard*

The export of Gems and Precious metals had a resurgence in 2021-22 following a decline in 2020-21. The sector witnessed a growth of 55 percent during 2021-22 over the previous year, and exported merchandise valued at US$ 39 billion (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 2023). Product-wise, growth was registered in cut and polished diamonds, studded gold jewelry, silver jewelry, and lab-grown diamonds. Diamond exports grew by 31 percent to reach a value of US$ 24.4 billion, whereas the export of lab-grown diamonds, which are seen as a sustainable alternative, rose by 212 percent to US$ 1.3 billion in 2021-22 (GJPEC, 2023). This growth was attributed to the easing of restrictions in destination countries, increase in income in developed countries and subsequent improvement in spending, which in turn created the demand of luxury products such as gems. However, volatility in the market due to the Russia-Ukraine conflict and poor consumer sentiment due to oncoming waves of the virus kept the traders cautious. Domestically, the signing of FTAs with key destinations such as UAE and favorable commitments, such as reduction in duty on diamonds and gemstones, better regulations for online trade of gems in the country, and legislation for the development of Special Economic Zones in the budget have contributed to this growth in the trade of gems in the country (GJPEC, 2023).

Figure 22

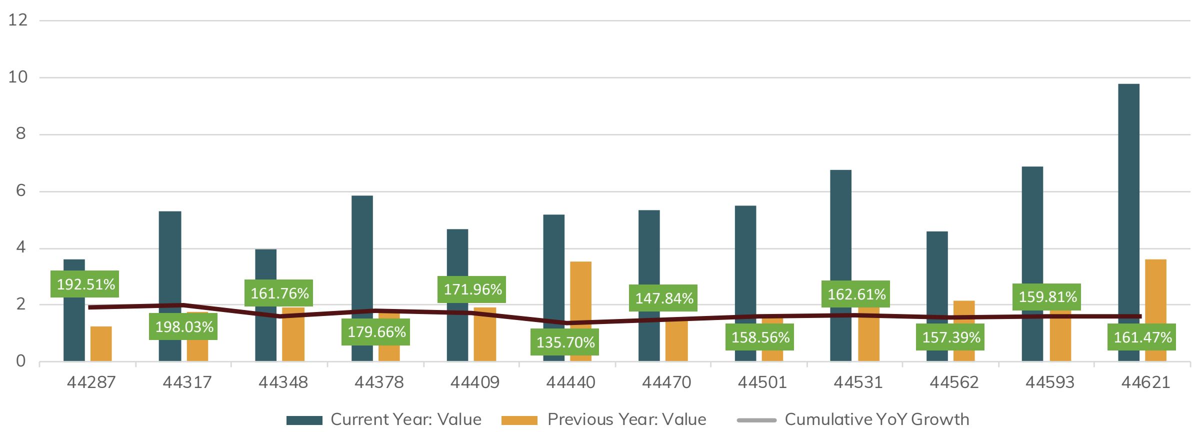
Share of top destinations of Gems and Precious Metals in 2021-22



Source: Ministry of Commerce Dashboard

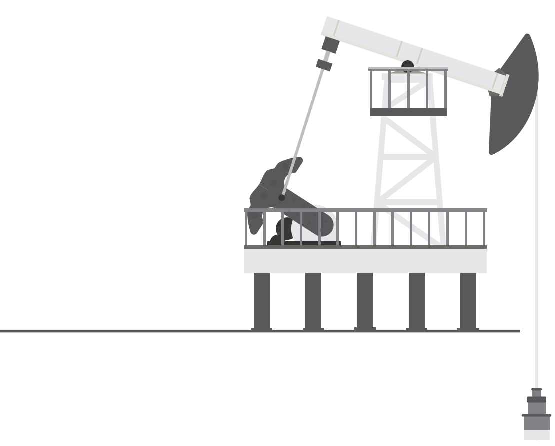
3.2.2.5 Petroleum

Figure 23
Export of Petroleum Products (2021-22 v 2020-21) in USD Billion



Source: Ministry of Commerce Dashboard

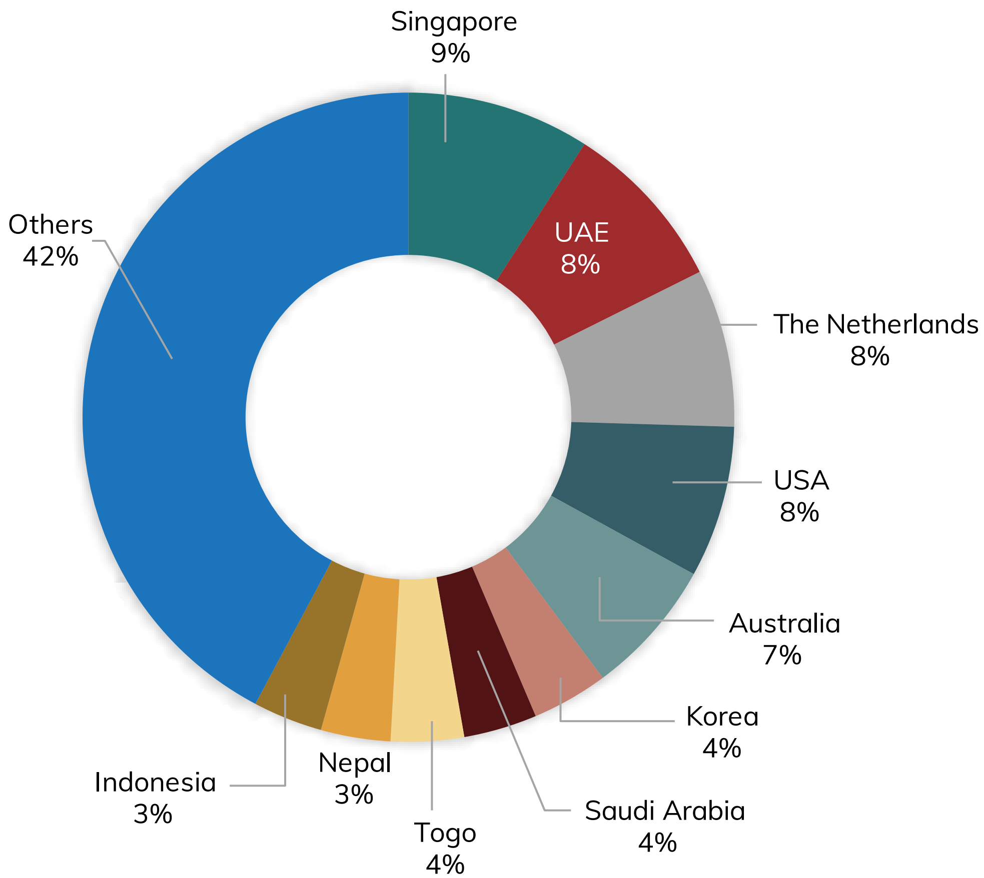
Petroleum exports from India experienced a growth of 2.6 times their 2020-21 value in FY2022.



Worth over $67 Bn petroleum exports contributed to over 16 percent of India's total merchandise exports in 2021-22 (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 2023).

This growth was a result of multiple factors which affected the global trade in oil. As countries eased their restrictions, caused by the pandemic, the demand for oil began to shoot up. However, since production was low in major oil producing countries, the price of oil in the global market increased manifold. Starting from around $60/barrel in April 2021, the price of oil reached over $80/barrel in October 2021 (OPEC, 2022). High shipping rates and misallocation of containers, among other logistical issues caused by the virus, contributed to this price rise in 2021-22. As prices began to stabilize, the war between Russia and Ukraine impacted the oil supply of the world. India leveraged this global demand and price rise to improve its export value of petroleum. India's export of refined petroleum, fuel oil and lubricants were distributed across the world. India exported the highest amount of petrol to Singapore, followed by UAE and The Netherlands. The ability of the country to seize global trade opportunities has paid high dividends this year, as India more than doubled the export of petroleum owing to conducive global trade factors.

Figure 24
Share of top destinations of Petroleum Products 2021-22

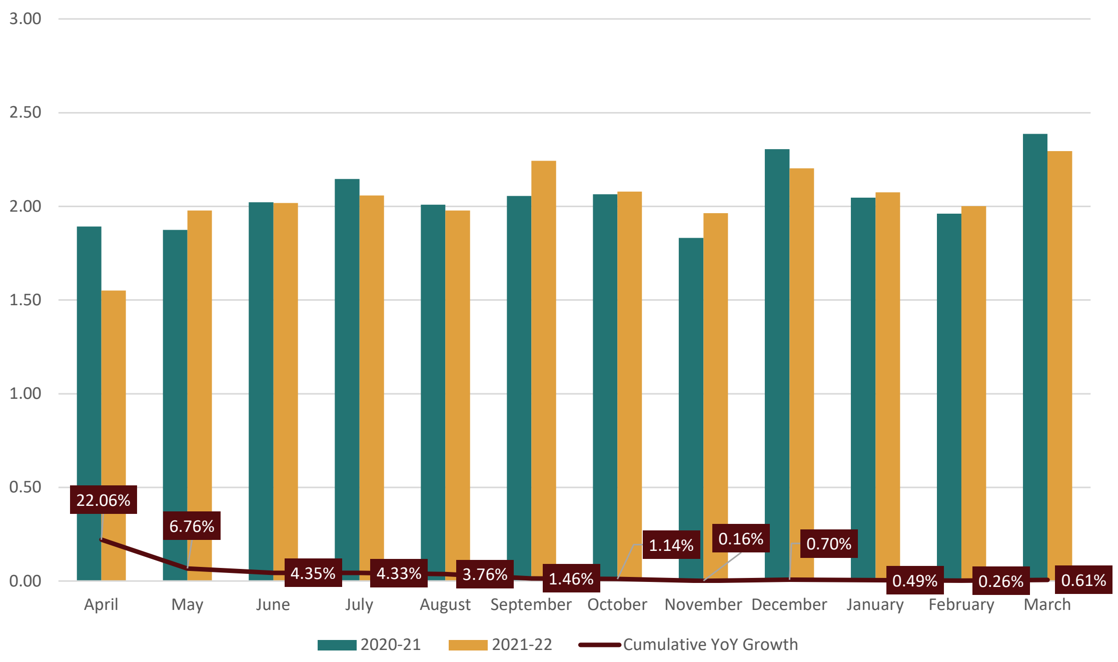


Source: Ministry of Commerce Dashboard

3.2.2.5 Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

Figure 25

Export of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals (2021-22 v 2020-21) in USD Billion

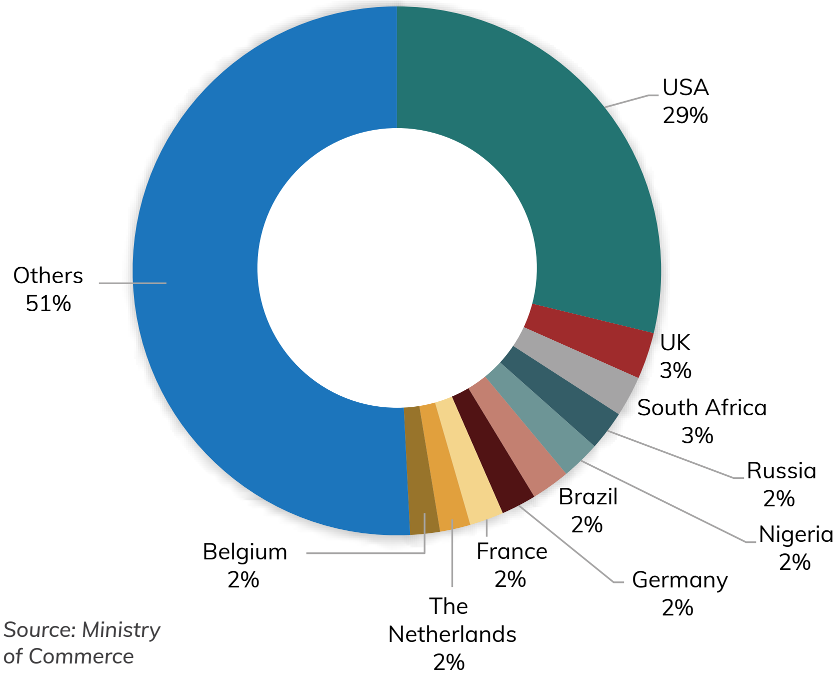


Source: Ministry of Commerce Dashboard

India's pharmaceutical sector sustained the growth in global trade it had achieved in 2020-21 in FY2022. Total value of the exports for the year 2021-22 stood at US$ 24 billion, which is an 18 percent increase over the pre-pandemic levels of exports (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 2022). **The third largest pharmaceutical industry in the world, India has a very competitive pharmaceutical industry.** Having a state-of-the-art infrastructure and trained human capital results in world-class manufacturing of pharma products. 29% of India's exports go to the USA, which is the country with the single highest share, followed by multiple European countries. 55% of India's market for exports is in countries with a regulated pharmaceutical sector, which have stringent laws and high standards to comply with, reaffirming the quality of our products. India's Covid-19

vaccine production was rapid and efficient and was followed by braving supply issues and taking it to the world. India sent 115 million doses to over 97 countries, contributing immensely to the global fight against the pandemic. All these factors resulted in pharmaceutical exports generating a trade surplus of over US$ 15 billion in 2021-22 (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 2022).

Figure 26
Share of top destinations of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals 2021-22



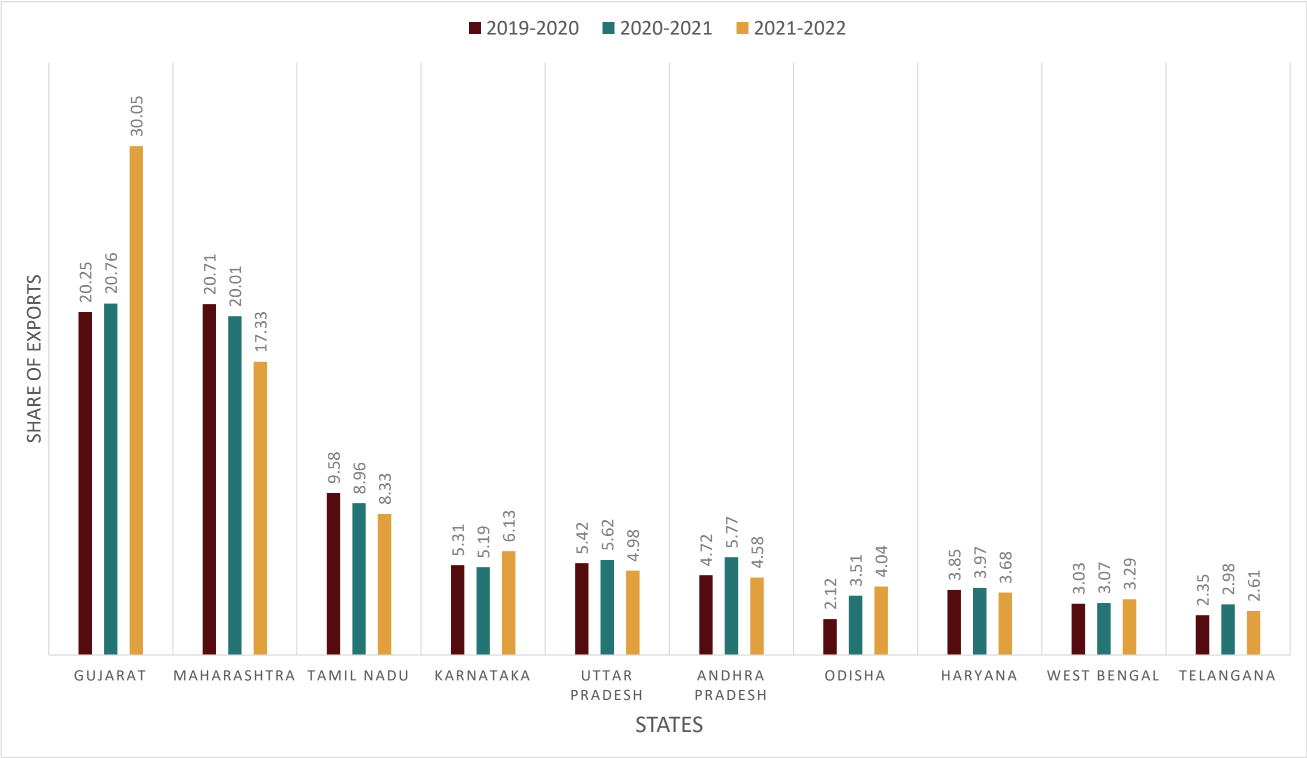
Source: Ministry of Commerce Dashboard

3.3 India: States and Districts

3.3.1 State-wise Trends

Figure 27

% age Share of Top 10 States in India's Exports Across 3 Years

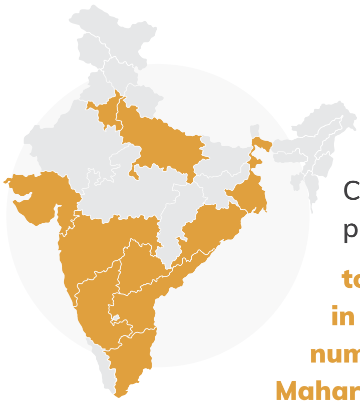


Source: Ministry of Commerce Dashboard

India's growth in exports was supported by increased efforts from state governments to increase production of existing products, boost investment in the industries and identification of newer products to export. Over the year 2021-22, states like Odisha, Gujarat and Karnataka emerged as the top states in terms of growth when compared with the pre-pandemic year of 2019-20. State-wise, Gujarat topped the export share in 2021-22, with over 30 percent of India's total merchandise exports, valued at US$ 127 billion, coming from the coastal state. In terms of growth, Gujarat doubled its export value this year, when compared with the US$ 63 billion worth of goods it exported before the pandemic. Primary products exported by Gujarat are petroleum-based,

with petrol itself being the topmost commodity, followed by gems, stones and precious metals. This was followed by Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, which had a share of US$ 73 and US$ 35 billion, respectively (Seth, 2022). Maharashtra's primary exports include drugs and formulations, gems and precious metals, and iron and steel whereas Tamil Nadu is the exporter of Textiles and Garments, Leather Goods, Automobiles and Components, among others. The growth rate of these states, over pre-pandemic level, was 13 percent for Maharashtra and 17 percent for Tamil Nadu. This rate is less than half of the national average growth rate of 35 percent over the pre-pandemic year. On the other hand, seven states in India – Gujarat, Karnataka, Odisha, Telangana, West Bengal, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh outpaced the national average growth rate. Among them, Odisha increased its exports by 156 percent over 2019-20, valuing at US$ 17 billion (Seth, 2022). Its primary exports included iron, steel, aluminum, and iron ore in 2021-22. On similar lines, Karnataka, while exporting petroleum products, RMG cotton, iron and steel, electronic instruments, and electronic components increased its exports by 56 percent. Conversely, exports from Delhi and Kerala declined by 20 and 56 percent respectively (Seth, 2022). Other than Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, among the top ten states in term of export values, all states had a coastline. Increased access to ports has a positive impact on a state's ability to export. Impact of COVID-19 induced restrictions still lingered in some states, where production and supply lines got compromised. Issues such as shortage of labor, lack of investment, lack of transport, etc. caused exports to decline, in both value and growth rate, in some states. Overall, however, trade showed a strong recovery in FY2022. With continued efforts by the state governments to promote their products and manufacturers, the country has reached the milestone of crossing US$ 400 billion in export value.

TOP TEN STATES



Continuing with previous years trend, **top ten states in India, in absolute export numbers, – Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Haryana, West Bengal, and Telangana, accounted for over**

85% **of India's total exports in 2021-22.**

This share is an increase from the previous two years where it was 79 percent and 77 percent, respectively (Seth, 2022). This high concentration of exports is detrimental for the country in the long run as it percolates the cashflow from exports to few regions in a country, leading to regional disparity in terms of development. Regions with high trade attract higher investment in terms of both capital and human capital, which has a chain-effect on the region's industrial development. However, since investment and human capital is limited, this industrial concentration withdraws resources from other regions of the country, leading them to a path of less industrial development. To overcome this, India needs to make efforts to diversify its export basket and promote exports from all states. This will improve the competitiveness in the country and will have a positive impact on the quality and innovation of our products. Quality products will have a better demand and thus, have the potential to further improve the exports from the country. Exposure to international markets would help Indian manufacturers become aware of the global demands and make them better prepared to cater to them. As a step in the right direction, India identified districts as the driver of exports in the country. To bolster this vision, India began promoting local products from every district of the country for exports under the 'One District One Product' scheme. The next section of the report deals with understanding this approach and the corresponding policy framework regarding the promotion of districts as the driver of exports.

3.4 Districts as the Driver of Exports

Decentralization of export promotion to districts is the next step to overcome the regional disparity that exists at the state-level in the country. As discussed above, few states are responsible for majority of the countries' exports which paves way for uneven development concentrated in few regions of the country. For a more equitable approach to exports, diversification of our export basket is important. India, with its inherent diversity has a plethora of products which can find suitable global markets with the right guidance. Identification of districts as export hubs would allow local potential, in the form of local products, to be unlocked in the country.

Promoting local products requires efforts at the grassroot level, which cannot be efficiently done by either the central or the state governments. Active participation by the district-level government bodies in engaging with local stakeholders for export promotion is crucial for India's bid to diversify its export basket.

Locally, the objective of the government bodies should be to identify products which can be exported to international markets, identify these markets, and help manufacturers in boosting its production and improving quality to meet that market's standards (DGFT & DoC, 2021). Often manufacturers at the local level do not have the means to establish market linkages beyond their local market, which hampers their ability to grow. If they do find a market, the lack of market intelligence, which they can use to modify their product as per the market's demands, reduces their chances of establishing their product in these new markets. Therefore, they require the support of the state machinery to overcome these obstacles. To achieve this, an institutional framework is required at the state and district level which provides an efficient mechanism to promote goods produced at the local level. This promotion will entail providing guidance required by the manufacturers in shaping their product and improving its quality and production, assisting them with establishing market linkages, and giving them knowledge about the market, which they can use to establish themselves. This approach will help in getting rid of bottlenecks which exist in exporting local goods (DGFT & DoC, 2021). Potential benefits include reduction in transaction costs for the manufacturer as a product goes through the export cycle, improved employment opportunities in the district, and boost in the local economy which can have a cascading effect on the national economy and boost its growth.

Prime Minister in his Independence Day Speech in 2019, asserted that we identify districts as the centers of export and trade and implored the government to act towards unlocking their potential. This announcement was followed by the 'District as Export Hubs' initiative which aimed to improve exports at the district level. As it helps in the growth of local economy, it contributes to the larger vision of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat', in tandem with 'Vocal for Local' and 'Make in India'. Institutionally, the formation of State Export Promotion Committee (SEPC) and District Export Promotion Committee (DEPC) is the first step towards this approach (DGFT & DoC,

2021). The role of DEPC is to formulate a strategy for export promotion in the district, after consulting with the local stakeholders. This strategy would involve identification of products which can be exported, along with the plan to achieve this goal. The plan thus formulated will be called the District Export Action Plan (DEAP), and every DEPC is mandated to create it. The plan would focus on actions that would enable the local manufacturers and producers to produce exportable goods in sufficient quantity while maintaining quality of a standard fitting the global market. Since the involvement in district-level committees is limited to district-level experts, it is expected that their approach to reforming and addressing the operational issues and bottlenecks would be region-centric and thus, more efficient. Use of e-commerce and other digital means to improve market exposure to local MSMEs, artisans, craftsmen, farmers, and other manufacturers, is another objective of the committee (DGFT & DoC, 2021).

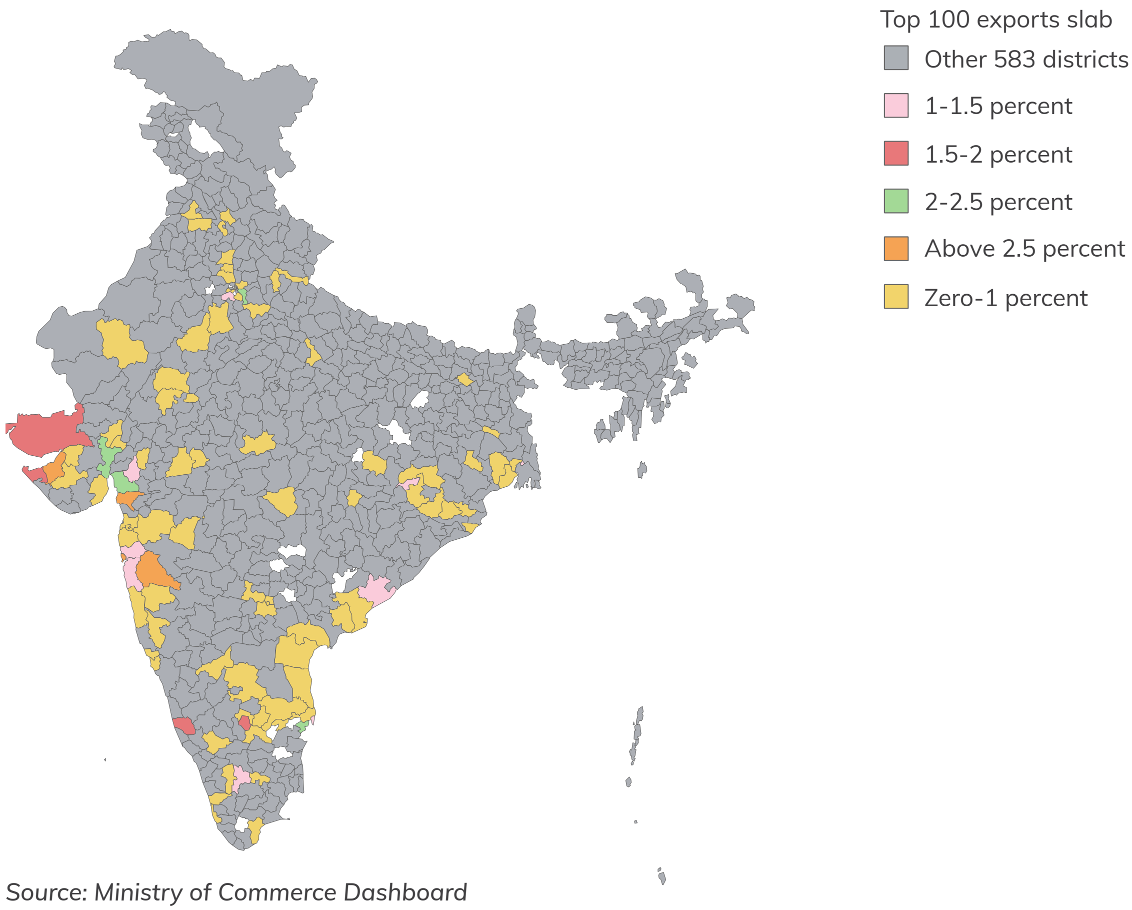
Acting on these guidelines, 674 districts in India have formed a District Export Promotion Committee while 557 districts have formulated a District Export Action Plan. These numbers look promising and their impact on India's exports is expected to be immense. **In addition to District as Export Hubs (DEH) initiative, another initiative called the One District One Product (ODOP) was launched. ODOP aimed to identify one product from each district of the country which can be exported to the global market.**

The identification of these products is supported by the export strategies formulated in the export action plans. Contributing to the promotion of local artisans, manufacturers, and producers, ODOP aims to unlock the potential of a district. For efficient implementation of the initiative, ODOP was merged with the pre-existing DEH. In a remarkable feat, 744 products have been identified in the country including Blue Pottery from Jaipur and Makhana Marbles from Nagaur in Rajasthan. Efficient implementation of these initiatives, with active engagement and cooperation from all stakeholders has the potential to transform India's exports. The planned impact of the convergence of ODOP, and District Export Action Plans is to span across employment, revenue generation, and uplifting local economy. Giving rise to a competitive space in the export market, these initiatives can help India achieve an equitable growth across the country, where prosperity is achieved in every district of the country. To understand the export profile of India, further sections briefly look at the exports from the top hundred districts of the country.

3.3.3 Exports from India's Districts

DISTRIBUTION OF TOP HUNDRED DISTRICTS

Figure 28: % Share of total exports from top 100 districts



Source: Ministry of Commerce Dashboard

Out of the 680 districts which engage in exports, the top hundred districts contribute around 87 percent of the total exports from India. Among these hundred districts, the concentration of exporting hubs lies within the top performing states [2]. 66 of the hundred districts are present in 7 states, which are coincidentally the top performing states, in terms of exports in the country. In terms of merchandise exported, the top ten commodity groups[3] contributed to around 80 percent of the total exports from the country. Among the top commodities, exports of engineering goods, petroleum products, and gems and jewellery were responsible for over half of all exports from the country. Both of these trends indicate a high concentration of exports – regionally and in terms of product basket. High concentration of

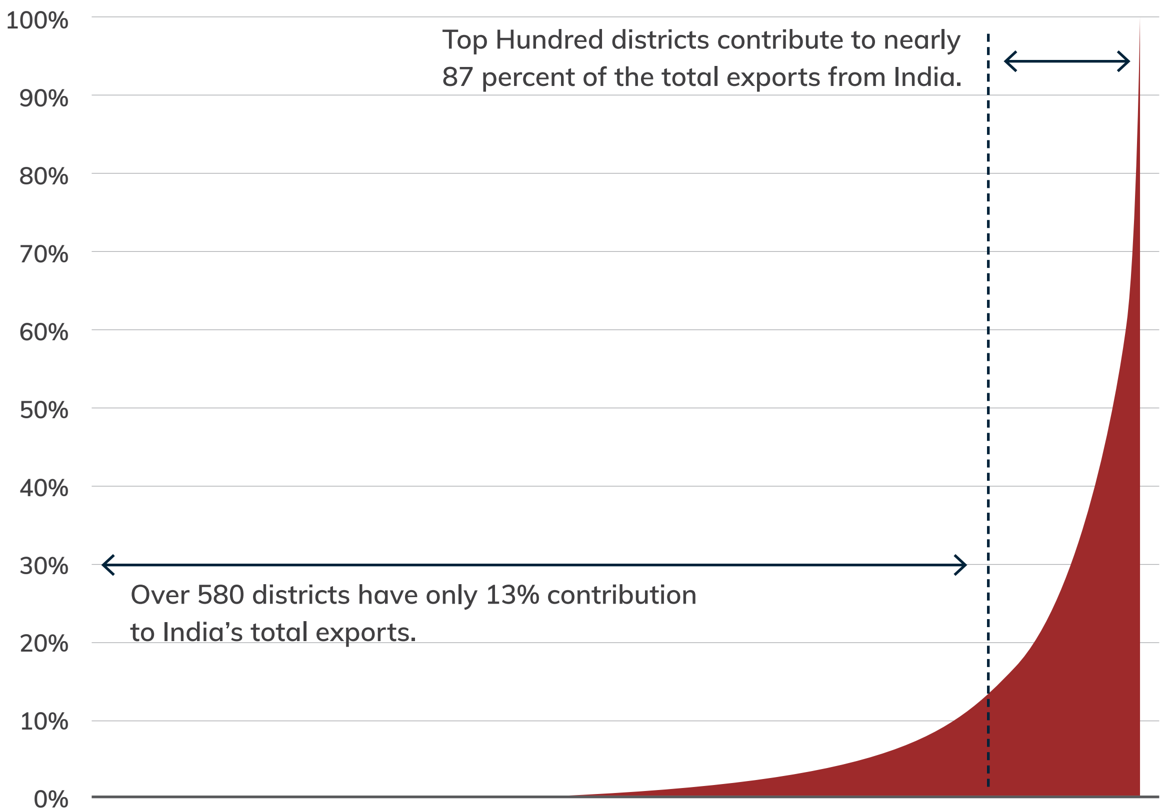
[2] Gujarat has 14 districts in the top hundred, followed by Maharashtra with 12 Tamil Nadu has 9, Andhra Pradesh has 8, Odisha has , Karnataka has 6, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana have 5 districts each in the top hundred.

[3] Engineering Goods, Petroleum Products, Gems and Jewellery, Organic and Inorganic Chemicals, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Textiles, Rice, Electronic Goods, and Plastic.

exports makes an economy vulnerable to exogenous shocks, and thus creates volatility in the country's export numbers. For example, if the country's exports are regionally concentrated, a disruptive event in that region might severely impact a country's economy. Similarly, if a commodity is the dominant export of a country, trends in demand and supply of this product, will directly impact the exporting country's economy. On the other hand, a diversified export basket and a low regional concentration contribute to the robustness of a country's economy.

Figure 29

Distribution of total exports from districts in India



Source: Ministry of Commerce Dashboard

Therefore, in order to achieve a robust economy, steps to diversify our exports – both regionally and product-wise had to be undertaken. Thus, at the district level, initiatives like Districts as Export Hubs and One District One Product were launched. This approach aims to catapult India's existing regional diversity to the global market, and thus leverage districts' potential to build a robust and diversified export basket. To further understand India's export we look at the export profiles of top performing states in the country.

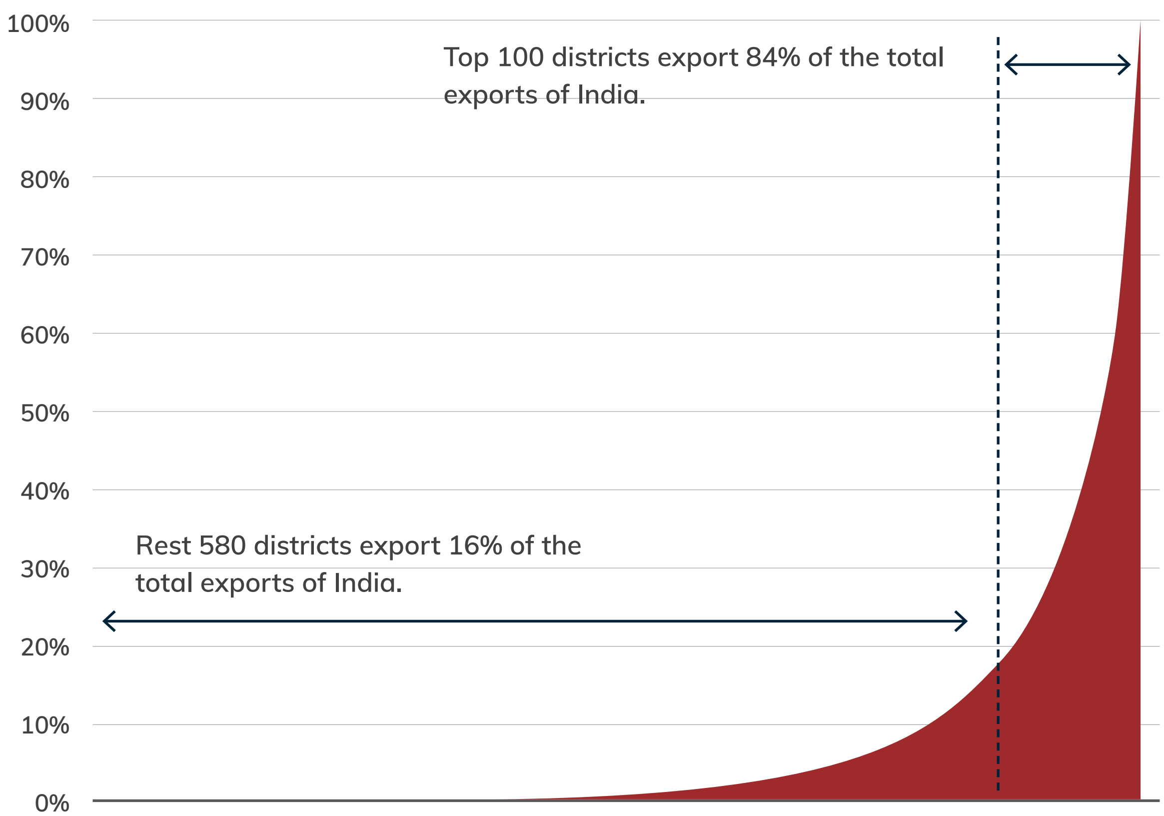
Table 1: Top 10 Export districts of India (All commodities)

District	State	Contribution % age
Jamnagar	Gujarat	12.18%
Surat	Gujarat	4.57%
Mumbai Suburban	Maharashtra	3.75%
Mumbai	Maharashtra	3.70%
Pune	Maharashtra	2.73%
Bharuch	Gujarat	2.37%
Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu	2.36%
Ahmadabad	Gujarat	2.28%
Gautam Buddha Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	2.18%
Bengaluru Urban	Karnataka	1.90%

After removing the top two commodities, the export concentration across the country remains the same. The top 100 districts of the country are now responsible for over 84 percent of the total exports. Top districts in this category are, Pune, Bharuch, Kanchipuram, Ahmedabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, and Mumbai.

Figure 29

Distribution of total exports from districts in India (Except Petroleum and Gems)



Source: Ministry of Commerce Dashboard

Table 2 Top 10 Export districts of India (All commodities except Gems and Petroleum)

District	State	Contribution % age
Pune	Maharashtra	3.59%
Bharuch	Gujarat	3.11%
Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu	3.10%
Ahmadabad	Gujarat	3.00%
Gautam Buddha Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	2.80%
Mumbai	Maharashtra	2.55%
Bengaluru Urban	Karnataka	2.49%
Kachchh	Gujarat	2.35%
Thane	Maharashtra	1.87%
Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	1.80%
Jamnagar	Gujarat	1.74%

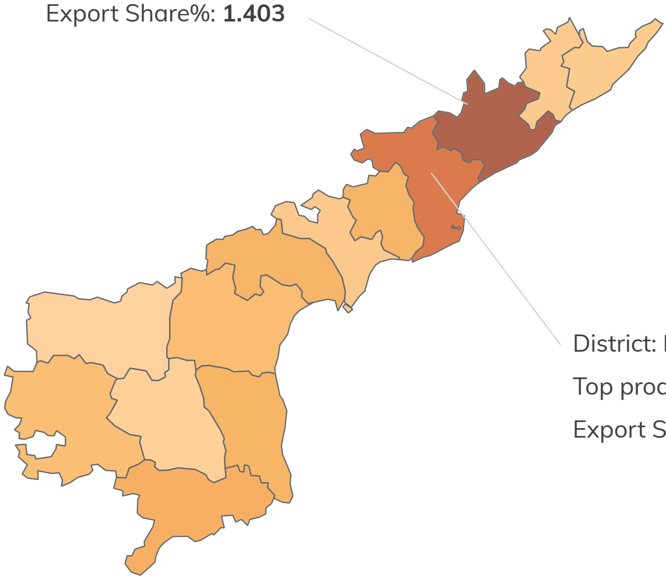
EXPORT PROFILE OF DISTRICTS

Andhra Pradesh

Figure 31 Leading export districts in Andhra Pradesh

Export Share%

District: **Visakhapatanam**
Top product: **Engineering goods**
Export Share%: **1.403**



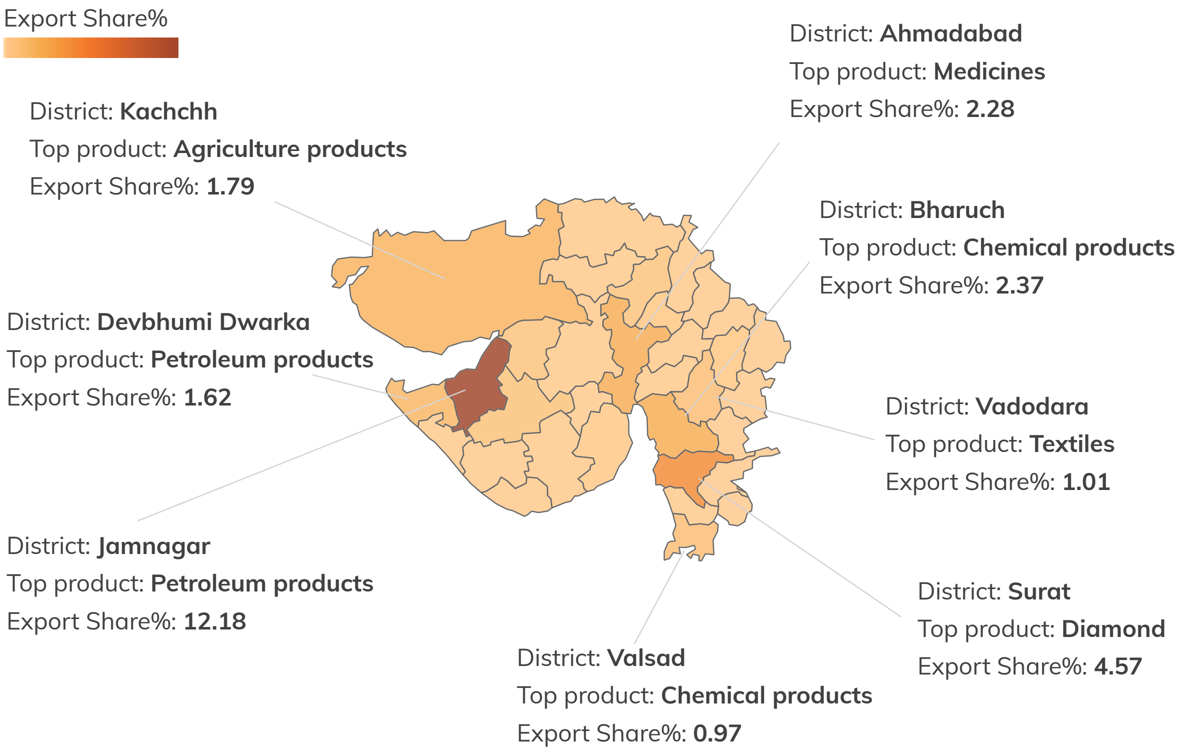
District: **East Godavari**
Top product: **Engineering goods**
Export Share%: **0.974**

Vishakhapatnam and East Godavari stand at 15th and 24th position, in terms of export value, in the country. Developed as a part of the Kakinada Development project, top exports from both districts are Engineering Goods. Specifically, Vishakhapatnam also exports organic and inorganic chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals, and marine products. East Godavari district has a large number of rice mills and, falls under the Kakinada Special Economic Zone, and therefore exports rice and electronic goods as other principal commodities. The two districts are connected with Kolkata via land and have access to international waterways owing to their coastal proximity, resulting in ease of transportation which in turn facilitates trade. In line with the vision of Districts as Export Hubs, the district export action plans have identified coconut-based products, alloys, cashew, coir, and sugar as potential exports. To move in that direction, the districts require information to disseminate knowledge in terms of value addition, global trade and management of products. Expanding its export basket, and creating a conducive environment to multiply its export value can prove beneficial for the state, which is gifted in terms of natural resources.

Gujarat

The state of Gujarat has the highest number of districts, 8, in the top 25 export districts in the country. Other than Jamnagar, the districts of Surat, Bharuch and Ahmedabad are the other high export districts of the state. The state has a diverse export basket with the top export of Surat, Bharuch, and Ahmedabad being Gems and Jewellery, Chemicals, and Drugs and Pharmaceuticals respectively. Other districts such as Valsad and Kachchh, export insecticides and agriculture products, whereas Vadodara exports textiles as its principal commodity.

Figure 32 Leading export districts in Gujarat

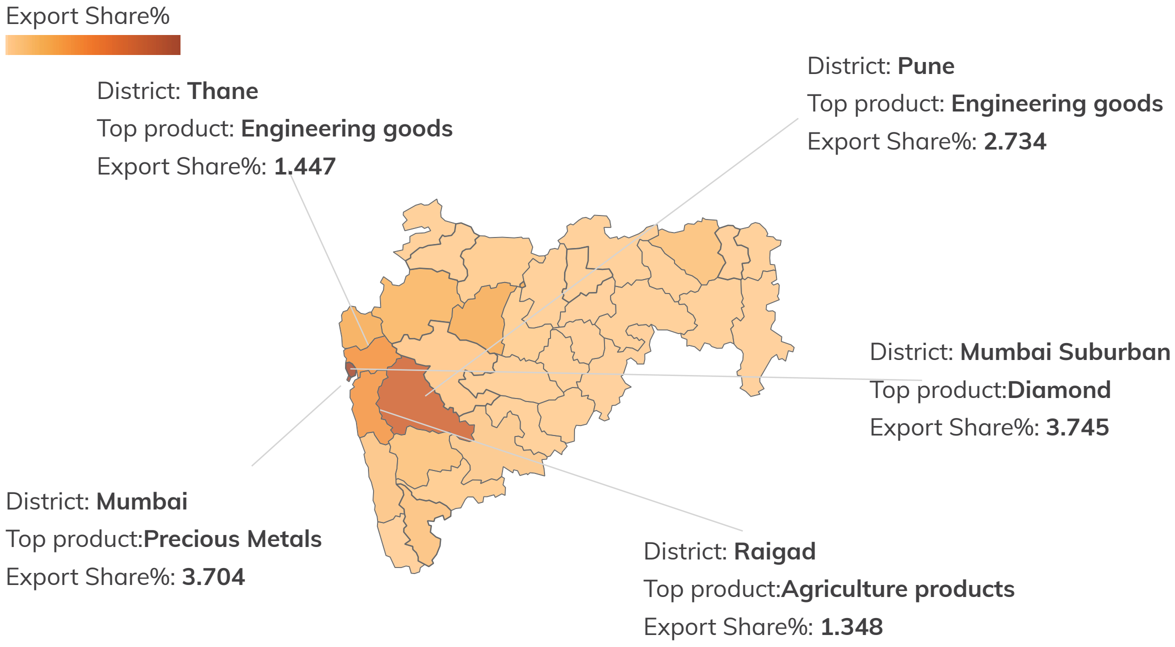


District-wise, the District Export Promotion Council, constituted under the district export hubs has identified multiple potential exports, which can lead to further diversification of Gujarat's exports. Kachchh, for example, has devised a plan to promote the export of Kachchh embroidery and Kachchh Shawls, which will give a boost to its local industry and entrepreneurs. Ahmedabad has identified textiles and engineering goods as sectors which hold potential to export, and thus require targeted intervention from the government. Efforts have been made to enhance the export performance in Gujarat by keeping districts at the centre of this drive. The successful implementation of this vision can positively impact the competitiveness in the export market, and thus have a strong impact on the local economy.

Maharashtra

The state of Maharashtra is dominated by the high export performance of Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban and Pune. These three districts constitute over 10 percent of total exports from the country. While the exports from Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban are dominated by diamonds and precious metals, Pune's top export is engineering goods owing to the high industrialization in the district. The district export action plans of Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban have identified chemical products, and textile products – specifically nylon, as the key potential exports from the districts. Both districts have large number of industrial units producing chemical products, nylon, and cotton products. To tap into their potential, the district export promotion council has identified key target areas such as dissemination of market intelligence, improving quality standards and access to international certification industries, and monitoring the export performance at the district level.

Figure 33 Leading export districts in Maharashtra

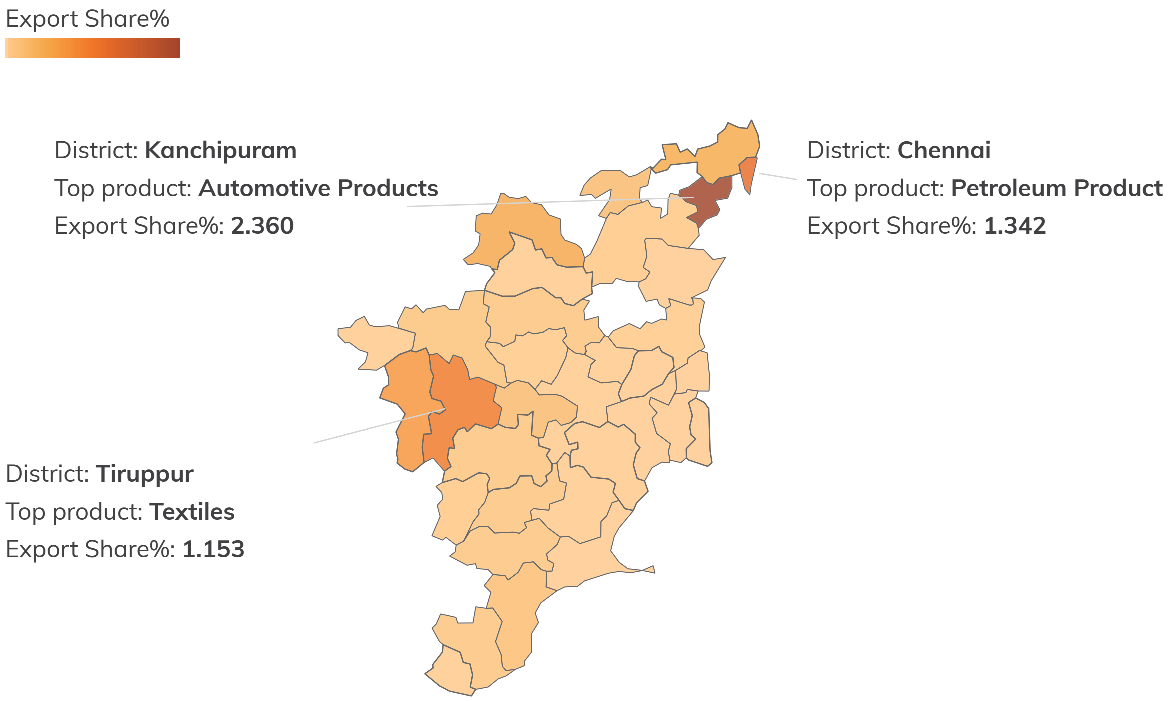


On similar lines, Pune has identified agricultural products as potential exports from the country. The key agriculture products in the area, Mango, Grapes, Wine, etc,. require processing after harvesting which is proposed to be moved closer to the production site and save cost and time. In addition to this, promotion of Farmer-Producer Companies, which are a hybrid of co-operative societies and corporate bodies, is another step taken to improve the quality of Agri-products from the district. Key initiatives like these are part of the drive to decentralize exports at the district level and empower the local economy to drive India's global trade.

Tamil Nadu

The top three exporting districts of Tamil Nadu are Kanchipuram, Chennai, and Tiruppur. Other than its top export which is Engineering Goods, Kanchipuram is the leading exporter of Kanchipuram Silk and its finished products. Chennai's primary exports include Petroleum Products, Engineering Goods, and Drugs and Pharmaceuticals. Tiruppur stands at 22nd in the country, in terms of value of exports, on the back of its textile exports which include Raw material exports, cotton products and handloom products. These districts have further identified diverse export products, as their potential targets, such as Biotechnological Products, Marine Products, Software services, and Auto Components.

Figure 34 Leading export districts in Tamil Nadu

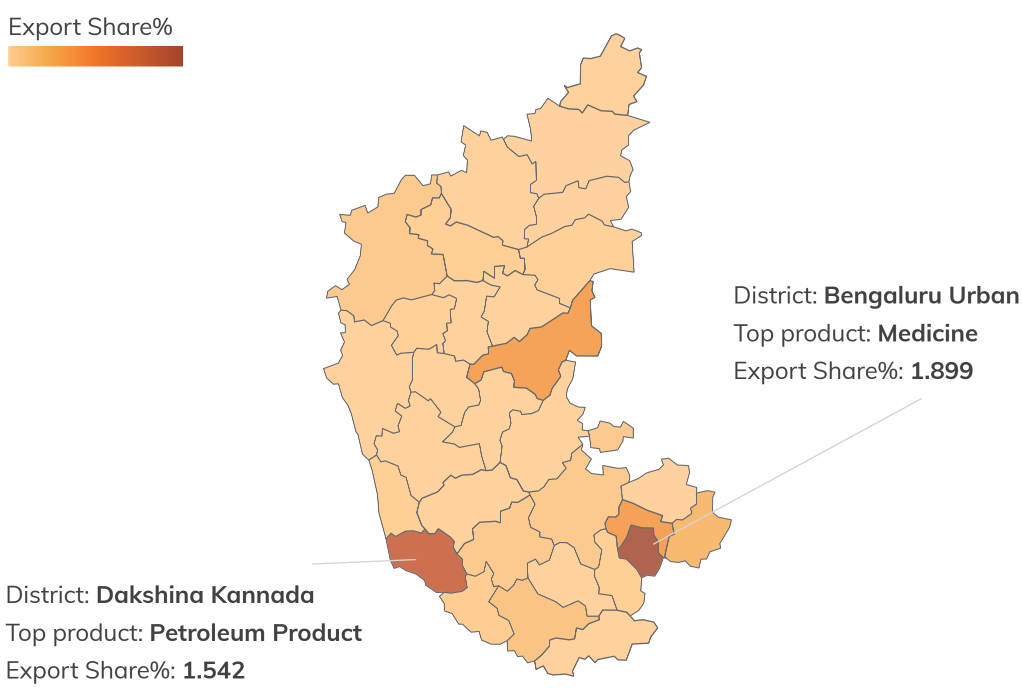


Striking a balance between exporting traditional products to boost heritage economy, and foraying into newer sectors has been at the core of Tamil Nadu's districts' export promotion policy. As a step in this direction, the district governments, with the state government's assistance, are aiming to improve Research and Development in key sectors, while simultaneously fixing logistical bottlenecks and easing the access to export their products for the producers.

Karnataka

Bengaluru Urban and Dakshin Kannada are the top exporting districts from Karnataka, with Medicine and Petroleum as their primary exports. Bengaluru has multiple thriving industries such as Aerospace, as it has an Aerospace Special Economic Zone, R&D centres of HAL, aeronautic centres and presence of various leading players in the industry such as Airbus, DRDO, and ISRO among others. In addition to that it has the largest IT and software industry in India, and is its primary exporter. All these sectors require an active role by the government, and improving their exporting abilities would catapult Bengaluru as a leading hub in the world. Dakshin Kannada, on the other hand, owing to its rich natural resources, has identified agricultural products like Cashew, Spices, Marine Products, and Jack Fruit as its potential exports, along with Auto components, and plastic items. To achieve this, the district has identified key steps in the form of setting up testing labs to improve quality testing of products as per international standards, improving port connectivity to facilitate exports, and investing in existing industries to improve their production capacity and product quality.

Figure 35: Leading export districts in Karnataka



Successful undertaking of these initiatives can help improve the export performance of these districts. This can further serve as the roadmap for other districts in the state and contribute to improving export competitiveness in the state, which will have a positive impact on its economy.

Conclusion

Despite registering high numbers in FY 2022, exports from India were regionally concentrated and dominated by a few commodity groups. To put it in numbers, over 85 percent of India's exports came from only hundred districts, whereas 80 percent of its exports belonged to ten commodity groups. A highly concentrated export market, as is India, leaves its economy vulnerable to exogenous events. Thus, to increase the robustness of its economy, initiatives for diversification of exports were the need of the hour. Identifying this, Government of India declared districts as the drivers of exports in the country. To support this declaration, various initiatives such as Districts as Exports Hub, One District One Product (ODOP) were launched, accompanied by the formation of District Export Promotion Councils (DEPCs) tasked with the formulation of District Export Action Plans (DEAPs). In essence, ODOP was responsible for identification of a product in each district of the country, which can be exported to the global market. To facilitate this, DEPC, which were constituted in collaboration with various local stakeholders, had to formulate DEAPs which contained strategies to export the identified product, while also improving the existing exports from the district. The task of an action plan was to tackle issues such as supply-chain management, quality control, identification, and access to markets, thus handholding local entrepreneurs to enter and flourish in the global market. Increased quality products would increase competitiveness in the market, which in turn would foster innovation and growth thus leading to prosperity in the country. Implementing these initiatives can unlock the potential of districts and thus transform India's export market and uplift the economy.

Box 2: Export Concentration in India: Top 25 Districts and Jamnagar

The top 25 districts, in terms of export share, collectively contribute 54 percent of the total exports from the country. Export Concentration is calculated using Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI), which is used to calculate market concentration and competitiveness. A concentrated market has low competitiveness and is therefore, not suited for a healthy economic environment. High value of HHI indicates high concentration of exports to small regions in the country. This practice is considered worrisome as it leaves the country more susceptible to trade shocks, or

Table 3: Export Concentration In India's Top 25 Export Districts

State	District	Top Contributing Product	Export Concentration
Gujarat	Jamnagar	Petroleum Product	Very High
Gujarat	Surat	Diamond	High
Maharashtra	Mumbai Suburban	Diamond	Medium
Maharashtra	Mumbai	Precious Metals	Medium
Maharashtra	Pune	Engineering Goods	Low
Gujarat	Bharuch	Chemical Products	Very High
Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	Automotive Products	Medium
Gujarat	Ahmadabad	Medicine	Low
Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Electronic Items	High
Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	Medicine	Medium
Gujarat	Kachchh	Agriculture Product	Low
Gujarat	Devbhumi Dwarka	Petroleum Product	Medium
Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	Petroleum Product	Low
Maharashtra	Thane	Engineering Goods	Low
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatanam	Others	High
Maharashtra	Raigad	Agriculture Product	High
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Petroleum Product	Low
Haryana	Gurugram	Automotive Products	Low
Odisha	Jharsuguda	Engineering Goods	Very High
West Bengal	Kolkata	Precious Metals	High

Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	Textiles	High
Gujarat	Vadodara	Textiles	Low
Gujarat	Valsad	Chemical Products	Low
Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Engineering Goods	Medium
Dadra And Nagar Haveli	Dadra And Nagar Haveli Total	Textiles	High

any other unforeseen calamity, all of which become more powerful and have the potential to disrupt the economy. A diversified market, or with low concentration, is more robust as it breeds competitiveness which in turn fosters innovation, and other practices which incentivize growth. In India, 10 of the top 25 districts have high or very high export concentration, which needs immediate reforms. Six districts have medium concentration, whereas 9 districts have low export concentration which are promising figures. In line with them, steps need to be taken to identify exportable products at the district level. The manufacturers of these products should be guided in terms of production levels and quality standards, so as to make their product fitting to the global standards. These steps are crucial to improve diversity of export baskets at the district level. Elaborating on export concentration, we look at the highly concentrated district of Jamnagar.

Case in Point: Jamnagar

Jamnagar district in Gujarat contributes the largest share,

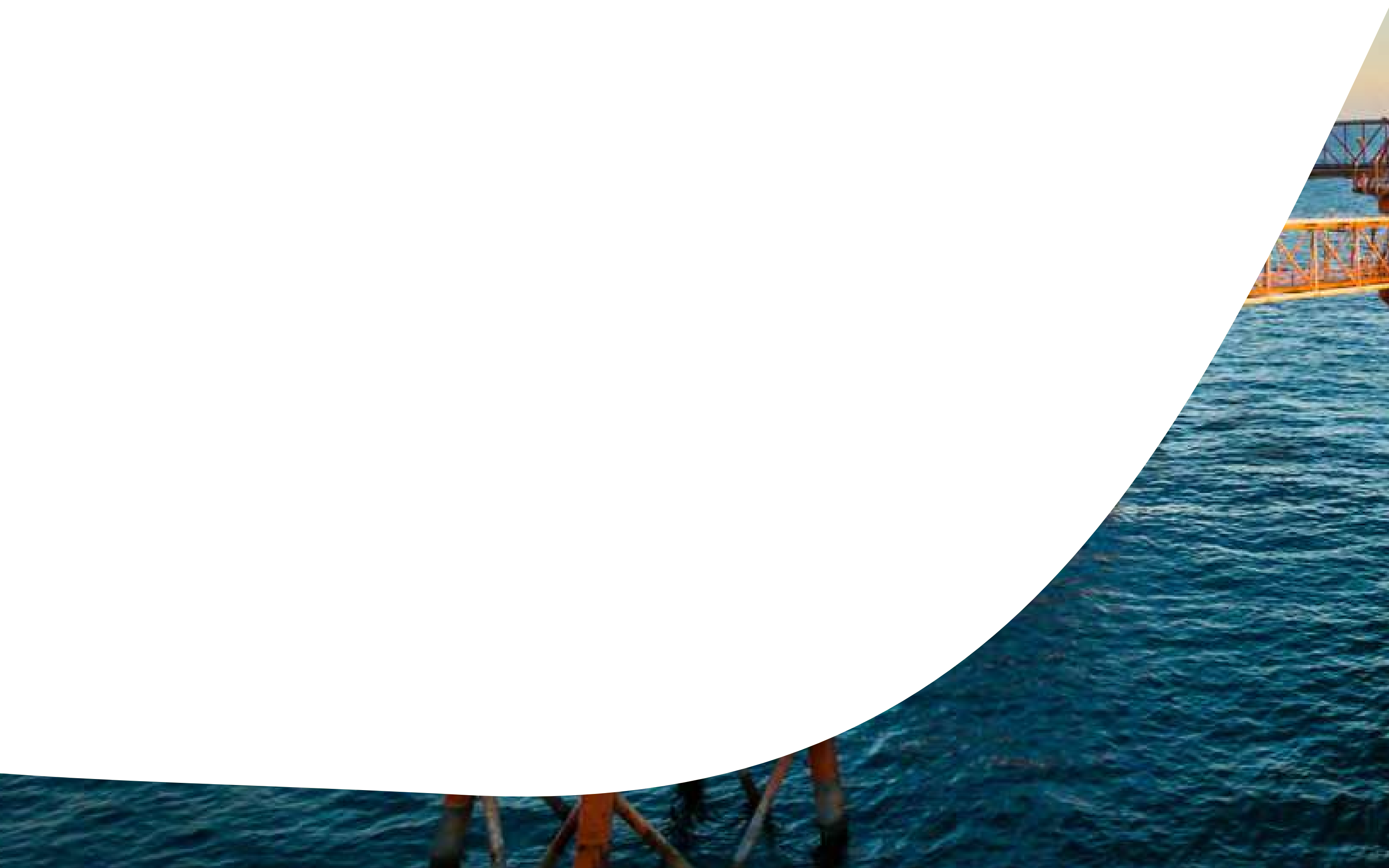
12.18%

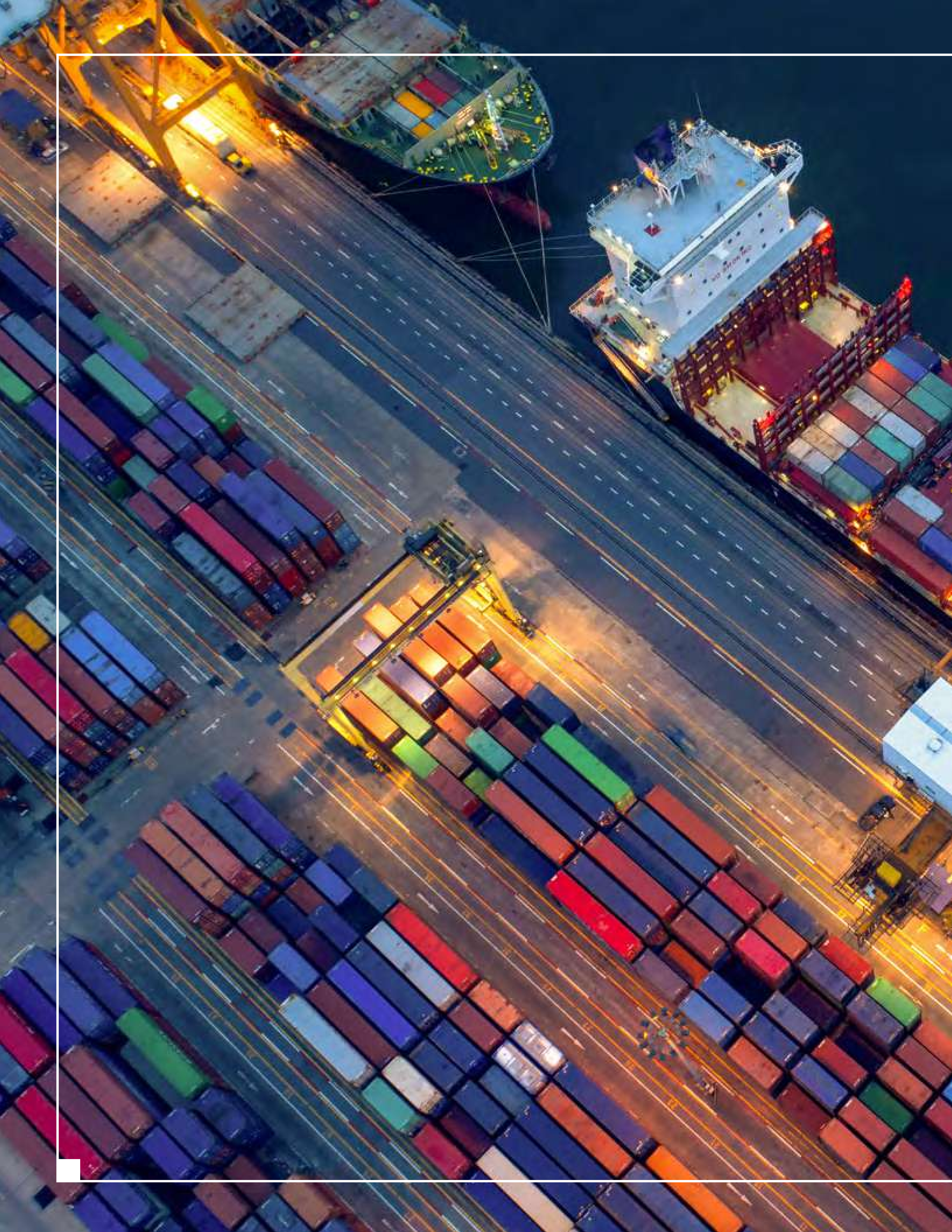
of total exports from India for any district.

The contribution of Jamnagar alone, in 2021-22 is approximately equal to the contribution of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Haryana put together. Jamnagar was responsible for the export of goods worth around US$ 50 billion in 2021-22. Primarily, Jamnagar is an exporter of Petroleum-based products, which represents over 95 percent of all its exports. Jamnagar is the home to the world's largest oil refinery which was established here in 2001. Constructed by Reliance Industries Limited, this refinery can process 1.24 million barrel streams per day. Geographically, Jamnagar has a large coastline and an uninterrupted access to the Arabian Sea, which connects it to Middle-East, Africa and Europe. The geographical advantage, favourable policy climate in Gujarat for industries, and the presence of RIL refinery has catapulted Jamnagar to the top of the exports in India.

In addition to oil, Jamnagar has huge reserves of bauxite which are used to create aluminium products around the country. Various enterprises have been established around the bauxite trade in Jamnagar, which contribute to the local economy.

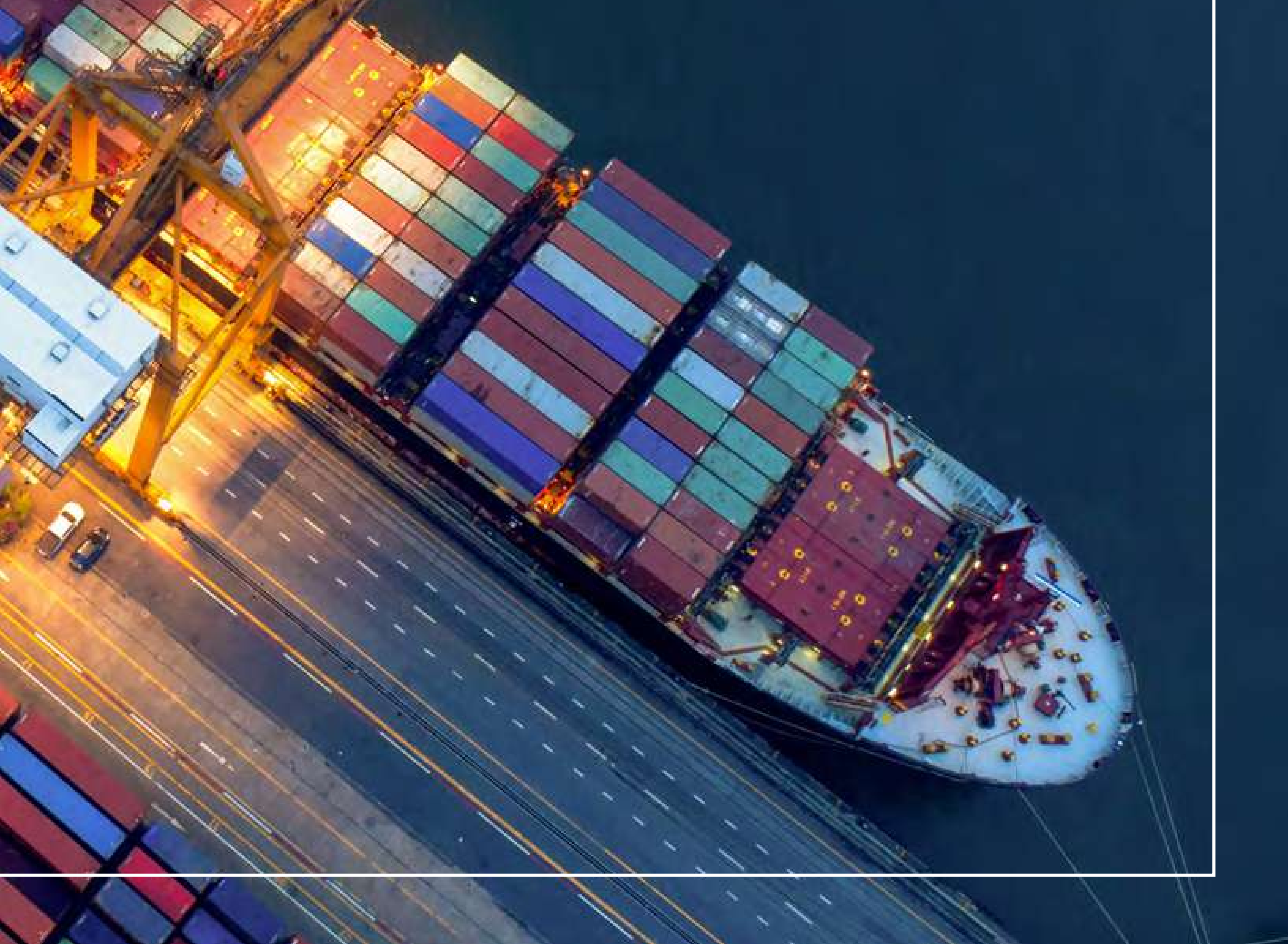
Jamnagar also has a thriving brass jewellery manufacturing industry, largely composed of MSMEs and small artisans. The raw material for this industry is brass scraps sourced from around the world, which are then refurbished to make useful products. Since the trade of oil is much more lucrative, it dominates the exports from the district. However, Jamnagar with its natural resources, and well-established industry has the potential to diversify its exports and provide a boost to the local economy. Targeted action by the government in this direction can unlock the underlying potential district, which is currently dominated by one commodity.





04 METHODOLOGY

The objective of the Export Preparedness Index (EPI) is to evaluate the export performance and pending potential of the Indian States and Union Territories. Additionally, the index investigates the direct and indirect factors that promote and support the export environment throughout the region. The government and policymakers can use it as an instrument to encourage healthy competition among the states and union territories, thereby strengthening India's position in the export market. The index has the potential to serve as a roadmap for the states, as it identifies areas of strategic significance in which the region excels or lags behind.



Establishing Framework for EPI

After a rigorous discussion with NITI Aayog and other State Government officials, the framework has been improvised from last year's framework. The basic structure of the framework remains unchanged from the previous edition. Although to enhance the robustness of the index, a few new indicators have been incorporated based on stakeholder suggestions.

Export Preparedness Index Framework

Policy — 20%
- 10% Export promotion policy
- 10% Institutional Framework

Business Ecosystem — 40%
- 15% Business Environment
- 10% Infrastructure
- 15% Transport Connectivity

Export Ecosystem — 20%
- 5% Export Infrastructure
- 10% Trade Support
- 5% R&D Infrastructure

Export Performance — 20%
- 10% Growth & Orientation
- 10% Export Diversification

Framework

The framework consists of four main dimensions: Policy, Business Ecosystem, Export Ecosystem and Export Performance. The rationale behind choosing these pillars is as follows:

1. Policy:

A favourable trade policy in a region serves as the basis for the strategic advantage of the region's stakeholders and as a guide for the state government. The pillar addresses the most essential trade policies necessary for the growth of export enterprises. It determines whether or not the specific export policy has been implemented in the state.

2. Business Ecosystem:

A region's ability to attract new investments is mainly dependent on the quality of its infrastructure, connectivity, and access to capital. A conducive ecosystem characterised by regulatory simplicity and a conducive environment stimulates business activity. This pillar attempts to assess the performance of the states on comparable criteria. The presence of a thriving business ecosystem strengthens the backward and forward links of the exporting industry, thereby boosting its output and growth. It encompasses a vast array of factors, including the convenience of doing business, innovative capacity, cluster strength, financial capability, and logistics.

3. Export Ecosystem:

In addition to the comprehensive facilitating environment in the state, the export business ecosystem, which promotes competition and growth in the export-specific sector, requires special consideration. The pillar includes indicators such as the area of export promotion industrial parks, export promotion zones, the existence of trade guides, the number of inspection agencies (NABCB certification), and others that are crucial for attracting new investors and boosting the productivity of existing ones.

4. Export Performance:

Measuring export performance is essential for evaluating actual results. Unlike other pillars, this one has an output-based dimension. It aids in determining how much progress and development the states have made in the export sector. State export performance is measured by the expansion and diversification of exports.

All the vital parameters, namely Export Promotion Policy, Institutional Framework, Business Environment, Infrastructure, Transport Connectivity, Export Infrastructure, Trade Support, Research and Development Infrastructure, Growth Orientation and Export Diversification, have been covered as sub-pillars under the four main dimensions of the index.
The sub-pillars cover sixty indicators in total.

Geographical Coverage

The index is designed to cover all the States and Union Territories (UTs) in the country. India consists of 28 States and 9 Union territories at present. However, the index is not able to cover 4 UTs due to information unavailability from the states.[4]

States

The heterogeneity and the vastness that prevails in our country across states in terms of geographical size, language, culture, and policies create complexities in the index analysis. Every state differs in their ability to engage and perform in the export sector given the availability of its natural resources; Demographic factors like an ageing population and migration; Economic factors like a business ecosystem, and infrastructure sociocultural factors like shared values and norms. This variation results in extensive export potential, productivity, output and competitiveness. Thus, it will be unfair to compare the states without acknowledging the existence of immense spatial segregation in India.

Considering the abovementioned factors, the states have been classified into two stages. First, the States/UTs have been distinguished based on their geographical area into Major and Minor/Small States. Then, within each category, they have been further segregated according to their geographical outreach -Major states into Coastal and Landlocked states, Minor states into Himalayan states and Union territory/ Small states. **(TABLE 4)**

[4] Union Territories- Chandigarh , Dadar Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu , Ladakh and Lakshadweep

Table 4: Categorization of States and UTs in EPI 2022

Major States	
Group A - Coastal	Group B - Land-locked
Andhra Pradesh	Assam
Gujarat	Bihar
Karnataka	Chhattisgarh
Kerala	Haryana
Maharashtra	Jharkhand
Odisha	Madhya Pradesh
Tamil Nadu	Punjab
West Bengal	Rajasthan
	Uttar Pradesh
	Telangana

Minor States	
Group C-Himalayan States	Group D- UT/Small states
Himachal Pradesh	Andaman and Nicobar
Uttarakhand	Chandigarh
Manipur	Delhi
Meghalaya	Goa
Mizoram	Lakshadweep
Sikkim	Ladakh
Tripura	Jammu and Kashmir
Nagaland	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
Arunachal Pradesh	Daman and Diu
	Puducherry

Access to ports is of strategic importance to any state when engaging in international trade, as landlocked regions might face the comparative disadvantage of high trade costs and hindrances in the freedom of transit from the seas. The seven sister states of India, with an exemption of Assam, have been considered under the category of Himalayan states and the hilly states of North India due to their geographical resemblance.

Goa has been placed in the category of UTs/Small states due to its small size. Despite being a coastal state, its consideration under that category would have created challenges in terms of comparative analysis.

Index Calculation

Indicator Selection and Data Collection

The indicators for the index have been cautiously chosen under their respective pillar and sub-pillar, given the rationale and the conceptual linkage between the two. They were approved after detailed discussions with Experts, NITI Aayog and State governments. The state government provided data for the majority of the indicators along with supporting documents. For remaining indicators, data was either collected from publicly available government sources.

Source and Definition of each indicator are mentioned in **APPENDIX - I & II.**

This year's Export Preparedness Index 2022 framework is an improved version of its previous edition as it also includes information about the export-related policy at the district level. In addition, 10 new indicators have been added this year, based on the insights from the stakeholder meetings for a more comprehensive analysis.

Indicator/Index Number	New Indicators
1.1.8	ODOP - District export plan: How many districts of the State are covered under ODOP scheme?
2.1.4	What is the increment in State's in manufacturing Gross State Value Added?
2.3.5	Cold Storage Facility
2.3.5. A	What is the number of Cold storage facilities in a state?
2.3.5. B	What is the capacity of Cold storage facilities (in MT)?
2.3.6	Export oriented Warehousing facility
2.3.6. A	What is the number of warehouses (for export purposes)?
2.3.6. B	What is the capacity of warehouses (in MT)?
3.1.5	Regional disparity: How many districts out of the total districts are exporting districts?
3.2.1. B	Projects approved under Trade Infrastructure for Export Schemes (TIES)
3.2.2	District wise data base for exporters
3.2.2. A	Whether State maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporters?
3.2.2. B	If any initiative for maintaining such a database is work in progress and will be completed within next 4 months?
3.2.3	Whether State has conducted any Stakeholder interactions/meetings with exporters to understand their issues?
4.1.4	GI Products
4.1.6	Ratio of number of exporters availing Certificate of origin certificate to the total number of exporters in the State

However, twelve indicators from the previous framework have been dropped from the analysis.

Indicator/Index Number	Dropped Indicators
1	Facilitating measures around export promotion: Does the State conduct TRS to assess flow of goods across its borders?[5]
2	Newsletters[6]
3	Establishment and functioning of an Empowered Committee
4.1	Investor summits: number of investor summits [7]
4.2	Investor summits: MOU's/ LoI's signed per summit
4.3	Investor summits: Value of MOU's/ LoI's signed
5	Labour Reforms[8]
6.1	Number of Industrial Corridors [9]
6.2	Industrial Land as % of Total Area
7	Multi-Model Logistic Hubs[10]
8	Banking Facilities[11]
9	Loan Schemes for exporters[12]
10	R&D Spending by state as a % of state GDP[13]
11	Total area under trade exhibition centres (as percentage of State area)
12	Service Exports to GDP Ratio[14]

For a few indicators like TIES, District Export Plans we requested data from the state government as well as Ministry. For the robustness and the uniformity of the data, we have considered the data from the Ministry/DGFT in the calculation of the index. Also, the latest available data has been considered in the calculation of the Index.

[5] Time Release Study' (TRS) is a strategic tool to measure the actual time required for the release and/or clearance of goods, from the time of arrival until the physical release of cargo, with a view to finding bottlenecks in the trade flow process and taking necessary measures to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of border procedures. States have no role to play in this Customs process and hence this parameter should be used for only inferences and not for ranking. Therefore, this indicator has been dropped.

[6] Only 8 out of 36 states were able to provide this data. Even though some states shared the response as yes, no data was provided. Therefore, this indicator has been dropped.

[7] Data on investor summits was not provided by 24 states and Uts according to requirement. It has been noted that most of the states did not provide value for this indicator, moreover the response furnished by rest of the states has been not satisfactory also in EPI 2021.Only Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra have provided right value break up with detailed evidence of MOUs proposed and realised investment of Projects - with sector and district wise details. Therefore, this parameter was dropped from evaluation.

[8] We cannot continue with BRAP reforms implemented under labour regulation enablers for this indicator. It has been noticed that BRAP 2020 vs BRAP 2021 has drastic differences and since the information could not be further verified by DPIIT. Therefore, this indicator has been dropped. Moreover, implementing four labour codes is expected by 2023 as states have just rolled out draft policies. That could be possibly best way to capture implementation of labour reforms in future EPI iterations.

[9] Instead of the number of industrial corridors in Industrial the state, the influence area of the industrial, Corridors within the state may be considered as it will impact the industrial development across the state

[10] It was informed that currently no state has active MMLH

[11] Since the banking sector is shifting from Finance physical banking to digital banking operations, this indicator maybe revisited as it may not be completely relevant in the current context

[12] As per the Master circular of RBI dated 01 July 2015, there is a provision for export credit which shall be disbursed by the banks and the banks should continue to keep a close watch on end -use of the funds and ensure that credit at lower rates of interest is used for genuine requirements of exports.

[13] Linking R&D expenditure to Export growth index directly for a State doesn't appear to be fair for the following reasons - R&D in most cases are a centralised activity. In most cases, R&D centres are opened in one place but its output is used in many states and use of those outputs have a positive correlation with export. Expenditure on R&D is not uniformly divisible over all states or regions.

[14] Service exports data is not available at state level with DGFT, DGCIS and Ministry of Commerce and Trade

Indicator/Index Number	Revised Indicator
1.1.3	District-level Export Action Plan[15]
1.1.3. A	How many districts have district export action plan out of total number of districts?
2.1.1	Ease of doing business index
2.1.5	What is the increment of FDI inflow in a state?[16]
2.3.1	LEADS index
4.1.2	Export growth in 3 years

Based on stakeholder consultations , from this year Export share growth in 3 years will be used for this edition. This indicator calculates average growth of exports over 3 years. LEADS and EODB index scores of states and uts have not been made public therefore rank of states and uts has been taken as criteria this year.

Dealing with Missing values

There were many instances where input data was not received from the state government or the assigned Ministry, resulting in the problem of missing values. In such cases, zero value was given to the state for the indicators if data was unavailable from any other reliable governmental source.

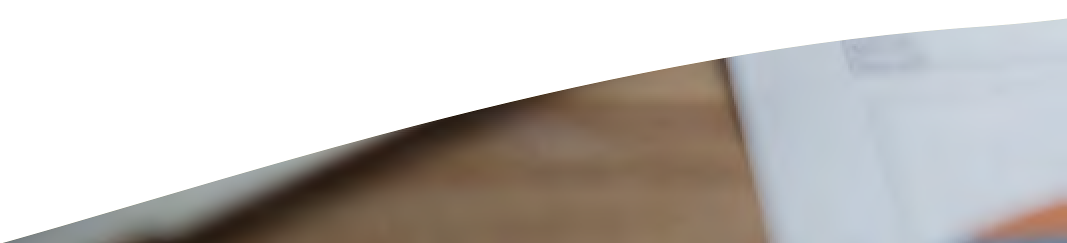
In the first pilar named Policy, all the indicators are binary variables which means that the indicators can take only a value of 1 or 0. Value 1 was assigned to the states if the policy has been implemented in the state, otherwise 0. If the particular policy has been 'formulated', 'notified' or is 'in progress' in the state but not implemented, 0 value was given.

Indicator named 'Power Cost' in the sub-pillar Business Environment reflects the industrial tariff cost per unit in the state. The data was requested from the respective state government; however, due to the vast variability in the data received, fixed charges of HT industrial cost was taken for all the states from their respective Government Electricity board authority.

For Indicators like area covered under Export Promotion Industrial Parks , Export Promotion Zones and Special Economic Zones (as percentage of State area excluding forest cover) - only a few states provided the information of the area covered by them. Zero value has been given to the states which have just provided the number.

[15] 26 districts are formed in AP w.e.f. 04.04.2022 in place of erstwhile 13 district. Now, the preparation of District Level Export Action Plans is taken up which will be completed by August 2022.

[16] Hence, the District Level Export Promotion Action Plans prepared for 13 districts may be considered.



Data Limitations

While calculating the index scores, a few hindrances were faced because of the paucity of data from Chandigarh, Dadar Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Ladakh and Lakshadweep. EPI 2021 data was retained for these union territories. Moreover, as GSDP figures are also not available for certain UTs , so UT average was taken for such cases .

Data Transformation

The calculation of the index scores entails gathering data for all 56 indicators from many and diverse sources. The indicators are measured in several units of measurement, such as binary, score, ratio, or percentage, making comparison challenging. Standardisation renders the indicator without units by rescaling it with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of 1.

Standardising the data makes data points comparable, which is essential for accurate analysis, particularly when the scale of the indicator varies significantly. Skipping the standardisation procedure can lead to inconsistent results. For instance, suppose an indicator has less variance than other indicators but is measured on a larger scale. In such a scenario, the data may disclose increased variation, resulting in imprecise analysis. In addition, negative indicators such as power costs have been inverted to positive values. This was done to standardise all of the indicators so that a higher value indicates a higher score for the states. Without it, the state's reduced power costs would result in a lower score, which is a misinterpretation as it should actually enhance the score.

Weightage

The scores of EPI 2021 and 2021 are not directly comparable. Since the assessment criteria for Export Preparedness has been significantly revised, it is noted that comparisons of states/UTs should be done with extra caution or completely avoided.

The 2022 framework retains the same weights for each pillar as the previous year's framework. However, the weightage assigned to the individual indicators, as proposed and adopted by the stakeholders, has been modified. Another difference is that one sub-pillar - Access to Finance has been merged with the other sub-pillars of the business environment post consultation with stakeholders. According to the significance of the indicators within each sub-pillar, as determined in the first iteration, weights have been assigned to the existing framework.

Detailed information is provided in **Table in Appendix.**

Aggregation

The following steps have been adopted for the calculation:

1. Standardizing each indicator [Standardized X = (X-mean)/ Standard Deviation]
2. After standardizing, each indicator is multiplied by its weight.
3. Sum up all the values obtained in step 2 for all the indicators under each sub-pillar for each state.
4. Score of each sub-pillar[17] is calculated using the formula (Xj-worst case) / (Best case-Worst case) *100, where Xj represents the value obtained in step 3.
5. Score of each pillar[18] is calculated by taking average of the scores of its respective sub-pillars.
6. The overall score of Export Preparedness is the sum of the scores of the all sub-pillars.

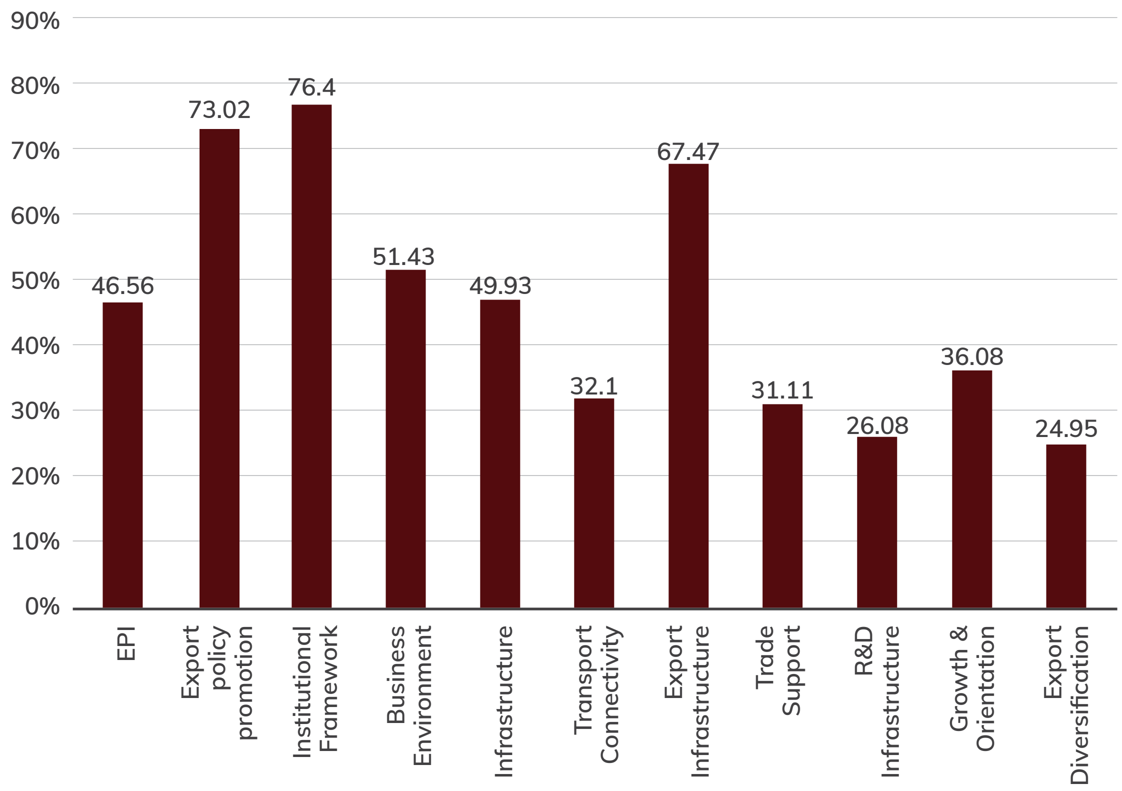
[17] Score of each sub-pillar is obtained out of 100
[18] Out of 100

05 ANALYSIS

5.1 Country-Level Analysis

Figure 31

Average scores in Export Preparedness Index 2022



In the index, the country has an overall score of 46.56 which implies a disparity in the export-preparedness across the country which averages out to a moderate level. When broken down across sub-pillars, the areas with the most progress and the ones which require the most improvement emerge. **At the outset, the country, as a whole, has made significant progress in terms of establishing an institutionalized policy ecosystem which enables exports in the country.**

A score of

73.02

in the sub-pillar 'Export Promotion Policy' indicates a strong policy framework laced with district-level and sector-specific export policies across many states in the country.

Institutionally, a score of 76.40 implies the creation of institutions which are capable of implementing these policies and hence, boosting exports in states' and, by extension, the country.

In the first pillar, composed of these two sub-pillars, 22 states have a score above 80 which corroborates the presence of a robust policy ecosystem.

Although the country has a decent business environment, it requires urgent attention towards infrastructure and transport connectivity. States need to have a cluster-oriented approach to their industries. Connected industries which support each other in terms of resources and markets help increase competitiveness in the region which in turn boosts productivity and prosperity. Infrastructural measures to improve cluster strength in states need to be devised in a context-specific manner. Also, without adequate transport connectivity, the capability of exporting from remote areas of the country gets diminished. Furthermore, the lack of air cargo terminals in a state makes them dependent on road connectivity to ports which get affected by seasonal changes. This hampers the potential of these regions to develop their economies by leveraging their regional advantages. Thus, significant investment in building transport and storage facilities in these states is necessary.

A strong export infrastructure reflects the sound implementation of the policies devised by the states to facilitate exports. However, trade support remains to be improved. States need to leverage the centre-led schemes which help boost exports in a country, such as TIES. Also, organizing trade fairs and exhibitions for exporters helps them in showcasing their products and gain exposure to their competition which helps them understand the market. Later for the exporters who lag behind, capacity building workshops can help them bridge this gap. Measures like these can improve the trade volume from the country and help India perform better in exports. In addition to that, establishing oneself in a global market requires a quality and unique product. India, although not lacking in diversity of products, can benefit from research and development into exports. Innovation breeds growth, which in itself requires technological advancement. To achieve that, there needs to significant investment in industrial research which can focus on developing new manufacturing techniques or improving the quality of our products. India currently lags in Research, investment into which can increase the productivity of our industry and volume of our trade manifold, and thus its vitality cannot be overstated.

Despite India's decent performance across the input pillars, the last output-based pillar of Export Performance paints a picture of untapped potential. **Although many states have fared well in the country with eight states exporting over US$ 15 billion worth of merchandise, there remain fifteen states with exports less than US$ 1 billion. Eleven of these states are yet to cross the US$ 100 million mark. Efforts need to be made to dissipate this disparity across the country as consistent growth across all regions can help India grow in a holistic manner.**

In addition to that, in India, there is a recurring issue of the lack of data on 'State of Origin' of an exported product. To recognize states based on their share in national exports, accurate data which reflects their actual contribution is necessary. However, in the absence of a state of origin marker on goods, often a product is exported under the state where it was procured and not produced. This mistakenly credits a different state, other than the product's origin state, as its manufacturer and hence, leads to inaccuracy in the assessment of states'

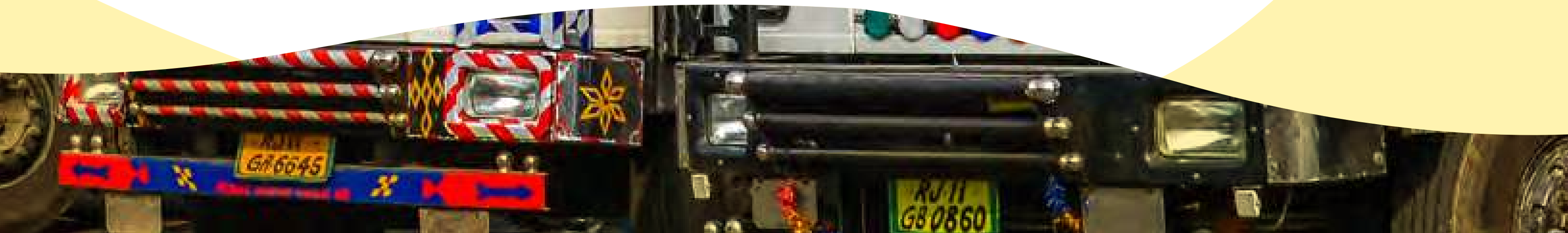
contributions. The government, therefore, should construct a mechanism which mandates the exporters to declare the state of origin of a product. Along with that, an accompanying mechanism to verify that information also needs to be put in place. Since this is an urgent yet complex issue, the solution devised by the government needs to be robust, holistic, and produced in a timely manner. Lastly, the country needs a diverse export basket with multiple destinations across the world as it will make India resilient to global fluctuations in exports. Better understanding of global markets and orienting our manufacturers to cater those needs is the first step in achieving this.

At a country level, although India has come a long way, the areas which require improvement are crucial to our future growth and thus, need to be looked upon. The next section of this chapter lists out the rankings of the state at three levels – Overall, region-wise, and at a pillar level. Following which, we delve deep into pillar-level analysis of Indian states.

5.2 Rankings

Overall Ranking

Rank	State	Category	Score
1	Tamil Nadu	Coastal	**80.89**
2	Maharashtra	Coastal	**78.20**
3	Karnataka	Coastal	**76.36**
4	Gujarat	Coastal	**73.22**
5	Haryana	Landlocked	**63.65**
6	Telangana	Landlocked	**61.36**
7	Uttar Pradesh	Landlocked	**61.23**
8	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal	**59.27**
9	Uttarakhand	Himalayan	**59.13**
10	Punjab	Landlocked	**58.95**
11	Odisha	Coastal	**58.84**
12	Madhya Pradesh	Landlocked	**55.68**
13	Rajasthan	Landlocked	**54.80**
14	West Bengal	Coastal	**53.57**



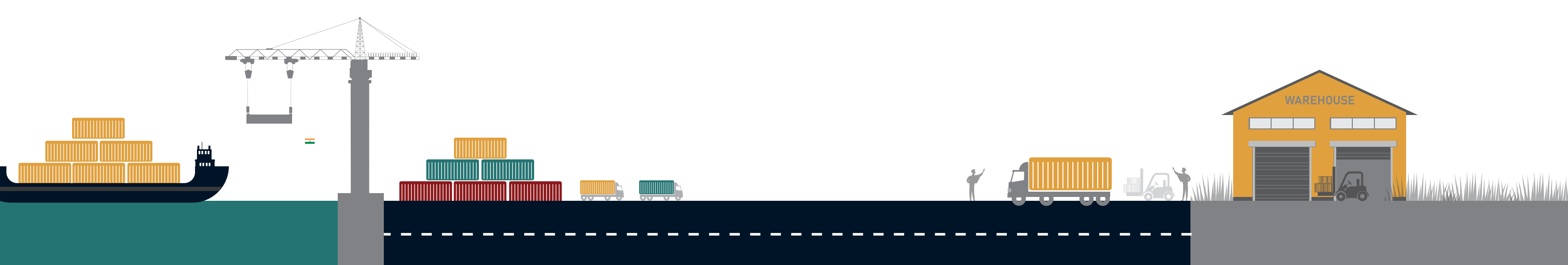
Rank	State	Category	Score
15	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan	**52.25**
16	Goa	UT/Small States	**51.58**
17	Jammu and Kashmir	UT/Small States	**47.79**
18	Delhi	UT/Small States	**47.69**
19	Kerala	Coastal	**44.03**
20	Jharkhand	Landlocked	**43.91**
21	Assam	Landlocked	**43.19**
22	Bihar	Landlocked	**41.06**
23	Manipur	Himalayan	**40.77**
24	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	UT/Small States	**40.65**
25	Chattisgarh	Landlocked	**39.10**
26	Tripura	Himalayan	**38.30**
27	Sikkim	Himalayan	**36.86**
28	Nagaland	Himalayan	**33.33**
29	Ladakh	UT/Small States	**31.51**
30	Chandigarh	UT/Small States	**31.27**
31	Puducherry	UT/Small States	**24.34**
32	Meghalaya	Himalayan	**24.24**
33	Arunachal Pradesh	Himalayan	**19.92**
34	Dadra Nagar and Haveli & Daman and Diu	UT/Small States	**18.74**
35	Mizoram	Himalayan	**16.96**
36	Lakshadweep	UT/Small States	**11.30**

5.2.1 Category-wise Rankings

	Rank	State	Category	Score
Coastal	1	Tamil Nadu	Coastal	80.89
	2	Maharashtra	Coastal	78.20
	3	Karnataka	Coastal	76.36
	4	Gujarat	Coastal	73.22
	5	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal	59.27
	6	Odisha	Coastal	58.84
	7	West Bengal	Coastal	53.57
	8	Kerala	Coastal	44.03

	Rank	State	Category	Score
Himalayan	1	Uttarakhand	Himalayan	59.13
	2	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan	52.25
	3	Manipur	Himalayan	40.77
	4	Tripura	Himalayan	38.30
	5	Sikkim	Himalayan	36.86
	6	Nagaland	Himalayan	33.33
	7	Meghalaya	Himalayan	24.34
	8	Arunachal Pradesh	Himalayan	19.92
	9	Mizoram	Himalayan	16.96

	Rank	State	Category	Score
Landlocked	1	Haryana	Landlocked	63.65
	2	Telangana	Landlocked	61.36
	3	Uttar Pradesh	Landlocked	61.23
	4	Punjab	Landlocked	58.95
	5	Madhya Pradesh	Landlocked	55.68
	6	Rajasthan	Landlocked	54.80
	7	Jharkhand	Landlocked	43.91
	8	Assam	Landlocked	43.19
	9	Bihar	Landlocked	41.06
	10	Chattisgarh	Landlocked	39.10



	Rank	State	Category	Score
UT/Small States	1	Goa	UT/Small States	51.58
	2	Jammu and Kashmir	UT/Small States	47.79
	3	Delhi	UT/Small States	47.69
	4	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	UT/Small States	40.65
	5	Ladakh	UT/Small States	31.51
	6	Chandigarh	UT/Small States	31.27
	7	Puducherry	UT/Small States	24.24
	8	Dadra Nagar and Haveli & Daman and Diu	UT/Small States	18.74
	9	Lakshadweep	UT/Small States	11.30

5.2.2 Pillar-wise Ranking

Pillar 1: Policy			
Rank	**State**	**Category**	**Score**
1	Karnataka	Coastal	100.00
2	Gujarat	Coastal	99.52
3	Haryana	Landlocked	99.52
4	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal	99.52
5	Uttarakhand	Himalayan	99.52
6	Odisha	Coastal	99.52
7	Goa	UT/Small States	99.52
8	Jammu and Kashmir	UT/Small States	99.52
9	Ladakh	UT/Small States	99.52
10	Maharashtra	Coastal	98.71
11	Madhya Pradesh	Landlocked	98.68
12	Tamil Nadu	Coastal	97.21
13	Bihar	Landlocked	96.15
14	Uttar Pradesh	Landlocked	94.92
15	Assam	Landlocked	91.69
16	Telangana	Landlocked	90.35

17	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan	88.10
18	Rajasthan	Landlocked	87.57
19	Jharkhand	Landlocked	83.81
20	Kerala	Coastal	83.75
21	Punjab	Landlocked	81.55
22	Chattisgarh	Landlocked	81.39
23	West Bengal	Coastal	79.53
24	Sikkim	Himalayan	72.67
25	Manipur	Himalayan	67.53
26	Delhi	UT/Small States	67.28
27	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	UT/Small States	65.09
28	Tripura	Himalayan	60.21
29	Nagaland	Himalayan	48.02
30	Puducherry	UT/Small States	46.94
31	Meghalaya	Himalayan	46.05
32	Chandigarh	UT/Small States	29.23
33	Arunachal Pradesh	Himalayan	23.65
34	Mizoram	Himalayan	13.39
35	Dadra Nagar and Haveli & Daman and Diu	UT/Small States	0.00
36	Lakshadweep	UT/Small States	0.00

Pillar 2: Business Ecosystem			
Rank	State	Category	Score
1	Karnataka	Coastal	89.53
2	Tamil Nadu	Coastal	88.84
3	Maharashtra	Coastal	79.31
4	Delhi	UT/Small States	65.41
5	Haryana	Landlocked	61.71
6	Punjab	Landlocked	59.74
7	Telangana	Landlocked	58.33
8	Gujarat	Coastal	57.62
9	Goa	UT/Small States	51.94
10	Uttarakhand	Himalayan	49.76
11	Uttar Pradesh	Landlocked	49.74
12	West Bengal	Coastal	48.11
13	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal	47.80
14	Chandigarh	UT/Small States	47.26
15	Odisha	Coastal	46.90
16	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	UT/Small States	44.86
17	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan	43.15
18	Madhya Pradesh	Landlocked	42.68
19	Rajasthan	Landlocked	38.47
20	Assam	Landlocked	37.93
21	Nagaland	Himalayan	35.65
22	Jammu and Kashmir	UT/Small States	34.72
23	Manipur	Himalayan	34.37
24	Arunachal Pradesh	Himalayan	33.43
25	Kerala	Coastal	31.99

26	Jharkhand	Landlocked	31.60

Pillar 2: Business Ecosystem

	State	Category	Score
27	Bihar	Landlocked	31.39
28	Chattisgarh	Landlocked	29.64
29	Ladakh	UT/Small States	27.87
30	Meghalaya	Himalayan	27.35
31	Tripura	Himalayan	26.97
32	Mizoram	Himalayan	25.67
33	Sikkim	Himalayan	23.51
34	Dadra Nagar and Haveli & Daman and Diu	UT/Small States	23.26
35	Lakshadweep	UT/Small States	22.57
36	Puducherry	UT/Small States	13.65

Pillar 3: Export Ecosystem

Rank	State	Category	Score
1	Maharashtra	Coastal	76.09
2	Tamil Nadu	Coastal	73.68
3	Karnataka	Coastal	70.89
4	Telangana	Landlocked	60.69
5	Uttar Pradesh	Landlocked	56.94
6	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal	55.87
7	Uttarakhand	Himalayan	55.44
8	Madhya Pradesh	Landlocked	54.69
9	Manipur	Himalayan	53.79
10	Gujarat	Coastal	53.37
11	West Bengal	Coastal	53.06
12	Odisha	Coastal	52.90
13	Punjab	Landlocked	52.52
14	Rajasthan	Landlocked	51.52

15	Haryana	Landlocked	50.65
Pillar 3: Export Ecosystem			
Rank	**State**	**Category**	**Score**
16	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan	48.08
17	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	UT/Small States	46.71
18	Jammu and Kashmir	UT/Small States	44.56
19	Nagaland	Himalayan	42.25
20	Jharkhand	Landlocked	41.49
21	Kerala	Coastal	40.09
22	Sikkim	Himalayan	38.10
23	Tripura	Himalayan	36.50
24	Goa	UT/Small States	32.52
25	Bihar	Landlocked	31.77
26	Assam	Landlocked	30.62
27	Chattisgarh	Landlocked	28.77
28	Delhi	UT/Small States	27.88
29	Chandigarh	UT/Small States	27.72
30	Meghalaya	Himalayan	22.17
31	Puducherry	UT/Small States	21.49
32	Dadra Nagar and Haveli & Daman and Diu	UT/Small States	18.48
33	Lakshadweep	UT/Small States	15.38
34	Mizoram	Himalayan	12.09
35	Arunachal Pradesh	Himalayan	10.52
36	Ladakh	UT/Small States	6.56

Pillar 4: Export Performance			
Rank	State	Category	Score
1	Gujarat	Coastal	100.00
2	Tamil Nadu	Coastal	63.34
3	Maharashtra	Coastal	59.14
4	Rajasthan	Landlocked	51.55
5	Uttar Pradesh	Landlocked	51.28
6	Haryana	Landlocked	49.75
7	Odisha	Coastal	45.05
8	Punjab	Landlocked	44.79
9	Karnataka	Coastal	41.55
10	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal	41.10
11	Uttarakhand	Himalayan	38.29
12	Telangana	Landlocked	37.68
13	West Bengal	Coastal	36.55
14	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan	36.46
15	Tripura	Himalayan	36.23
16	Madhya Pradesh	Landlocked	33.25
17	Goa	UT/Small States	31.79
18	Delhi	UT/Small States	31.35
19	Dadra Nagar and Haveli & Daman and Diu	UT/Small States	31.13
20	Chattisgarh	Landlocked	26.45
21	Jharkhand	Landlocked	26.14
22	Kerala	Coastal	25.66
23	Puducherry	UT/Small States	21.55
24	Assam	Landlocked	21.45
25	Jammu and Kashmir	UT/Small States	19.39
26	Sikkim	Himalayan	19.03
27	Mizoram	Himalayan	15.31
28	Chandigarh	UT/Small States	14.91
29	Bihar	Landlocked	14.50
30	Arunachal Pradesh	Himalayan	9.07
31	Nagaland	Himalayan	7.27
32	Ladakh	UT/Small States	6.78
33	Manipur	Himalayan	3.88
34	Meghalaya	Himalayan	1.56
35	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	UT/Small States	1.20
36	Lakshadweep	UT/Small States	0.00

5.3 Pillar-wise Analysis

5.3.1 Pillar 1: Policy

Category	Score
Coastal	94.72
Himalayan	57.68
Landlocked	90.56
UT/Small States	56.34
National Average	74.71

The Policy pillar is divided into two sub-pillars – Export Promotion Policy and Institutional Framework, which in turn are constituted by thirteen indicators. On average, Indian states have performed exceptionally well in the first pillar and registered a national score of 74.71. This reflects positively on the state governments' effort in creating an enabling environment using policy tools such as incentives, and institutional mechanisms to nurture exports. **In the long term, a sound policy framework can help states create a global footprint in terms of exports, as it improves local markets, aids diversification of their export baskets, and facilitates overall competitiveness of the region.**

On a deeper inquiry into this high national average, it is observed that various regions have performed in a differentiated manner. States from the Coastal region of the country have scored, on average, an impressive 94.72 in the first pillar. Among these states, Karnataka scored a perfect 100, followed closely by Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, and Odisha at 99.52. Lowest among the coastal states is West Bengal which scored 79.53 yet performed above the national average.

Following the coastal region, landlocked states of India have registered an average of 90.56. Contributing to this average are the high-performing states of Haryana, with a score of 99.52, Madhya Pradesh, scoring 98.68, and Bihar which scored 96.15. Lowest among the landlocked states was Chhattisgarh which secured an 81.39 in the first pillar.

Collectively, this reflects that coastal, and landlocked states of the country have comprehensively established an export-supporting policy framework within their states, and thus have taken a major step in developing trade from their states.

On the other side of the spectrum are the Himalayan states, and Small States/ Union Territories of the country. States under the Himalayan category scored 57.68 on an average, followed by Small States/UTs with an average score of 56.34. **Among the Himalayan states, only two out of nine states, namely**

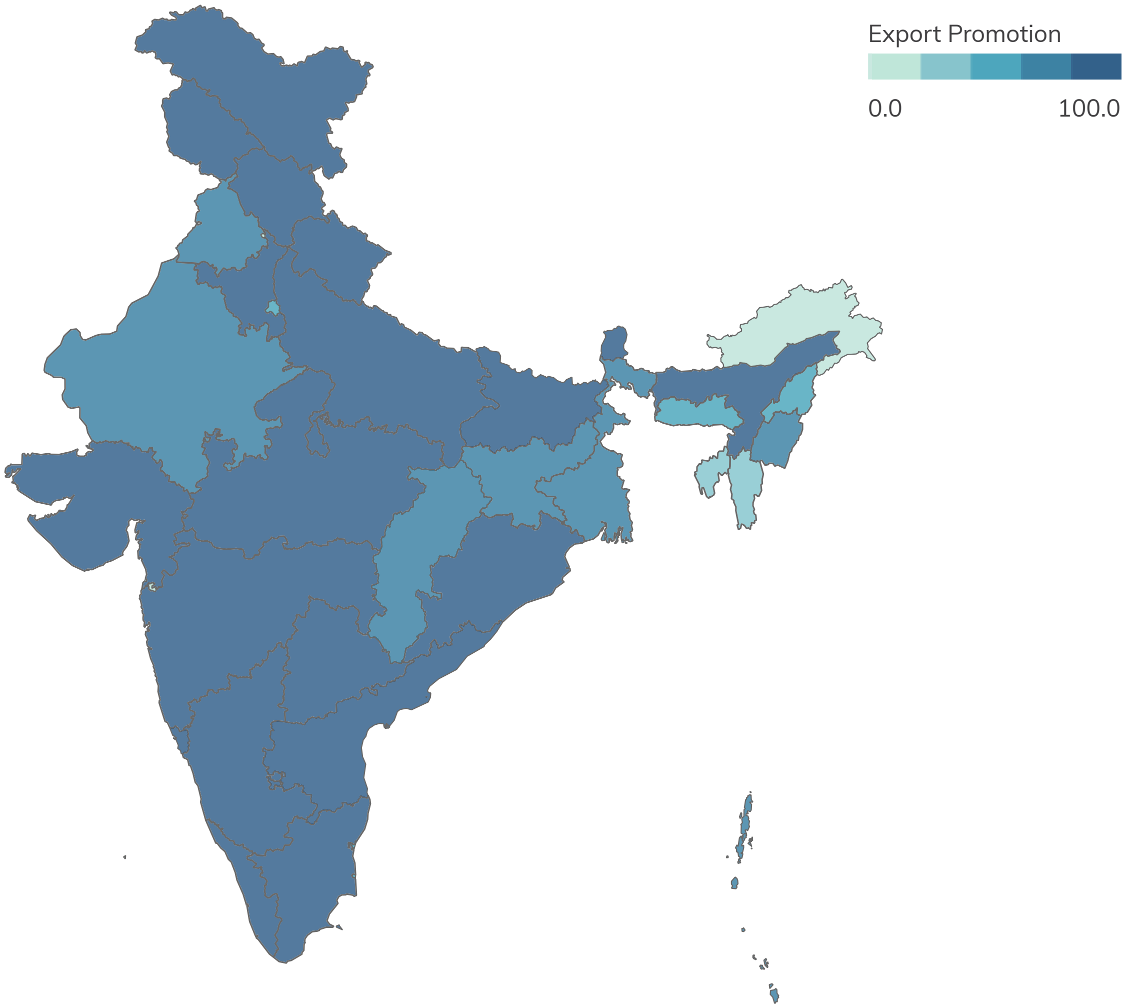
Uttarakhand (99.52) and Himachal Pradesh (88.10), stand above the national average in the policy pillar. Sikkim hovers around the national average with a score of 72.67. Other states from the North-eastern region of India do not perform as well with Mizoram and Arunachal scoring 13.39 and 23.65 respectively, implying that these states do not have export-supporting policy measures in place. Good performance by northern Himalayan states, compared to north-eastern Himalayans might indicate a geographical edge enjoyed by the former.

Small States/UTs have three regions (out of nine) at a solid 99.52 in the policy pillar. **These are Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, and Ladakh, indicating a sound policy environment.** However, other regions like Delhi and Andaman and Nicobar Islands scored 67.28 and 65.09 respectively. **Scores around the national average indicate the promise of adoption of policy measures, however scores of 46.94 and 29.23, which are attained by Puducherry and Chandigarh call for more efforts by the ones in power.**

At a national level, **sixteen states have scored above 90, across various regions, in the first pillar indicating a nation-wide adoption of export conducive policy measures. This is further corroborated by the fact that only eight states have scored below 50, most of which are either Small States/UTs or belong to the north-eastern region of the country.**

Thus, this assessment highlights the need for concerted efforts towards the regions lagging behind the country, as their regional competitiveness remains to be unlocked. To delve deeper into the policy pillar, the following sections will analyze the performance of Indian states under the two sub-pillars.

SUB-PILLAR 1: EXPORT PROMOTION POLICY



Category	Score
Coastal	96.36
Himalayan	59.18
Landlocked	85.58
UT/Small States	52.16
National Average	73.02

The first sub-pillar evaluates the states' performance in implementing policies responsible for facilitating exports and enabling their growth. Since the Indian economy has a large number of MSMEs, government support for manufacturers to collaborate with exporters is necessary for them to enter the global markets. Moreover, in a diverse country such as India, regions hold a potential which can only be leveraged with concerted efforts by the regional economies. Thus, a state which performs well on these indicators can be said to have enabled a conducive policy environment which nurtures export growth. Although constructing a policy framework does not guarantee export performance, as it requires a more holistic approach, it is still a crucial first step towards that goal.

At the national level, Indian states have averaged 73.02, reflecting a sound level of adoption of export-promoting policies and measures. Among the coastal states, **five out of eight scored a perfect 100, with Kerala and Tamil Nadu at 99.16 and 95.39 respectively. This implies that all coastal states have a valid export promotion policy, along with a sector-specific policy framework which plays to their regional advantages. Along with that, they have identified thrust sectors within their states for exports, for example Karnataka has identified the demand of alternate energy globally, and plans to transform itself as a hub for meeting those demands.**

With the exception of Kerala, all coastal states have a public information portal for global quality standards to aid manufacturers. Other than this, all these states have organized workshops for educating people about quality standards, aiding in market penetration, and facilitating these measures through constant incentives and awards. West Bengal scores the least score of 76.29, as only 32 percent of its districts have a district export action plan.

Following suit, landlocked states of the country have an average score of 85.58 in this sub-pillar, indicating a decent level of policy adoption. **All landlocked states boast an export promotion policy, as well as sector-specific strategies to boost exports. Along with this, all these states have a public forum for quality standards, organize workshops, and aid marketing to support manufacturers in their respective states.** Except for 1 district from Telangana, and 3 districts from Rajasthan, all districts in these states are covered under the government's 'One District One Product' scheme. Identification of a unique regional product which can be invested in to push it towards global markets is a welcome step to diversify India's exports, as well as support the economy at a local level.

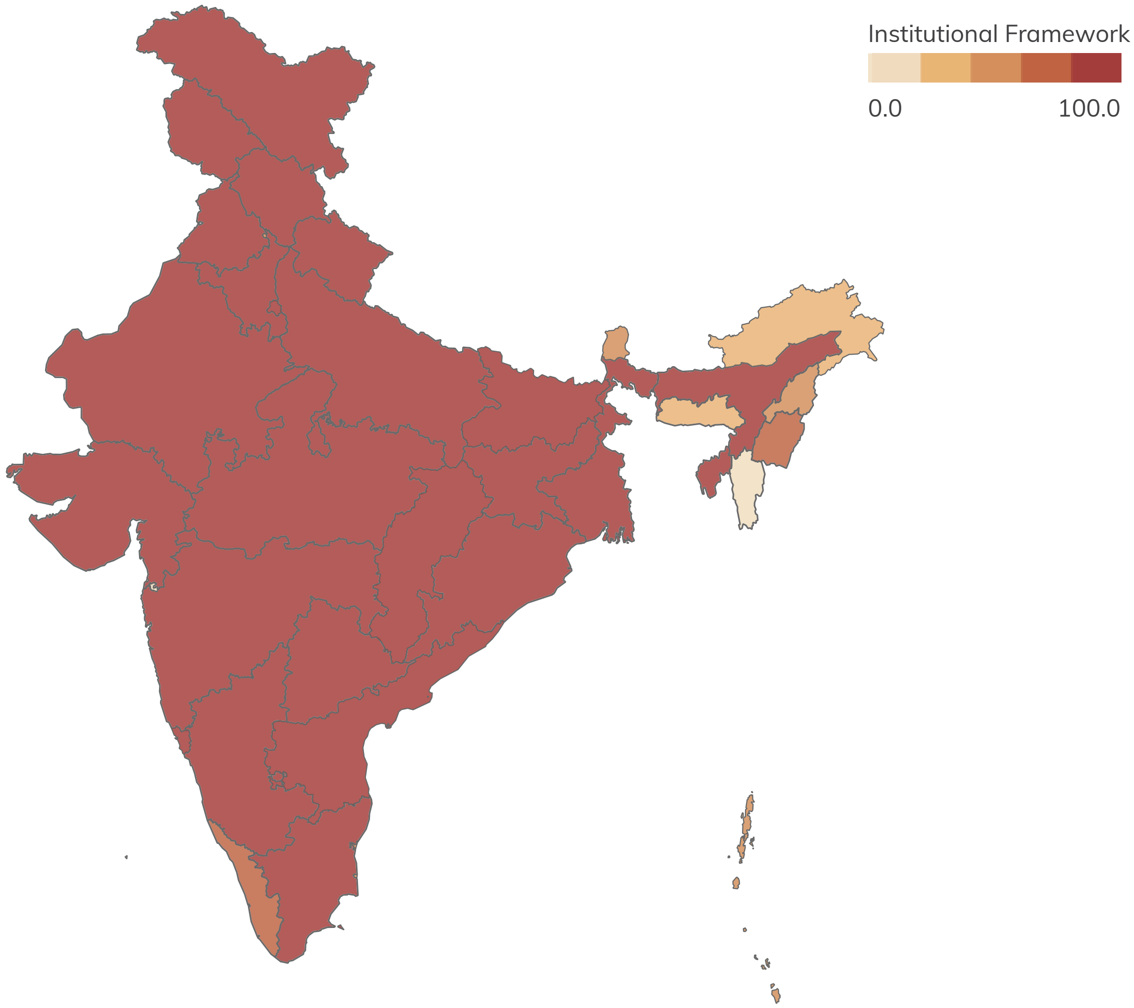
However, among these states, except Haryana, no state has all districts with an export action plan. The situation is poor for Assam where 37 percent of districts have drafted a plan, followed by Jharkhand at 25 percent of its districts having formulated a strategy to push exports at a district level. **Telangana is the negative outlier with no district having an export action plan.** Although, landlocked states fare well, the lack of a documented plan can be detrimental to the government's other efforts to grow exports. Enactment of a plan helps the stakeholders to act efficiently toward their goals, and thus the states without it should take measures to change the situation.

Among the Himalayan states, **Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, and Tripura have no sector-specific policy measures, a method to publicly disseminate information on quality standards, or facilitation of export promotion measures by awards or incentives. Arunachal Pradesh in particular has not identified thrust sectors for exports and does not provide any marketing support to manufacturers. Poor performance by these Himalayan states in multiple indicators brings down their average to 59.18.** In the same category, states like Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Manipur, and Himachal Pradesh have almost all policy measures in place and are performing exceptionally well, with Uttarakhand scoring a perfect 100. Despite being resource rich, ineffective governance hampers the potential withheld by these states. In absence of a plan or strategy and support initiatives, the dream of export-led growth of these regions will remain unfulfilled.

UT/Small States performed even worse than Himalayan states and scored a national average of 52.16. Best performing regions in this category are Jammu and Kashmir, and Goa which have scored 100, indicating a robust policy environment. **Following them are Andaman and Nicobar Islands which only lag behind in providing marketing support and undertaking measures to incentivize exporters.** Overall, **All of their districts are covered under One District One Product Scheme and have enacted a district export action plan, except Puducherry which does not have an action plan for two of its four districts.**

Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep have neither an export promotion policy nor any sector-specific measures. These regions have not identified any thrust sectors, or hold any workshops for quality standards, and neither do they aid manufacturers in marketing nor incentivize their performance. These states have scored zero in this sub-pillar. Delhi has not identified any sector-specific measures or organizes any quality standards related workshops. Redressal of these shortcomings by these states can help the comet at par with the better performing states.

SUB-PILLAR 2: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK



Category	Score
Coastal	93.08
Himalayan	56.18
Landlocked	95.54
UT/Small States	60.52
National Average	76.40

A sound policy environment cannot induce growth without a robust institutional framework. Institutionalizing exports in a state helps reduce uncertainty surrounding policy framework, as it facilitates access to the services owed to the manufacturers and exporters. The thrust to make districts as export hubs by the central government will remain impotent without a strong institutional structure at the state level.

Contributing to the national average of 76.40 in this sub-pillar, is the exceptional performance of twenty states which scored above 90 implying the adoption of a strong institutional mechanism. Karnataka scored the highest among all states with a perfect hundred. Other than the coastal states, all landlocked states, except Punjab, have an excellent performance in this sub-pillar. Along with them, UT/Small states of Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, and the Himalayan state of Uttarakhand have scored 99.03. These states have, therefore, complemented their policy framework with a robust institutional mechanism, indicating a pro-active approach towards exports. This is further corroborated by the presence of district export promotion councils in over ninety percent of districts in twenty-five states. A dedicated District Export Promotion Committee helps in efficiently planning and implementing strategies across a state, or a district such as identifying the export profile, and setting quantifiable targets to improve export performance. As discussed above, a strong institution can aid the implementation of a policy framework and accelerate the export growth in a region,

On the other hand, Mizoram, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, and Lakshadweep have scored zero in this sub-pillar. Among the coastal states, Kerala has scored the lowest as it does not have a Centre-State co-ordination cell. Lack of a forum for various levels of government for planning slows down the process of innovation in strategies.

Among the Himalayan states, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim also lack a co-ordination cell. In terms of grievance redressal of exporters, Arunachal Pradesh along with north-eastern states of Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, and Nagaland lack an institutionalized mechanism. This creates issues for the manufacturers in these states, as no forum exists where their issues are acknowledged and worked upon. Inability to create an institutional framework which facilitates exports is detrimental to growth. However, since most of the states in the country have constituted institutions such as a District Export Promotion Council, a Centre-state co-ordination cell, and a grievance redressal mechanism, it remains to be explored as to what specific issues these particular states facing.

5.3.2 Pillar 2: Business Ecosystem

Category	Score
Coastal	61.44
Himalayan	33.05
Landlocked	44.12
UT/Small States	36.94
National Average	43.40

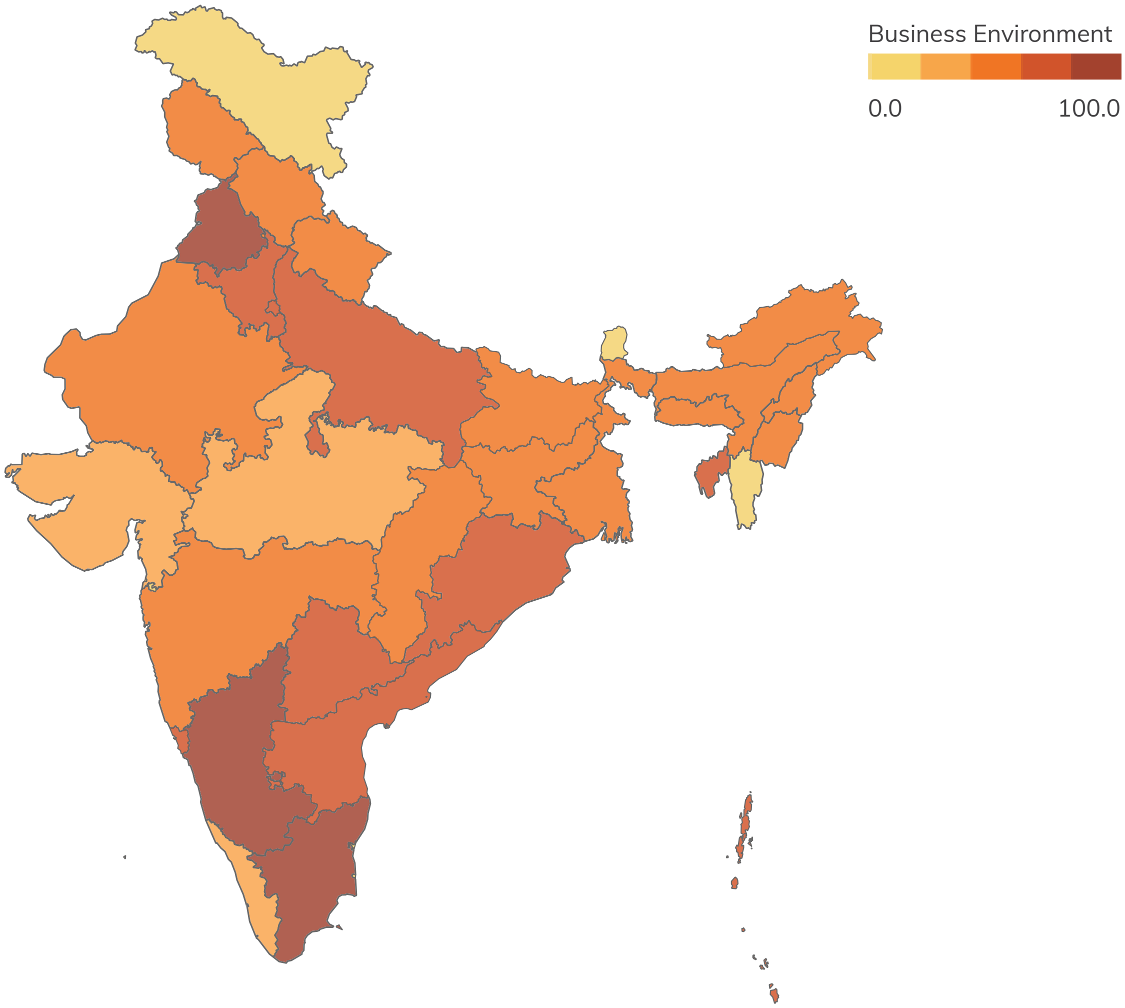
Achieving high exports requires a strong foundation of business in the state which can be achieved by creating an ecosystem which invites investments, nurtures businesses, encourage innovation, and creates opportunities in the state. To assess the capacity of the states to facilitate businesses, the second pillar evaluates the business ecosystem along three sub-pillars – Business Environment, Infrastructure, and Transport Connectivity.

Comprising of these three sub-pillars, the second pillar presents a comprehensive assessment of the state in terms **of its ability to attract and sustain businesses, which can later be leveraged to increase exports from the region. High level of industrial presence in a state indicates a healthy ecosystem, which can help in increasing the volume of exports, as well as diversification of export basket. This helps the local economy and aids growth of the region leading to prosperity.**

Overall, Indian states scored an average of 43.40 in the second pillar indicating an averagely healthy business ecosystem. This implies that there exist areas in the business ecosystem which require the attention of the state governments and are in a need of betterment. Highest scoring states in the country are Karnataka and Tamil Nadu which scored 89.52 and 88.84 in this pillar. They are followed by Maharashtra which scored 79.31, registering a ten-point decrease from the top two states. Continuing the trend, the next best-performing states in this pillar are Delhi with 65.40, a fourteen-point decrease, Haryana with 61.70, and Punjab and Telangana with 59.73 and 58.32 respectively. This steep fall among the top seven states of the country indicates a disparity in the business ecosystem across these states as well as, the existing cleavages in state capacities to invite and foster business in the post-pandemic economy. Twenty-seven states in the country scored below 50 in this pillar, and thus the low national average.

Regional analysis indicates that coastal states perform the best with an average of 61.44, followed by landlocked states with 44.12, which is above the national average. Conversely, Small states/UTs and Himalayan states are below the national benchmark with averages of 36.94 and 33.05 respectively. **Although there seems to be a disparity created by regions, a closer inspection of the rankings shows that among the top ten states there are four coastal states, three landlocked states, two UTs/Small states, and one Himalayan state. This is a relatively even distribution as far as regions are concerned, implying the cause of disparity to be deeper-rooted.** To delve into it further, we undertake the analysis at a sub-pillar level.

SUB-PILLAR 1: BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT



Category	Score
Coastal	61.82
Himalayan	47.85
Landlocked	59.17
UT/Small States	36.14
National Average	51.17

A composition of six indicators, this sub-pillar evaluates the conduciveness of a state's environment for inviting and growing businesses. For a comprehensive assessment, the indicators range from ease of doing business, availability of single window clearance and investments into state, credit facilities, to the change in a state's economy.

Overall, the states scored an average of 51.17 in this sub-pillar, indicating a moderate business environment across the country. Regionally, the coastal states stood at 61.82, followed by landlocked states at 59.17, Himalayan states at 47.85, and UT/Small states at 36.14. Therefore, **with the exception of a few coastal states, all other states have performed averagely in this sub-pillar.**

Karnataka has secured a score of 100 in this sub-pillar indicating a robust business environment in the state. **Concerted efforts by the government to raise investment into varying industries, provide incentives and facilitate setting up of new industries has led to this achievement by Karnataka.** Following it is another coastal state of Tamil Nadu at 88.09, trailed by Punjab at 86.98, Odisha at 74.54 and Telangana at 70.37.

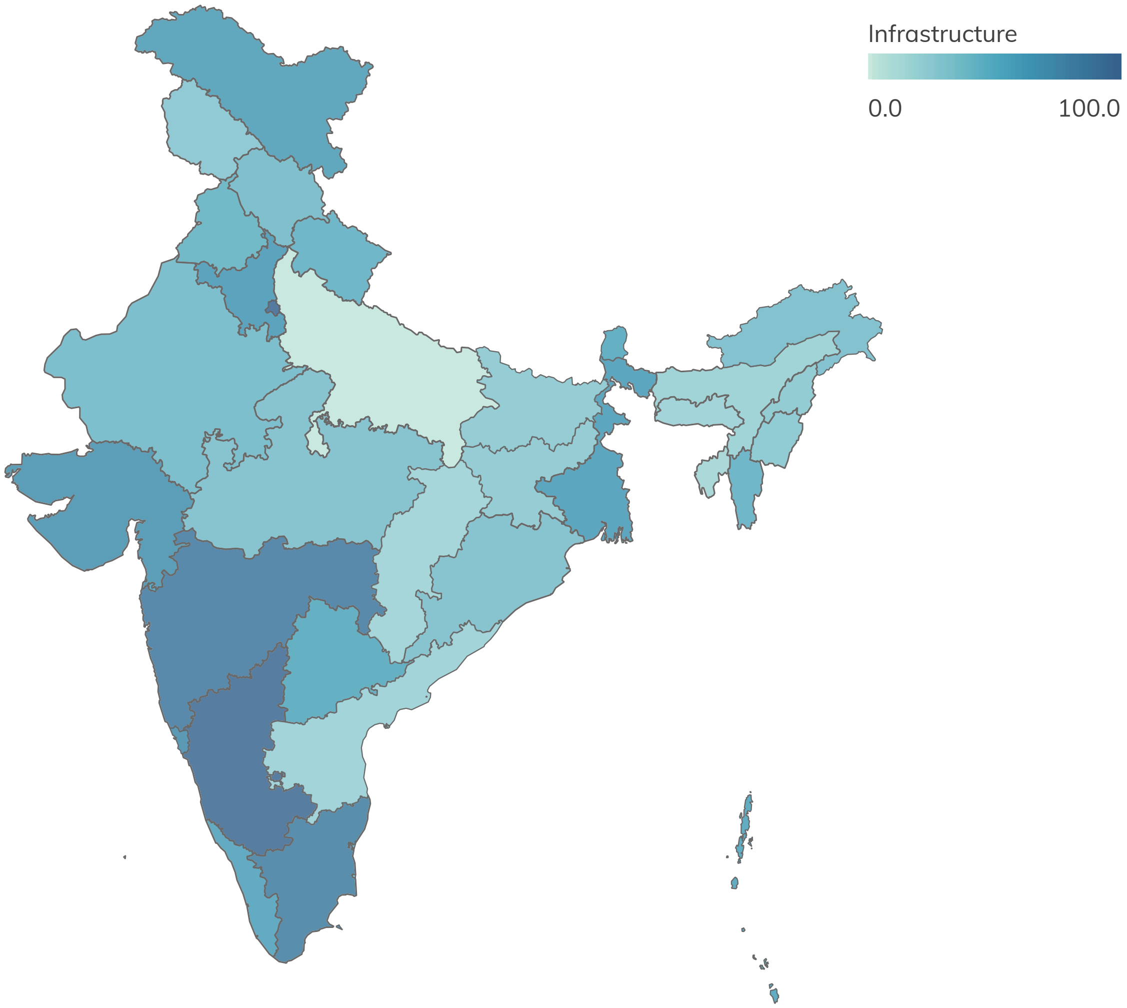
The presence of landlocked states of Punjab and Telangana in the top five implies a lack of regional influence on business environment. **Punjab provides power at a cost of 285, which is lower than the national average of 319, has single-window clearance, registered a positive increment in state's Gross Value Added over the previous year, and has a healthy rate of export credit.** All of these factors have contributed to its performance in this sub-pillar.

Among all the states, only Puducherry and Mizoram lack a single-window clearance. Twenty-six states in the country have registered a decrease in the Gross Value Added by manufacturing in the state. This can be due to the pandemic which negatively affected the manufacturing sector. On the other hand, Odisha and Assam have added the highest value from manufacturing. **After Karnataka (US$ 14401 Million), Delhi has shown the highest increase in Foreign Direct Investment with over US$ 2700 Million, followed by Haryana (US$ 1101 Million).** For Haryana, it can be due to the presence of SEZs in Gurugram, and its ability to attract industry from abroad.

Coastal states of Maharashtra and Gujarat have registered the least value addition by manufacturing sector, a decrease of over the previous year, however their absolute GVA by manufacturing remains the highest in the country. Although their manufacturing sectors did not perform up to their previous performance, the state can take measures to identify its cause and address it timely. Gujarat, in addition to this, also recorded a decrease of over US$ 19000 Million in Foreign Direct Investment which can hamper the state's path to development.

Overall, the Worst-performing UTs in this sub-pillar are Puducherry, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, and Ladakh with scores of of 0,2.51, and 12.08 respectively. **Therefore, improving the manufacturing sector, creating incentives to invite FDI and providing opportunities for exporters such as credit are the areas in which states need to work to create a robust business environment.**

SUB-PILLAR 2: INFRASTRUCTURE



Category	Score
Coastal	63.79
Himalayan	35.21
Landlocked	33.35
UT/Small States	58.77
National Average	46.93

Industries in a state can thrive only with a robust infrastructure to support them. The ability of a state to sustain its existing industrial presence, as well as to attract new ventures is contingent upon the infrastructure it provides. For example, with increased digitalization, a state without stable internet can miss out on the fast-growing digital industry. Investment in infrastructure is often a state undertaking and sets the better-performing states apart from the rest. To this end, this sub-pillar evaluates a state's infrastructure in terms of Power availability, Internet facilities, cluster strength, and industrial presence.

At a national level, the states have scored an average of 46.93 in this sub-pillar, indicating average infrastructure across the country. Regionally, coastal states have scored 63.88, followed by UT/Small states with 58.77, Himalayan states with

35.21, and landlocked states with 33.35. The highlight of this sub-pillar is the performance of small states/UTs which is buoyed by Delhi, Goa, and Chandigarh.

Delhi has scored a perfect 100 in this sub-pillar owing as it had zero power deficit, high number of internet subscribers (206418 per lakh of population), almost double of the national average (109542 per lakh of the population), and a strong cluster strength of 93.

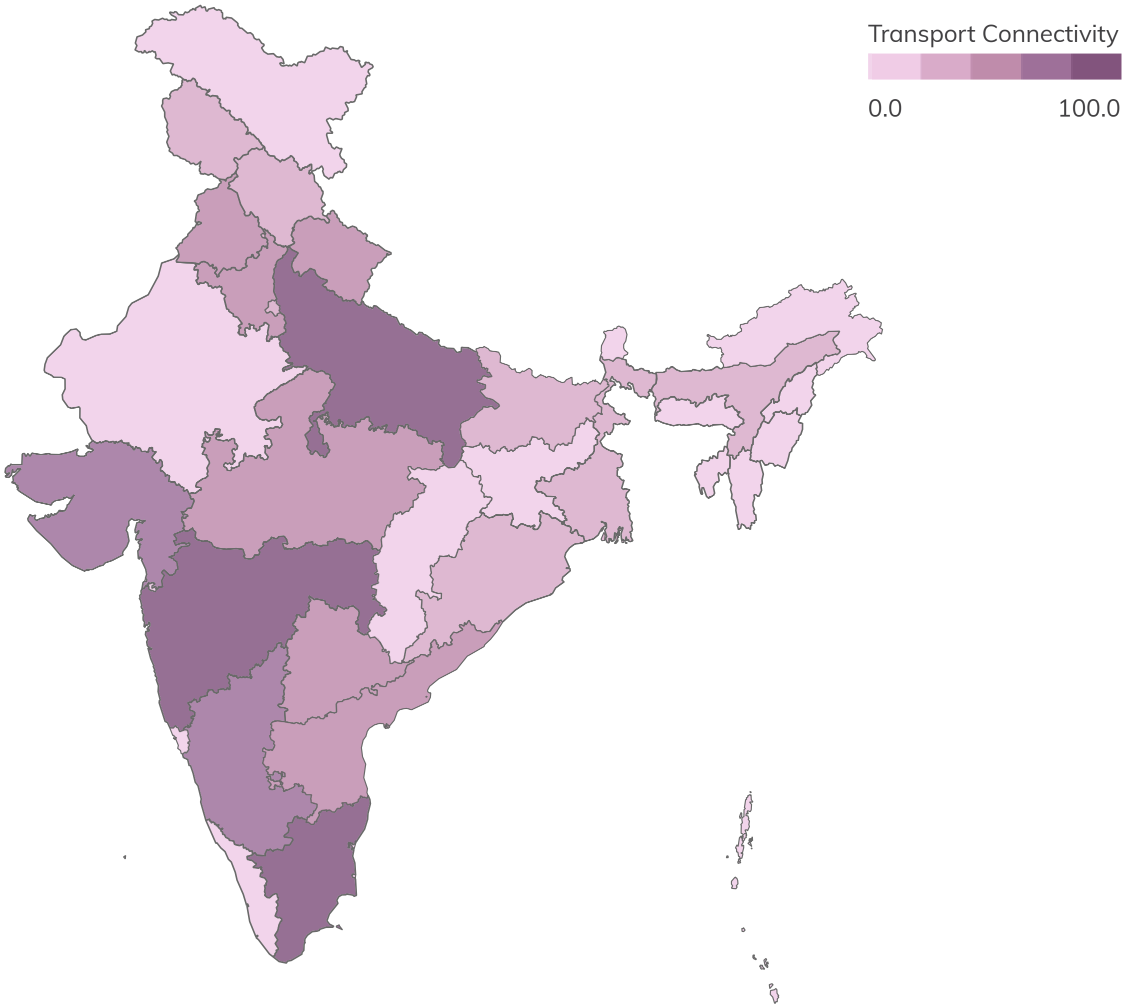
Clusters refer to a local group of companies which are linked by sharing resources such as supply-chain, raw material, and technology such as specialized input, labor, and contribute to regional competitiveness. High strength of clusters implies concentration of related industries with meaningful linkage, offering significant employment opportunities in the region. Strong clusters can be leveraged by the states to boost its exports. **Indian states, however, have an average cluster strength of 39.25 indicating weak linkages among local industries. Following Delhi, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have a high cluster strength of 80 and 79.** On the other hand, Himalayan states of Tripura, Meghalaya, and Himachal Pradesh have the lowest cluster strength at 10, 9, and 8 respectively. The absence of strong clusters in these states impedes a region's competitiveness as it implies low presence of meaningful linkages between industries which can compete and boost regional prosperity. For businesses to grow in states, high competitiveness is important as it develops robust industries which invest in innovation and leverage local opportunities.

Karnataka follows Delhi at second place in this sub-pillar with a score of 96.85. **It is due to the state fostering the highest industrial presence, which is facilitated by its adequate power and internet facilities.**

Small States/UTs despite performing high, recorded poor industrial presence with Ladakh, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep, and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu having zero IT/Pharma/Food Parks. The national average for the same is 61.52. With a spectrum covering Karnataka with 647 IT/Pharma/Food Parks to these small states/UTs, there exists a disparity in terms of industrial presence.

Despite having decent infrastructural facilities, states investing more in setting up industries, such as creating of SEZs, providing incentives, in-turn attract more industries, leading to a chain-effect. Thus, this can be used as a roadmap for states which are lagging behind the national level. Notably, the state of Uttar Pradesh has scored a zero in this sub-pillar.

SUB-PILLAR 3: TRANSPORT CONNECTIVITY



Category	Score
Coastal	58.63
Himalayan	16.09
Landlocked	39.86
UT/Small States	15.91
National Average	32.10

For businesses to be able to export, access to reliable modes of transport is necessary. For smooth execution of operations, a solid supply-chain is required which implies healthy regional connectivity in the country. Supply-chain bottlenecks or connectivity issues can severely impact trade, as it disrupts market operations, can cause temporary inflation, and lead to an overall negative impact on the economy. Therefore, to evaluate a state's connectivity, this sub-pillar evaluates the number of Air cargo terminals, logistics parks, inland container depots, and storage facilities present in the state in the shape of cold storage and warehouses.

The national average for this sub-pillar stood at 32.10, indicating low average connectivity across the country. Regionally, Coastal states performed the best with 58.63, whereas landlocked states stood second with 39.86. Himalayan and UT/Small states performed the worst with 16.09 and 15.91, respectively. **For Himalayan states, poor connectivity can be a geographical disadvantage since transport facilities to mountainous regions are limited.**

Performance of coastal states has been exceptional in this sub-pillar with Maharashtra scoring a perfect 100, followed by Tamil Nadu with 96.46. Uttar Pradesh has been a positive surprise in this sub-pillar as it stands at third with a score of 81.95. **All these states have trade warehousing zones, with Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu having 73 and 58, respectively. Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of cold-storage facilities among the three with 1947, with a cumulative capacity of over 16 million metric tons.** High connectivity and storage aid a manufacturers' and exporters' ability to produce and ship more in the hopes of more exports. Thus, along with increasing manufacturing capacity in states, it is important to match it with storage capacity.

Among the poor-performing Himalayan states, Uttarakhand, and Manipur perform above the national average, while Himachal Pradesh has a score slightly lower than the national average. These three states have air cargo terminals, cold storage facilities, and warehouses whereas the other Himalayan states either don't have these facilities or the number is low. For example, Sikkim scored a zero in this sub-pillar.

Among the small states/UTs the situation is similar with only Goa and Jammu and Kashmir having more than one air cargo terminal, whereas Ladakh, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep, and Puducherry have zero. Delhi has the most cold-storage facilities but has no warehouse for export purposes. Andaman, on the other hand, has the highest number of warehouses for export purposes among the small states. This might be due to the remote nature of islands, and the inland nature of Delhi, which does not have a need for warehouse, as it has better access to trade routes. Score-wise, Delhi (31.56) scored the highest and Lakshadweep, and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu scored zero.

Transport connectivity and storage are essential for any state to carry on its trade. Without robust facilities businesses will not sustain in states. Hence, it is vital for states with a low level of facilities to improve their connectivity to exporting hubs, as well as other regions of the country. Investment in infrastructure and transport is the government's undertaking and therefore, for a state envisioning development, the need to uplift its facilities should be a priority.

Box 3: The State's Path to Success: The Importance of Investment Driving at Investor Summits

Investor summits play a vital role in driving domestic investment by fostering an environment conducive to investment, facilitating networking opportunities, and showcasing the potential of local markets.

At a state level, Domestic investments hold great significance for the development and growth of states. Firstly, they contribute to economic growth by contributing to local economic activity and generating employment opportunities. When businesses and individuals invest in local industries, it leads to increased production, improved productivity, and expansion of businesses, resulting in higher incomes and improved standards of living for residents. Secondly, domestic investments play a crucial role in developing infrastructure within states. This infrastructure development enhances connectivity, facilitates trade and commerce, attracts further investments, and supports overall economic development. Additionally, domestic investments foster innovation and entrepreneurship. They create an environment conducive to the development of new industries, technologies, and business models. By investing in research and development, domestic investors can drive innovation, leading to the creation of high-value products and services, increased competitiveness, and the attraction of foreign investment.

To gauge the states on their ability to raise domestic investment in the index, the states were asked to submit the number of investor summits held and their details for two successive iterations.

Due to certain discrepancies in request comprehension or a lack of data, the majority of the submitted proof was insufficient.

27 of the 36 states either did not provide any pertinent data or provided values that were inaccurate.

Three of the remaining nine states provided accurate information with supporting evidence.

Uttrakhand and Tamil Nadu, provided data for MSMEs, which was not within the scope of the indicator. Only three states – Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, and Andhra Pradesh provided detailed evidence of investor summit, and the commitment of the investors along with their choice of industry and investment value. For example, Andhra Pradesh listed out total committed domestic investment of over 23000 crores across industries like Agro and Food, Chemical Industries, Engineering industry etc. Similarly, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra provided detailed evidence of individual commitment of investment in the state.

The availability of such data is crucial for understanding a state's investment landscape and its capacity to support and nurture the development of its industries. With robust domestic investment, the states can reduce the reliance on foreign investments to drive economic growth and become self-reliant. Local people understand the domestic context and thus can be relied on to invest in industries important to the local economy. Without data the assessment of business environment becomes difficult. Thus, as a crucial first step, there needs to be concerted effort by the state government to collect data on domestic investments as well as organize investor summits to drive domestic investment.

5.3.3 Pillar 3: Export Ecosystem

Category	Score
Coastal	59.49
Himalayan	35.44
Landlocked	45.97
UT/Small States	26.81
National Average	41.55

Exports are the drivers of a country's economy as they facilitate the influx of foreign currency in a country, which can be leveraged by the local economy to boost its development. **Export-led development leads to a regionally competitive country which nurtures innovation and expertise. For exports to flourish, state needs to bridge the gap existing between manufacturers and global markets by incentivizing and supporting them.**

Local manufacturers often require support in terms of marketing and quality of their product. Helping them by disseminating knowledge about markets, as well as quality standards (as set by WTO), helps them mould their product to cater to these markets. Therefore, after the analysis of Indian states' Policy and Business ecosystem as to whether or not it is supportive of exports, the next step is to evaluate a state's export ecosystem.

This is done across three sub-pillars. First sub-pillar, Export Infrastructure, records a state's number of exporting districts, SEZs and Agri-export zones in the state, and its mechanism of knowledge dissemination to exporters. Second sub-pillar, Trade Support, analyses a state's adoption of Trade Infrastructure for Export Schemes, data-collection mechanism vis-à-vis exporters, and undertaking of export-promoting initiatives like organizing trade fairs or exhibitions or capacity building workshops. The third sub-pillar, R&D Infrastructure, evaluates a state's role in nurturing innovation. To penetrate global markets, quality and innovation are crucial in a product, and thus identification of products which fit this bill and supporting their manufacturer is a crucial role played by the government.

Enabling an export-friendly environment which increases the export volume helps a state in creating meaningful employment opportunities, develop local economy, and aid social development.

At the national level, under this pillar, the Indian states scored an average of 41.55, indicating a below average export ecosystem. Although states have adopted policy measures required to boost exports, the implementation of these measures to nurture an export-conducive ecosystem seems to be lacking. The importance of such an ecosystem cannot be overstated, and with the central government's thrust towards decentralizing exports to state and district levels, the need for such an ecosystem is paramount.

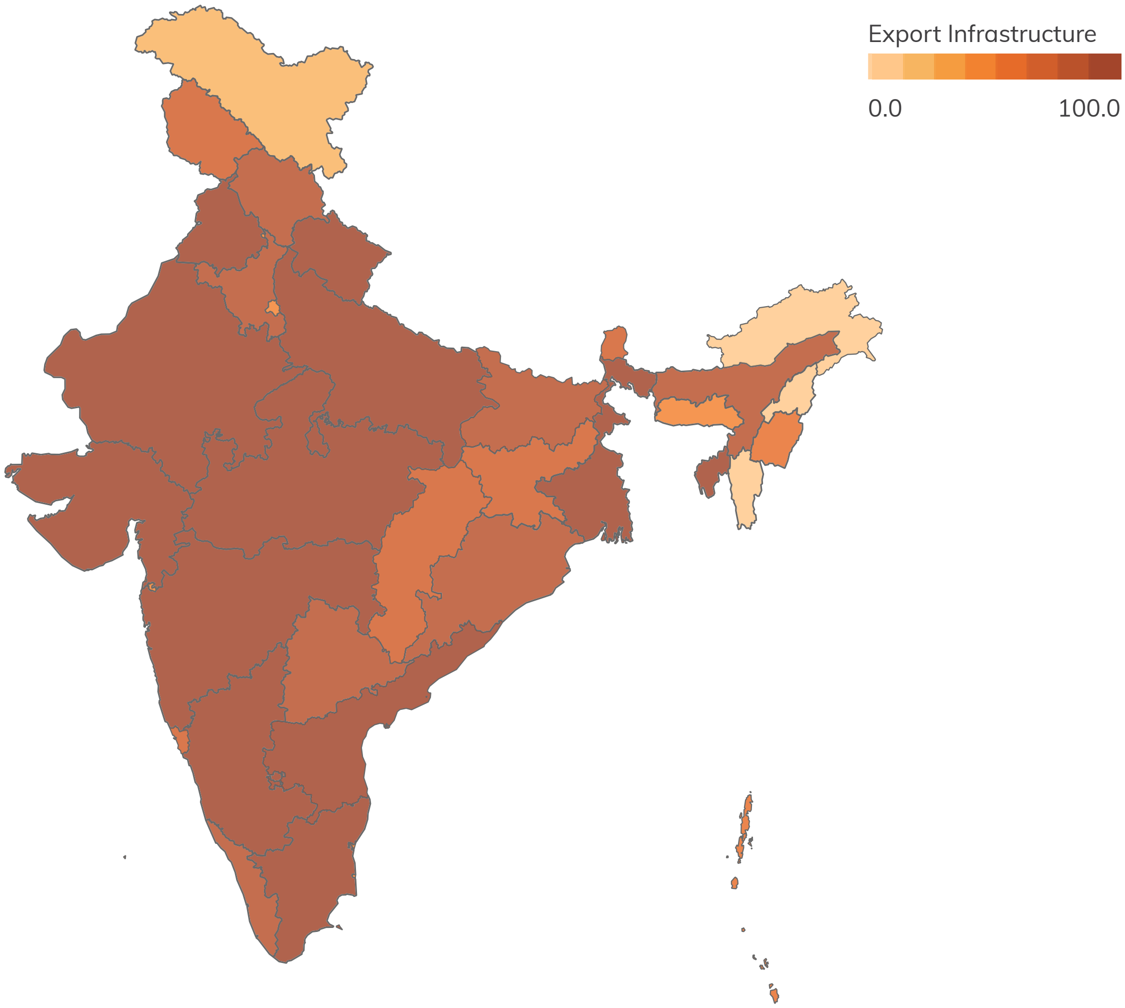
Among the states, coastal states of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka secured the top three spots in this pillar with scores of 76.09, 73.68, and 70.89, respectively. **It is no coincidence that**

these states have also performed well in the previous two pillars, as the ideal coming together of an export-promotion policy and a healthy business ecosystem leads to a conducive export ecosystem. These states, therefore, have implemented their policies in line with their business strengths, and are thus on the path to becoming export powerhouses in the country. Following these states, the next twelve states, including Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Odisha, West Bengal, Punjab among others, performed similarly as they fall within a ten-point range from 60 to 50 under this pillar. **This implies that despite a healthy policy adoption, there are areas in which these states are struggling. Therefore, for all states to become exporting hubs, they need to take a proactive approach which entails identifying bottlenecks and addressing them in a timely manner.**

Lowest scoring states in this pillar include Puducherry (21.49), Dadra Nagar and Haveli & Daman and Diu (18.48), Lakshadweep (15.38), Mizoram (12.09), Arunachal Pradesh (10.52), and Ladakh (6.56). Except two states, which are Himalayan, all of these are small states/UTs. **Furthermore, these states have performed poorly across the previous pillars reiterating the fact that not adopting export promotion policies, identifying thrust sectors, or not creating a business ecosystem will lead to poor export ecosystem which leaves these states deprived of unlocking their potential.**

This performance can become a wake-up call for these states as they can learn from their counterparts and undertake measures which can bring them at par with the country. Breaking it down regionally, Coastal states have an average score of 59.49, followed by landlocked states with 45.97, Himalayan states with 35.44, and lastly the small states/UTs with 26.81. To delve deeper into this pillar, the following sections analyse the performance states along the three sub-pillars.

SUB-PILLAR 1: EXPORT INFRASTRUCTURE



Category	Score
Coastal	91.49
Himalayan	48.10
Landlocked	82.91
UT/Small States	48.32
National Average	67.47

To foster export growth in a state, there needs to exist an infrastructure supported by the government which takes care of all the needs of the exporters. This infrastructure includes knowledge transfer portals, Special Economic Zones, dedicated export zones, and accessible trade guides, which record and publish information pertaining to all products available in the state, and the strategies required to push them to the global markets. Across five indicators, this sub-pillar aims to evaluate the existing infrastructure within a state.

At a national level, the states have averaged 67.47, indicating the existence of a good export infrastructure across the country. Regionally, the coastal regions have driven this average with a score of 91.49, followed by landlocked states with a score of 82.91. Himalayan and UT/Small states have performed identically, with scores of 48.10 and 48.32 respectively.

This indicates a regional disparity in terms of export infrastructure across the country with smaller, and hilly regions of the country requiring urgent interventions to bring them at par with the country. The disparity can be due to the remoteness of the areas, or a lack of prioritization to exports across many of these states.

Maharashtra has come out as a state with the most robust export infrastructure as it scored a perfect 100. It is followed by Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and West Bengal with scores of 99.70, 98.77, and 94.88 respectively. All these states have knowledge dissemination portals, Trade Guides, Agri-export zones, and have most of their districts exporting at least one product. This holistic approach to exports puts them in the pole-position to become export powerhouses in the country.

Among the high performing coastal states, only three districts from Odisha, six districts from Tamil Nadu, and two districts from West Bengal do not export. This is a clear indication of concerted effort by the state governments to effectively decentralize exports to a district-level and push them as export hubs. Notably, among these states, Kerala does not have a trade guide, or has any area covered under Special Economic Zones or export zones. This has led it to score the lowest in its category with 78.26.

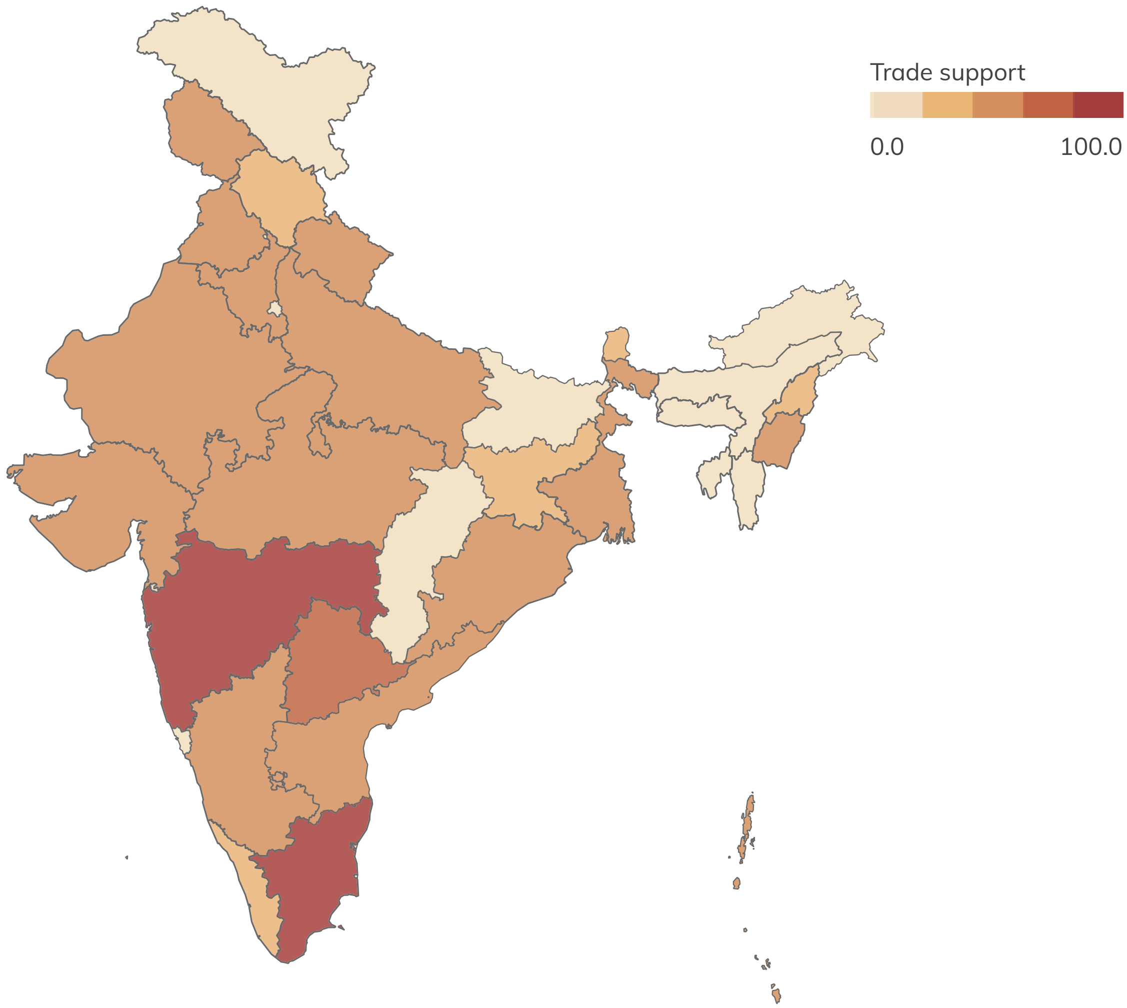
Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat,have 429 km2 and 2906 km2 of their area, respectively, covered under either Export Promotion Zones, or Special Economic Zones. This enables them to create more opportunities for exports, as exporters are incentivized leading to more manufacturers being driven towards exporting their products. The culmination of policy tools, institutional mechanisms, and a robust infrastructure, hence, enables export in any region.

Among the landlocked states, **Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have scored the highest under this sub-pillar with a score of 92.83 and 91.71 respectively. With the majority of their districts exporting, all states having policy measures in place, and having area under dedicated export promotion zones, these states are on the right path.**

Among the Himalayan states, with the exception of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Manipur, which are doing really well, no other state has a robust export infrastructure in place. This is worrisome since these areas are resource-rich and their export potential is exceedingly high. By creating export promotion zones, or enabling their districts to export, their export performance can be improved and hence, steps need to be taken in this direction.

Small states/UTs, on the other hand, have no area under dedicated export zones, and except Jammu and Kashmir, no other region has either a trade guide or an Agri-export zone. Although most of their districts are exporting, the small states/UTs need to cover ground in terms of creating an institutionalized infrastructure to facilitate export, since without it, sustaining high level of export becomes difficult.

SUB-PILLAR 2: TRADE SUPPORT



Category	Score
Coastal	56.95
Himalayan	24.72
Landlocked	34.95
UT/Small States	10.25
National Average	31.11

Enabling export infrastructure is not sufficient to improve export performance, as it requires support from the manufacturers in the region. **The support can be in the shape of a trade exhibition, capacity building workshop, or utilising trade promotion schemes to help the manufacturers. Creating a database of exporters helps a state in recording and analysing its export profile. This can also facilitate a state in identifying niche products which require more assistance at first, but can contribute to a region's competitive advantage over the years.** In order to assess the states on the aforementioned parameters, this sub-pillar uses five relevant indicators.

At the national level, states have an average of 31.11, indicating a poor trade support structure across the country. Regionally, coastal regions perform well with an average of 56.95, followed by landlocked states with 34.95, Himalayan states with 24.72, and UT/Small states with 10.25 under this sub-pillar.

The performance of small states/UTs in this sub-pillar is exceptionally poor, reasons for which can be a lack of trade-oriented policy initiatives by the governments since some of these regions, Delhi, Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir, have export-oriented policy measures and infrastructure in place.

Himalayan regions, as well, perform poorly, however due to the poor performance of north-eastern states in previous two pillars, the interconnection between these measures becomes clearer. In other words, lack of a business ecosystem does not encourage governments to create a trade supportive environment. Hence, first steps need to be taken to create a business-friendly environment which nurtures entrepreneurs and fosters competitiveness.

Maharashtra is the outlier in this sub-pillar with a perfect score, whereas the next state, Tamil Nadu, has a score of 81.76, the highest dip among the first two states, across any sub-pillar. This indicates that trade-supportive initiatives have not spread across the country like policy measures, or business-friendly measures.

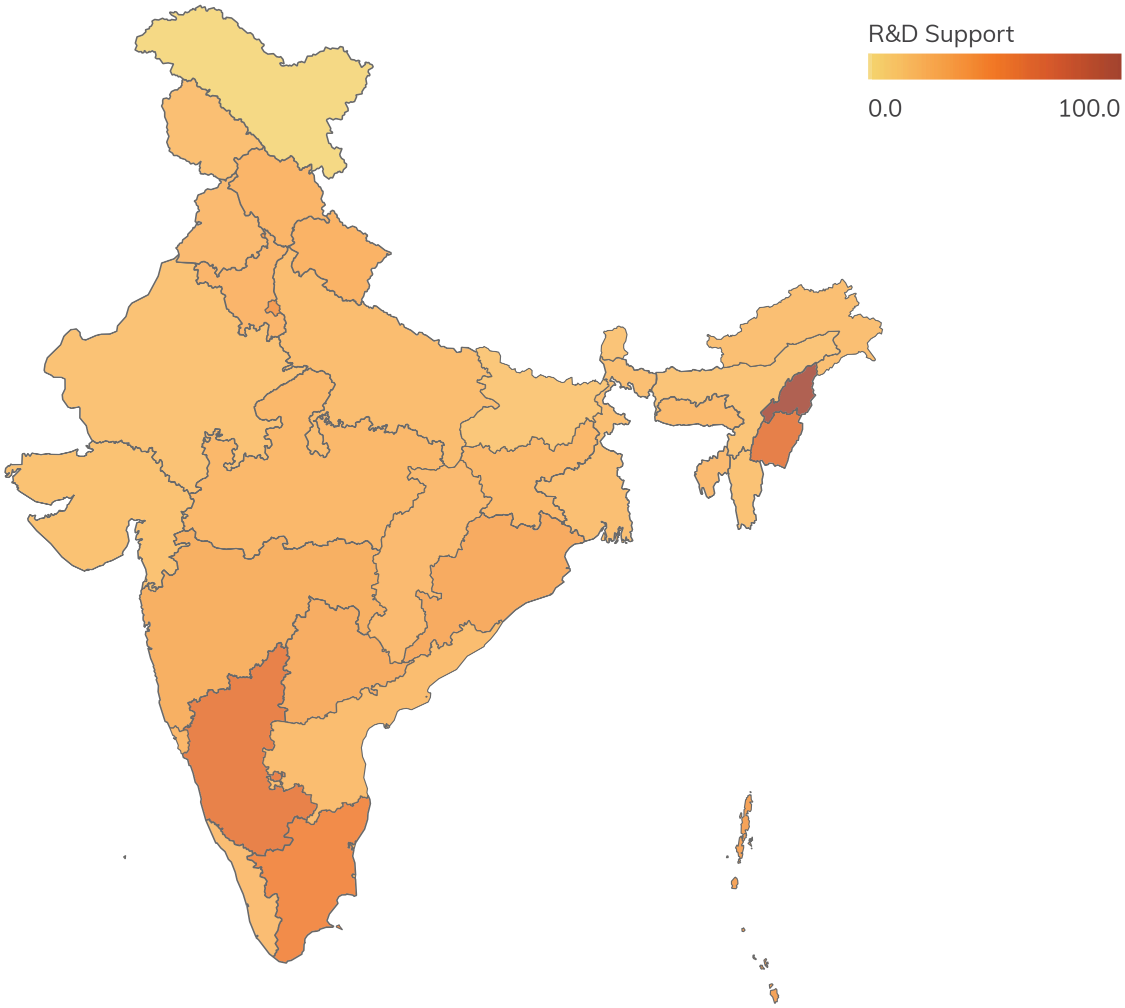
This is reflected in the data at a national level as 33 states in the country have not applied under the Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme in 2021-22. TIES is implemented by the Ministry of Commerce, and is aimed to aid states in creating export-friendly infrastructure. For a project undertaken by the state, which has significant export potential, the implementing agencies can avail the benefits of this scheme. This includes, creating markets for international trade such as Border Haats, quality testing and certification labs, trade promotion centres, constructing warehouses, SEZs, ports or cargo terminals. Only three states in the country, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Himachal Pradesh have availed its benefits.

Sixteen states in the country do not have an exporters database, although two of them (Arunachal Pradesh and Chandigarh), have reported it being a work in progress. Ten states have not held any trade fairs or exhibitions, including Tamil Nadu, which has held over 70 capacity building workshops. Notably, Maharashtra has held the most number of trade fairs/exhibitions (110) and capacity building workshops (642) for its exporters. Twenty-one states in the country have taken initiatives to understand the issues of exporters, which is a welcome step. These states can become a roadmap for other states which are lagging behind in providing trade support to exporters and manufacturers.

Twelve states in the country have scored below 1 point in this sub-pillar with six of them scoring zero. Although most of them are either Himalayan or UT/City-state, the landlocked states of Bihar and Chhattisgarh have also scored zero. The lack of trade-supportive infrastructure is alarming as it hampers the growth of exports in the long run.

Availing the benefits of existing schemes such as TIES can be a first step to alter this state. After which states can look towards creating a database and holding regular interaction with the exporters, which can culminate in organizing trade fairs/exhibitions or capacity-building workshops, depending on the issues. Indian states need to undertake these measures if they wish to become a dominant player in the global market.

SUB-PILLAR 3: R&D SUPPORT



Category	Score
Coastal	30.04
Himalayan	33.49
Landlocked	20.04
UT/Small States	21.86
National Average	26.08

Innovation is essential for creating products suited for the global markets, and continuous investment in Research and Development is necessary to drive innovation. T**echnological upgradation is at the centre of governments' agenda to foster export growth. Since the world is going digital, building digital capacities in our country requires significant investment in technology, education, and research.** This can be undertaken by either the government or the private sector, in partnership with the government. The Government's role in the latter can be of a facilitator as it can support these private research institutes.

To cover this aspect, this sub-pillar covers the number of dedicated export-specific research institutes in the state. Along with it, National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL), issues certificates to labs which are responsible for quality-testing of products and equipment. The sub-pillar incorporates the presence of such laboratories in the state. Higher number of these labs, and R&D institutes create an environment which fosters innovation. Innovation of new products, which are quality tested, can help the country establish itself in the global market, and drive national competitiveness.

Under this pillar, Nagaland is the surprising outlier with a perfect score of 100. **This can be due to the low number of exporters from the state, thus driving up its NABL-accredited lab/exporter and certification agency/exporter ratio. Similar effect is observed in the second state of this sub-pillar, Manipur.** It scored 61.96 as a whole, owing to its high certification agency per exporter ratio.

Talking in absolute numbers, the state of **Maharashtra and Gujarat have the highest number of NABL-accredited Labs with 599 and 537 respectively. Maharashtra also has the highest number of NABCB certification inspection agencies, with 55. The next highest is in Delhi with 27 such agencies. In terms of Research Institutes Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, stand first and second with 759 and 751 institutes respectively.** In terms of institutes per lakh of population, the standings remain the same as the coastal states boast a ratio of 1.21 and 1.04.

On the other hand, 12 states have less than 10 institutes in their whole state. Although most of them are small states/UTs or Himalayan states, the coastal state of Odisha is a negative outlier with only one research institute reported in the whole state. For a state that has focused on exports in the past few years, the lack of a dedicated research institute is worrisome and requires urgent redressal.

Overall, the national average under this sub-pillar is 26.08 which is abysmally low. There is no outlier as states from all regions perform equally poorly, with Himalayan region leading at 33.49, followed by coastal region at 30.04, UT/Small States at 21.86, and Landlocked states at 20.04 under this sub-pillar. **The abysmal condition of R&D in the country calls for urgent reforms. The endogenous relationship between exports and innovation can only be facilitated by considerable investment in the R&D sector.**

5.3.4 Pillar 4: Export Performance

Category	Score
Coastal	51.55
Himalayan	18.57
Landlocked	35.68
UT/Small States	17.57
National Average	30.40

The only output-based pillar of the index, Export Performance, evaluates the overall performance of a state in exports. Export performance is crucial for assessing a state's/UTs preparedness for exports, evaluating input factors and outcomes of policy intervention. It helps state governments determine the effectiveness of regional exports. Additionally, it captures the dynamic nature of exports, allowing for tracking and analysis of changes over time, reflecting adaptability to market conditions, policy reforms, and regional economic trends. **In the context of the index, this pillar is the culmination of the previous three pillars. In other words, the existence of a solid policy framework, a robust business and ecosystem export ecosystem implies a solid export performance.** To explore this assertion, this evaluation is done across two sub-pillars – Growth and Orientation, and Export Diversification.

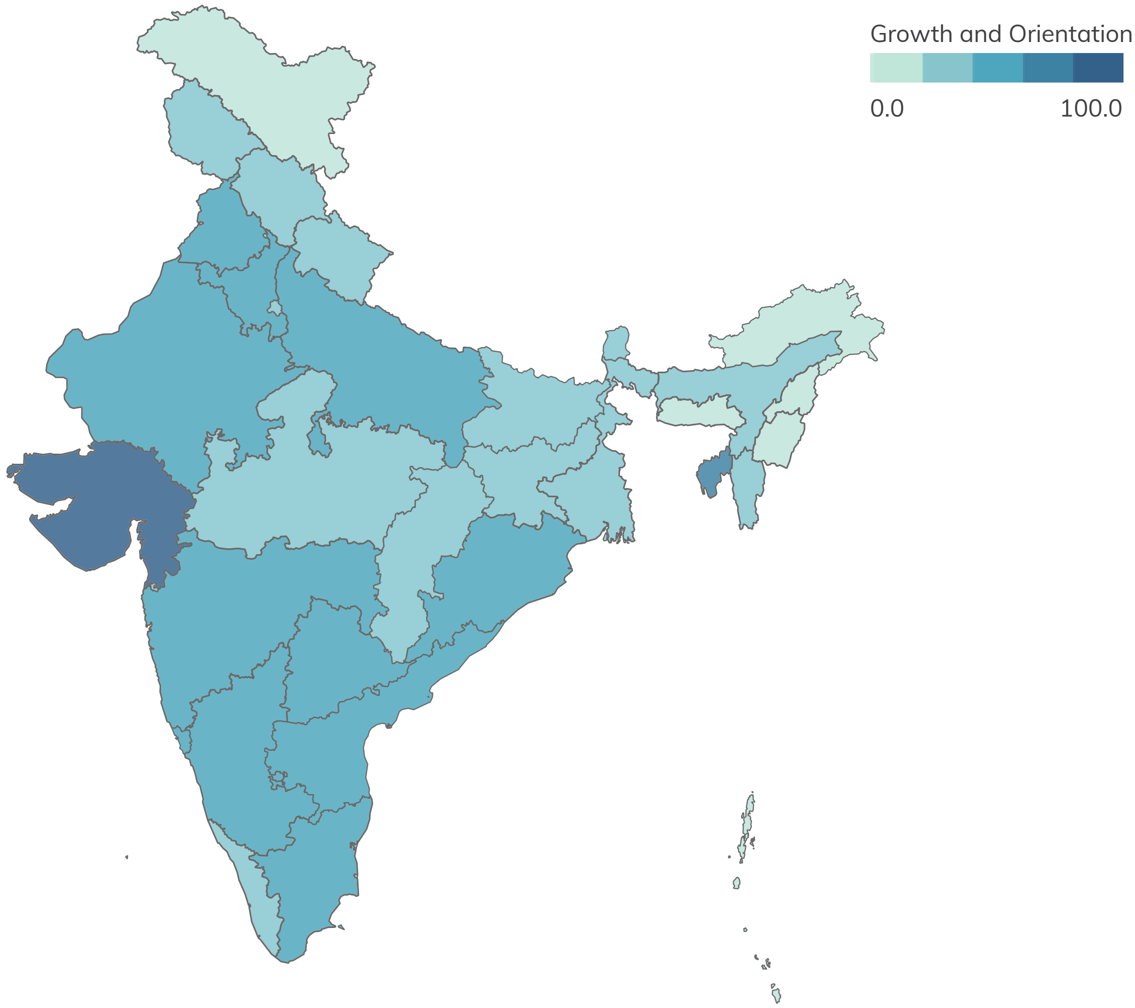
The first pillar covers six indicators which explore a state's export growth across three years, contribution of its merchandise exports to its state GDP, total number of GI products, and increase in the number of exporters. The second pillar uses two indicators; export concentration, which evaluates the diversification of a state's export basket, and market penetration index, which evaluates the global footprint of a state's exports. Across these eight indicators, this pillar paints a comprehensive picture of a state's exports.

The national average across this pillar is 30.40. **This low average can be due to the disproportionate distribution of total exports in the country, with top ten states, in terms of percentage share, contributing to 85 percent of total exports.** Regionally, coastal states performed leaps and bounds ahead of the country with an average of 51.55. **This average is also buoyed by the perfect score of 100 of Gujarat, which also reflects it having the highest share of 30 percent in the country's total exports.** Landlocked countries performed close to the national average with a score of 35.68. This is followed by the low-scoring Himalayan states and UTs/Small states with average scores of 18.57 and 17.57 respectively. **The low average score of these regions is a reflection of many states from these categories performing poorly across the other three pillars as well.**

The relationship between the first three pillars with export performance can be corroborated by the fact that the top states in these pillars have all performed well in the previous pillars. Gujarat takes the top spot, followed by Tamil Nadu with a score of 63.34, and Maharashtra with 59.14. **The surprisingly well-performing state of Rajasthan finishes fourth with 51.55, and is the top-performing landlocked state followed closely by Uttar Pradesh and Haryana with 51.28, and 49.75 respectively.**

On the other hand, the export performance of Arunachal Pradesh (9.07), Nagaland (7.27), Ladakh (6.78), Manipur (3.88), Meghalaya (1.56), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (1.20) and Lakshadweep (0), has been poor in the previous year. To delve deeper into their performances, the following sections undertake a sub-pillar level analysis.

SUB-PILLAR 1: GROWTH AND ORIENTATION



Category	Score
Coastal	53.05
Himalayan	27.41
Landlocked	40.36
UT/Small States	23.99
National Average	35.85

Growth of exports in a state reflects the effort of a state government in creating a conducive environment for the same. Conversely, the lack of such growth implores the governments to address their problems and tackle them. In this sub-pillar, which evaluates growth of exports, **the average score of in this sub-pillar of the states is 35.85 which, when broken down regionally, is topped by coastal states with an average of 53.05. Landlocked states followed with an average score of 40.36, and Himalayan states and Small states/UTs registered an average of 27.41 and 23.99 respectively.**

Gujarat stands at the top with a perfect 100 score in this sub-pillar. **Merchandise exports from Gujarat contribute to 35 percent to its Gross Domestic Product, which is the highest percentage share among all states. Furthermore, it witnessed the highest increase in the number of exporters with 4234 new exporters in 2021-22. When seen with**

the high proportion, 91.1 percent, of businesses having an Import-Export code, the export-oriented nature of the state can be understood.

In second place is the surprising Himalayan state of Tripura, with a score of 71.01. T**his can be due to the high percentage of businesses, 95 percent, in the state having an IEC, and the sudden growth of export in the state post-pandemic, with exports growing from US$1.75 Million in 2019-20 to US$12.19 Million, becoming nearly 6 times in two years.** Exports however contribute only 0.22 percent to the state GDP of Tripura, implying its non-significant role in the state economy. However, this rise can be an encouragement for better things to come for Tripura.

Landlocked states of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have also performed well with scores of 57.23 and 50.91 respectively, and occupy top two spots in their category. **Both states have registered a significant. increase in the number of exporters with Uttar Pradesh gaining 2785, and Rajasthan gaining 2101 new exporters. This reflects a positive environment in the states which supports exports, and hence encourages new exporters to join.**

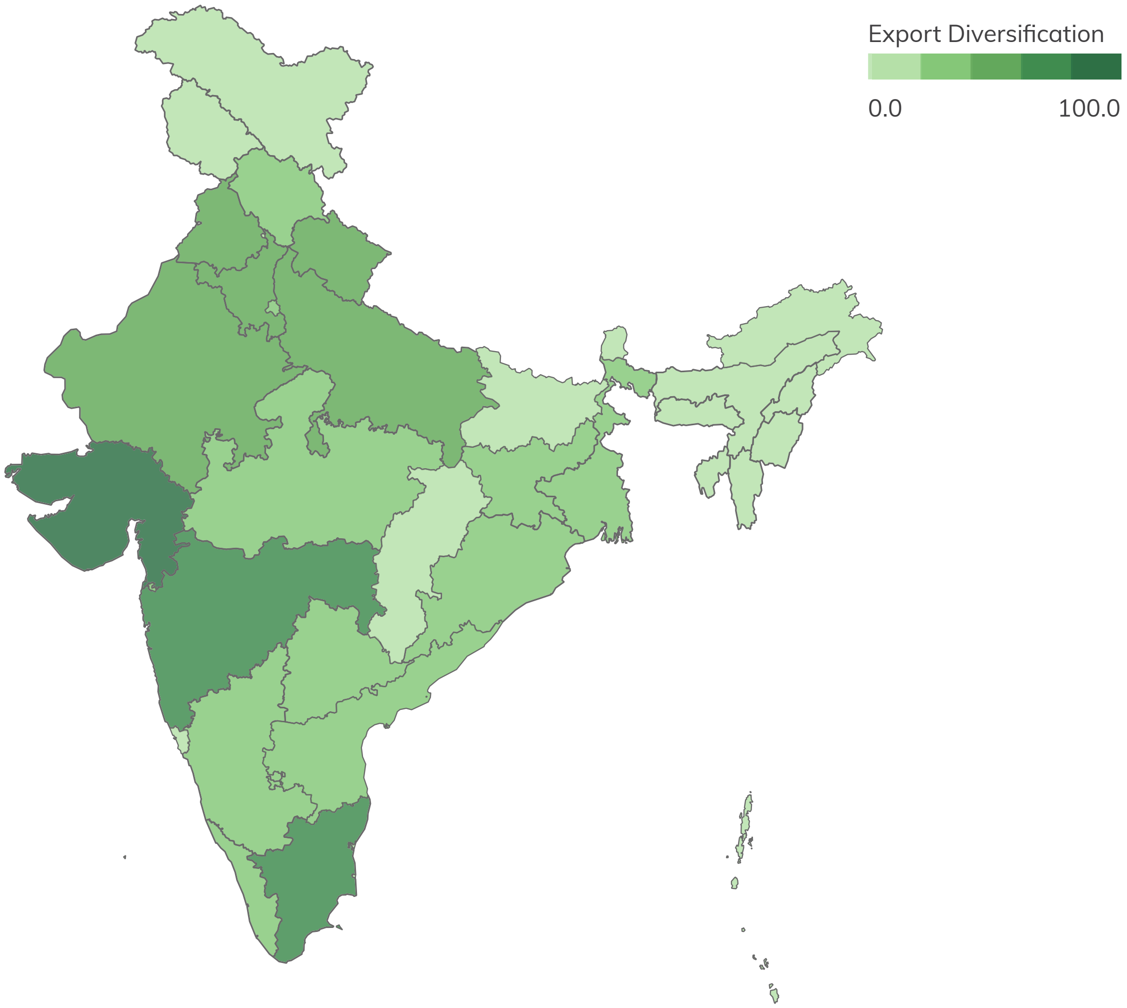
City-state of Goa r**ecorded 32 percent share of merchandise exports in its GDP, while also increasing its exports by US$ 300 million in 2021-22 from pre-pandemic levels.** Although, the IEC proportion remains low, the positive performance by the state can be taken as a token of progress in terms of export. Hence, it occupies the top position among Small states/UTs with a score of 49.08, and is 13th overall in this sub-pillar. At the second spot among small states/UTs are **Dadra and Nagar and Haveli & Daman and Diu with a score of 39.12. Scoring above the national average, it increased its export value from US$ 3263 million in 2020-21 to over US$ 4500 million in 2021-22. Along with that, it showed a 58 percent increase in its number of exporters, which now stands at 1728. For a UT which has been performing poorly on previous pillars, this performance is a positive outlier.**

The states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have the highest number of GI products being exported with 42. **High number of GI products improve a state's earnings as these products are unique to a state, and thus have no competition within the country for exports. Moreover, often these products are produced by local artisans, traditional workers, and farmers and thus their export provides a major boost to the local economy.** Other states with high number of GI exports are Uttar Pradesh (34), Maharashtra (30), and Kerala (30).

Himalayan and Small states/UTs of Lakshadweep (0), Meghalaya (1.77), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (1.54), and Manipur (7.32) are the lowest-performing states in this sub-pillar. **Exports do**

not grow only by identifying products, or encouraging exporters. Growing exports is a complex process which requires sustained effort. For example, Lakshadweep, now has 241 exporters an increase from only 7 in 2020-21. Despite that, the state recorded a decrease in export value. Poor policy adoption and business ecosystem can be a reason. Hence, these states have their task cut-out for them as their resources, and potential of development remains to be unlocked, which can only be achieved using concerted efforts of their respective governments.

SUB-PILLAR 2: EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION



Category	Score
Coastal	50.04
Himalayan	9.72
Landlocked	31.00
UT/Small States	11.14
National Average	24.95

Diversification of the export basket of a state helps it increase stability, as it becomes resilient to market shocks, and increase channels of revenue. In order to diversify exports, state governments need to identify target areas which can produce quality products within the state, and formulate a strategy on how to market them and take to the global market. Penetration into global markets should also be diverse, as fluctuations in the economic state of the destination country might affect the economy of the exporting state. Additionally, the foothold in the market should be strong, as diverse as the destinations might be. In order to evaluate these, this sub-pillar uses export concentration and market penetration index.

Export concentration evaluates the extent of a region's exports being dependent on a single or few products. A high score indicates high concentration and implies the vulnerability of a region to global shocks. When comparing domestically a state with high concentration implies high volume of exports from that state, which when considered relatively, is a good thing. At the same time, exceptionally high export concentration of a few states implies a concentrated export profile of the country. Thus, while maintaining the high export volume in some states, diversification should take place by uplifting the states which are left behind. This requires a diverse basket of exports which comes from different regions in the country. Market Penetration Index evaluates a state's extent of reaching global markets, and its foothold in those markets.

Overall, the states have averaged 24.95 in this sub-pillar, indicating a poor state of export diversification in the country. **This is indicated by the fact that out of the top ten exported commodities account for nearly 80 percent of our total exports, whereas our top ten destinations of exports constituted nearly 49 percent of our total exports.** Therefore, India's export basket is concentrated to few products and is targeted at few countries. This implies a scope of improvement and although new products are added, an new countries are targeted, efforts need to be directed to make the share of these products and countries significant.

State-wise, Gujarat is a positive outlier with a perfect 100 score implying products with high overall value being exported to various destinations in the world. For its petroleum products, which are its leading export, Gujarat exports to nearly 109 countries. Other than that, **Gujarat is the leading supplier of diamonds in the world, as it is one of the largest hubs of polishing diamonds. Top products of Gujarat, therefore, were Petroleum products, and gems and precious metals.** Following Gujarat, states of Tamil Nadu (70.81), Maharashtra (63.57), Rajasthan (52.54), Haryana

(50.23), and Uttar Pradesh (45.63) have performed well relative to other states in this sub-pillar.

High export concentration in states such as Gujarat, Maharashtra, Odisha, and Uttarakhand implies the presence of a few products dominating their exports. These states can therefore benefit from introducing new products which can help them diversify their baskets and maintain balance in their exports.

Tamil Nadu's exports are buoyed by its thriving exports of automobile parts which are exported to over 133 countries, and textiles which is exported to over 140 countries. Although Tamil Nadu exports products to multiple countries, there are still markets for products such as Biotechnological Products, Marine Products, Software services, and Auto Components, which remain unexplored. Therefore, **States need to identify products which are unique to them, and boost their regional competitiveness. For these products demand can be created, and later these products can be dominated in the global markets by the state.** Successfully achieving this will boost the competitiveness of the state, as well as the country.

Exports from the landlocked state of Rajasthan were dominated by precious gems. Rajasthan exports rubies, sapphires and emeralds to 76 countries out of the 94 countries in the world which import them, implying a very high market penetration. In terms of diversity products like wooden products and automobile parts were also top exports from the state. **Given the cultural heritage of Rajasthan, there can be a plethora of products which can be exported globally and help it diversify its basket.** Haryana exported basmati rice, of which it has been contesting a GI tag for, automobile products, and textile products.

Among the Himalayan states and small states/UTs, Delhi has performed the best with a score of 40.5, followed by Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu with a score of 23.58. **Low-performers in the category, and the country, are the states of Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Ladakh, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Lakshadweep, which have all scored less than 1 in this sub-pillar.** Despite some of these states having a policy and export ecosystem, poor performance in the performance pillar needs a closer inspection by the state governments. However, states lacking fundamental infrastructure for exports need better ground-up measures to nurture exports in the state, as their regional competitiveness remains to be unlocked.

5.4 Change in Key Indicators (2021 vs 2022)

This section analyses the performance of states and union territories (UTs) based on selected EPI indicators across the years 2021 and 2022. The treatment and definition of these parameters have remained consistent over the past two years; hence, they are directly comparable. It should be noted that the rest of the parameters cannot be compared for this iteration directly due to definition modifications, indicator additions, or a paucity of the right measure of the index's parameters.

EXPORT CREDIT TO EXPORTERS

State /UT	Category	2020-21	2021-22	Increase
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	UT/City States	0.0000	0.0000	■
Andhra Pradesh	Coastal	0.0090	0.8952	↑
Arunachal Pradesh	Himalayan	0.0000	0.0000	■
Assam	Landlocked	0.0000	0.0003	■
Bihar	Landlocked	0.0000	0.0004	■
Chandigarh	UT/City States	0.0271	3.0353	↑
Chattisgarh	Landlocked	0.0043	0.4353	■
Dadra Nagar and Haveli & Daman and Diu	UT/City States		0.0150	■
Delhi	UT/City States	0.0436	4.7387	↑
Goa	UT/City States	0.0057	0.5633	↑
Gujarat	Coastal	0.0082	0.8296	↑
Haryana	Landlocked	0.0164	1.7110	↑
Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan	0.0004	0.0404	■
Jammu and Kashmir	UT/City States	0.0008	0.0870	■
Jharkhand	Landlocked	0.0002	0.0244	■
Karnataka	Coastal	0.0164	1.6406	↑
Kerala	Coastal	0.0079	0.8774	↑
Ladakh	UT/City States	0.0000	0.0000	■
Lakshadweep	UT/City States	0.0000	0.0000	■
Madhya Pradesh	Landlocked	0.0044	0.4561	■
Maharashtra	Coastal	0.0346	3.9059	↑
Manipur	Himalayan	0.0000	0.0000	■
Meghalaya	Himalayan	0.0000	0.0000	■
Mizoram	Himalayan	0.0000	0.0000	■
Nagaland	Himalayan	0.0000	0.0000	■
Odisha	Coastal	0.0018	0.1968	■
Puducherry	UT/City States	0.0005	0.0466	■
Punjab	Landlocked	0.0117	1.2092	↑
Rajasthan	Landlocked	0.0050	0.5266	↑
Sikkim	Himalayan	0.0000	0.0000	■
Tamil Nadu	Coastal	0.0188	1.9294	↑
Telangana	Landlocked	0.0092	0.9830	↑
Tripura	Himalayan	0.0000	0.0000	■
Uttar Pradesh	Landlocked	0.0054	0.5814	↑
Uttarakhand	Himalayan	0.0003	0.0285	■
West Bengal	Coastal	0.0120	1.1906	↑

CLUSTER STRENGTH

State /UT	Category	2019-20	2020-21	Increase
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	UT/City States	36	45	■
Andhra Pradesh	Coastal	27	22	↓
Arunachal Pradesh	Himalayan	33	42	■
Assam	Landlocked	24	19	↓
Bihar	Landlocked	19	33	↑
Chandigarh	UT/City States	43	61	↑
Chattisgarh	Landlocked	14	13	↓
Dadra Nagar and Haveli & Daman and Diu	UT/City States	28	34	■
Delhi	UT/City States	77	93	↑
Goa	UT/City States	55	72	↑
Gujarat	Coastal	52	55	■
Haryana	Landlocked	46	53	■
Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan	11	8	↓
Jammu and Kashmir	UT/City States	26	29	■
Jharkhand	Landlocked	21	18	↓
Karnataka	Coastal	52	51	↓
Kerala	Coastal	47	47	↓
Lakshadweep	UT/City States	19	35	↑
Madhya Pradesh	Landlocked	36	38	↓
Maharashtra	Coastal	82	80	↓
Manipur	Himalayan	18	22	■
Meghalaya	Himalayan	11	9	↓
Mizoram	Himalayan	26	33	■
Nagaland	Himalayan	17	23	■
Odisha	Coastal	17	16	↓
Puducherry	UT/City States	48	43	↓
Punjab	Landlocked	35	40	■
Rajasthan	Landlocked	42	37	↓
Sikkim	Himalayan	17	21	■
Tamil nadu	Coastal	73	79	■
Telangana	Landlocked	35	47	↑
Tripura	Himalayan	11	10	↓
Uttar Pradesh	Landlocked	61	62	↓
Uttarakhand	Himalayan	21	25	■
West Bengal	Coastal	60	65	■

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS TO GDP

State /UT	Category	2020-21	2021-22	Increase
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	UT/City States	0.19	0.01	■
Andhra Pradesh	Coastal	18.65	18.61	■
Arunachal Pradesh	Himalayan	0.02	0.02	■
Assam	Landlocked	1.29	1.35	↑
Bihar	Landlocked	2.73	2.90	↑
Chandigarh	UT/City States	1.79	2.01	↑
Chattisgarh	Landlocked	6.88	7.01	↑
Dadra Nagar and Haveli & Daman and Diu	UT/City States	0.00	13.22	↑
Delhi	UT/City States	9.15	9.95	↑
Goa	UT/City States	32.19	32.03	■
Gujarat	Coastal	35.33	35.92	↑
Haryana	Landlocked	15.32	15.99	↑
Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan	10.07	10.72	↑
Jammu and Kashmir	UT/City States	0.99	1.05	↑
Jharkhand	Landlocked	5.06	5.51	↑
Karnataka	Coastal	9.80	9.80	■
Kerala	Coastal	5.13	5.67	↑
Ladakh	UT/City States	0.00	0.00	↑
Lakshadweep	UT/City States	0.00	0.00	↑
Madhya Pradesh	Landlocked	8.26	8.50	↑
Maharashtra	Coastal	20.22	22.84	↑
Manipur	Himalayan	0.03	0.03	■
Meghalaya	Himalayan	0.32	0.34	↑
Mizoram	Himalayan	0.03	0.03	↑
Nagaland	Himalayan	0.00	0.25	↑
Odisha	Coastal	18.36	19.85	↑
Puducherry	UT/City States	12.47	12.11	■
Punjab	Landlocked	9.49	9.81	↑
Rajasthan	Landlocked	7.15	7.46	↑
Sikkim	Himalayan	0.35	0.37	↑
Tamil Nadu	Coastal	15.12	15.52	↑
Telangana	Landlocked	9.95	10.58	↑
Tripura	Himalayan	0.21	0.22	↑
Uttar Pradesh	Landlocked	10.38	11.24	↑
Uttarakhand	Himalayan	7.97	8.90	↑
West Bengal	Coastal	8.45	8.36	■

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF EXPORTERS

State /UT	Category	2020-21	2021-22	Increase
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	UT/City States	28	27	↓
Andhra Pradesh	Coastal	15326	438	↓
Arunachal Pradesh	Himalayan	-84	22	↑
Assam	Landlocked	-890	335	↑
Bihar	Landlocked	-41717	372	↑
Chandigarh	UT/City States	-913	166	↑
Chattisgarh	Landlocked	2317	327	↓
Dadra Nagar and Haveli & Daman and Diu	UT/City States	-9341	602	↑
Delhi	UT/City States	-150595	1282	↑
Goa	UT/City States	-2684	186	↑
Gujarat	Coastal	34965	4234	↓
Haryana	Landlocked	-89271	2101	↑
Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan	1286	893	↓
Jammu and Kashmir	UT/City States	-2611	214	↑
Jharkhand	Landlocked	2940	260	↓
Karnataka	Coastal	-109445	1367	↑
Kerala	Coastal	-71095	324	↑
Ladakh	UT/City States	2	5	↓
Lakshadweep	UT/City States	-13	234	↑
Madhya Pradesh	Landlocked	5363	1001	↓
Maharashtra	Coastal	-389778	1473	↑
Manipur	Himalayan	-3	34	↓
Meghalaya	Himalayan	-648	-169	↑
Mizoram	Himalayan	-126	19	↑
Nagaland	Himalayan	-35	8	↓
Odisha	Coastal	-2598	161	↑
Puducherry	UT/City States	796	177	↓
Punjab	Landlocked	-17628	1293	↑
Rajasthan	Landlocked	-8378	1970	↑
Sikkim	Himalayan	-441	114	↑
Tamil Nadu	Coastal	-270358	1124	↑
Telangana	Landlocked	-1461	1056	↑
Tripura	Himalayan	-89	24	↑
Uttar Pradesh	Landlocked	-219968	2785	↑
Uttarakhand	Himalayan	-1383	571	↑
West Bengal	Coastal	47078	1105	↓

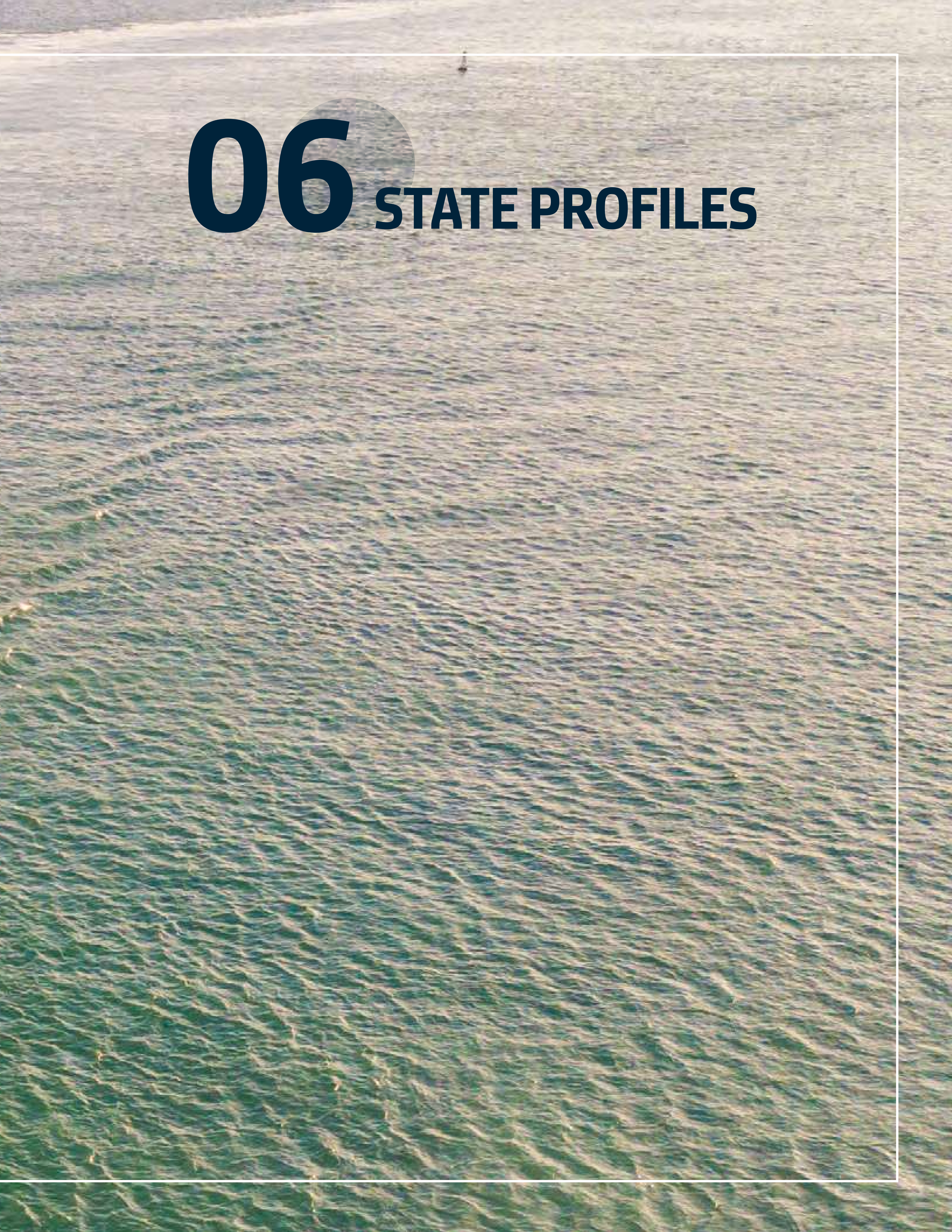
EXPORT CONCENTRATION

State /UT	Category	2020-21	2021-22	Increase
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	UT/City States	0.00	0.00	↓
Andhra Pradesh	Coastal	1.16	0.57	↓
Arunachal Pradesh	Himalayan	0.00	0.00	↓
Assam	Landlocked	0.24	0.12	↓
Bihar	Landlocked	0.25	0.06	↓
Chandigarh	UT/City States	0.00	0.00	↓
Chattisgarh	Landlocked	0.05	0.07	■
Dadra Nagar and Haveli & Daman and Diu	UT/City States	0.09	0.02	↓
Delhi	UT/City States	0.27	0.15	↓
Goa	UT/City States	0.01	0.01	■
Gujarat	Coastal	2.67	2.65	↓
Haryana	Landlocked	0.48	0.52	■
Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan	0.01	0.01	■
Jammu and Kashmir	UT/City States	0.07	0.02	↓
Jharkhand	Landlocked	0.44	0.51	■
Karnataka	Coastal	0.68	0.35	↓
Kerala	Coastal	0.48	0.28	↓
Ladakh	UT/City States	0.00	0.00	■
Lakshadweep	UT/City States	0.00	0.00	↓
Madhya Pradesh	Landlocked	0.22	0.20	↓
Maharashtra	Coastal	1.37	1.00	↓
Manipur	Himalayan	0.00	0.00	↓
Meghalaya	Himalayan	0.01	0.00	↓
Mizoram	Himalayan	0.00	0.00	■
Nagaland	Himalayan	0.00	0.00	↓
Odisha	Coastal	0.70	1.01	■
Puducherry	UT/City States	0.00	0.00	↓
Punjab	Landlocked	0.16	0.37	■
Rajasthan	Landlocked	0.86	0.67	↓
Sikkim	Himalayan	0.00	0.00	↓
Tamil nadu	Coastal	1.19	0.95	↓
Telangana	Landlocked	0.12	0.15	■
Tripura	Himalayan	0.00	0.00	↓
Uttar Pradesh	Landlocked	1.02	0.90	↓
Uttarakhand	Himalayan	0.45	1.14	■
West Bengal	Coastal	0.30	0.71	■

MARKET PENETRATION

State /UT	Category	2020-21	2021-22	Increase
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	UT/City States	0.07	0.10	■
Andhra Pradesh	Coastal	2.69	3.13	■
Arunachal Pradesh	Himalayan	0.08	0.09	■
Assam	Landlocked	0.91	1.35	■
Bihar	Landlocked	0.28	0.45	■
Chandigarh	UT/City States	0.70	1.02	■
Chattisgarh	Landlocked	0.69	1.63	■
Dadra Nagar and Haveli & Daman and Diu	UT/City States	1.39	3.12	■
Delhi	UT/City States	2.47	3.60	■
Goa	UT/City States	1.67	1.96	■
Gujarat	Coastal	2.64	4.39	■
Haryana	Landlocked	3.96	4.96	■
Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan	3.67	4.49	■
Jammu and Kashmir	UT/City States	1.12	1.68	■
Jharkhand	Landlocked	0.58	1.30	■
Karnataka	Coastal	2.30	3.28	■
Kerala	Coastal	1.22	2.37	■
Ladakh	UT/City States	0.00	0.09	■
Lakshadweep	UT/City States	0.05	0.03	↓
Madhya Pradesh	Landlocked	2.72	3.36	■
Maharashtra	Coastal	3.79	5.13	■
Manipur	Himalayan	0.06	0.07	■
Meghalaya	Himalayan	0.10	0.16	■
Mizoram	Himalayan	0.04	0.05	■
Nagaland	Himalayan	0.24	0.11	↓
Odisha	Coastal	1.02	1.52	■
Puducherry	UT/City States	1.02	1.37	■
Punjab	Landlocked	4.19	4.52	■
Rajasthan	Landlocked	4.29	4.76	■
Sikkim	Himalayan	0.36	0.97	■
Tamil nadu	Coastal	4.22	6.25	↑
Telangana	Landlocked	4.17	4.16	↓
Tripura	Himalayan	0.08	0.11	■
Uttar Pradesh	Landlocked	2.67	3.07	■
Uttarakhand	Himalayan	1.03	2.03	■
West Bengal	Coastal	1.73	2.09	■

06 STATE PROFILES



6.1 Coastal States

1. Tamil Nadu

Highest scoring state in the index, Tamil Nadu has an overall score of 80.89. Exporting merchandise worth over US$ 35 Billion, its top products are Automotive Products, Textiles, and Petroleum Products. Tamil Nadu has constructed a robust business ecosystem by investing in infrastructure as it has a high area under Special Economic Zones, no power deficit, and a single-window clearance. The state has also experienced a strong increase in its FDI inflow, around US$ 680 million, over the previous year. Along with high investments and a robust policy ecosystem to boost exports, the state is also equipped with a nurturing export ecosystem as well. The state has dedicated around 279 km2 to export promotion industrial parks and export promotion zones, along with dedicated Agri-export zones which help it export products efficiently. To further strengthen its export ecosystem, Tamil Nadu has the most projects (4) approved under the Trade Infrastructure Export Scheme by the central government. These proactive measures have helped the state register an increase of over 1100 exporters, who in turn contributed to an increase in its export value by over 34 percent in one year. The state has the highest global Market Penetration in the country, indicating its diverse basket and destinations of export.

Despite its accomplishments, the state still has scope to improve its ecosystem to further its export growth. At the district-level, the state lacks export action plans for fifteen of its districts. If strategized, these districts can help add to the current exports from the state owing to its cultural heritage and diversity of unique products. The state also recorded a significant decrease in the value addition by the manufacturing sector, which calls for measures to assist the sector. To help its exporters, the state can invest in organizing trade fairs and exhibitions, as it has currently organized zero. Overall, focusing on its weaknesses and bolstering its strengths can help Tamil Nadu maintain its export growth and increase the prosperity in the state.

2. Maharashtra

Coastal State of Maharashtra has recorded an overall score of 78.23 which placed it in the second position in the country. It exported products worth over US$ 73 Billion in 2021-22, with its top products being Diamond and Jewellery products, Automobiles, Petroleum products, and pharmaceutical products. The state has recorded an exceptional policy ecosystem to facilitate exports by formulating district-level and sector-specific export promotion policies, along with identifying thrust sectors, strategized investments in which can further boost its exports. The state also crafted a robust business ecosystem laced with high number of industry-specific parks (311), which contribute to its high cluster strength (80). All of its districts are exporting districts and have connectivity facilitated by air cargo terminals and Free Trade Zones. To help its exporters, the state has organized trade fairs and exhibitions, along with capacity building workshops which enable the exporters to enter global markets. These measures have helped it build a robust business ecosystem which has contributed to its exceptional export performance. In numbers, the state currently has over thirty-two thousand exporters and an increase in export from US$ 58 Billion in 2020-21 to its current value.

To further improve its performance, the state can take measures to support its manufacturing sector as its value addition to the state economy has suffered a setback. Although the state has the second highest inflow of Foreign Direct Investment, which can be attributed to its nurturing business ecosystem, it has decreased in value over the previous year by nearly US$ 730 million. Taking measures to enable growth in its manufacturing sector, and consistently increasing its FDI inflow can help the state in improving on its current performance, and use exports to increase development in the state.

3. Karnataka

The Indian state of Karnataka has, overall, performed the third-best on this index with an overall score of 76.36. Recording an export value of over US$ 25 Billion across products like Petroleum Products, Mobile phones, and iron and steel products among others, the state has performed well in terms of exports. Increasing its global outreach to markets, the state has improved its number of exporters and thus, recorded a 67 percent growth in its exports. The state also has a high number of export products with a GI tag, which implies identification of unique products and increasing its regional competitiveness. To bolster its business ecosystem, the state offers High Tension power at a lower tariff than the national average. It also has a high number of IT/ Pharma parks which facilitate industry, decent export credit, and high number of air cargo terminals and export warehouses to bolster its connectivity. This coupled with a strong policy ecosystem in the state has enabled a decent export ecosystem with significant institutional support to export-related Research and Development.

Despite a strong business environment, and export-oriented policy framework, the state requires improvement in its export ecosystem to further unlock its growth. The state can leverage schemes like TIES to improve its export infrastructure, as well as regularly organize capacity building workshops and trade fairs to aid its exporters. The state should also look into creating Free Trade Zones and Special Economic Zones. In terms of business environment, the state can improve its storage facilities by constructing more export dedicated cold storages and warehouses. Karnataka has a low cluster strength which implies a low-level of interconnected industries in the state. To unlock its potential, the state can improve by enabling regions to unlock their competitiveness. These measures can aid the growth trajectory of Karnataka and help it overcome its weaknesses, which have prevented it from scoring higher on the index.

4. Gujarat

Gujarat has secured the fourth position in the index with an overall score of 73.22. It has the highest export value in the country with exports worth over US$ 126 Billion in 2021-22, constituting around 30 percent of India's total exports.

This strong export performance can be attributed to the state's proactive approach to build a supportive policy ecosystem to foster exports, which can be reflected in its strong export ecosystem. To facilitate the export ecosystem, the state has organized high number of capacity building workshops for its exporters, along with trade fairs and exhibitions. Gujarat also has dedicated export promotion zones, and special economic zones to boost its exports. With a high number of businesses having an Import-Export Code, along with a large fleet of exporters, the state has also recorded nearly 110 percent growth in its export value which accounts for nearly 35 percent of its state Gross Domestic Product. The exports from the state are rich, and have a vast global footprint indicated by its high Market Penetration Index. In terms of a business ecosystem, the state has a high number of storage facilities to facilitate its exports.

The state of Gujarat needs measures to improve its business ecosystem as it recorded the highest decrease in both value addition by the manufacturing sector, and Foreign Direct Investment inflow. However, In absolute terms, the state still has the highest value addition from the manufacturing sector in the country, along with the sixth highest FDI inflow in the country. Thus, the setback can be corrected with timely policy measures which can assist the manufacturing sector, and attract investments. Overall improvement in the cluster strength of the state can help it leverage its regional advantages. Along with it, the state can also benefit from increasing the number of trade fairs and exhibitions and investing in export-dedicated research institutes. These measures can help it use its large fleet of exporters to its maximum potential. Although, the state currently has strong export performance, improving on its weaknesses can help it improve its robustness and make it resilient.

5. Andhra Pradesh

The coastal state of Andhra Pradesh has overall scored 59.27 on the index placing it in eighth position in the country. In FY22, it recorded an export value of over US$ 19 Billion by exporting products such as Floats, Seafood, and Iron products. The state has achieved this by creating a solid policy framework which enables export at the district level. In terms of export ecosystem, the state has the highest area under Export Promotion Zones, and Agri-export zones which provides a huge boost to its exports. Along with that, to facilitate exporters, Andhra Pradesh government proactively organizes capacity building workshops and trade fairs. Presence of testing labs and research institutes in the state enables quality measures for its products which help it compete in the global markets. This enabling environment has led to a decent increase in its exporters and consequently, export growth.

Although the state recorded an increase in FDI, the state can improve its business ecosystem to match its policy and export ecosystem. Increasing the internet coverage, reducing the cost of power, and overcoming the existing power deficit to industries can improve the business infrastructure in the state. Improving infrastructure would help it improve the cluster strength in the state which could unlock its regional competitiveness. Low proportion of businesses with IEC implies that many manufacturers do not export, which hinders the growth of the region, and the state. Measures to encourage businesses to export by building their capacity and establishing institutions like certification agencies in the state can be the future steps taken by the state government to help it boost its exports.

6. West Bengal

West Bengal has recorded an export value of over US$ 13.8 Billion while primarily exporting Gold Jewellery, Iron and Steel products, and memory cards. The state has a satisfactory performance on the index with an overall score of 53.57 and has secured the fourteenth position. This performance has been driven by its policy and business ecosystem. The state has single window clearance for its businesses, a healthy export credit rate, presence of dedicated industrial zones, and air cargo terminals and storage facilities to boost connectivity. These features make it suitable to attract investments, although the increase in FDI has been low. The state has also registered an increase in the number of exporters. Presence of export promotion zones, trade fairs/ exhibitions for exporters, high number of export or industry-oriented research institutes, and high number of NABL and NABCB accredited labs and certification bodies helps the exporters. This positive ecosystem is reflected in the state's export growth over the previous year.

The state, however, requires improvement in certain areas to bolster its export preparedness. West Bengal needs to improve the coverage of District Export Action Plans, which are only formulated for 32 percent of its districts, and District Export Promotion Committees, which are constituted for 44 percent of its districts. Improvement in these parameters can help the state in creating an actionable roadmap to increase export growth. The state also needs to look into creating Free Trade Zones and organize capacity building workshops for its exporters. The state can also look into improving the number of businesses which have an Import Export Code. Addressing these problems and providing timely solutions can help West Bengal improve its export performance.

7. Odisha

Odisha has recorded an export growth of 66 percent over the previous year, and around 156 percent over its pre-pandemic exports, with an export value of US$ 17.06 Billion in 2021-22. On the index, the state is placed at eleventh with an overall score of 58.84. To facilitate its exports, the state has created a strong policy framework, with export promotion policies, and thrust sectors, which is complemented by a robust institutional mechanism. The state also provides high Tension power at a low tariff to industry, has single window clearance, a power surplus, and industrial presence in terms of dedicated zones. The state has also recorded an increase in the value addition by the manufacturing sector, which is a positive outlier in the country. The state offers good transport connectivity in terms of air cargo terminals and cold storage facilities. In terms of its export infrastructure, the state has Free Trade Zones, Agri-export zones, and a high number of capacity building workshops to aid its exporters. Proactive measures by the state has contributed to its high export performance which is characterized by high export concentration, relative to the country.

Building on this momentum, the state can look into areas which require improvement and further its export growth. The state should undertake a cluster-oriented business development approach as it will help the state in improving its overall productivity. Infrastructurally, Odisha should invest in creating Free Trade Zones, export-dedicated warehouses, and industry-dedicated research institutes. Additionally, increasing the number of trade fairs in the state, improving the number of businesses with IEC, and increasing the number of exporters in the state can help its exports. Increased exporters can help it diversify its basket and help it penetrate more global markets. Thus, concerted efforts by the state will help it to continue on this growth trajectory and leverage export-oriented development in the state.

8. Kerala

The lowest-performing coastal state of Kerala has an overall score of 44.03 and is placed 19th in the country. Dominant exports from the state include Gas Oil, cashews, and shrimp which along with other exports have led the state to an export value of US$ 4 Billion. In terms of strengths, the state has a strong policy ecosystem to facilitate exports. Kerala also has a decent business ecosystem with no power deficit, average cluster strength, average internet coverage, and a good presence of dedicated industrial zones. In terms of connectivity, other than a port, the state has air cargo terminals, Free Trade Zones, and decent storage facilities. However, despite all of its districts exporting, and the state registering an increase in exporters, the overall growth in exports is moderate.

The state has the means to create a robust infrastructure in place and has shown positives throughout the index. However, in terms of policy ecosystem, the state lacks a knowledge dissemination portal on global markets for its manufacturers and a dedicated state-center coordination cell to strategize and plan its exports. The state has a high tariff for High Tension power to industries. Kerala has also registered a decrease in the value addition from manufacturing in the state economy. Steps to improve performance on these parameters can help the state in creating a healthier business environment. Betterment of export ecosystem in the state can help it leverage its regional advantages. Measures to do that can include creating a trade guide for the exporters, which can help them understand the global markets and the required quality standards. The state should also invest in organizing events for its exporters such as capacity building workshops and trade fairs, along with creating dedicated export promotion zones. These measures can help it create an export ecosystem which can help its exports grow and thrive.

6.2 Landlocked States

1. Haryana

Haryana is the best-performing landlocked state and the fifth overall with a score of 63.65 on the index. In the fiscal year 2021-22, it exported merchandise valued over US$ 15 Billion with its top exports being Basmati Rice and Automobile parts. Boasting a robust policy ecosystem, the state created export promotion policies and institutionalized them with District Export Promotion Committees and District Export Action Plans for all its districts. The state also provided marketing support to exporters and instated felicitation measures like awards and incentives to encourage their performance. For the businesses in the state, the government ensured power supply, single window clearance, dedicated industrial zones, and high storage capacity in the shape of cold storage and warehouses to facilitate exports. The state also registered an increase in its Foreign Direct Investment by US$ 1100 Million in one year. To enable its exporters, the state government created Export Promotion Zones, Knowledge Portals, and Trade Guides. Haryana also has a high number of NABL accredited labs, and export-dedicated Research Institutes. A significant increase in its number of exporters has now brought the total to over 10 thousand in the state. Along with its growth in export performance, from US$ 11 Billion in the previous fiscal year, the state has ensured a global footprint with high Market Penetration.

However, its gulf from the top-performing states can be explained by presence of areas in its export and business ecosystem which require improvement. Since its exports are dominated by agricultural products, Haryana can benefit from creating Agri-export zones, for which it can also leverage government schemes like TIES. Lowering the tariff for High Tension power, increasing the number of Free Trade Zones can improve its performance. Measures to improve the cluster strength in the state can help it leverage its regional advantages. Since the state is landlocked, investing in air cargo terminals can help improve its connectivity to various markets and further make its export ecosystem more enabling.

2. Telangana

Telangana has secured the sixth position in the index with an overall score of 61.36. Top products exported from the state included pharmaceutical products and Jewellery which contributed to an overall export worth over US$ 10.9 Billion. Healthy business ecosystem in the state, an increase in FDI, contributed to its export performance. The state has invested in its business environment as it has IT/Pharma parks, no power deficit, transport connectivity via air cargo terminals, and adequate storage facilities like cold storages and warehouses. Telangana also has a decent export ecosystem as it has Export Promotion Zones and organizes trade fairs and exhibitions for its exporters. The state, to further improve its infrastructure, has applied under the TIES scheme sponsored by the central government. These proactive measures have led to an increase in its exporters which is reflected in its high global outreach.

In order to improve its export performance, the state needs to match its business ecosystem with an equally robust export ecosystem. The state can do this by supporting its, otherwise strong, policy ecosystem by formulating District Export Action Plans. This will help it strategize better and set measurable targets to evaluate its exports. Improving the number of Free Trade Zones, organizing capacity building workshops can improve the environment for the exporters in the state. The state can look into lowering its High tariff of High Tension to assist its industries. Telangana has a low proportion of businesses with IEC, along with a low number of products with GI tags. This hampers its export potential as regionally unique products might be left behind in terms of exports. Enabling their exports can help the state in unlocking its regional competitiveness and boost its local economy.

3. Uttar Pradesh

Landlocked state of Uttar Pradesh secured seventh position in the index with an overall score of 61.23. Export of mobile phones, meat products, and aluminum products among others contributed to its total exports valued at over US$ 21 Billion in FY22. The state has taken measures such as creating District Export Action Plans, export promotion policies, and identifying thrust sectors to create a policy framework which enables exports. For businesses, Uttar Pradesh has 23 IT/ Pharma Parks, as well as low tariffs of high tension power. For its exporters, which have seen an increase of over 2700 in number, the state organizes trade fairs and exhibitions and has a decent area dedicated to Export-Promotion Zones and Agri-export Zones. Furthermore, it has NABL accredited labs to assist exporters with testing of products and helping them meet the global standards. Since it has 34 GI tagged products to export, meeting of global quality standards helps it leverage on the uniqueness of its product and create markets where it can dominate. In terms of connectivity, the

state has air cargo terminals as well as the highest number of cold storages in the country to aid exports.

However, in terms of infrastructure for businesses Uttar Pradesh requires significant improvement. There is a significant gap in the supply and demand of power by the industries, low Foreign Direct Investment and a decrease in the value addition by the manufacturing sector. The state government can look into steps to improve the state under these parameters. Furthermore, improvement in its digital infrastructure can help the state in leveraging the benefits of digitization. Measures to improve the situation involves exploring ways to meet the power needs, increase internet coverage, as well as promote investor meets to increase FDI inflow. The state also has a low proportion of businesses having an IEC. Improving this number will help Uttar Pradesh enable its industry to compete directly in the global markets since it has the measures to enable its capacity.

4. Other Landlocked States

Among the landlocked states, Punjab (58.95), Madhya Pradesh (55.68), and Rajasthan (54.80) have performed above the national average in terms of export preparedness. However, Jharkhand (43.91), Assam (43.19), Bihar (41.06), and Chhattisgarh (39.10) have scored lower overall.

All these states have established a strong policy ecosystem, including export promotion policies, sector-specific policies, and institutional support such as District Export Promotion committees. However, Jharkhand and Assam need to develop district export action plans to enhance their export strategies at the district level. To improve their business ecosystem, all states except Rajasthan and Punjab should consider reducing the tariff for High Tension Power supplied to industries. Additionally, Punjab, Bihar, Jharkhand, Assam, and Chhattisgarh, which face power deficits, should focus on improving power supply.

All the mentioned states have implemented single-window clearance systems, which facilitate business operations. Punjab, Jharkhand, Assam, and Chhattisgarh have shown positive value addition from the manufacturing sector, while Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Bihar have experienced increased FDI inflows. However, these states should aim to attract more investments as their absolute FDI values remain relatively low compared to the top-performing states in the country. Except for Punjab, the internet coverage in these states is below the national average, indicating the need for improvements in digital infrastructure. Strengthening industrial clusters can lead to improved productivity and a more favorable business environment. Creating Free Trade Zones and enhancing storage facilities, as demonstrated by Madhya Pradesh's abundant cold storage facilities and export-dedicated warehouses, would further support businesses and exports.

To enhance the export ecosystem, these states should consider establishing more agri-export zones to facilitate agricultural exports, considering their dominant agricultural sectors. Building an exporters' database, engaging in consultations with stakeholders, organizing exporter-oriented events like trade fairs and exhibitions, and conducting capacity-building workshops can contribute to the improvement of the export ecosystem. Despite their varied performance, all these states have recorded positive export growth and an increase in the number of exporters. To sustain this momentum, timely measures to enhance the business and export ecosystem are essential for these states to strengthen their export preparedness and boost their exports.

6.3 UTs and Small states

1. Goa

Goa has scored 51.58 on the index and has secured 16th position overall. Its total export value stood at US$ 2.43 Billion with Medicine, Iron, and telephone parts as its primary products. Overall, the state has a robust policy ecosystem which has helped its government direct their actions to improve exports. In terms of a business ecosystem the state provides High Tension power at a low tariff, has single window clearance, dedicated industrial zones, and a high cluster strength indicating strong linkages between its industries. The state has also recorded an increase in FDI in the state over the previous year. Goa has good connectivity with air cargo terminals and storage facilities, which aid its exports. Despite an increase in exporters, the state has registered a moderate increase in its export value.

The reasons for its low export performance can be traced back to its areas of concern across business and export ecosystem. Focus on creating Free Trade Zones, Agri-export zones, and export-dedicated warehouses can improve its export-specific infrastructure. This can be done using availing the benefits of schemes like TIES. Maintenance of a database on exporters can help the state stay up to date with its export products and create strategies to increase their value. Furthermore, the state can organize workshops and exhibitions for its manufacturers and exporters and help them understand the global markets and meet their requirements. Proactive measures like these can help Goa improve its export performance.

2. UTs of India

Among the Union Territories of India, the average overall score is 31.65, with Jammu and Kashmir scoring the highest, followed by Delhi, and the lowest score recorded by Lakshadweep. The performance of UTs in terms of strengths varies. Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh have a strong policy ecosystem with export promotion policies and identified thrust sectors. Delhi stands out with its robust business ecosystem, supported by the strongest cluster strength in the country. Regarding the export ecosystem, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, and Puducherry have all their districts involved in exporting products. Jammu and Kashmir and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have maintained an exporter database. Most UTs have NABL labs, except for Jammu and Kashmir. Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Puducherry have export-dedicated research institutes. Notably, Lakshadweep has witnessed a significant increase in the number of exporters, growing from 7 to 241 in 2021-22. Delhi and Jammu, and Kashmir demonstrate strong market penetration, indicating exports to multiple destinations from these regions.

Overall, the UTs have performed below the national average, highlighting the need for comprehensive improvements. UTs such as Chandigarh, Puducherry, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, and Lakshadweep should prioritize creating a policy ecosystem. This includes developing export promotion policies, identifying thrust sectors, and providing marketing support to local manufacturers. Transport connectivity and trade support are areas where the UTs fall behind the national average. Urgent measures, such as establishing free trade zones, export-oriented warehouses, and air cargo terminals, can enhance connectivity with the rest of the country. Investing in the creation of trade guides and knowledge dissemination portals for exporters would also be beneficial. Organizing trade fairs, exhibitions, and capacity-building workshops can further strengthen the export ecosystem. Addressing these aspects will contribute to improving the export capacity of the UTs.

6.4 Himalayan States

1. Uttarakhand

The best-performing Himalayan state of Uttarakhand has scored 59.13 in the index and is ranked 9th overall in the country. Registering a total export value of over US$ 1.9 Billion, the state primarily exports Zinc products, pharmaceutical products, and gold Jewellery. All districts in the state export products. In terms of business ecosystem, Uttarakhand has dedicated pharma parks, no power deficit, decent storage facilities, and air cargo terminals to boost connectivity, thus overcoming its geographical disadvantages. The state has registered a significant increase over the previous year in FDI inflow. To facilitate its exporters, the state has organized Trade Fairs/Exhibitions and capacity building workshops. The state also maintains a database of its exporters which enables it to be aware of its export basket.

Improving in areas of concern for the state can help it better its export preparedness. Areas of concern for the state include a lack of Free Trade Zones, or Export Promotion Zones to help its traders. Moreover, a low proportion of businesses having IEC prevents them from translating their business environment advantages to exports. The state has also recorded a decrease in the export value from the previous year. The state can take measures to improve the weak cluster strength, high tariff of High Tension power, and low export credit rate. The state can, therefore, take measures to strengthen its business environment which coupled with its solid policy ecosystem will reflect in its export performance.

2. Himachal Pradesh

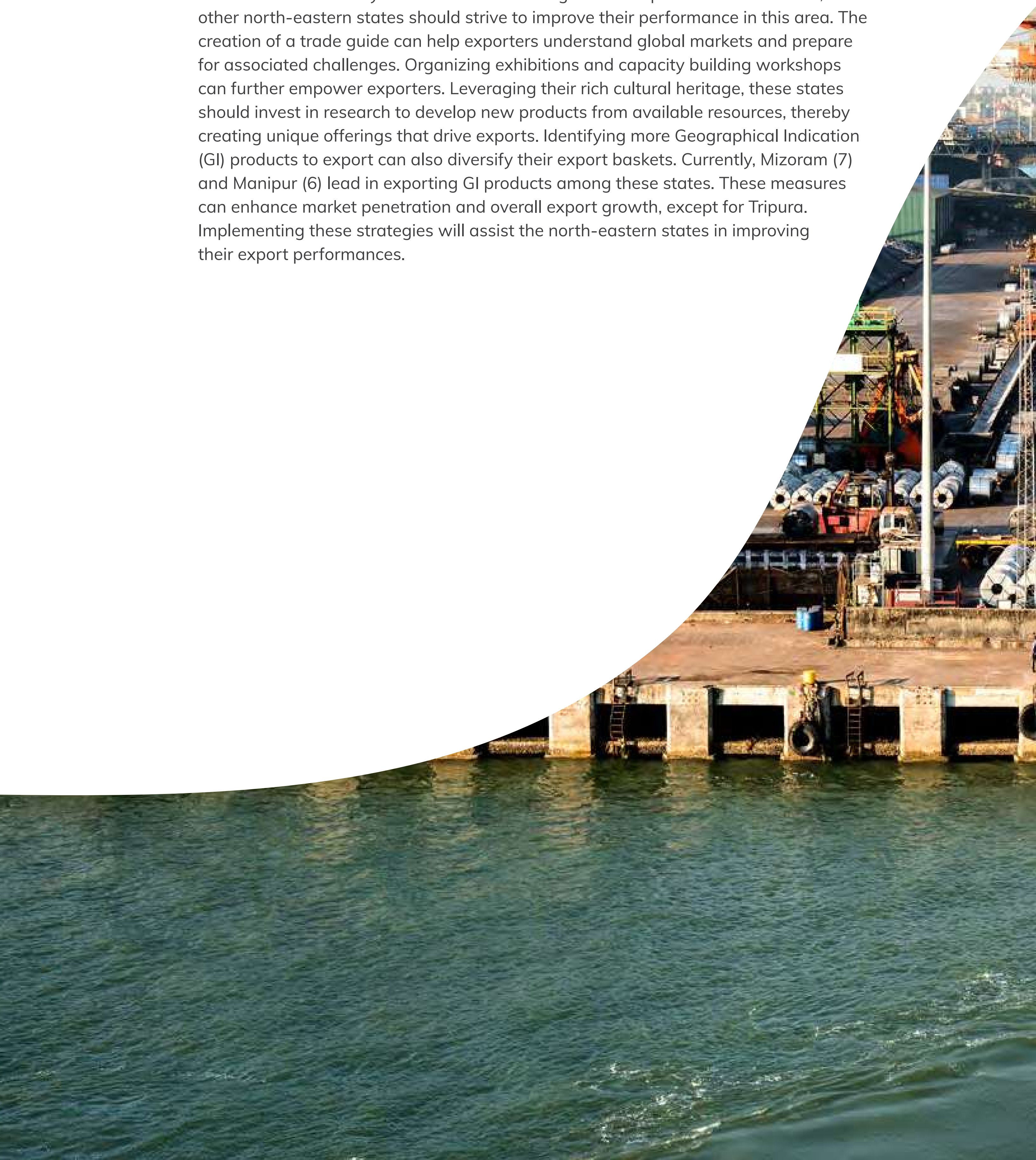
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals are the top exports from the state, and it has recorded an export value of over US$ 2.1 billion in 2021-22. Standing at the fifteenth position in the index, the state has an overall score of 52.25 in the index. The state has a robust policy ecosystem and a decent business ecosystem which features single window clearance, zero power deficit, satisfactory internet coverage, and cold storage facilities. The state has a dedicated area under Export Promotion Zones, along with Agri-export zones. Himachal Pradesh has applied under the TIES scheme of the government which facilitates in creating export infrastructure in the state. Proactive measures by the state also include consulting stakeholders to understand their issues, holding trade fairs and capacity building workshops to address those issues, and using research institutes to lead innovation in the state. The state has also doubled its number of exporters and registered a positive export growth in the state.

In order to improve its position, the state needs to focus on key areas which impact export growth. Firstly, the state government should draft an export promotion policy for the state. Having a clear roadmap facilitates action by the government and improves efficiency. Himachal Pradesh can also work on improving the industrial presence in the state by declaring dedicated zones with incentives and adopting a cluster-oriented approach to mitigate its low cluster strength. Additionally, creation of warehouses, a database on exporters, and free trade zones will positively impact the export ecosystem in the state. These measures can improve the export performance of the state and help it leverage its regional advantages and unlock its competitiveness.

3. North-eastern Regions

The north-eastern states of Manipur (40.77), Tripura (38.30), Sikkim (36.86), Nagaland (34.63), Meghalaya (24.34), Arunachal Pradesh (19.92), and Mizoram (16.96), have demonstrated performance below the national average. To enhance their performance, these states need to focus on improving their business and export ecosystem. One area of improvement is the manufacturing sector, which has experienced a decrease in value addition for all states except Arunachal Pradesh. Additionally, efforts should be made to improve FDI inflows, address power deficits in Arunachal Pradesh, and strengthen linkages between industries to enhance cluster strength, as strong clusters drive state productivity. Urgent attention should be given to improving connectivity, as the lack thereof accentuates the geographical disadvantage of these states. Establishing air cargo terminals, cold storages, and warehouses can facilitate exports and improve connectivity.

States like Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, and Nagaland can follow the lead of their north-eastern counterparts by creating a knowledge dissemination portal for exporters. While Mizoram already exhibits decent coverage under Export Promotion Zones, other north-eastern states should strive to improve their performance in this area. The creation of a trade guide can help exporters understand global markets and prepare for associated challenges. Organizing exhibitions and capacity building workshops can further empower exporters. Leveraging their rich cultural heritage, these states should invest in research to develop new products from available resources, thereby creating unique offerings that drive exports. Identifying more Geographical Indication (GI) products to export can also diversify their export baskets. Currently, Mizoram (7) and Manipur (6) lead in exporting GI products among these states. These measures can enhance market penetration and overall export growth, except for Tripura. Implementing these strategies will assist the north-eastern states in improving their export performances.




adani
STS-03
ZPMC

07 KEY LEARNINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In the course of the analysis of states' performance across the index, a few key learnings have come to the fore. **Overall, India has performed well on the policy pillar indicating a healthy adoption of export oriented policy framework across the country. In terms of business and export ecosystem, there is an indication of a supportive business environment and export infrastructure across the country however, in trade support, business infrastructure, connectivity and research and development, the country needs urgent steps to improve its performance. Thus, the export performance across the country is below par which indicates the presence of untapped potential across the country.**

To leverage India's capabilities, the cause of regional disparities needs to be understood and region-specific solutions need to be devised. The pillar-wise learnings are discussed in detail in the above section however, some of those learnings are briefly discussed below:

1. Coastal states have fared the best across all indicators with six out of the top states in the index coming from the coastal region of the country. States like Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Gujarat have shown exceptional performance across pillars with all of them performing the best in atleast one pillar. **Furthermore, the higher average of coastal states represents their better preparedness and higher contribution to the national exports.**

2. Landlocked states have had a satisfactory performance in the index with Uttar Pradesh and Haryana being the positive outliers. States like Punjab and Telangana have performed adequately, **however their regional advantages are left untapped resulting in their average performance.** Himalayan and UT/Small states, with the exception of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, and Delhi, have registered an unsatisfactory performance across the index indicating the need of urgent reforms by their state governments.

3. In terms of strengths, policy ecosystem is a positive story with multiple states adopting the necessary policy measures to drive exports in their states. **At the district-level, 73 percent of districts in the country have an export action plan and over 99 percent are covered under the 'One District One Product' scheme.** Creating institutions further accentuates the impact of the policies, as it aids in their implementation. Similarly, the states have a decent business environment with many states boasting **dedicated industrial presence, single-window clearance, and healthy export credit rates.** Presence of decent export infrastructure across many states with information portals, trade guides, and export promotion zones represents the success of these export-oriented policy measures. **This is also reflected in the fact that 29 states have registered a positive growth rate in exports over their pre-pandemic levels.**

4

On the other hand, states have lagged in terms of transport connectivity. **The absence of air connectivity hampers the movement of goods across regions, especially in states which are landlocked or geographically disadvantaged.** Strengthening infrastructure for business is another key learning, as many states have poor cluster strength with the national average being 39. Industrial presence in states cannot improve productivity unless there is a nurturing environment created by the state. **The lower performance of the country in terms of Research and Development indicates the lack of attention given to the role of innovation in exports.**

5

26 states in the country have registered a decrease in the gross value addition by their manufacturing sector indicating the continued presence of the impact of the pandemic. Furthermore, **10 states have registered a decrease in the inflow of Foreign Direct Investment.** These findings implore their state government to both continue and extend its support to the industries which are struggling.

6

For the exporters in the state to compete in the global markets, proper channels of knowledge dissemination need to exist. **Lack of capacity building workshops for exporters hampers their ability to penetrate the global markets as 25 of 36 states have organized less than 10 workshops across a year.** Existence of government schemes to support states cannot be effective unless states take the opportunity and leverage its benefits. **Three states in the entire country have applied under TIES, out of which two of them have had their projects approved.**

7

There exists high export concentration in the country with ten of our commodities accounting for nearly 80 percent of our total exports. Along with this, only 100 districts in the country are responsible for nearly 87 percent of our exports. Other regions in the country need to identify their bottlenecks and leverage their regional advantage to increase competitiveness across regions in the country. In terms of market penetration, 49 percent of our exports go to only ten destinations in the world. This leaves the rest of the world to be a market which the states are yet to explore and dominate.

Recommendations

The disparities that have come across in the preparedness of the states need to be addressed in a timely manner for India to grow its exports. Although the impact of policy measures are felt with time, and differently across regions, some common issues across the states can be alleviated with the following recommendations:

1 Location-specific Strategies to Boost Exports

Overcoming regional disparity across the country requires context-specific solutions devised by the state governments. Although policy adoption is crucial first, the capacity of a state to implement those policy measures in a meaningful way varies. Thus, for the states which have been lagging behind the most in terms of export performance, the central government should extend support to enable them to build the necessary ecosystem to facilitate their exports. Lack of capacity should not hinder a state from leveraging its regional advantages. Also, states should be encouraged to adopt good practices from their peers if they suit them as well. For example, Himalayan states of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand can serve as an example for their north-eastern counterparts.

Similiarly, Indian states need measures to overcome the challenges which they all are facing collectively. For example, Indian states need to invest in Research and Development as it helps in product innovation, creation of market-specific products, improvement in product quality, reduction of cost and improvement in efficiency. States can, therefore, establish dedicated research institutes with regular funding and leverage them to improve their exports. In addition to that, states need to leverage government schemes to help their exporters increase their capacities. TIES, as an example, can be utilized to create export promotion zones, transport facilities, or export-related research facilities in the state. This can present an opportunity for states with weak economies to compete with the dominant export states in the country. Thus, targeted action in areas where a state is lagging, either devised by the state itself or with the central government's assistance, is crucial for their growth.

2 Diversification of Export Markets

Indian states have a plethora of GI products which represents an opportunity for them to create a unique product that can be exported to the global market. Owing to its exclusivity to a state within India, these products can be used to establish a state in a global market. For example, Kancheepuram Silk products can only be exported by Tamil Nadu and have no competition across the country, thus boosting its manufacturing, improving its quality, and identifying markets globally can help Tamil Nadu improve its exports. Similarly, other than exporting GI products, states should identify other markets for their existing products as it provides new opportunities for the Indian exporters.

3 High Growth Sectors and Manufacturing Competitiveness

Identifying and promoting high-growth sectors such as information technology, pharmaceuticals, automotive, textiles, and renewable energy can enhance India's export potential. Emphasizing value-added and technology-intensive products/services can help capture a larger share of global markets. The products thus identified can be put through quality testing and honed to perfection. Maintaining high quality and adhering to international standards and certifications is crucial for gaining the trust of global buyers. Indian exporters should focus on product quality, safety, and compliance to meet the requirements of the international market. Strengthening the manufacturing sector through initiatives like "Make in India" can make Indian products more competitive in the international market. This involves improving infrastructure, reducing logistics costs, simplifying regulatory frameworks, and promoting innovation and research and development.

4 Leveraging Foreign Markets using FTAs

India has signed multiple Foreign Trade Agreements in recent years. These 12 FTAs/RTAs are signed with various countries across the world such as Mauritius, Argentina, Colombia, ASEAN countries, and the most recent being signed with UAE[19]. India has also signed an agreement of economic cooperation with Australia, representing India's trade policy of entering new markets[20]. These agreements allow India to conduct free trade with these countries in a bid to create a more favorable trading environment, stimulate economic growth, enhance market access, promote fair competition, and provide benefits to the participating countries. States can leverage these markets by identifying the countries' needs to orient their products to meet these requirements. Facilitation of market knowledge to exporters by the state becomes crucial in enhancing their ability to penetrate these markets. Similarly, manufacturers can seek investment from these countries and improve their productivity.

5 Improvement in Data Availability of Exports

Comprehensive evaluation of exports requires robust data across relevant indicators. Important indicators at the state level, such as domestic investment or investment realised from investment summits, source of origin of export data, and service exports at the state level, is necessary for a comprehensive evaluation of the preparedness of Indian states. The issue of the origin of exports in India is especially pertinent when considering the context of states and UTs. There may be inconsistencies or constraints in the data collection procedure, making it difficult to accurately assess the origin of exports from various states. Addressing this issue is crucial for a variety of reasons: it aids in the formulation of targeted policies and incentives to promote and support specific industries in different regions; it enables effective monitoring of trade patterns and identification of emerging trends at the state level; and it improves compliance with international trade regulations. Another obstacle to analysing service exports and investment data in Indian states is the absence of accurate and reliable statistics. They play an important part in India's exports, but the lack of state-specific data hinders our ability to comprehend their regional dynamics and contributions. Thus, solutions to rectify these issues with data collection and availability would help in improving the accuracy of assessing export preparedness.

19 https://commerce.gov.in/international-trade/trade-agreements/
20 id

08 WAY FORWARD

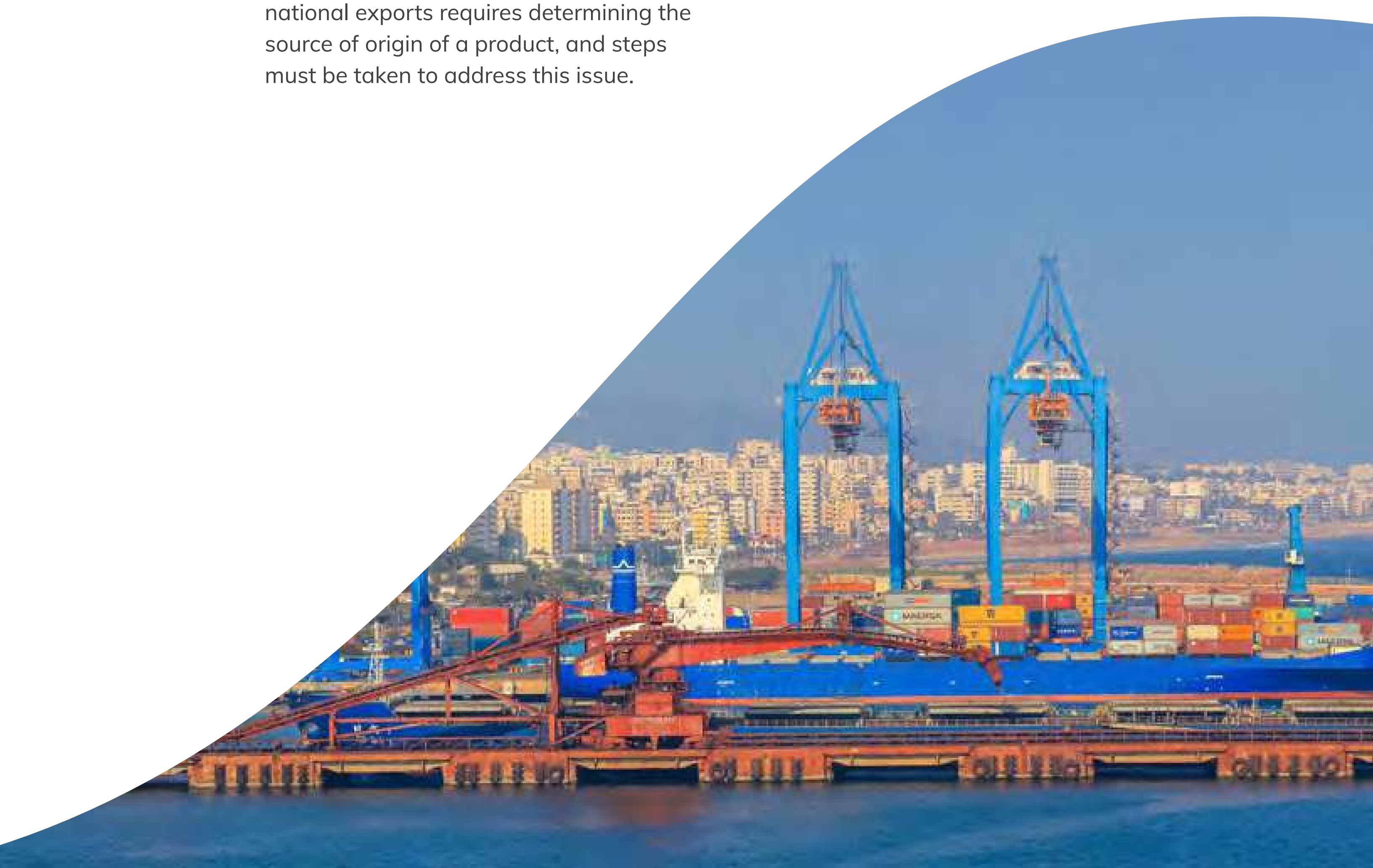
The post-pandemic global economy has posed several challenges, with the Russo-Ukrainian war being the latest. Despite these obstacles, India's export ecosystem has proven resilient, and the country has surpassed its pre-pandemic export level by recording a trade value of over US$ 400 Billion in FY2022. The Government of India and Indian states have collaborated to achieve this success, but sustained efforts are required to maintain this momentum.

To improve India's export performance, states need to enhance their competitiveness, and the Export Preparedness Index can be a valuable tool in identifying weaknesses and implementing policy action. Peer learning among states with good export performance can help weaker states develop a roadmap for improvement. Cooperation and healthy competition between states can leverage the country's heterogeneity and positively impact export performance.

States have developed solid policy frameworks, and efforts should now be directed towards improving business infrastructure, transport connectivity, diversifying export baskets, and penetrating more global markets. Encouraging the promotion of unique products such as GI-tagged products can also help achieve these goals. Correct compensation for states' contributions to national exports requires determining the source of origin of a product, and steps must be taken to address this issue.

The central government's measures to promote inter-state cooperation and competition and promote cost-competitiveness and technological advancements in exports at the state level are welcome steps. Centre-state cooperation is crucial in improving exports, as it can help weaker states catch up with better-performing states.

Improved coordination and concerted efforts by all stakeholders are necessary to overcome obstacles in boosting India's export performance. The role of state governments in achieving this cannot be overstated, and the Export Preparedness Index can be a valuable tool for states to evaluate themselves and drive policy action. By learning from their better-performing peers and addressing their shortcomings, state governments can contribute to India's export growth and establish the country as a dominant player in the global trade.




vedanta
621

SCORE CARDS

Overall Rank **24** | Category Rank **3**

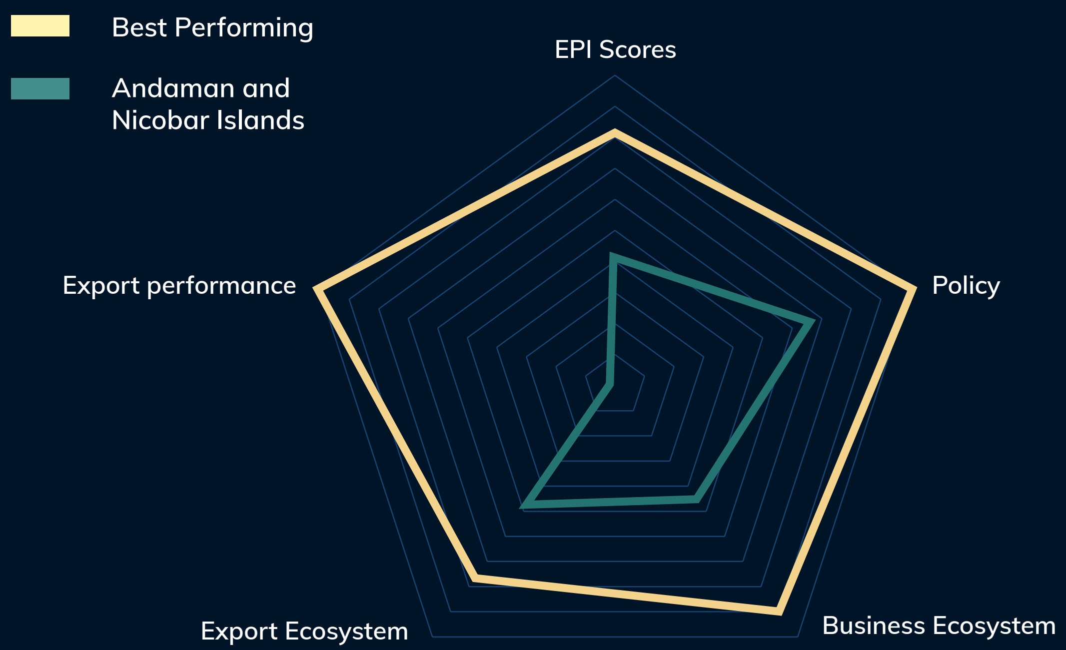
Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Category: UT/Small States

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)
₹7,26,574*

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)
South Andaman

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)
95.14



* Data is from 2019-20

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

40.65

Policy 65.09

Export Promotion Policy	75.47
Districts Level export plan	100.00
Export promotion policy/ strategy	100.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	0.00
Marketing Support for international market	0.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	100.00
Thrust sectors for exports	100.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	100.00

Institutional Framework	54.71
Appointed Export Commissioner	0.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	96.77
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	100.00
International Access: foster export	0.00
State-Centre coordination cell	100.00

Export Ecosystem 46.71

Export Infrastructure	58.80
Agri- Export Zones - Number	0.00
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	0.00
Existence of Trade guide	0.00
Online portals for information for exporter	100.00
Regional disparity: District level	64.44

Trade Support	44.43
Application of TIES scheme	0.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	0.31
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	100.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	100.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	100.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	0.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	0.91

R&D Infrastructure	36.88
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	51.82
NABCB: Number	0.00
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	4.96
Research institutes per lakh of population	43.47

Business Ecosystem 44.86

Business Environment	63.65
Ease of doing business index	25.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	0.00
Increment - FDI inflow	57.12
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	91.17
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	94.21
Single-window clearance	100.00

Infrastructure	56.04
Cluster Strength	43.53
Internet facilities	53.19
Number of Industrial Parks	0.93
Power Availability: Demand Met	80.69

Transport Connectivity	14.89
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	0.00
Cold storage facilities- Number	0.67
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	0.00
Inland container depots- Area coverage	0.00
LEADS index	50.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	11.11
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	0.06
Warehouse facilities- Number	0.46

Export Performance 1.20

Growth and Orientation	1.86
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	27.00
Export growth in 3 years	8.29
GI Products	0.00
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	7.02
Increase in number of exporters	4.45
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	0.02

Export Diversification	0.53
Export Concentration	0.00
Market Penetration Index	1.13

Overperforming
Performing within expected range
Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP: Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Manipur, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Chandigarh

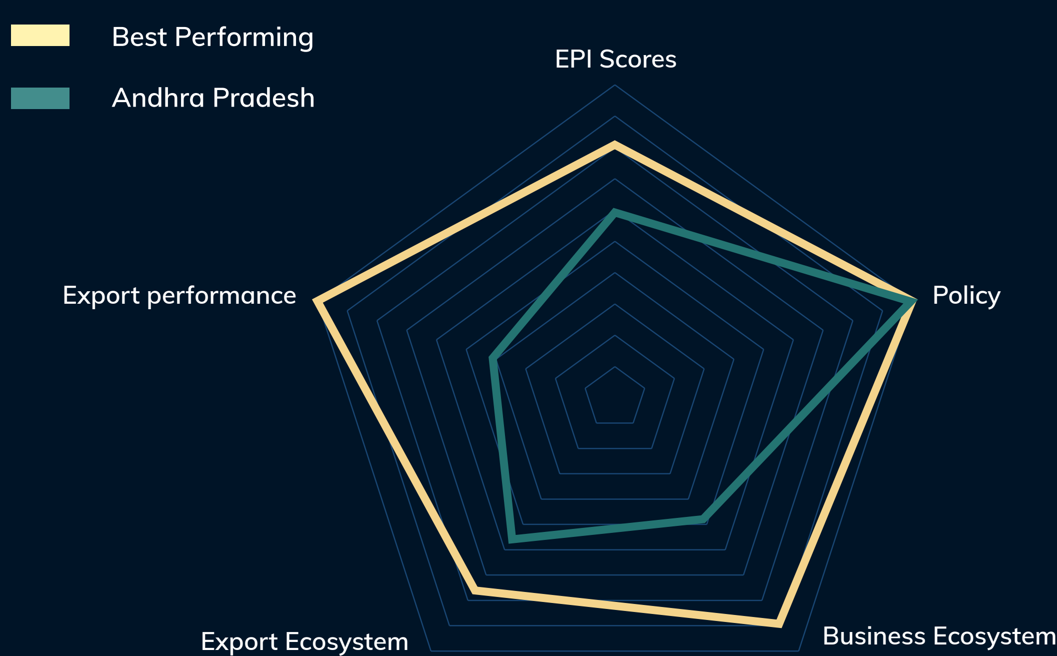
Andhra Pradesh

Category: UT/Small States

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)
₹66,978,337

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)
East Godavari

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)
18.65



Andhra Pradesh 59.27

Policy 99.52

Export Promotion Policy	100.00
Districts Level export plan	100.00
Export promotion policy/ strategy	100.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	100.00
Marketing Support for international market	100.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	100.00
Thrust sectors for exports	100.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	100.00

Institutional Framework	99.03
Appointed Export Commissioner	100.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	96.77
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	100.00
International Access: foster export	100.00
State-Centre coordination cell	100.00

Export Ecosystem 55.87

Export Infrastructure	98.78
Agri- Export Zones - Number	50.00
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	17.19
Existence of Trade guide	100.00
Online portals for information for exporter	100.00
Regional disparity: District level	100.00

Trade Support	49.62
Application of TIES scheme	0.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	4.05
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	100.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	100.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	100.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	0.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	23.64

R&D Infrastructure	19.22
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	33.74
NABCB: Number	1.88
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	9.19
Research institutes per lakh of population	2.95

Business Ecosystem 47.80

Business Environment	69.18
Ease of doing business index	100.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	18.89
Increment - FDI inflow	57.54
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	87.92
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	37.01
Single-window clearance	100.00

Infrastructure	20.40
Cluster Strength	16.47
Internet facilities	25.32
Number of Industrial Parks	7.73
Power Availability: Demand Met	55.14

Transport Connectivity	53.82
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	12.68
Cold storage facilities- Number	19.16
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	32.88
Inland container depots- Area coverage	1.26
LEADS index	100.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	44.44
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	0.00
Warehouse facilities- Number	1.83

Export Performance 41.10

Growth and Orientation	44.45
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	54.47
Export growth in 3 years	41.20
GI Products	40.48
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	24.96
Increase in number of exporters	13.79
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	51.81

Export Diversification	37.75
Export Concentration	21.53
Market Penetration Index	49.86

Overperforming

Performing within expected range

Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP : Rajasthan, Telangana, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Haryana, West Bengal, Punjab, Bihar, Odisha

Overall Rank **33**

Category Rank **8**

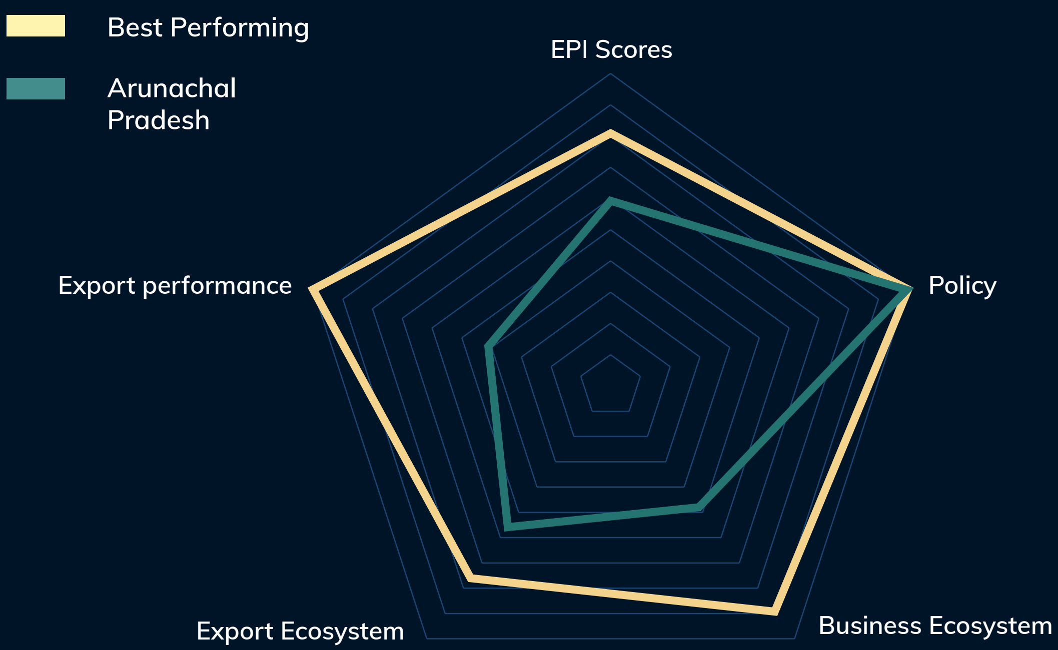
Arunachal Pradesh

Category: UT/Small States

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)
₹1,914,471

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)
West Kameng

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)
79.11



Arunachal Pradesh

19.92

Policy 23.65

Export Promotion Policy	15.61
Districts Level export plan	15.38
Export promotion policy/ strategy	100.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	0.00
Marketing Support for international market	0.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	3.85
Product Quality and standards: Information	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	100.00
Thrust sectors for exports	0.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	0.00

Institutional Framework	31.70
Appointed Export Commissioner	100.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	93.05
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	0.00
International Access: foster export	0.00
State-Centre coordination cell	0.00

Export Ecosystem 10.52

Export Infrastructure	5.55
Agri- Export Zones - Number	0.00
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	0.00
Existence of Trade guide	0.00
Online portals for information for exporter	0.00
Regional disparity: District level	13.85

Trade Support	8.87
Application of TIES scheme	0.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	0.16
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	0.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	100.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	0.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	0.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	0.00

R&D Infrastructure	17.13
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	43.48
NABCB: Number	0.00
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	0.00
Research institutes per lakh of population	0.00

Business Ecosystem 34.37

Business Environment	54.04
Ease of doing business index	0.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	0.00
Increment - FDI inflow	57.11
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	91.32
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	94.21
Single-window clearance	100.00

Infrastructure	37.33
Cluster Strength	40.00
Internet facilities	16.11
Number of Industrial Parks	0.00
Power Availability: Demand Met	79.45

Transport Connectivity	11.75
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	0.04
Cold storage facilities- Number	1.54
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	0.00
Inland container depots- Area coverage	0.00
LEADS index	50.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	0.00
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	0.00
Warehouse facilities- Number	0.62

Export Performance 9.07

Growth and Orientation	17.74
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	70.46
Export growth in 3 years	26.10
GI Products	4.76
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	9.86
Increase in number of exporters	4.34
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	0.05

Export Diversification	0.40
Export Concentration	0.00
Market Penetration Index	0.85

Overperforming
Performing within expected range
Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP : Sikkim, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Tripura, Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu

Overall Rank 21

Category Rank 9

Assam

Category: UT/Small States

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)

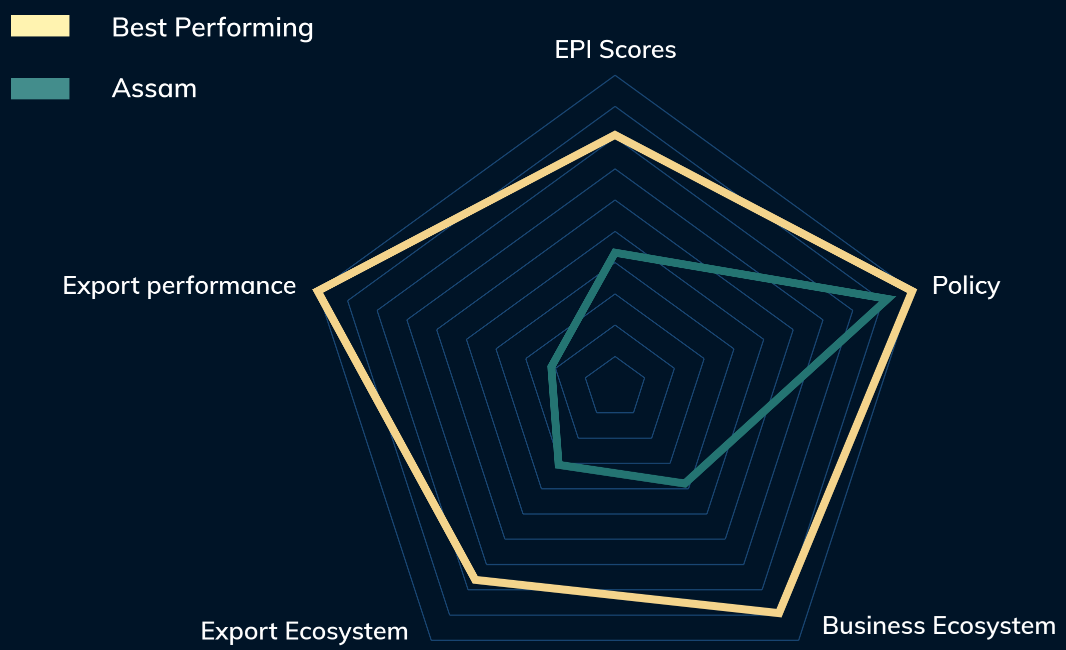
₹24,070,724

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)

Tinsukia

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)

16.22



Assam

43.19

Policy — 91.69

Export Promotion Policy	92.66
Districts Level export plan	37.14
Export promotion policy/ strategy	100.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	100.00
Marketing Support for international market	100.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	100.00
Thrust sectors for exports	100.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	100.00

Institutional Framework	90.73
Appointed Export Commissioner	100.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	69.12
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	100.00
International Access: foster export	100.00
State-Centre coordination cell	100.00

Export Ecosystem — 30.62

Export Infrastructure	77.57
Agri- Export Zones - Number	12.50
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	0.01
Existence of Trade guide	100.00
Online portals for information for exporter	100.00
Regional disparity: District level	81.71

Trade Support	0.45
Application of TIES scheme	0.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	0.00
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	0.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	0.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	0.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	0.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	2.73

R&D Infrastructure	13.84
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	24.51
NABCB: Number	0.00
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	10.20
Research institutes per lakh of population	0.97

Business Ecosystem — 37.93

Business Environment	54.98
Ease of doing business index	50.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	0.01
Increment - FDI inflow	57.10
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	98.53
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	53.84
Single-window clearance	100.00

Infrastructure	21.59
Cluster Strength	12.94
Internet facilities	9.16
Number of Industrial Parks	0.77
Power Availability: Demand Met	76.77

Transport Connectivity	37.23
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	0.53
Cold storage facilities- Number	1.54
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	0.00
Inland container depots- Area coverage	2.64
LEADS index	100.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	44.44
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	0.87
Warehouse facilities- Number	0.62

Export Performance — 21.45

Growth and Orientation	29.95
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	44.13
Export growth in 3 years	38.08
GI Products	23.81
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	40.89
Increase in number of exporters	11.45
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	3.75

Export Diversification	12.96
Export Concentration	4.57
Market Penetration Index	21.21

Overperforming

Performing within expected range

Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP : Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Odisha, Bihar, Punjab, Goa

Overall Rank **22** | Category Rank **10**

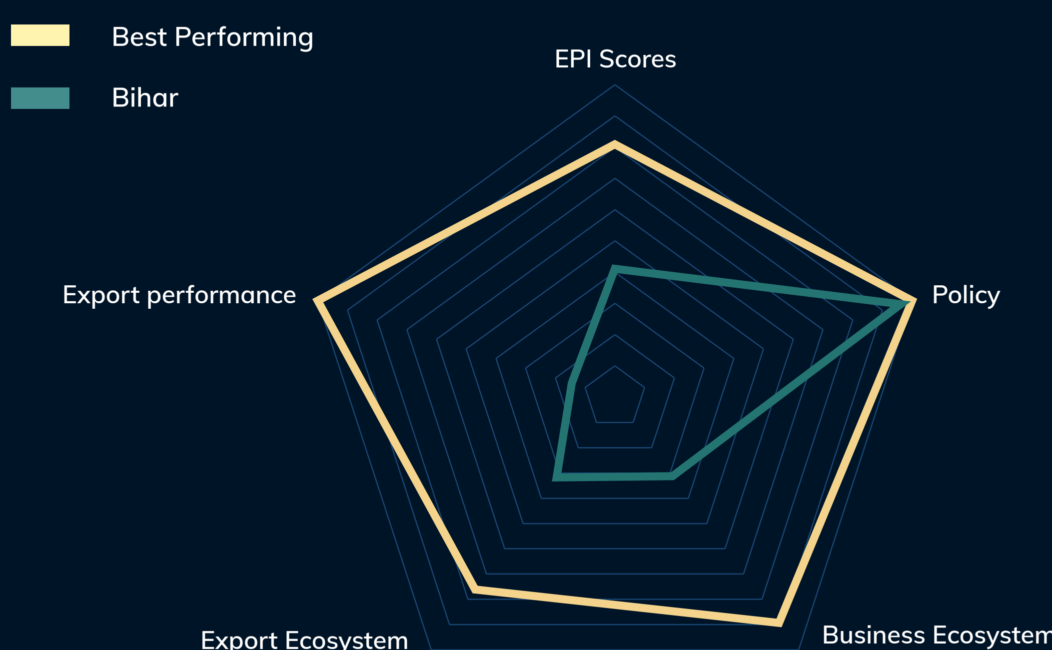
Bihar

Category: UT/Small States

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)
₹39,828,341

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)
Begusarai

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)
51.85



Bihar

41.06

Policy — 96.15

Export Promotion Policy	**99.39**
Districts Level export plan	94.74
Export promotion policy/ strategy	100.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	100.00
Marketing Support for international market	100.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	100.00
Thrust sectors for exports	100.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	100.00

Institutional Framework	**92.91**
Appointed Export Commissioner	100.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	76.40
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	100.00
International Access: foster export	100.00
State-Centre coordination cell	100.00

Export Ecosystem — 31.77

Export Infrastructure	**83.02**
Agri- Export Zones - Number	12.50
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	0.00
Existence of Trade guide	100.00
Online portals for information for exporter	100.00
Regional disparity: District level	94.39

Trade Support	**0.00**
Application of TIES scheme	0.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	0.00
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	0.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	0.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	0.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	0.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	0.00

R&D Infrastructure	**12.29**
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	25.81
NABCB: Number	0.00
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	5.61
Research institutes per lakh of population	0.00

Business Ecosystem — 31.39

Business Environment	**44.15**
Ease of doing business index	25.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	0.01
Increment - FDI inflow	57.33
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	87.91
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	60.57
Single-window clearance	100.00

Infrastructure	**27.20**
Cluster Strength	29.41
Internet facilities	4.91
Number of Industrial Parks	0.46
Power Availability: Demand Met	77.77

Transport Connectivity	**22.83**
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	11.20
Cold storage facilities- Number	10.07
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	0.00
Inland container depots- Area coverage	0.00
LEADS index	50.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	22.22
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	3.46
Warehouse facilities- Number	0.00

Export Performance — 14.50

Growth and Orientation	**24.41**
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	27.85
Export growth in 3 years	41.90
GI Products	33.33
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	6.64
Increase in number of exporters	12.29
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	8.08

Export Diversification	**4.60**
Export Concentration	2.16
Market Penetration Index	6.74

Overperforming

Performing within expected range

Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP : Odisha, Punjab, Chattisgarh, Assam, Jharkhand, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Uttarakhand

Overall Rank **30** | Category Rank **5**

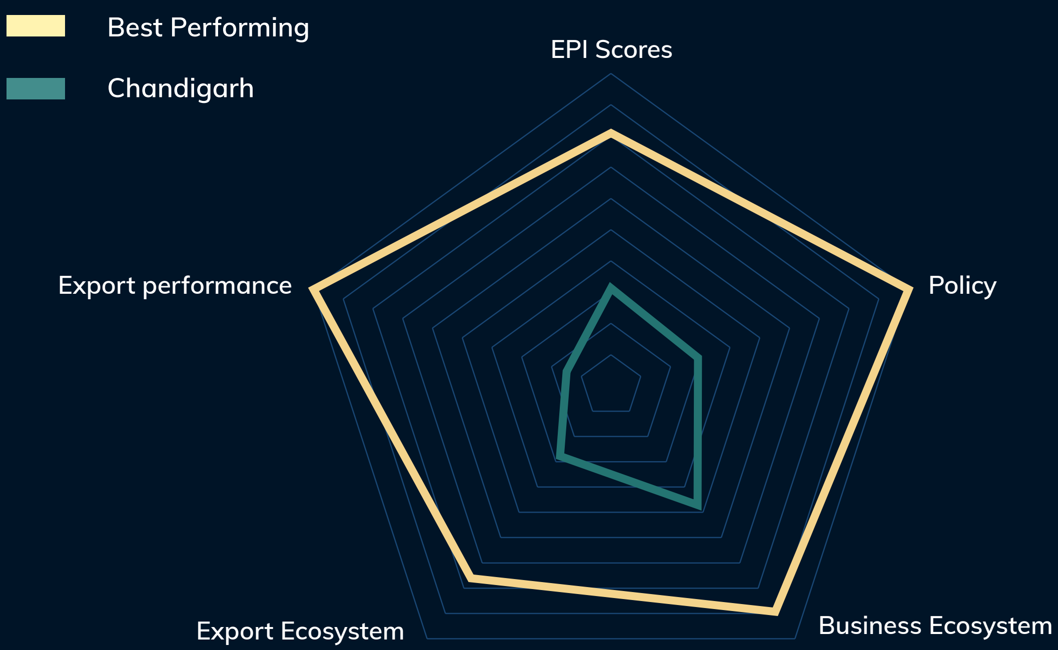
Chandigarh

Category: UT/Small States

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)
₹3,108,303

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)
Chandigarh

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)
46.77



Chandigarh

31.27

Policy — 29.23

Export Promotion Policy	0.00
Districts Level export plan	100.00
Export promotion policy/ strategy	0.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	0.00
Marketing Support for international market	0.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	0.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	0.00
Thrust sectors for exports	0.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	0.00

Institutional Framework	58.46
Appointed Export Commissioner	100.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	0.00
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	100.00
International Access: foster export	0.00
State-Centre coordination cell	100.00

Export Ecosystem — 27.72

Export Infrastructure	42.63
Agri- Export Zones - Number	0.00
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	0.00
Existence of Trade guide	0.00
Online portals for information for exporter	0.00
Regional disparity: District level	100.00

Trade Support	0.00
Application of TIES scheme	0.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	0.00
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	0.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	0.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	0.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	0.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	0.00

R&D Infrastructure	40.53
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	100.00
NABCB: Number	0.00
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	3.00
Research institutes per lakh of population	0.00

Business Ecosystem — 47.26

Business Environment	49.11
Ease of doing business index	25.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	64.05
Increment - FDI inflow	57.24
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	91.30
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	74.02
Single-window clearance	0.00

Infrastructure	69.95
Cluster Strength	62.35
Internet facilities	67.64
Number of Industrial Parks	0.00
Power Availability: Demand Met	80.89

Transport Connectivity	22.72
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	0.08
Cold storage facilities- Number	0.36
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	0.00
Inland container depots- Area coverage	0.00
LEADS index	100.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	0.00
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	0.00
Warehouse facilities- Number	0.00

Export Performance — 14.91

Growth and Orientation	22.45
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	39.36
Export growth in 3 years	41.27
GI Products	0.00
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	17.08
Increase in number of exporters	7.61
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	5.58

Export Diversification	7.37
Export Concentration	0.00
Market Penetration Index	15.80

Overperforming

Performing within expected range

Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP : Puducherry, Meghalaya, Tripura, Manipur, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Goa, Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Overall Rank **25** | Category Rank **11**

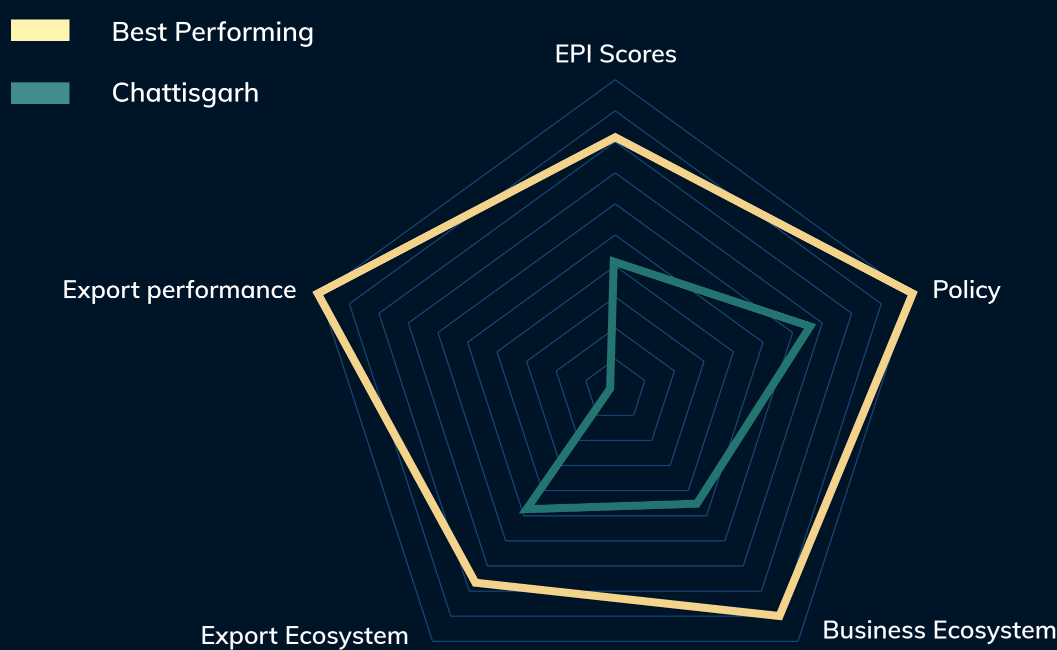
Chattisgarh

Category: UT/Small States

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)
₹24,987,503

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)
Raipur

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)
48.55



Chattisgarh 39.10

Policy 81.39

Export Promotion Policy	66.87
Districts Level export plan	92.86
Export promotion policy/ strategy	100.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	0.00
Marketing Support for international market	100.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	0.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	0.00
Thrust sectors for exports	100.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	100.00

Institutional Framework	95.92
Appointed Export Commissioner	100.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	86.41
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	100.00
International Access: foster export	100.00
State-Centre coordination cell	100.00

Export Ecosystem 28.77

Export Infrastructure	65.92
Agri- Export Zones - Number	0.00
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	0.04
Existence of Trade guide	0.00
Online portals for information for exporter	100.00
Regional disparity: District level	80.95

Trade Support	0.00
Application of TIES scheme	0.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	0.00
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	0.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	0.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	0.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	0.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	0.00

R&D Infrastructure	20.40
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	23.04
NABCB: Number	4.86
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	19.98
Research institutes per lakh of population	0.00

Business Ecosystem 29.64

Business Environment	54.20
Ease of doing business index	50.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	9.19
Increment - FDI inflow	57.12
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	91.65
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	50.47
Single-window clearance	100.00

Infrastructure	18.22
Cluster Strength	5.88
Internet facilities	2.93
Number of Industrial Parks	0.77
Power Availability: Demand Met	80.65

Transport Connectivity	16.51
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	0.30
Cold storage facilities- Number	5.08
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	0.00
Inland container depots- Area coverage	15.86
LEADS index	50.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	0.00
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	0.00
Warehouse facilities- Number	4.38

Export Performance 26.45

Growth and Orientation	39.18
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	48.55
Export growth in 3 years	61.94
GI Products	14.29
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	17.89
Increase in number of exporters	11.27
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	19.51

Export Diversification	13.72
Export Concentration	2.58
Market Penetration Index	25.71

Overperforming
Performing within expected range
Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP : Assam, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Odisha, Bihar, Punjab, Goa

Overall Rank **34**

Category Rank **7**

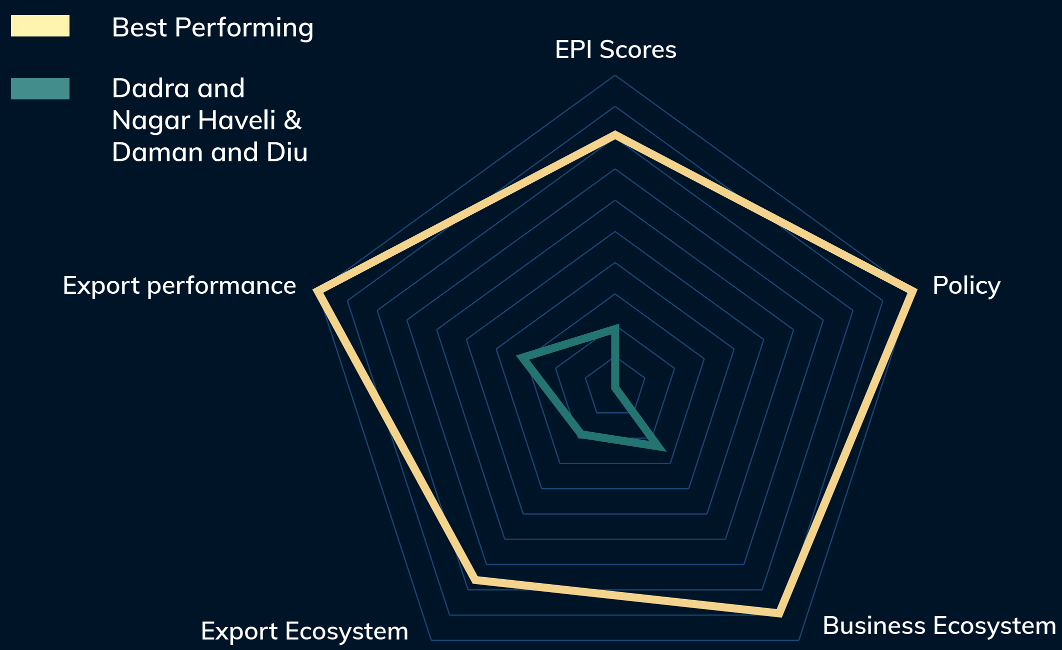
Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu

Category: UT/Small States

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)
NA

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)
Dadra And Nagar Haveli

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)
35.03



Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu

18.74

Policy — 0.00

Export Promotion Policy	0.00
Districts Level export plan	100.00
Export promotion policy/ strategy	0.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	0.00
Marketing Support for international market	0.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	0.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	0.00
Thrust sectors for exports	0.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	0.00

Institutional Framework	0.00
Appointed Export Commissioner	0.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	96.77
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	0.00
International Access: foster export	0.00
State-Centre coordination cell	0.00

Export Ecosystem — 18.48

Export Infrastructure	42.63
Agri- Export Zones - Number	0.00
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	0.00
Existence of Trade guide	0.00
Online portals for information for exporter	0.00
Regional disparity: District level	100.00

Trade Support	0.00
Application of TIES scheme	0.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	0.00
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	0.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	0.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	0.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	0.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	0.00

R&D Infrastructure	12.82
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	28.15
NABCB: Number	0.00
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	4.58
Research institutes per lakh of population	0.00

Business Ecosystem — 23.26

Business Environment	2.51
Ease of doing business index	25.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	0.32
Increment - FDI inflow	57.53
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	91.28
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	41.05
Single-window clearance	0.00

Infrastructure	55.94
Cluster Strength	30.59
Internet facilities	66.78
Number of Industrial Parks	0.00
Power Availability: Demand Met	80.65

Transport Connectivity	11.31
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	0.00
Cold storage facilities- Number	0.00
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	0.00
Inland container depots- Area coverage	0.00
LEADS index	50.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	0.00
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	0.00
Warehouse facilities- Number	0.00

Export Performance — 31.13

Growth and Orientation	38.68
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	49.95
Export growth in 3 years	42.28
GI Products	0.00
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	32.95
Increase in number of exporters	17.51
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	36.79

Export Diversification	23.58
Export Concentration	0.67
Market Penetration Index	49.61

Overperforming
Performing within expected range
Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP : Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Manipur, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Chandigarh

Overall Rank **18**

Category Rank **2**

Delhi

Category: UT/Small States

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)

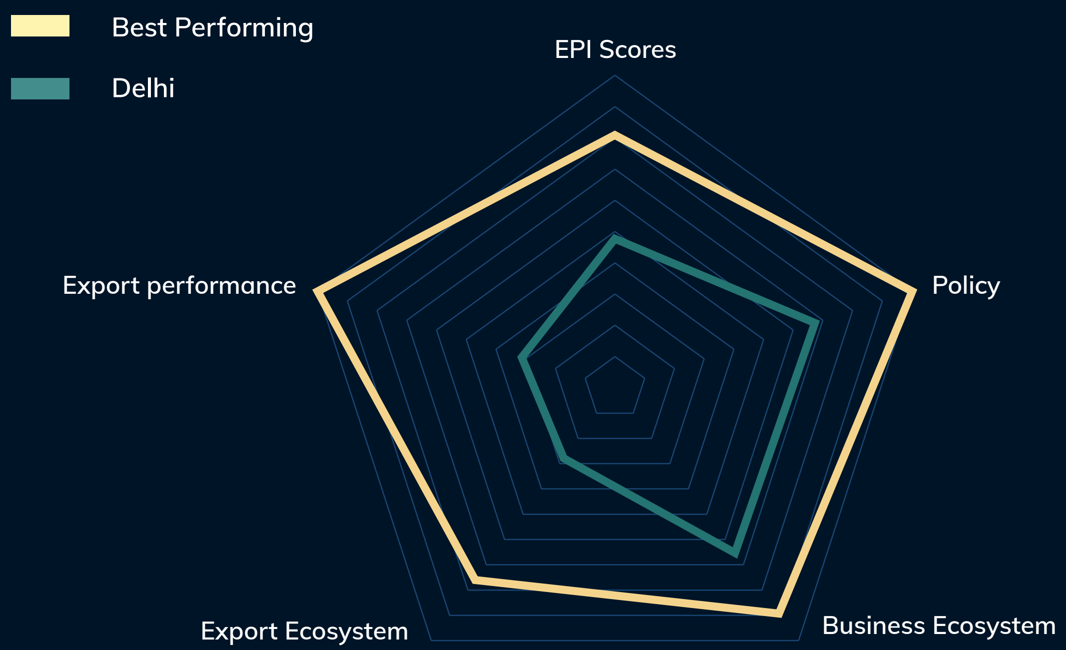
₹58,731,605

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)

South West

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)

30.30



Delhi

47.69

Policy — 67.28

Export Promotion Policy	47.02
Districts Level export plan	100.00
Export promotion policy/ strategy	100.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	100.00
Marketing Support for international market	0.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	0.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	0.00
Thrust sectors for exports	100.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	0.00

Institutional Framework	87.53
Appointed Export Commissioner	100.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	96.77
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	100.00
International Access: foster export	0.00
State-Centre coordination cell	100.00

Export Ecosystem — 27.88

Export Infrastructure	42.63
Agri- Export Zones - Number	0.00
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	0.00
Existence of Trade guide	0.00
Online portals for information for exporter	0.00
Regional disparity: District level	100.00

Trade Support	0.21
Application of TIES scheme	0.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	0.16
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	0.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	0.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	0.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	0.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	0.91

R&D Infrastructure	40.79
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	96.00
NABCB: Number	3.02
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	1.67
Research institutes per lakh of population	0.00

Business Ecosystem — 65.41

Business Environment	64.67
Ease of doing business index	25.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	100.00
Increment - FDI inflow	65.21
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	91.06
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	67.29
Single-window clearance	0.00

Infrastructure	100.00
Cluster Strength	100.00
Internet facilities	100.00
Number of Industrial Parks	0.15
Power Availability: Demand Met	80.89

Transport Connectivity	31.56
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	0.80
Cold storage facilities- Number	4.98
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	0.00
Inland container depots- Area coverage	21.71
LEADS index	100.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	11.11
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	0.00
Warehouse facilities- Number	0.00

Export Performance — 31.35

Growth and Orientation	32.20
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	29.51
Export growth in 3 years	29.93
GI Products	0.00
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	32.07
Increase in number of exporters	32.95
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	27.70

Export Diversification	30.51
Export Concentration	5.61
Market Penetration Index	57.33

Overperforming
Performing within expected range
Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP: Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Haryana, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Bihar, Odisha,West Bengal

Overall Rank **16** | Category Rank **1**

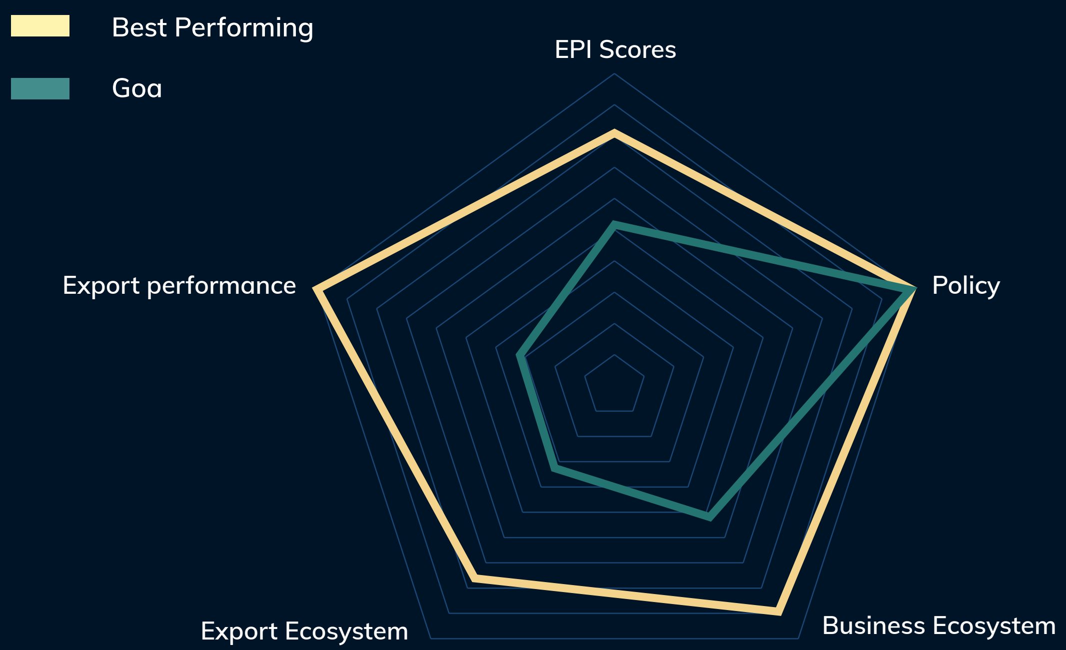
Goa

Category: UT/Small States

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)
₹5,481,154

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)
South Goa

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)
31.63



Goa

51.58

Policy 99.52

Export Promotion Policy	100.00
Districts Level export plan	100.00
Export promotion policy/ strategy	100.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	100.00
Marketing Support for international market	100.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	100.00
Thrust sectors for exports	100.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	100.00

Institutional Framework	99.03
Appointed Export Commissioner	100.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	96.77
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	100.00
International Access: foster export	100.00
State-Centre coordination cell	100.00

Export Ecosystem 32.52

Export Infrastructure	74.11
Agri- Export Zones - Number	0.00
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	0.00
Existence of Trade guide	0.00
Online portals for information for exporter	100.00
Regional disparity: District level	100.00

Trade Support	0.21
Application of TIES scheme	0.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	0.16
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	0.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	0.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	0.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	0.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	0.91

R&D Infrastructure	23.25
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	41.07
NABCB: Number	0.00
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	8.63
Research institutes per lakh of population	11.33

Business Ecosystem 51.94

Business Environment	64.02
Ease of doing business index	50.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	11.89
Increment - FDI inflow	57.18
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	90.60
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	67.29
Single-window clearance	100.00

Infrastructure	73.51
Cluster Strength	75.29
Internet facilities	63.11
Number of Industrial Parks	0.15
Power Availability: Demand Met	80.79

Transport Connectivity	18.30
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	0.05
Cold storage facilities- Number	1.49
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	0.00
Inland container depots- Area coverage	0.00
LEADS index	50.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	22.22
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	0.00
Warehouse facilities- Number	0.01

Export Performance 31.79

Growth and Orientation	48.74
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	67.52
Export growth in 3 years	37.24
GI Products	11.90
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	21.30
Increase in number of exporters	8.06
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	89.19

Export Diversification	14.84
Export Concentration	0.52
Market Penetration Index	31.08

Overperforming
Performing within expected range
Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP: Tripura, Chandigarh, Puducherry, Meghalaya, Manipur, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Overall Rank 4 | Category Rank 4

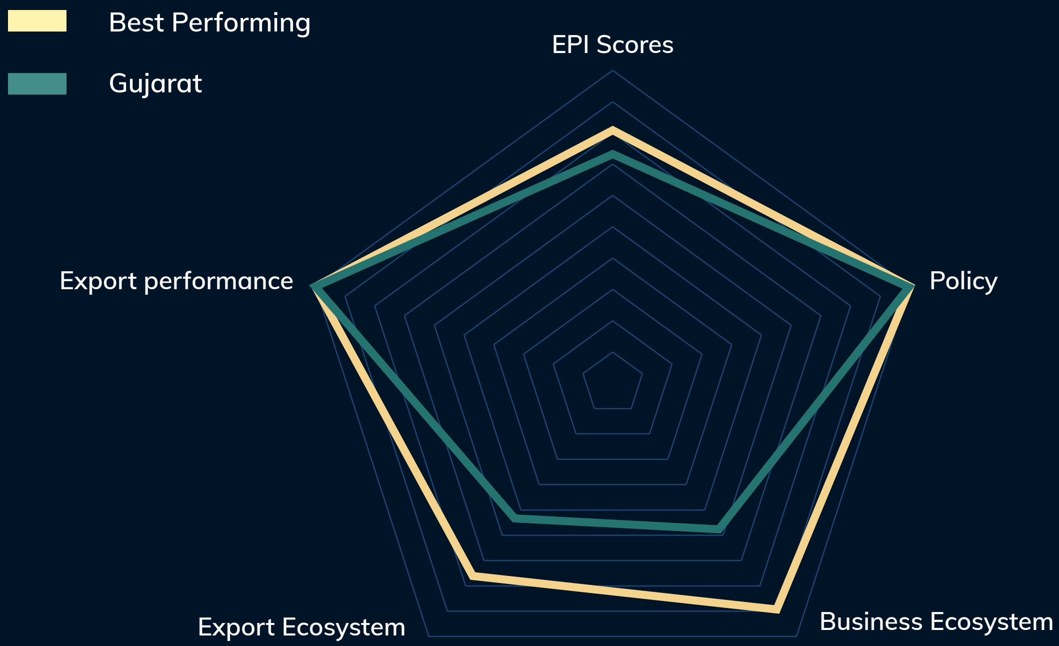
Gujarat

Category: UT/Small States

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)
₹126,527,733

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)
Jamnagar

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)
38.66



Gujarat

73.22

Policy — 99.52

Export Promotion Policy	100.00
Districts Level export plan	100.00
Export promotion policy/ strategy	100.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	100.00
Marketing Support for international market	100.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	100.00
Thrust sectors for exports	100.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	100.00

Institutional Framework	99.03
Appointed Export Commissioner	100.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	96.77
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	100.00
International Access: foster export	100.00
State-Centre coordination cell	100.00

Export Ecosystem — 53.37

Export Infrastructure	89.64
Agri- Export Zones - Number	37.50
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	0.10
Existence of Trade guide	100.00
Online portals for information for exporter	100.00
Regional disparity: District level	100.00

Trade Support	54.00
Application of TIES scheme	0.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	15.89
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	100.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	100.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	100.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	0.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	21.82

R&D Infrastructure	16.47
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	29.60
NABCB: Number	0.95
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	5.94
Research institutes per lakh of population	5.43

Business Ecosystem — 57.62

Business Environment	30.99
Ease of doing business index	100.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	17.51
Increment - FDI inflow	0.00
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	52.37
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	37.01
Single-window clearance	100.00

Infrastructure	69.25
Cluster Strength	55.29
Internet facilities	27.14
Number of Industrial Parks	41.42
Power Availability: Demand Met	80.89

Transport Connectivity	72.62
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	23.53
Cold storage facilities- Number	49.77
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	8.22
Inland container depots- Area coverage	49.20
LEADS index	100.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	55.56
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	32.04
Warehouse facilities- Number	2.24

Export Performance — 100.00

Growth and Orientation	100.00
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	51.68
Export growth in 3 years	50.17
GI Products	38.10
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	95.73
Increase in number of exporters	100.00
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	100.00

Export Diversification	100.00
Export Concentration	100.00
Market Penetration Index	70.03

Overperforming
Performing within expected range
Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to10 regions of similar GDP: Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala

Overall Rank **5** | Category Rank **1**

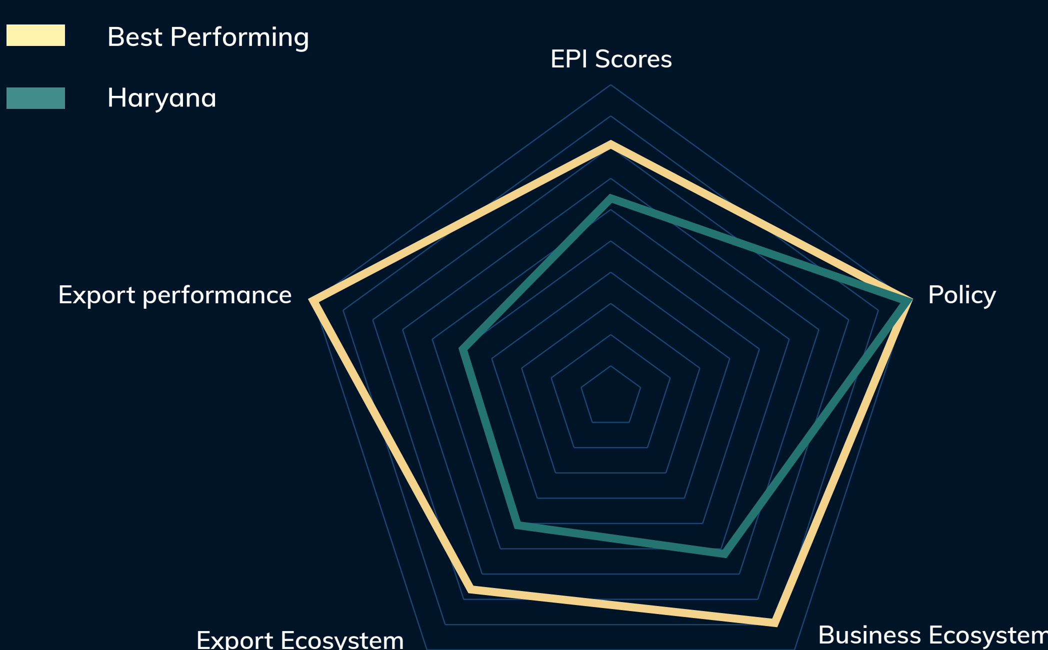
Haryana

Category: UT/Small States

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)
₹56,603,374

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)
Gurugram

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)
11.09



Haryana

63.65

Policy 99.52

Export Promotion Policy	100.00
Districts Level export plan	100.00
Export promotion policy/ strategy	100.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	100.00
Marketing Support for international market	100.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	100.00
Thrust sectors for exports	100.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	100.00

Institutional Framework	99.03
Appointed Export Commissioner	100.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	96.77
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	100.00
International Access: foster export	100.00
State-Centre coordination cell	100.00

Export Ecosystem 50.65

Export Infrastructure	83.58
Agri- Export Zones - Number	0.00
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	0.52
Existence of Trade guide	100.00
Online portals for information for exporter	100.00
Regional disparity: District level	100.00

Trade Support	44.94
Application of TIES scheme	0.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	0.47
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	100.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	100.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	100.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	0.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	3.64

R&D Infrastructure	23.42
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	47.51
NABCB: Number	1.60
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	5.76
Research institutes per lakh of population	3.83

Business Ecosystem 61.71

Business Environment	68.12
Ease of doing business index	100.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	36.11
Increment - FDI inflow	60.40
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	89.93
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	16.82
Single-window clearance	100.00

Infrastructure	63.49
Cluster Strength	52.94
Internet facilities	46.20
Number of Industrial Parks	14.22
Power Availability: Demand Met	80.89

Transport Connectivity	53.52
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	5.05
Cold storage facilities- Number	18.44
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	1.37
Inland container depots- Area coverage	100.00
LEADS index	100.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	11.11
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	9.64
Warehouse facilities- Number	1.67

Export Performance 49.75

Growth and Orientation	49.26
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	37.63
Export growth in 3 years	36.04
GI Products	0.00
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	48.16
Increase in number of exporters	51.56
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	44.51

Export Diversification	50.24
Export Concentration	19.67
Market Penetration Index	79.34

Overperforming
Performing within expected range
Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP: Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal

Overall Rank **15** | Category Rank **2**

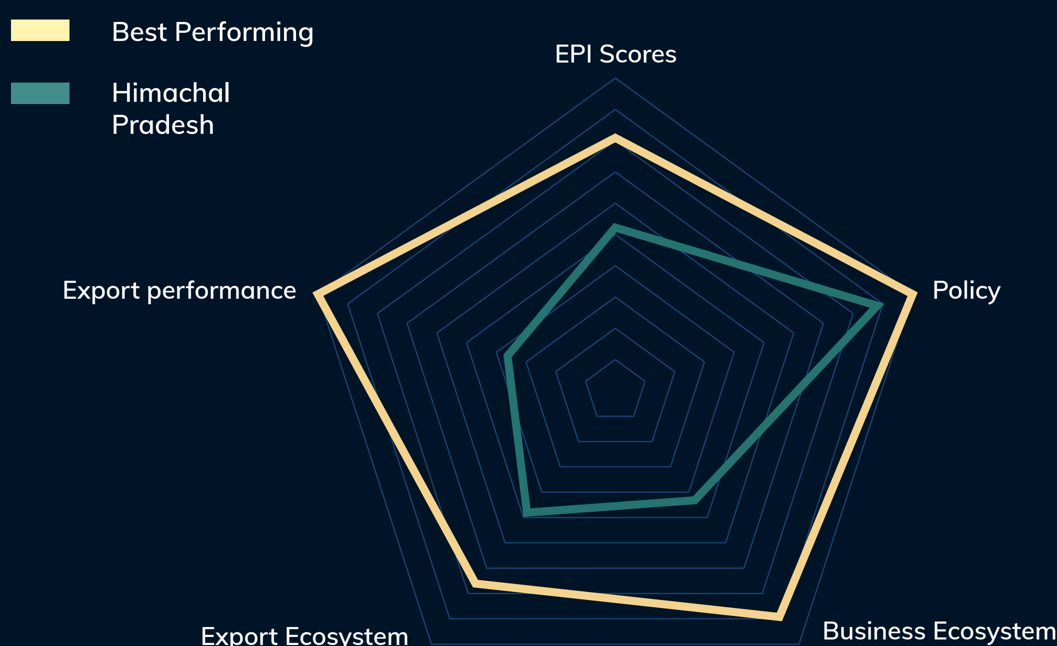
Himachal Pradesh

Category: UT/Small States

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)
₹12,116,771

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)
Solan

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)
41.61



Himachal Pradesh

52.25

Policy — 88.10

Export Promotion Policy	82.02
Districts Level export plan	100.00
Export promotion policy/ strategy	0.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	100.00
Marketing Support for international market	100.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	100.00
Thrust sectors for exports	100.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	100.00

Institutional Framework	94.19
Appointed Export Commissioner	100.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	80.65
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	100.00
International Access: foster export	100.00
State-Centre coordination cell	100.00

Export Ecosystem — 48.08

Export Infrastructure	81.68
Agri- Export Zones - Number	12.50
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	0.15
Existence of Trade guide	100.00
Online portals for information for exporter	100.00
Regional disparity: District level	91.11

Trade Support	38.10
Application of TIES scheme	100.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	1.87
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	100.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	0.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	0.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	25.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	3.64

R&D Infrastructure	24.47
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	39.66
NABCB: Number	0.00
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	8.44
Research institutes per lakh of population	16.86

Business Ecosystem — 43.15

Business Environment	56.00
Ease of doing business index	75.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	0.85
Increment - FDI inflow	57.50
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	86.35
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	47.11
Single-window clearance	100.00

Infrastructure	39.21
Cluster Strength	0.00
Internet facilities	57.27
Number of Industrial Parks	0.46
Power Availability: Demand Met	80.89

Transport Connectivity	34.24
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	0.90
Cold storage facilities- Number	3.90
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	0.00
Inland container depots- Area coverage	2.50
LEADS index	100.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	33.33
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	0.66
Warehouse facilities- Number	0.00

Export Performance — 36.23

Growth and Orientation	38.71
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	35.46
Export growth in 3 years	45.86
GI Products	23.81
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	23.14
Increase in number of exporters	24.12
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	29.86

Export Diversification	33.75
Export Concentration	0.46
Market Penetration Index	71.72

Overperforming

Performing within expected range

Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP: Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Goa, Tripura, Chandigarh, Puducherry, Meghalaya, Manipur, Sikkim

Overall Rank **17** | Category Rank **7**

Jammu and Kashmir

Category: UT/Small States

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)

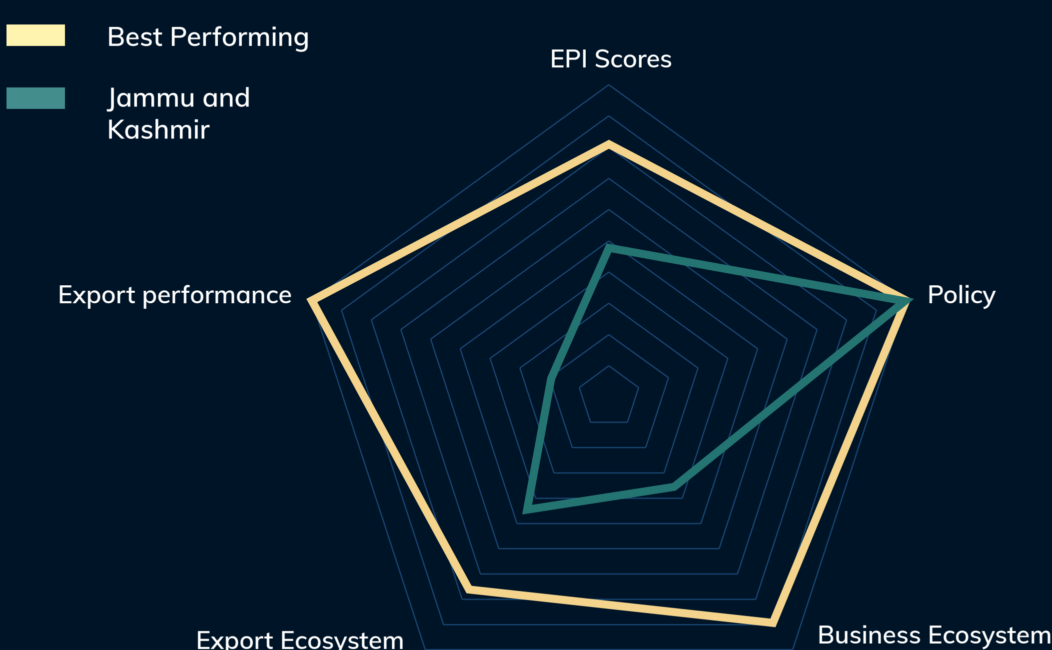
₹11,394,311

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)

Kathua

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)

25.17



Jammu and Kashmir

47.79

Policy — 99.52

Export Promotion Policy	**100.00**
Districts Level export plan	100.00
Export promotion policy/ strategy	100.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	100.00
Marketing Support for international market	100.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	100.00
Thrust sectors for exports	100.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	100.00

Institutional Framework	**99.03**
Appointed Export Commissioner	100.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	96.77
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	100.00
International Access: foster export	100.00
State-Centre coordination cell	100.00

Export Ecosystem — 44.56

Export Infrastructure	**69.15**
Agri- Export Zones - Number	25.00
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	0.00
Existence of Trade guide	100.00
Online portals for information for exporter	100.00
Regional disparity: District level	57.33

Trade Support	**47.21**
Application of TIES scheme	0.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	0.93
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	100.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	100.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	100.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	0.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	16.36

R&D Infrastructure	**17.32**
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	31.50
NABCB: Number	0.00
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	8.21
Research institutes per lakh of population	5.38

Business Ecosystem — 35.65

Business Environment	**55.37**
Ease of doing business index	25.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	1.84
Increment - FDI inflow	57.12
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	91.02
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	77.39
Single-window clearance	100.00

Infrastructure	**29.85**
Cluster Strength	24.71
Internet facilities	24.30
Number of Industrial Parks	1.08
Power Availability: Demand Met	71.07

Transport Connectivity	**21.73**
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	0.62
Cold storage facilities- Number	1.34
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	0.00
Inland container depots- Area coverage	0.00
LEADS index	50.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	33.33
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	0.00
Warehouse facilities- Number	0.00

Export Performance — 19.39

Growth and Orientation	**25.80**
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	33.23
Export growth in 3 years	38.81
GI Products	19.05
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	35.40
Increase in number of exporters	8.70
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	2.92

Export Diversification	**12.98**
Export Concentration	0.91
Market Penetration Index	26.51

Overperforming
Performing within expected range
Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP: Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Uttarakhand, Tripura, Chandigarh, Puducherry, Meghalaya, Manipur, Sikkim

Overall Rank **20**

Category Rank **8**

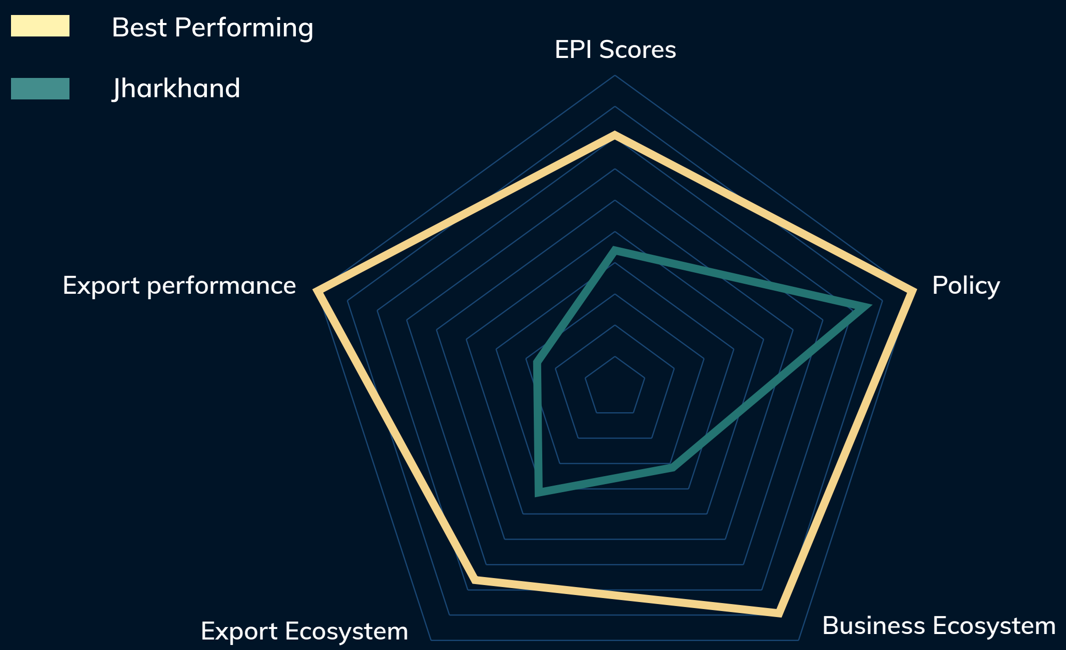
Jharkhand

Category: UT/Small States

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)
₹23,175,539

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)
East Singhbum

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)
43.54



Jharkhand

43.91

Policy 83.81

Export Promotion Policy	68.59
Districts Level export plan	25.00
Export promotion policy/ strategy	100.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	100.00
Marketing Support for international market	100.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	0.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	0.00
Thrust sectors for exports	100.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	100.00

Institutional Framework	99.03
Appointed Export Commissioner	100.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	96.77
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	100.00
International Access: foster export	100.00
State-Centre coordination cell	100.00

Export Ecosystem 41.49

Export Infrastructure	74.31
Agri- Export Zones - Number	12.50
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	0.08
Existence of Trade guide	0.00
Online portals for information for exporter	100.00
Regional disparity: District level	95.56

Trade Support	27.18
Application of TIES scheme	0.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	0.47
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	100.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	100.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	0.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	0.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	2.73

R&D Infrastructure	23.00
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	32.72
NABCB: Number	4.60
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	17.30
Research institutes per lakh of population	0.00

Business Ecosystem 31.60

Business Environment	51.13
Ease of doing business index	50.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	0.51
Increment - FDI inflow	54.78
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	91.49
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	53.84
Single-window clearance	100.00

Infrastructure	27.19
Cluster Strength	11.76
Internet facilities	5.79
Number of Industrial Parks	14.53
Power Availability: Demand Met	78.41

Transport Connectivity	16.47
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	1.46
Cold storage facilities- Number	2.98
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	0.00
Inland container depots- Area coverage	0.00
LEADS index	50.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	11.11
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	0.96
Warehouse facilities- Number	3.78

Export Performance 26.14

Growth and Orientation	29.96
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	48.96
Export growth in 3 years	51.33
GI Products	2.38
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	8.32
Increase in number of exporters	9.74
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	15.34

Export Diversification	22.31
Export Concentration	19.03
Market Penetration Index	20.37

Overperforming

Performing within expected range

Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP : Assam, Chattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Odisha, Bihar, Goa, Punjab

Overall Rank 3

Category Rank 3

Karnataka

Category: Coastal

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)

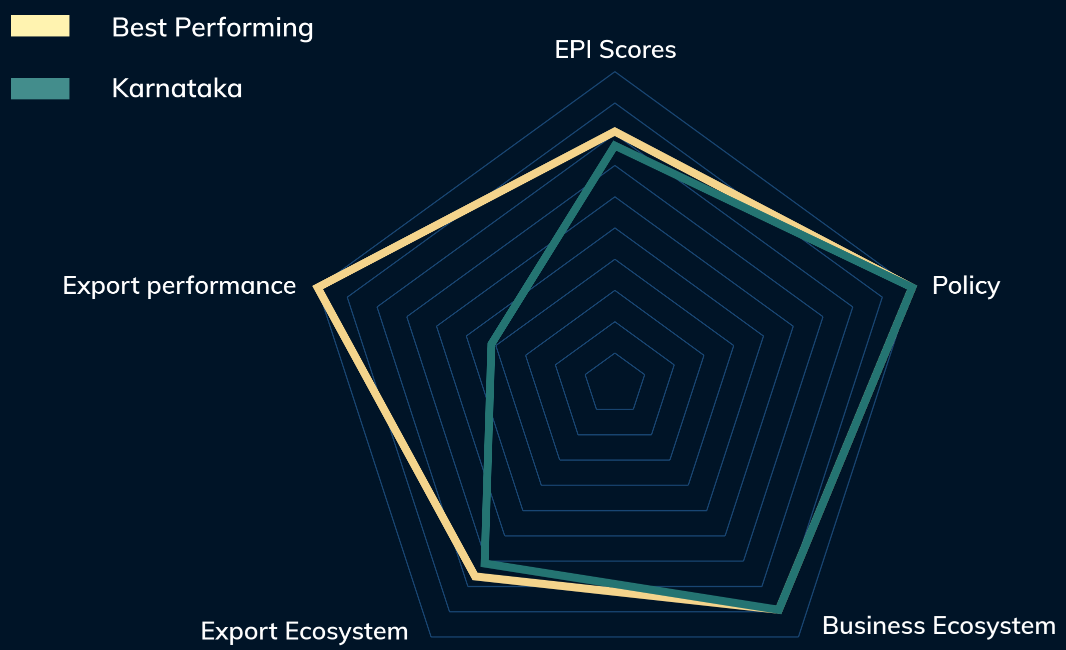
₹114,982,904

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)

Dakshina Kannada

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)

22.20



Karnataka

76.36

Policy — 100.00

Export Promotion Policy	100.00
Districts Level export plan	100.00
Export promotion policy/ strategy	100.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	100.00
Marketing Support for international market	100.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	100.00
Thrust sectors for exports	100.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	100.00

Institutional Framework	100.00
Appointed Export Commissioner	100.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	100.00
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	100.00
International Access: foster export	100.00
State-Centre coordination cell	100.00

Export Ecosystem — 70.89

Export Infrastructure	99.71
Agri- Export Zones - Number	50.00
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	19.45
Existence of Trade guide	100.00
Online portals for information for exporter	100.00
Regional disparity: District level	100.00

Trade Support	52.49
Application of TIES scheme	0.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	0.78
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	100.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	100.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	100.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	25.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	20.00

R&D Infrastructure	60.46
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	55.09
NABCB: Number	2.63
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	8.32
Research institutes per lakh of population	100.00

Business Ecosystem — 89.29

Business Environment	100.00
Ease of doing business index	100.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	34.62
Increment - FDI inflow	100.00
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	69.68
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	67.29
Single-window clearance	100.00

Infrastructure	96.86
Cluster Strength	50.59
Internet facilities	31.66
Number of Industrial Parks	100.00
Power Availability: Demand Met	80.30

Transport Connectivity	71.01
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	4.17
Cold storage facilities- Number	11.45
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	8.22
Inland container depots- Area coverage	21.67
LEADS index	100.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	100.00
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	18.58
Warehouse facilities- Number	23.93

Export Performance — 41.55

Growth and Orientation	49.81
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	31.65
Export growth in 3 years	43.51
GI Products	100.00
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	32.13
Increase in number of exporters	34.89
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	27.28

Export Diversification	33.29
Export Concentration	13.32
Market Penetration Index	52.16

Overperforming

Performing within expected range

Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP : Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala

Overall Rank **19** | Category Rank **8**

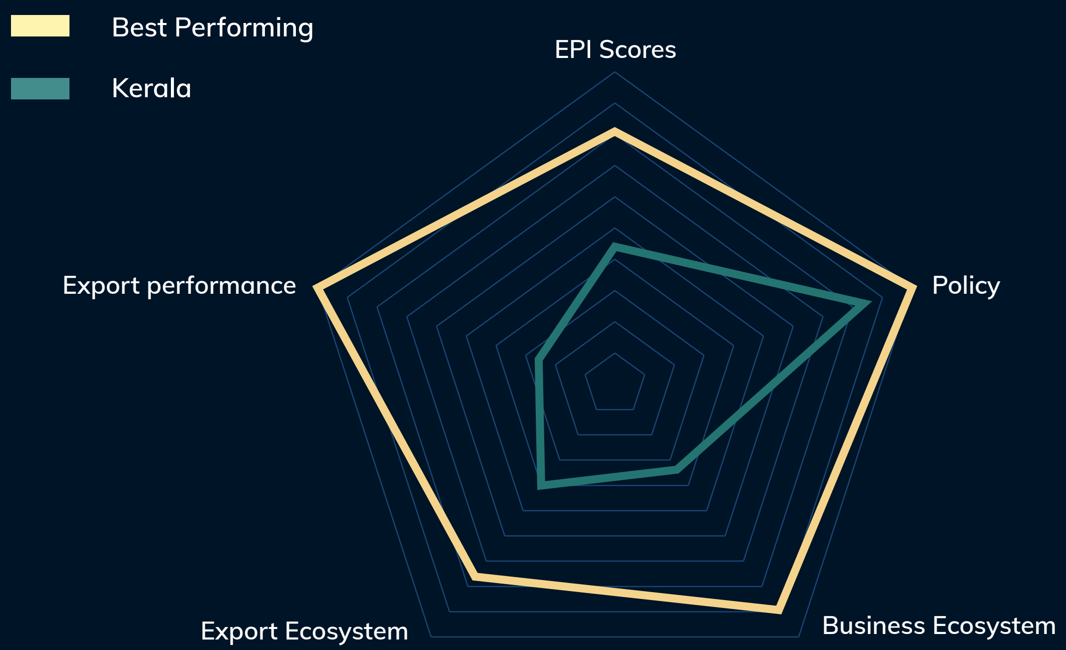
Kerala

Category: Coastal

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)
₹56,652,270

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)
Ernakulam

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)
23.36



Kerala

44.03

Policy 83.75

Export Promotion Policy	99.17
Districts Level export plan	92.86
Export promotion policy/ strategy	100.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	100.00
Marketing Support for international market	100.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	100.00
Thrust sectors for exports	100.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	100.00

Institutional Framework	68.34
Appointed Export Commissioner	100.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	89.86
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	100.00
International Access: foster export	100.00
State-Centre coordination cell	0.00

Export Ecosystem 40.09

Export Infrastructure	78.27
Agri- Export Zones - Number	25.00
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	0.00
Existence of Trade guide	0.00
Online portals for information for exporter	100.00
Regional disparity: District level	100.00

Trade Support	23.26
Application of TIES scheme	0.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	0.00
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	0.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	0.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	100.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	25.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	5.45

R&D Infrastructure	18.74
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	35.34
NABCB: Number	1.13
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	7.57
Research institutes per lakh of population	3.22

Business Ecosystem 33.43

Business Environment	27.27
Ease of doing business index	50.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	18.51
Increment - FDI inflow	57.52
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	82.50
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	0.00
Single-window clearance	100.00

Infrastructure	56.62
Cluster Strength	45.88
Internet facilities	46.99
Number of Industrial Parks	5.41
Power Availability: Demand Met	80.89

Transport Connectivity	16.41
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	0.50
Cold storage facilities- Number	10.22
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	1.37
Inland container depots- Area coverage	1.40
LEADS index	0.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	44.44
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	0.00
Warehouse facilities- Number	1.02

Export Performance 25.66

Growth and Orientation	26.77
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	39.04
Export growth in 3 years	16.82
GI Products	71.43
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	34.05
Increase in number of exporters	11.20
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	15.78

Export Diversification	24.54
Export Concentration	10.44
Market Penetration Index	37.55

Overperforming
Performing within expected range
Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP : Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal

Overall Rank **29**

Category Rank **4**

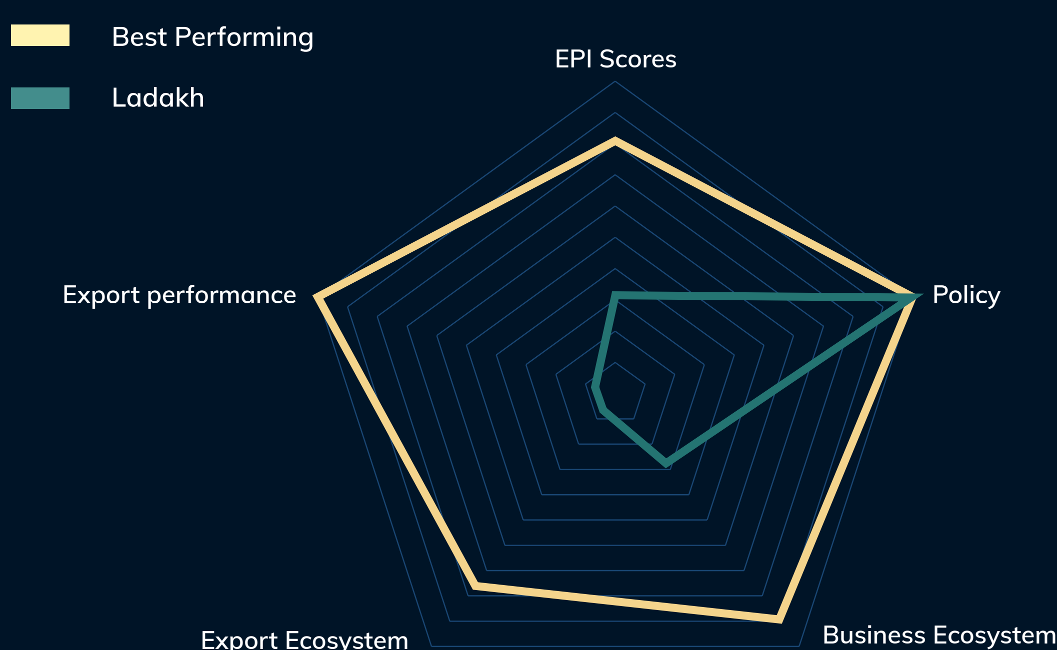
Ladakh

Category: UT/Small States

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)
NA

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)
Kargil

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)
48.73



Ladakh

31.51

Policy — 99.52

Export Promotion Policy	100.00
Districts Level export plan	100.00
Export promotion policy/ strategy	100.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	100.00
Marketing Support for international market	100.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	100.00
Thrust sectors for exports	100.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	100.00

Institutional Framework	99.03
Appointed Export Commissioner	100.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	96.77
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	100.00
International Access: foster export	100.00
State-Centre coordination cell	100.00

Export Ecosystem — 6.56

Export Infrastructure	19.67
Agri- Export Zones - Number	0.00
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	0.00
Existence of Trade guide	0.00
Online portals for information for exporter	0.00
Regional disparity: District level	46.67

Trade Support	0.00
Application of TIES scheme	0.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	0.00
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	0.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	0.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	0.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	0.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	0.00

R&D Infrastructure	0.00
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	0.00
NABCB: Number	0.00
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	0.00
Research institutes per lakh of population	0.00

Business Ecosystem — 27.87

Business Environment	12.08
Ease of doing business index	0.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	0.00
Increment - FDI inflow	57.12
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	91.28
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	77.39
Single-window clearance	0.00

Infrastructure	60.21
Cluster Strength	29.41
Internet facilities	91.12
Number of Industrial Parks	0.00
Power Availability: Demand Met	71.07

Transport Connectivity	11.31
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	0.00
Cold storage facilities- Number	0.00
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	0.00
Inland container depots- Area coverage	0.00
LEADS index	50.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	0.00
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	0.00
Warehouse facilities- Number	0.00

Export Performance — 6.78

Growth and Orientation	13.15
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	0.00
Export growth in 3 years	33.15
GI Products	0.00
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	32.95
Increase in number of exporters	3.95
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	0.00

Export Diversification	0.41
Export Concentration	0.00
Market Penetration Index	0.88

Overperforming
Performing within expected range
Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP : Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Uttarakhand, Tripura, Chandigarh, Puducherry, Meghalaya, Manipur, Sikkim

Overall Rank **36** | Category Rank **8**

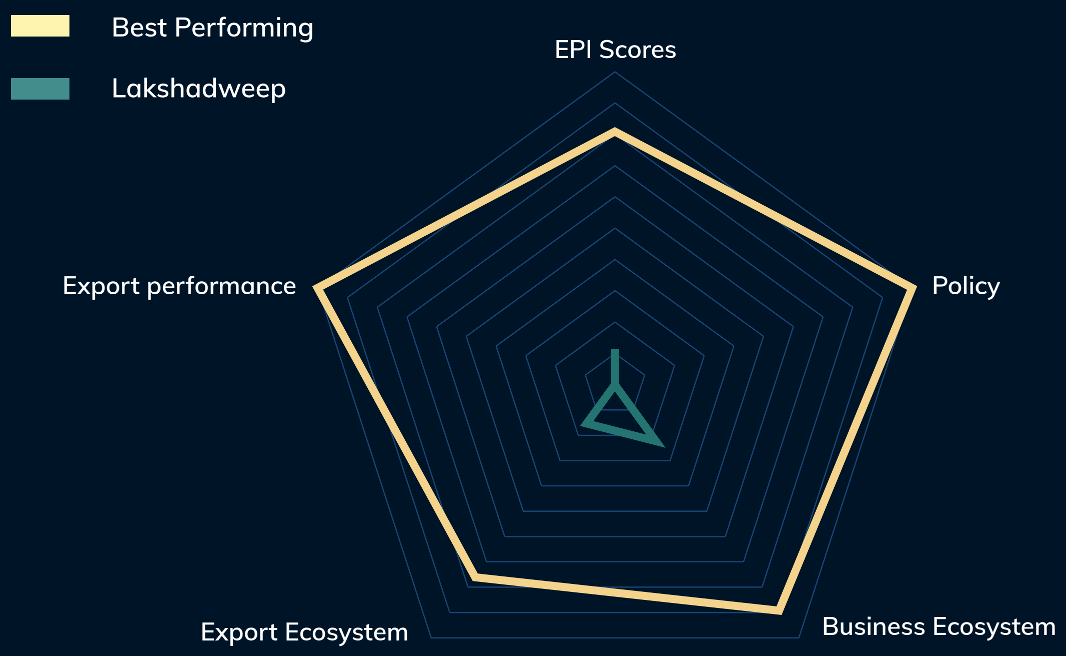
Lakshadweep

Category: UT/Small States

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)
NA

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)
Lakshadweep District

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)
100.00



Lakshadweep

11.30

Policy — 0.00

Export Promotion Policy	**0.00**
Districts Level export plan	100.00
Export promotion policy/ strategy	0.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	0.00
Marketing Support for international market	0.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	0.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	0.00
Thrust sectors for exports	0.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	0.00

Institutional Framework	**0.00**
Appointed Export Commissioner	0.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	96.77
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	0.00
International Access: foster export	0.00
State-Centre coordination cell	0.00

Export Ecosystem — 15.38

Export Infrastructure	**42.63**
Agri- Export Zones - Number	0.00
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	0.00
Existence of Trade guide	0.00
Online portals for information for exporter	0.00
Regional disparity: District level	100.00

Trade Support	**0.00**
Application of TIES scheme	0.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	0.00
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	0.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	0.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	0.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	0.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	0.00

R&D Infrastructure	**3.50**
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	8.89
NABCB: Number	0.00
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	0.00
Research institutes per lakh of population	0.00

Business Ecosystem — 22.57

Business Environment	**13.89**
Ease of doing business index	0.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	0.00
Increment - FDI inflow	57.12
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	91.28
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	80.75
Single-window clearance	0.00

Infrastructure	**42.51**
Cluster Strength	31.76
Internet facilities	34.20
Number of Industrial Parks	0.00
Power Availability: Demand Met	80.89

Transport Connectivity	**11.32**
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	0.00
Cold storage facilities- Number	0.05
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	0.00
Inland container depots- Area coverage	0.00
LEADS index	50.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	0.00
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	0.00
Warehouse facilities- Number	0.00

Export Performance — 0.00

Growth and Orientation	**0.00**
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	1.80
Export growth in 3 years	13.61
GI Products	0.00
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	0.00
Increase in number of exporters	9.15
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	0.00

Export Diversification	**0.00**
Export Concentration	0.00
Market Penetration Index	0.00

Overperforming
Performing within expected range
Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP : Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Manipur, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Chandigarh

Overall Rank **12** | Category Rank **5**

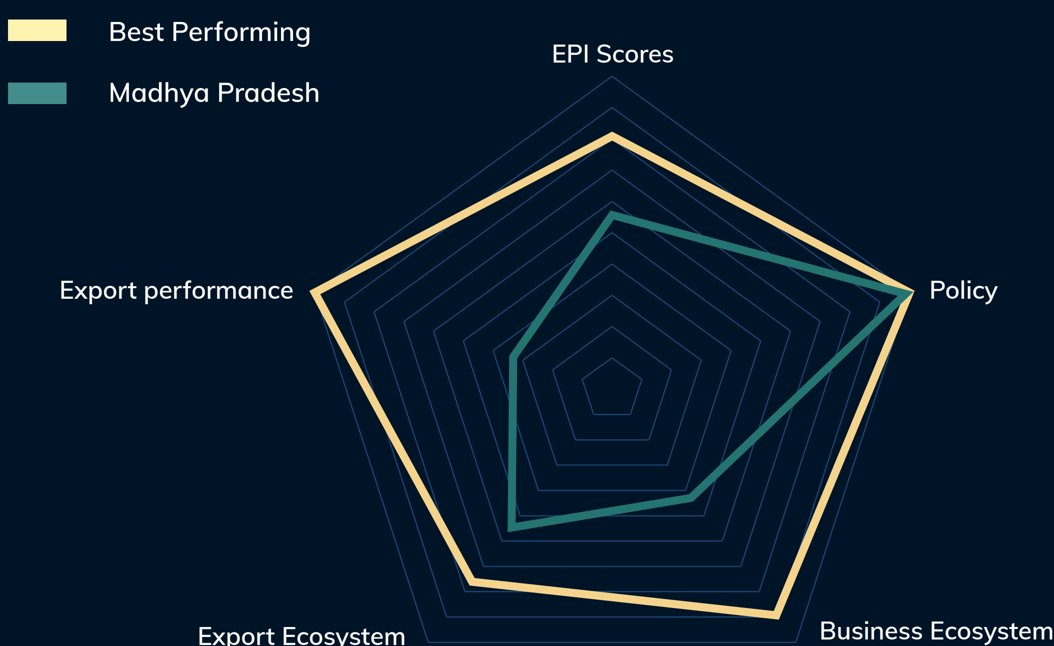
Madhya Pradesh

Category: Landlocked

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)
₹57,555,384

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)
Indore

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)
18.01



Madhya Pradesh

55.68

Policy — 98.68

Export Promotion Policy	100.00
Districts Level export plan	100.00
Export promotion policy/ strategy	100.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	100.00
Marketing Support for international market	100.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	100.00
Thrust sectors for exports	100.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	100.00

Institutional Framework	97.35
Appointed Export Commissioner	100.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	91.19
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	100.00
International Access: foster export	100.00
State-Centre coordination cell	100.00

Export Ecosystem — 54.69

Export Infrastructure	92.83
Agri- Export Zones - Number	62.50
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	4.18
Existence of Trade guide	100.00
Online portals for information for exporter	100.00
Regional disparity: District level	93.85

Trade Support	48.24
Application of TIES scheme	0.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	9.19
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	100.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	100.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	100.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	0.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	2.73

R&D Infrastructure	23.01
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	31.10
NABCB: Number	1.41
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	15.65
Research institutes per lakh of population	11.17

Business Ecosystem — 42.68

Business Environment	38.01
Ease of doing business index	75.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	9.63
Increment - FDI inflow	57.13
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	83.22
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	9.15
Single-window clearance	100.00

Infrastructure	36.48
Cluster Strength	35.29
Internet facilities	13.35
Number of Industrial Parks	3.09
Power Availability: Demand Met	80.89

Transport Connectivity	53.57
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	7.96
Cold storage facilities- Number	15.51
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	0.00
Inland container depots- Area coverage	23.07
LEADS index	0.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	22.22
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	100.00
Warehouse facilities- Number	100.00

Export Performance — 33.25

Growth and Orientation	36.33
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	45.36
Export growth in 3 years	38.29
GI Products	26.19
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	22.18
Increase in number of exporters	26.57
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	23.65

Export Diversification	30.17
Export Concentration	7.70
Market Penetration Index	53.59

Overperforming
Performing within expected range
Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP : Kerala, Haryana, Delhi, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal

Overall Rank 2 | Category Rank 2

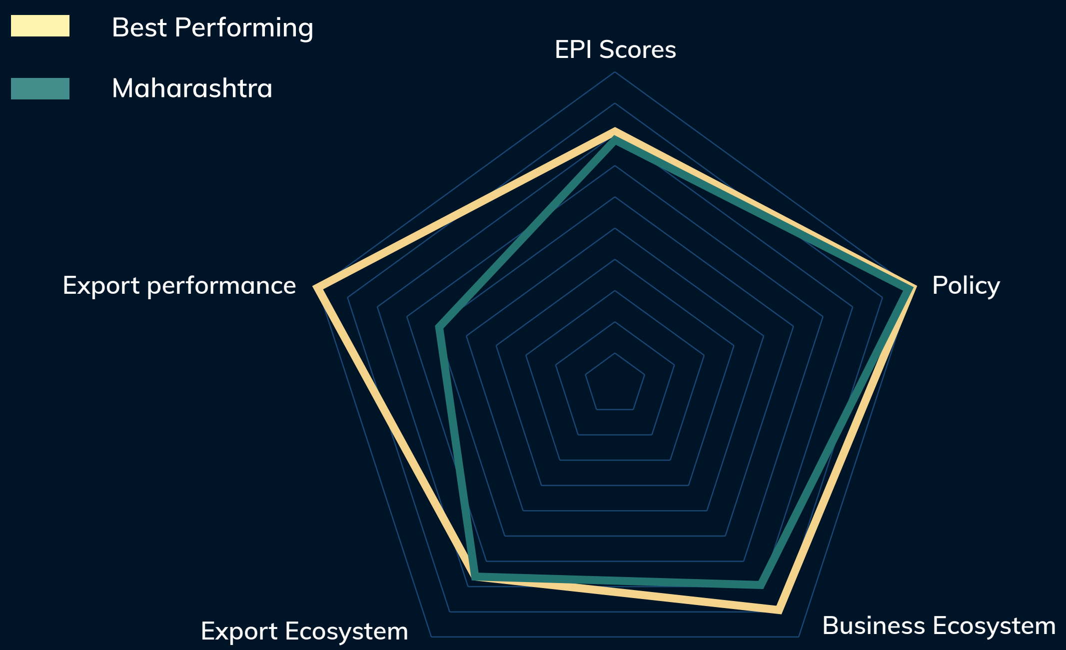
Maharashtra

Category: Coastal

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)
₹204,398,250

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)
Mumbai Suburban

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)
19.06



Maharashtra

78.20

Policy — 98.71

Export Promotion Policy	**100.00**	
Districts Level export plan	100.00	
Export promotion policy/ strategy	100.00	
Facilitation measures around export promotion	100.00	
Marketing Support for international market	100.00	
ODOP - District Export Plan	100.00	
Product Quality and standards: Information	100.00	
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	100.00	
Thrust sectors for exports	100.00	
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	100.00	
Institutional Framework	**97.42**	
Appointed Export Commissioner	100.00	
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	91.40	
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	100.00	
International Access: foster export	100.00	
State-Centre coordination cell	100.00	

Export Ecosystem — 76.09

Export Infrastructure	**100.00**	
Agri- Export Zones - Number	100.00	
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	0.02	
Existence of Trade guide	100.00	
Online portals for information for exporter	100.00	
Regional disparity: District level	100.00	
Trade Support	**100.00**	
Application of TIES scheme	0.00	
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	100.00	
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	100.00	
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	100.00	
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	100.00	
Projects approved under (TIES)	0.00	
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	100.00	
R&D Infrastructure	**28.26**	
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	46.23	
NABCB: Number	3.59	
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	5.45	
Research institutes per lakh of population	15.49	

Business Ecosystem — 79.31

Business Environment	**51.87**	
Ease of doing business index	75.00	
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	82.42	
Increment - FDI inflow	54.94	
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	0.00	
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	45.63	
Single-window clearance	100.00	
Infrastructure	**86.08**	
Cluster Strength	84.71	
Internet facilities	33.88	
Number of Industrial Parks	48.07	
Power Availability: Demand Met	77.97	
Transport Connectivity	**100.00**	
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	0.51	
Cold storage facilities- Number	9.40	
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	100.00	
Inland container depots- Area coverage	57.33	
LEADS index	100.00	
Operational Air cargo terminals	88.89	
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	22.29	
Warehouse facilities- Number	0.59	

Export Performance — 59.14

Growth and Orientation	**54.71**	
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	39.70	
Export growth in 3 years	33.25	
GI Products	71.43	
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	38.14	
Increase in number of exporters	37.29	
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	63.60	
Export Diversification	**63.58**	
Export Concentration	37.65	
Market Penetration Index	81.98	

Overperforming
Performing within expected range
Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP : Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh

Overall Rank **23** | Category Rank **3**

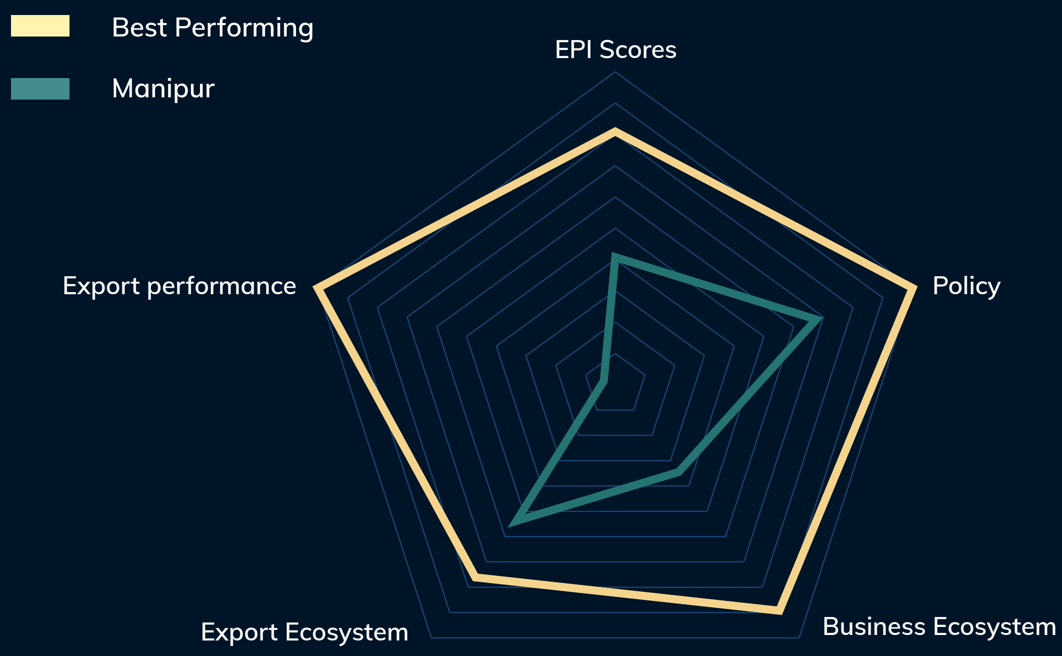
Manipur

Category: Himalayan

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)
₹2,012,556

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)
Tamenglong

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)
64.16



Manipur

40.77

Policy — 67.53

Export Promotion Policy	**73.63**
Districts Level export plan	6.25
Export promotion policy/ strategy	100.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	100.00
Marketing Support for international market	100.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	100.00
Thrust sectors for exports	100.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	0.00

Institutional Framework	**61.44**
Appointed Export Commissioner	100.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	96.77
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	0.00
International Access: foster export	0.00
State-Centre coordination cell	100.00

Export Ecosystem — 53.79

Export Infrastructure	**54.70**
Agri- Export Zones - Number	0.00
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	0.08
Existence of Trade guide	100.00
Online portals for information for exporter	100.00
Regional disparity: District level	33.33

Trade Support	**44.70**
Application of TIES scheme	0.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	0.62
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	100.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	100.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	100.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	0.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	1.82

R&D Infrastructure	**61.97**
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	61.28
NABCB: Number	0.00
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	100.00
Research institutes per lakh of population	0.00

Business Ecosystem — 34.72

Business Environment	**59.70**
Ease of doing business index	25.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	0.00
Increment - FDI inflow	57.12
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	91.24
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	86.81
Single-window clearance	100.00

Infrastructure	**29.66**
Cluster Strength	16.47
Internet facilities	18.94
Number of Industrial Parks	0.31
Power Availability: Demand Met	81.04

Transport Connectivity	**14.79**
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	0.01
Cold storage facilities- Number	0.36
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	0.00
Inland container depots- Area coverage	0.00
LEADS index	50.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	11.11
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	0.07
Warehouse facilities- Number	0.25

Export Performance — 3.88

Growth and Orientation	**7.48**
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	35.32
Export growth in 3 years	11.70
GI Products	14.29
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	12.75
Increase in number of exporters	4.61
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	0.09

Export Diversification	**0.28**
Export Concentration	0.00
Market Penetration Index	0.61

Overperforming

Performing within expected range

Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP : Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Puducherry, Chandigarh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Tripura, Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu

Overall Rank **31** | Category Rank **7**

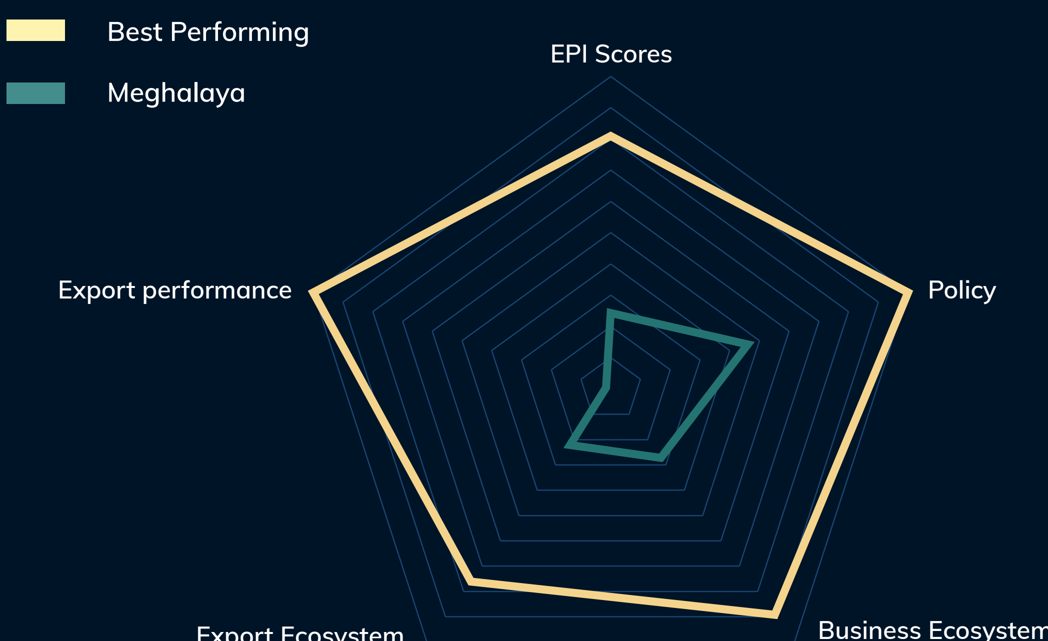
Meghalaya

Category: Himalayan

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)
₹2,492,339

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)
Ri Bhoi

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)
50.22



Meghalaya

24.24

Policy — 46.05

Export Promotion Policy	57.09
Districts Level export plan	9.09
Export promotion policy/ strategy	100.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	0.00
Marketing Support for international market	100.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	0.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	0.00
Thrust sectors for exports	100.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	100.00

Institutional Framework	35.01
Appointed Export Commissioner	100.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	8.80
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	0.00
International Access: foster export	0.00
State-Centre coordination cell	100.00

Export Ecosystem — 22.17

Export Infrastructure	44.89
Agri- Export Zones - Number	0.00
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	0.00
Existence of Trade guide	0.00
Online portals for information for exporter	100.00
Regional disparity: District level	32.12

Trade Support	0.06
Application of TIES scheme	0.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	0.16
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	0.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	0.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	0.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	0.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	0.00

R&D Infrastructure	21.55
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	45.94
NABCB: Number	0.00
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	2.36
Research institutes per lakh of population	7.63

Business Ecosystem — 27.35

Business Environment	50.62
Ease of doing business index	25.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	0.00
Increment - FDI inflow	57.12
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	91.17
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	69.99
Single-window clearance	100.00

Infrastructure	20.04
Cluster Strength	1.18
Internet facilities	12.09
Number of Industrial Parks	0.15
Power Availability: Demand Met	80.89

Transport Connectivity	11.38
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	0.05
Cold storage facilities- Number	0.21
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	0.00
Inland container depots- Area coverage	0.00
LEADS index	50.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	0.00
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	0.09
Warehouse facilities- Number	0.00

Export Performance — 1.56

Growth and Orientation	2.13
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	22.19
Export growth in 3 years	0.00
GI Products	4.76
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	32.95
Increase in number of exporters	0.00
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	0.93

Export Diversification	0.98
Export Concentration	0.00
Market Penetration Index	2.11

Overperforming
Performing within expected range
Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP : Puducherry, Manipur, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu

Overall Rank **35** | Category Rank **9**

Mizoram

Category: Himalayan

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)

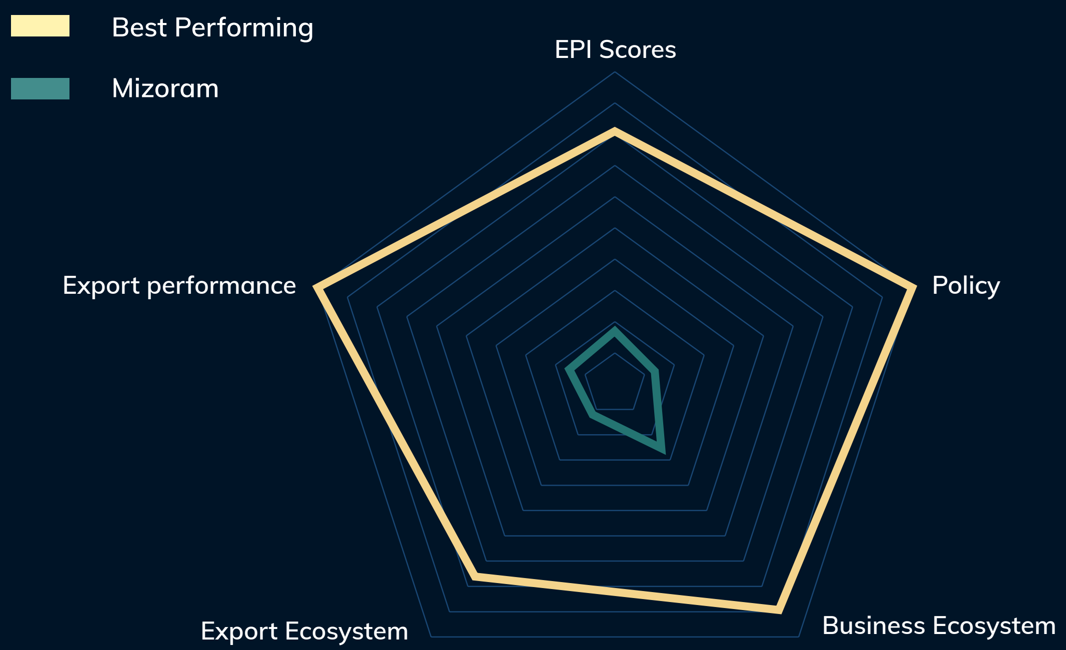
₹1,527,165

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)

Aizawl

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)

99.14



Mizoram

16.96

Policy — 13.39

Export Promotion Policy	26.77
Districts Level export plan	9.09
Export promotion policy/ strategy	100.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	0.00
Marketing Support for international market	0.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	0.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	0.00
Thrust sectors for exports	100.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	0.00

Institutional Framework	0.00
Appointed Export Commissioner	0.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	96.77
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	0.00
International Access: foster export	0.00
State-Centre coordination cell	0.00

Export Ecosystem — 12.09

Export Infrastructure	2.54
Agri- Export Zones - Number	0.00
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	3.99
Existence of Trade guide	0.00
Online portals for information for exporter	0.00
Regional disparity: District level	3.03

Trade Support	17.74
Application of TIES scheme	0.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	0.00
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	100.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	0.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	0.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	0.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	0.00

R&D Infrastructure	15.98
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	34.12
NABCB: Number	0.00
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	0.00
Research institutes per lakh of population	7.57

Business Ecosystem — 25.67

Business Environment	18.95
Ease of doing business index	0.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	0.00
Increment - FDI inflow	57.12
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	91.27
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	90.17
Single-window clearance	0.00

Infrastructure	46.66
Cluster Strength	29.41
Internet facilities	45.59
Number of Industrial Parks	0.46
Power Availability: Demand Met	80.89

Transport Connectivity	11.40
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	0.03
Cold storage facilities- Number	0.41
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	0.00
Inland container depots- Area coverage	0.00
LEADS index	50.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	0.00
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	0.00
Warehouse facilities- Number	0.00

Export Performance — 15.31

Growth and Orientation	30.50
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	18.69
Export growth in 3 years	61.85
GI Products	16.67
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	32.95
Increase in number of exporters	4.27
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	0.10

Export Diversification	0.12
Export Concentration	0.00
Market Penetration Index	0.25

Overperforming
Performing within expected range
Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP : Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu, Chandigarh

Overall Rank **28**

Category Rank **6**

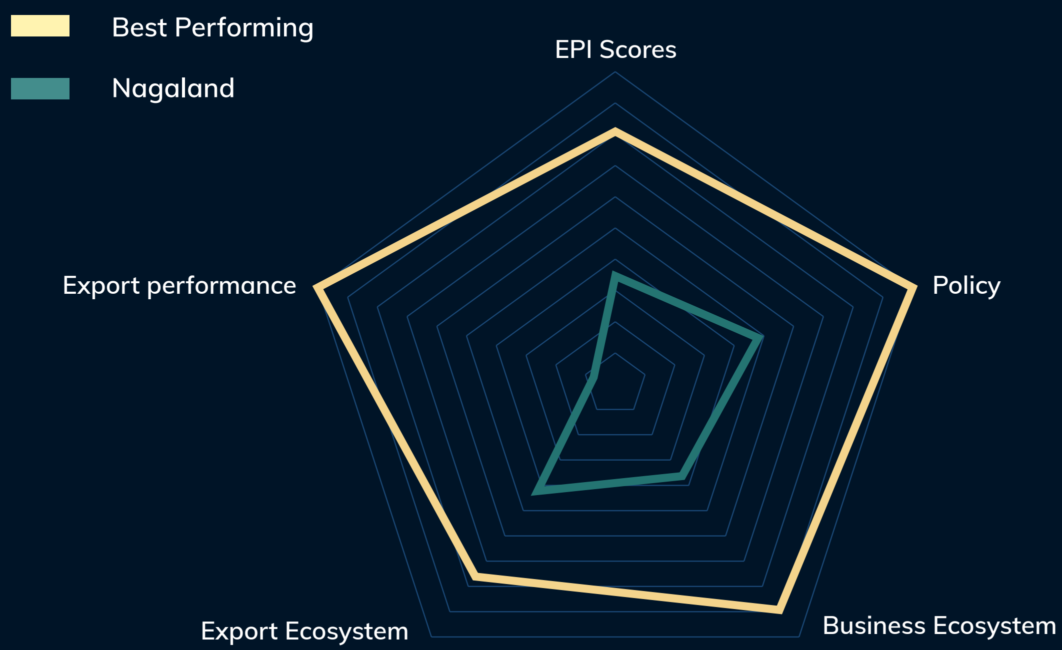
Nagaland

Category: Himalayan

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)
₹1,847,679

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)
Dimapur

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)
88.17



Nagaland

34.63

Policy — 48.02

Export Promotion Policy	41.86
Districts Level export plan	6.25
Export promotion policy/ strategy	100.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	0.00
Marketing Support for international market	0.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	0.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	0.00
Thrust sectors for exports	100.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	100.00

Institutional Framework	54.17
Appointed Export Commissioner	100.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	72.58
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	0.00
International Access: foster export	0.00
State-Centre coordination cell	100.00

Export Ecosystem — 42.25

Export Infrastructure	0.00
Agri- Export Zones - Number	0.00
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	1.00
Existence of Trade guide	0.00
Online portals for information for exporter	0.00
Regional disparity: District level	0.00

Trade Support	26.76
Application of TIES scheme	0.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	0.47
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	0.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	100.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	100.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	0.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	0.91

R&D Infrastructure	100.0
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	23.19
NABCB: Number	0.00
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	27.89
Research institutes per lakh of population	8.34

Business Ecosystem — 31.99

Business Environment	52.84
Ease of doing business index	25.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	0.00
Increment - FDI inflow	57.12
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	91.27
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	78.57
Single-window clearance	100.00

Infrastructure	28.41
Cluster Strength	17.65
Internet facilities	14.77
Number of Industrial Parks	0.62
Power Availability: Demand Met	80.89

Transport Connectivity	14.71
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	0.06
Cold storage facilities- Number	0.05
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	0.00
Inland container depots- Area coverage	0.00
LEADS index	50.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	11.11
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	0.20
Warehouse facilities- Number	0.01

Export Performance — 7.27

Growth and Orientation	13.99
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	55.17
Export growth in 3 years	14.49
GI Products	9.52
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	25.63
Increase in number of exporters	4.02
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	0.69

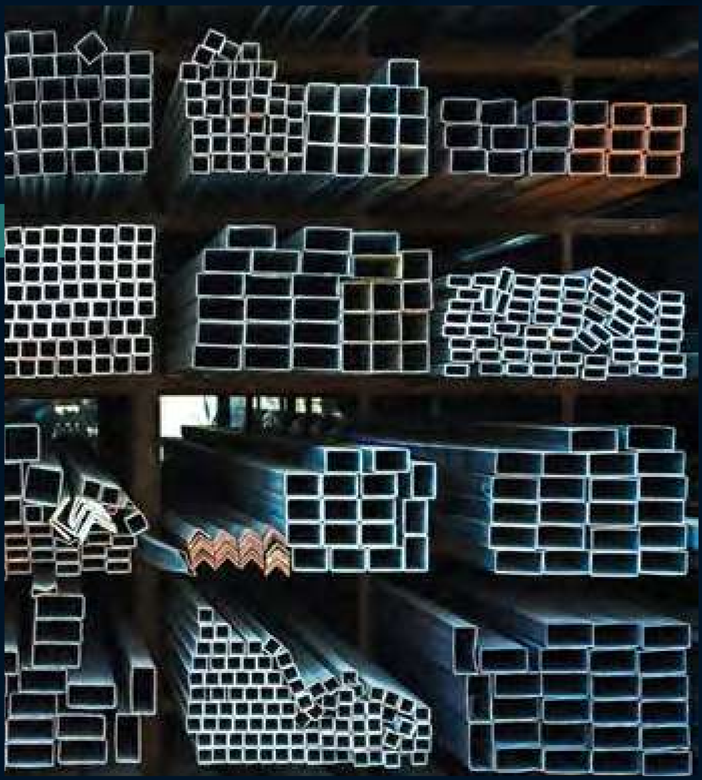
Export Diversification	0.55
Export Concentration	0.00
Market Penetration Index	1.17

Overperforming
Performing within expected range
Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP : Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu

Overall Rank **11**

Category Rank **6**



Odisha

Category: Coastal

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)

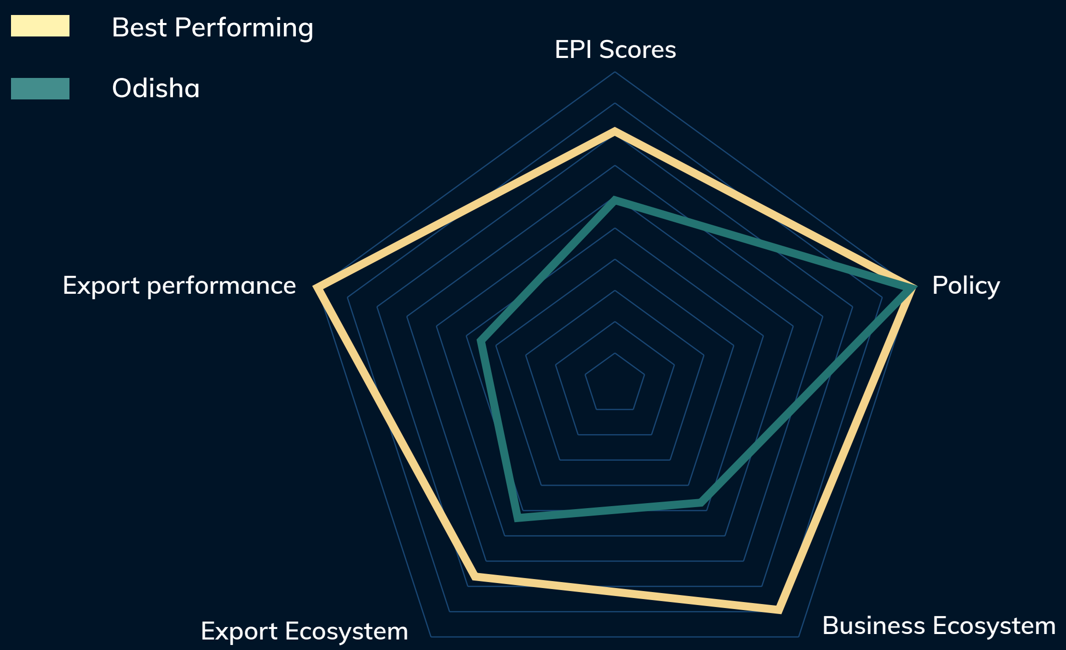
₹39,799,217

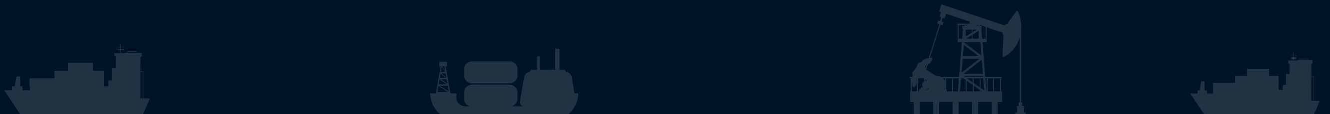
Highest Exporting District (2021-22)

Jharsuguda

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)

29.86





Odisha

58.84

Policy — 99.52

Export Promotion Policy	100.00
Districts Level export plan	100.00
Export promotion policy/ strategy	100.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	100.00
Marketing Support for international market	100.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	100.00
Thrust sectors for exports	100.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	100.00

Institutional Framework	99.03
Appointed Export Commissioner	100.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	96.77
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	100.00
International Access: foster export	100.00
State-Centre coordination cell	100.00

Export Ecosystem — 52.90

Export Infrastructure	80.93
Agri- Export Zones - Number	12.50
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	0.21
Existence of Trade guide	100.00
Online portals for information for exporter	100.00
Regional disparity: District level	89.33

Trade Support	46.98
Application of TIES scheme	0.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	6.39
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	100.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	100.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	100.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	0.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	1.82

R&D Infrastructure	30.79
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	25.07
NABCB: Number	0.00
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	55.13
Research institutes per lakh of population	0.20

Business Ecosystem — 46.90

Business Environment	74.54
Ease of doing business index	75.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	4.15
Increment - FDI inflow	57.35
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	100.00
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	67.29
Single-window clearance	100.00

Infrastructure	36.42
Cluster Strength	9.41
Internet facilities	14.14
Number of Industrial Parks	1.24
Power Availability: Demand Met	100.00

Transport Connectivity	29.74
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	1.69
Cold storage facilities- Number	5.34
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	0.00
Inland container depots- Area coverage	11.57
LEADS index	100.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	11.11
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	0.00
Warehouse facilities- Number	0.00

Export Performance — 45.05

Growth and Orientation	53.21
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	81.54
Export growth in 3 years	61.73
GI Products	40.48
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	7.64
Increase in number of exporters	7.49
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	55.27

Export Diversification	36.88
Export Concentration	38.22
Market Penetration Index	23.89

Overperforming
Performing within expected range
Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP : Bihar, Punjab, Chattisgarh, Assam, Jharkhand, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Uttarakhand

Overall Rank **32** | Category Rank **6**

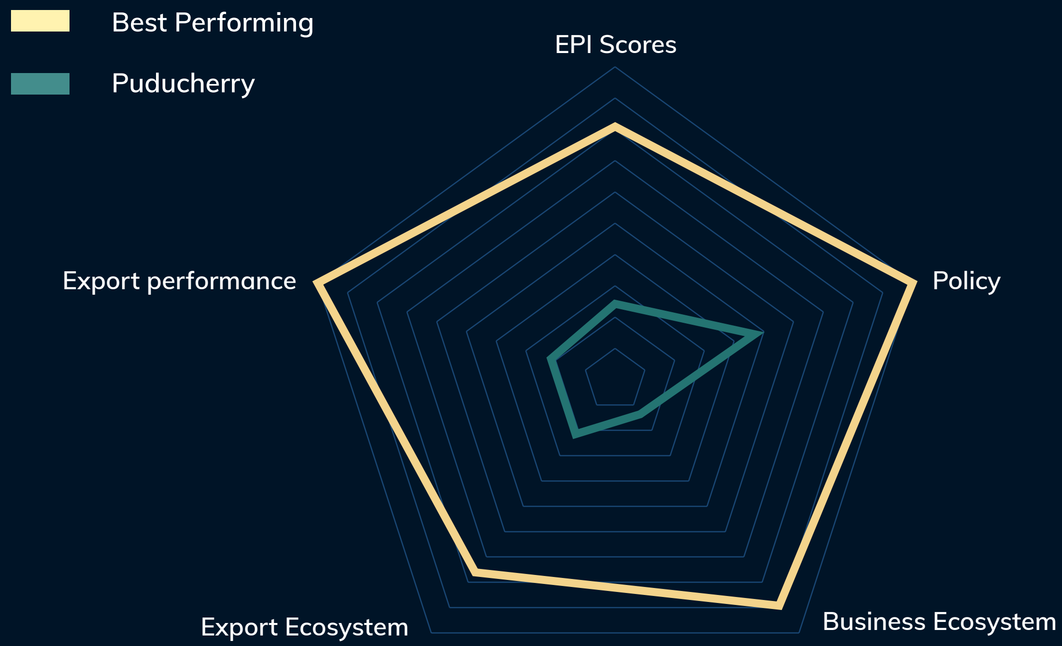
Puducherry

Category: UT/Small States

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)
₹2,647,408

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)
Pondicherry

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)
48.65



Puducherry

24.34

Policy 46.94

Export Promotion Policy	46.97
Districts Level export plan	50.00
Export promotion policy/ strategy	100.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	0.00
Marketing Support for international market	0.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	0.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	0.00
Thrust sectors for exports	100.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	100.00

Institutional Framework	46.90
Appointed Export Commissioner	100.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	48.39
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	0.00
International Access: foster export	0.00
State-Centre coordination cell	100.00

Export Ecosystem 21.49

Export Infrastructure	42.63
Agri- Export Zones - Number	0.0
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	0.00
Existence of Trade guide	0.00
Online portals for information for exporter	0.00
Regional disparity: District level	100.00

Trade Support	0.21
Application of TIES scheme	0.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	00.16
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	0.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	0.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	0.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	0.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	0.91

R&D Infrastructure	21.64
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	45.37
NABCB: Number	0.00
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	4.08
Research institutes per lakh of population	6.64

Business Ecosystem 13.65

Business Environment	0.00
Ease of doing business index	25.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	0.98
Increment - FDI inflow	56.95
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	91.13
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	36.34
Single-window clearance	0.00

Infrastructure	40.92
Cluster Strength	41.18
Internet facilities	20.03
Number of Industrial Parks	0.31
Power Availability: Demand Met	81.54

Transport Connectivity	0.03
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	0.00
Cold storage facilities- Number	0.05
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	0.00
Inland container depots- Area coverage	0.00
LEADS index	0.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	0.00
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	0.00
Warehouse facilities- Number	0.15

Export Performance 21.55

Growth and Orientation	33.07
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	35.42
Export growth in 3 years	38.80
GI Products	4.76
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	40.14
Increase in number of exporters	7.86
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	33.72

Export Diversification	10.03
Export Concentration	0.03
Market Penetration Index	21.46

Overperforming
Performing within expected range
Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP : Meghalaya, Chandigarh, Manipur, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu

Overall Rank 10

Category Rank 4

Punjab

Category: Landlocked

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)

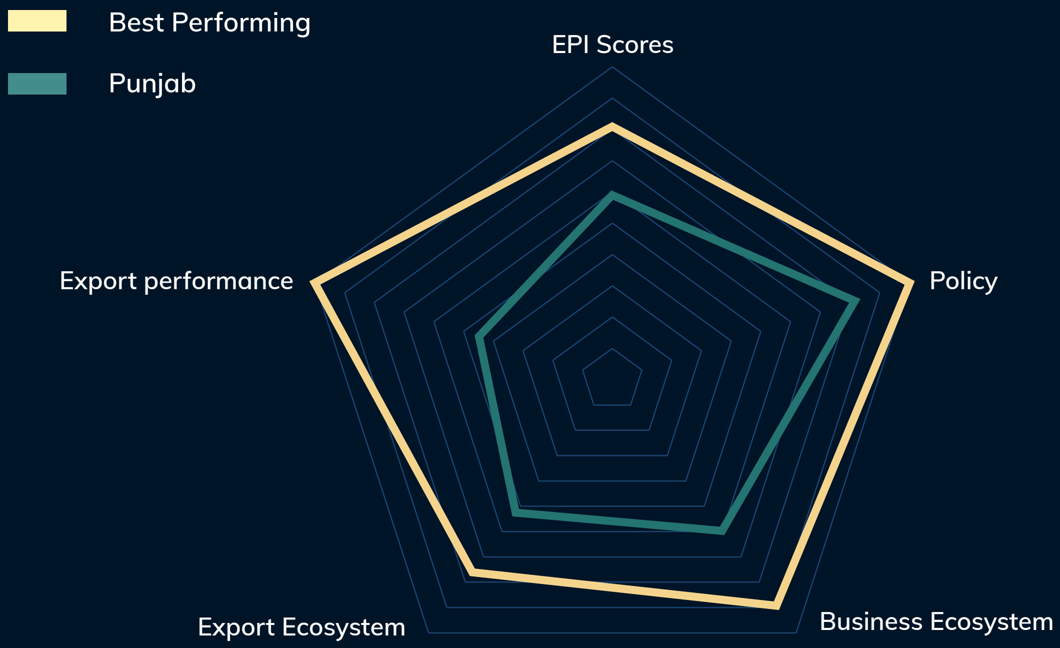
₹41,329,463

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)

Ludhiana

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)

12.89



Punjab

58.95

Policy — 81.55

Export Promotion Policy	76.83
Districts Level export plan	95.65
Export promotion policy/ strategy	100.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	100.00
Marketing Support for international market	100.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	0.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	0.00
Thrust sectors for exports	100.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	100.00

Institutional Framework	86.27
Appointed Export Commissioner	100.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	92.57
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	100.00
International Access: foster export	0.00
State-Centre coordination cell	100.00

Export Ecosystem — 52.52

Export Infrastructure	87.63
Agri- Export Zones - Number	37.50
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	0.06
Existence of Trade guide	100.00
Online portals for information for exporter	100.00
Regional disparity: District level	95.36

Trade Support	50.06
Application of TIES scheme	0.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	0.62
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	100.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	100.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	100.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	25.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	5.45

R&D Infrastructure	19.87
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	43.00
NABCB: Number	0.32
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	3.96
Research institutes per lakh of population	3.55

Business Ecosystem — 59.74

Business Environment	86.97
Ease of doing business index	100.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	25.52
Increment - FDI inflow	55.58
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	91.77
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	62.58
Single-window clearance	100.00

Infrastructure	45.83
Cluster Strength	37.65
Internet facilities	43.35
Number of Industrial Parks	1.24
Power Availability: Demand Met	74.69

Transport Connectivity	46.42
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	14.47
Cold storage facilities- Number	35.80
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	0.00
Inland container depots- Area coverage	50.87
LEADS index	100.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	11.11
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	0.14
Warehouse facilities- Number	0.22

Export Performance — 44.79

Growth and Orientation	46.61
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	30.11
Export growth in 3 years	37.16
GI Products	4.76
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	85.31
Increase in number of exporters	33.20
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	27.32

Export Diversification	42.96
Export Concentration	13.84
Market Penetration Index	72.16

Overperforming
Performing within expected range
Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP : Bihar, Odisha, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Assam, Delhi, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand

Overall Rank **13** | Category Rank **6**

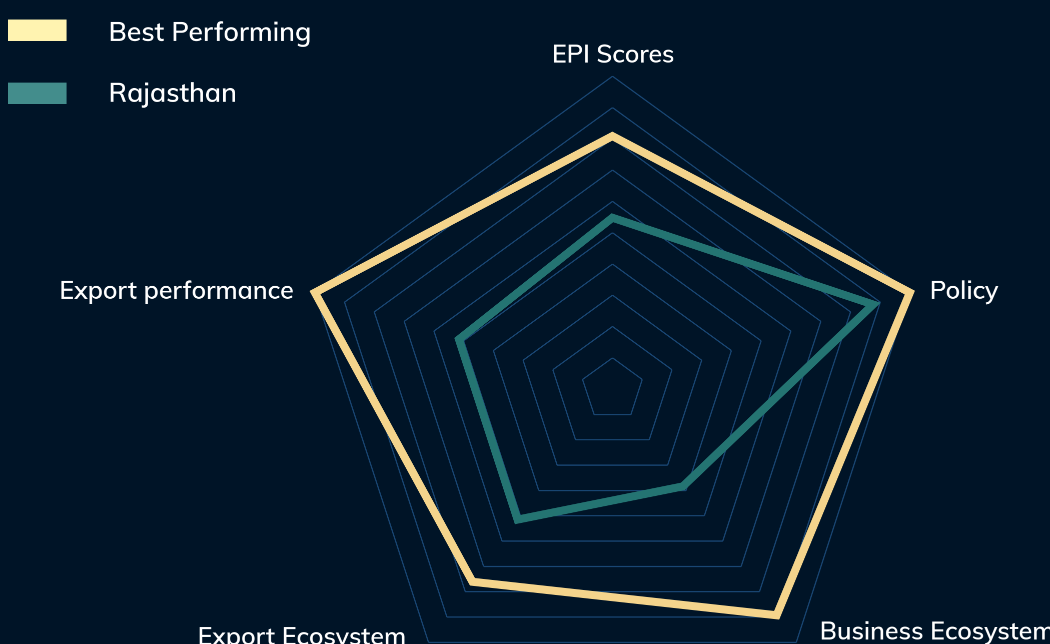
Rajasthan

Category: Landlocked

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)
₹67,956,352

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)
Jaipur

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)
10.00



Rajasthan

54.80

Policy — 87.57

Export Promotion Policy	76.99
Districts Level export plan	96.97
Export promotion policy/ strategy	100.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	100.00
Marketing Support for international market	100.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	0.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	0.00
Thrust sectors for exports	100.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	100.00

Institutional Framework	98.15
Appointed Export Commissioner	100.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	93.84
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	100.00
International Access: foster export	100.00
State-Centre coordination cell	100.00

Export Ecosystem — 51.52

Export Infrastructure	87.61
Agri- Export Zones - Number	25.00
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	0.23
Existence of Trade guide	100.00
Online portals for information for exporter	100.00
Regional disparity: District level	100.00

Trade Support	50.75
Application of TIES scheme	0.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	1.25
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	100.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	100.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	100.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	0.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	37.27

R&D Infrastructure	16.19
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	31.74
NABCB: Number	0.20
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	4.85
Research institutes per lakh of population	5.05

Business Ecosystem — 38.47

Business Environment	56.44
Ease of doing business index	50.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	11.11
Increment - FDI inflow	58.42
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	76.96
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	64.60
Single-window clearance	100.00

Infrastructure	40.01
Cluster Strength	34.12
Internet facilities	23.20
Number of Industrial Parks	2.63
Power Availability: Demand Met	80.89

Transport Connectivity	18.95
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	1.61
Cold storage facilities- Number	4.62
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	0.00
Inland container depots- Area coverage	54.86
LEADS index	0.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	11.11
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	7.11
Warehouse facilities- Number	9.60

Export Performance — 51.55

Growth and Orientation	50.56
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	31.48
Export growth in 3 years	41.13
GI Products	35.71
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	63.64
Increase in number of exporters	48.58
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	20.76

Export Diversification	52.55
Export Concentration	25.41
Market Penetration Index	75.99

Overperforming

Performing within expected range

Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP : Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Kerala, Haryana, Punjab, Bihar, Odisha

Overall Rank 27

Category Rank 5

Sikkim

Category: Himalayan

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)

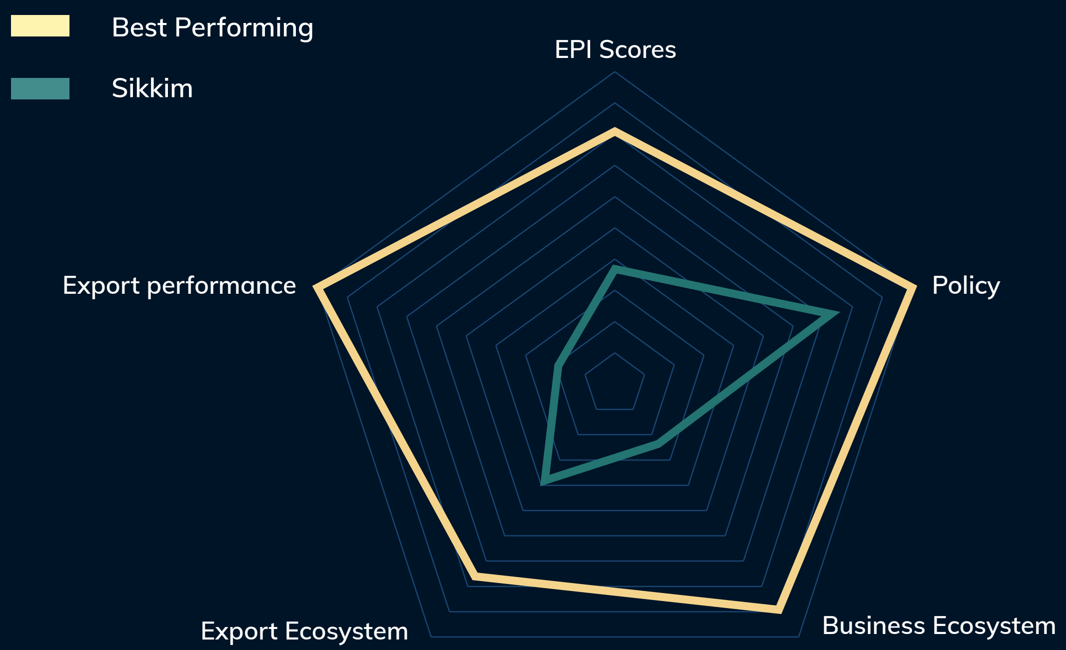
₹1,949,204

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)

East District

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)

68.20



Sikkim

36.86

Policy — 72.67

Export Promotion Policy	96.11
Districts Level export plan	66.67
Export promotion policy/ strategy	100.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	100.00
Marketing Support for international market	100.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	100.00
Thrust sectors for exports	100.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	100.00

Institutional Framework	49.22
Appointed Export Commissioner	100.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	64.52
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	100.00
International Access: foster export	0.00
State-Centre coordination cell	0.00

Export Ecosystem — 38.10

Export Infrastructure	62.98
Agri- Export Zones - Number	25.00
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	0.04
Existence of Trade guide	0.00
Online portals for information for exporter	100.00
Regional disparity: District level	64.44

Trade Support	37.08
Application of TIES scheme	0.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	2.49
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	100.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	0.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	100.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	0.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	4.55

R&D Infrastructure	14.24
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	36.16
NABCB: Number	0.00
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	0.00
Research institutes per lakh of population	0.00

Business Ecosystem — 23.51

Business Environment	17.22
Ease of doing business index	0.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	0.00
Increment - FDI inflow	57.12
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	90.72
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	26.24
Single-window clearance	100.00

Infrastructure	53.30
Cluster Strength	15.29
Internet facilities	66.29
Number of Industrial Parks	8.19
Power Availability: Demand Met	80.89

Transport Connectivity	0.00
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	0.00
Cold storage facilities- Number	0.05
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	0.00
Inland container depots- Area coverage	0.00
LEADS index	0.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	0.00
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	0.02
Warehouse facilities- Number	0.00

Export Performance — 19.03

Growth and Orientation	31.04
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	37.41
Export growth in 3 years	57.50
GI Products	2.38
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	32.95
Increase in number of exporters	6.43
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	1.02

Export Diversification	7.03
Export Concentration	0.00
Market Penetration Index	15.07

Overperforming

Performing within expected range

Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP : Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Chandigarh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Tripura, Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu

Overall Rank 1

Category Rank 1

Tamil Nadu

Category: Coastal

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)

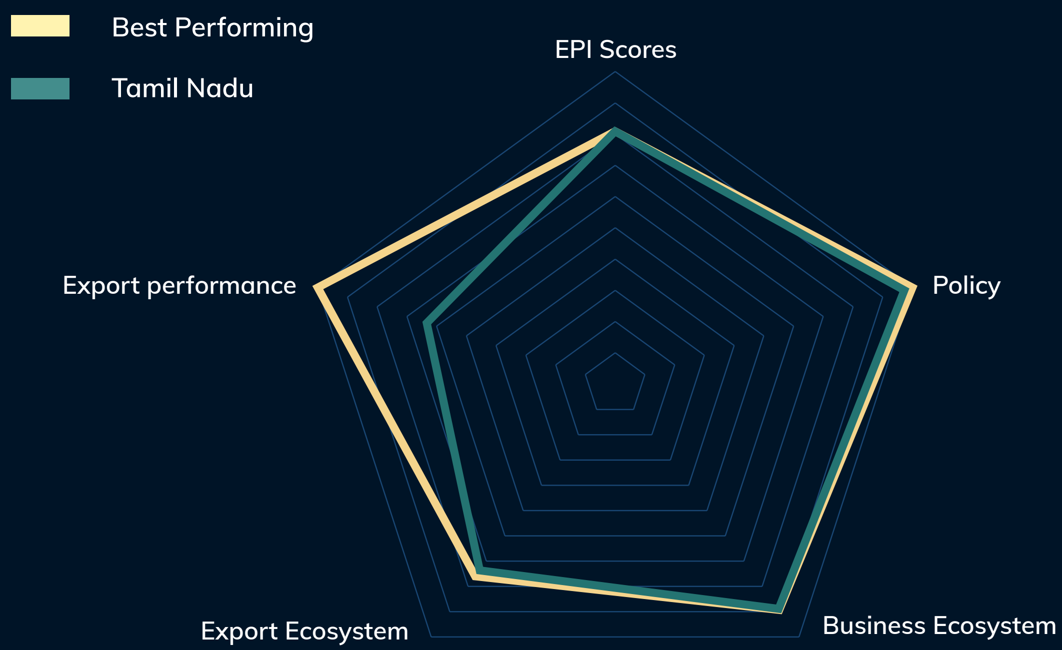
₹124,383,550

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)

Kanchipuram

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)

11.88



Tamil Nadu 80.89

Policy 97.21

Export Promotion Policy	**95.39**
Districts Level export plan	60.53
Export promotion policy/ strategy	100.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	100.00
Marketing Support for international market	100.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	100.00
Thrust sectors for exports	100.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	100.00

Institutional Framework	**99.03**
Appointed Export Commissioner	100.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	96.77
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	100.00
International Access: foster export	100.00
State-Centre coordination cell	100.00

Export Ecosystem 73.68

Export Infrastructure	**89.71**
Agri- Export Zones - Number	50.00
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	12.80
Existence of Trade guide	100.00
Online portals for information for exporter	100.00
Regional disparity: District level	83.16

Trade Support	**81.76**
Application of TIES scheme	100.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	10.90
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	100.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	100.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	100.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	100.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	0.00

R&D Infrastructure	**49.56**
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	44.52
NABCB: Number	1.58
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	5.14
Research institutes per lakh of population	85.96

Business Ecosystem 88.84

Business Environment	**88.09**
Ease of doing business index	100.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	40.72
Increment - FDI inflow	59.14
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	86.50
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	53.84
Single-window clearance	100.00

Infrastructure	**81.98**
Cluster Strength	83.53
Internet facilities	32.78
Number of Industrial Parks	37.87
Power Availability: Demand Met	80.89

Transport Connectivity	**96.46**
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	2.46
Cold storage facilities- Number	19.36
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	79.45
Inland container depots- Area coverage	27.44
LEADS index	100.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	66.67
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	84.29
Warehouse facilities- Number	15.50

Export Performance 63.34

Growth and Orientation	**55.87**
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	35.70
Export growth in 3 years	36.66
GI Products	100.00
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	61.88
Increase in number of exporters	29.37
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	43.21

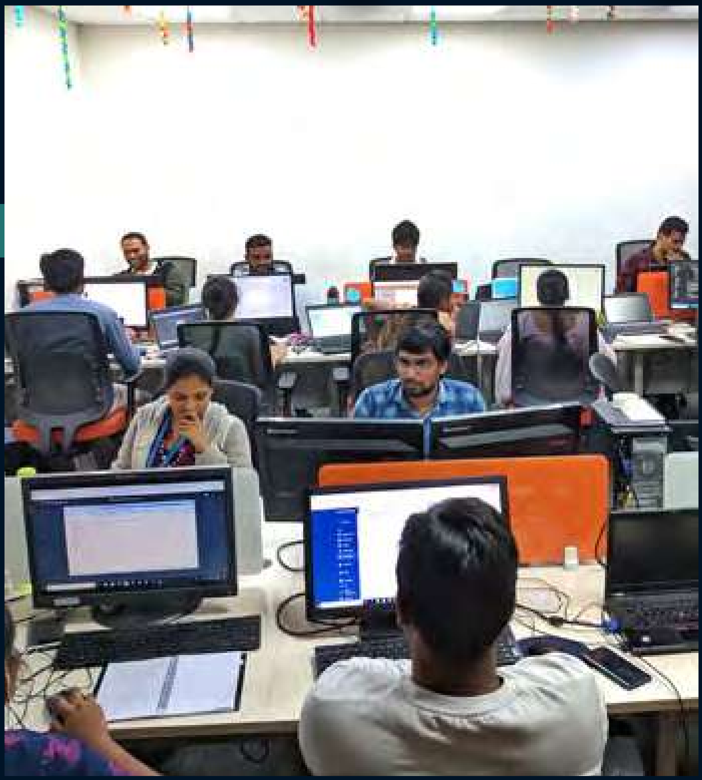
Export Diversification	**70.82**
Export Concentration	35.92
Market Penetration Index	100.00

Overperforming
Performing within expected range
Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP : Gujarat, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala

Overall Rank 6

Category Rank 2



Telangana

Category: Landlocked

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)

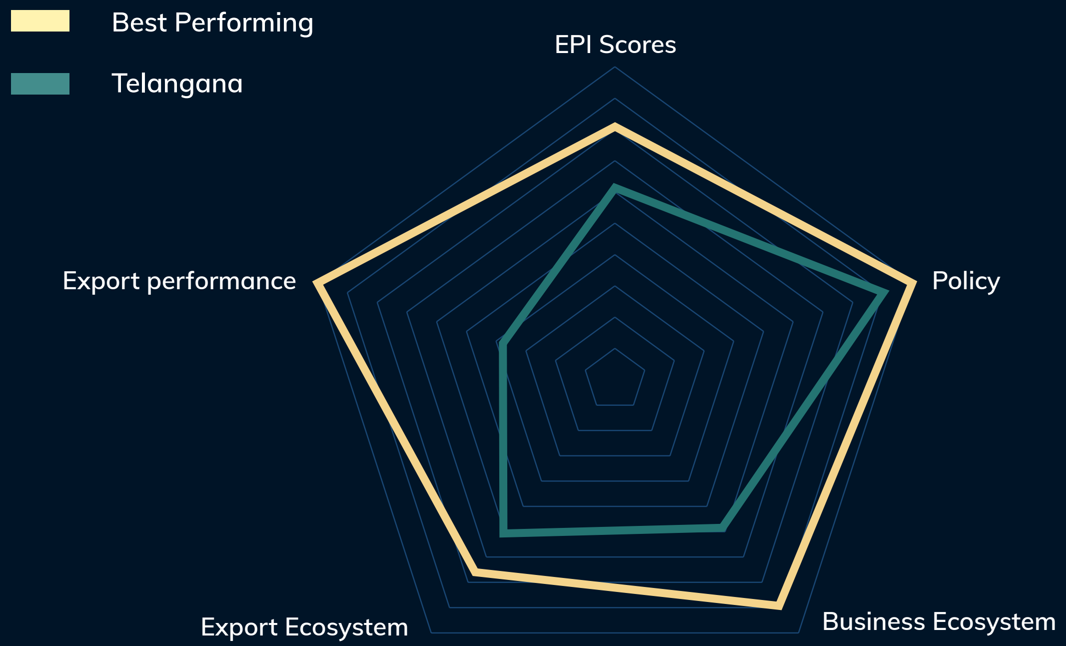
₹64,124,429

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)

Medchal Malkajgiri

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)

14.42



Telangana

61.36

Policy — 90.35

Export Promotion Policy	**82.53**	Performing within expected range
Districts Level export plan	0.00	Underperforming
Export promotion policy/ strategy	100.00	Performing within expected range
Facilitation measures around export promotion	100.00	Overperforming
Marketing Support for international market	100.00	Overperforming
ODOP - District Export Plan	63.24	Underperforming
Product Quality and standards: Information	100.00	Overperforming
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	100.00	Overperforming
Thrust sectors for exports	100.00	Overperforming
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	100.00	Performing within expected range
Institutional Framework	**98.18**	Underperforming
Appointed Export Commissioner	100.00	Overperforming
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	93.93	Underperforming
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	100.00	Overperforming
International Access: foster export	100.00	Performing within expected range
State-Centre coordination cell	100.00	Performing within expected range

Export Ecosystem — 60.69

Export Infrastructure	**84.94**	Overperforming
Agri- Export Zones - Number	25.00	Underperforming
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	0.29	Underperforming
Existence of Trade guide	100.00	Performing within expected range
Online portals for information for exporter	100.00	Performing within expected range
Regional disparity: District level	93.73	Overperforming
Trade Support	**67.91**	Overperforming
Application of TIES scheme	100.00	Overperforming
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	2.18	Underperforming
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	100.00	Overperforming
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	100.00	Performing within expected range
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	100.00	Overperforming
Projects approved under (TIES)	0.00	Performing within expected range
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	52.73	Performing within expected range
R&D Infrastructure	**29.22**	Performing within expected range
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	53.49	Underperforming
NABCB: Number	2.86	Underperforming
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	9.34	Underperforming
Research institutes per lakh of population	7.13	Performing within expected range

Business Ecosystem — 58.33

Business Environment	**70.37**	Overperforming
Ease of doing business index	100.00	Overperforming
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	20.74	Underperforming
Increment - FDI inflow	58.46	Performing within expected range
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	87.94	Overperforming
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	37.01	Underperforming
Single-window clearance	100.00	Overperforming
Infrastructure	**53.49**	Underperforming
Cluster Strength	45.88	Performing within expected range
Internet facilities	31.37	Underperforming
Number of Industrial Parks	12.98	Underperforming
Power Availability: Demand Met	80.89	Performing within expected range
Transport Connectivity	**51.12**	Performing within expected range
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	6.59	Underperforming
Cold storage facilities- Number	9.91	Underperforming
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	1.37	Underperforming
Inland container depots- Area coverage	6.35	Underperforming
LEADS index	100.00	Overperforming
Operational Air cargo terminals	44.44	Performing within expected range
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	32.57	Underperforming
Warehouse facilities- Number	22.05	Underperforming

Export Performance — 37.68

Growth and Orientation	**40.48**	Underperforming
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	40.17	Performing within expected range
Export growth in 3 years	44.28	Performing within expected range
GI Products	35.71	Underperforming
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	19.93	Underperforming
Increase in number of exporters	27.82	Underperforming
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	29.46	Underperforming
Export Diversification	**34.88**	Underperforming
Export Concentration	5.79	Underperforming
Market Penetration Index	66.45	Underperforming

Overperforming
Performing within expected range
Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP : Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Haryana, West Bengal, Punjab, Bihar, Odisha

Overall Rank **26** | Category Rank **4**

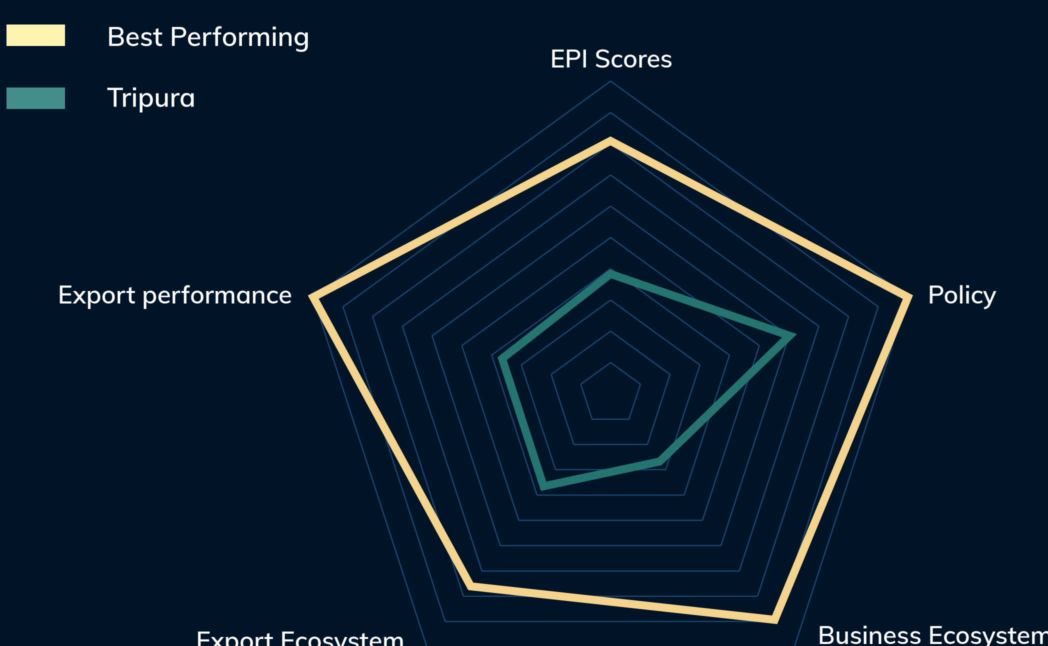
Tripura

Category: Himalayan

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)
₹3,806,335

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)
Gomati

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)
86.74



Tripura

38.30

Policy 60.21

Export Promotion Policy	39.55
Districts Level export plan	62.50
Export promotion policy/ strategy	0.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	100.00
Marketing Support for international market	100.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	0.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	0.00
Thrust sectors for exports	100.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	0.00

Institutional Framework	80.86
Appointed Export Commissioner	100.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	36.29
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	100.00
International Access: foster export	100.00
State-Centre coordination cell	100.00

Export Ecosystem 36.50

Export Infrastructure	88.78
Agri- Export Zones - Number	12.50
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	100.00
Existence of Trade guide	0.00
Online portals for information for exporter	100.00
Regional disparity: District level	33.33

Trade Support	0.84
Application of TIES scheme	0.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	0.62
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	0.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	0.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	0.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	0.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	3.64

R&D Infrastructure	19.89
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	25.11
NABCB: Number	0.00
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	20.92
Research institutes per lakh of population	6.20

Business Ecosystem 26.97

Business Environment	61.87
Ease of doing business index	25.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	0.00
Increment - FDI inflow	57.12
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	91.23
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	90.85
Single-window clearance	100.00

Infrastructure	15.50
Cluster Strength	2.35
Internet facilities	0.00
Number of Industrial Parks	0.62
Power Availability: Demand Met	80.84

Transport Connectivity	3.53
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	0.29
Cold storage facilities- Number	0.72
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	0.00
Inland container depots- Area coverage	0.00
LEADS index	0.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	11.11
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	0.00
Warehouse facilities- Number	0.00

Export Performance 36.46

Growth and Orientation	72.37
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	100.00
Export growth in 3 years	100.00
GI Products	2.38
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	100.00
Increase in number of exporters	4.38
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	0.62

Export Diversification	0.56
Export Concentration	0.00
Market Penetration Index	1.19

Overperforming
Performing within expected range
Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP : Chandigarh, Puducherry, Meghalaya, Goa, Manipur, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Overall Rank **7** | Category Rank **3**

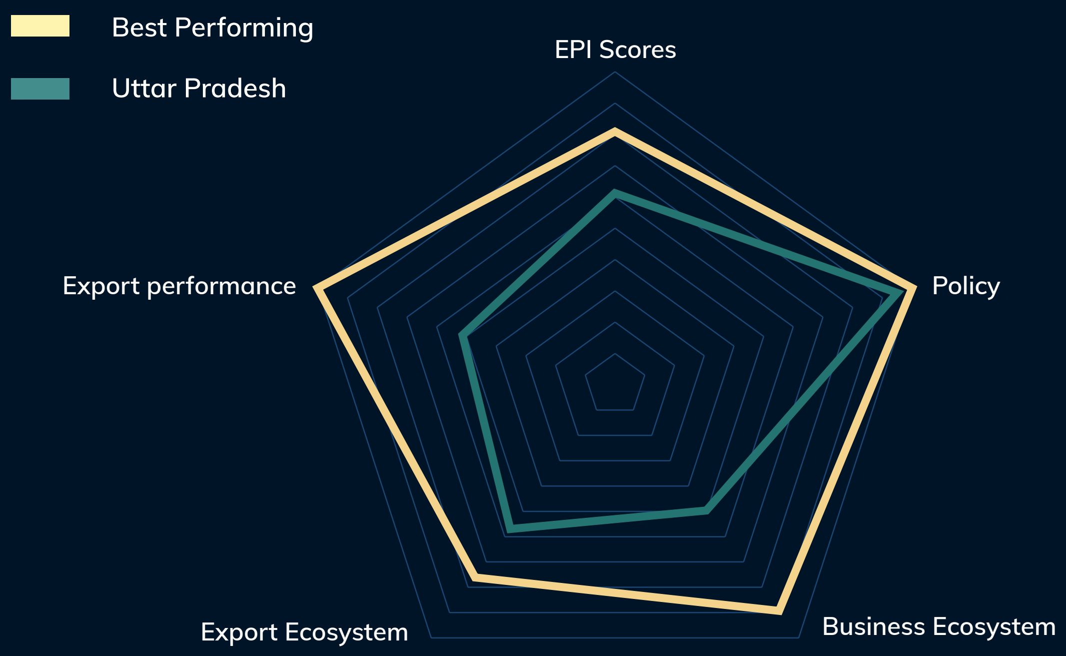
Uttar Pradesh

Category: Landlocked

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)
₹114,027,509

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)
Gautam Buddha Nagar

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)
20.07



Uttar Pradesh

61.23

Policy — 94.92

Export Promotion Policy	**91.96**
Districts Level export plan	98.67
Export promotion policy/ strategy	100.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	100.00
Marketing Support for international market	100.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	50.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	100.00
Thrust sectors for exports	100.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	100.00

Institutional Framework	**97.87**
Appointed Export Commissioner	100.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	92.90
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	100.00
International Access: foster export	100.00
State-Centre coordination cell	100.00

Export Ecosystem — 56.94

Export Infrastructure	**91.72**
Agri- Export Zones - Number	50.00
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	0.10
Existence of Trade guide	100.00
Online portals for information for exporter	100.00
Regional disparity: District level	100.00

Trade Support	**59.95**
Application of TIES scheme	0.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	2.34
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	100.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	100.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	100.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	0.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	90.91

R&D Infrastructure	**19.15**
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	37.85
NABCB: Number	3.08
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	4.20
Research institutes per lakh of population	0.80

Business Ecosystem — 49.74

Business Environment	**67.28**
Ease of doing business index	75.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	12.27
Increment - FDI inflow	56.51
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	79.89
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	64.60
Single-window clearance	100.00

Infrastructure	**0.00**
Cluster Strength	63.53
Internet facilities	13.15
Number of Industrial Parks	3.55
Power Availability: Demand Met	0.00

Transport Connectivity	**81.95**
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	100.00
Cold storage facilities- Number	100.00
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	1.37
Inland container depots- Area coverage	36.58
LEADS index	100.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	22.22
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	28.17
Warehouse facilities- Number	0.01

Export Performance — 51.28

Growth and Orientation	**56.93**
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	30.31
Export growth in 3 years	39.61
GI Products	80.95
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	33.88
Increase in number of exporters	67.09
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	31.31

Export Diversification	**45.63**
Export Concentration	33.97
Market Penetration Index	48.81

Overperforming
Performing within expected range
Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP : Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Keral

Overall Rank **9**

Category Rank **1**

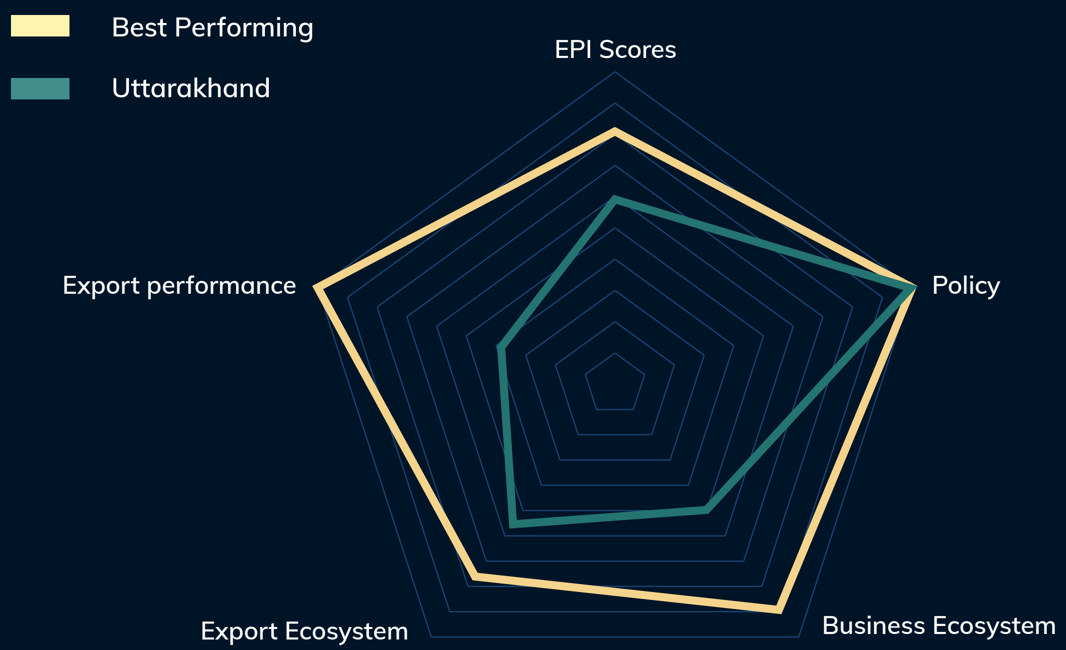
Uttarakhand

Category: Himalayan

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)
₹18,717,945

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)
Udham Singh Nagar

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)
36.93



Uttarakhand

59.13

Policy 99.52

Export Promotion Policy	**100.00**
Districts Level export plan	100.00
Export promotion policy/ strategy	100.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	100.00
Marketing Support for international market	100.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	100.00
Thrust sectors for exports	100.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	100.00

Institutional Framework	**99.03**
Appointed Export Commissioner	100.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	96.77
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	100.00
International Access: foster export	100.00
State-Centre coordination cell	100.00

Export Ecosystem 55.44

Export Infrastructure	**91.79**
Agri- Export Zones - Number	50.00
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	0.28
Existence of Trade guide	100.00
Online portals for information for exporter	100.00
Regional disparity: District level	100.00

Trade Support	**48.34**
Application of TIES scheme	0.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	1.56
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	100.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	100.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	100.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	0.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	21.82

R&D Infrastructure	**26.19**
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	53.54
NABCB: Number	0.00
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	11.30
Research institutes per lakh of population	2.45

Business Ecosystem 49.76

Business Environment	**59.45**
Ease of doing business index	75.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	0.60
Increment - FDI inflow	57.41
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	89.47
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	51.14
Single-window clearance	100.00

Infrastructure	**46.80**
Cluster Strength	20.00
Internet facilities	47.83
Number of Industrial Parks	7.11
Power Availability: Demand Met	80.89

Transport Connectivity	**43.04**
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	1.27
Cold storage facilities- Number	3.08
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	0.00
Inland container depots- Area coverage	13.06
LEADS index	100.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	55.56
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	0.57
Warehouse facilities- Number	0.27

Export Performance 38.29

Growth and Orientation	**32.77**
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	52.76
Export growth in 3 years	28.57
GI Products	19.05
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	36.32
Increase in number of exporters	16.81
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	24.77

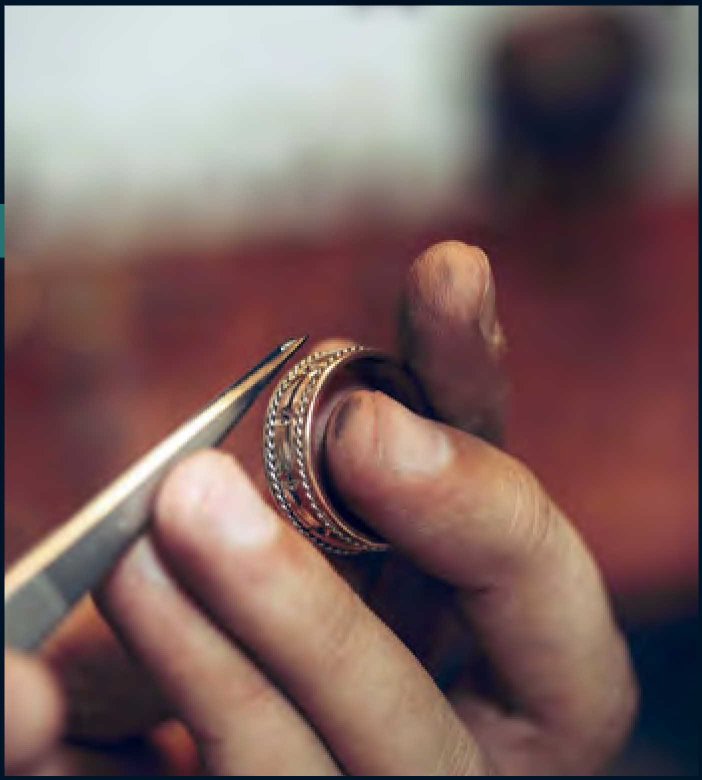
Export Diversification	**43.82**
Export Concentration	42.77
Market Penetration Index	32.20

Overperforming
Performing within expected range
Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP : Jharkhand, Assam, Chattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Goa, Tripura, Chandigarh, Puducherry

Overall Rank 14 | Category Rank 7

West Bengal

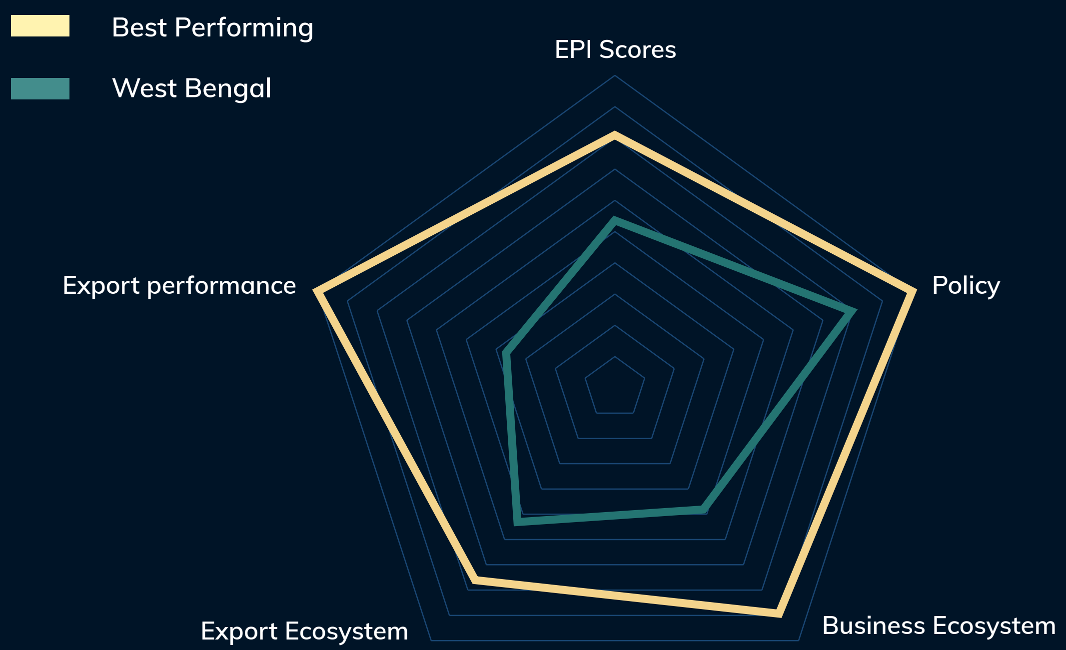


Category: Coastal

GSDP - 2020-21 (₹ Lakh)
₹78,442,406

Highest Exporting District (2021-22)
Kolkata

Top District's contribution to State/UT's total exports (%)
17.37



West Bengal

53.57

Policy 79.53

Export Promotion Policy	76.30
Districts Level export plan	32.00
Export promotion policy/ strategy	100.00
Facilitation measures around export promotion	100.00
Marketing Support for international market	100.00
ODOP - District Export Plan	0.00
Product Quality and standards: Information	100.00
Product Quality and standards: Workshops Conducted	100.00
Thrust sectors for exports	100.00
Valid sector-specific policy for exports	100.00

Institutional Framework	82.75
Appointed Export Commissioner	100.00
District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) in district	42.58
Grievance redressal portal: Functional	100.00
International Access: foster export	100.00
State-Centre coordination cell	100.00

Export Ecosystem 53.06

Export Infrastructure	94.88
Agri- Export Zones - Number	75.00
Area covered under Industrial Parks (EPIP, EPZs, SEZ)	6.58
Existence of Trade guide	100.00
Online portals for information for exporter	100.00
Regional disparity: District level	91.47

Trade Support	47.50
Application of TIES scheme	0.00
Capacity building or orientation workshops for exporters	0.93
Conducted Stakeholder Interactions with exporter	100.00
Initiative for maintaining Database for exporters	100.00
Maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporter	100.00
Projects approved under (TIES)	0.00
Trade fairs and exhibitions: Numbers	18.18

R&D Infrastructure	16.80
Innovative capacity: India Innovation Index scores	32.20
NABCB: Number	2.41
NABL accredited labs: per exporter	4.00
Research institutes per lakh of population	2.19

Business Ecosystem 48.11

Business Environment	52.66
Ease of doing business index	50.00
Export credit to exporters: % of GSDP	25.12
Increment - FDI inflow	57.16
Increment - Manufacturing GVA	73.83
Power cost - Power tariff (HT)	49.26
Single-window clearance	100.00

Infrastructure	62.73
Cluster Strength	67.06
Internet facilities	17.89
Number of Industrial Parks	25.81
Power Availability: Demand Met	80.79

Transport Connectivity	28.94
Cold storage facilities- Capacity	36.61
Cold storage facilities- Number	26.40
FTW, FTWZ & Integrated Logistics Parks	1.37
Inland container depots- Area coverage	5.52
LEADS index	50.00
Operational Air cargo terminals	11.11
Warehouse facilities- Capacity	0.00
Warehouse facilities- Number	0.60

Export Performance 36.55

Growth and Orientation	39.63
Availing origin certificate: Number of Exporters	40.93
Export growth in 3 years	41.41
GI Products	50.00
IEC [as a percentage of total business]	19.53
Increase in number of exporters	28.93
Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	23.27

Export Diversification	33.46
Export Concentration	26.81
Market Penetration Index	33.04

Overperforming
Performing within expected range
Underperforming

Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 regions of similar GDP : Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab

09 APPENDIX

Appendix I

Policy (20%)

Indicator/ Index No.	Indicator	Definition/Clarification
1.1 Export Promotion Policy (10%)		
1.1.1	Does state have a valid export promotion policy/ strategy? (Yes or no)	This indicator captures whether a state has a targeted policy aimed at enhancing exports from the state
1.1.2	Does state have a valid sector-specific policy for exports? (Yes/No)	Every State has an edge in some sectors either due to the presence of natural resources or due to human capital. Some States focus on these sector specific export policy rather than a common one.
1.1.3 District-level Export Action Plan		
1.1.3.A	How many districts have district export action plan out of total number of districts ?	District Level Export Promotion Plan is a key element of District as hub initiative and is aimed at enhancing export activity at District Level.
1.1.4	Has the State identified thrust sectors for exports? (Yes/No)	Each State has a competitive advantage in specific sectors. It is, therefore, necessary that the States identify these thrust sectors and focus on developing their export strategy around them.
1.1.5 Product quality and standards		
1.1.5.A	Whether there is information publicly available in the form of FAQs or website regarding quality requirements to be compiled in export items ?(Yes/ No)	To become a part of the global value chain, it is important to adhere to international standards and quality for exports as defined by WTO's Agreement on Technical Barrier to Trade (TBT Agreement), Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreements), Pre-shipment Inspection (PSI Agreement), USDA Certification, Conformity European or any other certification.
1.1.5.B	Are there any workshops conducted for generating awareness on compliance of quality requirements for exports? (Yes/No; Details)	For adhering to quality requirements, State have to take initiative in sensitising exporters to comply with export quality requirements
1.1.6	Marketing Support : Does state government provide any form of marketing support for products and services in international market? (Yes/No)	It is crucial for the State Government to work towards enhancing the visibility of State level products in international markets

Policy (20%)

Indicator/ Index No.	Indicator	Definition/Clarification
1.1.7	Facilitation measures around export promotion: Does state conduct any awards for excellence in exports? (Yes/ No); Details of the event & awardee	A State level program to honour companies involved in international business is a good way to encourage exporters. The selection committee can evaluate the applications taking into consideration the value of exports, ratio of exports to sales, level of value addition, adoption of best practices, product and process innovation, R&D activity, etc.
1.1.8	ODOP - District export plan: How many districts of the State are covered under ODOP scheme ?	The ODOP Initiative is aimed at fostering balanced regional development across all districts of the country enabling holistic socio- economic growth across all regions. The objective is to convert each District of the country into a Manufacturing and Export Hub by identifying products with export potential in the district.
1.2 Institutional Framework (10%)		
1.2.1	Appointment of full time export Commissioner: Has the State appointed an Export Commissioner? (Yes/No)	In 2015, the Centre had asked States to appoint Export Commissioners and prepare export strategies as a step to promote exports.
1.2.2	Does the State have a State-Centre coordination cell? (Yes/No); Details of state-Centre coordination cell.	In order to ensure synergy between Centre and the States, State- Centre coordination cell play a vital role. Such a coordination cell is required to review and act upon new developments that are important for State's exports
1.2.3	Does the State Government export Promotion website provide details of domestic events/workshops/B2B meetings/ details of exportable commodities etc to foster its exports? (Yes/No)	It is crucial for the State Government to work towards enhancing the visibility of State level products in international markets.
1.2.4 Existence of DEPCs		
1.2.4.A	How many districts in the State have District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) ?	District level Export Promotion Councils are constituted for various sectors to direct, promote and ensure monitoring of the export related activities in the District.
Indicator/ Index No.	**Indicator**	**Definition/Clarification**
1.2.5 Grievance redressal		
1.2.5.A	Whether State has a functional online grievance redressal portal exclusively for exporters in which they can flag key issues of concern that requires government intervention Yes/No	Exporters need to have access to grievance redressal mechanism to approach the Government for flagging any concerns/issues that requires government intervention & resolution of problems.

Business Ecosystem (40%)	2.1 Business Environment (15%)		
	2.1..1	Ease of doing business index	Ease of Doing Business Index is a measure of regulations that enhance business. It includes: starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, registering property, getting credit, protecting minority investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts, and resolving insolvency.
	2.1.2	Power cost: What is the power cost for HT (high tension) of industry from tariff order?	Power is essential for functioning of industries and its cost represents one aspect of the business environment in a state.
	2.1.3 Single Window Clearance		
	2.1.3.A	Single-window clearance- Does State has single window portal for securing all business related & export related approvals/ licenses/clearances/NOC? (Yes/No)	Facilities like single-window clearance eases the procedures for businesses to obtain various clearances.
	2.1.4	What is the increment in Gross Value Added by manufacturing in a state ?	Gross Value Added is the measure of the value of goods produced by manufacturing. Measuring its increment over the previous year helps assess the growth of Manufacturing sector in the state.
	2.1.5	What is the increment of FDI inflow in a state ?	The term “increment” in the context of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow refers to an increase or addition in the amount of foreign direct investment received by a country or region over a specific period. It represents the growth or expansion of FDI inflows compared to a previous period or a predetermined baseline period.
	2.1.6	Export credit to exporters: What is the export credit given by banks as a percentage of GSDP ?	Banks serve as one of the main pillars of economic empowerment by taking care of the financial needs. They are critical for the industry to grow by ensuring credit availability to exporters.

Business Ecosystem (40%)

Indicator/ Index No.	Indicator	Definition/Clarification
2.2 Infrastructure (10%)		
2.2.1	Power Availability: Peak Electricity Demanded minus Peak Electricity Supplied	Availability of quality power in States is a basic requirement for production of goods and services.
2.2.2	Internet facilities	The availability of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in a State is crucial for the ease of business operations.
2.2.3	Cluster Strength	Clusters are “a geographically proximate group of interconnected companies and associated institutions in a particular field, linked by commonalities and complementarities”. Clusters are significant contributors to competitiveness. The strength of a region’s cluster portfolio is measured by summing up the performance across its individual clusters.
2.2.4 Industrial Presence		
2.2.4.A	Number of IT/ Software technology / Food / Pharma / Textile, Plastic Parks etc	The objective of IT, software technology in India is to encourage, promote and boost software exports from India.Food parks strengthens linkages between production and exports capabilities in the sector.
2.3 Transport Connectivity (15%)		
2.3.1	LEADS index	LEADS makes a perception-based assessment of international trade logistics across Indian states and UTs – focusing on users and stakeholders. It also provides indicator-level assessments of performance on specific dimensions.
2.3.2 Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)		
2.3.2.1	Whether State has Free Trade Zones (FTZ), Free Trade Warehousing Zones (FTWZ) and Integrated Logistics Parks, if yes how many ?	The indicator captures how MMLH and Free Trade Zones (FTZ), Free Trade Warehousing Zones (FTWZ) and Integrated Logistics Parks cater to exports of region
2.3.3 Air Cargo facilities		
2.3.3.1	What is the number of Operational Air cargo terminals?	The indicator identifies the number of air cargo terminals in a state to assess its air connectivity.

Business Ecosystem (40%)

Indicator/ Index No.	Indicator	Definition/Clarification
2.3.4	What is the area covered by Inland container depots in a state?	The last leg of the supply chain, denoting the transportation of goods from a transportation hub to its final destination. This final destination could be the location of an end customer or inland container depots (ICDs)
2.3.5 Cold Storage Facility		
2.3.5.A	What is the number of Cold storage facilities in a state?	Cold storages minimizes wastage & ensures easy availability of packaged or processed food to end-users. It will allow the exporters to preserve perishable items fresh in case there is a delay in flight movement or consignments missed the flight.
2.3.5.B	What is the capacity of Cold storage facilities (in MT)?	
2.3.6 Export oriented Warehousing facility		
2.3.6.A	What is the number of warehouses (for export purposes)?	The warehouses are to be appointed/ licensed at particular places only which have been so declared by Central Board of Excise and Customs. Warehouse can be defined as the commercial building or godown for storage of goods. It is used for storing the goods by traders that will be distributed later. It is mainly used for preventing losses and damages that may arise out of defective and unsecured storage. Traders usually store the cargo in a warehouse and get it released when it is required for manufacturing or sales.
2.3.6.B	What is the capacity of warehouses (in MT)?	

Export Ecosystem (20%)

3.1 Export Infrastructure (5%)		
3.1.1	Does the State have online portals for disseminating knowledge and information for exporters? (Yes/No)	Presence of an online portal increases access to crucial information required by the exporters for exports.
3.1.2	What is the area covered under Export Promotion Industrial Parks, Export Promotion Zones and Special Economic Zones (as percentage of State area excluding forest cover)?	The establishment of EPIPs, EPZs and SEZs by states provide exporters with attractive investment opportunities through incentives like tax benefits.
3.1.3	Does a Trade guide exist? (Yes/No)	Publication of trade guide with geography - based information on process, commodity, buyers/market intelligence etc. by state.
Indicator/ Index No.	**Indicator**	**Definition/Clarification**
3.1.4	What is the number of Agri-Export Zones?	An Agri Export Zone or AEZ is a specific geographic region in a country demarcated for setting up agriculture-based processing industries, mainly for export.
3.1.5	Regional disparity : How many districts out of the total districts are exporting districts?	The role of existing regional disparity in India, becomes essential to understand the export landscape at the State level and the factors influencing the export performance.
3.2 Trade Support (10%)		
3.2.1 Trade Infrastructure for Export Schemes (TIES)		
3.2.1.A	Have the states applied for TIES scheme ?	The Government of India has launched TIES with the objective to assist Central and State Government Agencies for creation of appropriate infrastructure for growth of exports from the States. The Scheme provides financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid to Central/State Government owned agencies for setting up or for up-gradation of export infrastructure as per the guidelines of the Scheme.
3.2.1.B	Projects approved under Trade Infrastructure for Export Schemes (TIES)	
3.2.2 District wise data base for exporters		
3.2.2.A	Whether State maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporters ?	A comprehensive database of exporters at a district or sector level enables the government to identify the key export sectors in a state or district. This helps them take measures to assist these sectors, as well as take cognizance of sectors which are weak. Another indicator captures whether the state has begun working in this direction, and will complete the database in the next 4 months.
3.2.2.B	If any initiative for maintaining such a database is work in progress and will be completed within next 4 months?	

Export Ecosystem (20%)

3.2.3	Whether State has conducted any Stakeholder interactions/meetings with exporters to understand their issues?	The State government is expected to conduct continuous stakeholder interactions with the exporters; sector-wise to understand the key issues creating barriers for fostering exports. State government is requested bring to the notice of NITI Aayog/concerned ministries in case of any issues/ challenges that require the centre's intervention and support
Indicator/ Index No.	**Indicator**	**Definition/Clarification**
3.2.4 Trade fairs and exhibitions		
3.2.4.A	What is the number of trade fairs and exhibitions conducted by the State Government ?	The number of trade fair and exhibitions conducted by state government help the exporters by providing them a platform to showcase their products be in with industry partners, and examine recent market activity and trends.
3.2.5	What is the number of capacity building or orientation workshops for the exporters organized by the State?	The capacity building schemes help by providing exposure to exporters.
3.3 R&D Infrastructure (5%)		
3.3.1	What is the Number of NABL accredited labs? (per exporter)	Laboratory accreditation: an authoritative body gives formal recognition of technical competence for specific tests/ measurements, based on third party assessment and following international standards.
3.3.2	What is the NABCB certification Inspection agencies ? (per exporter)	National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies (NABCB) accreditation: to provide international equivalence and acceptance of certificates and reports so that Government and Industry can take advantage and facilitate domestic trade, regulatory compliance and export competitiveness
3.3.3	Innovative capacity : India Innovation Index scores	The innovative capacity of states shows the extent to which a state can diversify its products and compete in different markets.
3.3.4	Research institutes per lakh of population : No of R&D institutes dedicated to Industry/Export Specific Products	Research Programmes. in States can boost their export readiness competitiveness in the global markets via improving the quality of the product and processes

	Indicator/ Index No.	Indicator	Definition/Clarification
Export Performance (20%)	**4.1 Growth & Orientation (10%)**		
	4.1.1	Import Export Code (IEC) [as a percentage of total business]	IEC is a registration code required by companies for importing and exporting from India, making them eligible for recognition as a status holder.
	4.1.2	Export growth in 3 years	This indicator calculates average incremental growth of exports over 3 years.
	4.1.3	Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	This indicator gives the contribution of merchandise exports of a state to its GDP
	4.1.4	GI Products	This indicator looks at Geographical Indications protect signs that indicate that a product originates in a given geographical area and its qualities, reputation, or other characteristics are essentially due to its geographical origin. Products with a GI tag get premium pricing, thus helping exporters earn better, and which in turn incentivizes producers. For these producers the GI tag helps create brand equity
	4.1.5	Increase in number of exporters	Increase in number of exporters in a State will indicate whether the business environment in States promotes exports.
	4.1.6	Ratio of number of exporters availing Certificate of origin certificate to the total number of exporters in the State	Certificate of Origin is an instrument which establishes evidence on origin of goods imported into any country. These certificates are essential for exporters to prove where their goods come from.
	4.2 Export Diversification (10%)		
	4.2.1	Export Concentration	Product Concentration Index is used to measure the dispersion of trade value across an exporter's products. it is also an indicator of an exporter's vulnerability to trade shocks
	4.2.2	Market Penetration Index	Market Penetration Index measures the extent to which exports from a State reach already proven markets. It is calculated as the number of countries to which a State exports a particular product divided by the number of total countries that import that product in a year.

Appendix II

Policy (20%)

Indicator/ Index No.	Indicator	Weights	Source
1.1 Export Promotion Policy (10%)			
1.1.1	Does state have a valid export promotion policy/ strategy? (Yes or no)	1.5	State government
1.1.2	Does state have a valid sector-specific policy for exports? (Yes/No)	1.5	State government
1.1.3	District-level Export Action Plan		DGFT
1.1.3.A	How many districts have district export action plan out of total number of districts ?	1	State government
1.1.4	Has the State identified thrust sectors for exports? (Yes/No)	1.5	State government
1.1.5	Product quality and standards		
1.1.5.A	Whether there is information publicly available in the form of FAQs or website regarding quality requirements to be compiled in export items ?(Yes/No)	1.5	State government
1.1.5.B	Are there any workshops conducted for generating awareness on compliance of quality requirements for exports? (Yes/No; Details)	1	
1.1.6	Marketing Support : Does state government provide any form of marketing support for products and services in international market? (Yes/No)	1.5	State government
1.1.7	Facilitation measures around export promotion: Does state conduct any awards for excellence in exports? (Yes/No); Details of the event & awardee	1	State government
1.1.8	ODOP - District export plan: How many districts of the State are covered under ODOP scheme ?	1	DGFT
1.2 Institutional Framework (10%)			
1.2.1	Appointment of full time export Commissioner: Has the State appointed an Export Commissioner? (Yes/No)	2	State government
1.2.2	Does the State have a State-Centre coordination cell? (Yes/No); Details of state-Centre coordination cell.	2	State government

	Indicator/ Index No.	Indicator	Weights	Source
Policy (20%)	**1.2.4**	Existence of DEPCs		State government
	1.2.4.A	How many districts in the State have District Export Promotion Council (DEPC) ?	1.5	DGFT
	1.2.5	Grievance redressal		
	1.2.5.A	Whether State has a functional online grievance redressal portal exclusively for exporters in which they can flag key issues of concern that requires government intervention Yes/No	2	State government

Business Ecosystem (40%)	**2.1 Business Environment (15%)**			
	2.1..1	Ease of doing business index	2.75	DPIIT
	2.1.2	Power cost: What is the power cost for HT (high tension) of industry from tariff order?	2.75	State tariff orders
	2.1.3	Single Window Clearance		
	2.1.3.A	Single-window clearance- Does State has single window portal for securing all business related & export related approvals/licenses/ clearances/NOC? (Yes/No)	2.75	State government
	2.1.4	What is the increment in State's in manufacturing Gross State Value Added?	2	RBI
	2.1.5	What is the increment of FDI inflow in a state?	1.25	Ministry of Commerce and Trade
	2.1.6	Export credit to exporters: What is the export credit given by banks as a percentage of GSDP?	2.5	RBI
	2.2 Infrastructure (10%)			
	2.2.1	Power Availability: Peak Electricity Demanded minus Peak Electricity Supplied	2.5	State government / CEA
	2.2.2	Internet facilities	2.5	TRAI 2021
	2.2.3	Cluster Strength	2.5	EAC-PM
	2.2.4	Industrial Presence		
	2.2.4.A	Number of IT/ Software technology / Food / Pharma / Textile, Plastic Parks etc	2.5	State government
	2.3 Transport Connectivity (15%)			
	2.3.1	LEADS index	2.75	DPIIT
	2.3.2	Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)		

Business Ecosystem (40%)

Indicator/ Index No.	Indicator	Weights	Source
2.3.2.1	Whether State has Free Trade Zones (FTZ), Free Trade Warehousing Zones (FTWZ) and Integrated Logistics Parks, if yes how many ?	2.75	State government
2.3.3	Air Cargo facilities		
2.3.3.1	What is the number of Operational Air cargo terminals?	2.75	State government
2.3.4	What is the area covered by Inland container depots in a state?	1.75	Department of revenue, Ministry of Finance
2.3.5	Cold Storage Facility		
2.3.5.A	What is the number of Cold storage facilities in a state?	1.5	State government
2.3.5.B	What is the capacity of Cold storage facilities (in MT)?	1.5	State government
2.3.6	Export oriented Warehousing facility		
2.3.6.A	What is the number of warehouses (for export purposes)?	1.5	State government
2.3.6.B	What is the capacity of warehouses (in MT)?	1.5	State government

Business Ecosystem (40%)

3.1 Export Infrastructure (5%)			
3.1.1	Does the State have online portals for disseminating knowledge and information for exporters? (Yes/No)	1.5	State government
3.1.2	What is the area covered under Export Promotion Industrial Parks, Export Promotion Zones and Special Economic Zones (as percentage of State area excluding forest cover)?	1	State government
3.1.3	Does a Trade guide exist?(Yes/No)	0.5	State government
3.1.4	What is the number of Agri- Export Zones?	0.5	APEDA
3.1.5	Regional disparity : How many districts out of the total districts are exporting districts?	1.5	DGFT
3.2 Trade Support (10%)			
3.2.1	Trade Infrastructure for Export Schemes (TIES)		
3.2.1.A	Have the states applied for TIES scheme ?	1	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
3.2.1.B	Projects approved under Trade Infrastructure for Export Schemes (TIES)	1	State government

Business Ecosystem (40%)

Indicator/ Index No.	Indicator	Weights	Source
3.2.2	District wise data base for exporters		
3.2.2.A	Whether State maintains updated district wise/sector wise database of exporters ?	2	State government
3.2.2.B	If any initiative for maintaining such a database is work in progress and will be completed within next 4 months?	1	State government
3.2.3	Whether State has conducted any Stakeholder interactions/meetings with exporters to understand their issues?	2	State government
3.2.4	Trade fairs and exhibitions		
3.2.4.A	What is the number of trade fairs and exhibitions conducted by the State Government ?	1	State government
3.2.5	What is the number of capacity building or orientation workshops for the exporters organized by the State?	2	State government
3.3 R&D Infrastructure (5%)			
3.3.1	What is the Number of NABL accredited labs? (per exporter)	1	NABL
3.3.2	What is the NABCB certification Inspection agencies ? (per exporter)	2	NABCB
3.3.3	Innovative capacity : India Innovation Index scores	1	NITI AAYOG
3.3.4	Research institutes per lakh of population : No of R&D institutes dedicated to Industry/ Export Specific Products	1	State government

Export Performance (20%)

4.1 Growth & Orientation (10%)			
4.1.1	Import Export Code (IEC) [as a percentage of total business]	1.5	DGFT
4.1.2	Export growth in 3 years	2.5	DGCIS
4.1.3	Merchandise exports to GDP ratio	2	DGCIS
4.1.4	GI Products	1	DPIIT
4.1.5	Increase in number of exporters	2	DGFT
4.1.6	Ratio of number of exporters availing Certificate of origin certificate to the total number of exporters in the State	1	DGFT
4.2 Export Diversification (10%)			
4.2.1	Export Concentration	5	DGCIS
4.2.2	Market Penetration Index	5	DGCIS

Appendix III

State	HS Code	Commodity Description	Sum of April, 21 To March, 22 Value(INR)	Countries importing that product
Andhra Pradesh	030617	OTHER SHRIMPS AND PRAWNS : FROZEN	209056903134	59
Andhra Pradesh	890590	OTHR VSSLS, FIRE FLOATS ETC	118201781896	7
Andhra Pradesh	300490	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	63950413804	124
Andhra Pradesh	100630	SEMI/ WHOLLY MILED RICE W/N POLISHED/ GLAZED	58782745015	51
Andhra Pradesh	720230	FERRO-SILICO-MANGANESE	58487227223	71
Andhra Pradesh	720711	PRDCTS CONTNG BY WT<0.25% CRBN, OF RCTNGLR (INCL SQR) CRS-SCTN	52925130400	11
Andhra Pradesh	293359	OTHER MTRCYCLC CMPNDS CNTNG A PYRIMIDINE RING (W/N HYDRGNTD	36109178083	80
Andhra Pradesh	090421	FRUITS OF THE GENUS CAPSICUM OR OF THE GENUS PIMENTA: DRIED,	35446681309	46
Andhra Pradesh	240120	TOBACCO PARTLY OR WHOLLY STEMMED/STRIPPED	34260605686	56
Andhra Pradesh	160529	OTHER SHRIMPS AND PRAWNS (NOT IN AIRTIGHT CONTAINER)	31512475777	22
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	030359	OTHER FISH INCL INDIAN MACKERELS, CREVALLES, SILVER POMFRETS	65912733	3
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	030389	OTHER:	9966245	1
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	390610	POLYMETHYL METHACRYLATE	107568	1
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	400400	WASTE,PARINGS AND SCRAP OF RUBR (BESIDES HARDRUBR) AND PWDR 9	1125	1
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	401110	NEW PNMTC TYRES OF A KND USED ON MOTOR CARS (INCL STATION)	22800	1
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	420221	HANDBAGS WITH OUTER SURFACE OF LEATHER OF COMPOSITION LEATHE	1266418	1
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	621490	SHWLS, SCRVS ETC OF OTHER TXTL MATERIALS	43190	1

State	HS Code	Commodity Description	Sum of April, 21 To March, 22 Value(INR)	Countries importing that product
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	630392	OTHER CURTAINS ETC OF SYNTHETIC FIBRES	157557	1
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	711719	OTHER IMITATION JEWELLERY OF BASE METAL W/N PLATED WTH PRE	651194	1
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	711790	OTHER IMITATION JEWELLERY	976465	1
Arunachal Pradesh	720221	FERRO-SILICON CONTNG>55% OF SILICON	118954023	4
Arunachal Pradesh	441231	PLYWOOD, VENEERED PANELS AND SIMILAR LAMINATED WOODWITH	2081081	1
Arunachal Pradesh	300420	OTHER, CONTAINING ANTIBIOTICS	1311639	1
Arunachal Pradesh	401519	OTHER GLOVES,MITTENS AND MITTS	1165843	1
Arunachal Pradesh	440831	VNR SHETS, MRNTI(DRK RD, LGHT RD AND BAKAU)	666658	1
Arunachal Pradesh	441820	DOORS, THEIR FRAMES AND THRESHOLDS	431078	1
Arunachal Pradesh	902610	INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS FOR MEASURING OR CHECKING THE FLO	302118	1
Arunachal Pradesh	732599	OTHER CAST ARTCLES OF IRON OR STEEL OF MALLEABLE CAST	235743	1
Arunachal Pradesh	848390	PARTS OF THE ITEMS OF HDG 8483	223020	1
Arunachal Pradesh	732690	OTHER ARTICLES OF HEADING 7326	221232	1
Assam	090240	OTHER BLACK TEA (FERMENTED) AND OTHER PARTLY FERMENTED T	16249543591	69
Assam	271019	OTHER PETROLEUM OILS AND OILS OBTAIND FROMBITUMINOUS MINERAL	4537291905	5
Assam	270400	COKE AND SEMI/ COKE OF COAL/ LIGNITE/PEAT W/N AGGLOMERATED; RET	2950908872	2
Assam	271220	PARFFN WAX CNTNG BY WT <0.75 PRCNT OIL	1209156988	15
Assam	300490	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	876271647	86
Assam	270119	OTHER COAL:	538428902	2

State	HS Code	Commodity Description	Sum of April, 21 To March, 22 Value(INR)	Countries importing that product
Assam	090230	BLACK TEA(FRMNTD) AND PRTLY FRMNTD TEA IN IMMDTE PACKNG OF	477217516	37
Assam	530310	OTHER BAST FIBRES	355647025	1
Assam	330590	OTHER : HAIR OIL :	313383834	35
Assam	330499	OTHR BEAUTY/ MAKE UP PRPNS NES	299491012	30
Bihar	271019	OTHER PETROLEUM OILS AND OILS OBTAIND FROMBITUMINOUS MINERAL	64383863860	2
Bihar	271012	LIGHT OILS AND PREPARATIONS:	20764482127	1
Bihar	100590	OTHER MAIZE (CORN)	17742140520	5
Bihar	020230	BONELESS	14154477985	29
Bihar	271119	OTHER IN GASEOUS STATE :	10912997550	1
Bihar	100610	RICE IN HUSK (PADDY OR ROUGH)	8662697226	2
Bihar	100199	OTHER WHEAT AND MESLIN	7440099605	2
Bihar	100630	SEMI/WHOLLY MILED RICE W/N POLISHED/GLAZED	3253141028	13
Bihar	300490	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	2863786405	29
Bihar	070190	POTATOES FRESH OR CHILLED OTHER THAN SEEDS	1441728201	2
Chandigarh	844851	SNKRS,NEDL AND OTHR ARTCLS USD TO FORM STCHS	817233277	4
Chandigarh	900791	PRTS AND ACCESSORS FR CINAMATOGRPHC CAMERAS	724748553	76
Chandigarh	300490	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	601325080	51
Chandigarh	902290	OTHER, INCLUDING PARTS AND ACCESSORIES :	502885870	6
Chandigarh	210690	OTHER FOOD PREPARATIONS	282994723	10
Chandigarh	845230	SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES	279440131	3
Chandigarh	550330	STAPLE FIBRS OF ACRLC/ MODACRLC NT CRD/CMBD	230499518	9
Chandigarh	550932	MULTIPLE (FOLDED) /CABLED YRN CNTNG>=85% OF ACRYLIC/ MODACRY	200955173	10
Chandigarh	870193	OTHER TRACTORS, OF AN ENGINE POWEREXCEEDING 37 KW BUT NOT EX	186380657	9

State	HS Code	Commodity Description	Sum of April, 21 To March, 22 Value(INR)	Countries importing that product
Chandigarh	730840	PROPS AND SMLR EQUIPMENT FOR SCAFFOLDING, SHUTTERING OR PI	172763396	6
Chhattisgarh	100630	SEMI/WHOLLY MILED RICE W/N POLISHED/GLAZED	67653264668	57
Chhattisgarh	760110	ALUMINIUM-NOT ALLOYED	59676489458	14
Chhattisgarh	100640	BROKEN RICE	17940361888	21
Chhattisgarh	260112	IRON ORE AND CONCENTRATES AGGLOMERATED	17028305697	7
Chhattisgarh	720230	FERRO-SILICO-MANGANESE	13351672167	57
Chhattisgarh	720719	OTHR PRDCTS CONTNG BY WT<0.25% OF CARBON	11932058995	10
Chhattisgarh	720219	OTHER FERRO-MANGANESE	7061541552	22
Chhattisgarh	721391	BARS AND RODS, HOT RLD OF IRON/NON ALOY STL OF CRCULR CRS SC	5747240726	13
Chhattisgarh	720851	FLT-ROLD PRDCTS, NOT IN COILS OF A THCKNS EXCD 10 MM NT FRTH	4082252398	14
Chhattisgarh	722790	OTHR HT-RLLD BARS AND RODS OF OTHR ALLOY STLIN IRREGULARLY W	4076547283	6
Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	540233	TEXTURED YARN OF POLYESTERS	31414397033	75
Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	300490	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	20761645478	123
Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	900110	OPTCL FIBRS, OPTICAL FIBRE BUNDLES AND CABLES	15911670849	57
Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	761490	OTHR STRNDED WIRE, CBLS PLAITD BNDS ETC	15062232791	46
Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	392690	OTHER ARTICLES OF PLASTICS	12863487924	73
Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	630532	FLEXIBLE INTERMEDIATE BULK CONTAINERS OF MAN MADE TEXTILE M	9236465625	56
Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	761410	STRANDED WIRE, CBLS ETC WTH STEEL CORE	8863381046	39

State	HS Code	Commodity Description	Sum of April, 21 To March, 22 Value(INR)	Countries importing that product
Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	590390	FBRCS IMPRGNTD, COATED ETC WTH OTHR PLASTCS	6460133688	13
Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	271019	OTHER PETROLEUM OILS AND OILS OBTAIND FROMBITUMINOUS MINERAL	6047397972	80
Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	390110	POLYETHYLENE HVNG A SPFC GRVTY BELOW 0.94	5845957500	45
Delhi	841112	TURBO-JETS OF A THRUST>25 KN	165848871777	17
Delhi	711319	ARTCLS OF OTHR PRCS MTL W/N PLTD OR CLAD	44794828883	39
Delhi	851712	TELEPHONES FOR CELLULAR NETWORKS OR FOR OTHER WIRELESS NET	28110167298	8
Delhi	100630	SEMI/WHOLLY MILED RICE W/N POLISHED/GLAZED	25465922511	108
Delhi	880330	OTHER PARTS OF AEROPLANES OR HELICOPTERS	13565354595	36
Delhi	620443	DRESSES OF SYNTHETIC FIBRES	8717345534	102
Delhi	300490	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	8599953277	170
Delhi	610910	T-SHIRTS ETC OF COTTON	7325169530	100
Delhi	840710	AIR-CRAFT ENGINES	6673896034	7
Delhi	621143	OTHER GARMENTS OF MAN-MADE FIBRES	5969128154	105
Goa	300490	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	71990433826	158
Goa	720110	NON-ALLOY PIG IRON CONTNG <=0.5% PHOSPHRS	15574647668	11
Goa	260111	IRON ORES AND CONCENTRATS NON-AGGLOMERATED OTHER THAN ROAST	8698551196	5
Goa	851770	PARTS:	7764215476	39
Goa	380891	INSECTICIDES	5576212288	22
Goa	300420	OTHER, CONTAINING ANTIBIOTICS	5114352956	65
Goa	030359	OTHER FISH INCL INDIAN MACKERELS, CREVALLES, SILVER POMFRETS	3790592211	4
Goa	900110	OPTCL FIBRS, OPTICAL FIBRE BUNDLES AND CABLES	3660717244	50

State	HS Code	Commodity Description	Sum of April, 21 To March, 22 Value(INR)	Countries importing that product
Goa	854470	OPTICAL FIBRE CABLES	2437782672	30
Goa	300660	CHMCL CONTRACEPTIVE PRPNS BASED ON HORMONES/	2334770695	18
Gujarat	271019	OTHER PETROLEUM OILS AND OILS OBTAIND FROMBITUMINOUS MINERAL	2.38627E+12	109
Gujarat	271012	LIGHT OILS AND PREPARATIONS:	1.52674E+12	27
Gujarat	300490	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	2.30761E+11	189
Gujarat	711311	ARTCLS OF JEWELLERY AND PRTS THEREOF OF SLVR W/N PLTD/CL	1.22397E+11	21
Gujarat	290220	BENZENE	1.12926E+11	19
Gujarat	290243	P-XYLENE	1.01111E+11	15
Gujarat	100630	SEMI/WHOLLY MILED RICE W/N POLISHED/GLAZED	94776937245	114
Gujarat	380893	HERBICIDES, ANTI-SPROUTING PRODUCTS AND PLANT-GROWTH REGUL	94181200532	100
Gujarat	690721	OF A WATER ABSORPTION COEFFICIENT BY WEIGHT NOT EXCEEDING 0.	90384606209	174
Gujarat	380891	INSECTICIDES	87550564399	121
Haryana	100630	SEMI/WHOLLY MILED RICE W/N POLISHED/GLAZED	156286997770	131
Haryana	870323	VEHICLES WITH SPARK-IGNITION INTERNAL COMBUSTION RECIPRO	37401383572	91
Haryana	871130	MOTOR CYCL ETC WTH RCPRCTNG INTRNL CMBSTN PSTN ENGN OF CYLND	31808054920	69
Haryana	870899	OTR PRTSANDACCSSRS OF VHCLS OF HDG 8701-8705	26679078922	153
Haryana	870830	BRAKES AND SERVO-BRAKES; PARTS THEREOF	23786430409	116
Haryana	940490	OTHR MATRESS SUPORT AND ARTCLS OF BEDNG ETC	22295684487	101
Haryana	620442	DRESSES OF COTTON	16373591724	129
Haryana	630260	TOILET LINEN AND KITCHEN LINEN,OF TERRY TOWELLING/ SIMILAR	16200368828	74
Haryana	570500	OTHER CARPETS AND OTHER TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS, WHETHER	15390450365	101

State	HS Code	Commodity Description	Sum of April, 21 To March, 22 Value(INR)	Countries importing that product
Haryana	870321	VHCL WTH SPRK-IGNTN INTRNL CMBSTN RCPRCTNGPISTON ENGNE OF CY	15226207253	65
Himachal Pradesh	300490	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	82839211016	178
Himachal Pradesh	300420	OTHER, CONTAINING ANTIBIOTICS	8265075853	152
Himachal Pradesh	294200	OTHER ORGANIC COMPOUNDS : CEFADROXIL AND ITS SALTS, IBUPROF	5043643205	81
Himachal Pradesh	482390	OTHRARTCLS OF PAPR PULP PAPRBORD CELULOSE WADNG OR WEBS OF C	4447636096	62
Himachal Pradesh	520523	SNGL YRN OF CMBD FBRS MEASURNG< 232.56 BUT >=192.31 DCTX(	3163116129	36
Himachal Pradesh	850720	OTHER LEAD-ACID ACCUMULATORS	2895861276	39
Himachal Pradesh	520524	SNGL YRN OF CMBD FBRS MEASURNG<192.31 BUT >=125 DCTX(>52	2255373064	23
Himachal Pradesh	540244	ELASTOMERIC	2217702061	22
Himachal Pradesh	300410	MDCMNTS CNTNG PENCLLNS/ DRVTVS THROF WTH A PENCLLNC ACID STRC	2087868221	102
Himachal Pradesh	520522	SNGL YRN OF CMBD FBRS MEASURNG<714.29 BUT >= 232.56 DCTX	1887668074	41
Jammu and Kashmir	300490	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	3914710056	99
Jammu and Kashmir	621420	SHWLS,SCARVES ETC OF WOOL/ FINE ANML HAIR	1589579507	32
Jammu and Kashmir	550951	OTHR YARN OF POLYSTR STPL FIBRS MIXED MAINLY/ SOLELY WITH	1054989213	15
Jammu and Kashmir	100640	BROKEN RICE	945797745	1
Jammu and Kashmir	570190	CRPTS AND FLR CVRNGS KNOTTD OF OTR TXTL MTRL	867171258	28
Jammu and Kashmir	520523	SNGL YRN OF CMBD FBRS MEASURNG< 232.56 BUT >=192.31 DCTX(	813337848	15
Jammu and Kashmir	520542	MLTPL (FLDED) /CBLD YRN OF CMBD FBRS MEASURNG PER SNGL	569225864	18

State	HS Code	Commodity Description	Sum of April, 21 To March, 22 Value(INR)	Countries importing that product
Jammu and Kashmir	550953	OTHER YARN OF POLYSTER STAPLE FIBRS MIXED MAINLY/ SOLELY WITH	562088013	15
Jammu and Kashmir	081330	APPLES FRSH	505741728	1
Jammu and Kashmir	550921	SINGLE YRN CNTNG 85% OR MORE BY WT OF POLYSTER STAPLE	498386273	13
Jharkhand	720839	FLT-ROLD PRDCTS IN COILS OF A THCKNS OF <3MM NT FRTHR WRKD	45770920922	16
Jharkhand	720838	FLT-ROLD PRDCTS IN COILS OF A THCKNS>=3MM BUT <4.75 MM NT FR	19385693696	14
Jharkhand	721391	BARS AND RODS,HOT RLD OF IRON/NON ALOY STL OF CRCULR CRS SC	10270041354	12
Jharkhand	720837	FLT-ROLD PRDCTS IN COILS OF A THCKNS >= 4.75MM BUT <10MM B	8849894180	10
Jharkhand	721012	PRDCTS PLTD/ COATD WTH TIN,OF THCKNS <0.5 MM	8721057759	21
Jharkhand	720211	FERO-MANGANESE,CARBON CONTNG>2% BY WEIGHT	7025570983	35
Jharkhand	720310	FERS PRDCT OBTND BY DRCT RDCTN OF IRON ORE	6951430530	2
Jharkhand	870899	OTR PRTSANDACCSSRS OF VHCLS OF HDG 8701-8705	6257273585	25
Jharkhand	722790	OTHR HT-RLLD BARS AND RODS OF OTHR ALLOY STLIN IRREGULARLY W	5518541520	8
Jharkhand	720230	FERRO-SILICO-MANGANESE	5031539573	39
Karnataka	271019	OTHER PETROLEUM OILS AND OILS OBTAIND FROMBITUMINOUS MINERAL	249052603862	55
Karnataka	851712	TELEPHONES FOR CELLULAR NETWORKS OR FOR OTHER WIRELESS NET	78437485578	29
Karnataka	850440	STATIC CONVERTERS	56877566031	105
Karnataka	271012	LIGHT OILS AND PREPARATIONS:	50801880955	13
Karnataka	720917	FLT-ROLD PRDCTS, IN COILS NT FRTHR WRKD THNCOLD-ROLD (COLD RD	46170947644	64
Karnataka	090111	COFFEE NEITHER ROASTED NOR DECAFFEINATED	44095060137	66

State	HS Code	Commodity Description	Sum of April, 21 To March, 22 Value(INR)	Countries importing that product
Karnataka	720839	FLT-ROLD PRDCTS IN COILS OF A THCKNS OF <3MM NT FRTHR WRKD	43188429555	24
Karnataka	290243	P-XYLENE	42189937855	7
Karnataka	300490	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	41308486000	160
Karnataka	260112	IRON ORE AND CONCENTRATES AGGLOMERATED	32330525872	11
Kerala	030617	OTHER SHRIMPS AND PRAWNS : FROZEN	31006023525	53
Kerala	271019	OTHER PETROLEUM OILS AND OILS OBTAIND FROMBITUMINOUS MINERAL	28499672163	26
Kerala	271012	LIGHT OILS AND PREPARATIONS:	21000792020	7
Kerala	330190	OTHR CONC OF ESNL OILS IN FATS/ FIXD/WAX LIKE TRPNC BYPRDCT	19241222332	105
Kerala	030743	CUTTLE FISH AND SQUID FROZEN	17810610071	40
Kerala	080132	CASHEN NUTS FRESH/ DRIED SHELLED	14527856599	39
Kerala	611120	BABIES GARMENTS ETC OF COTTON	8723582737	51
Kerala	570390	CARPETS AND OTHR TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS OF OTHER TEXTILE MA	8559006917	92
Kerala	711319	ARTCLS OF OTHR PRCS MTL W/N PLTD OR CLAD	7888336422	8
Kerala	090111	COFFEE NEITHER ROASTED NOR DECAFFEINATED	6836732278	49
Ladakh	621420	SHWLS, SCARVES ETC OF WOOL/ FINE ANML HAIR	610590	2
Ladakh	820411	HND-OPRTED SPANERS AND WRENCHS NON-ADJUSTBLE	571626	1
Ladakh	611699	OTHR GLOVES ETC OF OTHER TEXTILE MATERIALS	137113	1
Ladakh	621490	SHWLS, SCRVS ETC OF OTHER TXTL MATERIALS	103503	2
Ladakh	500400	SLK YARNS(OTHR THN YRN SPUN FROM SLK WSTE)NT PUT UP FOR RETA	94662	1
Ladakh	630710	FLOOR-CLOTHS, DISH-CLOTHS, DUSTERS AND SIMILAR CLEANI	92058	1

State	HS Code	Commodity Description	Sum of April, 21 To March, 22 Value(INR)	Countries importing that product
Ladakh	510620	YARN OF CRDED WOOL CONTNG<85% WOOL BY WT NT PUT UP FOR RETA	65581	1
Ladakh	611011	JERSEYS, PULLOVERS, CARDIGANS ETC OF WOOL	53615	1
Ladakh	650100	HAT-FORMS-HAT-BODIES AND HOODS OF FELT NTHR BLCKD TO SHAPE N	48984	1
Ladakh	610329	ENSEMBLES OF OTHER TEXTILE MATERIALS	46741	1
Lakshadweep	620520	MENS OR BOYS SHIRTS OF COTTON	7426685	2
Lakshadweep	420222	HANDBAGS WITH OUTER SURFACE OF SHEETING OF PLASTIC/ OF TEXT	1309936	1
Lakshadweep	482390	OTHRARTCLS OF PAPR PULP PAPRBORD CELULOSE WADNG OR WEBS OF C	1018370	1
Lakshadweep	680223	SMPLY CUT/ SWN GRANITE WTH A FLT/EVN SURFCE	891639	1
Lakshadweep	620342	TROUSERS BIB AND BRACE OVERALLS BREECHES AND SHORTS OF COTT	876064	1
Lakshadweep	732619	OTHER ARTICLES OF IRON OR STEEL FORGED OR STAMPED BUT NOT FU	511480	1
Madhya Pradesh	300490	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	87803180620	172
Madhya Pradesh	760110	ALUMINIUM-NOT ALLOYED	40388897749	14
Madhya Pradesh	520100	COTTON, NOT CARDED OR COMBED	27349719744	13
Madhya Pradesh	230400	OIL-CAKE AND OTHR SOLID RESIDUE W/N GRND/IN PLLTS FORM OBTND	26035311557	45
Madhya Pradesh	630532	FLEXIBLE INTERMEDIATE BULK CONTAINERS OF MAN MADE TEXTILE M	18294135062	73
Madhya Pradesh	100630	SEMI/WHOLLY MILED RICE W/N POLISHED/GLAZED	16067392502	61
Madhya Pradesh	520524	SNGL YRN OF CMBD FBRS MEASURNG<192.31 BUT >=125 DCTX(>52	15196205477	40

State	HS Code	Commodity Description	Sum of April, 21 To March, 22 Value(INR)	Countries importing that product
Madhya Pradesh	520523	SNGL YRN OF CMBD FBRS MEASURNG< 232.56 BUT >=192.31 DCTX(	14443998282	44
Madhya Pradesh	854511	ELECTRODES OF A KIND USED FOR FURNACES	13715561476	39
Madhya Pradesh	630260	TOILET LINEN AND KITCHEN LINEN,OF TERRY TOWELLING/ SIMILAR	13463427258	29
Maharashtra	711319	ARTCLS OF OTHR PRCS MTL W/N PLTD OR CLAD	3.45267E+11	82
Maharashtra	300490	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	1.60692E+11	198
Maharashtra	871130	MOTOR CYCL ETC WTH RCPRCTNG INTRNL CMBSTN PSTN ENGN OF CYLND	1.05326E+11	168
Maharashtra	170114	OTHER CANE SUGAR:	1.01484E+11	83
Maharashtra	170199	SUGR REFIND NT CONTNG FRVRNG/COLRNG MATTER	68643643895	90
Maharashtra	271012	LIGHT OILS AND PREPARATIONS:	59546880763	22
Maharashtra	271019	OTHER PETROLEUM OILS AND OILS OBTAIND FROMBITUMINOUS MINERAL	59183556019	134
Maharashtra	020230	BONELESS	56651529373	60
Maharashtra	300220	VACCINES FOR HUMAN MEDICINE	54836410889	169
Maharashtra	721049	OTHR PRDCTS OF IRON/NON-ALLOY STEEL OTHERWISE PLTD/ COT	54682413375	74
Manipur	630251	OTHER TABLE LINEN OF COTTON	17683358	1
Manipur	630499	OTHER FURNISHING ARTICLES OF OTHER TEXTILE MATERIALS,	10640389	1
Manipur	731815	OTHER SCREWS AND BOLTS, WHETHER OR NOT WITH THEIR NUTS OR	5478603	1
Manipur	100630	SEMI/WHOLLY MILED RICE W/N POLISHED/GLAZED	4423322	2
Manipur	300490	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	3940133	1
Manipur	550320	STAPLE FIBRES OF POLYESTER NT CRD/CMBD	3319827	2
Manipur	841370	OTHER CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS:	3145533	1

State	HS Code	Commodity Description	Sum of April, 21 To March, 22 Value(INR)	Countries importing that product
Manipur	760429	OTHRS BARS, RODS PROFILS OF ALMNM ALLOYS	2632740	1
Manipur	610910	T-SHIRTS ETC OF COTTON	2304749	1
Manipur	330741	"AGARBATTI AND OTHR ODORIFEROUS PRPNS WHICHOPERATE BY BURNI		"
Meghalaya	121190	OTHER : SEEDS :	207461812	7
Meghalaya	250610	QUARTZ	198209105	1
Meghalaya	720221	FERRO-SILICON CONTNG>55% OF SILICON	113820338	6
Meghalaya	270400	COKE AND SEMI/COKE OF COAL/LIGNITE/PEAT W/N AGGLOMERATED;RET	86216036	1
Meghalaya	252310	CEMENT CLINKERS	9729273	2
Meghalaya	252329	OTHER PORTLAND CEMENT	4409800	1
Meghalaya	091012	GINGER: CRUSHED OR GROUND	4329252	1
Meghalaya	847989	OTHR MCHN ANDMCHNCL APPLNCS OF HDG 8479	4089250	1
Meghalaya	841451	TABLE, FLOOR, WALL, WINDOW, CEILING/ROOF FANS, WTH SLF-CNTND ELCT	3146079	1
Meghalaya	090240	OTHER BLACK TEA (FERMENTED) AND OTHER PARTLY FERMENTED T	2578473	7
Mizoram	050100	HUMAN HAIR, UNWORKED; WASTE OF HUMAN HAIR	282683431	1
Mizoram	190230	OTHER PASTA:	51965	1
Mizoram	271019	OTHER PETROLEUM OILS AND OILS OBTAIND FROMBITUMINOUS MINERAL	353840	1
Mizoram	300490	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	817518	2
Mizoram	321490	GLAZIERS AND GRAFTING PUTY, RESIN ELEMNTS NON RFRCTRY SRFC	5169	1
Mizoram	420221	HANDBAGS WITH OUTER SURFACE OF LEATHER OF COMPOSITION LEATHE	1217051	1
Mizoram	620419	SUITS OF OTHER TIXTILE MATERIALS	73821	1
Mizoram	880330	OTHER PARTS OF AEROPLANES OR HELICOPTERS	35590	1

State	HS Code	Commodity Description	Sum of April, 21 To March, 22 Value(INR)	Countries importing that product
Mizoram	880390	OTHR PARTS OF GOODS OF HDG 8801 OR 8802	35038	1
Nagaland	670300	HUMN HAIR DRSSD THNND BLEACHD/ OTHRWS WORKDWOOL/ OTHR ANML HAI	21250146	1
Nagaland	630492	OTHR FRNSHNG ARTCLS OF COTN, NT KNTD/CRCHTD	14285342	7
Nagaland	240399	OTHR MNFRD TOBACO EXTRCTS AND ESSNCS NES	13016728	1
Nagaland	440839	OTHER OF TROPICAL WOOD	11749464	1
Nagaland	903089	OTHER INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS	4551315	1
Nagaland	630419	OTHER BEDSPREADS	4232632	2
Nagaland	440810	VENEERSHTS PLY SHTS ETC OF CONIFEROUS	3339635	1
Nagaland	440890	VENNER SHTS PLYSHTS ETC OF OTHER WOOD	3300271	1
Nagaland	460211	OF BAMBOO	2398701	3
Nagaland	200819	OTHER, INCLUDING MIXTURES:	1521659	1
Odisha	760110	ALUMINIUM-NOT ALLOYED	3.16766E+11	28
Odisha	760120	ALUMINIUM ALLOYS	1.19071E+11	39
Odisha	720839	FLT-ROLD PRDCTS IN COILS OF A THCKNS OF <3MM NT FRTHR WRKD	95092353710	21
Odisha	271019	OTHER PETROLEUM OILS AND OILS OBTAIND FROMBITUMINOUS MINERAL	78116624169	19
Odisha	260112	IRON ORE AND CONCENTRATES AGGLOMERATED	70237063839	12
Odisha	260111	IRON ORES AND CONCENTRATS NON-AGGLOMERATED OTHER THAN ROAST	67314879709	6
Odisha	720241	FERRO-CHROMIUM CARBON CONTNG>4% BY WT	65799329854	27
Odisha	271012	LIGHT OILS AND PREPARATIONS:	44483534189	8
Odisha	030617	OTHER SHRIMPS AND PRAWNS : FROZEN	42890745028	36
Odisha	281820	ALUMINIUM OXIDE OTHER THAN ARTIFICIAL CORUNDUM	42648907301	8
Puducherry	300490	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	8004471659	87

State	HS Code	Commodity Description	Sum of April, 21 To March, 22 Value(INR)	Countries importing that product
Puducherry	841280	OTHER ENGINES AND MOTORS NES	2518625294	19
Puducherry	730820	TOWERS AND LATTICE MASTS	2288073230	15
Puducherry	294200	OTHER ORGANIC COMPOUNDS : CEFADROXIL AND ITS SALTS, IBUPROF	2265200866	52
Puducherry	853610	FUSES OF VOLGATE NOT EXCEEDING 1000 VOLTS	1686076841	32
Puducherry	870894	STERNG WHEELS, STERNG COLUMNS AND STERNG BOXS	1353453900	12
Puducherry	401120	NEW PNMTC TYRES USED ON BUSES/LORRIES	1294758489	29
Puducherry	841290	PARTS OF ENGINES AND MOTORS	1189027591	19
Puducherry	854449	OTHER ELECTRIC CONDUCTORS < 1000V NOT FITTED WITH CONNECTORS	1010599772	19
Puducherry	160510	CRAB PREPARED OR PRESERVED	619602849	1
Punjab	100630	SEMI/WHOLLY MILED RICE W/N POLISHED/GLAZED	39708548277	105
Punjab	520523	SNGL YRN OF CMBD FBRS MEASURNG< 232.56 BUT >=192.31 DCTX(	24867699623	45
Punjab	870899	OTR PRTSANDACCSSRS OF VHCLS OF HDG 8701-8705	18039684982	135
Punjab	630260	TOILET LINEN AND KITCHEN LINEN,OF TERRY TOWELLING/ SIMILAR	15219650552	60
Punjab	520524	SNGL YRN OF CMBD FBRS MEASURNG<192.31 BUT >=125 DCTX(>52	14901913814	39
Punjab	870193	OTHER TRACTORS, OF AN ENGINE POWEREXCEEDING 37 KW BUT NOT EX	13760580483	105
Punjab	730840	PROPS AND SMLR EQUIPMENT FOR SCAFFOLDING, SHUTTERING OR PI	13547362677	80
Punjab	820411	HND-OPRTED SPANERS AND WRENCHS NON-ADJUSTBLE	12458007099	112
Punjab	020230	BONELESS	11012316856	25
Punjab	730890	OTHER STRUCTRS AND PARTS OF STRUCTRS ETC	9396857916	84

State	HS Code	Commodity Description	Sum of April, 21 To March, 22 Value(INR)	Countries importing that product
Sikkim	300490	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	588515528	85
Sikkim	300420	OTHER, CONTAINING ANTIBIOTICS	227180909	33
Sikkim	300450	OTHER MEDICAMENTS CONTAINING VITAMINS OR OTHER PRODUCTS OF	226885054	19
Sikkim	902780	OTHR INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS OF HDG 9027	126931367	22
Sikkim	190220	STUFFED PASTA W/N COOKD/ OTHRWSE PRPD	49254009	1
Sikkim	210690	OTHER FOOD PREPARATIONS	32848140	17
Sikkim	300660	CHMCL CONTRACEPTIVE PRPNS BASED ON HORMONES/	31601753	4
Sikkim	300460	OTHER, CONTAINING ANTIMALARIAL ACTIVE PRINCIPLES DESCRIBED I	31449581	4
Sikkim	300431	MEDICAMENTS CONTAINING INSULIN	14681087	10
Sikkim	903300	PRTS AND ACCESSORIES FR MACHINES, APPLIANCES, INSTRUMENTS/APPA	11495427	14
Rajasthan	940360	OTHER WOODEN FURNITURE	50714730408	106
Rajasthan	790111	ZINC, NOT ALLOYD, CONTNG BY WT>=99.99% ZINC	40700711783	27
Rajasthan	711311	ARTCLS OF JEWELLERY AND PRTS THEREOF OF SLVR W/N PLTD/CL	19902024345	99
Rajasthan	870322	VEHICLES WITH SPARK-IGNITION INTERNAL COMBUSTION RECIPRO	19254653819	19
Rajasthan	711319	ARTCLS OF OTHR PRCS MTL W/N PLTD OR CLAD	18868970490	85
Rajasthan	401170	OF A KIND USED ON AGRICULTURAL OR FORESTRY VEHICLES AND MACH	15239391718	79
Rajasthan	130232	MUCLGS AND THCKNRS W/N MODIFD DERIVD FROM LOCUST BEANS LOC	12407066721	71
Rajasthan	710391	OTHERWISE WRKD RUBIES SAPPHIRES AND EMERALS	11996003812	76
Rajasthan	710399	OTHERWISE WRKD OTHR PRCS AND SEMI PRCS STONE	11060622660	89

State	HS Code	Commodity Description	Sum of April, 21 To March, 22 Value(INR)	Countries importing that product
Rajasthan	680223	SMPLY CUT/SWN GRANITE WTH A FLT/EVN SURFCE	10923611484	121
Tamil Nadu	870322	VEHICLES WITH SPARK-IGNITION INTERNAL COMBUSTION RECIPRO	115976650510	133
Tamil Nadu	610910	T-SHIRTS ETC OF COTTON	87689069634	146
Tamil Nadu	870899	OTR PRTSANDACCSSRS OF VHCLS OF HDG 8701-8705	68352106023	147
Tamil Nadu	870321	VHCL WTH SPRK-IGNTN INTRNL CMBSTN RCPRCTNGPISTON ENGNE OF CY	60629633321	77
Tamil Nadu	711319	ARTCLS OF OTHR PRCS MTL W/N PLTD OR CLAD	51512796600	24
Tamil Nadu	871130	MOTOR CYCL ETC WTH RCPRCTNG INTRNL CMBSTN PSTN ENGN OF CYLND	48683603281	145
Tamil Nadu	271012	LIGHT OILS AND PREPARATIONS:	47941174088	6
Tamil Nadu	611120	BABIES GARMENTS ETC OF COTTON	44419929451	105
Tamil Nadu	848340	GEARS AND GEARNG, EXCL TOOTHD WHEELS, TRNSMSN ELMNTS PRSNTD SE	36430028025	96
Tamil Nadu	850300	PARTS SUTBL FR USE SOLELY/ PRNCPLLY WTH THEMCHNS OF HDG NO.85	32753653732	80
Tripura	841199	PARTS OF OTHER GAS TURBINES	778922375	2
Tripura	843143	PRTS OF BORNG/ SNKNG MCHNRY OF SUB HDG. NO.843041/	59752602	1
Tripura	400700	VULCANISED RUBR THREAD AND CORD	15055429	1
Tripura	940382	WOODEN OF BAMBOO FURNITURE OF THE KIND USED IN BED	12548388	1
Tripura	070310	ONIONS AND SHALLOTS FRESH OR CHILLED	11916169	3
Tripura	080610	GRAPES FRESH	6465791	2
Tripura	140190	OTHR VEGTBL MATRLS EXCL BAMBOO AND RATTAN	5221931	4
Tripura	200820	PINE APPLES PREPARED OR PRESERVED	1810077	1
Tripura	610910	T-SHIRTS ETC OF COTTON	1728305	1
Tripura	080390	BANANAS FRSH OR DRIED	1106816	2

State	HS Code	Commodity Description	Sum of April, 21 To March, 22 Value(INR)	Countries importing that product
Telangana	300490	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	220720662700	183
Telangana	520100	COTTON, NOT CARDED OR COMBED	25056952313	10
Telangana	293399	OTHER HETERDCYCLIC CMPNDS WITH NITROGEN HETRO ATOM (S) ONL	23413658926	105
Telangana	293339	OTHER : DERIVATIVES OF PYRIDINE :	18450005045	104
Telangana	711319	ARTCLS OF OTHR PRCS MTL W/N PLTD OR CLAD	16841502105	12
Telangana	293499	OTHER HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS	15419214516	93
Telangana	090421	FRUITS OF THE GENUS CAPSICUM OR OF THE GENUS PIMENTA: DRIED,	14491714448	23
Telangana	300220	VACCINES FOR HUMAN MEDICINE	14085111317	123
Telangana	300390	OTHR MEDICANTS (EXCL HEADNG 3002,3005,3006) FOR THERAPEUTIC PR	13128010481	109
Telangana	880330	OTHER PARTS OF AEROPLANES OR HELICOPTERS	11499649818	30
Uttar Pradesh	851712	TELEPHONES FOR CELLULAR NETWORKS OR FOR OTHER WIRELESS NET	198603799348	30
Uttar Pradesh	020230	BONELESS	125795997194	49
Uttar Pradesh	640391	OTHER ANKLE COVERED FOOTWEAR	33217043816	78
Uttar Pradesh	732690	OTHER ARTICLES OF HEADING 7326	32663369314	124
Uttar Pradesh	760110	ALUMINIUM-NOT ALLOYED	30543120113	13
Uttar Pradesh	100199	OTHER WHEAT AND MESLIN	25321514261	11
Uttar Pradesh	100630	SEMI/WHOLLY MILED RICE W/N POLISHED/GLAZED	23707610533	88
Uttar Pradesh	620442	DRESSES OF COTTON	19748437607	90
Uttar Pradesh	170114	OTHER CANE SUGAR:	18988793052	24
Uttar Pradesh	290611	MENTHOL	18674057656	59
Uttarakhand	790111	ZINC,NOT ALLOYD,CONTNG BY WT>=99.99% ZINC	28895655085	13
Uttarakhand	300490	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	15613811378	169

State	HS Code	Commodity Description	Sum of April, 21 To March, 22 Value(INR)	Countries importing that product
Uttarakhand	711319	ARTCLS OF OTHR PRCS MTL W/N PLTD OR CLAD	6779846085	7
Uttarakhand	392062	PLTES SHTS ETC OF PLYETHYLN TEREPHTHALTE	6095825762	55
Uttarakhand	711890	OTHER COIN	5191958187	1
Uttarakhand	870892	SILENCERS AND EXHAUST PIPES	3836426354	27
Uttarakhand	871120	MOTOR CYCL ETC WTH RCPRCTNG INTRNL CMBSTN PSTN ENGN OF CYLND	3770580210	13
Uttarakhand	290531	ETHYLENE GLYCOL (ETHANEDIOL)	2682256537	15
Uttarakhand	300420	OTHER, CONTAINING ANTIBIOTICS	2313225985	104
Uttarakhand	401120	NEW PNMTC TYRES USED ON BUSES/LORRIES	2040330649	20
West Bengal	711319	ARTCLS OF OTHR PRCS MTL W/N PLTD OR CLAD	86484878540	19
West Bengal	720719	OTHR PRDCTS CONTNG BY WT<0.25% OF CARBON	53326328226	10
West Bengal	100630	SEMI/WHOLLY MILED RICE W/N POLISHED/GLAZED	51973525692	73
West Bengal	030617	OTHER SHRIMPS AND PRAWNS : FROZEN	41065553404	43
West Bengal	100199	OTHER WHEAT AND MESLIN	39545670030	5
West Bengal	260112	IRON ORE AND CONCENTRATES AGGLOMERATED	29657765972	5
West Bengal	720230	FERRO-SILICO-MANGANESE	29406377520	65
West Bengal	670300	HUMN HAIR DRSSD THNND BLEACHD/OTHRWS WORKDWOOL/OTHR ANML HAI	26385880235	19
West Bengal	732599	OTHER CAST ARTCLES OF IRON OR STEEL OF MALLEABLE CAST	20379955344	70
West Bengal	271019	OTHER PETROLEUM OILS AND OILS OBTAIND FROMBITUMINOUS MINERAL	18021292382	21

Appendix IV

Pc Code	State	PC Description	April, 21 To March, 22 Value(INR)
E7	Andaman & Nicobar	MARINE PRODUCTS	75878978
L3	Andaman & Nicobar	IRON AND STEEL	5111524
S1	Andaman & Nicobar	HANDCRFS(EXCL.HANDMADE CRPTS)	1627659
F9	Andaman & Nicobar	LEATHER GOODS	1266418
L5	Andaman & Nicobar	ALUMINIUM, PRODUCTS OF ALUMINM	447909
O3	Andaman & Nicobar	PUMPS OF ALL TYPES	170570
Q3	Andaman & Nicobar	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	157557
L4	Andaman & Nicobar	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	125709
K8	Andaman & Nicobar	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	107568
H1	Andaman & Nicobar	SPORTS GOODS	61250
E7	Andhra Pradesh	MARINE PRODUCTS	2.48064E+11
L3	Andhra Pradesh	IRON AND STEEL	1.53438E+11
O7	Andhra Pradesh	SHIP, BOAT AND FLOATING STRUCT	1.25986E+11
I7	Andhra Pradesh	RESIDUL CHEMICL AND ALLED PROD	78622622747
A4	Andhra Pradesh	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	75824596638
H8	Andhra Pradesh	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	73748471241
O5	Andhra Pradesh	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	57783799129
F3	Andhra Pradesh	GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODCT	44260208409
B1	Andhra Pradesh	SPICES	42361000274
H9	Andhra Pradesh	AGRO CHEMICALS	38321944417
L3	Arunachal Pradesh	IRON AND STEEL	118954023
K1	Arunachal Pradesh	PLYWOOD AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	3178817
H8	Arunachal Pradesh	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	1345582
I9	Arunachal Pradesh	OTHR RUBBER PRODCT EXCPT FOOTW	1165843
L4	Arunachal Pradesh	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	456975
M8	Arunachal Pradesh	MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUM	401450
O1	Arunachal Pradesh	OTHER MISC. ENGINEERING ITEMS	223020
A1	Arunachal Pradesh	TEA	204926
B1	Arunachal Pradesh	SPICES	181521
Q6	Arunachal Pradesh	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	92630
A1	Assam	TEA	16915240233

Pc Code	State	PC Description	April, 21 To March, 22 Value(INR)
S6	Assam	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	6276269091
F1	Assam	COAL,COKE AND BRIQUITTES ETC	3489337774
H8	Assam	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	1042189953
I5	Assam	COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES	967560856
ZZ	Assam	Others	637946420
R5	Assam	JUTE, RAW	355647025
N4	Assam	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME	176113220
D2	Assam	CEREAL PREPARATIONS	159849885
M3	Assam	AUTO COMPONENTS/PARTS	158983481
S6	Bihar	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	96368264590
A6	Bihar	OTHER CEREALS	17851354089
D7	Bihar	BUFFALO MEAT	15043356275
A4	Bihar	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	12037071801
A5	Bihar	WHEAT	7441206605
H8	Bihar	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	3999915281
C8	Bihar	FRESH VEGETABLES	2488653648
C4	Bihar	SUGAR	1822445721
I8	Bihar	AUTO TYRES AND TUBES	1726616974
N4	Bihar	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME	1052008147
N6	Chandigarh	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	1402290590
O1	Chandigarh	OTHER MISC. ENGINEERING ITEMS	900282625
H8	Chandigarh	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	856203797
P2	Chandigarh	ELECTRONICS COMPONENTS	524889937
L4	Chandigarh	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	473404994
Q3	Chandigarh	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	361718339
D5	Chandigarh	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	289228958
P6	Chandigarh	MANMADE STAPLE FIBRE	282384664
M7	Chandigarh	MACHINE TOOLS	265178583
P3	Chandigarh	ELECTRONICS INSTRUMENTS	259456663
A4	Chattisgarh	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	85592954588
L3	Chattisgarh	IRON AND STEEL	73861370633
L5	Chattisgarh	ALUMINIUM, PRODUCTS OF ALUMINM	60264842098
E8	Chattisgarh	IRON ORE	18636377984
L4	Chattisgarh	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	3477806811

Pc Code	State	PC Description	April, 21 To March, 22 Value(INR)
N9	Chattisgarh	OTHER CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY	1382420624
B1	Chattisgarh	SPICES	1228002553
C3	Chattisgarh	SHELLAC	1107147311
I2	Chattisgarh	INORGANIC CHEMICALS	728091758
ZZ	Chattisgarh	Others	531519583
Q3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	61100345941
L5	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	ALUMINIUM, PRODUCTS OF ALUMINM	30035097644
H8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	25710000391
K6	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	MOULDED AND EXTRUDED GOODS	19810991190
K4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	OPTICAL ITEMS (INCL.LENS ETC)	15947641813
L6	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	COPPER AND PRDCTS MADE OF COPR	14859623407
K8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	13877575150
K7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	PACKAGING MATERIALS	10700161380
N4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME	8984294882
K9	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	PLASTC SHT, FILM, PLTS ETC	8511900425
H8	Daman & Diu	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	15285152042
Q3	Daman & Diu	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	6407852085
K7	Daman & Diu	PACKAGING MATERIALS	5096729350
K6	Daman & Diu	MOULDED AND EXTRUDED GOODS	4361825106
K8	Daman & Diu	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	2026667058
E6	Daman & Diu	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	1952628898
N6	Daman & Diu	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	1596093125
I5	Daman & Diu	COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES	1545943968
L1	Daman & Diu	STATIONRY/OFFCE, SCHOOL SUPPLY	1400368365
J2	Daman & Diu	PAINT, VARNISH AND ALLID PRODC	1287818948
N4	Delhi	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME	1.79125E+11
G9	Delhi	GOLD AND OTH PRECS METL JWLERY	47638402314
Q8	Delhi	RMG MANMADE FIBRES	46150606256
P4	Delhi	TELECOM INSTRUMENTS	36749340131
Q6	Delhi	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	28729704626
A3	Delhi	RICE -BASMOTI	18098691711
O4	Delhi	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT AND PARTS	17130272827
R1	Delhi	RMG OF OTHR TEXTLE MATRL	15556481775
L4	Delhi	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	12494677910

Pc Code	State	PC Description	April, 21 To March, 22 Value(INR)
M3	Delhi	AUTO COMPONENTS/PARTS	11075848731
H8	Goa	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	84711879255
L3	Goa	IRON AND STEEL	15648023568
E8	Goa	IRON ORE	10697758142
P4	Goa	TELECOM INSTRUMENTS	9651290348
E7	Goa	MARINE PRODUCTS	7311148808
H9	Goa	AGRO CHEMICALS	5929901971
N4	Goa	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME	4594423227
P2	Goa	ELECTRONICS COMPONENTS	4009943148
K4	Goa	OPTICAL ITEMS (INCL.LENS ETC)	3927344241
K6	Goa	MOULDED AND EXTRUDED GOODS	3478211187
S6	Gujarat	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	3.91921E+12
G5	Gujarat	PEARL, PRECS, SEMIPRECS STONES	8.89354E+11
I3	Gujarat	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	4.41944E+11
H8	Gujarat	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	2.80775E+11
H9	Gujarat	AGRO CHEMICALS	2.48407E+11
K8	Gujarat	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	1.92051E+11
G9	Gujarat	GOLD AND OTH PRECS METL JWLERY	1.75759E+11
H7	Gujarat	DYES	1.72083E+11
L3	Gujarat	IRON AND STEEL	1.60169E+11
P8	Gujarat	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	1.58949E+11
A3	Haryana	RICE -BASMOTI	1.40234E+11
Q6	Haryana	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	75245938880
M3	Haryana	AUTO COMPONENTS/PARTS	60157484764
O5	Haryana	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	54005737898
S2	Haryana	CARPET(EXCL. SILK) HANDMADE	53831765041
P8	Haryana	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	45118423425
L3	Haryana	IRON AND STEEL	39675260678
N4	Haryana	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME	39559949917
R1	Haryana	RMG OF OTHR TEXTLE MATRL	38747330127
N6	Haryana	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	38724007163
H8	Himachal Pradesh	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	98246073797
P7	Himachal Pradesh	COTTON YARN	11166559052
P8	Himachal Pradesh	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	6538218448

Pc Code	State	PC Description	April, 21 To March, 22 Value(INR)
Q3	Himachal Pradesh	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	6447294837
H5	Himachal Pradesh	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	6157110305
J9	Himachal Pradesh	PAPER, PAPER BOARD AND PRODUCT	4761227480
I5	Himachal Pradesh	COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES	3728453219
M5	Himachal Pradesh	ACCUMULATORS AND BATTERIES	3326092808
O1	Himachal Pradesh	OTHER MISC. ENGINEERING ITEMS	2076637895
N4	Himachal Pradesh	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME	1247087659
H8	Jammu & Kashmir	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	4716997194
Q3	Jammu & Kashmir	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	2660133360
P7	Jammu & Kashmir	COTTON YARN	2497146776
Q9	Jammu & Kashmir	RMG WOOL	1597962739
C7	Jammu & Kashmir	FRESH FRUITS	1040202420
A4	Jammu & Kashmir	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	953588445
I3	Jammu & Kashmir	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	920675764
S2	Jammu & Kashmir	CARPET(EXCL. SILK) HANDMADE	632953871
C9	Jammu & Kashmir	PROCESSED VEGETABLES	437056450
H9	Jammu & Kashmir	AGRO CHEMICALS	299908800
L3	Jharkhand	IRON AND STEEL	1.3312E+11
M3	Jharkhand	AUTO COMPONENTS/PARTS	8652997789
L4	Jharkhand	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	6595816624
N6	Jharkhand	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	4224511030
E9	Jharkhand	MICA	3592129757
F1	Jharkhand	COAL,COKE AND BRIQUITTES ETC	3505885158
O5	Jharkhand	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	3136229426
F3	Jharkhand	GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODCT	2885448693
E8	Jharkhand	IRON ORE	2631607543
N7	Jharkhand	ATM, INJCTNG MLDING MCHNRY ETC	2497767972
S6	Karnataka	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	3.00633E+11
L3	Karnataka	IRON AND STEEL	2.03165E+11
P4	Karnataka	TELECOM INSTRUMENTS	1.25637E+11
I3	Karnataka	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	96062614394
P3	Karnataka	ELECTRONICS INSTRUMENTS	92324680097
Q6	Karnataka	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	90014451387
N4	Karnataka	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME	65907139995

Pc Code	State	PC Description	April, 21 To March, 22 Value(INR)
H8	Karnataka	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	63380220402
P2	Karnataka	ELECTRONICS COMPONENTS	59147115816
ZZ	Karnataka	Others	52183859910
E7	Kerala	MARINE PRODUCTS	65421241933
S6	Kerala	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	49501055836
B1	Kerala	SPICES	43319249434
B2	Kerala	CASHEW	14956150107
I9	Kerala	OTHR RUBBER PRODCT EXCPT FOOTW	12787691375
Q6	Kerala	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	11569913092
ZZ	Kerala	Others	7992504889
G9	Kerala	GOLD AND OTH PRECS METL JWLERY	7892478099
R2	Kerala	COIR AND COIR MANUFACTURES	7889186939
N4	Kerala	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME	7585716860
Q9	Ladakh	RMG WOOL	694232
M6	Ladakh	HND TOOL, CTTNG TOOL OF METALS	571626
R1	Ladakh	RMG OF OTHR TEXTLE MATRL	183854
Q6	Ladakh	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	126801
Q2	Ladakh	NATRL SILK YARN,FABRICS,MADEUP	119399
P8	Ladakh	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	92058
Q5	Ladakh	WOLLEN YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPSETC	90437
ZZ	Ladakh	Others	71993
N4	Ladakh	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME	63511
J9	Ladakh	PAPER, PAPER BOARD AND PRODUCT	57884
Q6	Lakshadweep	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	8302749
P8	Lakshadweep	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	1309936
J9	Lakshadweep	PAPER, PAPER BOARD AND PRODUCT	1018370
F3	Lakshadweep	GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODCT	891639
L4	Lakshadweep	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	511480
H8	Madhya Pradesh	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	1.07547E+11
P7	Madhya Pradesh	COTTON YARN	50285925034
L5	Madhya Pradesh	ALUMINIUM, PRODUCTS OF ALUMINM	43588753183
P8	Madhya Pradesh	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	36151485243
B9	Madhya Pradesh	OIL MEALS	29607018968
S4	Madhya Pradesh	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	27925626336

Pc Code	State	PC Description	April, 21 To March, 22 Value(INR)
Q3	Madhya Pradesh	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	27577054405
N5	Madhya Pradesh	IC ENGINES AND PARTS	15854626211
H5	Madhya Pradesh	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	15211692577
I7	Madhya Pradesh	RESIDUL CHEMICL AND ALLED PROD	15178418778
G5	Maharashtra	PEARL, PRECS, SEMIPRECS STONES	1.14345E+12
G9	Maharashtra	GOLD AND OTH PRECS METL JWLERY	3.65906E+11
L3	Maharashtra	IRON AND STEEL	2.67735E+11
H8	Maharashtra	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	2.62111E+11
C4	Maharashtra	SUGAR	1.73907E+11
N6	Maharashtra	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	1.68615E+11
L4	Maharashtra	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	1.46732E+11
I3	Maharashtra	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	1.28862E+11
S6	Maharashtra	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	1.22155E+11
N4	Maharashtra	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME	1.20576E+11
P8	Manipur	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	28480890
L4	Manipur	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	7431521
Q6	Manipur	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	6087762
A4	Manipur	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	4423322
H8	Manipur	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	3940133
Q8	Manipur	RMG MANMADE FIBRES	3607560
P6	Manipur	MANMADE STAPLE FIBRE	3319827
O3	Manipur	PUMPS OF ALL TYPES	3145533
L5	Manipur	ALUMINIUM, PRODUCTS OF ALUMINM	2632740
S1	Manipur	HANDCRFS(EXCL.HANDMADE CRPTS)	2308002
ZZ	Meghalaya	Others	207463304
F4	Meghalaya	PROCESSED MINERALS	198324511
L3	Meghalaya	IRON AND STEEL	114225454
F1	Meghalaya	COAL,COKE AND BRIQUITTES ETC	86216126
J4	Meghalaya	CMNT, CLINKR AND ASBSTOS CMNT	14139073
B1	Meghalaya	SPICES	7198790
N6	Meghalaya	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	4089250
N4	Meghalaya	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME	3146079
A1	Meghalaya	TEA	2578473
D2	Meghalaya	CEREAL PREPARATIONS	2440354

Pc Code	State	PC Description	April, 21 To March, 22 Value(INR)
K5	Mizoram	HUMAN HAIR, PRODUCTS THEREO	282683431
F9	Mizoram	LEATHER GOODS	1217051
H8	Mizoram	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	817518
S6	Mizoram	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	353840
R1	Mizoram	RMG OF OTHR TEXTLE MATRL	73821
O4	Mizoram	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT AND PARTS	70628
D2	Mizoram	CEREAL PREPARATIONS	51965
J2	Mizoram	PAINT, VARNISH AND ALLID PRODC	5169
K5	Nagaland	HUMAN HAIR, PRODUCTS THEREO	21250146
K1	Nagaland	PLYWOOD AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	19774510
R3	Nagaland	HANDLOOM PRODUCTS	16936890
A9	Nagaland	TOBACCO MANUFACTURED	13016728
P3	Nagaland	ELECTRONICS INSTRUMENTS	4551315
P8	Nagaland	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	3033636
S1	Nagaland	HANDCRFS(EXCL.HANDMADE CRPTS)	2606904
D1	Nagaland	PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES	1521659
Q3	Nagaland	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	819600
F9	Nagaland	LEATHER GOODS	768955
L5	Odisha	ALUMINIUM, PRODUCTS OF ALUMINM	4.67378E+11
L3	Odisha	IRON AND STEEL	3.98784E+11
E8	Odisha	IRON ORE	1.37552E+11
S6	Odisha	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	1.31117E+11
E7	Odisha	MARINE PRODUCTS	44620855651
F4	Odisha	PROCESSED MINERALS	43363416535
F1	Odisha	COAL,COKE AND BRIQUITTES ETC	9405785384
J9	Odisha	PAPER, PAPER BOARD AND PRODUCT	8547842514
J5	Odisha	CERAMICS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	5051084571
S4	Odisha	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	3938283453
H8	Puducherry	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	9327557039
N4	Puducherry	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME	6730151846
L4	Puducherry	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	2731177088
M3	Puducherry	AUTO COMPONENTS/PARTS	2520476743
H5	Puducherry	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	2489368851
I8	Puducherry	AUTO TYRES AND TUBES	1731439572

Pc Code	State	PC Description	April, 21 To March, 22 Value(INR)
O1	Puducherry	OTHER MISC. ENGINEERING ITEMS	1128374614
I5	Puducherry	COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES	907540250
O9	Puducherry	COMPUTER HARDWARE, PERIPHERALS	745616653
Q3	Puducherry	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	719469819
P7	Punjab	COTTON YARN	68926100313
L4	Punjab	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	54535651691
N6	Punjab	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	46379931599
A3	Punjab	RICE -BASMOTI	37565877795
M3	Punjab	AUTO COMPONENTS/PARTS	30280547048
P8	Punjab	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	23421352685
M6	Punjab	HND TOOL, CTTNG TOOL OF METALS	22813329153
H5	Punjab	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	22309487145
Q6	Punjab	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	17738544924
N2	Punjab	BICYCLE AND PARTS	15327832651
K1	Rajasthan	PLYWOOD AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	63775641401
F3	Rajasthan	GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODCT	44360867980
Q3	Rajasthan	MANMADE YARN,FABRICS,MADEUPS	42767960365
M1	Rajasthan	ZINC AND PRODUCTS MADE OF ZINC	41720220152
G9	Rajasthan	GOLD AND OTH PRECS METL JWLERY	40927762380
G5	Rajasthan	PEARL, PRECS, SEMIPRECS STONES	27096002707
P7	Rajasthan	COTTON YARN	25101434546
P8	Rajasthan	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	22864795519
O1	Rajasthan	OTHER MISC. ENGINEERING ITEMS	22629840679
O5	Rajasthan	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	19396284173
H8	Sikkim	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	1135638776
M8	Sikkim	MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUM	158877294
D2	Sikkim	CEREAL PREPARATIONS	49553641
D5	Sikkim	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	32848140
I3	Sikkim	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	7803039
H5	Sikkim	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	6971109
I5	Sikkim	COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES	3552389
P2	Sikkim	ELECTRONICS COMPONENTS	2650413
P3	Sikkim	ELECTRONICS INSTRUMENTS	2553402
A1	Sikkim	TEA	1966625

Pc Code	State	PC Description	April, 21 To March, 22 Value(INR)
Q6	Tamil Nadu	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	2.79656E+11
O5	Tamil Nadu	MOTOR VEHICLE/CARS	2.33113E+11
M3	Tamil Nadu	AUTO COMPONENTS/PARTS	1.60515E+11
P8	Tamil Nadu	COTTON FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.	1.39032E+11
N4	Tamil Nadu	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME	1.18017E+11
N6	Tamil Nadu	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	1.06971E+11
R1	Tamil Nadu	RMG OF OTHR TEXTLE MATRL	96918035176
G2	Tamil Nadu	FOOTWEAR OF LEATHER	76010365585
P7	Tamil Nadu	COTTON YARN	59208096435
S6	Tamil Nadu	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	58782135904
H8	Telangana	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	2.77745E+11
I7	Telangana	RESIDUL CHEMICL AND ALLED PROD	83152800928
H5	Telangana	BULK DRUGS, DRUG INTERMEDIATES	52360951568
I3	Telangana	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	44646255699
N4	Telangana	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME	30118094532
B1	Telangana	SPICES	28152010543
S4	Telangana	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	25057220710
F3	Telangana	GRANIT, NATRL STONE AND PRODCT	17804957036
G9	Telangana	GOLD AND OTH PRECS METL JWLERY	16930144012
O4	Telangana	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT AND PARTS	13967746809
N4	Tripura	ELECTRIC MACHINERY AND EQUIPME	778969573
N9	Tripura	OTHER CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY	59752602
I9	Tripura	OTHR RUBBER PRODCT EXCPT FOOTW	15055429
K1	Tripura	PLYWOOD AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	12914988
C8	Tripura	FRESH VEGETABLES	11916169
C7	Tripura	FRESH FRUITS	8243383
ZZ	Tripura	Others	5221931
Q6	Tripura	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	2845863
D1	Tripura	PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES	1810077
A5	Tripura	WHEAT	624240
P4	Uttar Pradesh	TELECOM INSTRUMENTS	2.47427E+11
D7	Uttar Pradesh	BUFFALO MEAT	1.43647E+11
Q6	Uttar Pradesh	RMG COTTON INCL ACCESSORIES	65926732086
L4	Uttar Pradesh	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	65472704006

Pc Code	State	PC Description	April, 21 To March, 22 Value(INR)
Q8	Uttar Pradesh	RMG MANMADE FIBRES	58834110115
L5	Uttar Pradesh	ALUMINIUM, PRODUCTS OF ALUMINM	57166540854
G2	Uttar Pradesh	FOOTWEAR OF LEATHER	52134055988
S2	Uttar Pradesh	CARPET(EXCL. SILK) HANDMADE	49877771216
N6	Uttar Pradesh	INDL. MACHNRY FOR DAIRY ETC	37328378589
C4	Uttar Pradesh	SUGAR	34566274503
M1	Uttarakhand	ZINC AND PRODUCTS MADE OF ZINC	28952803083
H8	Uttarakhand	DRUG FORMULATIONS, BIOLOGICALS	19945006994
K9	Uttarakhand	PLASTC SHT, FILM, PLTS ETC	8991843657
G9	Uttarakhand	GOLD AND OTH PRECS METL JWLERY	6784680518
G6	Uttarakhand	GOLD	5610344049
I3	Uttarakhand	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	5306188691
J9	Uttarakhand	PAPER, PAPER BOARD AND PRODUCT	5243897045
M3	Uttarakhand	AUTO COMPONENTS/PARTS	4805007578
O8	Uttarakhand	TWO AND THREE WHEELERS	3770580210
K8	Uttarakhand	PLASTIC RAW MATERIALS	3302573494
L3	West Bengal	IRON AND STEEL	1.79026E+11
G9	West Bengal	GOLD AND OTH PRECS METL JWLERY	86510555258
L4	West Bengal	PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL	60600891260
A4	West Bengal	RICE(OTHER THAN BASMOTI)	56542571656
E7	West Bengal	MARINE PRODUCTS	49214309356
F9	West Bengal	LEATHER GOODS	47693500308
A5	West Bengal	WHEAT	39546822030
S6	West Bengal	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	34268410607
K5	West Bengal	HUMAN HAIR, PRODUCTS THEREO	33120767001
E8	West Bengal	IRON ORE	29806322788

References

ANI. (2023, February 09). *India's technical textile exports grew 28.4 pc in 2021-22: Centre to Lok Sabha.* Retrieved from theprint: https://theprint.in/india/indias-technical-textile-exports-grew-28-4-pc-in-2021-22-centre-to-lok-sabha/1362898/

BBC. (2023, January 26). *Russia sanctions: What impact have they had on its oil and gas exports?* Retrieved from BBC News: https://www.bbc.com/news/58888451

DGFT, & DoC. (2021). *Developing Districts as Export Hubs.* Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

ETTech. (2023, Jan 20). *Govt open to investing more in the India Semiconductor Mission : Ashwini Vaishnaw Read more at: https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/tech/technology/govt-open-to-investing-more-in-the-india-semiconductor-mission-ashwini-vaishnaw/articleshow/97147332.cms.* Retrieved from Economic Times: https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/tech/technology/govt-open-to-investing-more-in-the-india-semiconductor-mission-ashwini-vaishnaw/articleshow/97147332.cms

Garg, K. (2022, December 12). *Government Schemes and Initiatives to boost Manufacturing Sector in India.* Retrieved from caclub.in: https://caclub.in/government-schemes-and-initiatives-to-boost-manufacturing-sector-in-india/

GJPEC. (2023). *Gem and Jewelry Trade Trends Annual Report* April-March 2022. Mumbai: The Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council.

GRO-Intelligence. (2022, Feb 25). *Impact of the Russia/Ukraine Conflict on Global Agriculture by the Numbers.* Retrieved from GRO: https://gro-intelligence.com/insights/impact-of-the-russia-ukraine-conflict-on-global-agriculture-by-the-numbers

IEA. (2022). *Oil Market and Russian Supply.* Retrieved from IEA: https://www.iea.org/reports/russian-supplies-to-global-energy-markets/oil-market-and-russian-supply-2

IMF. (2022). *World Economic Outlook.* International Monetary Fund.
Mihindukulasuriya, R., & Bhargava, Y. (2023, January 19). *China's semiconductor chips are down thanks to US pressure, and Modi govt is 'seizing the moment'.* Retrieved from the print: https://theprint.in/business/chinas-semiconductor-chips-are-down-thanks-to-us-pressure-modi-govt-is-seizing-the-moment/1321459/

Ministry of Commerce and Industry. (2023, February 10). *Monitoring Dashboard.* Retrieved from Department of Commerce: https://dashboard.commerce.gov.in/commercedashboard.aspx

Ministry of Commerce & Industry. (2022, May 01). *India's Pharma exports grow by 103% since 2013-14.* Retrieved from Press Information Bureau: https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1821747

Mukhopadhay, A. (2022, May 30). *India-Taiwan FTA in the making.* Retrieved from ORF: https://www.orfonline.org/expert-speak/india-taiwan-fta-in-the-making/

OPEC. (2022). 2021 *Annual Report.* OPEC.
PIB. (2022, March 23). *India achieves $400 billion merchandise exports well before target date – Shri Piyush Goyal.* Retrieved from Press Information Bureau: https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1808831

PIB. (2022, April 06). *India's Agriculture Exports touch a historic high of USD 50 billion.* Retrieved from Press Information Bureau: https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1814057

PIB. (2022, May 4). *India's Services exports set a new record of USD 254.4 Billion in FY 2021-2022, beats previous high of USD 213.2 Billion in 2019-20.* Retrieved from Press Information Bureau: https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1822664

PIB. (2022, May 31). *India's Textiles Exports highest ever in FY 2021-22, Cross US$ 44 Bn.* Retrieved from Press Information Bureau: https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1829802

PTI. (2022, June 23). *PM Modi exhorts exporters to set long-term export targets.* Retrieved from The Times of India: https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/business/india-business/pm-modi-exhorts-exporters-to-achieve-long-term-export-targets/articleshow/92405091.cms

RBI. (2022, September 08). *Survey on Computer Software and Information Technology Enabled Services Exports:* 2021-22. Retrieved from Reserve Bank of India: https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=54338

Ritchie, H. (2022, March 24). *How could the war in Ukraine impact global food supplies?* Retrieved from ourworldindata.org: https://ourworldindata.org/ukraine-russia-food

Seth, D. (2022, Sept 27). *Odisha, Gujarat, Karnataka top export growth.* Retrieved from mint: https://www.livemint.com/economy/odisha-gujarat-karnataka-top-export-growth-11664211702352.html

SIA. (2022, Feb 14). *Global Semiconductor Sales, Units Shipped Reach All-Time Highs in 2021 as Industry Ramps Up Production Amid Shortage.* Retrieved from Semiconductor Industry Association: https://www.semiconductors.org/global-semiconductor-sales-units-shipped-reach-all-time-highs-in-2021-as-industry-ramps-up-production-amid-shortage/

UN. (2022). *World Economic Situation and Prospects mid-2022.* New York: United Nations.

UN. (2022). *World Economic Situation and Prospects.* New York: United Nations.

UNCTAD. (2022). *Global Trade Update.* United Nations.

WTO. (2022). *World Trade Statistical Review 2022.* World Trade Organization.

IFC | INSTITUTE *for* COMPETITIVENESS

Institute for Competitiveness, India is the Indian knot in the global network of the Institute for Strategy and Competitiveness at Harvard Business School. Institute for Competitiveness, India is an international initiative centered in India, dedicated to enlarging and purposeful disseminating of the body of research and knowledge on competition and strategy, as pioneered over the last 25 years by Professor Michael Porter of the Institute for Strategy and Competitiveness at Harvard Business School. Institute for Competitiveness, India conducts & supports indigenous research; offers academic & executive courses; provides advisory services to the Corporate & the Governments and organises events. The institute studies competition and its implications for company strategy; the competitiveness of nations, regions & cities and thus generate guidelines for businesses and those in governance; and suggests & provides solutions for socio-economic problems.

www.competitiveness.in