

EXPORT PREPAREDNESS INDEX 2021

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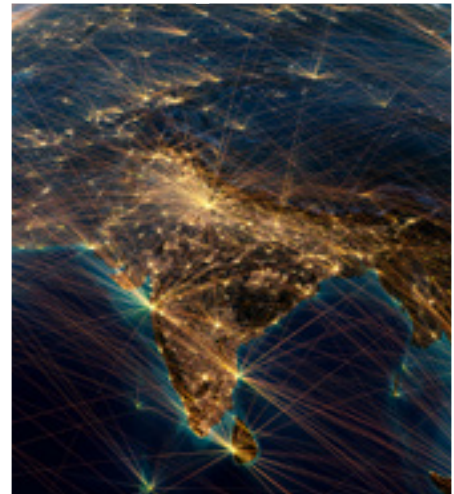
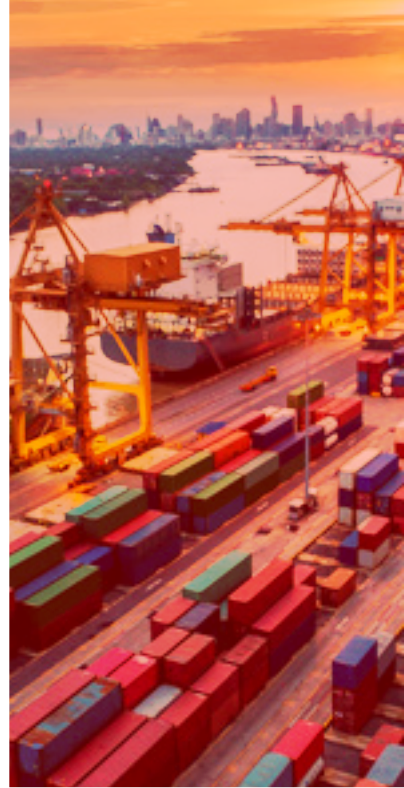
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MESSAGE

Global Trade operating under the principles of comparative advantage plays a significant role in driving rapid economic growth of nations. Particularly for a developing country such as ours, exports remain an important engine of economic growth. Fortunately, after experiencing a lull period, India's merchandise exports are expected to cross the USD 400 billion mark coming fiscal. In the period Apr 2021 to Jan 2022, India has exported USD 335.5 billion worth of goods. Moreover, compared to the same period last year, India's overall exports of goods and services increased from USD 396.4 billion to USD 545.7 billion.

When global headwinds have been primarily negative, a significant rise of 38% Y-o-Y export growth rate is commendable. However, it is essential to be cautiously optimistic about our prospects. It is important to remember the supply chain shocks caused by the Covid pandemic, the war between Russia and Ukraine, and its negative externalities in the form of increased energy and commodity prices could at any time derail the global recovery process.

Despite the global factors, it is also heartening to see the success of our Hon'ble Prime Ministers' economic Vision, Atma-Nirbhar Bharat. The increase in domestic manufacturing capacity and competitiveness is helping India's exports grow at a record pace. Organic Chemicals - 24.7%, Vehicles other than railway or tramway - 36.8%, Electrical machinery - 47.9% and Apparel & clothing (knitted or crocheted) - 34.7% and Iron & steel - 106.3% are some of the sectors with significant export growth rates this year. Most importantly, India's mobile phone exports, which were non-existent till a few years ago, have reached USD 4.14 billion this year. This is a testament to the success of the economic vision of the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

While the Central Government plays an active role in enhancing India's exports, it is also essential for the State Governments to actively strategize their industrial policies to achieve more significant exports. The top six states in India - Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Telangana contribute 75% of India's overall exports. Moreover, the State Governments have the predominant role in the allocation of factors of production - land, labour, electricity, water, infrastructure, etc. Therefore, India's export policy has to be more decentralized and state-specific. NITI Aayog recognizes this fact and released an Export Preparedness Index (EPI) starting last year to enhance a sense of competition between States and encourage them to adopt export promotion policies.

The EPI identifies several opportunities and challenges in the export sector at the State level. The index categorizes States and Union Territories under Coastal, Land Locked, Himalayan States, and UT/City-States. This classification has enabled a comparison between similarly placed States and across States. The EPI reviews the export policy, business ecosystem, export ecosystem, and export performance of all the States and also provides policy suggestions for future implementation.

I want to congratulate the entire team of NITI Aayog, Central Ministries, State Departments, and our Knowledge partner, Institute for Competitiveness, for bringing out EPI-2021. The policy objective of this exercise is to increase India's share of Global Exports of both goods and services. I hope this Report will help in formulating export promotion policies while at the same time promoting the spirit of cooperative federalism.

(Rajiv Kumar)

अमिताभ कांत

AMITABH KANT

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MESSAGE

NITI Aayog has been focusing on the ambition of competitive federalism. The aim is to unite all states to work as 'Team India' as we believe in the vision that "strong states make a strong nation". The second edition of the Export Preparedness Index considers this multi-dimensional character, as it assesses the export needs and strengths at the regional level. In the light of Competitive Federalism, this report would encourage states to take insights from other states achievements and shape their policy measures in line with their unique strengths.

Post-Economic reforms, India's export market has made a mark at the global level. Following this growth, some states made notable progress in creating and promoting an export oriented environment within the state. Over the years, the export ecosystem at the sub-national level has improved, yet some states still need to garner their full potential. A top-down approach, in this case, would not be able to capture each state's accomplishments and perspective. Thus, the necessity to have inclusive participation of the states in forming their export focus policies arises. Through its well-defined indicators and pillars, the Export Preparedness Index 2021 will act as a guide to evaluate the State/ UT's preparedness to export and undertake improvement measures.

States/UT's can overcome the economic setback caused by the Covid-19 crisis by focusing on export potential, which would improve their wealth and thus minimize the regional disparity. Each state can build up export promotion policies by inheriting competitive advantages. The Index would enable the critical stakeholders to comprehend the current export ecosystem and partake in the necessary actions for improving the same.

The index framework has been designed so that the states can inculcate export competitiveness by recognizing strategic recommendations and enhancing the existing export policies. The Second Edition of the index will be a significant catalyst for promoting competitive federalism and a fair contest among states/UT's.

We appreciate the efforts put in by the team from Institute for competitiveness for analyzing and compiling the vital data on exports. The completion of the second edition of the report was made possible with the combined efforts of NITI Aayog and the Institute for competitiveness. We hope that Export Preparedness Index 2021 will help states understand their export opportunities and challenges and assist in changing the export landscape of India.

(Amitabh Kant)

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MESSAGE

The Indian economy has shown that it can stand up to the unprecedented challenges posed by a new crisis-driven world order. Indian merchandise exports in December 2021 grew 37 per cent over December 2020 to USD 37.29 billion, recording the highest ever margin for a single month. This exceptional performance in the middle of an ongoing global pandemic results from insightful thinking and planned execution by Indian states.

The pandemic revealed the significance of our nation's Atmanirbhar (self-reliance) philosophy. When the country was grappling with the shortage of medical supplies, Indian companies came forward and collaborated with research institutions to develop testing kits, medical equipment and PPE kits. The 'Vocal for Local' initiative of the government of India led the charge in manufacturing indigenously developed PPE kits and masks, even transforming the nation from a state of acute shortage into a major exporter in the sector. Government initiatives, such as the Production Linked Initiative (PLI) scheme that promotes large-scale electronics manufacturing create an ecosystem ideal for capability building and boosting the country's export capacity.

The Export Preparedness Index (EPI), 2021, reflects the measures taken and implemented at national and sub-national levels. The index ranks all the states and union territories in the country to determine their export readiness and performance. The Export Preparedness Index provides a regulatory framework for the regional economies to inculcate a competitive industrial environment. Hopefully, the second edition continues to cater to the needs of states in identifying their critical challenges and strengths to foster an export-led growth economy. The index would continue to provide analytical insights and policy recommendations to the states and union territories in promoting a robust export ecosystem regionally for the integrated development of the country.

I would take this opportunity to thank the NITI Aayog Vice Chairman Dr. Rajiv Kumar and CEO Mr. Amitabh Kant for their invaluable guidance and support throughout the completion of the report. I would also like to extend my regards to the entire team at NITI Aayog for their contribution and everyone who provided support for the successful completion of the second edition of the Export Preparedness Index.


(Ishtiyaque Ahmed)

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MESSAGE

Exports are considered to be one of the major drivers of economic growth and development. Historically, it has been observed that high economic growth has been preceded by import substitution with more export oriented and outward looking policies. The stellar economic performances of countries like South Korea and Singapore were inextricably linked with their higher export potential. Besides boosting growth, exports contribute significantly to promote innovation.

Exports form an integral part of India's growth model and has a significant role to play in achieving India's objective of becoming USD 5 trillion economy by 2024-25. Despite the challenges posed by Covid pandemic, Indian exports, surpassing pre-covid levels has recuperated strongly, registering a positive growth. Along with recovery of global demand coupled with revival in domestic activities, the timely initiatives of the government also played a vital role in fostering Indian exports. The Economic Survey 2022 mentioned that India has already attained more than 75 per cent of its ambitious export target of US\$ 400 billion set for 2021-22.

As India seeks to improve its share of global trade, states become relevant stakeholders by forming the manufacturing backbone of the country. Improving the export competitiveness of states could also improve their wealth and standard of living, which in turn is expected to minimize the regional disparity across states. A holistic and comprehensive effort is required from all States and UTs in further transforming exports into a formidable growth driver. Considering the diverse export prospects and challenges of the State and UTs, it is imperative to have a more customized framework for export planning so as to take fuller advantage of their export potential. The Export Preparedness Index, via ranking the States and UTs based on export readiness and performance provides crucial insights to improvise export eco-system of each State & UTs. Thus, with individual focus on States and UTs, EPI aims at a more specific and integrated approach for consistently rising the share of Indian exports in the global market. By understanding the distinctive prospects and addressing challenges, EPI 2021 provides a significant policy roadmap for the states and UTs to foster their exports.

I hope State & UTs would be able to internalize and utilize the insights from the second edition of EPI 2021 report for better policy making and implementation, so as to mark its solid export presence in the global trade landscape. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the entire team of NITI Aayog and Institute for Competitiveness for the efforts in the preparation of Export Preparedness Index 2021. In the light of diverse prospects and challenges of States and UTs, Export Preparedness Index 2021 can be regarded as a guide to accelerate their export-oriented potential and make India a global economic superpower.



(Kundan Kumar)

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MESSAGE

Exports-led growth is an important principle that is widely accepted by economists and policy makers across the world. While private consumption, investment and government expenditure are the other drivers of economic growth in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), exports growth is vital in the context of a country like India that is so rich in human resources, production capabilities and also natural resources to an extent. In this spirit, the Government of India has been sharpening its policies and strategies to accelerate the growth in exports.

Traditional trade theories suggest that exports sent from a country depend on its comparative advantage and endowments, among other aspects. However, in real world, there are numerous overlaps among countries in these aspects. This has been the basis of competition among the countries across the world in terms of specializing in exports. Such a competition has also resulted in rapid growth of trade globally over time. At the same time and in the same vein, a healthy competition among the states/provinces within a given country is required to boost overall exports from the country. A granular-level examination of preparedness or readiness to export is an important element for success in promoting this inter-state competition in export promotion strategies. This is where Export Preparedness Index (EPI) comes into picture, in quite a unique manner.

Furthermore, in today's global economy, expansion of exports is not merely a function of comparative advantage or endowments of a country, but also the extent to which the country can specialize in one or more parts of the increasingly fragmented set of processes embedded in the Global Value Chain (GVC). The various pillars and sub-pillars considered in this report are extremely insightful and considerate of these nuanced practical aspects that go way beyond the academic principles.

I deeply appreciate the elegance of this report in marrying the practical details with technical rigour with enormous success. I sincerely hope and wish that this leads to widespread public consumption and discussion even surpassing the scintillating accomplishments of the EPI 2020, pushing all the glorious states of India into a healthy competition, thereby tremendously boosting India's exports. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the NITI Aayog's top leadership and Industry-1 vertical in particular, as well as the Institute for Competitiveness team, for their hardwork and efforts in bringing this out, despite humongous challenges due to the different waves of the COVID-19 pandemic.

(Badri Narayanan Gopalakrishnan)

Amit Kapoor | Chairman

MESSAGE

Since 1991, India has been pushing forward to engage with the global economy. Export growth is an essential tool for the country's overall economic growth. India has been formulating outward-looking policies to shift from import substitution to more export-oriented growth.

The export-oriented policies at the national level have influenced the states to become more competitive. They are motivated to create an export centric approach within their states by formulating policies according to their strength and valuable resources. Under this background, the data-driven Export Preparedness Report evaluates the key parameters impacting the state's export ecosystem. Acknowledging the complexities and variations caused by spatial segregations, the report has created four categories: Coastal, Landlocked, Himalayan, and Union Territory/City-States. These categories will help the states/UT's recognize the opportunities and best practices that can be adapted to expand their export portfolio.

In 2021 we entered another year impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic, but our country learned from the challenges and developed a better strategy to foster sustained economic growth. Further, the global crisis has provided India with an opportunity to undertake export-oriented expansion through a focused policy shift to strengthen its manufacturing capabilities and promote value-added Indian products globally.

The Export Preparedness Index (EPI) is a data-oriented report seeking to identify the opportunities and bottlenecks for each state and recommend context-specific strategies to address various export-related challenges. This second edition of the index improves on the methodology and evaluation process undertaken by the first. The index continues to act as a benchmark in assessing the performance of states and union territories and promoting peer to peer learning to enhance their respective performances.

The Institute for Competitiveness is grateful to NITI Aayog for their knowledge contribution and constant support throughout the evaluation process. I want to thank Dr Rajiv Kumar, Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog and Shri Amitabh Kant, CEO, NITI Aayog, who gave continuous feedback during the time we were working on the report. I want to acknowledge the valuable insights shared by Shri Ishtiyaque Ahmed, Senior Adviser, NITI Aayog and Shri Kundan Kumar, Senior Advisor, NITI Aayog, right through preparing the Export Preparedness Report 2021.

Finally, I would like to thank my team at the Institute for Competitiveness, including Sheen Zutshi, Subhanshi Negi, Jessica Duggal, Akshay Bhambri, Pushpinder Meena, and Rishi Jain for preparing this report. I hope that the Export Preparedness Report 2021 can be useful for formulating policies and devising export-oriented strategies at the state level and prove to be an effective instrument for all the states and union territories in their collective journey to make India an export-driven economy.

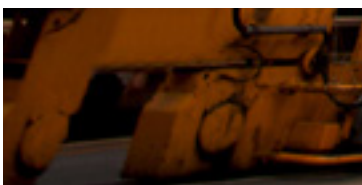
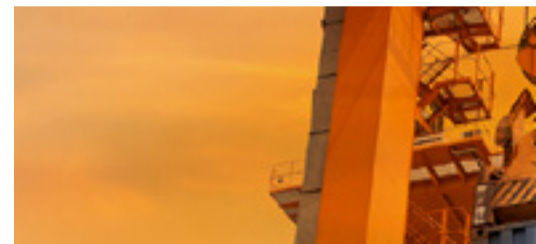

(Amit Kapoor)

SUMMARY

India has shown remarkable resistance to the obstacles created by the pandemic in global trade and India has achieved new heights in terms of export in the financial year 2021-22. In light of this, the Second Edition of Export Preparedness Index 2021 offers a comprehensive analysis of India's export milieu with new indicators that have been added that provide a robust picture to this edition. The report is also an attempt to capture the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and recovery from it in terms of exports.

The Export Preparedness Index (EPI) aims to examine the export performance and the export readiness of the states and union territories. The idea behind the index is to create a benchmark to rank these states and UTs to help them individually promote a conducive export environment in the region. The index is an essential tool for policymakers and exporters to identify the drivers and obstacles, and examine the same to strategize a viable export map for the state.

The basic structure of the framework remains unchanged from the previous edition. Although to enhance the robustness of the index, few new indicators have been incorporated based on stakeholder suggestions. The index entails four pillars, eleven sub pillars and sixty indicators and covers across 28 states and 8 UTs.





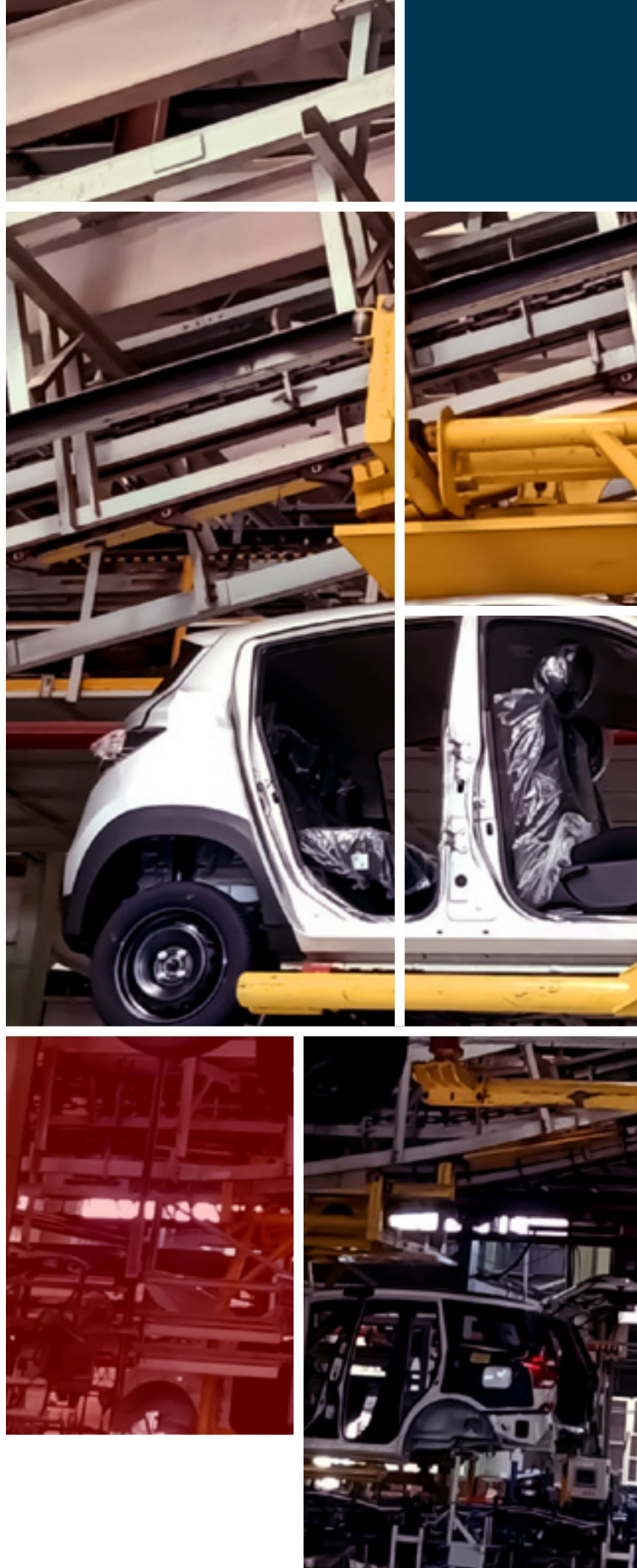
The report consists of seven chapters. The first chapter introduces the report and delineates the importance of export. Furthermore, the chapter examines the factors driving export growth and the importance of focusing on the Indian states to enhance the export ecosystem in the country. The second chapter analyses India's position in global trade and maps India's performance in global exports of goods and services. The chapter moreover examines India's export scenario prior to the pandemic and its impact on Indian exports. Lastly, the chapter identifies the key obstacles to India's trade recovery and maps export recovery.

The third chapter lays out the methodology employed to construct the index and give an overview of the framework developed for the index. The fourth chapter lays out the key findings of the index with national, state and pillar wise analysis. Gujarat emerged as the top-performing state in the 'Coastal States' category, followed by Maharashtra

and Karnataka. In the category of 'Landlocked States', Haryana was the best-performing state. Among 'Himalayan States' and 'Union Territories', Uttarakhand and Delhi are the top-performing states respectively.

The fifth chapter provides recommendations for sub-national policymakers to ponder over. Several learnings emerged during the course of the preparation of the report, and it is hoped that the learnings derived from the report will help policymakers to give them direction in terms of enhancing the export competitiveness in their respective states. Furthermore, the detailed state profiles and scorecards are also attached in this portion, which provides a comprehensive snapshot of the current export landscape of each state and union territory.

Finally, Appendix I provides the list of 60 indicators in detail, a brief explanation of the same, and the sources; Appendix II provides weights for all the indicators. Appendix III delineates the calculation of the Market Penetration Index, one of the key indicators in export performance.



01



INTRODUCTION

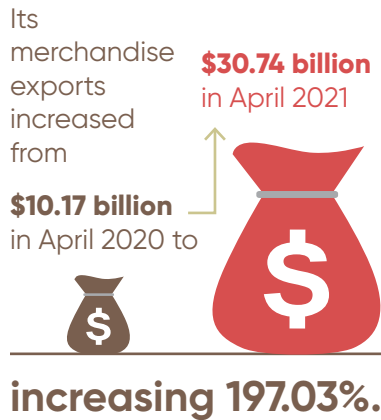
The COVID-19 pandemic upended the existing economic structures and exposed the fragility of global trade and economy. After two years of the COVID-19 pandemic, the recovery from adverse effects on economies is still far from achieved. One of the most vital components of an economy is the export of goods and services

which was gravely affected worldwide due to the consistent imposition of lockdowns and shutdown of major economies. Furthermore, events such as the Suez Canal Blockage oppugned global trade recovery.

Despite these challenges, India has shown great resilience in exports and

achieved a record high growth. India has been showing positive statistics in exports since the beginning of FY 2021-22 and in December 2021 India achieved the highest ever export of, 37 billion USD a 37 per cent jump over December 2020.





The quarterly data of merchandise exports indicates that India has crossed the pre-pandemic value in the first quarter of 2021. Merchandise exports for the period April-December 2021 was USD 301.38 Billion as against USD 201.38 Billion during the period April-December 2020, registering a positive growth of 49.66 per cent (PIB).

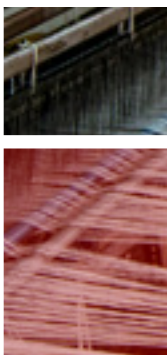
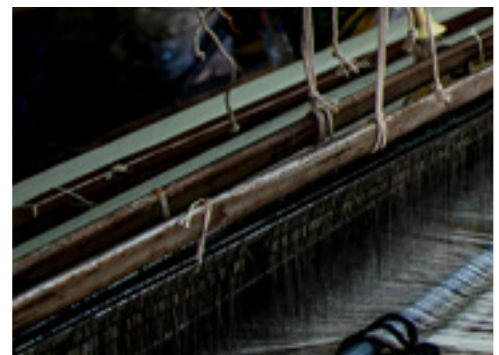
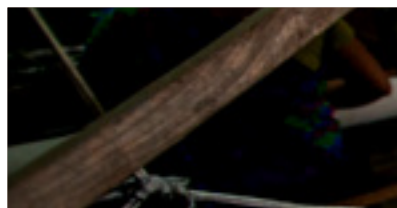
The importance of exports in an economy is well recognised and linked to growth and prosperity in a country.

Moreover, in India, export is an inalienable component of India's economic growth as exports have been contributing roughly 20 per cent on average to the GDP of India for the past decade.

However, we need to delve further to understand the export policy at the state-level. Due to the vast geographical diversity, we cannot implement a national-level export policy as it would not be able to capture the problems faced by the export-sectors of each state.

In the light of this, Export Preparedness Index 2021 explores and highlights India's export potential by examining the different contributions made by each state and union territories. The Export Preparedness Index is a data-driven effort to identify the core areas crucial for export

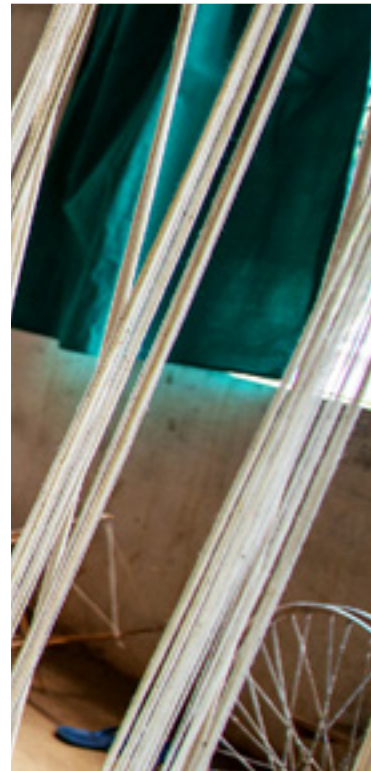
promotion at the sub-national level. All the states and union territories have been assessed on essential parameters that are critical for any typical economic unit to achieve sustainable export growth. The index would be a helpful guide for the state governments to benchmark regional performance concerning export promotion and thus deliver key policy insights on improving and enhancing the same.



The second edition of the Export Preparedness Index offers a comprehensive analysis of India's export milieu with new indicators that have been added which provides a robust picture to this edition.

Moreover, the index attempts to capture the effects of the pandemic and recovery from it with a detailed analysis. The index can be an essential tool for the government and the policymakers to promote healthy competition among the states and union territories, thereby

strengthening India's position in the World Export Market. Therefore, the index entails the potential to be used to create a roadmap for the states as it assists in identifying the areas of strategic importance where the region is either excelling or lagging.



Factors Driving Export Growth

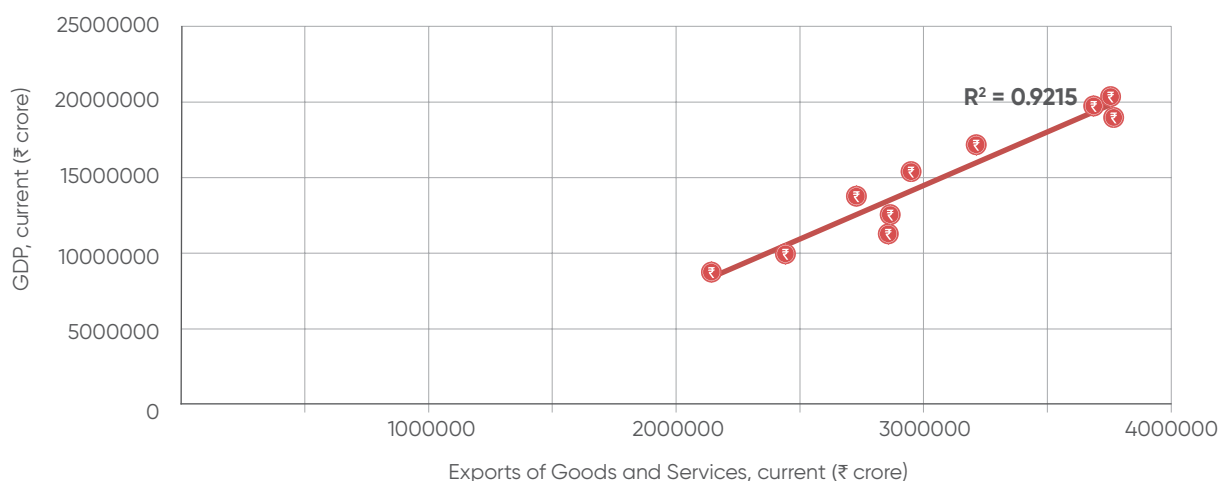
The importance of exports has been well recognized when it comes to contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Wilbur & Haqu¹ have documented the importance of exports for economic development for both developed and developing nations. Other studies have also pointed out the importance of export-led growth. For example, Bahmani-Oskooee & Alse (1993), using co-integration and error-correction modelling, by analyzing data from 1973 to 1988, concluded

that exports have led to GDP growth for less developed countries and calls for export promotion strategies.² In this regard, exports have been contributing roughly 20 per cent on an average to the GDP of India for the past decade now, and it becomes crucial to identify elements that have led to growth in exports. The expenditure approach of the GDP says:

$$\text{GDP} = \text{Consumption} + \text{Investment} + \text{Government Expenditure} + (\text{Exports} - \text{Imports}).$$

The scatterplot below shows the relationship between exports and GDP for India for the period 2011-12 to 2020-21. As depicted, the given variables share a positive relation. The high R^2 value reported shows the possibility of multicollinearity where other variables could be related to exports. Nonetheless, it is maintained that exports contribute to enhancing the GDP.

FIGURE 1: Scatterplot of Exports and GDP (2011-12 to 2020-21)



Source: MOSPI, Government of India.

¹ Wilbur, W.I., & Haque, M.Z., (1992). An Investigation of the Export Expansion Hypothesis. The Journal of Development Studies, 28(2), 297-313.

² Bahmani-Oskooee, M. (1993). Export Growth and Economic Growth: An Application of Cointegration and Error-Correction Modelling. The Journal of Developing Areas, 27(4), 535-542.

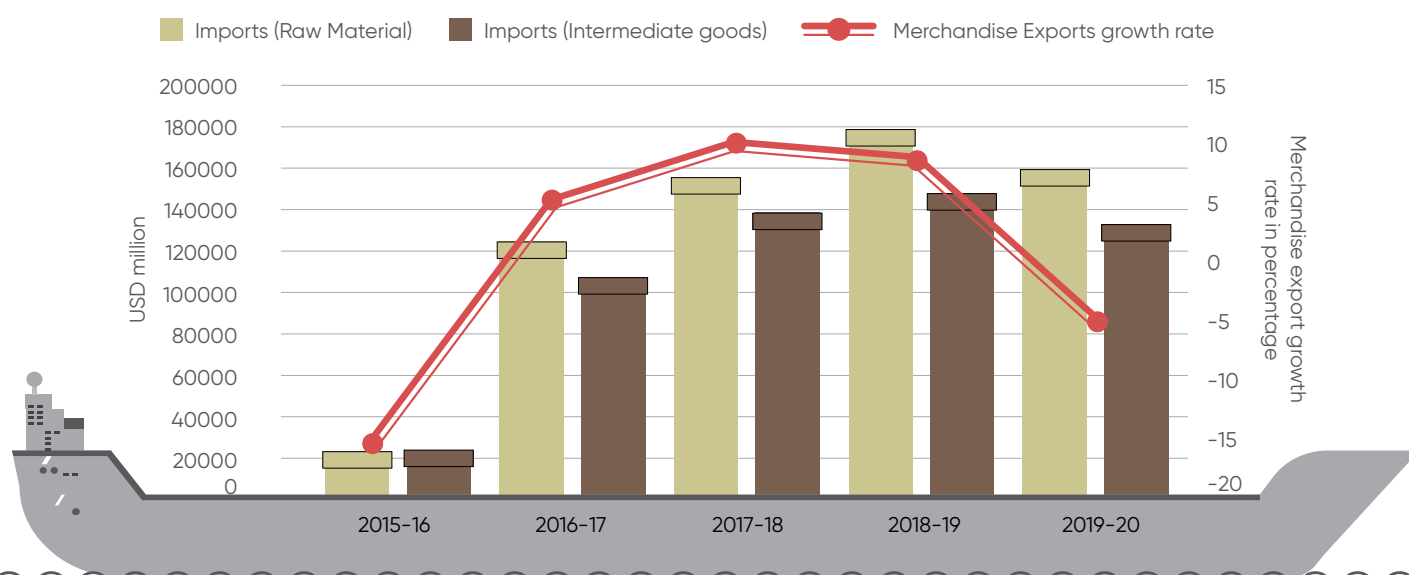
Raw Materials and Intermediate Goods

Countries such as Japan, China, South Korea, Singapore and other Southeast Asian economies were able to achieve continuous economic growth by expanding their export capacity through integrating well into the Global Value Chain (GVC). The export growth of these economies was associated with the increased import of intermediary goods and raw materials, which catered to the expansion of export in final goods. Data on import and export growth rate in India for the last

five years depicted on the chart points to a positive correlation between the import of both raw materials and intermediate goods and merchandise export growth rate. The chart depicts how a jump in raw material and intermediate goods import in 2016-17 saw a 5.7 per cent growth in overall merchandise exports and in the same way a decline in imports in 2019-20 saw the export growth rate plummeting to -5.06 per cent. In India, intermediate goods make up 32 per cent of its total imports, but almost 70 per

cent of it is levied with anti-dumping duties³. This directly impacts the pricing of export goods from India, affecting the cost-competitiveness of Indian products in the global export market. Therefore, India must look into this factor to overall improve the cost competitiveness of its final merchandise exports. Across years various measures have positively impacted certain sectors like duty-free import of computer systems for software export has greatly enhanced the IT sector exports from the country.

FIGURE 2 : Total Import (Raw Material and Intermediate Goods) and Merchandise Export Growth rate



Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Note: Imports (RM) & Import (IG) in USD millions and Merchandise export growth rate in percentage

³ Kant, A. Exports: India's Window of Opportunity. National Portal of India. <https://www.niti.gov.in/exports-indias-window-opportunity-growth-future>.

The section below highlights some of the important factors that promote exports :-

Research and Development (R&D)

The decision to participate in the export market is also influenced by the R&D investment undertaken by the firm. Thomas & Narayanan (2016)⁴, using the probit model for the period 1990–2010, shows that the decision of the firm to participate in export is driven by past export performance and the amount of R&D investment

undertaken. Keshari (2016)⁵, using an unbalanced panel of data on a sample of 1835 firms for the period 2000–01 to 2011–12, also deduced that technological and knowledge resources acquired through 'learning by doing' have a positive influence on a firm's decision to export. A study by Nayak, et al. (2013)⁶ showed that in 2010 high tech exports

⁴ Thomas, R. & Narayanan, K., (2016). Productivity Heterogeneity and Export Market Participation: A Study of Indian Manufacturing Firms. In De Beule, F., & Narayanan, K. (Eds.), *Globalization of Indian Industries: Productivity, Exports and Investment* (pp. 97–120). Springer: Singapore.

⁵ Keshari, P.K., (2016). Role of Technological and Knowledge Resources in a Firm's Decision to Export: The Case of Inward Oriented Indian Industries. In De Beule, F., & Narayanan, K. (Eds.), *Globalization of Indian Industries: Productivity, Exports and Investment* (pp. 141–170). Springer: Singapore.

⁶ Nayak, S., et al. (2013). *India's Manufacturing Export Dynamics: An Analysis of Technology Intensity Transition*. Centre for WTO Studies, Working Paper.

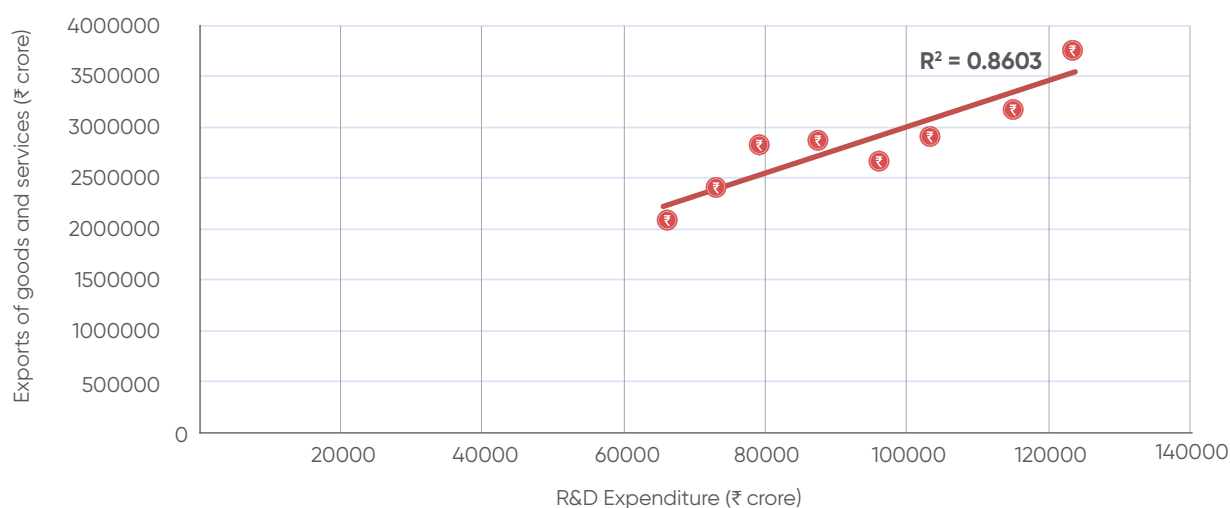


contributed over a third in total exports in countries like Singapore, Malaysia, Taiwan, Ireland and about 27 per cent in China. The corresponding share for India stood about 7 per cent. The study also depicts a positive relationship between the R&D expenditure of India with its manufactured exports. The relationship between R&D expenditure and exports of goods and services for the period

2011-12 to 2018-19 for India is plotted below. The graph depicts a positive relationship between the two whereby an increase in R&D expenditure is accompanied by an increase in exports. The reported high R² depicts the possibility of multicollinearity, and thus, the magnitude of the effect exerted by R&D investment on exports is high. Thus, the literature points towards a positive

relationship between R&D expenditure and increase in the quantity of exports. Consequently, India can catch up with other countries by investing in R&D.

FIGURE 3 : Scatterplot of R&D expenditure and Exports (2011-12 to 2018-19)



Source: Compiled from MOSPI and DST, Government of India.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

Another important factor for export promotion is Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). A major share of FDI is undertaken by Multinational Corporations (MNC), which have in-depth knowledge about the international market and can provide well-established channels of contact.

Taking the case of the pharmaceutical industry in India where the government early on allowed 100 per cent FDI for the manufacture of medical devices.

Subsequently, according to the data from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), India attracted USD 15.59 billion worth of FDI in 17 years, between 2000 and 2017, for the pharmaceutical sector. In the same period, exports from the sector increased from just over US\$ 1 billion in 1996 to over US\$ 20 billion in 2016. But an FDI might not

necessarily contribute to export growth; it depends a great deal on the national policy of the host country. A country focused on an outward-oriented policy attracts export-oriented FDI, on the other hand, an inward-oriented economy mainly attracts FDI focused on the domestic markets of the host country⁷. On the other hand, Pradhan (2007)⁸ has documented how a good Outward Foreign Direct Investment (OFDI) policy helps boost exports and improves the employment situation for the home country as well.



⁷ Sharma, K. (2000). Export Growth in India: Has FDI played a role? (No. 1858-2016-152730).

⁸ Pradhan, J.P. (2007). Growth of Indian Multinationals in The World Economy: Implications for Development. Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, Working Paper, 2007/04.

Raghutla, C. & Chittedi, K.R. (2019). Is There an Export or Import-led Growth in Emerging Countries? A Case of BRICS Countries. Journal of Public Affairs.



Export Infrastructure and Market Concentration

India needs better infrastructure facilities as it is directly proportional to its export supply⁹. For better export performance, it is necessary to invest in developing reliable and efficient export infrastructure, which will help in cost reduction and improve efficiency in the supply of exports. And further, it is beneficial to encourage domestic firms to the export sector because the firms that perform well in the domestic market have a solid resource base and procure risk-taking abilities to get involved in the export market¹⁰.

Post entry into an export market, a firm's decision to export and its performance is impacted by the market concentration in the specific industry.

⁹ Srinivasan, T. N. (1998). India's Export Performance: A Comparative Analysis. India's Economic Reforms and Development: Essays for Manmohan Singh, 197–228.

¹⁰ Ghosh, P., & Sawhney, A. (2021). Does the Past Performance in Home Market Affect Export Participation of New Exporters? Evidence from Indian Firms. Trade, Investment and Economic Growth: Issues for India and Emerging Economies, 23.

A high concentration of exporters in industry, for example, the IT or pharmaceuticals sector in India, tends to promote investment and infrastructure necessary to cater to the needs of the international	market. Specifically, the market concentration in the Indian software industry helped in expanding internationally and domestically as against China which has a low concentration level leading to a narrow	domestic market and weakness in the international market. Thus, a market concentrated with exporters possesses knowledge of the needs and demands of their foreign buyers, which leads to better export rates ¹¹ .
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Export Diversification

Finally, export diversification plays an important role in achieving stability and growth in the export sector. Export diversification can be classified into horizontal and vertical export diversification. Horizontal export diversification is meant to diversify the exports into different sectors and decrease export instability by reducing the dependence on a few export goods in a volatile export market. Vertical export diversification means expanding the exports from primary to manufacturing and services sectors. Expanding exports beyond primary exports to manufacturing and services exports helps long-term growth and better knowledge spillover benefits to other	sectors ¹² . So, a well-balanced horizontal and vertical export diversification signifies sustainable export growth. How distinct is the product in the market is sometimes measured with the Export Diversification Index (EDI). Barik (2018) ¹³ measured the EDI for BRICS and selected ASEAN countries for 2007-15 and found that India's export basket is less diversified in relation to other countries. Other studies, however, shows that India has moved to diversify its export basket from labour-intensive goods to capital or skill-intensive goods. For example, India's share of capital-intensive goods in manufactured exports has risen from 4.7 per	cent in 2001-05 to 13 per cent in 2011-15. Likewise, in terms of factor intensities, the share of human capital-intensive export has risen from about 22 per cent to about 25 per cent for the same period. Correspondingly, the share of unskilled labour-intensive export has fallen from about 44 per cent to about 29 per cent. ¹⁴ This section sets out to capture various factors that drive export growth. Although it is difficult to cull out all the possible factors that promote export growth at a granular level, an effort to work around some of the broad paradigms will go a long way in enhancing export growth.
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¹¹ Harris, R., & Moffat, J. (2011). R&D, Innovation and Exporting.

¹² Herzer, D., & Nowak-Lehmann D, F. (2006). What Does Export Diversification do for Growth? An Econometric Analysis. *Applied Economics*, 38(15), 1825-1838.

¹³ Barik A., (2018). Post-crisis India's Merchandise Export Growth: What Has Changed? *The Indian Economic Journal*, 66(3-4), 270-293.

¹⁴ D'souza, S.A., Naik, P.K., (2018). Trade Liberalisation, Capital-Intensive Export and Informalisation: A Case Study of India's Manufacturing Sector. *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 61, 377-399.

Growing Focus on the Indian States



India is regarded as the fastest growing economy globally, and export has become a crucial constituent for this growth. Export-oriented policies have enhanced innovation and have been instrumental in increasing the country's Foreign Direct Investment flows. But, the growth-trajectory of our economy would be incomplete without considering the export ecosystem at the state-level. For a country as vast as India, the export environment needs to be understood at the regional level for constructive policy formulation. A National level export policy would not capture the complexities and the challenges faced by each state at the ground level. Export competence differs spatially across India; thus, export policies need to be more context-specific so that the state governments can identify the gaps and formulate a way forward to reduce such discrepancies. Thus, a top-down approach of export policy in such case might leave out these challenges and thus curb the growth of the export sector at the state level.

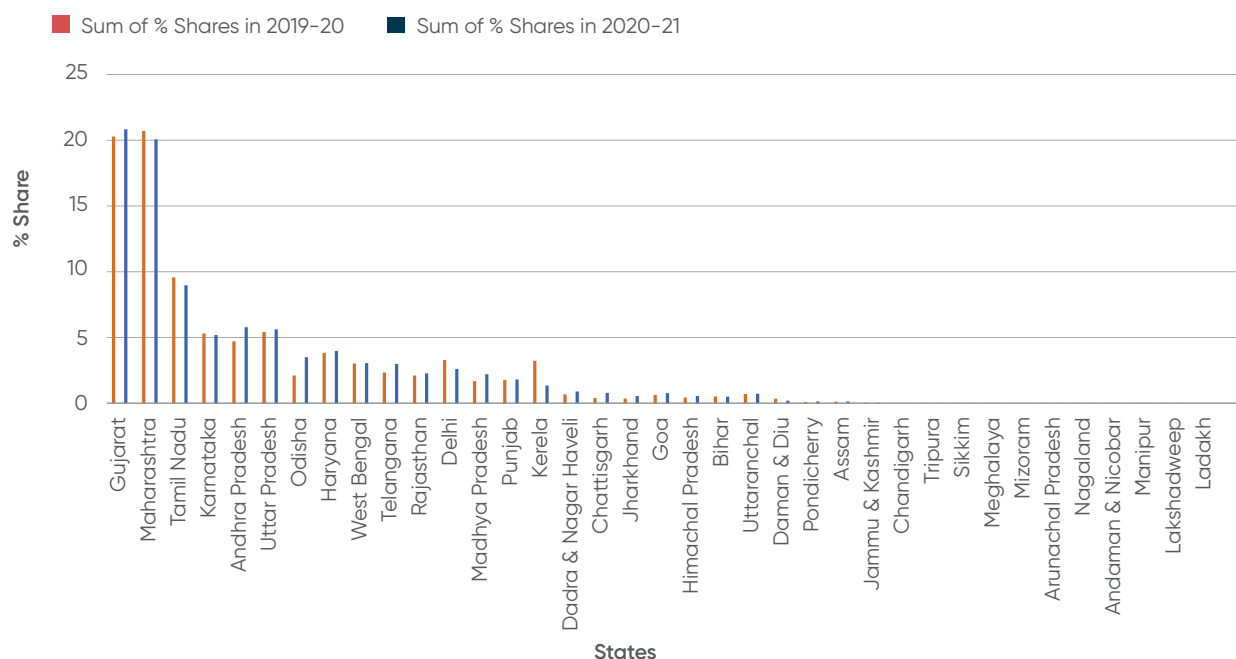
Even though studies have focused explicitly on exports at the national level, not much has been written regarding the export performance at the sub-national level. But, with the existing regional disparity in India, it becomes essential to understand the export landscape at the state level and the factors influencing the export performance. Over the years, it has been noticed that the coastal states, namely Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, are the significant exporters in the country. In the year 2020-

2021, the combined share of the three states constituted around 60 per cent of the total countries exports. Relative to the coastal and landlocked areas, states in the hilly terrains are still struggling to make a mark at the global export network. Such contrast depicts how the diverse locations impact the state's export dimensions.

Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have become the flag bearer of export lead growth. Gujarat has been leading the export contribution in India, with its

total share accounting for 20.83 per cent as of 2020-2021. The state government has been concentrating on export promotion policies and has successfully designed a platform for the export-oriented units and companies to promote their products and reach a global audience. Similarly, Maharashtra, the second-largest exporter in the country with a 20.06 per cent share, has facilitated export growth by focusing on initiatives such as Ease of Doing business and providing subsidies to SME's units.¹⁵

FIGURE 4 : Percentage Share in Exports of States



Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry

¹⁵ Ministry of Commerce and Industry. <https://commerce.gov.in/trade-statistics/export-import-data-bank-monthly/>

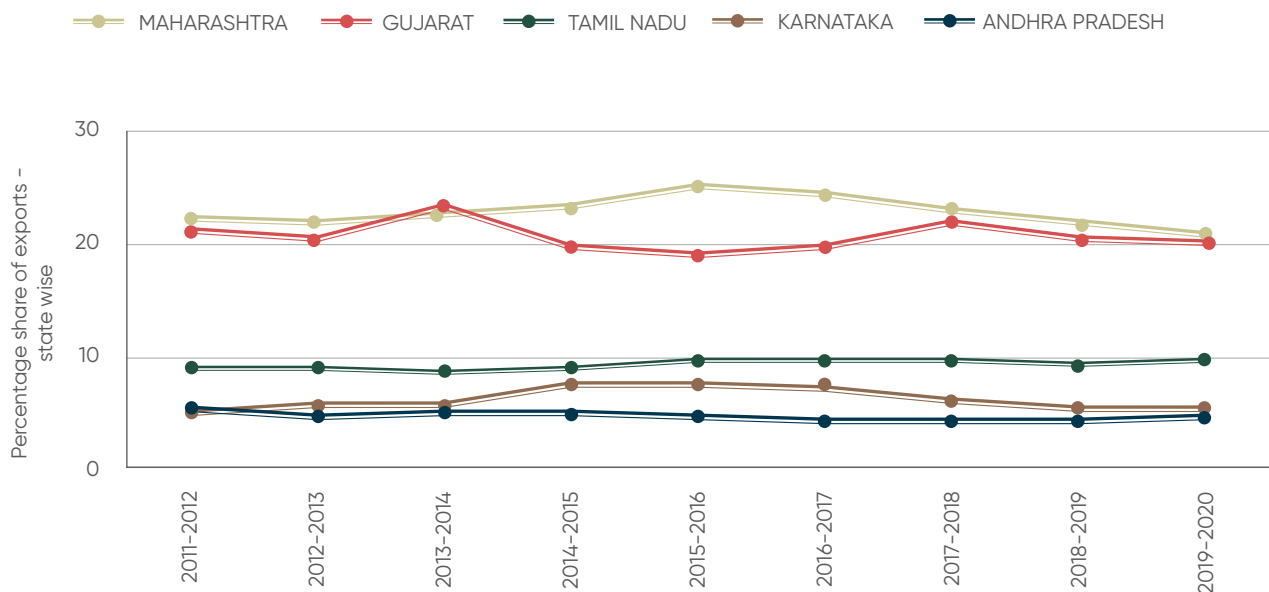
Robust trade support systems and emphasis on a constructive business environment are critical factors for improving a state's export sector. Gujarat is now the largest producer of processed diamonds, and its total share in India's export of diamond stands at 80 per cent. Furthermore, the state is now also known as the country's chemicals, and petrochemicals hub and its total petroleum products exports as of 2020 is US\$ 17,972.08 million. An increase in the Export capability of

Gujarat has also led to the rise in their total Foreign Direct Investment flows. As of the Fiscal year 2021, the state achieved the total FDI inflows at the US \$21.89 billion¹⁶. Similarly, with the largest export promotion zones, Maharashtra accounts for 28 per cent of FDI inflows in the country. Along with the increase in the FDI inflows, there is a correlation between a State's Gross State Domestic Product with its export Share in GSDP.

States with higher exports also experience a high Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). US\$ 259.25 billion is the estimated GSDP of Gujarat in Fiscal Year 2022. Maharashtra GSDP stood at US \$366.67 billion in 2020-2021¹⁷.

Such statistics give us evidence that with an increase in the export competitiveness of the state, leads to an increase in the wealth of the states.

FIGURE 5 : States Driving India's Exports over last few years



¹⁶ India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF). <https://www.ibef.org/>

¹⁷ India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF). <https://www.ibef.org/>

The above graph depicts how Maharashtra has been consistently securing the top position among the top five exporters by strengthening export promotion hubs for sectors such as IT, textile, and automobile components. Both top-performing states have productively managed and expanded their port infrastructure on the coastal line. With 48 ports, Maharashtra has the highest number of port's in the country, followed by Gujarat with 42 ports. Thus, the conscious efforts made by the state governments to establish an export-oriented ecosystem have made a substantial positive impact on its export share. However, Andhra Pradesh still has a scope for improving its export performance. Andhra Pradesh needs to have a definite export policy in place. With no significant investments, the state stands at the 12th position in FDI inflows, with total FDI inflow being US\$ 291.80 million¹⁸. Despite being on the coastal side, the state lacks proper export infrastructure and a suitable IT policy in place.

In the discussion of gaining export competitiveness, states in the himalayan region, such as Sikkim and Meghalaya, still struggle to uplift their export potential even after sharing borders with neighbouring countries. Consequently, their total performance has not improved since the first edition of the Export Preparedness Index. The cumulative Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) inflow of Sikkim amounted to the US \$6.35 Billion between April 2000 to September 2020, which is minuscule when compared with FDI flows of Gujarat or Maharashtra. Bihar, which is categorized under the landlocked states, has also lagged in exports potential, with its total share in exports accounting for 0.53 per cent. Thus, it becomes imperative to understand how certain states can perform eminently better and the major roadblocks in the export sector growth of the lagging states.

Major determinants causing the poor exports performance of the states that lag behind are the existing deficient business environment along with the absence of secure market and financial infrastructure. Suitable business infrastructure is a key to a states export growth. Lack of transportation facility, power shortages and poor internet connectivity has become a bane for the poor performance of the states located in the himalayan regions. Bihar is also facing a similar crisis of lack of infrastructure. Correspondingly, states with large markets are the preferred location for manufacturing units and are considered the centre for competitiveness and innovation¹⁹. A secure financial ecosystem gives a considerable boost to the business within states. However, the lack of availability and accessibility to credit facilities is impacting the export capacity of MSME in the hilly region. There is also need for

¹⁸ India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF). <https://www.ibef.org/>

¹⁹ Pradhan, J. P., & Das, K. (2016). Manufacturing exports from Indian states: Determinants and policy imperatives. Springer India.

better coordination between North Eastern States and Centres, it can also play a vital role in improving their export performance.

To avoid such barriers in the export sector at the sub-national level, The Government of India is now dwelling further into understanding the export ecosystem at the district level. Following the vision of 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas aur Sabka Vishwas', the aim is to create district exports hubs within each state. The multilevel governance would provide a ground-level understanding of the available export capabilities and circumstances within districts, thus guiding the

government and the relevant stakeholder to formulate inclusive export policies.

In the light of the existing distinctions, the Export Preparedness Index, 2021 seeks to promote export potential by ranking states and UT's on key pillars and indicators of export readiness. The Export Preparedness Index, 2021, by recognizing the achievements and opportunities available for the states, will direct the regional governments to evaluate their performance against other states and take inspiration from them to create better policy measures to improve the exports sector.



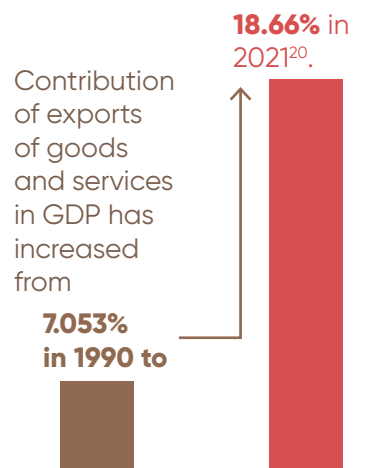
02



INDIA VS WORLD

India's export scenario before Covid-19

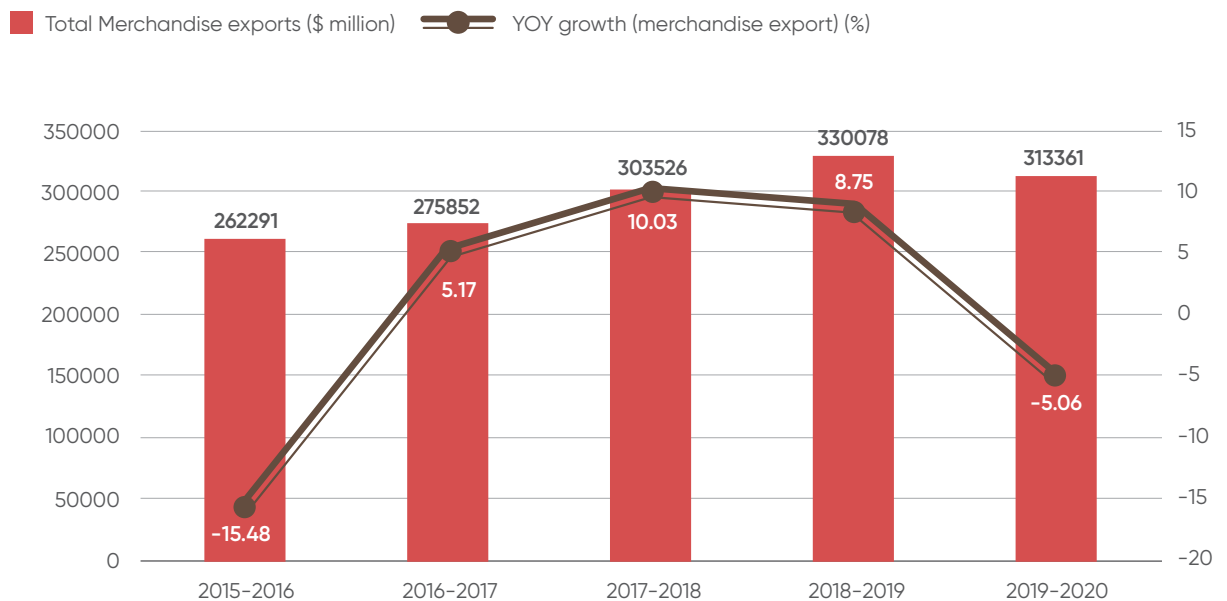
India is one of the fastest growing economies of the world with exports playing an important role in the economic growth of the country.



Economic reforms of 1990-91 have significantly improved the macroeconomic stability of the country and revived the Indian economy. This section of the report gives a brief picture of India's export performance from FY 2015-16 to FY 2019-20 by analyzing the trends in the merchandise and services exports of the country.

Trends in Merchandise exports

FIGURE 6 : Merchandise Exports Trends (2015 -20)



Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry

²⁰ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.EXP.GNFS.ZS?locations=IN>

The merchandise export of India shows an upward trend from FY 2015-16 to FY 2018-19. This is mainly because of the serious efforts made by the government. The government also took significant measures to improve the ease of doing business in India, which translated into an improvement in the rank of 'Ease Of Doing Business' from 142 in 2014 to 77 in 2018 and

'Trading Across Borders' from 122 in 2014 to 80 in 2018. The country's exports reached its maximum value of \$330078 million in FY 2018-19.

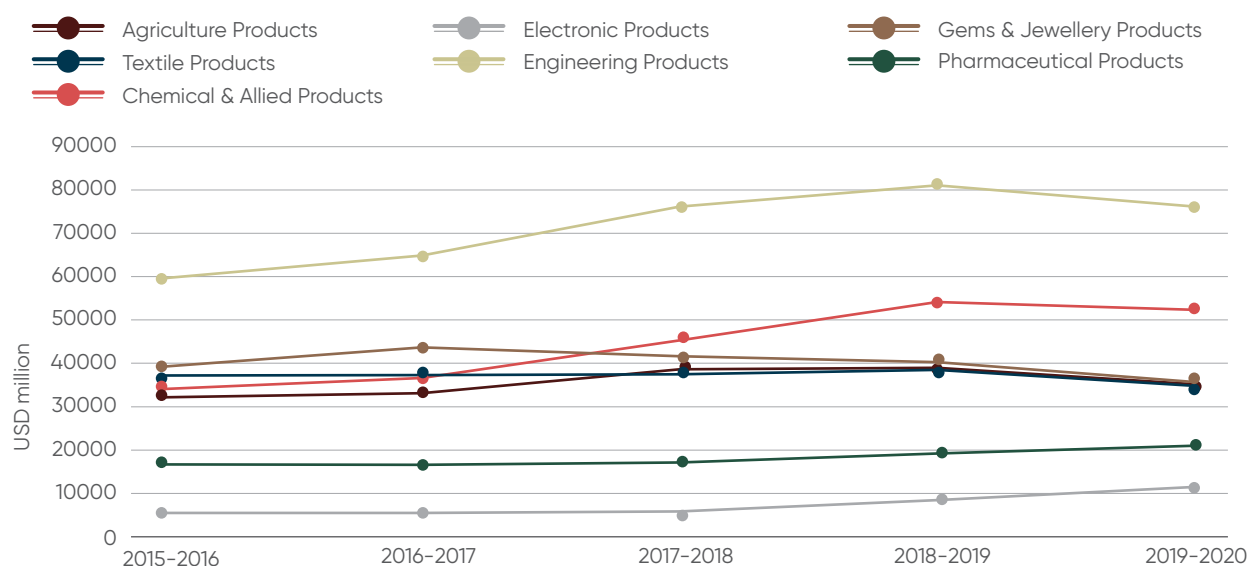
In 2019-20, India experienced a compact decline in its merchandise export value. However, the Year-on-Year (YOY) growth rate was affected at a greater level, with its value declining from 8.75 per cent in 2018-19 to

-5.06 per cent in 2019-20. The reason for this slowdown includes both domestic and global factors. Currency volatility, and fluctuations in the commodity prices, including that of crude oil, led to a major fall in the value of petroleum products, which forms a major part of India's total merchandise exports.²¹

Major commodities driving India's Merchandise exports

The basket for India's merchandise exports can be categorized into traditional goods (like agricultural products, textile products, leather products) and non-traditional goods (like engineering goods, and chemical & allied products).

FIGURE 7 : Major Export Commodity Basket Trends (2015-20)

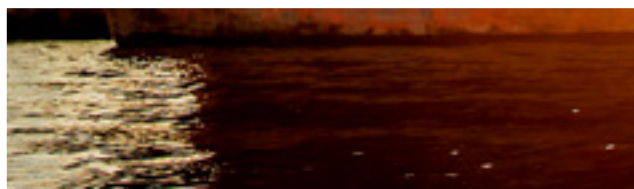


Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry

²¹ <https://www.bbusinesstoday.in/latest/economy-politics/story/india-exports-dip-18-to-27-billion-in-december-2019-242568-2020-01-15>

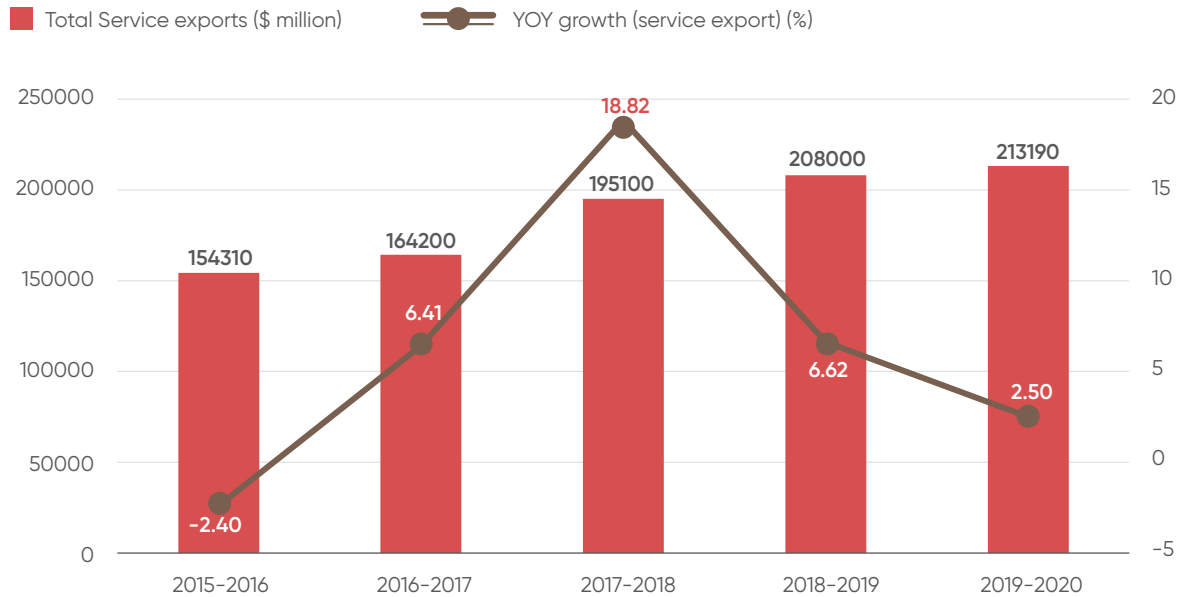
From FY 2015-16 to FY 2018-19, engineering goods and chemical & allied products have shown a continuous rise due to a boost in the country's manufacturing sector. Pharmaceutical products, electronic products, and textile products have comparatively shown stagnant growth over time. However, Gems & Jewellery consistently showed a declining trend post FY 2016-17. Various factors are responsible for this slowdown in the exports decline of Indian exports in

traditional sectors (textiles and gems & jewellery), volatile international trade, and low commodity prices at a global level. The fall in global commodity prices has adversely affected the exports of agricultural products. Additionally, India faced an increased competition from the East-Asian economies like Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar and Indonesia in the textile sector, gems and jewellery, and agriculture products.



Trends in Service Exports

FIGURE 8 : Service in Exports Trends (2015 -20)



Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Service exports of the country have shown an increasing trend continuously during the period 2015-2020. Commercial services contributed the most to the exports of the services sector, with an increase in the export value from \$156.61 billion in 2014 to US\$ 204.48 billion in 2018.²² Additionally, India ranks 7th among the major exporters of commercial services with

a share of 4.1 per cent.²³ The second major contributor to services exports is telecommunications, computer and information services, which registered an increase in the export value from \$ 54.53 billion in 2014 to \$58.25 billion in 2018.²⁴ For telecommunication, computer and information services, India's rank has remained 2nd since 2010 up till now, and its export value

has increased by 5 per cent during the same period.²⁵ In the insurance sector, the country's exports have declined by 2 per cent in 2019. However, it managed to remain at 9th rank among the major exporters of insurance and pension services.

²² INDIA'S SERVICES TRADE – Trade Promotion Council of India (tpci.in)

²³ World Trade Statistical Review, 2021, World Trade Organisation.

²⁴ INDIA'S SERVICES TRADE – Trade Promotion Council of India (tpci.in)

²⁵ World Trade Statistical Review, 2021, World Trade Organisation.

Impact of Covid 19- India

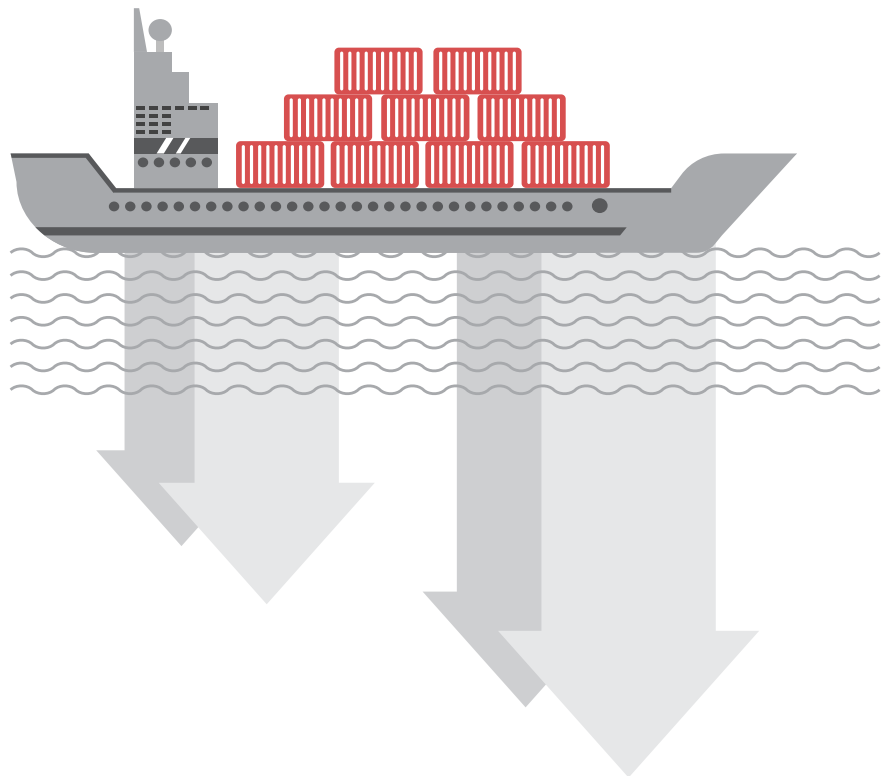
Global value chains have integrated the production processes across the borders. This is due to the continuous liberalization of trade in goods and services, the emergence of the fourth industrial revolution leading to further advancements to production processes and information technology, and a decrease in logistics and transportation costs. These factors resulted in the advent of global production networks, which accentuated the rise in cross-border FDI flows and trade in goods.

However, everything came to a halt when global value chains were severely disrupted due to the covid-19 pandemic as countries were grappled with simultaneous cessation of demand and supply. The majority of economies suffered from a drop in fuel prices which affected their revenue. The impact of restrictions was also seen on the tourism industry. The outbreak of the pandemic had a devastating impact across the world. Not only it led to

a global health crisis, but also a downturn in various economies, deeper than the financial crisis of 2008. It has also created uncertainties about the future outlook of globalization as there were growing calls for protectionism by all the countries to prioritize the fulfilment of their domestic demand for essential goods.

The global exports of goods and services declined by 8 per cent and 21 per cent respectively in 2020. There was a record 30 per cent

drop in the services trade and a 23 per cent drop in the merchandise trade as the transport and travel industry were severely impacted due to nationwide lockdowns in Q2 2020. The fuel exports started to stabilize in quarter 4, but service trade remained steady due to persisting weakness in the travel and transport sectors. Trade began to recover as of mid-2020, but the effects of COVID-19 have varied significantly across countries and regions.



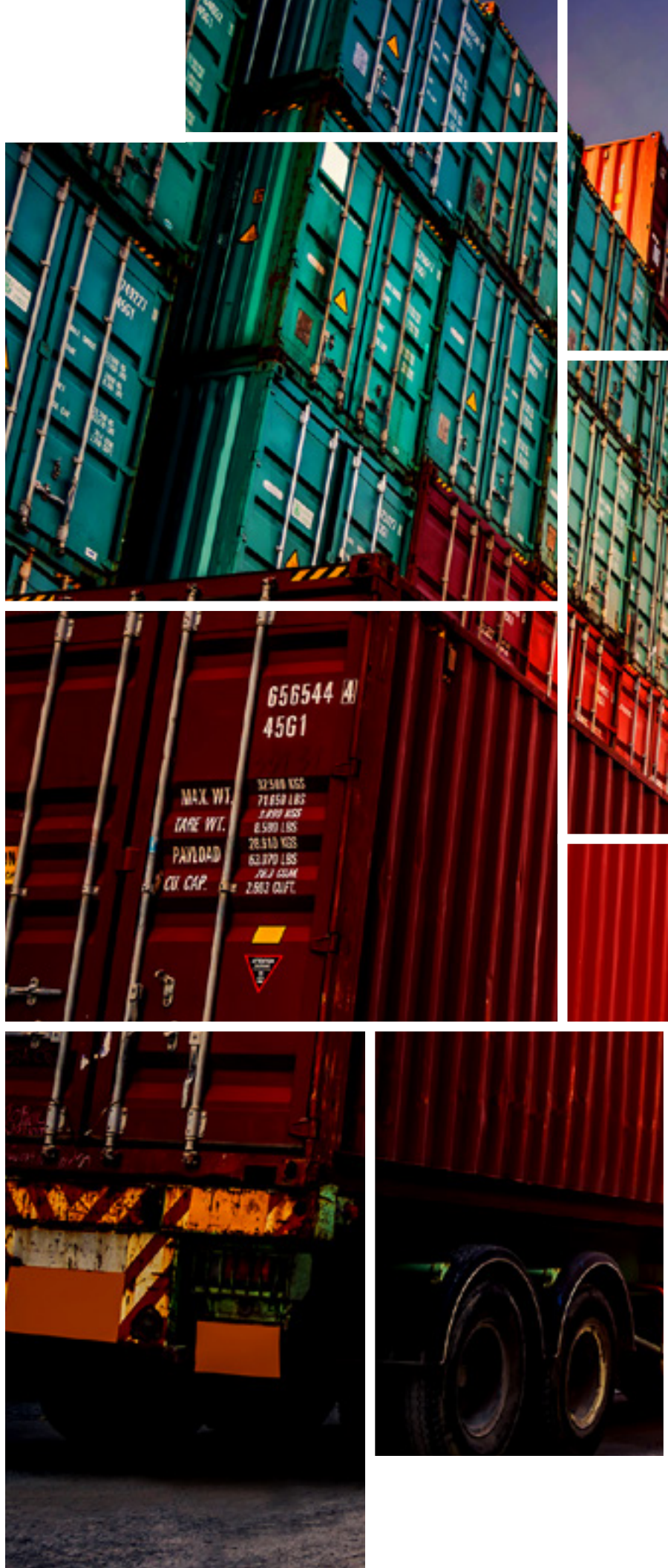
Impact of Supply Chain Disruptions

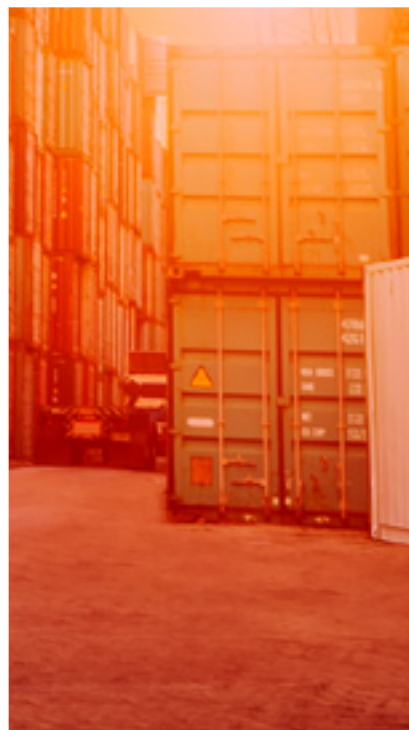
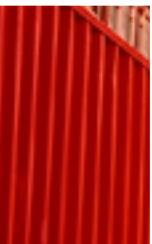
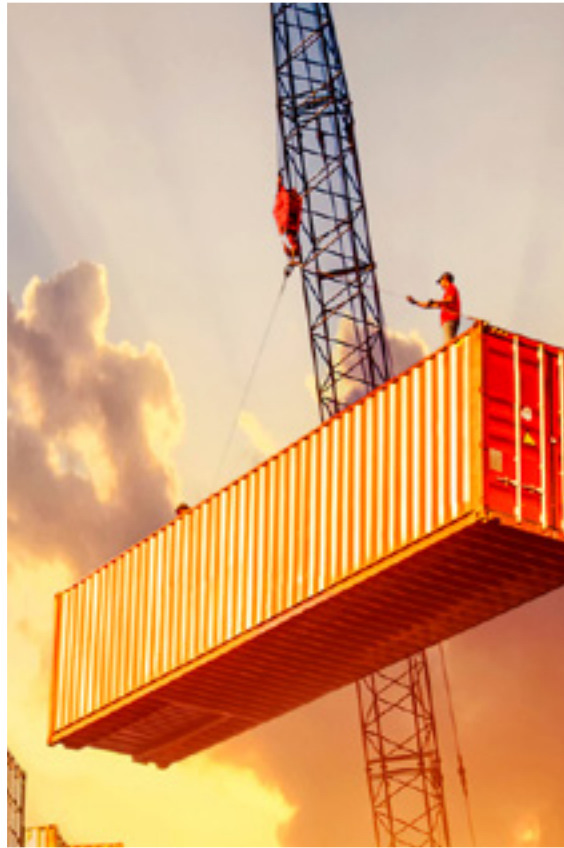
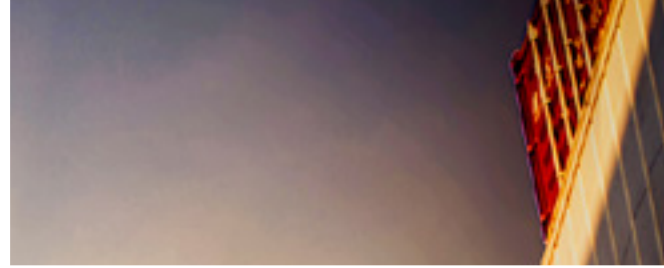
China has occupied a crucial position in the global economy during the last two decades. China, apart from being a manufacturer and exporter of consumer products, has become the main supplier of intermediate inputs for manufacturing companies all over the world. As of today, about 20 per cent of global trade in manufacturing intermediate products originates from China (up from 4 per cent in 2002).²⁶

A reduction in the Chinese supply of intermediate inputs can affect the production capacity and, therefore the exports of any given country, depending on how reliant its industries are on Chinese suppliers.

India depends on China for the import of intermediate goods worth \$21369 million, and capital goods for \$35820 million.

²⁶ <https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditcinf2020d1.pdf>





Impact of Supply Chain Disruptions on the Manufacturing Sector

The Indian manufacturing sector has the maximum amount of backward and forward linkages and has the potential to propel economic recovery and sustain the same. But the imposition of restrictions due to the stark rise in COVID-19 cases resulted in the negative growth of the manufacturing sector.

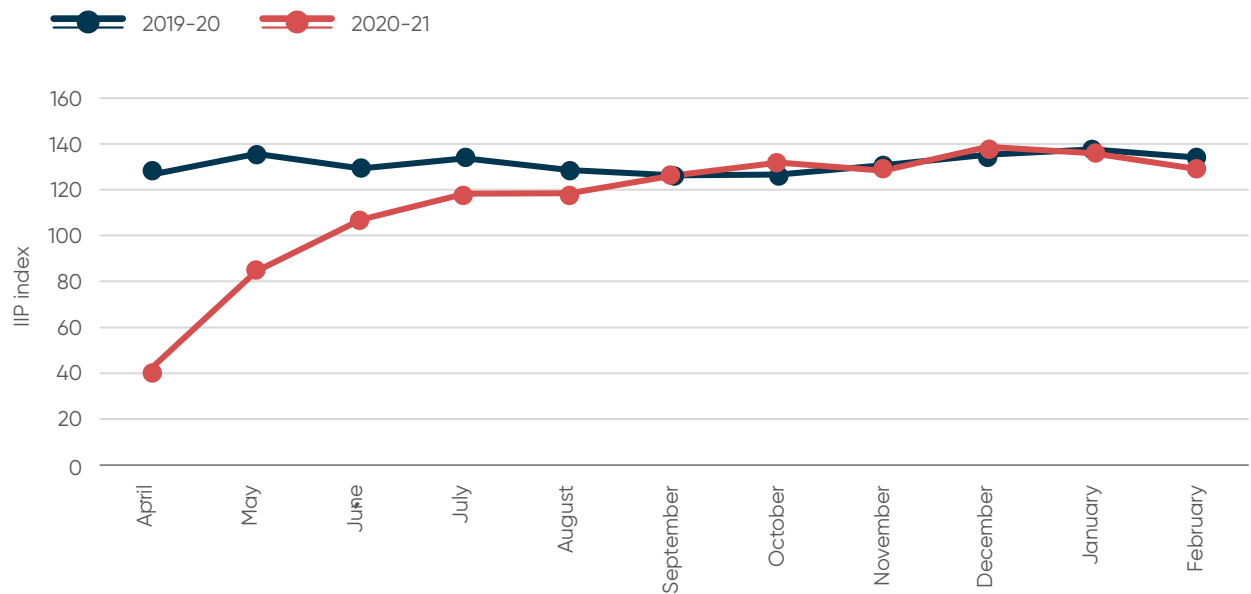
The manufacturing sector witnessed a negative growth of (-)39.3 per cent in Q1 of 2020-21. Moreover, the share of the manufacturing sector in total GVA of the country reduced from 17.5 per cent in Q1 of 2019-20 to 13.8 per cent in the corresponding period of 2020-21.²⁷ Index of Industrial Production (IIP) for manufacturing decreased sharply in April 2020 (lower than the IIP for the corresponding month in 2019) till September 2020.²⁸ The reason for the deceleration of the manufacturing sector in India is that it majorly focuses on the production of finished products.

²⁷ <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1650021>

²⁸ Open Government Data (OGD) Platform India (data.gov.in)

However, for raw materials and intermediate goods, India relies heavily on Chinese imports. Due to global supply chain disruptions and factory shutdowns in China, imports of raw material declined; and as a result, firms faced obstacles in their production processes, leading to a sharp decline in the output of the manufacturing sector.

FIGURE 9 : Index on Industrial Production for Manufacturing Sector (2019-21)

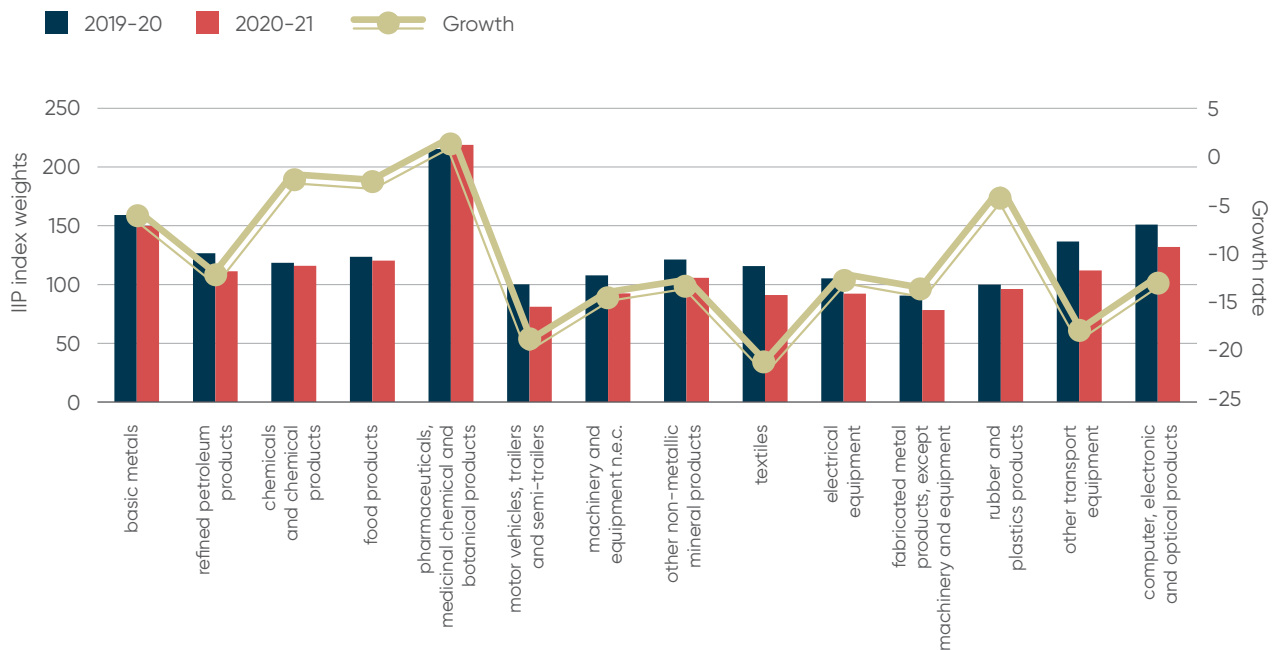


Source: Open Government Data (OGD) Platform India (data.gov.in)



Specific Industries under the manufacturing sector that were adversely impacted due to the supply chain disruptions are automobiles, chemicals, textiles and electronics. However, from May 2020 onwards, due to the gradual opening of the global economy, the factories started resuming production, which gave a push to the manufacturing industry. Even so, the annual IIP of most of the industries for FY 2020-21 is lower as compared to FY 2019-20.

FIGURE 10 : Index on Industrial Production for various sector (2019-21)



Source: Open Government Data (OGD) Platform India (data.gov.in)



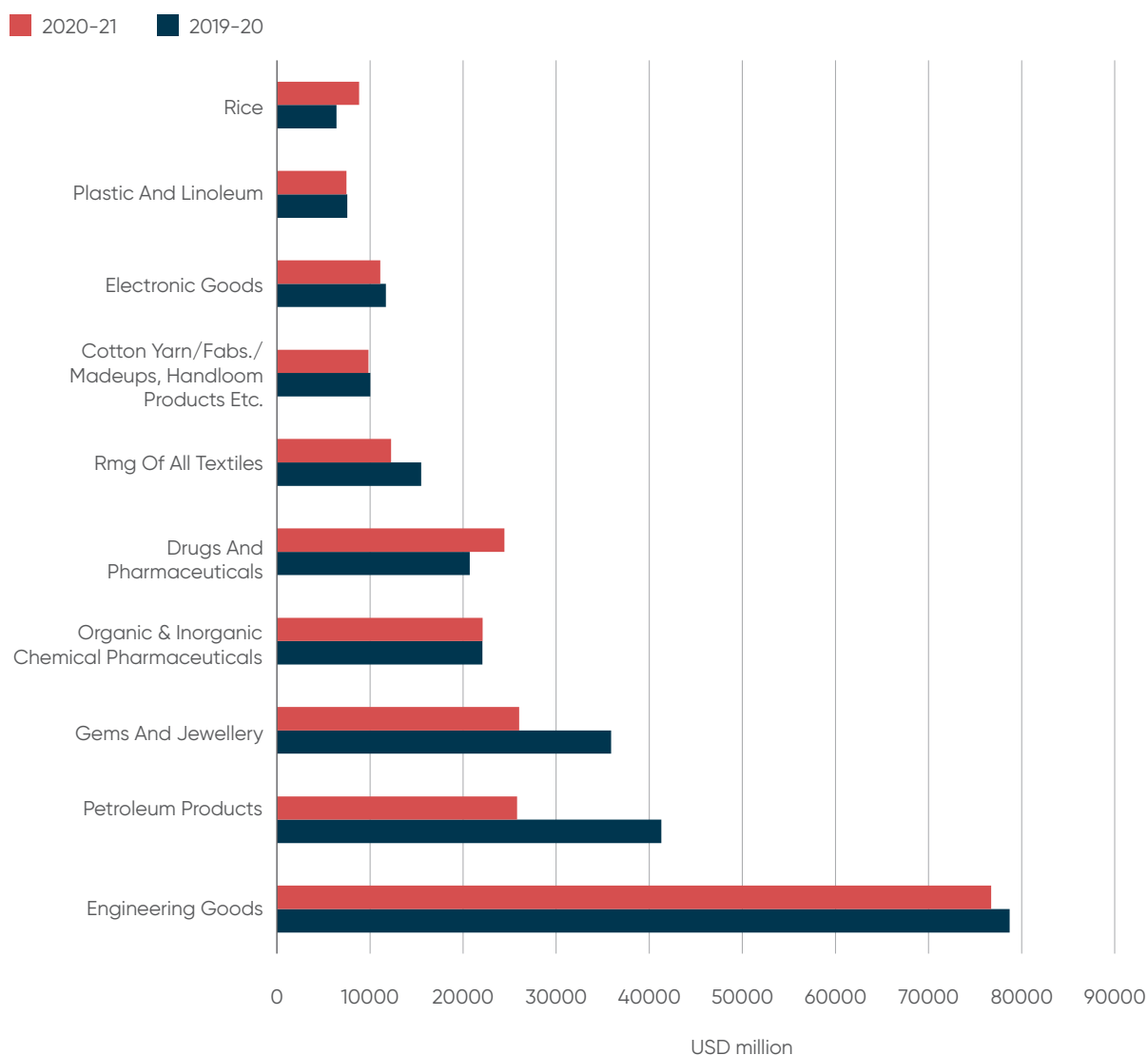


Impact on Indian Exports

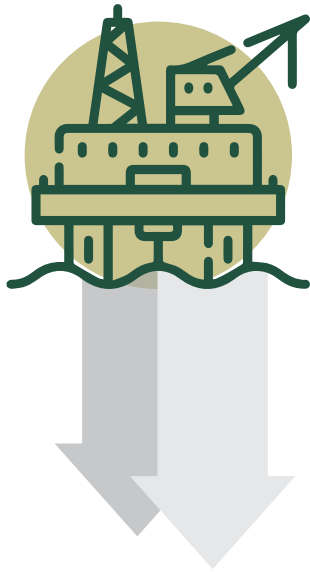
Merchandise Exports (March 2020–March 2021)

The cumulative value of merchandise exports declined from \$313.36 billion during April–March 2019–20 to \$290.63 billion during April–March 2020–21, registering a negative growth of (–) 7.26 per cent. This decline in exports is attributed to the decline in the export of petroleum products, gems and jewellery, engineered goods, textiles and electronics.

FIGURE 11 : India's commodity wise exports in 2019–20 and 2020–21



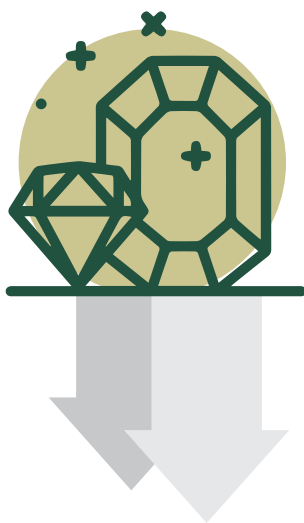
Source: Monthly Bulletin on Foreign Trade Statistics for April 2021



Decline in the exports of petroleum products

Petroleum products represent a significant fraction of the total merchandise exports of India as they stood at \$22.7 billion in the fiscal year 2020-21. With the advent of the Covid-19 pandemic, exports of petroleum products declined by \$15.4 billion in the fiscal year 2020-21, which reflects a decline of (-)37.3 per cent as compared to the fiscal year 2019-20. Moreover, the share of petroleum products in total exports of India fell from 13.2 per cent in the fiscal year 2019-20 to 8.9 per cent in the fiscal year 2020-21.

The reason behind this fall was reduced demand for petrol and falling prices of crude oil.²⁹ The decrease in petrol demand combined with a higher supply reduced the crude oil prices, and subsequently, prices for refined petroleum products and other downstream items, notably gasoline.³⁰ The value of exports and the quantity of exports for petroleum products declined by (-) 42.8 per cent and (-) 10.9 per cent respectively, during the period April-February 2020-21 as compared to the same period in 2019-20.³¹



Decline in the exports of gems and jewellery products

In April 2020, the export of gems and jewellery recorded its lowest growth of (-) 98.79 per cent. The export growth of the sector remained negative till November 2020 due to a slowdown in manufacturing and trading activities, cancellation of business events and ceremonies, decrease in

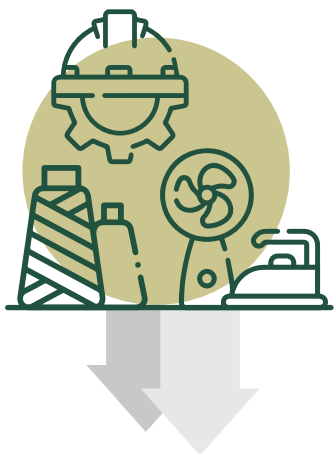
demand etc. However, it witnessed a positive growth of 4.19 per cent in December 2020. Overall, the exports of gems and jewellery decreased by (-) 40.03 per cent, i.e., from \$27.62 billion in April-December 2019 to \$16.57 billion in April-December 2020.³²

²⁹ <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1712892>

³⁰ <https://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2020/article/from-the-barrel-to-the-pump.htm>

³¹ <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1712892>

³² <https://gjepec.org/pdf/Gem-%20Jewellery-Trade-Trends-Quarterly-Report-April-December-2020.pdf>

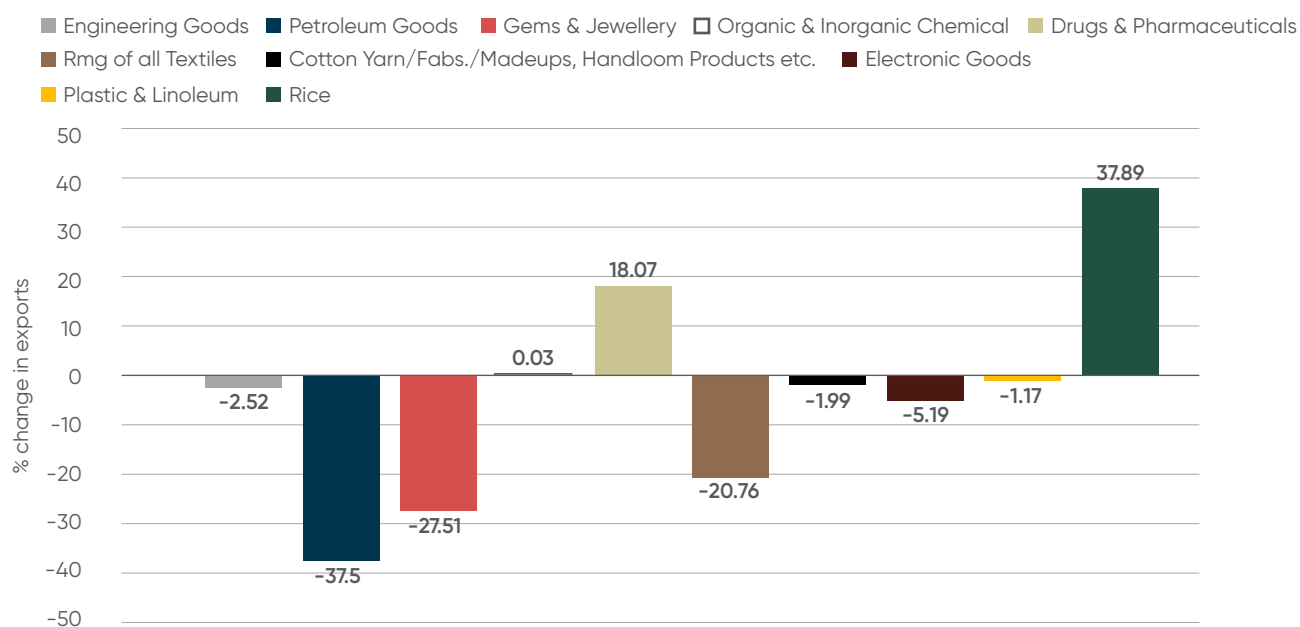


Decline in the exports of engineered goods, textiles, and electronics

The decline in the exports of engineered goods, textiles and electronics is attributed to the slowdown in the manufacturing industry. These industries experienced

a decrease in the output in the FY 2020-21 as compared to the previous year. As a result, exports have also registered a decline.

FIGURE 12 : Commodity wise growth in 2020-21



Source: Monthly Bulletin on Foreign Trade Statistics for April 2021



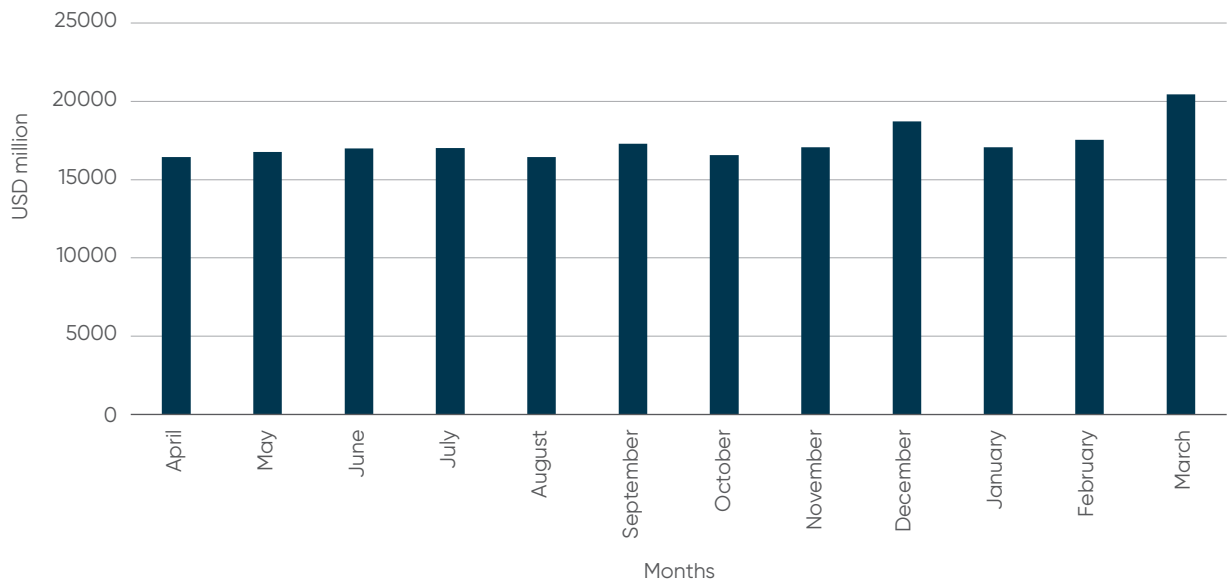
Increase in exports of pharmaceuticals and medicines

Pandemic led the countries to start stocking the supplies of medicines to deal with the situation of shortage of drugs and medicines. This resulted in an increase in the exports of pharmaceutical

products by 18.07 per cent year-on-year basis. Moreover, the export of India's drug formulation and biologicals accounted for \$19042 million.

Service Exports

FIGURE 13 : Service Exports in 2020-21 Fiscal Year (FY)

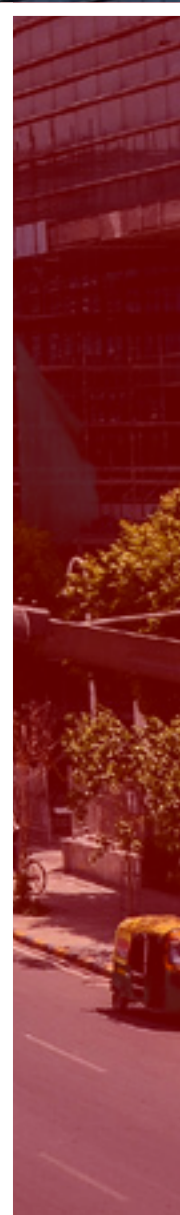
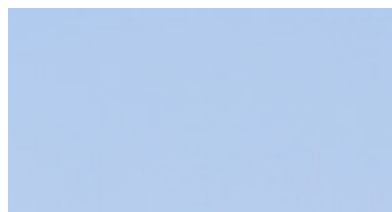


India's service export growth declined from \$213 billion in 2019-20 to \$206 billion in 2020-21, which is a negative growth of (-) 3.3 per cent. They remained steady throughout 2020-21. India's exports of software services (excluding exports through commercial presence) are estimated at \$133.7 billion during 2020-21, registering 4 per cent growth over the previous year³³. Computer services and ITES (IT enabled services) contributed 65.3 per cent and 34.7 per cent, respectively, of the total software services

exports. Software exports remained resilient due to higher demand for digital support, cloud services, and infrastructure modernization as the ongoing pandemic created new challenges related to the digital world. India's major exports in telecommunications, computer, and information services have increased from \$64933 million to \$68248 million. India ranks 7th in exports and 10th in imports for commercial services at USD 203 billion and USD 153 billion respectively.

³³ Survey on Computer Software and Information Technology-Enabled Services Exports: 2020-21





Global Trade Recovery

The pandemic created challenges for countries to attract investment within their domestic territory to generate employment; and, have more direct control of supply chains in the backdrop of simultaneous cessation of demand and supply across the globe.

According to UNCTAD Global trade report 2021³⁴, the effect of a pandemic on international trade was most severe during the initial two quarters of 2020, with a fall in the value of about 15 per cent. Global trade recovery began in Q3 2020 and more intensely in the last quarter of 2020. Trade-in goods grew by about 8 per cent on a quarter over quarter basis, while trade in services remained stagnant at below-average levels.

Much improvement was not seen in the third quarter of

2020 for all economies except China. Notably, throughout 2020, only export of services from China, and to a lesser extent in India and the Republic of Korea, appeared to have fared better than other major economies. Despite this, India remained in the top 5 host economies for FDI flows in 2020 with \$64 billion, i.e. 2.4 per cent of its GDP. Whereas China, the United States of America, and Hong Kong continued to receive FDI of more than \$100 billion during the same period.

Positive outlook in 2021

The positive trends from the last quarter of 2020 led to a positive outlook for international trade in 2021. This was essentially due to resilience shown by economies to ensure cooperation with other nations, economic stimulus packages and other government interventions across the globe. Subsiding pandemic-related restrictions and increased

commodity prices further supported global trade recovery.

The graph below shows recovery patterns of the world's major economies in Q1 2021. International trade in Q1 2021 was higher than the pre-crisis level. There was an increase of about 3 per cent relative to Q1 2019. The value of global trade in goods and services grew by over 10 per

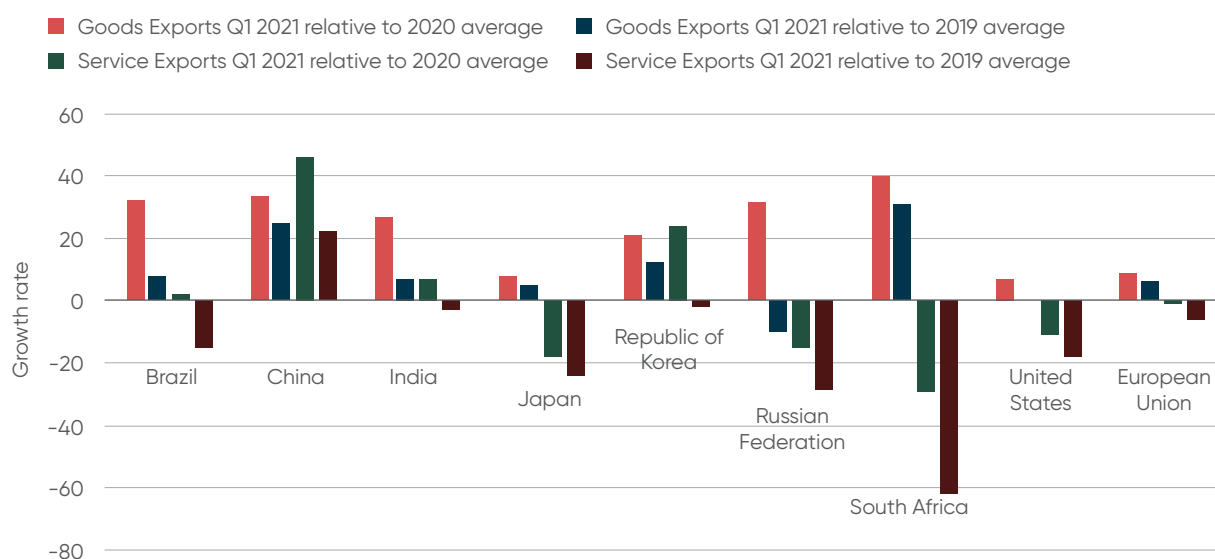
³⁴ UNCTAD Global trade report May 2021

cent YoY. The trade rebound of Q1 2021 was driven by the strong export performance of East Asian economies which remained less affected by

the pandemic. It could be observed that India, China and South Africa have fared relatively better than other major economies during Q1

2021 and have performed better compared to pre-pandemic level 2019 and 2020 average in Q1 of 2021.

FIGURE 14 : Recovery patterns of world's major economies in Q1 2021



Source: UNCTAD 2021

Trade growth remains uneven but better outlook for countries in Q3 2021.

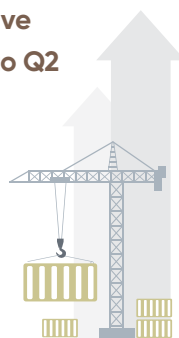
For the major economies, a strong recovery in exports for merchandise goods has been observed relative to service exports. It has been observed that trade-in services remained below or around the 2019 level for major economies in Q3 2021, except

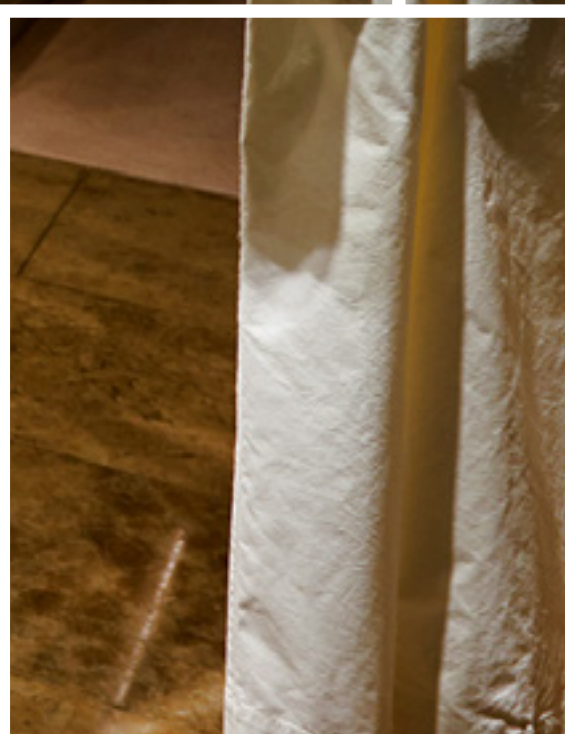
for China and the Republic of Korea.

China, the Republic of Korea, and Brazil have stabilized growth rates in goods and services compared to other major economies. Whereas, India's trade growth has accelerated in Q3 2021 with a positive growth relative to Q2 2021 relative to 2019 average in goods and services.

In Q3, 2021, India's Export in goods increased by 5 per cent, and services increased by 17 per cent relative to Q2 2021. Compared to the 2019 average, it has increased by 27 per cent and 7 per cent respectively in goods and services exports. However, it must be noted that imports of goods and services have increased more relative to Q2 2021 for India.³⁵

³⁵ UNCTAD Global Trade report November 2021





The government of India has set the merchandise export target of \$400 billion for the year 2021-22.

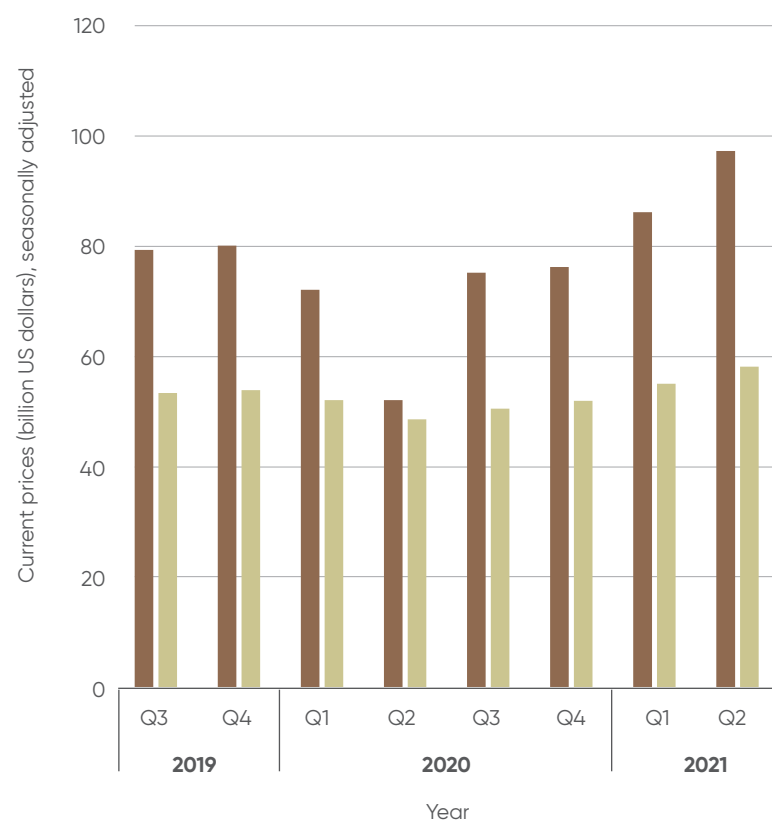
India's Key Trade Trends & Recovery in 2021

India has been showing positive statistics in exports since the beginning of the FY 2021-22. Its merchandise exports increased from \$10.17 billion in April 2020 to \$30.21 billion in April 2021, which shows an increase of 197.03 per cent. Since then, the country's exports have been witnessing a rising trend.

In the light of such scenario, The government of India has set the merchandise export target of \$400 billion for the year 2021-22. It is in line with Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision on "Local Goes Global: Make in India for the World".

FIGURE 15 : Quarterly India's Export Recovery After Q3 in 2020

■ Merchandise Exports ■ Service Exports



The quarterly data of merchandise exports shows that India has crossed the pre-pandemic value in the first quarter of 2021 itself. For the period from April–December 2021, merchandise exports increased to \$301.38 billion as compared to \$201.38

billion for the same period in the previous year, witnessing a positive growth of 49.66 per cent. As far as services are concerned, exports increased from \$150.09 billion in April–December 2020 to \$177.68 billion in April–December 2021, registering a growth of 18.39 per cent.³⁶

India's merchandise exports crossed the mark of \$300 billion in the nine months of the FY 2021–22, making it closer to the ambitious target of \$400 billion set for the current fiscal.

³⁶ <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1789882>

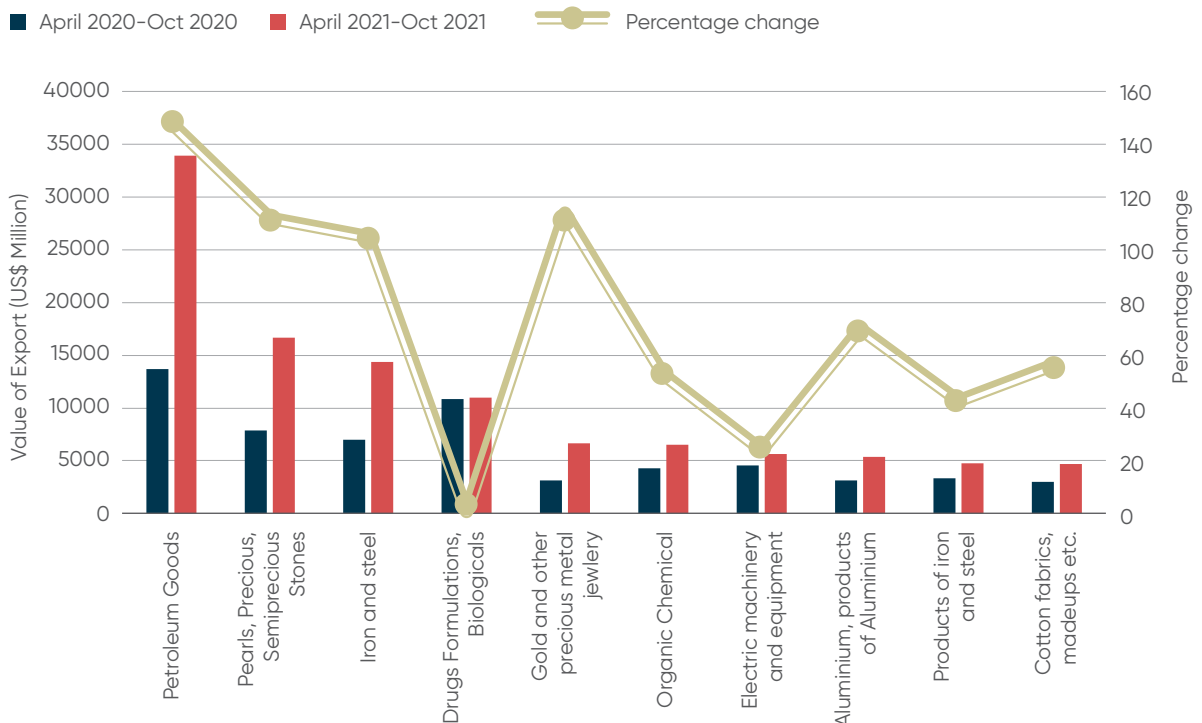


Defying COVID 19: India's Exports Improve

India's export growth has seen a momentum of high value of exports due to the contribution of its top 10 export basket products. Top-performing commodities included petroleum products, engineering goods and gems and jewellery. Furthermore, petroleum products which

suffered a blow due to the fall in fuel prices in 2020 have recovered and its export value has increased from \$25.804 billion to \$39.503 billion in 2021-22 (till November). The rise in petroleum prices globally has pushed the value of petroleum products exports up.

FIGURE 16 : India's Top 10 Exports Products in April – October 2021

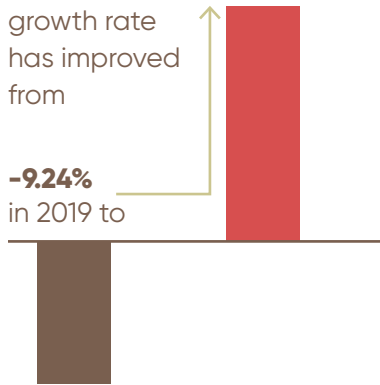


Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry dashboard

Agriculture Products

Notwithstanding logistical challenges posed by the COVID19 pandemic, the growth of Agriculture Products export continues to expand in 2021.

Agri Products Export YoY growth rate has improved from **-9.24%** in 2019 to **17.56%** in 2020-21.



It has increased to 23.28% in April-November 2021.³⁷

There are various factors for this improvement. With the increase in global demand, expansion of port handling infrastructure and finally, the government's prompt measures during pandemic have ensured sustainable export growth. One such effort was reintroducing the Transport and Marketing Assistance Scheme (TMA) with wider coverage and more extensive support for one year through March 2022.

The assistance rate for farm exporters select products has been raised by 50 per cent for exports by sea and 100 per cent for air.³⁸

India's Agri Product Exports reached their highest value, \$4960 million, in March 2021. This increase in Agri exports was majorly driven by its top 3 commodity groups, i.e. marine products, non-basmati rice and basmati rice. All valued at \$5962 million, \$4811 million and \$4018 million respectively in 2020-21.

India continued to supply its rice during the pandemic, thus having the largest share in the global rice trade. In 2020-21, India's rice exports (Basmati and Non-Basmati) rose by a massive 87 per cent to 17.72 Million Tonne (M.T.) from 9.49 MT achieved in 2019-20.³⁹

³⁷ Ministry of Commerce and Industry Dashboard

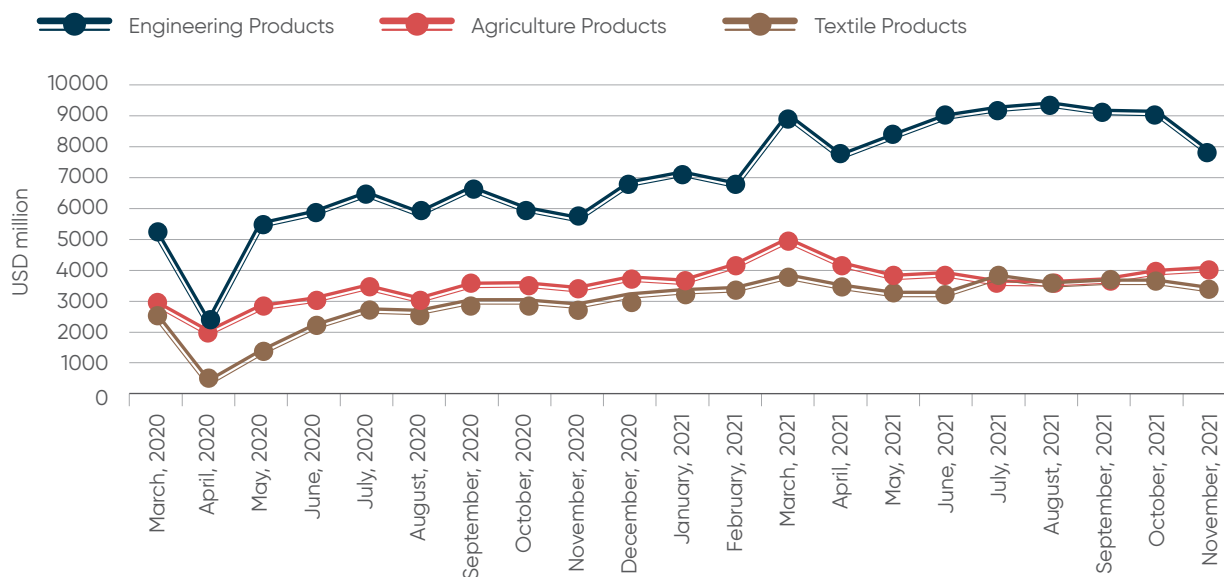
³⁸ FIEO trade update

³⁹ PIB release 16 December 2021



In 2021-22, wheat emerged in India's top 10 Agri Products export basket valued at \$1151.071 million. This is higher than its pre-pandemic year 2019, when India's wheat exports to the world were just the \$63 million.

FIGURE 17 : India's exports showed resilience in 2021



Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry dashboard

Textile Products

The existing textile and apparel market was affected as manufacturing and exports of essential goods and services were prioritized by all countries in the wake of the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. However, signs of recovery are visible in 2021-22. The rising consumer demand and

the government's increased efforts to boost the sector have led to the textile sector maintaining a trade surplus in India's export basket. The YoY growth in textile products increased to 53.86 per cent in April- Nov 2021, which shows robust growth signals. Cotton fabrics, made-ups and RMG of cotton including

accessories, have driven the exports. The government has also achieved 68 per cent of the annual target of \$44 billion for Textiles & Apparel, including Handicrafts in 2021-22.

Engineering Goods

Despite a host of challenges ranging from high input costs, high freight rates, supply chain disruptions and second wave due to delta variant, engineering goods have exhibited positive growth in its exports.

The Indian engineering sector is strategically important due to its intense integration with other industry segments and enjoys 100 per cent FDI. The engineering sector forms almost 25 per cent of India's total exports and remains the largest foreign exchange earner. Therefore, the growth in its exports is a positive sign for India.

Engineering exports increased from November 2020 till March 2021 to \$8976 million, an all-time month for 2020-21, only to fall in Q1 of 2021 due to Suez canal blockage related supply

chain disruptions. It reached its all month high for 2021 in August 2021, valued at \$9353 million. This rise in exports is driven by two items in its export basket; a 31.36 per cent increase in iron and steel exports and 4.19 per cent for the aluminium as per the ministry of commerce data for April-Nov in 2021.

The key partner in India's export of engineering goods in 2020- 2021 has diversified with North America (18 per cent), European Union (19 per cent), ASEAN (15 per cent), NE Asia (12 per cent), MEWA and Africa at 10 per cent ⁴⁰. Moreover, it is estimated that engineering goods shipment will end on a positive note with 37 per cent year-on-year growth in the month of December, 2021 with the total value estimated at \$9.7 billion.⁴¹

⁴⁰ <https://www.eepcindia.org/market-info/22/Export-Statistics>

⁴¹ EEPC India

IMPACT OF OTHER GLOBAL EVENTS ON INDIA

Suez Blockage: Disruption in the short-run, lesson for the nation

The six days of prolonged blockage from 23rd March 2021 of the Suez Canal revealed India's dependence on the free passage through the Canal and the Red Sea. Globally, 13 per cent of maritime trade depends on the canal. With India's entry on the global stage, the route holds immense significance.⁴² Suez canal is used for India's trade worth US\$ 200 Billion to/from North America, South America and Europe. The blockage led to a 10-15 day delay in export shipments of oil, textiles, furniture, cotton, auto components, and machine parts. It affected India's imports of oil, steel scraps, machine parts used in the assembly line, and chemicals like phenol. To mitigate the economic damages caused by the blockage of the Suez canal and to facilitate trade, all countries responded with an immediate action plan.



⁴² <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2021/03/suez-canal-ship-global-trade-shipping-economics-international-globalization>

To minimize any long-lasting devastations from the blockage and sustain the exporter's confidence, the Indian government announced a four-point action plan. The focus was on identifying cargo and stabilizing freight rates.

Further, the task was to provide ports advisory to ensure efficient handling once the canal reopens and locate additional shipping lines to re-routing ships.

The obstructions established the importance of the Suez Canal. They reinstated that events in one corner of the globe have significant implications for all nations.

The blockage was temporary but caused disruptions in the global supply chain that paralyzed export and import movements across countries. It amounted to a delay in shipments and, a surge in traffic on key ports as the vessel was freed. Trade was affected by congestion at major ports of the world & the unavailability of space in containers on Indian ports.⁴³ The persisting traffic led to

high freight costs, limited space for cargo on ships, chronic delays for retailers and manufacturers. This is reflected in World container index, which was 233 per cent higher in March 2021 than a year ago.

Moreover, the blockage of the Suez canal also reflected the vulnerabilities in our global trade through sea routes and its impact on India's trade landscape. As ships get larger and trade increases across nations with adverse changes in climate, the reliance on the route will become risky as any disruption would impact global trade.

Maritime trade routes offer both cost-effective and efficient modes of transportation. But they need to pay heed to counteract these security challenges and factor in unprecedented scenarios for making their supply chain more resilient. The shipping bottlenecks have exposed one of the most profound questions for the Indian economy to consider whether continued

blockages and congestions can entail losses for the country in the long run. Since heavy shipping connection the USA and Europe happens through Suez canal, our manufacturing industries, especially in electronics and electric equipment, are exclusively dependent on it. The freight rate curve continues to rise globally. The weighted freight rate assessment of eight major east-west trades reached its peak with a U.S. \$ 10377 Freight rate for 40ft containers in September 2021.⁴⁴ India cannot rely on alternative routes around Africa, due to tremendous increase in shipping costs. Furthermore, the route suffers from security threats in the face of piracy.

The economic implications of inter-regional international trade, which had become evident during the Covid-19 pandemic, have become more transparent due to Suez canal blockage. During the onset of the pandemic, major economies struggled with substitute suppliers relying

⁴³ Container shortage eases in the country; PIB 2021

⁴⁴ <https://infogram.com/world-container-index-1h17493095x14zj>

on imports from countries to meet their domestic demands. Therefore, if freight rates don't decrease, countries like the USA could import heavy shipping from other local economies. Instead of relying on their major import trade partner India in the long run.

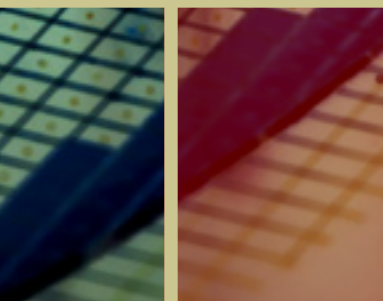
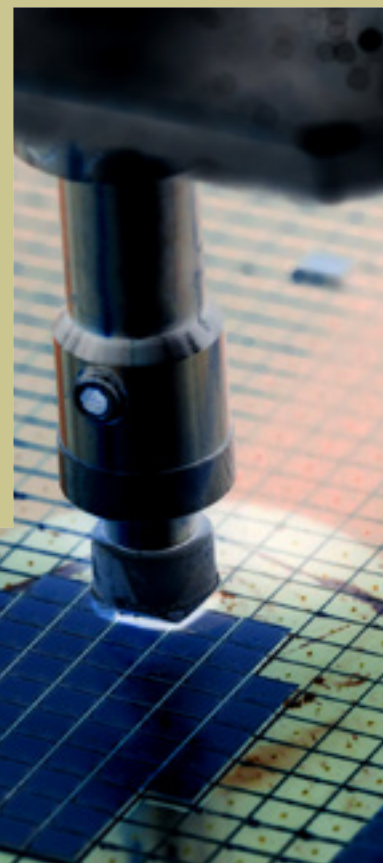
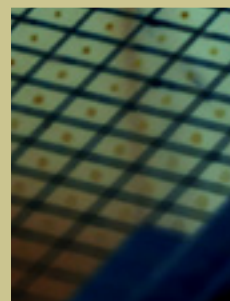
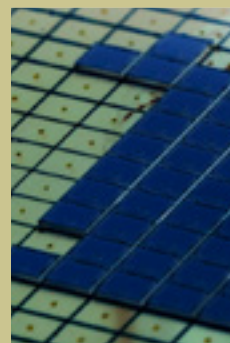
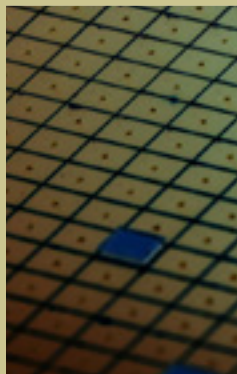
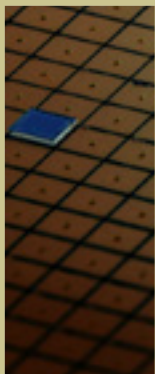
High freight costs need to stabilize in 2022; otherwise, there will be limited space for cargo on ships, which will lead the manufacturers and retailers to endure delays. This could, in turn, increase inflation and further force western countries to skip low priority Indian ports to

make up for the lost time. The learning for India could be to develop supply chain resilience, invest in innovations such as building data systems that can predict disruptions. There is a need to cooperate with its trade partners to respond rapidly if any crises occur.

Suez Blockage: Disruption in the short-run, lesson for the nation

The Semiconductor Industry is increasing its impact on the world's economic growth. This is due to its indispensability to the industrial ecosystem. It is essential for all modern industries, from communication and healthcare to military and clean energy. It is the most traded commodity with a supply chain dispersed across continents. The Semiconductor supply

chain is a unique network. A given firm has one upstream supplier for many major components and perhaps just one downstream customer, creating a web of bilateral monopolies operating in extreme interdependence. Thus, a breakdown anywhere along the line can disrupt the entire system.



Semiconductor Imports Influence on India's Automobile Sector:

A global shortage of these semiconductor chips that began in 2020 has impacted at least 169 countries, with electronic and automotive industries being the most affected. The Covid-19 pandemic has impacted the supply-demand chain of these semiconductor chips triggering a massive alarm for producers, suppliers and consumers alike. With a dip in demand in the automotive industry, the companies started to cancel their orders for semiconductor chips. With the onset of social distancing guidelines and work from home protocols,

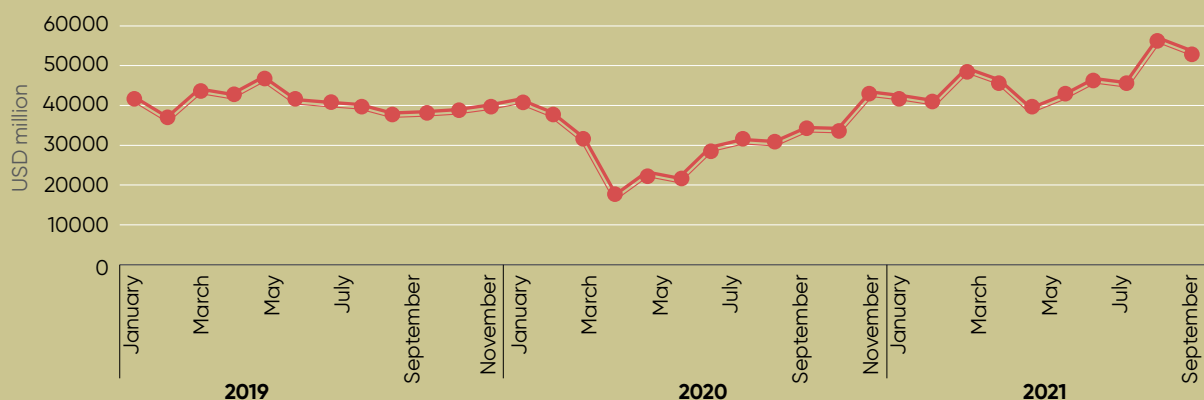
high demand in the electronic industry meant an increase in orders and greater stockpiling tendencies. The increased demand catapulted in the semiconductor industry, reaching its capacities and acute shortages as the automotive industry made a comeback.

As per a report released by Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA)⁴⁵ in 2020, the semiconductor trade accounted for \$1.8 trillion in total global business, with more than one trillion semiconductors being sold globally.⁴⁶ In 2019, India's

imports in semiconductor devices amounted to \$3.12 Billion making India the 11th largest importer of semiconductor devices. India depends upon China, Singapore, Hong Kong, Thailand and Vietnam for its semiconductor supplies. While India has a niche in semiconductor design, it primarily looks towards East Asian nations for chip supply. Figure 18 shows that semiconductor imports in India have continued to rise since July 2020, reflecting the sudden rise in the import of semiconductors to meet domestic production.

FIGURE 18 : H.S. code- 8541 from Ministry of Commerce and Industry Dashboard - India's Import of Semiconductors from January 2019 to September 2021. A clear upward trend from May 2020 onwards is symbolic of the crisis that has engulfed India, enhancing export capacities as the way out in the long run.

INDIA'S SEMI CONDUCTOR IMPORTS



⁴⁵ <https://www.semiconductors.org>

⁴⁶ UN Comtrade 2018 Trade Data

Impact on the Automotive industry

As countries worked to contain the virus and focus on economic preparedness to avoid a catastrophic financial meltdown, the semiconductor industry had to adjust its production operations to deal with shifts in the demand patterns. As the industry continues to face multifaceted challenges in securing a supply chain, corporate functions, changes in consumer behaviour, other sectors that depend on these chips have continued to suffer. With semiconductor shortages causing disruptions

in all sectors of the global economy, India is not shielded from such damage.

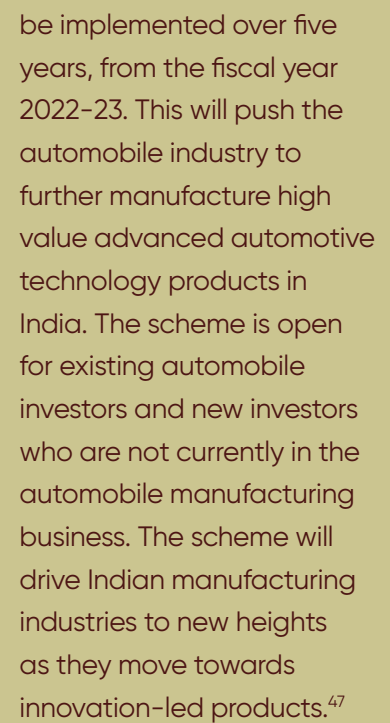
Naturally, a global shortage of semiconductor chips has a devastating impact on India, especially its electronic and automotive industries. In fact, the automotive industry has been considered one of the worst-hit industries in 2021. This is due to inconsistencies in the demand and supply for the chips, which meant longer waiting periods for product delivery due to a halt in production. The problem

is that chip production takes time as multiple steps are repeated a hundred times. Producing a single chip may take up time to 20–26 weeks. The various pandemic waves have also halted any speculated resurrection of the industry and the semiconductor industry working at 100 per cent capacity. However, it must be noted from figure 19 that cyclical slowdown has been very predominant in the automobile sector since 2019.

FIGURE 19 : Ministry of Commerce and Industry

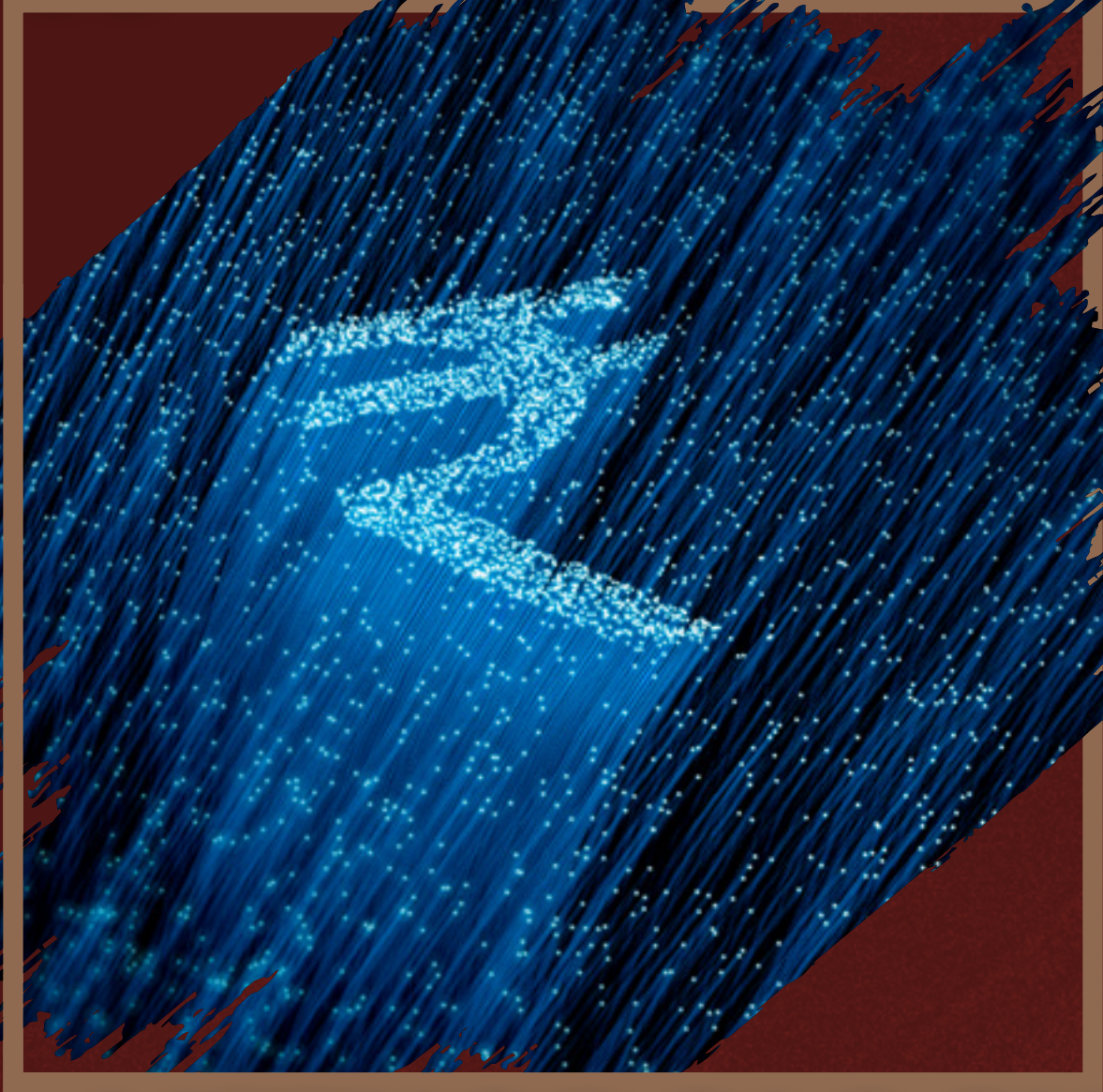
INDIA'S EXPORTS OF AUTO MOBILES REMAINS AFFECTED





⁴⁷ Government Notifies PLI Scheme for Automobile & Auto components

03



METHODOLOGY

EXPORT PREPAREDNESS
INDEX 2021

The Export Preparedness Index (EPI) aims to examine export readiness and export performance of the Indian States and Union Territories.

The index also delves into and explore the direct (Policies, International access etc.) and indirect factors (number of professional colleges and research institutes) promoting and supporting the export environment in the region. Moreover, it can be used as a tool by the government and the policymakers to promote healthy competition

among the states and union territories, thereby strengthening India's position in the World Export Market.

The index has the potential to be used as a roadmap by the states as it assists in identifying the areas of strategic importance where the region is either excelling or lagging.

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, few new indicators have been incorporated based on stakeholder suggestions.

The framework in the second edition of EPI was refined

by incorporating essential feedback from states and organizations such as the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) and Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS). This exercise helped in the retention and repositioning of key indicators across various pillars and sub-pillars to broaden the aspects to assess Indian states' preparedness accurately.

It was suggested that "Number active IECs in the

state" will be sourced from DGFT as DGCIS doesn't have the data. It was further suggested by Gujarat that data valid till 31st December 2020 should be considered and export as a percentage of GSDP should be also considered.

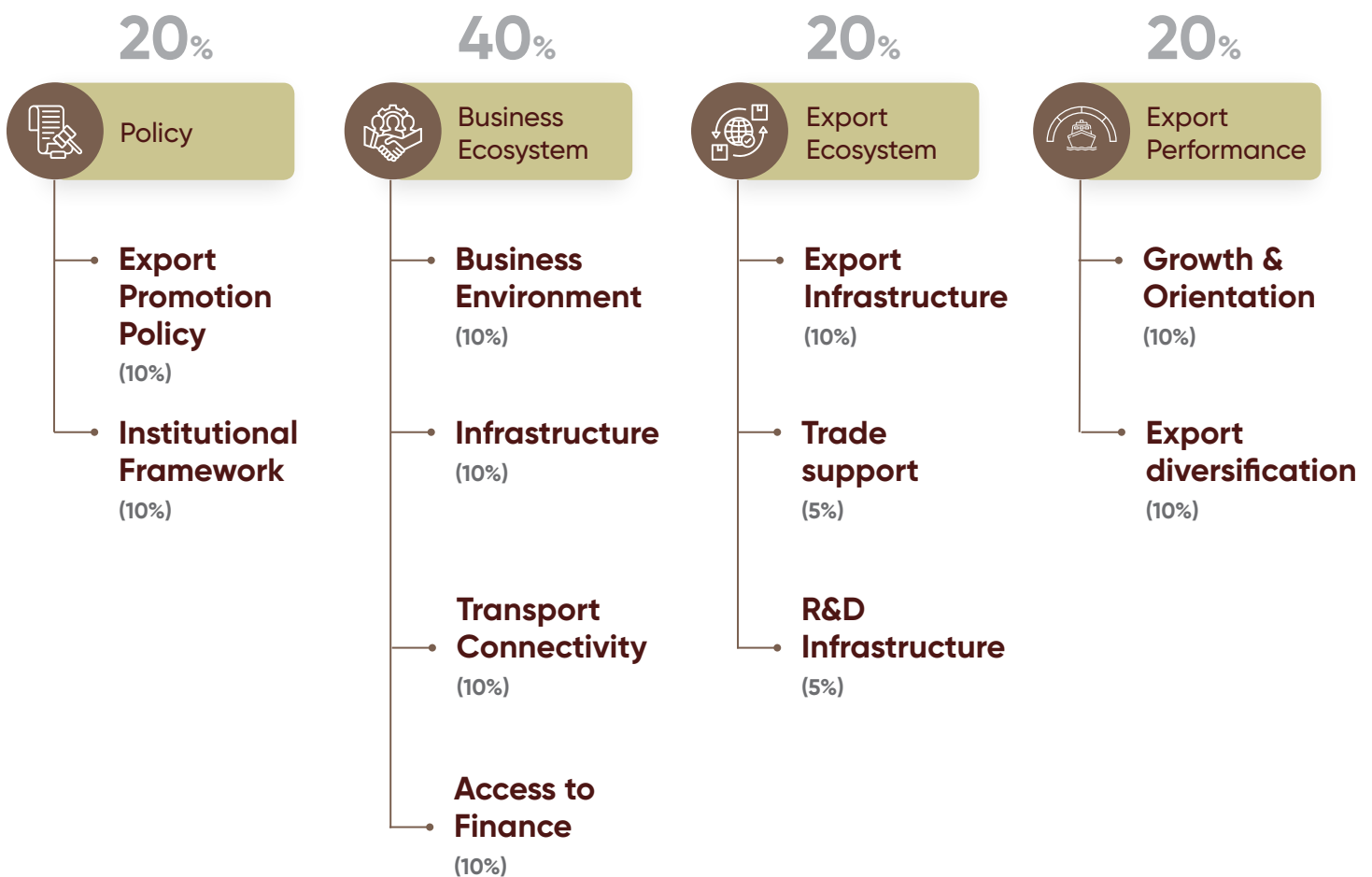
Many states suggested that since districts are being promoted as export hubs, the index should evaluate states on whether they have district export action plan. This suggestion has been incorporated in the Export Promotion Policy pillar. A

score of 100 for this indicator only indicates whether a state has a district export action plan.

For binary measure indicators such as whether the state has a valid export promotion policy, marketing support or thrust sectors for

export, states are evaluated based on whether states have these policy measures and there are two scores for such indicators i.e. 100 if it has the policy measure in place and zero if the state doesn't so, for example if Odisha has a valid policy for thrust sectors of export, then

it has been given number 1 hence the score 100. On the other hand, Meghalaya has scored 0 on this indicator as the state has no policy for the same.



Structure

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



Policy

The existence of favorable trade policy in a region forms the basis for the strategic advantage to the stakeholders and provide a vision of the state government. The pillar covers

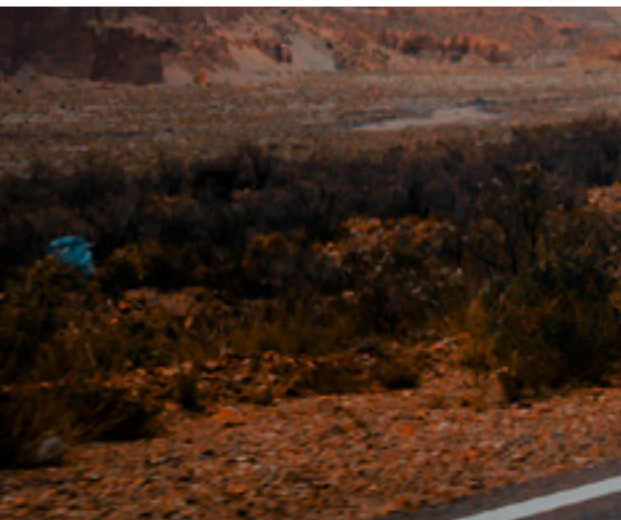
the paramount trade policies vital for the expansion of export business. It evaluates whether the particular policy has been implemented in the state or not.



Business Ecosystem

A prevalent environment with good infrastructure, connectivity, and access to finance play a significant role in attracting new investments in any region. A conducive eco-system with regulatory ease and a facilitative environment spurs business activity. This pillar tries to capture the performance of the states on similar

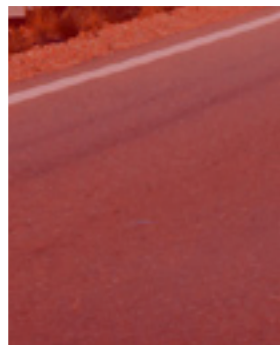
grounds. The existence of efficient business ecosystem strengthens the backward and forward linkages of the exporting industry, thereby enhancing their output and growth. It covers a wide range of areas like Ease of Doing Business, Innovative Capacity, Cluster strength, Financial Ability, Logistics and more.

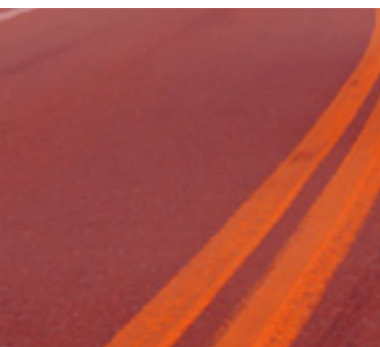
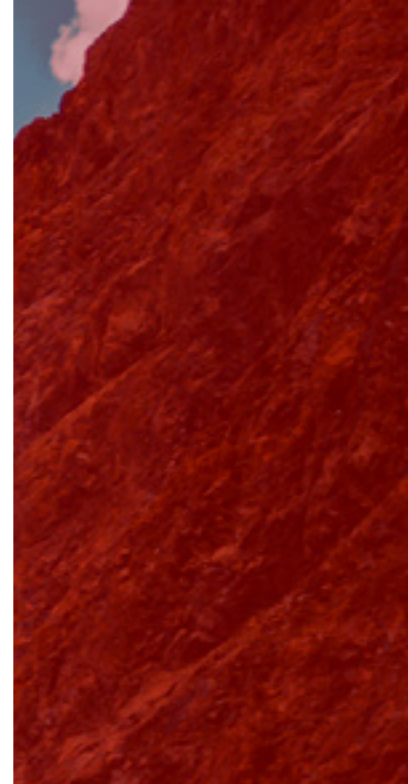
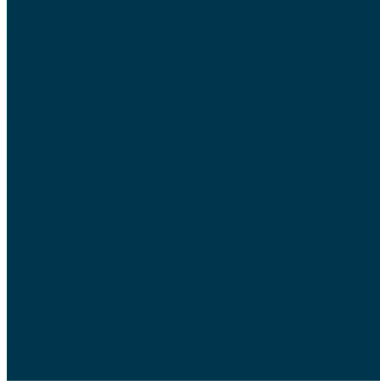


Export Ecosystem

In addition to the comprehensive enabling environment in the state, peculiar attention must be given to the export business ecosystem, which drives competition and growth in the export specific sector. The pillar covers indicators like area

under Export Promotion Industrial Parks, Export Promotion Zones, Existence of Trade Guide, Number of Inspection agencies - NABCB certification and others, which are essential to attract new investors and increase the productivity of the existing ones.







Export Performance

Measuring export performance is necessary to assess actual results. This particular pillar, unlike others, is an output-

based dimension. It helps to examine how much the states have achieved and improved in the export sector. Growth and

Diversification of exports constitute the export performance of the states

All the vital parameters, namely Export Promotion Policy, Institutional Framework, Business Environment, Infrastructure, Transport Connectivity, Access to finance, 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 (UT's) in the country. India consists of 28 states and 8 union territories at present.

States Categorization

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

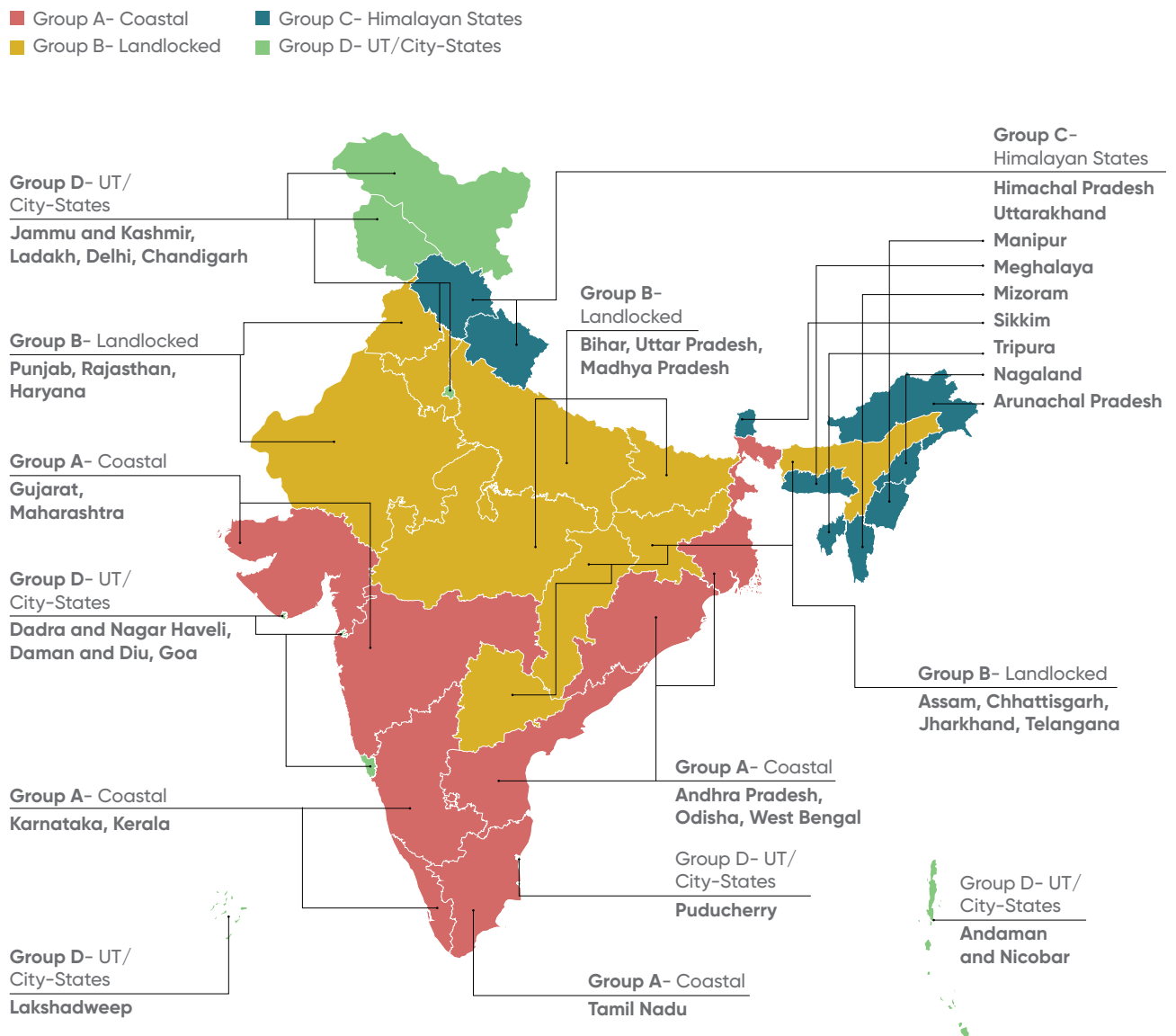
sector given the availability of their natural resources; Demographic factors like ageing population, migration; Economic factors like a business ecosystem, infrastructure and socio-cultural factors like shared values and norms. This variation results in an

extensive range of 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 above mentioned factors, the states have been classified into two stages. First, the states and union territories 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/ City-states. (Figure 20)

FIGURE 20 : State categorization



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.

It is important to note

1) Goa, despite being a state according to the Indian Constitution, which should have been categorised under coastal states, has been considered under U.T./

City State in the index due to its small size. And considering it in the former category would have created challenges in the comparative analysis across states and U.T.s.

2) Jammu and Kashmir have been categorized under U.T.s/City-States this year. In the previous edition, it was classified under landlocked states.



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 documents⁴⁸. For remaining indicators, data was either collected from publicly available government sources. Sources of each indicator are mentioned in the APPENDIX I.

This year's Export Preparedness Index framework is an improved version of its previous edition as it also includes information about the export-related policy at the district level.

The existence of district level export action plan as an indicator was incorporated after stakeholder meetings. It was discussed in the meeting that this indicator would provide more comprehensive insights regarding a state's export strategy and help enable export-led growth.

This view is consistent with the fact that only 24 states of India have a valid export promotion policy. However, not all states have a district export action plan. Since the government of India aims to promote districts as export hubs; it's crucial to study export promotion at district level. This would enhance districts role in boosting manufacturing and export growth.

For this purpose, states were evaluated based on 3 parameters i.e. Existence of a valid Export Promotion Policy,

Existence of District Level Export Promotion Policy and existence of valid sector-specific policy for exports to which equal weights were assigned. This ensured consistency in the weights of the methodology.

In addition, eight new indicators have been added this year, based on the insights from the stakeholder meetings for a more comprehensive analysis. However, three indicators from the previous framework have been dropped from the analysis.

For a few indicators like internet facilities and banking facilities, we requested data from the state government and ministry. For the robustness and the uniformity of the data, we have considered the data from the ministry in the calculation of the index.

⁴⁸ There were few states like Delhi which failed to provide the supporting document for the data they sent. While the data received should have been rejected due to the missing evidence, a joint decision was taken to incorporate their input in the calculation of the index.

While working on the second edition of export preparedness to incorporate data from all states, it is imperative to standardize the data we capture.

The granularity of the data we captured in the second edition has improved from the first edition. More states have provided documents supporting their efforts in policy for export. Moreover, this edition also had better data to understand the deepening of exports across India, especially for indicators under output-

based pillars, growth orientation and export performance. Data for manufacturing exports, market penetration, and export concentration was sourced from DGCIS.

Another approach that the next edition of EPI must focus on is collecting export-oriented data in the first place for an indicator such as FDI inflows and R&D expenditure. The granularity of data would ensure a quality and detail-oriented approach throughout the process. For newsletters,

instance focus should be on the state's expenditure on export promotion activities. It is also suggested to conduct a stakeholder survey of exporters, and some weightage could be given to it as an indicator.

This new approach – and the changes needed to make it happen – must be about cultivating a data-driven mindset across the country, as states strive to become more export-oriented and efficient over coming years.

Indicators that have been Added

- Existence of District Level Export Promotion Plan
- Constitution of DEPC: a. Whether states have DEPC? b. How many?
- Industrial Land as % of Total Area
- FDI inflow
- Capacity and utilization of labs
- R&D spending by state as a % of state GDP
- Manufacturing Exports to GDP Ratio
- Service Exports to GDP Ratio

Indicators that have been Removed

- Financial incentives to boost exports
- Land allotment for exporters
- Average Export Growth

Indicators that have been Modified		
Indicator	2021 Framework's Definition	2020 Framework's Definition
Sectoral Export Promotion Councils (EPCs)	Has the State set up District Export Promotion Council/ Agency that acts as an umbrella for all sectors?	Has the State set up an Export Promotion Council/Agency that acts as an umbrella for all sectors?
Newsletters	The amount of expenditure on the newsletter as a percentage of total export	What are the number of newsletters published per month for exporters by the State Government and the Council?
Power Cost	Fixed charges of high tariff industrial cost	Industrial Tariff cost per unit

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 pillar named Policy, all the indicators⁴⁹ 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 high tariff industrial cost was taken for all the states from their respective government electricity board authority. For indicators like area covered by Air Cargo facilities, ICD's, Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs MMLH, and trade exhibition centres—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 and not the area.

⁴⁹ Except indicator 'newsletter', the amount of expenditure on the newsletter as a % of export value was considered.

Data Limitations

While calculating the index scores, a few hindrances were faced because of the paucity of data.

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Ladakh is unavailable as a Union Territory separately. Thus, the GSDP of Jammu and Kashmir is used as a proxy.

Labor Reforms, an important indicator to measure the business environment in the states, was proxied by labor reforms in the Ease of Doing Business Index.⁵⁰

Another major issue faced was with three of the newly added indicators in terms of data availability and reliability. Data for indicator 3.3.1.2 Capacity and Utilization of labs was not received. As a result, the weightage of the indicator was allocated to its other sub-indicator 3.3.1.1 Number of NABL accredited labs.

The value of manufacturing exports for each state was unavailable, which was then proxied by the value of

merchandise exports of each state provided by DGCIS. For indicator 4.1.4, each state's value of service export was not available with any reliable government source. Since this is a crucial indicator for measuring the export performance of each state, its weightage was not transferred to any other indicator. All the states were given 0 value.

Data Transformation

Calculation of the index scores involves collecting data for all the 60 indicators from multiple and varied sources. The indicators are measured in a different type of unit of measurement like Binary, score, ratio or percentage, which makes it difficult to compare them. The standardization process makes the indicator

unitless by rescaling it with a mean equal to zero and a standard deviation equal to 1. Standardizing the data makes data points comparable, which is crucial for accurate analysis, especially when the indicator's scale differs remarkably. Skipping the process of standardization can give inconsistent results.

For example, suppose an indicator has actually less variance but is measured on a larger scale in comparison to other indicators. In that case, it may reveal itself having greater variation, resulting in imprecise analysis.

In addition, negative indicator like power cost

⁵⁰ It was earlier decided among the stakeholders that the indicator will be dropped if data of Labor Reform Index is not provided by the Ministry of Labor.

has been transformed to positive by inverting it.⁵¹ This was done to make all the indicators homogenous to

imply that a higher value means a higher score for the states. Without it, lower power costs in the state

would result in a lower score, which is a misleading interpretation as it actually should increase the score.

Weightage

The weightage of each pillar and sub-pillar in the 2021 framework remains the same as the previous year's framework. However, alterations have been made to the weightage assigned to the individual indicators

as proposed and accepted by the stakeholders. In the earlier edition, each indicator had equal weight within the respective sub-pillar as calculated by Principal Component Analysis (PCA). In the existing framework,

weightage has been assigned according to the importance of the indicators within each sub-pillar. Detailed information is provided in Table in Appendix II.

Aggregation

The following steps have been adopted for the calculation:

1. Standardizing each indicator [Standardized $X = (X - \text{mean}) / \text{Standard Deviation}$]
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-pillar⁵² is calculated using the formula $(X_j - \text{worst case}) / (\text{Best case} - \text{Worst case}) * 100$ ⁵³, where X_j represents the value obtained in step 3.
5. Score of each pillar⁵⁴ is calculated by taking an average of the scores of its respective sub-pillars.
6. The overall score of Export Preparedness is the sum of the weighted scores of the four pillars.

⁵¹ The values of the indicator have been multiplied by (-1)

⁵² Score of each sub-pillar is obtained out of 100

⁵³ For Sub-pillars Trade Support and Research & Development in Pillar 3 multiply by 50 instead of 100

⁵⁴ Out of 100

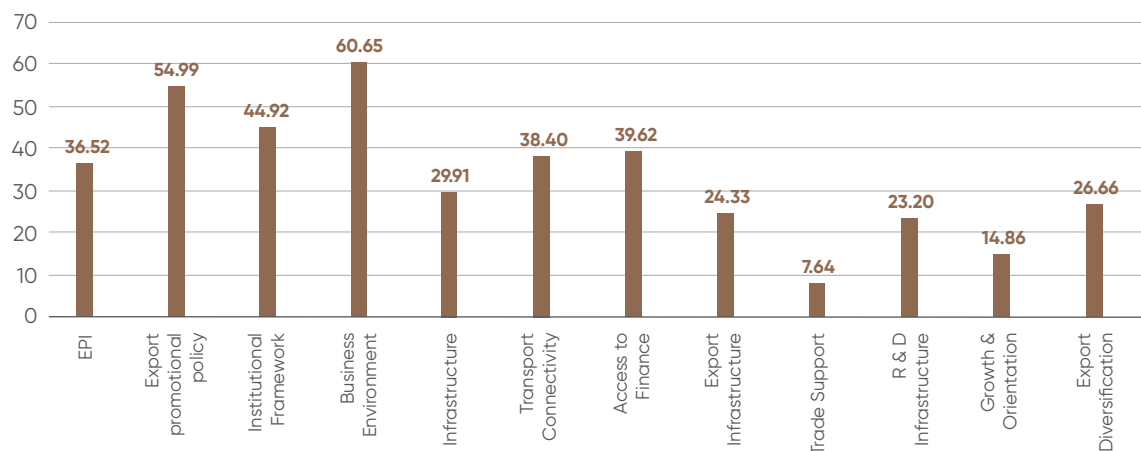
04



KEY FINDINGS

Country Level Analysis

FIGURE 21 : Country-Level Analysis of Export Preparedness Index



The country-level analysis is essential to further develop a comprehensive level of understanding of export preparedness in India. The overall strength and weakness regarding export preparedness can help formulate efficient strategies and policies to improve export growth in the long run.

Overall, India has scored an average of 36.52 on the index. A much clearer picture emerges when the average is broken down into sub-pillars. Both Export Promotion Policy and Business Environment are the two highest-scoring pillars, with the Trade support being the least scoring pillar. Most of the states have fared low in infrastructure for business and export ecosystem, further reflecting that for India's export growth to improve, all states must possess a necessary basic and export infrastructure. The states which lag behind, hold tremendous untapped potential; therefore, it's crucial to enhance the export prospects of the

states. This is important for us to make India emerge as a major player in global trade, for which it needs to boost its manufacturing sector to support exports.

Trade support remains a low-scoring sub-pillar. One of the reasons is that states lag in identifying key trade facilitation issues, conducting capacity building workshops and no approved projects under TIES. The projects under this scheme have not been approved for 22 regions, especially union territories, limiting their financial assistance to upgrade existing export infrastructure. However, the states are also mainly lacking in providing essential



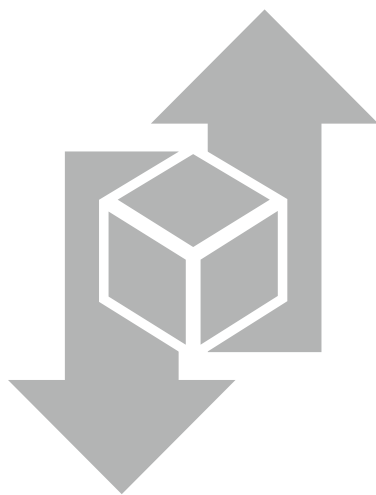
trade support, such as accessibility of information to exporters a trade guide. This makes it difficult for states to seek financial assistance to upgrade their export ecosystem.

Other than trade support, growth and orientation remain the second-lowest sub-pillar reflection of regional disparity in export growth. There is a

considerable gap in the national average and an average score of coastal states like Gujarat and Maharashtra, reflecting their higher contribution to the overall export growth of India. Moreover, there is an increase in exporters in only 10 out of 36 regions, reflecting the need to assess its existing initiatives to improve export growth and orientation.

State Level Analysis

There is a high scoring range amongst Indian states on the EPI, where Gujarat has the highest score of 78.86 and Lakshadweep with the lowest score of 2.12.



GUJARAT has topped the index with a strong display in various sub-pillars such as Export promotion policy, Business Environment and Infrastructure. Notably, other coastal states such as Maharashtra and Karnataka occupy the index's second and third positions. All three states have performed consistently across pillars, thus consolidating solid scores. These states are among the top states in the

export contribution of more than 50 per cent in India in 2020-21.

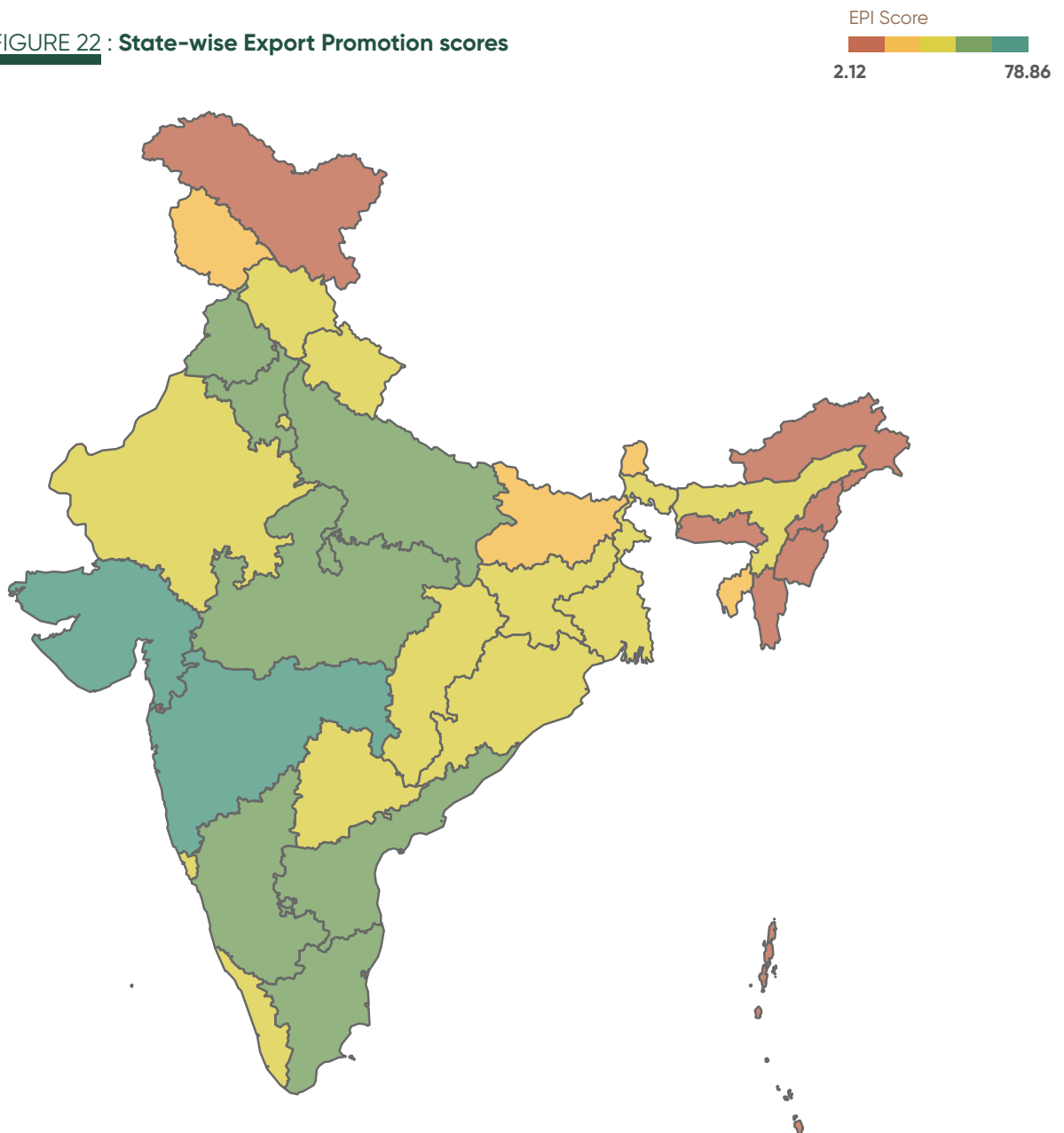
The best performing states in EPI have also been some of the top scorers in the innovation and LEADS index, which reflects the role of increasing innovative capacity and logistical infrastructure in shaping export growth. Moreover, these states have struck a balance in existing basic

and export infrastructure, driving the export growth in the regions. An additional advantage to these states is that they enjoy the strong presence of industries that drive investment and FDI inflows, further enhancing

manufacturing tendencies in the region. Every region needs to strike this balance between overall competitiveness, innovation and export performance like Gujarat and Maharashtra. Other States specifically,

Himalayan and UT/city regions need to fill the gap in their existing business and export ecosystem.

FIGURE 22 : State-wise Export Promotion scores



From landlocked states, it is HARYANA that emerges as a top performer. Except for trade support and export growth and orientation, the state has performed tremendously well across all pillars and sub-pillars. Bihar and Chhattisgarh are some of the weaker states in this category. They need to improve their performance under the business ecosystem.

Export Ecosystem and export performance pillars, considering that they indicate a glaring

lack in both enabling and facilitating factors that could drive the states towards export-oriented growth. A policy measure is not enough to foster export business and export growth in a region. Even though Bihar has necessary policy measures, it does not have adequate infrastructure to facilitate an enabling export environment.

Amongst Himalayan states and City-states, UTTARAKHAND and DELHI are the top-performing states. Delhi performs well on EPI due to higher FDI inflows,

better transport connectivity, logistics and investment attracted because it is the national capital. Delhi's satisfactory performance on the innovation index has also driven its score in the business environment sub pillar. On the other hand, Uttarakhand has attracted significant investments over the last three years. It has brought initiatives such as single-window clearances, a loan scheme for exporters, a trade guide and further improved export market penetration.

Category Wise ranking

Himalayan		
State	Score	Rank
Uttarakhand	40.79	1
Himachal Pradesh	40.43	2
Tripura	27.46	3
Sikkim	27.41	4
Manipur	15.78	5
Nagaland	13.99	6
Meghalaya	13.39	7
Mizoram	12.58	8
Arunachal Pradesh	11.18	9

Coastal		
State	Score	Rank
Gujarat	78.86	1
Maharashtra	77.14	2
Karnataka	61.72	3
Tamil Nadu	56.84	4
Andhra Pradesh	50.39	5
Odisha	42.04	6
Kerala	40.92	7
West Bengal	39.78	8

UT/City States		
State	Score	Rank
Delhi	43.66	1
Goa	41.95	2
Jammu and Kashmir	30.06	3
Chandigarh	28.41	4
Puducherry	22.19	5
Dadra Nagar and Haveli & Daman and Diu	17.08	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15.26	7
Ladakh	13.09	8
Lakshadweep	2.12	9

Landlocked		
State	Score	Rank
Haryana	53.20	1
Uttar Pradesh	51.09	2
Madhya Pradesh	51.03	3
Punjab	50.99	4
Telangana	47.92	5
Rajasthan	47.13	6
Assam	41.57	7
Jharkhand	38.16	8
Chhattisgarh	36.96	9
Bihar	32.06	10

Overall Rankings

State	Export Preparedness Scores	State Category	Overall Rank
Gujarat	78.86	Coastal	1
Maharashtra	77.14	Coastal	2
Karnataka	61.72	Coastal	3
Tamil Nadu	56.84	Coastal	4
Haryana	53.20	Landlocked	5
Uttar Pradesh	51.09	Landlocked	6
Madhya Pradesh	51.03	Landlocked	7
Punjab	50.99	Landlocked	8
Andhra Pradesh	50.39	Coastal	9
Telangana	47.92	Landlocked	10
Rajasthan	47.13	Landlocked	11
Delhi	43.66	UT/City States	12
Odisha	42.04	Coastal	13
Goa	41.95	UT/City States	14
Assam	41.57	Landlocked	15
Kerala	40.92	Coastal	16
Uttarakhand	40.79	Himalayan	17
Himachal Pradesh	40.43	Himalayan	18
West Bengal	39.78	Coastal	19

State	Export Preparedness Scores	State Category	Overall Rank
Jharkhand	38.16	Landlocked	20
Chhattisgarh	36.96	Landlocked	21
Bihar	32.06	Landlocked	22
Jammu and Kashmir	30.06	UT/City State	23
Chandigarh	28.41	UT/City States	24
Tripura	27.46	Himalayan	25
Sikkim	27.41	Himalayan	26
Puducherry	22.19	UT/City States	27
Dadra Nagar and Haveli & Daman and Diu	17.08	UT/City States	28
Manipur	15.78	Himalayan	29
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15.26	UT/City States	30
Nagaland	13.99	Himalayan	31
Meghalaya	13.39	Himalayan	32
Ladakh	13.09	UT/City States	33
Mizoram	12.58	Himalayan	34
Arunachal Pradesh	11.18	Himalayan	35
Lakshadweep	2.12	UT/City States	36



Policy Pillar

State	Score	Rank
Madhya Pradesh	94.66	1
Maharashtra	82.47	2
Karnataka	81.12	3
Gujarat	80.03	4
Odisha	79.66	5
Rajasthan	77.53	6
Assam	77.51	7
Tamil Nadu	76.70	8
Bihar	75.09	9
Uttar Pradesh	73.50	10
Punjab	71.47	11
Telangana	66.45	12
Chhattisgarh	63.35	13

State	Score	Rank
Jharkhand	62.93	14
Himachal Pradesh	61.68	15
Andhra Pradesh	60.49	16
Haryana	58.58	17
West Bengal	58.20	18
Tripura	57.76	19
Jammu and Kashmir	56.99	20
Goa	56.86	21
Kerala	53.57	22
Sikkim	47.02	23
Uttarakhand	44.96	24
Ladakh	36.25	25
Nagaland	32.52	26

State	Score	Rank
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.94	27
Chandigarh	18.41	28
Meghalaya	16.91	29
Manipur	12.51	30
Mizoram	11.34	31

State	Score	Rank
Puducherry	10.99	32
Delhi	7.58	33
Arunachal Pradesh	7.26	34
Dadra Nagar and Haveli & Daman and Diu	0.00	35
Lakshadweep	0.00	36



Business Ecosystem Pillar

State	Score	Rank
Delhi	88.58	1
Maharashtra	86.46	2
Karnataka	74.29	3
Haryana	64.89	4
Gujarat	64.54	5
Tamil Nadu	60.98	6
Telangana	54.18	7
Andhra Pradesh	51.84	8
Goa	50.40	9
Madhya Pradesh	49.89	10
Chandigarh	49.87	11
Jharkhand	49.39	12
Uttar Pradesh	48.81	13
Punjab	47.59	14
Kerala	47.19	15
Rajasthan	47.15	16
Uttarakhand	44.67	17
West Bengal	44.38	18
Himachal Pradesh	40.40	19
Chhattisgarh	40.37	20
Assam	37.08	21
Odisha	36.94	22
Jammu and Kashmir	36.61	23

State	Score	Rank
Dadra Nagar and Haveli & Daman and Diu	33.32	24
Puducherry	33.05	25
Sikkim	30.68	26
Bihar	30.58	27
Tripura	27.70	28
Mizoram	24.09	29
Manipur	23.47	30
Meghalaya	22.36	31
Arunachal Pradesh	21.93	32
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19.29	33
Nagaland	16.15	34
Ladakh	13.10	35
Lakshadweep	4.98	36



Export Ecosystem Pillar

State	Score	Rank
Gujarat	85.21	1
Maharashtra	81.27	2
Uttar Pradesh	55.48	3
Karnataka	52.68	4
Uttarakhand	49.90	5
Assam	46.65	6
Tamil Nadu	44.43	7
Punjab	41.67	8
Haryana	40.38	9
Andhra Pradesh	37.03	10
Madhya Pradesh	36.45	11
Telangana	33.24	12
Kerala	31.81	13
Chhattisgarh	30.83	14
Himachal Pradesh	30.60	15
West Bengal	29.03	16
Sikkim	26.13	17
Odisha	26.05	18
Rajasthan	23.67	19

State	Score	Rank
Tripura	23.24	20
Manipur	18.72	21
Chandigarh	18.32	22
Puducherry	17.79	23
Bihar	17.69	24
Goa	16.33	25
Jharkhand	15.67	26
Delhi	13.62	27
Jammu and Kashmir	12.24	28
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.89	29
Dadra Nagar and Haveli & Daman and Diu	10.38	30
Arunachal Pradesh	3.94	31
Meghalaya	3.59	32
Nagaland	3.38	33
Mizoram	2.73	34
Ladakh	2.10	35
Lakshadweep	0.00	36



Export Performance Pillar

State	Score	Rank
Gujarat	100.00	1
Andhra Pradesh	50.85	2
Maharashtra	49.37	3
Punjab	46.44	4
Tamil Nadu	41.48	5
Rajasthan	40.23	6
Haryana	37.51	7
Goa	36.12	8
Telangana	31.67	9
Odisha	30.83	10
Himachal Pradesh	29.13	11

State	Score	Rank
Uttar Pradesh	29.11	12
Karnataka	26.39	13
Kerala	24.74	14
Madhya Pradesh	24.33	15
West Bengal	22.94	16
Delhi	20.12	17
Uttarakhand	19.80	18
Puducherry	16.21	19
Jharkhand	13.47	20
Chhattisgarh	9.95	21
Assam	9.53	22

State	Score	Rank
Dadra Nagar and Haveli & Daman and Diu	8.38	23
Jammu and Kashmir	7.87	24
Bihar	6.34	25
Chandigarh	5.57	26
Sikkim	2.53	27
Nagaland	1.73	28
Meghalaya	1.70	29

State	Score	Rank
Ladakh	0.90	30
Tripura	0.90	31
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.88	32
Arunachal Pradesh	0.82	33
Manipur	0.71	34
Lakshadweep	0.65	35
Mizoram	0.63	36

PILLAR AND SUB PILLAR - ANALYSIS

Pillar One: POLICY

Category	Policy
Coastal	71.53
Himalayan	32.44
Landlocked	72.11
UT/city average	26.67
National average	49.95

The Policy Pillar consists of two sub-pillars: Export Promotion Policy and Institutional Framework. This pillar reflects whether policy measures have enabled necessary conditions to ensure a pathway for export-led growth in the region. Overall, 22 out of 36

states/UTs have performed above the national average in Policy Pillar.

Out of 36 states/UTs, at least 19 have scored more than the national average in the sub pillar export promotion policy and institutional framework.

Madhya Pradesh has occupied the highest score in the policy pillar, i.e., 94.66. This is because it has all the policy measures to steer export growth in India's landlocked state. It is closely followed by coastal states like Gujarat, Karnataka &

Maharashtra, among the top 5 scores in the policy pillar. Himachal Pradesh (61.68) and Tripura (57.76) have scored highest amongst Himalayan states, leaving other states behind in implementing policy measures.

Amongst UT/City-states, Goa is a positive outlier as it has scored highest in the category. Other city-states like Chandigarh and Delhi had no policy in place and hence have performed poorly in this pillar; as a result, bringing down the overall U.T./city average score to 19.50.

Sub-Pillar One: **EXPORT PROMOTION POLICY**

Category	Export promotion
Coastal	83.42
Himalayan	33.43
Landlocked	80.97
UT/city average	22.40
National average	54.99

As the average above suggests, this sub-pillar is dominated by coastal and landlocked states as top performers. Coastal states have the highest average score of 83.42, with Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, and Odisha scoring a perfect 100. However, a score of 100 here only indicates the states ability to implement the strategic measures evaluated relative to the rest of the country. It only implies that the other states lag behind in identifying and implementing export promotion measures than those scoring 100 in the sub-pillar. Moreover, policy measures alone cannot drive export promotion in any region. States would need to implement these measures to increase their export growth.

KERALA is the only state which has not performed well despite being a coastal state, with 43.62 below the national average. It has only identified export promotion policy and sector-specific exports in the region, with no focus on the sector-specific exports and a standard district export action plan. The lack of absolute focus on an effective export policy reflects later in the export performance of states. Identifying focus areas such as thrust sector for exports, valid district, and sector-specific export policy isn't enough. Marketing support and other policy measures such as product quality standards and performance measurement systems are crucial for effective export promotion policy. Still, only 10 out of 36 states have facilitation measures

around export promotion based on its performance measurement system.

Lack of sector-specific export policies, marketing support and policy emphasis on product quality and standards has dragged the Himalayan states and Union Territories down in the sub-pillar rankings. Most of them have also fared poorly in this sub-pillar as they have scored below the sub-pillar average of 17.65. In UT-city states, Delhi, Chandigarh, and Puducherry have scored 0 on all indicators.

UTTAR PRADESH and **ASSAM** have performed exceptionally well in this sub-pillar in landlocked states. This is why its performance is at par with the coastal states like Tamil Nadu. Both states have no district-specific export policy but have all other policy measures in place.

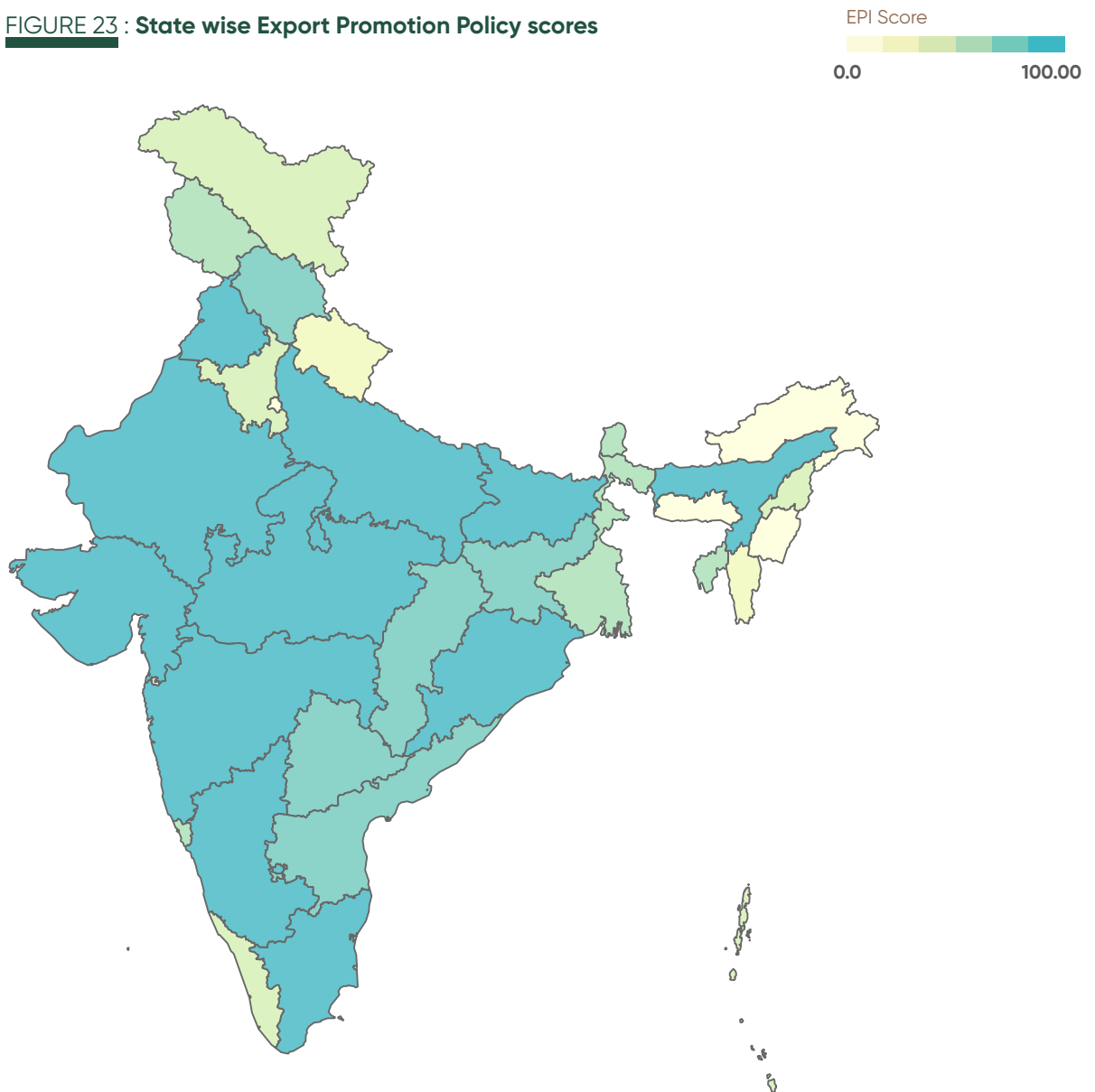
BIHAR has performed extremely well in the export promotion policy sub-pillar. It has all policy measures

except for facilitating the performance measurement system. It has identified sector-specific Policy for exports, thrust sector for exports, and product quality and standards Policy. Moreover, it has other mechanisms, such as

marketing supporting and award systems to create an encouraging environment for promoting exports in the region. This is why its performance is at par with the other landlocked states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Punjab,

which have also scored 89.98 in this sub pillar. Overall, less variation in scores of landlocked states has been observed in the policy sub pillar.

FIGURE 23 : State wise Export Promotion Policy scores



Sub-Pillar Two: **INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

Category	Institutional framework
Coastal	59.64
Himalayan	31.45
Landlocked	63.24
UT/city average	24.94
National average	44.92

In this sub pillar, Madhya Pradesh is a positive outlier with a perfect score of 100. Its overall performance relative to the rest of the country is high since it's the only state which has scored high across all indicators measured in the institutional framework. Its performance is consistent with its performance in export promotion policy. It has achieved 89.32, reflecting the importance of both sub pillars to perform well in the policy pillar.

Scores of states in this sub pillar are also based on whether states having District export promotion committee (DEPC) have met in the last year. It has been noted that Sikkim, Meghalaya & Andaman and the Nicobar Islands have not constituted DEPC. Moreover,

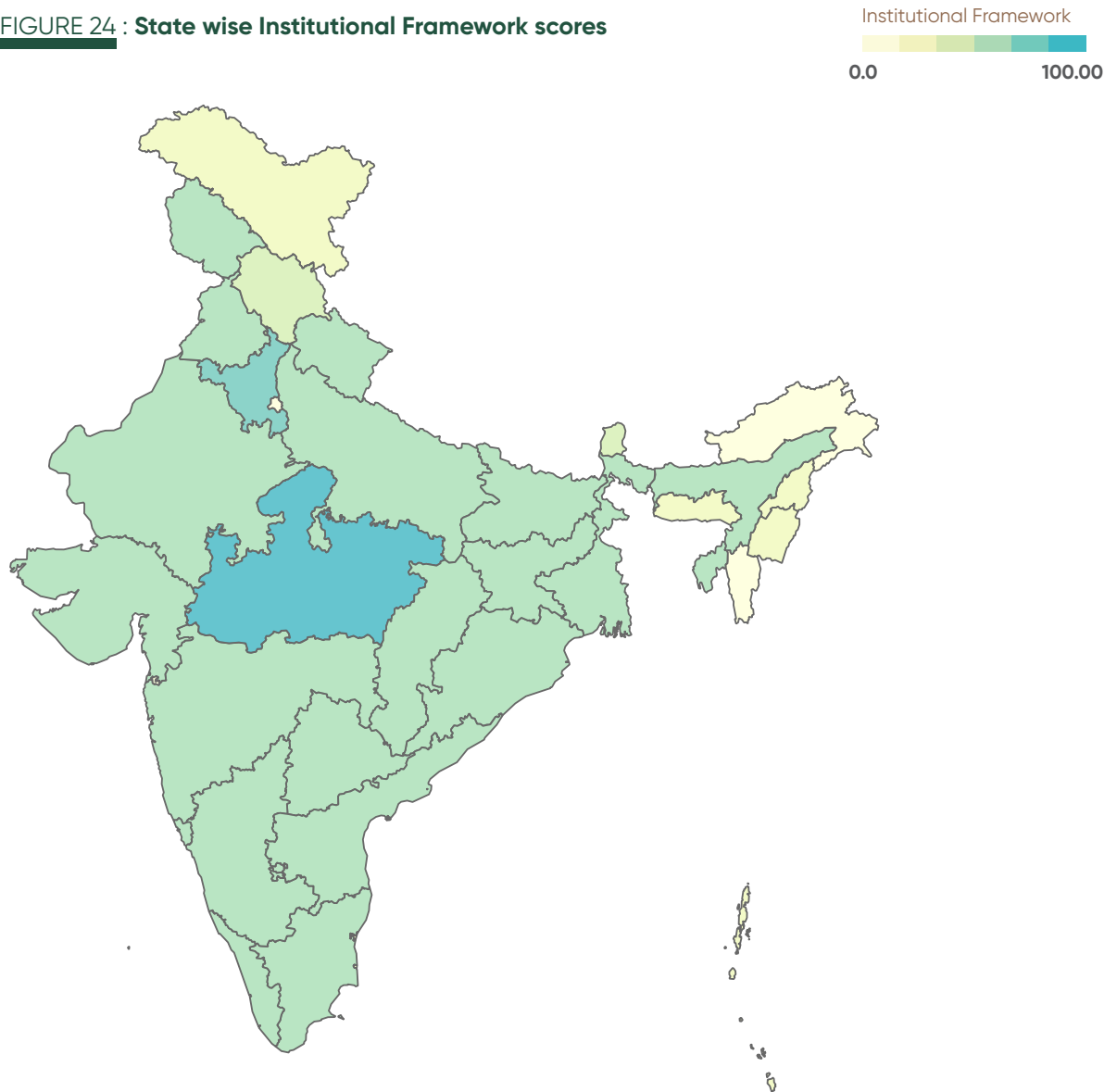
a total of 17 states hasn't met for DEPC meetings in the last year. This has been reflected in their scores as they show less variation.

In Coastal states, Maharashtra has scored 64.94, and Kerala has achieved 63.53 in this sub pillar. This implies that while states have identified specific export promotion policy measures, they are also required to equally build the policy necessary infrastructure to implement the vision.

Himalayan states & U.T./city states have scored 31.45 and 24.94, respectively, which is lower than the national average of 44.92. Moreover, most of them don't have state-centre coordination cells and grievance redressal. It is further noted

that only 7 out of 36 states have no existing state-centre coordination cell.

In the himalayan states category, only encouraging performance has been displayed by Uttarakhand which scored a total score of 62.86. It has access to an existing empowered export committee, international markets, and a state-centre coordination cell. Moreover, DEPC has held 13 meetings and appointed a full-time export commissioner in the past year. The region is closely followed by Tripura, with a score of 55. Their efforts clearly reflect their performance, as its score is much higher than U.T./City-states average scores. It is further noted that a substantial effort to develop the policy vision will lead to a better enabling environment for export promotion in the region.

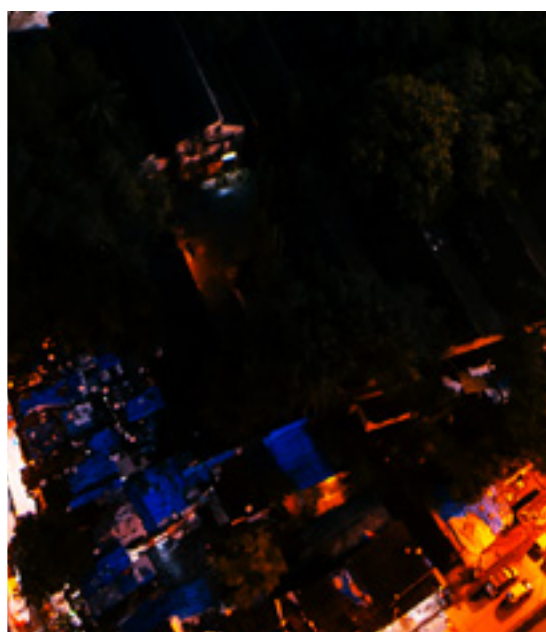
FIGURE 24 : State wise Institutional Framework scores

Pillar Two: BUSINESS ECOSYSTEM

Category	Business Ecosystem
Coastal	58.32
Himalayan	27.94
Landlocked	46.05
UT/city average	46.99
National average	42.14



A robust business environment attracts investment in any region. It contributes to a greater capacity of exporters in the trade expansion of a region. It truly reflects the internal and external factors such as investor-friendly policies and a balance between levels of protection and incentives that encourage the private sector's contribution in the region. The Business Ecosystem pillar evaluates states performance across four components: Business Environment, Infrastructure, Transport Connectivity and Access to Finance.





Maharashtra and Karnataka are the top performers in coastal categories and is closely followed by Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. These states have performed well on ease of doing business and are benefitted by higher investment inflows. All of these states offer investor-friendly services for obtaining infrastructure-related utilities like power availability, industrial land etc. whereas, landlocked states such as Haryana, Telangana and Madhya Pradesh are top performers in this pillar.

Under the category of U.T./City-states, Delhi has expectedly performed well with a score of 88.58, leaving behind almost at par with other top performers in Maharashtra. Delhi performs well on this front mainly due to higher FDI inflows and investment attracted owing to the fact that it is the national capital. Moreover, UT City has one of the best transport connectivity as it has displayed strength in terms of its performance logistics sector. This is reflected by its score of 3.36 in Leads Index. Delhi's

satisfactory performance on the Innovation index has also driven its score in the business environment sub pillar. Therefore, since Delhi has high performance across all the sub pillars, it has scored highest in this pillar.

Overall, most of the states have shown satisfactory performance except states in the Himalayan category. Uttarakhand has emerged as a top performer in this category with a score of 44.67, which has scored above the national average i.e., 42.14. However, the rest of the states in this category have scored below the national average, which has been reflected in their scores. Most of the states struggles with issues related to transport connectivity in comparison with other categories of states. But these scores can improve in future as there is room for improvement for states by increasing access to finance to existing and new business along with better internet connectivity facilities.

Sub-Pillar One: **BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT**

Category	Business Environment
Coastal	81.78
Himalayan	42.85
Landlocked	75.57
UT/city average	43.08
National average	60.65

This sub-pillar captures all the necessary and different factors that enable substantial aspects of the business environment.

To assess the enabling business environment, states are measured on indicators like labour reforms, Innovation capacity, and the investments attracted in the last three investor summits. And finally, measures such as single-window, power availability and industrial power costs.

Overall, there is the excellent performance of all states in this sub pillar. At least 17 states have scored above the national average. As the average scores suggest, coastal and landlocked states have performed better than other states. The overperformance

of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat have significantly contributed to this.

Telangana, a landlocked state, has shown the best performance with 100 scores, leaving Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan behind. This is primarily due to its innovation index performance and lower power cost. The capital city of Telangana, Hyderabad, is a hub for Information Technology (I.T.) and the pharmaceutical industry. This is also reflected in its top 10 export basket commodities. Moreover, Hyderabad is emerging as a hotspot in the data centre space. IT, ITeS, pharmaceuticals, and cloud solution companies' presence in the state act as demand drivers for

significant ticket investments. The National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) invests US\$70 million in its own Tier-IV data centre in Hyderabad.⁵⁵ This has been reflected in its Ease of doing business score of 48.6.

Telangana's performance is a positive outlier; hence it must be understood relative to other states. The state's efforts at improving the business environment are commendable. Still, there is definitely scope for improvement in the state's performance in future.

In Himalayan states, top performances are displayed by Uttarakhand. The state has attracted significant investments over the last three years. It has brought initiatives such as single-window clearances to ease setting up businesses.

One of the surprising low performances was Odisha among the coastal states. Although Odisha, unlike its other high-performing

⁵⁵ <https://www.ibef.org/states/tehangana.aspx>

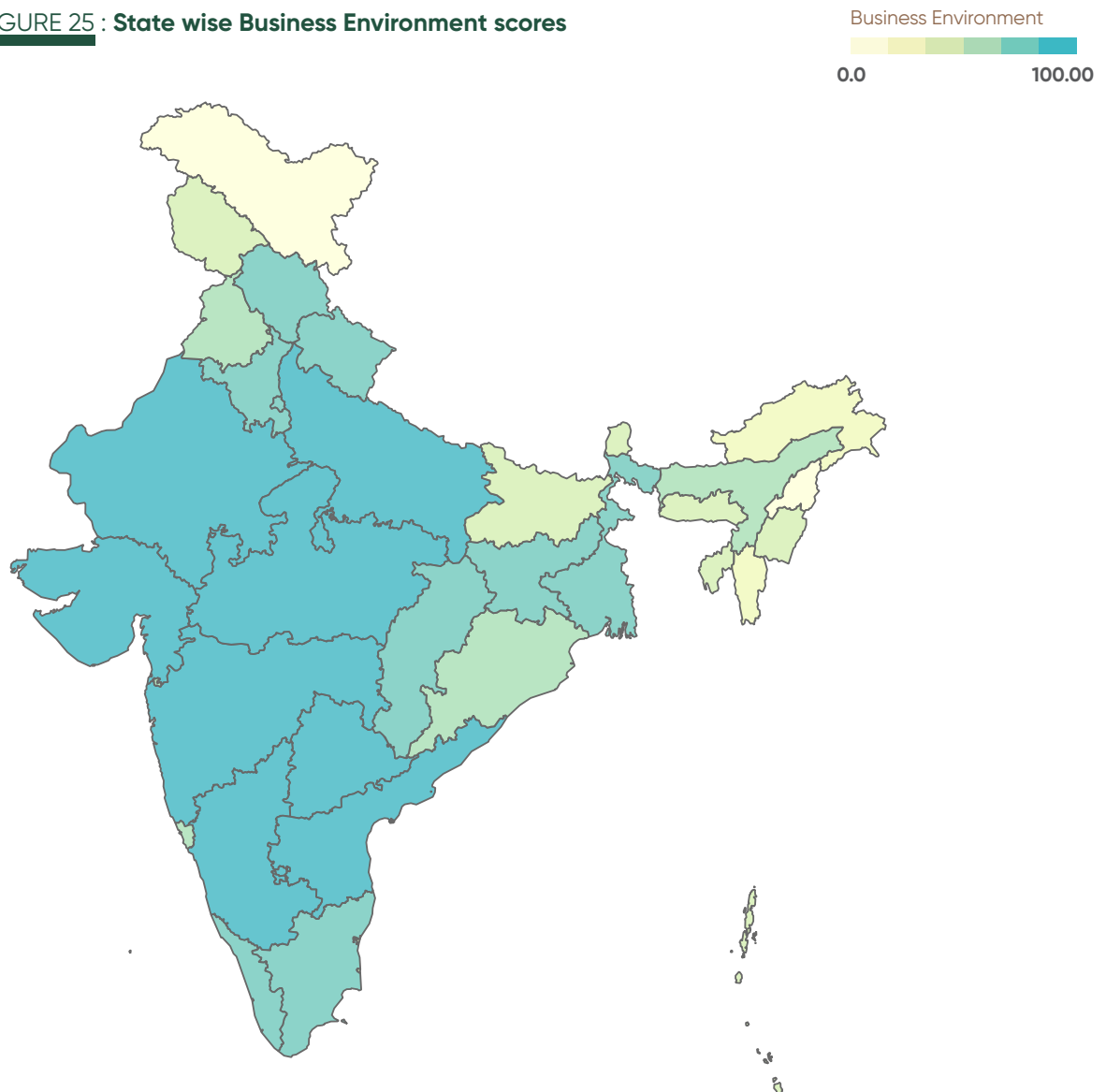
coastal and landlocked counterparts, has not attracted significant investments within the assigned period, it has taken additional measures to create an enabling environment to attract businesses. For instance, Odisha has been rated as

the most cost-competitive state judged by the cost of setting up and running a business.

Cost-competitiveness is a practice that can be emulated by other states across all the categories to boost their business

environment. Sikkim, Manipur, Meghalaya and Mizoram have performed poorly as there was no investor's summit in the last three years. Further, they have performed lowest on all parameters that matter for investment.

FIGURE 25 : State wise Business Environment scores



Sub-Pillar Two: **INFRASTRUCTURE**

Category	Infrastructure
Coastal	42.51
Himalayan	17.95
Landlocked	26.53
UT/city average	34.40
National average	29.91

In this sub pillar, good performance is dominated by U.T. city and coastal states. They have scored above the national average, i.e., 29.91. Delhi dominates in the U.T. city-state with a score of 75.57, and Maharashtra has scored 100 in the infrastructure sub-pillar.

Maharashtra's good performance is driven by an increased presence of I.T. and Software technology parks, i.e. 653. Moreover, as a percentage of the region's total area, higher industrial land reflects its robust infrastructure for supporting the environment for exports. Maharashtra is also the top performer in displaying cluster strength. Its cluster strength stands at 82, while the country average is 36.25.

Uttar Pradesh has the second highest cluster strength, i.e., 61, and it has scored above the national average. Haryana and Madhya Pradesh have also scored above the national average in the landlocked category.

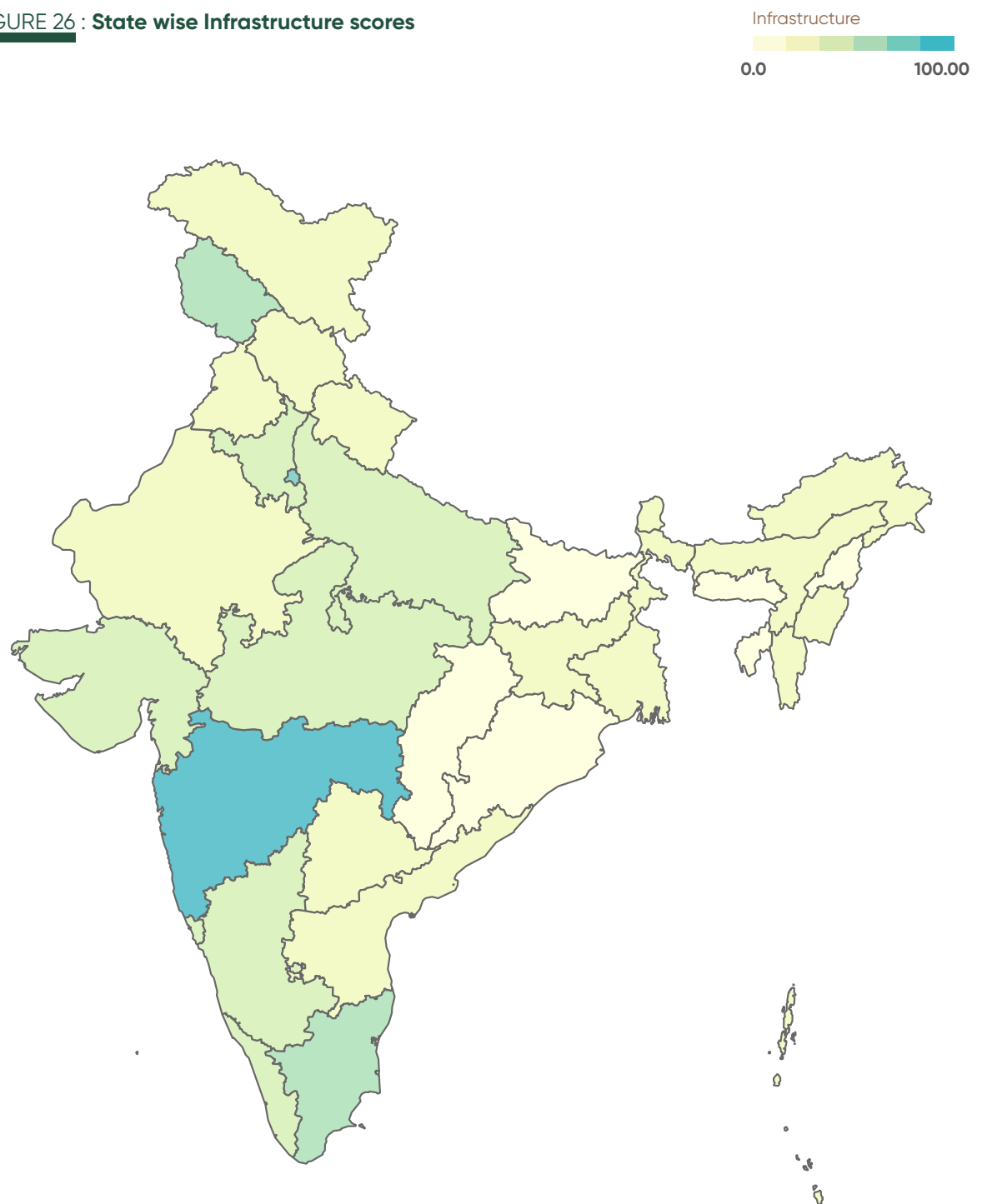
Cluster strength represents the potential of a region's cluster portfolio measured by summing up the performance across individual clusters based on employment creation, specialization, and location quotient. This provides the state with an opportunity to promote these clusters and accelerate their exports.

The high score of Delhi is mainly driven by the fact that it provides the highest internet connections in

the country. The number of wireless data subscribers per lakh population for Delhi is 232011.8, while the national average stands at 110072.3.

In the Himalayan category, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand have performed well. Still, their scores are lower than the national average. The state has 158931.3 subscribers per lakh population, which is higher than the national average.

On the other hand, a peer state like Uttarakhand has only 128094.6 subscribers. Thus, hilly states are at a natural disadvantage and do not have adequate infrastructure to steer business growth. However, increased industrial land as a percentage of total area and cluster strength has helped them perform well under this sub pillar.

FIGURE 26 : State wise Infrastructure scores

Sub-Pillar Three: **TRANSPORT CONNECTIVITY**

Category	Transport Connectivity
Coastal	53.30
Himalayan	29.92
Landlocked	41.10
UT/city average	30.59
National average	38.40

Karnataka & Delhi, the common factor has well-established air-cargo facilities, multimodal logistic hubs, and inland container depots.

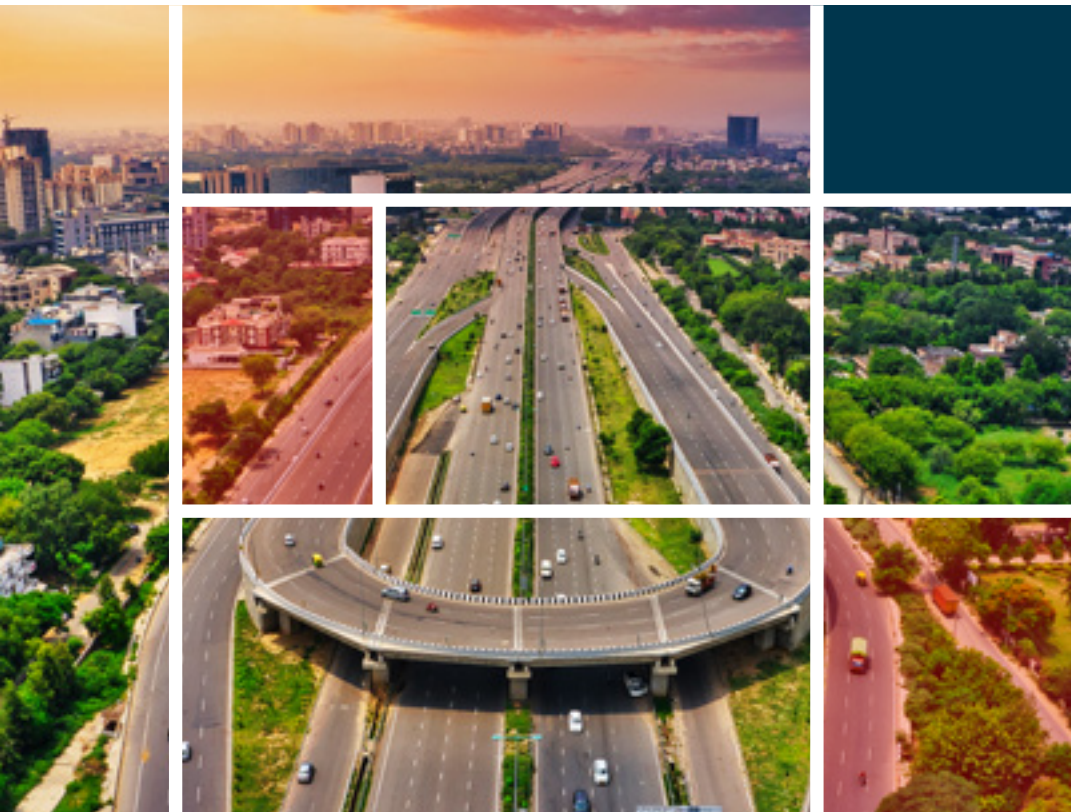
This enables them to ensure smooth transport of goods and attract major investments for the states. Delhi has the record of handling the second highest freight management in the country, primarily because it is the nation's capital.

LEADS Index measures the performance of states in the logistics sector. States like Gujarat, Punjab and Chandigarh have the highest LEADS index score, i.e., 3.62, 3.46 and 3.45, respectively. However, states that scored high on the LEADS index haven't necessarily scored high in this pillar.

Overall, only 8 states, out of which four are coastal regions, have scored above the national average, i.e. 38.40. Karnataka, Delhi, Haryana and

Maharashtra have emerged as the top-performing states under this sub-pillar. Delhi is at par with the top-performing states. In all these states except

There is a considerable gap in Haryana's and the rest of the state's performance in the Landlocked category. Haryana has scored 84.04, whereas all other landlocked states except

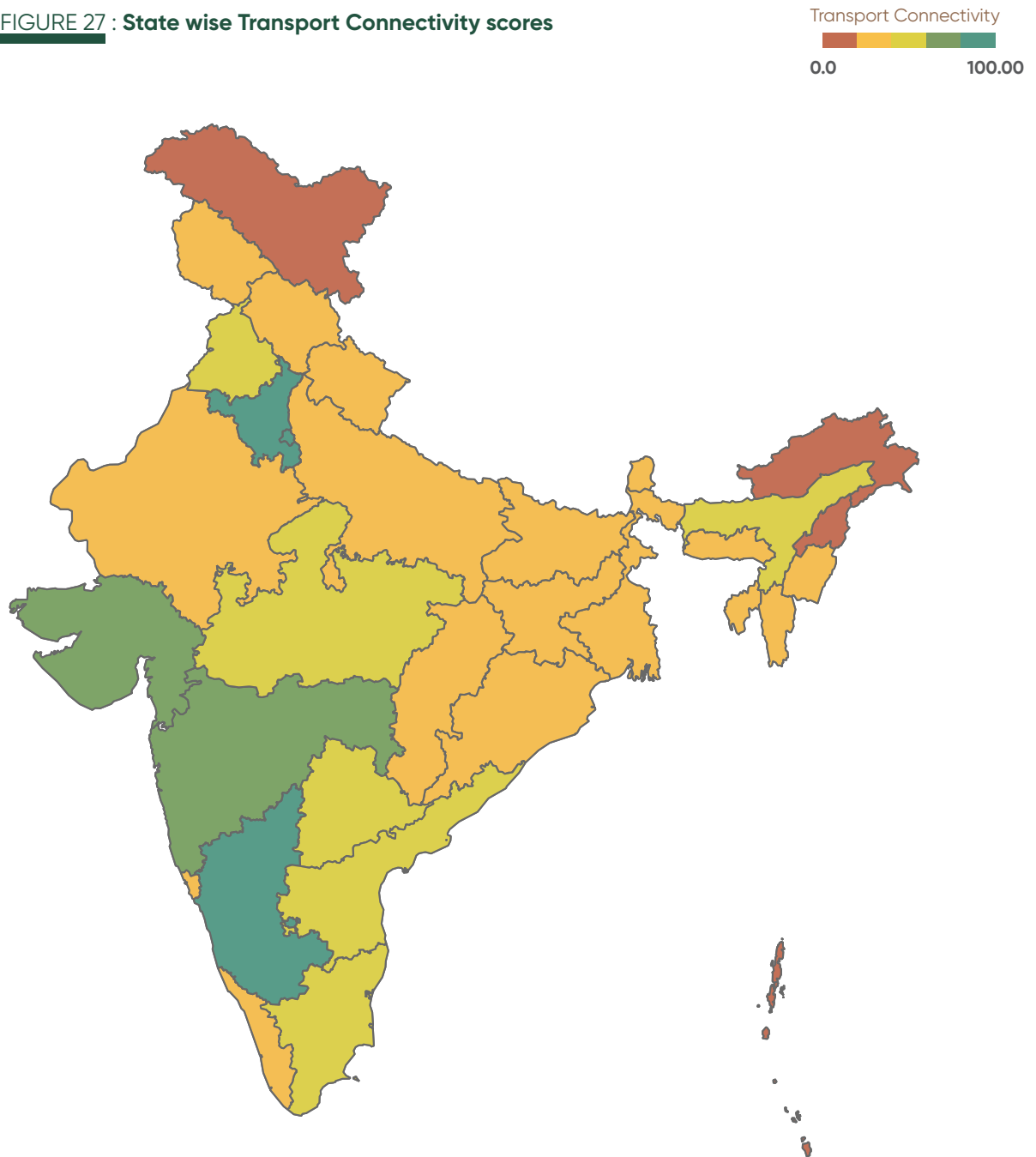


Assam have scored below 38.40, i.e., the national average. On the other hand, barring Uttarakhand, Himalayan states lack freight

management, multimodal hubs, air cargo facilities and scored low on the LEADS index.

15 states have Multi Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH) and 17 states have ICDs.

FIGURE 27 : State wise Transport Connectivity scores



Sub-Pillar Four: **ACCESS TO FINANCE**

Category	Access to Finance
Coastal	55.6
Himalayan	21.02
Landlocked	44.74
UT/city average	38.23
National average	39.62

Overall, Delhi, Maharashtra and Karnataka have scored high in the sub pillar. Delhi is a positive outlier in U.T/City-states with a score of 100 relative to the performance of the rest of the states. The score is driven high due to the state providing higher credit to exporters and the influx of higher FDI inflows.

Overall, only 5 states have FDI inflow as a percentage of GSDP greater than one.

These are the same states with the top share in total FDI inflows. Gujarat was the top recipient state during 2020-21 with a 37 per cent share of the total FDI equity inflows, followed by Maharashtra (27 per cent) and Karnataka (13 per cent).

It has been observed that Himalayan and U.T./city states scores relative to coastal and landlocked states

accentuated. This is due to the higher percentage of banking facilities in the region, measured relative to its population, even though these regions have no loan schemes for exporters and FDI inflow as a percentage of state GDP is also less than 1 per cent, except for Delhi. Most of the Himalayan states do not even have the scheme provision to provide loans to their exporters.

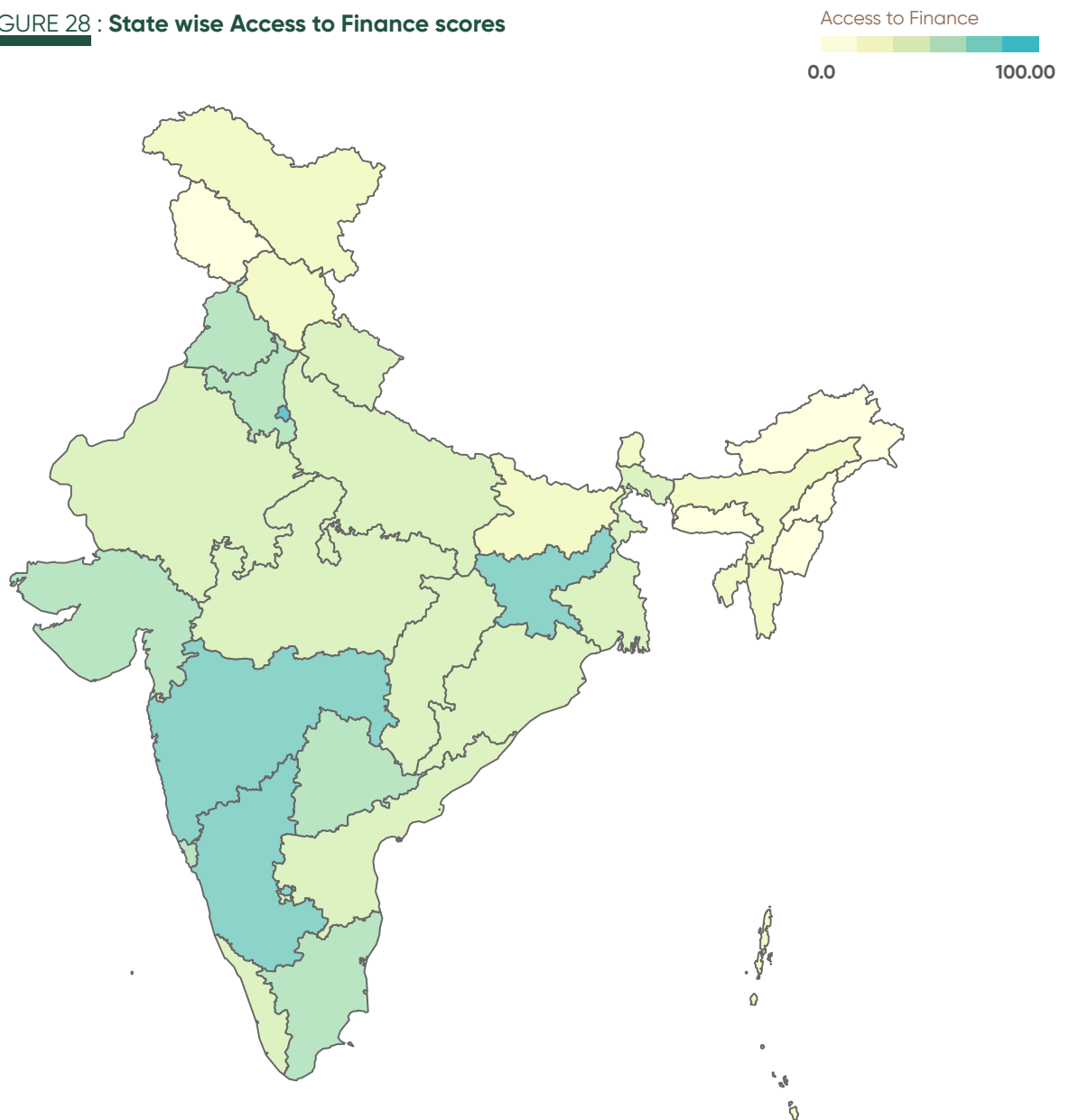
Gujarat's score has dipped to 50.95 due to banking facilities per lakh population, i.e. 13.8



per cent being lower than states in Himalayan and UT/city category. Even though its FDI inflow as a percentage

of GDP is more than 1 per cent, it has to improve in other measures to improve access to finance.⁵⁶

FIGURE 28 : State wise Access to Finance scores



⁵⁶ <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1721268>

Pillar Three: EXPORT ECOSYSTEM

Category	Export Ecosystem
Coastal	48.44
Himalayan	18.03
Landlocked	34.17
UT/city average	11.29
National average	27.59

The pillar export ecosystem aims to assess the conducive business environment specific to exports. It's imperative to support existing firms to increase productivity and boost competition in all states and union territories. This pillar has considered indicators underlined in export infrastructure, research and development infrastructure and available trade support to business in the states.

Most of the coastal states which have performed best in the Business Ecosystem pillar have also scored high in the Export ecosystem. This further implies their significant progress in creating an enabling export system. However, most of the states still lag behind in achieving the same.

Overall, 28 states out of 36 states/UTs have scored above the national average, i.e., 27.59 in the export ecosystem. Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Punjab have emerged as top-performing states in this pillar among the landlocked states. The UT/city states have performed poorly primarily because the regions lag behind in export infrastructure and there is inadequate support for trade. This is observed as some of the UT have not provided complete information regarding certain indicators in the sub pillars.

In the Himalayan category, only Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh have performed well by scoring above the national average of 27.59. Himachal Pradesh lacks an informative trade guide but has conducted 146 capacity building workshops as a part of trade support. On the other hand, Uttarakhand has 11 projects approved under the TIES scheme. Its membership of exporters has also increased, reflecting the state's effort in improving the existing export ecosystem.

The other hilly states are lagging behind because they have not taken adequate steps to improve existing trade support and export infrastructure. Further, there is scope for improvement in creating an enabling export infrastructure.



Sub-Pillar One: **EXPORT INFRASTRUCTURE**

Category	Export Infrastructure
Coastal	50.41
Himalayan	11.17
Landlocked	35.51
UT/city average	1.93
National average	24.33

Overall, the Coastal states have performed exceedingly well, as displayed by their average scores. All states in this category have scored above the national average, i.e., 24.33, except Andhra Pradesh, with 20.75.

Gujarat: Gujarat is the top performer in this sub-pillar with a perfect score of 100, which is a positive outlier. Its performance relative to other states needs to be understood very carefully. Gujarat scored high due to the increased Export Promotion Industrial parks, Export Promotion Zones and Special Economic Zones with 15 Agri export zones. It boasts of the presence of 21 operational SEZs. In addition, as of December 2020, Gujarat had four SEZs with valid in-principle approvals, 26 SEZs with formal

approvals and 22 SEZs with notified approvals.⁵⁷ This has been reflected in the state's revenue generation by Food and Agro-Industry units in SEZs during the last two years. It has jumped from 21.94 crores in 2019-20 to 41.32 crores in 2020-21.

Moreover, their export promotion hubs are diverse and spread across the state. Since the variation between Gujarat and other states is high, it's a positive outlier. Gujarat can serve as a role model for its peer states to strengthen export promotion parks and hubs. Its score should only be seen as a benchmark for improving peer states.

Further, only two states, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala have no presence of knowledge and information portal for exporters & trade

exhibition centres in this category.

In the Landlocked category

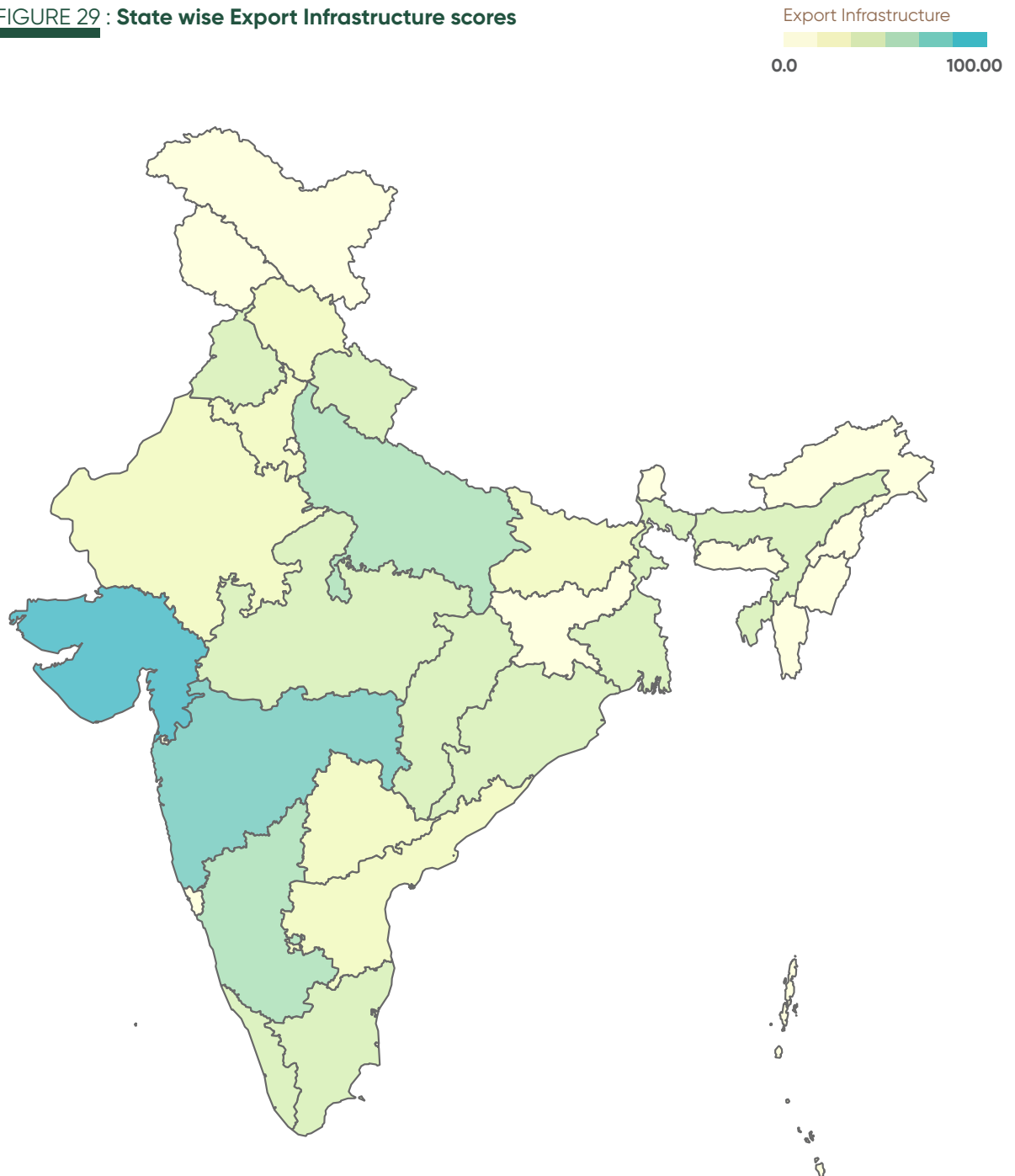
– Telangana (17.45) and Jharkhand (16.50) need to fill gaps in their infrastructure facilities to improve the overall export ecosystem. This can be done by introducing export promotion hubs SEZ in the regions and making trade guides more transparent and accessible with relevant export information. This will improve the existing export infrastructure, improving the export of various commodities and services. On the other hand, UP (55.28) and Punjab(45.53) have ranked high due to Agri export zones and performed well in other indicators.

All those under the category of union territories/city-states do not have any trade guide or online portal except Andaman and Nicobar Island, which has an online portal. Accessibility of information, thus, remains a significant challenge for the majority of these states.

⁵⁷ <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1703791>

This reflects clearly in the U.T./cities states category with a poor average score within the sub-pillar. Overall, only 16 states provide a trade guide, and 19 states offer an online portal for exporters. This reflects that most states have a challenge in providing information related to existing infrastructure.

FIGURE 29 : State wise Export Infrastructure scores



Sub-Pillar Two: **TRADE SUPPORT**

Category	Trade Support
Coastal	14.81
Himalayan	4.78
Landlocked	11.06
UT/city average	0.26
National average	7.63

Trade support has the lowest national average across all sub pillars of the index. All states and union territories have performed low under this pillar, especially union territories and himalayan states.

States need to identify key trade facilitation issues in strategic policies and further assess capacity building/orientation workshops to ensure trade support to exporters in the region. These workshops are organized to bridge the gap in information among exporters, which guides the states to improve the quality of their export products and benefit from potential market opportunities in the export landscape.

Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) has

been launched to enhance export competitiveness of regions by focusing on export-oriented projects; Hence bridging sector-specific infrastructure gaps in export infrastructure by further addressing quality and certification measures.⁵⁸

The projects under this scheme have been approved for states like Maharashtra, Gujarat and

Karnataka, which have an existing strong presence in the export system. These states have more than 6 projects approved under this scheme. Meanwhile, Uttarakhand has the highest number of projects approved in the Himalayan category, i.e., 11, highest across all other states approved under the TIES scheme.

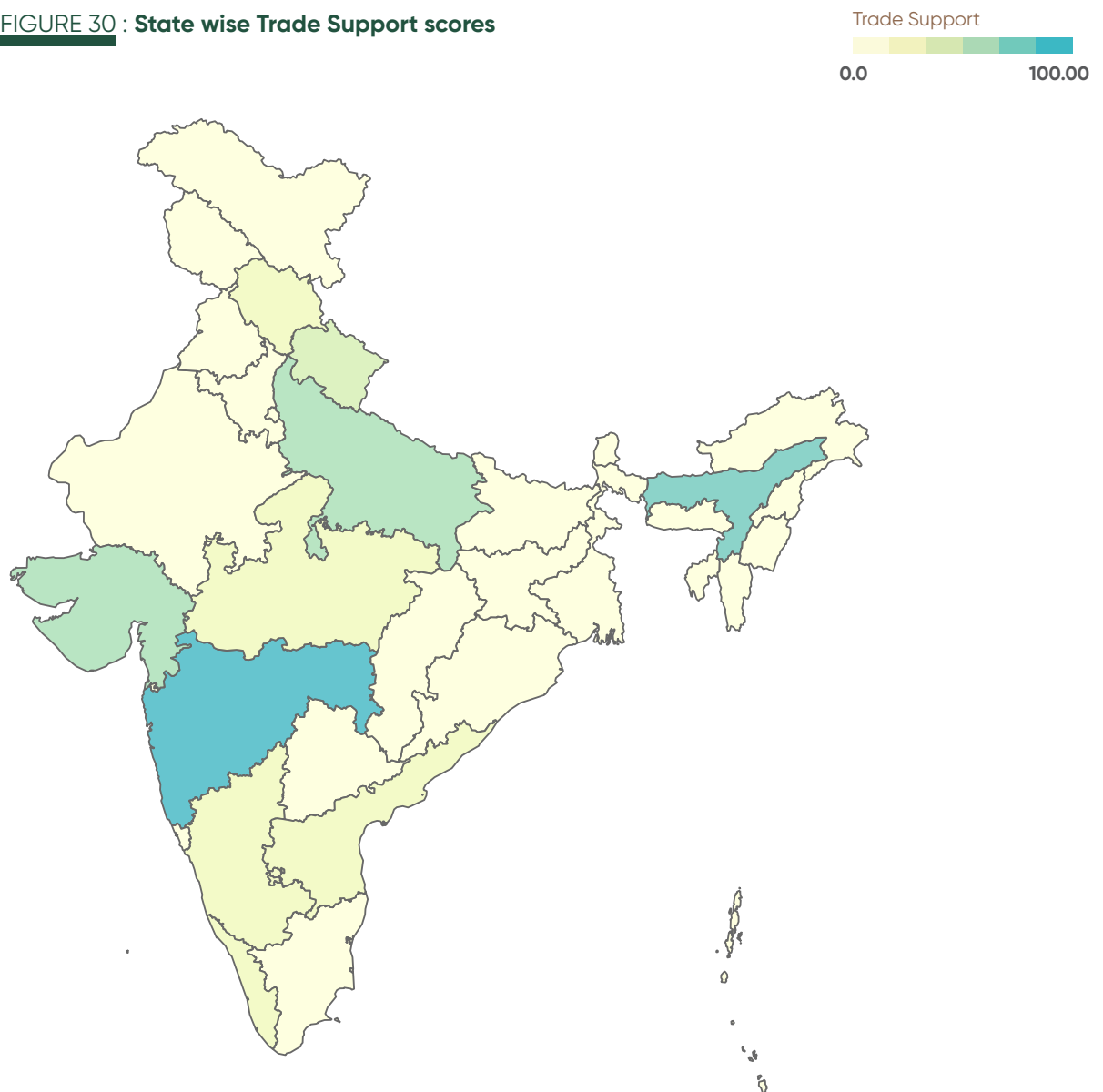
Assam: Assam's Performance has emerged as an excellent example for himalayan regions on how the State's efforts improve its trade support to exporters. Assam has held 15 trade fairs and conducted 21 workshop



⁵⁸ "Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme" (TIES) Guidelines 15th FCP (FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26)

training for capacity building of exporters. Furthermore, they have the highest enrolment of members in the export promotion council accounting for 26.43 per cent, which stands at zero or one per cent for all the other comparable states. Assam's efforts in these parameters have driven its score to 33.95, higher than the national average (7.63). This score is highest across all states in this pillar.

FIGURE 30 : State wise Trade Support scores



Sub-Pillar Three: R&D INFRASTRUCTURE

Category	R & D Infrastructure
Coastal	31.64
Himalayan	20.14
Landlocked	21.71
UT/city average	20.39
National average	23.19

There is a consensus in the economics literature on technology as an endogenous variable in increasing exports. Research and Development (R&D) activities lead to the creation and development of new products based on knowledge and technology. New Production techniques

improve the efficiency of existing firms and have spillover effects in the region. As R&D activities increase, products or services become more innovative and competitive in international markets, thus leading to a competitive advantage that positively affects the region's exports.^{59,60} This

helps increase exports, further improving its region's competitiveness and economic growth.

The increase in exports driven by knowledge accumulation can be obtained through only endogenous R&D activities. The created innovations resulting from R&D activities meet domestic demand and foreign demand through export⁶¹.



⁵⁹ Neves, A., Teixeira, A. A. C., Silva, S. T. (2016). Exports- R & D investment complementarity and economic performance of firms located in Portugal. *Investigación Económica*, 75(295), 125-156.

⁶⁰ Yüksel, S. (2017). The impacts of research and development expenses on export and economic growth. *International Business and Accounting Research Journal*, 1(1), 1-8.

⁶¹ Özer, M., Çiftçi, N. (2009). Ar-Ge harcamaları ve ihracat ilişkisi: OECD ülkeleri panel veri analizi. *Dumlupınar Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi*, 23, 39-49.

States need to increase their R&D expenditure driven by the private sector, especially in export-oriented activities, to increase their footprint in the foreign export landscape. Therefore, the state's spending on R&D as a percentage of Gross State Domestic product has been introduced as a new parameter in the pillar. This will ensure that the state does not ignore the complementarity in R&D and exports in the long run.

According to DST 2019-20 data, it has been observed that all the states of India spend less than 1 per cent of their R&D expenditure relative to its state gross domestic product. Only 13 states have expenditure more than the national average of states, i.e., ₹232.63 crores. Furthermore, it is also noted that the driving force in the spending in R&D activities of a region should not be only the central government.

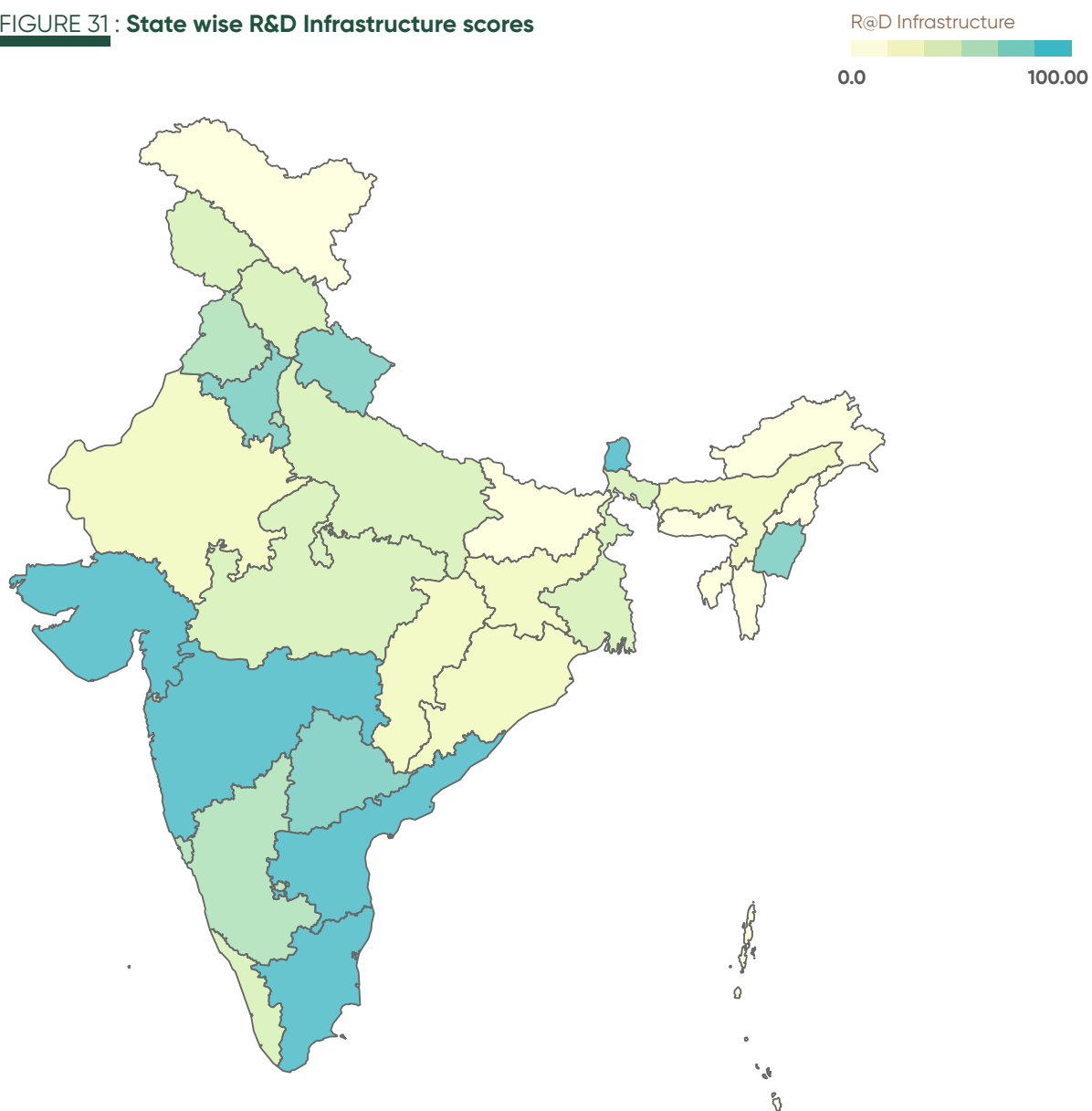
In most developed countries, the private sector majorly drives the R&D expenditure, with significant investment

going into Experimental Development Research. There is a need for the private sector and state governments to increase the overall R&D spending.

States in the coastal category have performed best in this pillar across all indicators. This is because Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka have the highest number of NABL accredited labs and inspection agencies accredited by NABCBs. The High scores of these states are driven by complimenting performance in other indicators such as R&D spending and percentage of professional college per lakh of the population.

Only 13 states have inspection agencies accredited by the National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies (NABCB). The role of inspection agencies accredited by NABCB and NABL accredited labs is critical in certifying the safety and quality of products exported from India in tune with international standards.

The indicators measured under this pillar are proportion to either state population, GSDP or businesses. Therefore, their performance needs to be evaluated with caution. In the Himalayan category, states like Manipur (34.19), Uttarakhand (40.49) and Sikkim (50) have scored higher than the national average, i.e. 23.19. Similarly, scores of landlocked states, like Punjab (30.91), Madhya Pradesh (24.79) and Uttar Pradesh (24.52), are lower than states in the Himalayan category. Their scores were affected as they are measured relative to their large populations and businesses. It is not due to the bad performance of these states across R&D indicators. It's important to understand this to evaluate the performance of all states keeping these factors in mind.

FIGURE 31: State wise R&D Infrastructure scores

Pillar Four: EXPORT PERFORMANCE

Category	Export Performance
Coastal	43.19
Himalayan	6.43
Landlocked	24.70
UT/city average	10.67
National average	20.76

The Export performance examines the reach of export footprint and diversification across all states and union territory; it's the only output based pillar.

The strong performance of coastal states contributed a 68 per cent share in India's exports. This is observed in the category's average score, i.e. 43.19, which is above the national average. As with Gujarat, the export share is 20.83, and the lowest is in Kerala with 1.35. This has been reflected in Gujarat's top rank, and Kerala is at the bottom in this category.

Only 16 states out of 36 states/UTs have scored above the national average in the Export performance pillar. Their performance has varied drastically for two reasons: Regional Export Disparity, as coastal states continue to dominate the export sector across states of India. Another reason is that indicators have been evaluated relative to their exports' contribution to its GDP, which impacts scores of smaller regions.

Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Telangana, Odisha

and Himachal Pradesh are the only eight states that have scored above the national average in sub-pillars; growth and orientation & export diversification.

In most developed countries, the private sector majorly drives the R&D expenditure, with significant investment going into experimental research.

Sub-Pillar One: **GROWTH AND ORIENTATION**

Category	Growth & Orientation
Coastal	32.07
Himalayan	5.01
Landlocked	13.99
UT/city average	10.34
National average	14.86

This sub-pillar measures the relative growth in the state-level exports. Through the export-GDP ratio, the states will be able to assess the contribution

of exports. Similarly, the number of exporters present in the state will indicate a conducive environment. There is a considerable gap in the national average and

an average score of coastal states, i.e., 15.55. Gujarat is a positive outlier with a perfect score of 100. The score has accentuated high as scores are relative to the remaining states of India. It must be noted there is a considerable scope of improvement in Gujarat's export growth. Since 2010, its exports share have hovered around 20-22 per cent ⁶². Further progress in the state's export growth

⁶² DGCIS calculations

⁶³ State wise Export Data -Ministry of commerce and Industry dashboard

is imperative. Therefore, its high performance should be understood carefully with respect to the rest of the states.

Gujarat's performance is high, contributing more than 20.83 per cent to India's exports⁶³. Further, its performance is driven due to its rise in the share of manufacturing exports, reflecting its higher value. The coastal state is the world's largest producer of processed diamonds. It accounts for 72 per cent of the world's processed diamond share.⁶⁴ Moreover, its top 10 export basket contribution in agro chemicals, petroleum

products, pharmaceuticals has continued to drive its exports to share in India.⁶⁵

Furthermore, the exporters in the region have also increased, reflected in the state's expanding export growth.

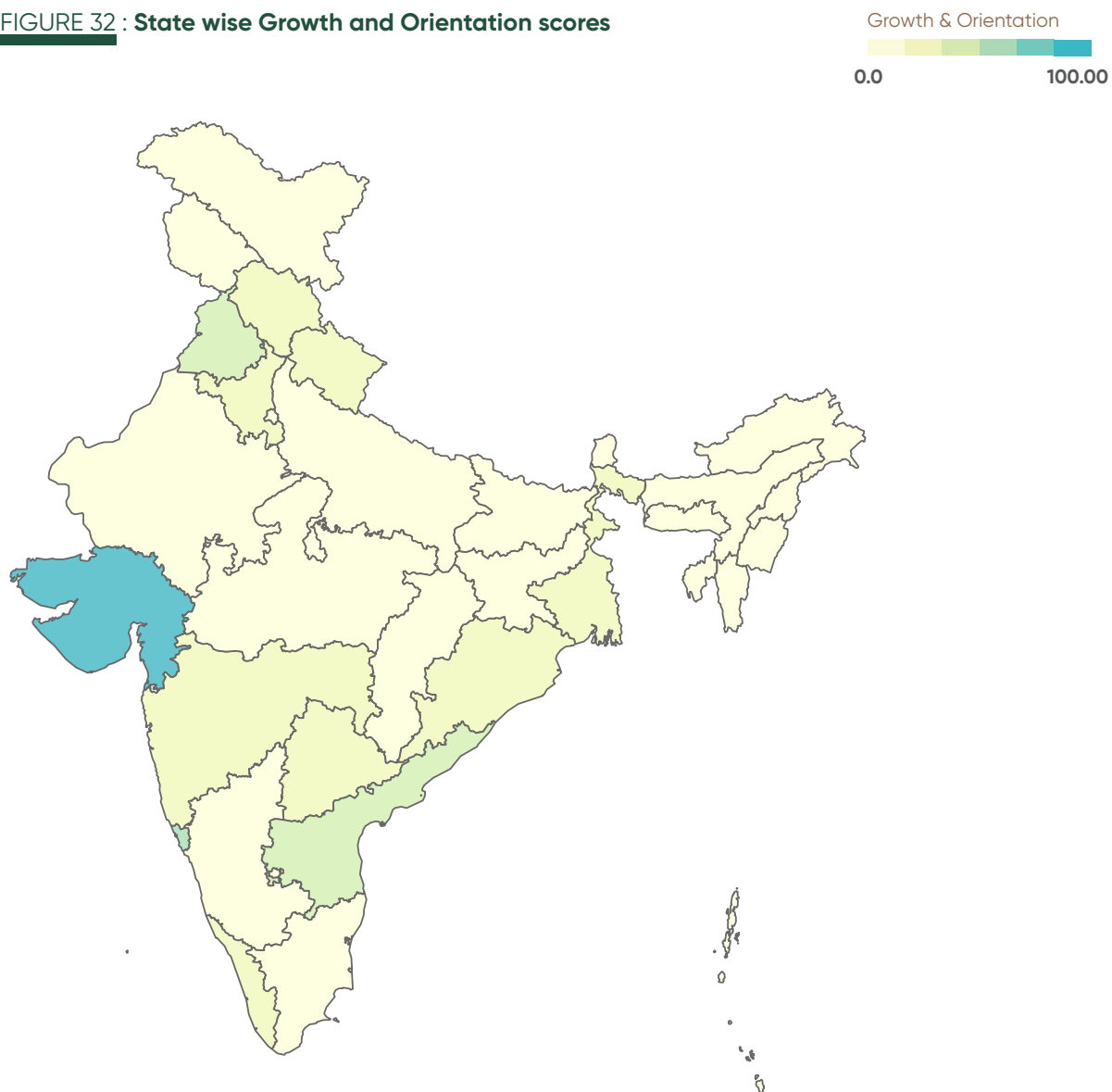
Goa, a U.T./city state, has scored 53.94 and has the second-highest overall score. Its difference is 45.87 with Gujarat's score in this sub pillar score. Its score is low as there are no active Import-Export Codes (IEC) in the region, and exporters decreased in 2020-21. There are no active IECs in any U.T./city-state. The rest of the U.T./city states,

including Delhi Chandigarh, have scored lower than the national average. In the U.T./city state category, Goa is closely followed by Puducherry with 21.65. The performance of Puducherry is encouraging as it has scored relatively high than its peers due to its improved share in exports by 20.11 per cent. There is also an increase in exporters, which has reflected the state's attempt to improve its export growth. It must be noted that there is an increase in exporters in only 10 out of 36 regions reflecting the need to assess its existing initiatives to improve export growth and orientation.

⁶⁴ <https://www.ibef.org/states/gujarat.aspx>

⁶⁵ Ministry of commerce and Industry dashboard



FIGURE 32 : State wise Growth and Orientation scores

Sub-Pillar Two: **EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION**

Category	Export Diversification
Coastal	54.30
Himalayan	7.83
Landlocked	35.58
UT/city average	11.02
National average	26.66

Diversification of exports can lower instability in export earnings and increase revenue through various other channels. Export diversification captures changes in the composition of a region's existing export basket mix or destinations and the extent to which the region's exports have reached existing and new markets. It is measured via export concentration and market penetration.

Export concentration is used to measure the dispersion of trade value across a state's export products. In contrast, Market penetration measures the extent to which a state's exports have reached proven markets in a year. This also tells us whether regions are diversifying to new markets and to what extent.

In this pillar, coastal states have satisfactory performance. These states share accounted for 49.8 per cent of exports in 2020-21. Gujarat's score is the only positive outlier with 100, followed by Maharashtra (76.37) and Tamil Nadu (75.73).⁶⁶

With a score of 75.73, Tamil Nadu has shown its resilience in exports even though its share of exports in India decreased from 9.58 in 2019-20 to 8.98 in 2020-21. It's driven by its' diversified manufacturing sector. Its exports basket consisted of top exports in the footwear of leather, motor vehicle/ car, RMG cotton and other textile material and auto components. It has further been observed that the Chennai Sea remained as a choice under the top 5 ports for exports with USD 11890.8 million in 2020-21.

Further, it has been observed that even though Andhra Pradesh's share in exports has improved by 19 per cent over last year. This is mainly due to the rise in foreign demand of marine, ship, boat and floating struct; however, there is scope for more improvement in its performance. Only Kerala is a negative outlier in this category due to its lower product concentration and market penetration performance.

It is noted that Uttar Pradesh's performance is better relative to other states in this category. The top 10 export basket is majorly driven by Telecom instruments, Buffalo meat, Carpet excl skill made, which has reflected in its share of exports of 2020-21.⁶⁷ There is a jump of 0.65 per cent in its exports from 2019-20. Uttar Pradesh's Performance is above the national average due to high export concentration and diversified top export basket, especially when compared to coastal regions. Its market extent is not much diversified. Haryana follows Uttar Pradesh (55.35) closely with a score of 53.60 as its exports were driven by basmati rice, auto component part, engineering equipment etc. Even though Rajasthan has emerged as a top performer in the landlocked states, with the state being a leading exporter in sandstone. Rajasthan exports sandstone to 78 countries out of 113 countries. Still, its export concentration is relatively low compared to its global market extent, which needs to be looked into.

⁶⁶ State wise Export Data – Ministry of Commerce and Industry dashboard

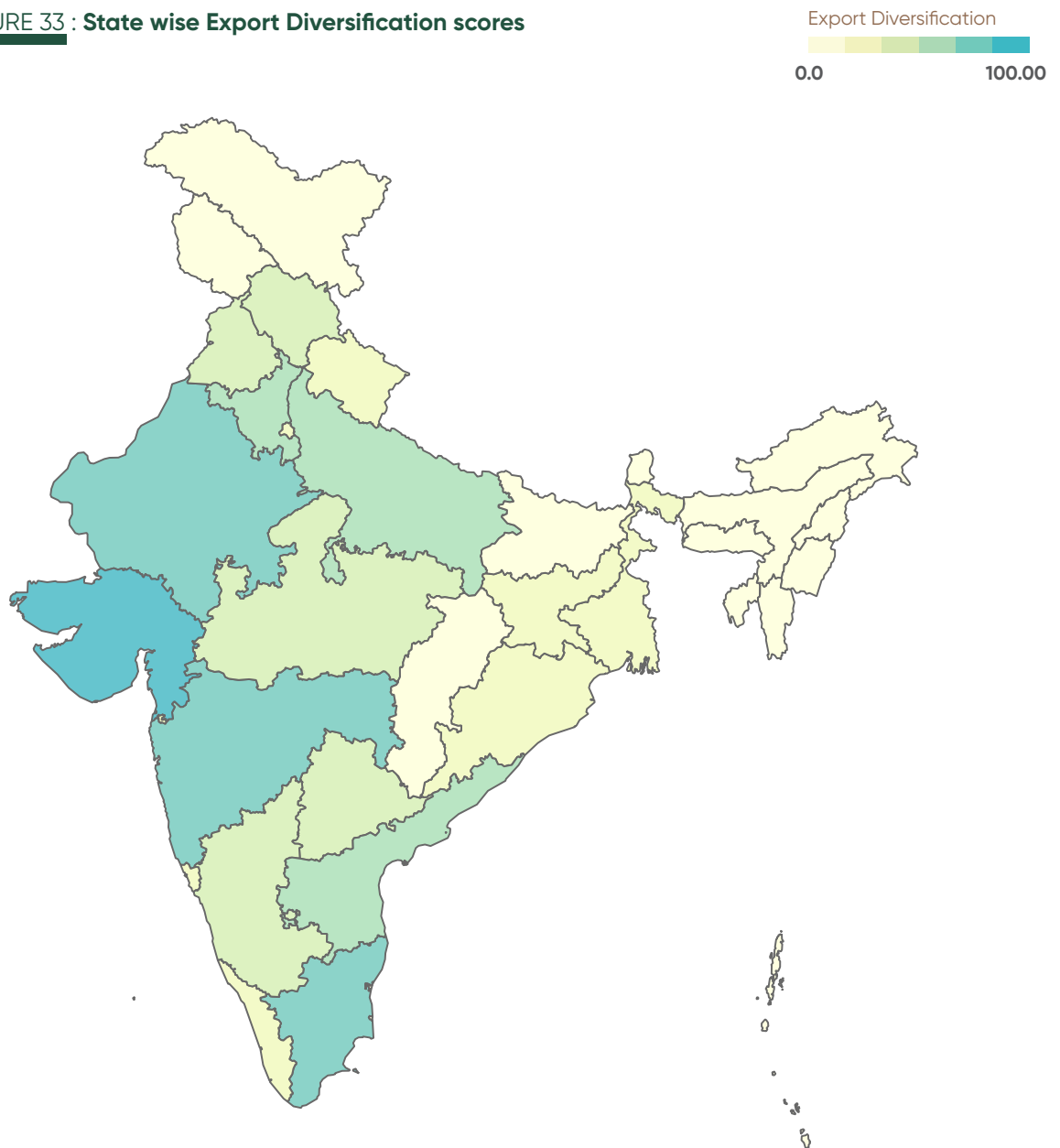
⁶⁷ DGCIS data

States in the Himalayan category have untapped potential as they have borderland advantages in trade. Especially for states like Mizoram, Manipur, Sikkim, Tripura, which have the advantage of close trade

borders with neighbouring countries. This has also been reflected in their average scores of 27.94 business ecosystems. It is low due to lack of infrastructure, volatile borders, weak business environment, weak transport

connectivity to support exports. The potentiality is immense, but regions need to identify industries and products with comparative advantage.

FIGURE 33 : State wise Export Diversification scores



Comparison between



Before comparing states, it is imperative to remember that Export Preparedness as an exercise will continue to deepen with every new addition. As the exercise goes along, there will be some methodological changes. It will remain true to the objective, i.e., identifying untapped potential and opportunities for each state to address various export-related challenges.

In the second edition, it has been observed that the granularity of data has improved, and there are changes in the methodology and weights assigned to new indicators. It has been

observed that there are gaps in data provided by states and central government. Such gaps can cause considerable variations in scores and have been considered before calculating rankings. Overall data provided by state governments merely reflects their effort to understand their respective export ecosystem in-depth.

Before calculating rankings, it is imperative to use comparable data; to ensure that data has been collected from the same source. No state has been penalized as

standardized data has been taken to ensure states remain comparable.

The idea is to make a robust framework that deepens the state's actions to improve its manufacturing base and export landscape for a competitive industrial environment. This is exceedingly important as India aims to double its merchandise and service exports to over USD 1 trillion under the New Foreign Trade Policy by 2026.

Landlocked Category



In the Landlocked category, Assam is up two notches over 2020 and now ranks 7th. The overall score is up 18.76 points to 41.57. It places 15th across all states of India and union territories. Assam has improved in the eight sub pillars and outperforms the national average in 4 of the 11 sub-pillars. It has performed exceptionally well in this sub-pillar but has all other policy measures in place. It has all the policy mechanisms except for no district-specific export action plan.

Moreover, Assam's performance has shown the state's efforts to improve its trade support to exporters. It has held 15 trade fairs and conducted 21 workshop training for capacity building of exporters. These factors have driven its score high overall.

Telangana has slipped from 2nd to 4th position in the landlocked category. Its performance has improved in the Business Environment, Access to finance and

R&D infrastructure. But its overall scores have fallen in the export ecosystem and export performance pillars. Moreover, the state needs to improve its efforts in strengthening policy measures for better performance in the export preparedness index.



Punjab improves four positions, reaching 4th in this category. Its scores have increased from 39.63 to 50.99 in 2021. The state is making strides to increase its Agri-export zones and

has a 3.46 LEADS index score. The overall condition has improved scores in the business environment, transport connectivity, access to finance and R&D efforts in the region.

However, it lags behind in trade support to exporters and export diversification of basket, which require careful attention to improve its overall export preparedness score.



There is a fall in the overall scores of **Chattisgarh, Jharkhand and Rajasthan**. Their overall scores haven't fallen drastically in the index.

But their variation in overall ranks is high, as other states have performed better than these states on all the sub pillars. Moreover, their share

of exports is lower than 2.3 per cent, reflecting a need to assess their existing export ecosystem to perform better in export performance.



Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have improved their overall ranks by 5 positions from 11th and 12th rank respectively in EPI 2020. This is because there is an overall improvement in their

business environment, export and R&D infrastructure scores. However, they have a long way to go as their input pillars' good performance is not reflected in their output-based pillar scores. This is

possible in the short run if they continue their efforts to strengthen the export ecosystem, which will improve their export performance more evidently.



Haryana's position is up two places from 3rd to 1st and it is a top performer in the landlocked category. Its robust performance is reflected in improved scores in all sub pillars of the business ecosystem.

However, progress in the business ecosystem hasn't been reflected in its export ecosystem pillar performance. This further demonstrates the need to improve export competitiveness

by improving export diversification and strengthening efforts to enhance existing export infrastructure and trade support to exporters.

Coastal Category



Gujarat continues to be a leader in export preparedness ranking, with 1st position. The state has improved its performance by 3.67 points. The state is well-positioned in terms

of business environment, influenced by its ease of doing business score and improved innovative capacity. It's continued efforts to strengthen export diversification has reflected

in it's export growth. However, there is the scope of further diversification, new destinations must be identified based on products in which state has a comparative advantage.



As India's financial capital, **Maharashtra** attracts major investments for the states. Moreover, its relatively robust export infrastructure gives it an advantage compared to other states in the regional

context. At the same time, it has also maintained its second position (+2 points). Its good performance is driven by strong basic infrastructure and export infrastructure in the region, IT/ software

parks, a higher presence of clusters, and improved export diversification.



It noted that in **Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh**



performance has improved significantly. Karnataka's score has increased from

55.17 to 61.72, and its rank is 3rd in this category. On the other hand, Andhra Pradesh scores have jumped from 35.58 to 50.39, i.e. 14.81 per

cent jump. It reflects the state's efforts to improve performance across almost all sub pillars in their respective regions.



Tamil Nadu's rank is down by one position from 3rd to 4th rank in EPI 2021. A strong performance is observed in the export performance pillar, an output-based pillar. The scores have increased from 35.04 to 75.73 in this pillar. However, due to a marginal fall in scores of other pillars, the state's overall score has decreased.

It has been noted that there is a fall in the overall ranks of Odisha and Kerala. Ideally, all coastal states score higher on export performance. Some coastal states like Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh will always dominate India's overall export performance. Their combined share of exports is more than 54 per

cent, especially compared to the rest of the country. Therefore, their relative high performance has outpaced the scores of Odisha and Kerala despite them showing satisfactory performance across other pillars.

UT/City Category

In 2020, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu were merged into one union territory. Similarly, Ladakh scores were not evaluated separately last year, so a comparison cannot be made. Moreover, data related challenges were faced for some UTs this year as well.

Overall, in the UT category, J&K has emerged among top performers, reaching 3rd position. Its scores have increased from 12.27 to 30.07. This year it has performed exceptionally well in the policy pillar. It has provided data for all the measures enabled in the region. However, its scores continue to

lag behind in export infrastructure, trade support, growth and orientation, and export diversification, asserting the need to improve both the business and export ecosystem to support export growth in the region.

City-states – like **Delhi and Goa** have shown less variation in their scores and they have maintained their first and second ranks respectively in this category. Scores have improved in access to finance, business environment, and policy measures sub

pillars. However, they need to improve their existing trade support and export infrastructure to exporters.

Lakshadweep has scored lowest again as no data was provided by UT. It has been evaluated based on data available in the public

domain and provided by DGCIS.

Overall there is a need to improve the scope of performance of UT/city-states.

Himalayan Category

The uniqueness of the himalayan regions makes its challenges more appalling as these states have untapped potential but lag behind due to inherent constraints due to their geography. States like Sikkim, Manipur, Mizoram can develop a competitive advantage in certain products that help close trade borders with neighbouring countries.

Except for Uttarakhand, other states in this category

lag behind in almost all pillars. Especially when compared with all other states of India. Their constraint remains the same, they lack basic infrastructure and do not have the strong business environment to support a developed export infrastructure.

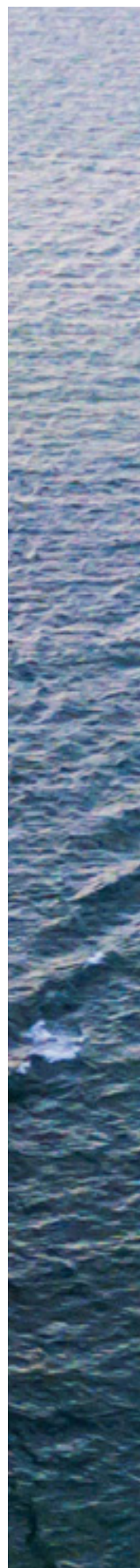
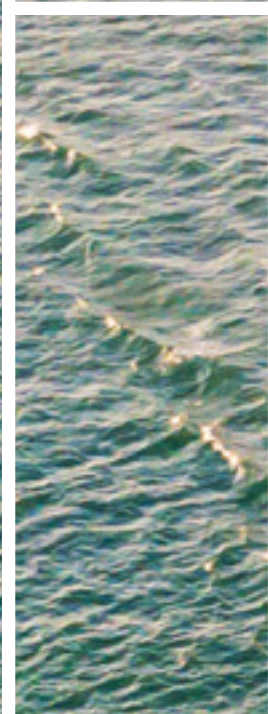
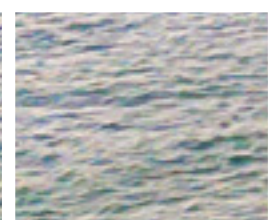
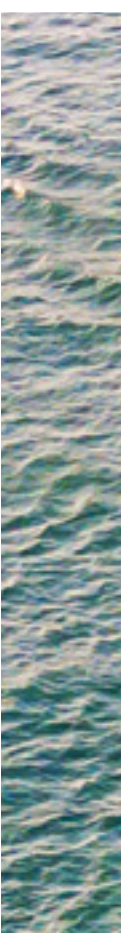
Borders volatility and weak support to traders and existing businesses have driven scores most of the states in this category down. However, states like

Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim scores have improved in policy measures, access to finance, and trade support to exporters. There is huge variation in ranks of states like Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh but it's due to relatively lower performance when compared with states leading in EPI index.

Variation in EPI rank over the year

State	Category	EPI Rank 2020	EPI Rank 2021	
Gujarat	Coastal	1	1	—
Maharashtra	Coastal	2	2	—
Karnataka	Coastal	9	3	▲
Tamil nadu	Coastal	3	4	▼

Haryana	Landlocked	7	5	▲
Uttar Pradesh	Landlocked	11	6	▲
Madhya Pradesh	Landlocked	12	7	▲
Punjab	Landlocked	18	8	▲
Andhra Pradesh	Coastal	20	9	▲
Telangana	Landlocked	6	10	▼
Rajasthan	Landlocked	4	11	▼
Delhi	UT/City States	15	12	▲
Odisha	Coastal	5	13	▼
Goa	UT/City States	16	14	▲
Assam	Landlocked	28	15	▲
Kerala	Coastal	10	16	▼
Uttarakhand	Himalayan	13	17	▼
Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan	19	18	▲
West Bengal	Coastal	22	19	▲
Jharkhand	Landlocked	14	20	▼
Chattisgarh	Landlocked	8	21	▼
Bihar	Landlocked	30	22	▲
Jammu and Kashmir	UT/City States	35	23	▲
Chandigarh	UT/City States	27	24	▲
Tripura	Himalayan	17	25	▼
Sikkim	Himalayan	26	26	—
Puducherry	UT/City States	29	27	▲
Dadra Nagar and Haveli & Daman and Diu	UT/City States	33	28	▲
Manipur	Himalayan	31	29	▲
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	UT/City States	32	30	▲
Nagaland	Himalayan	24	31	▼
Meghalaya	Himalayan	21	32	▼
Ladakh	UT/City States	36	33	▲
Mizoram	Himalayan	23	34	▼
Arunachal Pradesh	Himalayan	25	35	▼
Lakshadweep	UT/City States	34	36	▼



05



LEARNINGS AND STRATEGIES

The Key learning that emerged from this edition of EPI has been that India scored well on average across sub pillars. The sub pillars are export promotion policy, business environment, transport connectivity and access to finance. India has scored an average of 36.52. Most states and union territories have a satisfactory performance in policy & business ecosystem pillars. Many states have fared high in export promotion policy, a sub pillar of policy.

Regional divergences are present in export preparedness in states across different pillars and sub-pillars. This has been extensively discussed in the last chapter. The analysis section and score cards would allow the states to track their performances over time and enable them to track their export drivers over time.

01

It is noted that Gujarat features as a positive outlier in several sub pillars such as export promotion policy, export infrastructure, growth and orientation and export diversification. Other coastal states such as Karnataka and Maharashtra have also emerged as a positive outlier across sub pillars. There is a considerable gap in the national average and an average score of coastal states like Gujarat and Maharashtra, reflecting their higher contribution to the overall export growth of India. Thus demonstrating that export growth has accelerated coastal states but has not permeated beyond the rest of the country.

02

Overall 18 out of 36 regions have scored above the national average in the export performance pillar. It has **the lowest median in Pillar scores i.e. 17.91**. Their performance has varied drastically for two reasons: regional export disparity, as most of the state's contribution to exports relative to coastal states, is significantly less. Another reason is that indicators have been evaluated relative to their export's contribution to its GDP, which impacts scores of smaller regions.



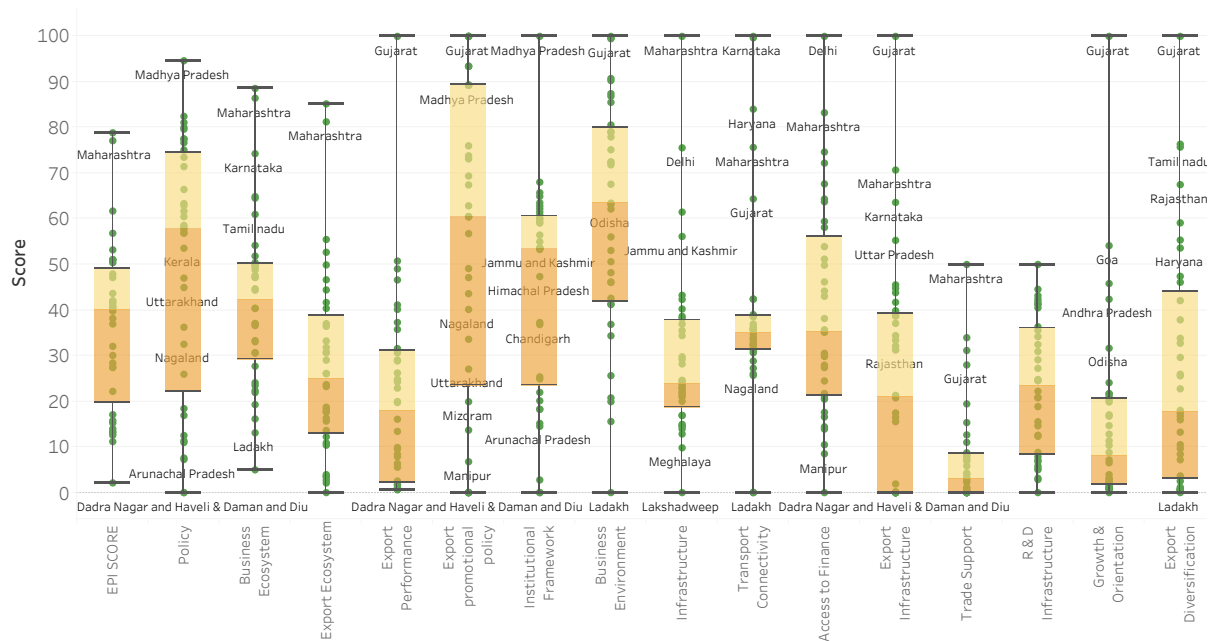
03

Trade support remains a low-scoring sub-pillar and has the lowest median score in the index i.e. 3.02. Major states lack essential trade support, such as accessibility of information to exporters a trade guide and have not approved projects under TIES. This makes it difficult for states to seek financial assistance to upgrade their export ecosystem. Other than trade support, growth and orientation remain the second-lowest sub-pillar with a median score of 7.98, reflecting the regional disparity in export growth.

04

The median scores for export infrastructure and growth and orientation sub-pillars are lower than other sub-pillars. Export ecosystem and export performance have two pillars that observe most states scoring below the median score for these sub-pillars.

Figure 34 : Relative Scores of States and Union Territories in Pillars & Sub-Pillars



Sub-Pillar	Key Learning
Export Promotion Policy	Identifying focus areas such as thrust sector for exports, valid district, and sector-specific export policy isn't enough. Marketing support and other policy measures such as product quality standards and performance measurement systems are crucial for effective export promotion policy.
Institutional Framework	Apart from identifying specific export promotion policy measures, it is required to build the necessary infrastructure like State Center coordination cells, grievance redressal cells, access to an export committee and international markets.
Business Environment	States which have taken initiatives to make the business environment more conducive by reducing power costs, setting up single-window systems and improving innovation capacity have witnessed significant growth. Cost competitiveness must be practised by states to improve the business environment.
Infrastructure	Industrial land and internet facilities are important as they reflect robust infrastructure for supporting the environment for exports. Moreover, states with high cluster strength have a lot of potential to promote the clusters and accelerate their exports.
Transport Connectivity	Well-established air-cargo facilities, multimodal logistic hubs, and inland container depots are necessary to ensure the smooth transport of goods and attract major investments for the states. States which have performed low in this parameter lack freight management, multimodal hubs and air cargo facilities.
Access to Finance	States must work on providing higher credit to exporters by increasing the banking facilities in the region relative to its population. States which have low FDI inflow but a higher percentage of the banking facilities in the region have performed better.
Export Infrastructure	Existing export infrastructure needs to be improved by introducing Export promotion hubs SEZ and agriculture export zones in the regions and making trade guides more transparent and accessible with relevant export information. States should also work on improving access to information.
Trade Support	States need to identify key trade facilitation issues in strategic policies and further assess capacity building/orientation workshops to ensure trade support to exporters in the region. These workshops bridge the gap in information among exporters, which guides the states to improve the quality of their export products and benefit from potential market opportunities in the export landscape.

R&D Infrastructure	For increasing competitiveness in the international market, states need to increase investment in R&D in export-oriented activities to make their products and services more innovative. Participation of the private sector is important for increasing overall R&D spending. States also should work on increasing the number of NABL accredited labs and inspection agencies accredited by NABCBs
Growth and orientation	States that account for more than 60 per cent of exports are leading in this sub pillar. However, other states need to identify products and further boost manufacturing to increase exports and the number of exporters. Only 10 out of 36 states/UTs witnessed an increase in the number of exporters, which shows the need to assess the state's existing initiatives to improve export growth and orientation.
Export Diversification	Diversification of exports is important for improving stability in export earnings and higher revenue. States need to balance export concentration and diversify their top exports by identifying industries and products with comparative advantages.

Strategies

Based on the learnings, it is evident that states face these fundamental challenges in export promotion. The learnings do show that most of the states in the country have failed to address intra- and inter-regional disparities in exports due to gaps in exports infrastructure and further poor trade support, R&D infrastructure and growth orientation among states

However, the purpose of this Index is to promote competitive federalism wherein each state can identify their critical challenges from the detailed scorecards and then establish context-specific strategies to address the same. In order for states to come up with relevant strategies for these, it's important for them to address the factors inhibiting

the growth of exports. This has to be explored outside the context of this study as it requires a much-detailed analysis. However, in the short run, significant bottlenecks could be addressed by undertaking the following strategies:

1. States need to Boost support in the area of concerns:

The regional disparities in trade support, R&D and export infrastructure have been dealt with in great detail throughout the report. Since trade support remains a low-scoring sub-pillar, states would need to increase their efforts in providing essential trade support. This could be achieved by conducting more capacity building workshops & undertaking financial assistance from the state government to upgrade existing export infrastructure. This could be done under joint projects with the central government under TIES.

Apart from coastal states, most states struggle to

enable the export ecosystem as they lag behind in the presence of export promotion industrial parks, Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and export zones. It noted that not every state will boost its export-based on one size for all policy. That's why states are encouraged to identify the export policy first.

States lagging behind should be encouraged to boost their R&D infrastructure, focusing on introducing products intensive under High tech exports in their export basket along. This would require states to focus on the innovative capacity of the states. To

complement this, states must further strengthen their logistic hubs since transport connectivity continues to be another bottleneck in limiting the state's manufacturing capacities. Further, it is noted that export promotion policies will continue to play an important role in determining the areas which require immediate focus to improve growth and orientation of exports. Therefore before focusing on building stronger infrastructure, states must identify key drivers which inhibit their exports from growing in the long run.



It is noted that states would need to develop strategies for export preparedness based on their scores and learnings from peer performances. However,

achieving growth in exports requires target policy action. It must be facilitated at both state and central levels. Therefore, the role of the central government will

continue in addressing the associated bottlenecks for all the states in strengthening the existing export ecosystem.

2. Capitalizing on India's comparative advantage in Low-skill Manufacturing Exports:

Both exports of manufacturing and services are skill intensive. India's specialization has become more skilled intensive in exports of auto and auto parts, electronics, machinery, pharmaceuticals in contrast to opposite belief. Moreover, it is noted

that India has not fully exploited the Lewis curve for low-skill manufacturing compared with more skill-intensive exports. Low/Un-skilled exports include apparel, textiles, leather, and footwear. Since the nation has a comparative advantage in low skilled

exports, it must boost its manufacturing capacity to further exploit this opportunity. India lags behind to tap on existing market potential in contrast with Vietnam, Bangladesh and China, which continue to lead exports in this category.⁶⁸

⁶⁸ India's Export-Led Growth: Exemplar and Exception, Shoumitro Chatterjee, Pennsylvania State University Arvind Subramanian, Ashoka University



India's One District – One Product scheme can be used by states to include traditional products, such as textile, to scale up existing industries around the low skilled driven labour. This will ensure that quality products are manufactured; it further can boost domestic supply and drive increased exports of such products. It would ensure cost-competitive and quality exports.

However, it would be crucial to identify such products under the ODOP scheme, since in states every product cannot be marketable. It would be crucial for states to identify products with which they have revealed comparative advantage and are marketable in domestic and international markets. Already under Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme which has been

approved with an outlay of 1.97 lakh crore during Union Budget 2021-22 for 13 key sectors to create national manufacturing champions, including the textile sector. Factories based under tier 3, 4 cities and aspirational districts will be given priority. Beneficiary states will likely be Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Punjab.⁶⁹

3. Effectiveness of FTAs/RTAs under upcoming foreign trade policy

Currently, India has 11 RTAs/ FTAs with various countries/ regions, namely, Japan, South Korea, Mauritius, countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) region, and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Furthermore, India is actively negotiating RTAs and FTAs with countries such as Australia, Canada, Israel, United Kingdom, European Union etc. It has finalized the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement with

UAE and is at the advanced stage of concluding the interim agreement with Australia. Remarkably, merchandise exports to countries/regions with India share trade agreements such as RTAs/FTAs have registered a growth of 20.75 per cent in the last five years.^{70, 71} Noticeably, India's export to the ASEAN region has increased from 25.13 in the FY 2015-16 to 31.49 billion US dollars in FY 2020-21. The same trend follows with other countries/regions as well.

In contrast, India's export with SAFTA countries has increased from 18.60 in FY 2015-16 to 22.08 billion US dollars in FY 2020-21. Moreover, it's export with South Korea has increased from 3.52 in FY 2015-16 to 4.68 billion US dollars in the FY 2020-21. Moreover, the cumulative investment received from the above countries/regions in the last five years is to the tune of 89.46 billion US dollars.⁷² The data above represents a significant increase in

⁶⁹ <https://www.livemint.com/economy/pli-scheme-in-textile-govt-to-accept-applications-from-jan-1-check-details-11640699628178.html>

⁷⁰ Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S)

⁷¹ India-Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA) have not been calculated as it was implemented only w.e.f. 10.04.2021.

⁷² Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)

exports to the countries/region, with India having FTAs/RTAs. However, the assertion that the growth replicates the effectiveness of these FTAs/RTAs are far from established. Notably, India's export to the USA has increased from 40.33 in FY 2015-16 to 51.63 billion US dollars in FY 2020-21. India's export to China has increased dramatically from 9.01 to 21.18 billion US dollars during the same period. India has achieved a rise in exports to the USA and China despite not having any FTAs with both countries. The increase in export is part of India's increasing focus on making

an export-driven economy. India achieved the highest ever exports of 37 billion US dollars in December 2021, which is 37 per cent higher than December 2020. Hence, trade agreements help open doors for a country to increase exports, but asserting the increase in exports as the impact of only FTAs/RTAs would mislead the bigger picture.

India has accounted for a trade deficit of 15.95 billion US dollars in FY 2020-21 with ASEAN countries. At the same time, the trade deficit with Japan remained 6.49 billion US dollars in FY 20-21. On

the other hand, India saw a slight improvement in the trade deficit with China from 52.67 billion US dollars in FY 2015-16 to 44.02 billion US dollars in FY 2020-21, despite not having any FTA with China. This remains an area of concern since India's trade balance with countries has increased despite increasing exports via existing FTAs/RTAs. It is true that FTAs/RTAs give better access to new markets and facilitate exports. But there is an urgent need to address the key issues such as reducing the trade deficit to make these FTAs/RTAs more efficient and effective.



4. Export Roadmap for the States:

There are existing gaps between states, especially in terms of the export ecosystem. To overcome the gap and to be able to build a robust export ecosystem in the country, developing an export roadmap for the states can be a viable solution. The export roadmap will create vision documents for every state in India and provide concrete solutions and policy recommendations at the national, state and district levels to boost exports in different sectors. These vision documents can aim to provide policy recommendations to enhance the export capacity of the states and help India become a potential export hub at the global level. Moreover, such an exercise can develop a roadmap for industries where Indian states can build capacity and enhance manufacturing in the next few years to become a global exporters in those sectors. Additionally, the state-wise export vision documents will identify the potential industries in every state that can grow faster

because of their socio-economic and geographical milieu. Identifying and boosting those particular industries in the states will potentially contribute to India's goal for a 5 trillion economy.



06



**THE WAY
FORWARD**

Since, the economic-reforms in the 1990's, the production and distribution of cost-effective quality products and services drove the export growth in the country. However, with the rise in standard of living, the cost competitiveness of India is reduced. For example:- increase in the cost of labour would impact the exports in the country. Thus, India needs to assess its export challenges and preparedness in order to maintain the export growth of the country.

The Export Preparedness Index goes beyond identifying and measuring individual states' export preparedness to assess their level of preparation for expanding export capacity in the coming years. The index clearly states the need to address the lack of a viable export ecosystem in various states across the country. These inter and intra-state disparities need to be overcome through strong national and sub-national level policy formulation

and implementation. But the foundational dictum of the index is to promote competitive federalism. It has to be achieved by identifying various critical challenges and addressing them through context-specific strategies advocated within the scope of this report.

The threat of the pandemic heavily impacted the global supply chain and affected demand for goods across the world. India defying all odds, registered a significant rise in its exports in 2021, especially in merchandise exports. This resulted from a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in addressing the challenges and incorporating the changes brought in by a crisis-driven world. India faces stiff competition on its cost-effective exports from countries like Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and the Philippines. The report explores the possibilities of expanding the long-term productivity of Indian exporters and further developing complex, unique, and value-added Indian products for the world.

The Indian export sector requires timely technology upgradation and upskilling of the labour force to promote efficiency. Further, investment in R&D and design are important to encourage Indian exporters to shift focus from exporting raw materials and intermediary goods to complex and unique economic goods for long term sustainable export growth. Initiatives such as Make in India aimed at transforming India into a manufacturing hub coupled with state-level intervention to foster design and R&D will fundamentally boost the country's export growth.

So, the way ahead is full of opportunities but, it is necessary to continuously monitor the export preparedness of the states to promote peer-to-peer learning in the spirit of corporative federalism. States have to recognise the socio-economic challenges unique to their region, carefully analyse some of the best practices of their peers and implement them in a manner best suited for them.

This has to be achieved while discouraging regional disparities among the states, which could impact India's direct engagement in a global market. The focus here is to observe the drivers and bottlenecks for various States based on which they were ranked in the Export

Preparedness Index (EPI) and proceed forward with inculcating the four general strategies identified in the previous section.

The central government and the state governments need to work closely with the exporters and academic

institutes to exploit the competitive advantage of states and bring forth unique and complex products that would help expand the international export market for Indian products and set a precedent for the future.

06



STATE PROFILES

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Overall Rank
30

Category - UT/City States (Rank-7)

Distance to Frontier

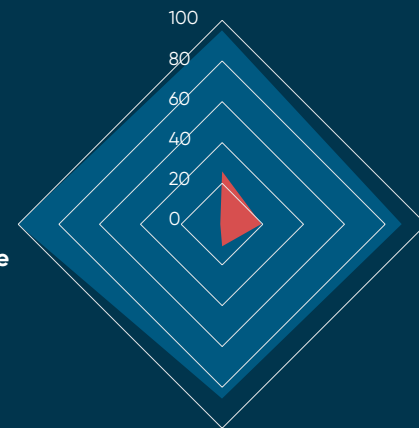
■ Andaman and Nicobar Islands ■ Best Performing State



Export
Performance



Policy



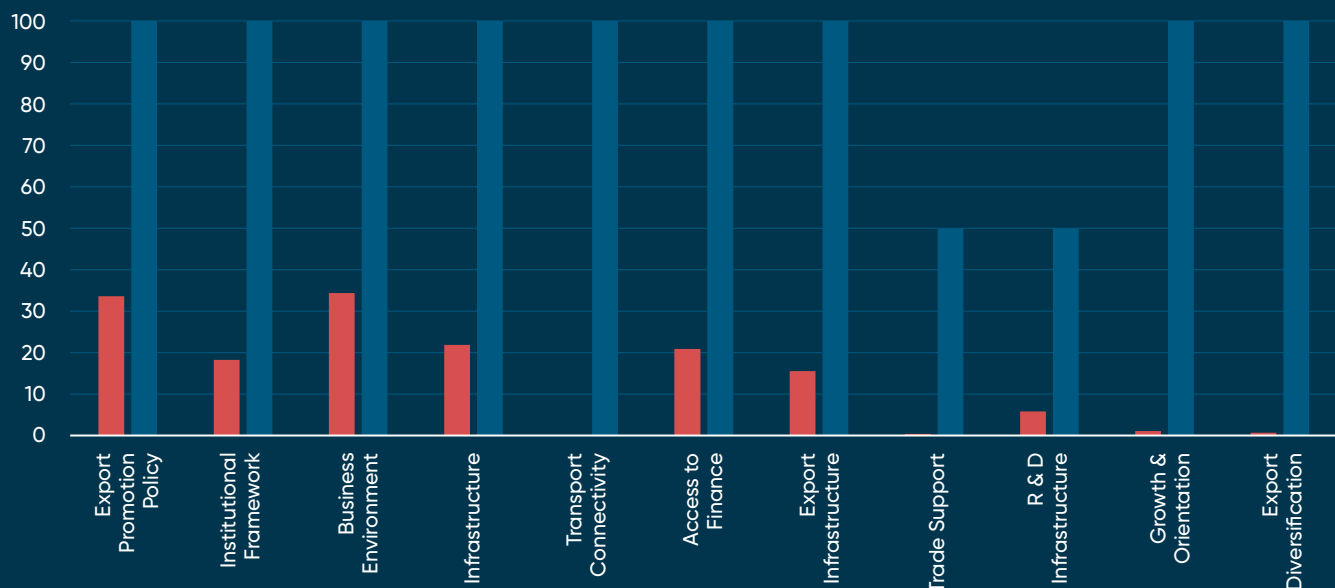
Business
Ecosystem



Export
Ecosystem

Comparative Analysis

■ Andaman and Nicobar Islands ■ Best Performing State





Andaman and Nicobar Islands

15.26

25.94

Policy

Export Promotion Policy

Score

33.61

Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	100	●
Existence of district export action plan	0	●
Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy	100	●
Thrust sectors for export	100	●
Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	0	●
Marketing support	0	●
Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	0	●
Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	0	●

Institutional Framework

Score

18.28

Appointment of full time export commissioner	0	●
Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	0	●
International access	0	●
Existence of export promotion councils	0	●
Existence of DEPCs	0	●
Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	100	●
Meeting frequency of empowered committee	14.29	●
Newsletters	0	●
Grievance redressal	100	●

19.29

Business Ecosystem

Business Environment

Score

34.37

Ease of doing business index	8.85	●
No. of investor summits	1.22	●
MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	0	●
Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	0	●
Power cost	92.42	●
Single-window clearance	100	●
Labour reforms	0	●
Innovative capacity	40.54	●

Transport Connectivity

Score

0.05

Area covered by Air cargo facilities	0.08	●
Area covered by ICD's	0	●
LEADS index	0	●
Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	0	●

Infrastructure

Score

21.85

Power Availability	99.33	●
Internet facilities	41.74	●
Number of industrial corridors	0	●
Industrial land	0	●
Number of clusters	39.73	●
Number of IT/SFT/food parks	0	●

Access to Finance

Score

20.88

Banking facilities	40.21	●
Export credit to exporters	0	●
FDI inflow to states	0	●
Loan schemes for exporters	0	●

10.89

Export Ecosystem

Export Infrastructure

Score

15.55

Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	0	●
No. of Agri- Export Zones	0	●
Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	100	●
Total area under trade exhibition centres	0	●
Trade guide	0	●

Trade Support

Score

0.39

Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	0	●
Memberships of exporters in TPC	0	●
No. of trade fairs by govt dept	2.22	●
Projects approved under TIES	0	●

R & D Infrastructure

Score

5.83

No. of NABL accredited labs	0.46	●
No. of Inspection agencies	0	●
Research institutes	0	●
R&D Spending (% of GSDP)	0	●
No. of professional colleges	24.29	●

0.88

Export Performance

Growth & Orientation

Score

1.09

Import Export Code (IEC)	0	●
Export as a% of State GDP	0.36	●
Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	0.55	●
Service exports to GDP ratio	0	●
Increase in number of exporters	89.23	●

Export Diversification

Score

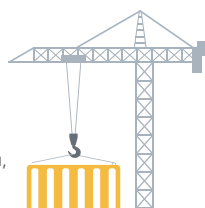
0.67

Export Concentration	0	●
Market Penetration Index	1.52	●

Key

Overperforming	●
Performing within expected range	●
Underperforming	●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim, Manipur, Puducherry, Meghalaya, Chandigarh, Tripura, Goa, Ladakh.



ANDHRA PRADESH

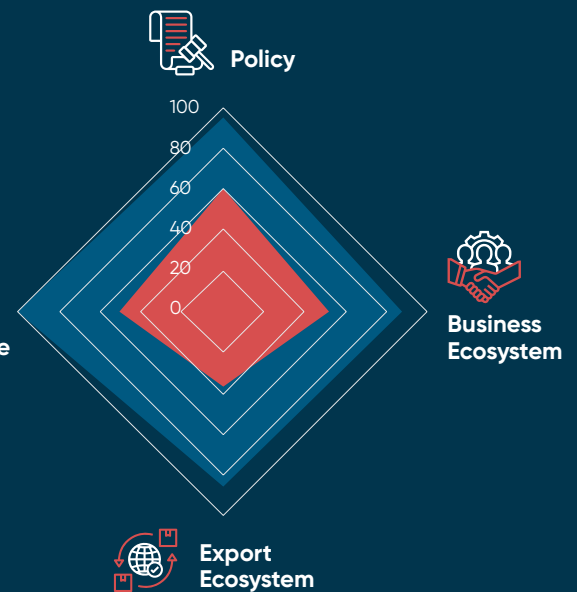
Category - Coastal (Rank-5)

Overall Rank

9

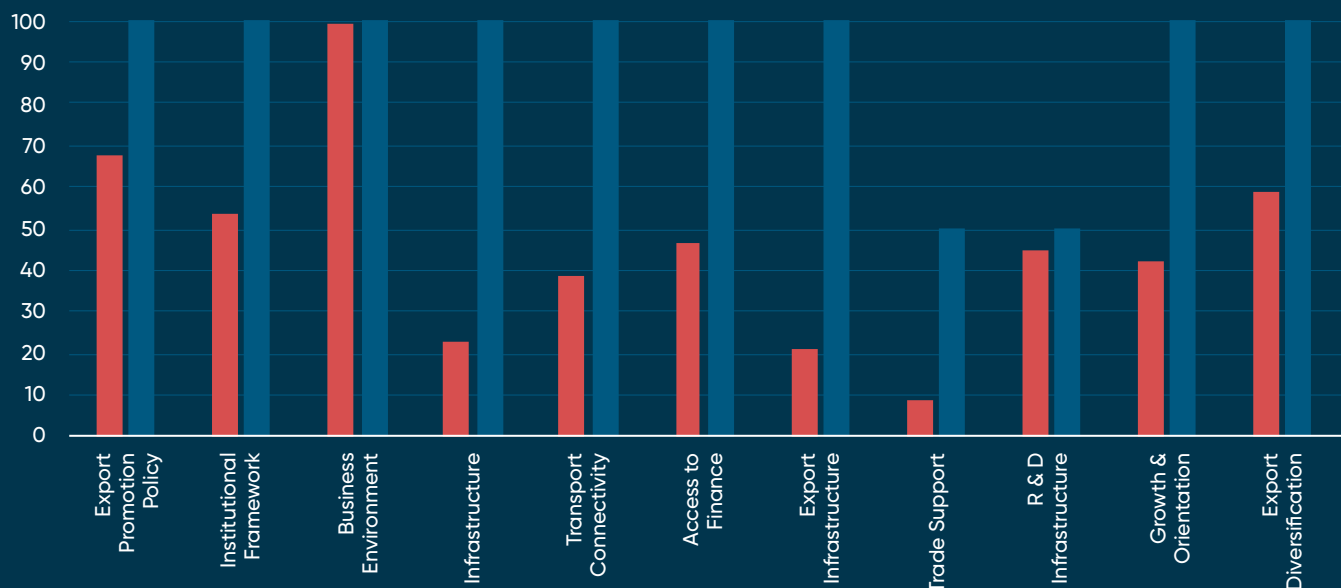
Distance to Frontier

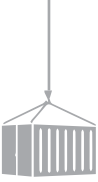
Andhra Pradesh Best Performing State



Comparative Analysis

Andhra Pradesh Best Performing State





Andhra Pradesh

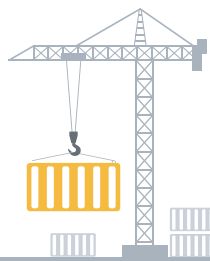
50.39

60.49	Policy	Export Promotion Policy Score 67.44		Institutional Framework Score 53.54	
		Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	100 ●	Appointment of full time export commissioner	100 ●
		Existence of district export action plan	0 ●	Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	100 ●
		Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy	0 ●	International access	100 ●
		Thrust sectors for export	100 ●	Existence of export promotion councils	100 ●
		Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	0 ●	Existence of DEPCs	0 ●
		Marketing support	100 ●	Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	100 ●
		Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	100 ●	Meeting frequency of empowered committee	0 ●
		Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	100 ●	Newsletters	0 ●
				Grievance redressal	100 ●
51.84	Business Ecosystem	Business Environment Score 99.50		Infrastructure Score 23.14	
		Ease of doing business index	100 ●	Power Availability	100 ●
		No. of investor summits	58.54 ●	Internet facilities	39.44 ●
		MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	0.21 ●	Number of industrial corridors	11.11 ●
		Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	8.95 ●	Industrial land	8.4 ●
		Power cost	28.03 ●	Number of clusters	24.66 ●
		Single-window clearance	100 ●	Number of IT/SFT/food parks	5.50 ●
		Labour reforms	100 ●		
		Innovative capacity	51.91 ●		
		Transport Connectivity Score 38.54		Access to Finance Score 46.19	
		Area covered by Air cargo facilities	0.01 ●	Banking facilities	32.54 ●
		Area covered by ICD's	0 ●	Export credit to exporters	20.58 ●
		LEADS index	94.48 ●	FDI inflow to states	3.98 ●
		Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	0 ●	Loan schemes for exporters	100 ●
37.03	Export Ecosystem	Export Infrastructure Score 20.76		Trade Support Score 8.74	
		Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	3.44 ●	Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	4.12 ●
		No. of Agri- Export Zones	9.76 ●	Memberships of exporters in TPC	3.87 ●
		Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	0 ●	No. of trade fairs by govt dept	3.33 ●
		Total area under trade exhibition centres	0 ●	Projects approved under TIES	36.36 ●
		Trade guide	100 ●		
				R & D Infrastructure Score 44.56	
				No. of NABL accredited labs	0.84 ●
				No. of Inspection agencies	92.38 ●
				Research institutes	12.13 ●
				R&D Spending (% of GSDP)	16.47 ●
				No. of professional colleges	70.10 ●
50.76	Export Performance	Growth & Orientation Score 42.38		Export Diversification Score 59.13	
		Import Export Code (IEC)	28.51 ●	Export Concentration	22.59 ●
		Export as a% of State GDP	44.20 ●	Market Penetration Index	62.60 ●
		Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	52.79 ●		
		Service exports to GDP ratio	0 ●		
		Increase in number of exporters	92.73 ●		

Key

- Overperforming ●
- Performing within expected range ●
- Underperforming ●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Rajasthan, Telangana, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Haryana, West Bengal, Punjab, Odisha, Bihar.

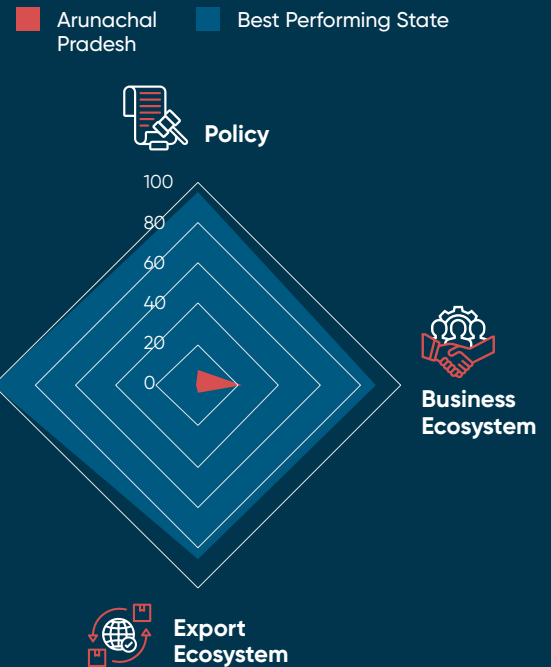


ARUNACHAL PRADESH

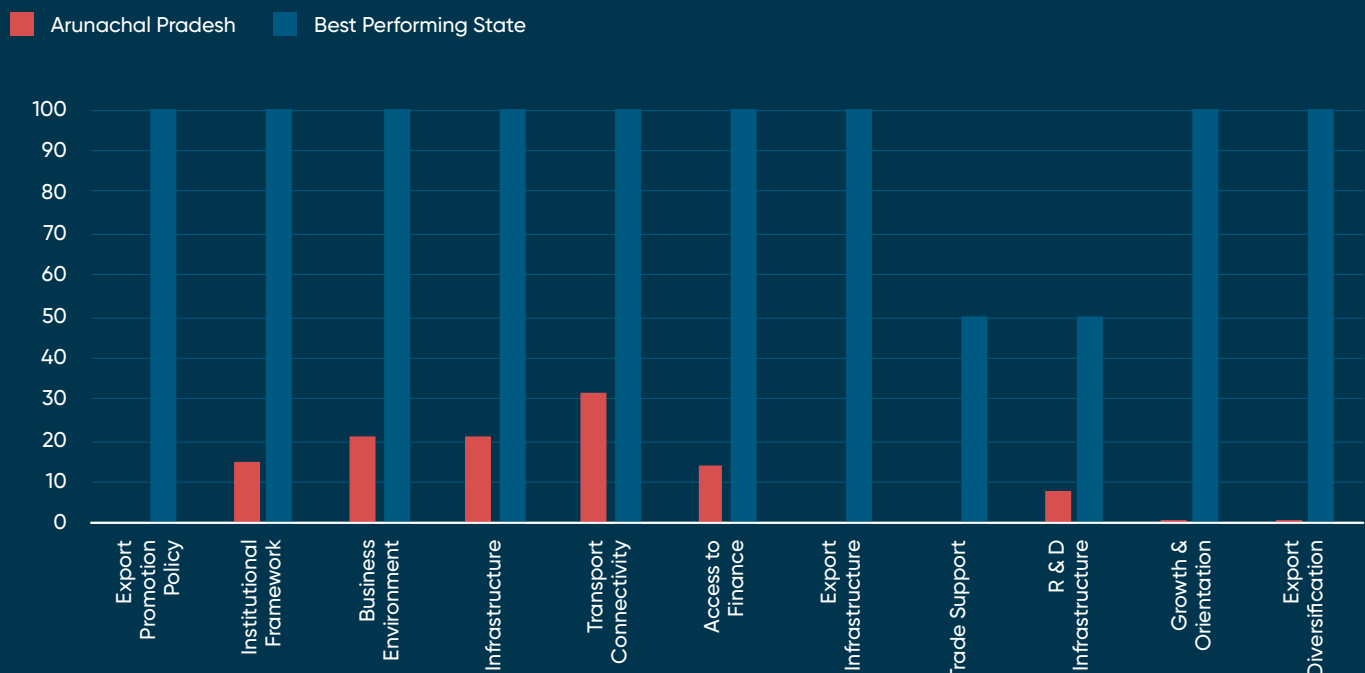
Overall Rank
35

Category - Himalayan (Rank-9)

Distance to Frontier



Comparative Analysis





Arunachal Pradesh

11.18

7.26

Policy

Export Promotion Policy

Score
0

Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	0 ●
Existence of district export action plan	0 ●
Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy	0 ●
Thrust sectors for export	0 ●
Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	0 ●
Marketing support	0 ●
Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	0 ●
Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	0 ●

Institutional Framework

Score
14.52

Appointment of full time export commissioner	100 ●
Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	0 ●
International access	0 ●
Existence of export promotion councils	0 ●
Existence of DEPCs	0 ●
Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	0 ●
Meeting frequency of empowered committee	0 ●
Newsletters	0 ●
Grievance redressal	0 ●

21.93

Business Ecosystem

Business Environment

Score
20.76

Ease of doing business index	0 ●
No. of investor summits	1.22 ●
MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	0 ●
Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	0 ●
Power cost	92.42 ●
Single-window clearance	0 ●
Labour reforms	1795 ●
Innovative capacity	31.97 ●

Transport Connectivity

Score
31.21

Area covered by Air cargo facilities	0 ●
Area covered by ICD's	0 ●
LEADS index	76.52 ●
Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	0 ●

Infrastructure

Score
21.31

Power Availability	98.52 ●
Internet facilities	41.58 ●
Number of industrial corridors	0 ●
Industrial land	0 ●
Number of clusters	32.88 ●
Number of IT/SFT/food parks	0.61 ●

Access to Finance

Score
14.42

Banking facilities	27.42 ●
Export credit to exporters	0 ●
FDI inflow to states	0.45 ●
Loan schemes for exporters	0 ●

3.94

Export Ecosystem

Export Infrastructure

Score
0

Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	0 ●
No. of Agri- Export Zones	0 ●
Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	0 ●
Total area under trade exhibition centres	0 ●
Trade guide	0 ●

Trade Support

Score
0

Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	0 ●
Memberships of exporters in TPC	0 ●
No. of trade fairs by govt dept	0 ●
Projects approved under TIES	0 ●

R & D Infrastructure

Score
7.87

No. of NABL accredited labs	0 ●
No. of Inspection agencies	0 ●
Research institutes	0 ●
R&D Spending (% of GSDP)	0 ●
No. of professional colleges	33.40 ●

0.83

Export Performance

Growth & Orientation

Score
0.87

Import Export Code (IEC)	0 ●
Export as a% of State GDP	0.17 ●
Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	0.06 ●
Service exports to GDP ratio	0 ●
Increase in number of exporters	89.20 ●

Export Diversification

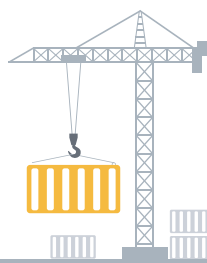
Score
0.79

Export Concentration	0 ●
Market Penetration Index	1.79 ●

Key

Overperforming	●
Performing within expected range	●
Underperforming	●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Rajasthan, Telangana, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Haryana, West Bengal, Punjab, Odisha, Bihar.



ASSAM

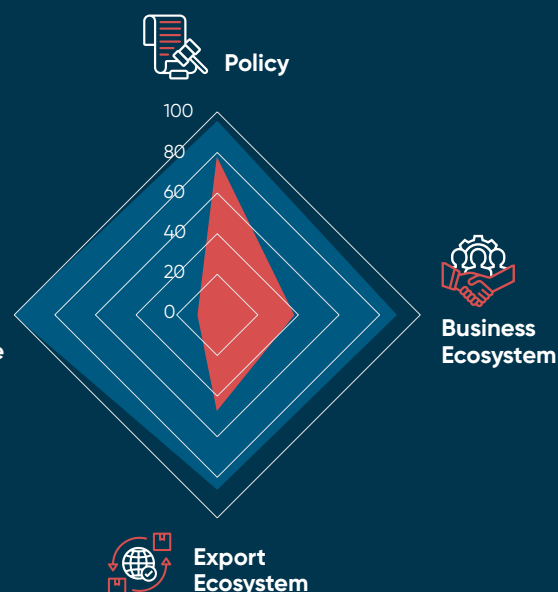
Category - Landlocked (Rank-7)

Overall Rank

15

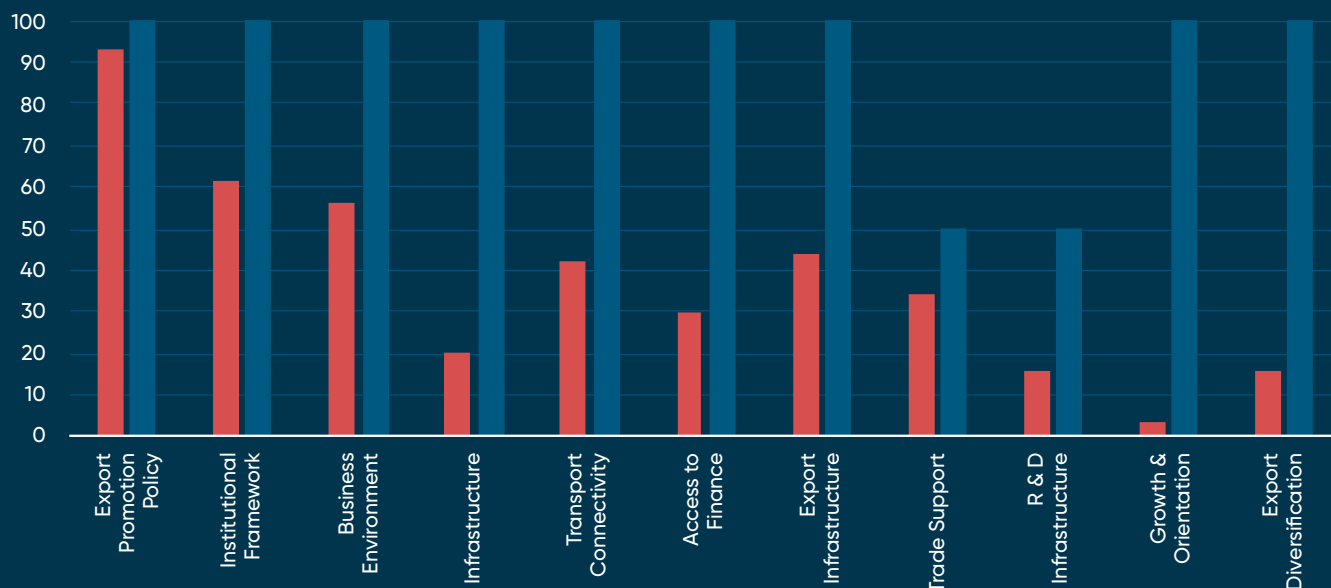
Distance to Frontier

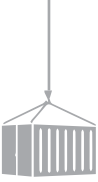
Assam Best Performing State



Comparative Analysis

Assam Best Performing State





Assam

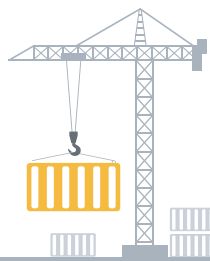
41.57

77.51	Policy	Export Promotion Policy		Score	93.46	Institutional Framework		Score	61.55
		Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	100	●		Appointment of full time export commissioner	100	●	
		Existence of district export action plan	0	●		Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	100	●	
		Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy	100	●		International access	100	●	
		Thrust sectors for export	100	●		Existence of export promotion councils	100	●	
		Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	100	●		Existence of DEPCs	65.38	●	
		Marketing support	100	●		Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	100	●	
		Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	100	●		Meeting frequency of empowered committee	14.29	●	
		Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	100	●		Newsletters	0	●	
						Grievance redressal	100	●	
37.08	Business Ecosystem	Business Environment		Score	56.04	Infrastructure		Score	20.01
		Ease of doing business index	11.32	●		Power Availability	85.76	●	
		No. of investor summits	3.66	●		Internet facilities	32.47	●	
		MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	0.71	●		Number of industrial corridors	0	●	
		Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	4.94	●		Industrial land	1.01	●	
		Power cost	54.55	●		Number of clusters	19.18	●	
		Single-window clearance	100	●		Number of IT/SFT/food parks	0.76	●	
		Labour reforms	97.44	●					
		Innovative capacity	35.15	●					
		Transport Connectivity		Score	42.44	Access to Finance		Score	29.82
		Area covered by Air cargo facilities	0.02	●		Banking facilities	20.21	●	
		Area covered by ICD's	0	●		Export credit to exporters	0.01	●	
		LEADS index	82.87	●		FDI inflow to states	0.16	●	
		Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	18.72	●		Loan schemes for exporters	100	●	
46.65	Export Ecosystem	Export Infrastructure		Score	43.82	Trade Support		Score	33.95
		Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	0.02	●		Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	12.35	●	
		No. of Agri- Export Zones	19.51	●		Memberships of exporters in TPC	100	●	
		Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	100	●		No. of trade fairs by govt dept	16.67	●	
		Total area under trade exhibition centres	17.24	●		Projects approved under TIES	18.18	●	
		Trade guide	100	●					
						R & D Infrastructure		Score	15.52
						No. of NABL accredited labs	0.50	●	
						No. of Inspection agencies	0	●	
						Research institutes	4.73	●	
						R&D Spending (% of GSDP)	38.78	●	
						No. of professional colleges	10.07	●	
9.52	Export Performance	Growth & Orientation		Score	3.09	Export Diversification		Score	15.96
		Import Export Code (IEC)	0	●		Export Concentration	6.72	●	
		Export as a% of State GDP	3.67	●		Market Penetration Index	21.26	●	
		Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	3.66	●					
		Service exports to GDP ratio	0	●					
		Increase in number of exporters	89.02	●					

Key

- Overperforming ●
- Performing within expected range ●
- Underperforming ●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Bihar, Odisha, Punjab, Goa.



BIHAR

Category - Landlocked (Rank-10)

Overall Rank

22

Distance to Frontier

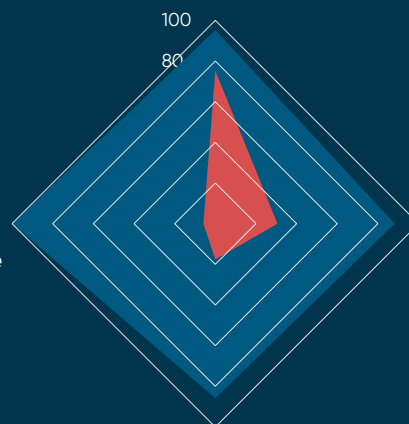
■ Bihar ■ Best Performing State



Export
Performance



Policy



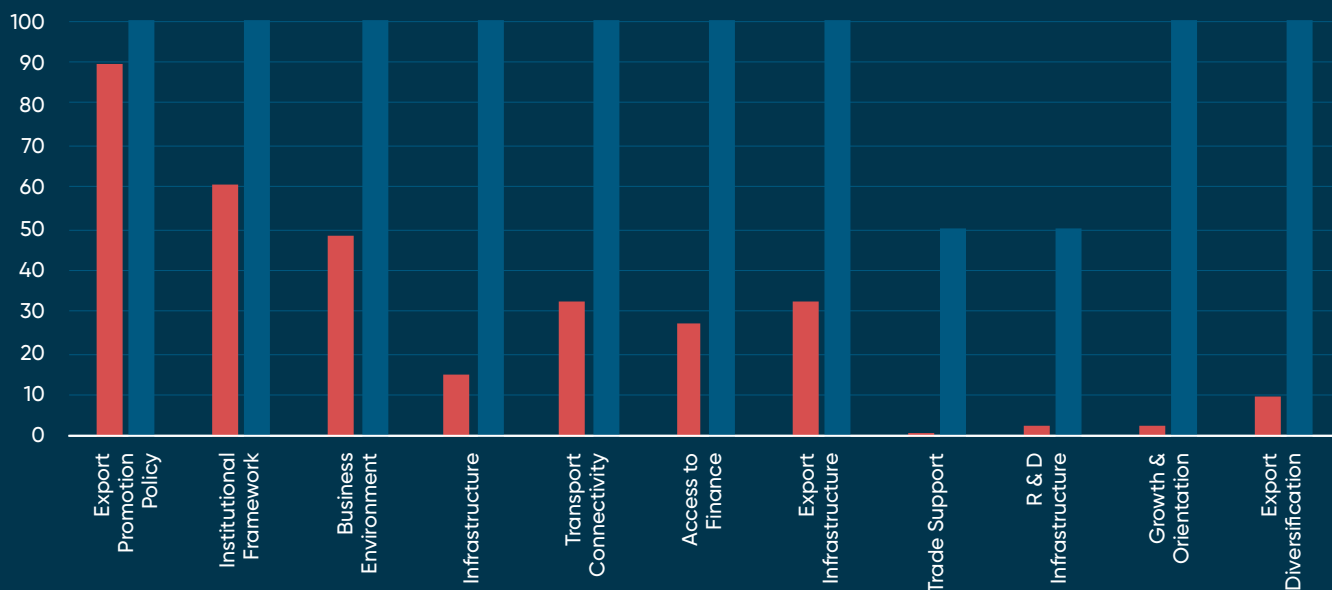
Business
Ecosystem



Export
Ecosystem

Comparative Analysis

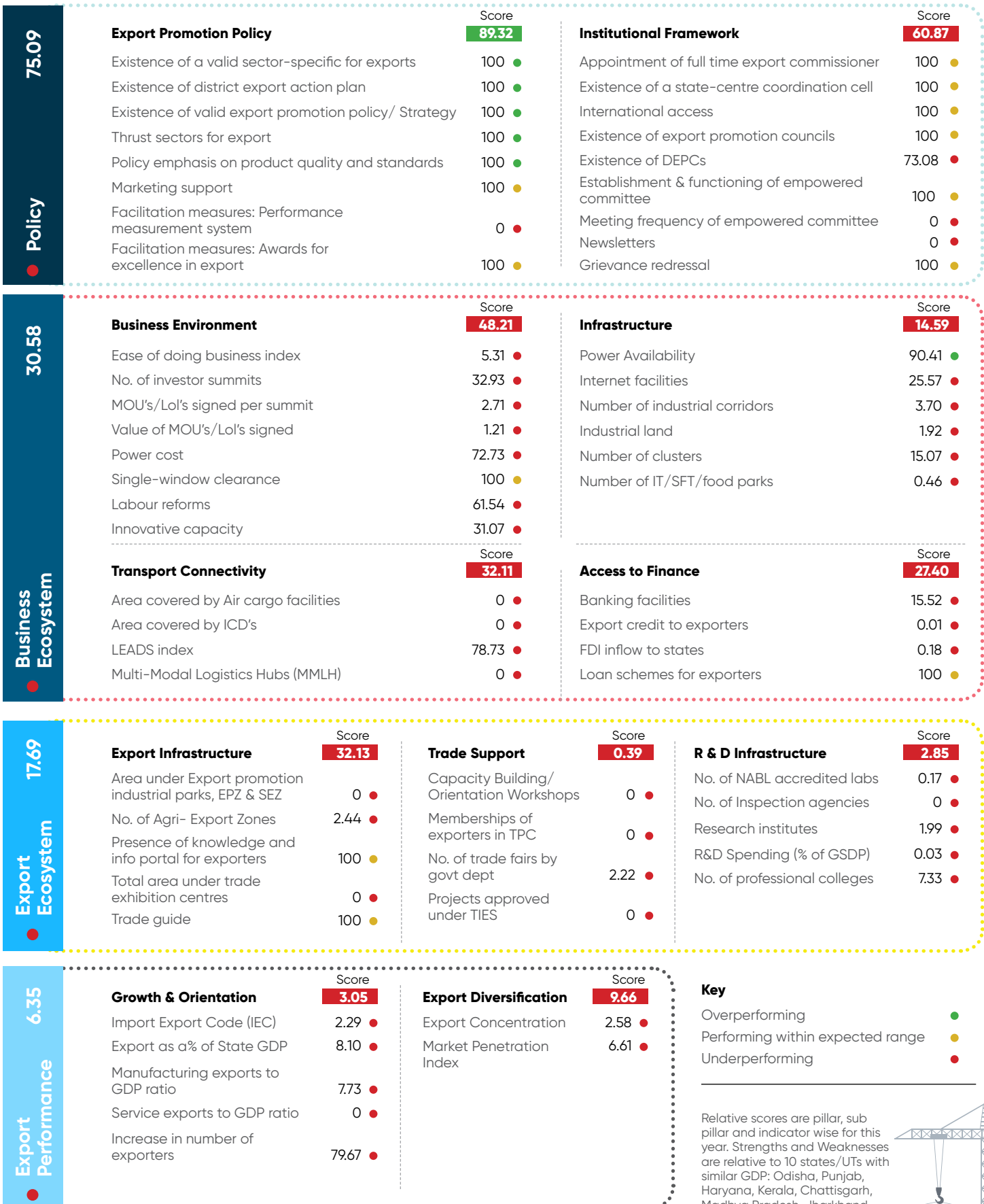
■ Bihar ■ Best Performing State





Bihar

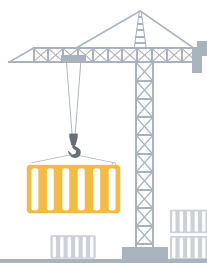
32.06



Key

Overperforming ●
Performing within expected range ●
Underperforming ●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Odisha, Punjab, Haryana, Kerala, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Assam, Delhi, Uttarakhand.



CHANDIGARH

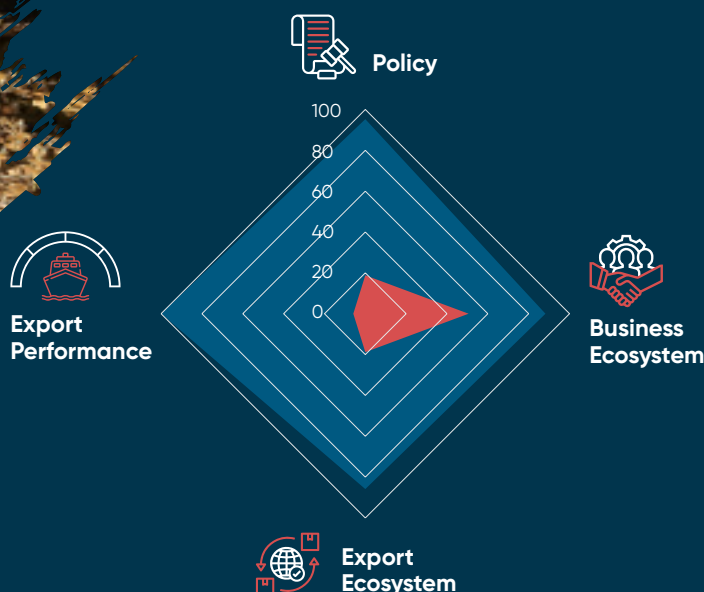
Category - UT/City States (Rank-4)

Overall Rank

24

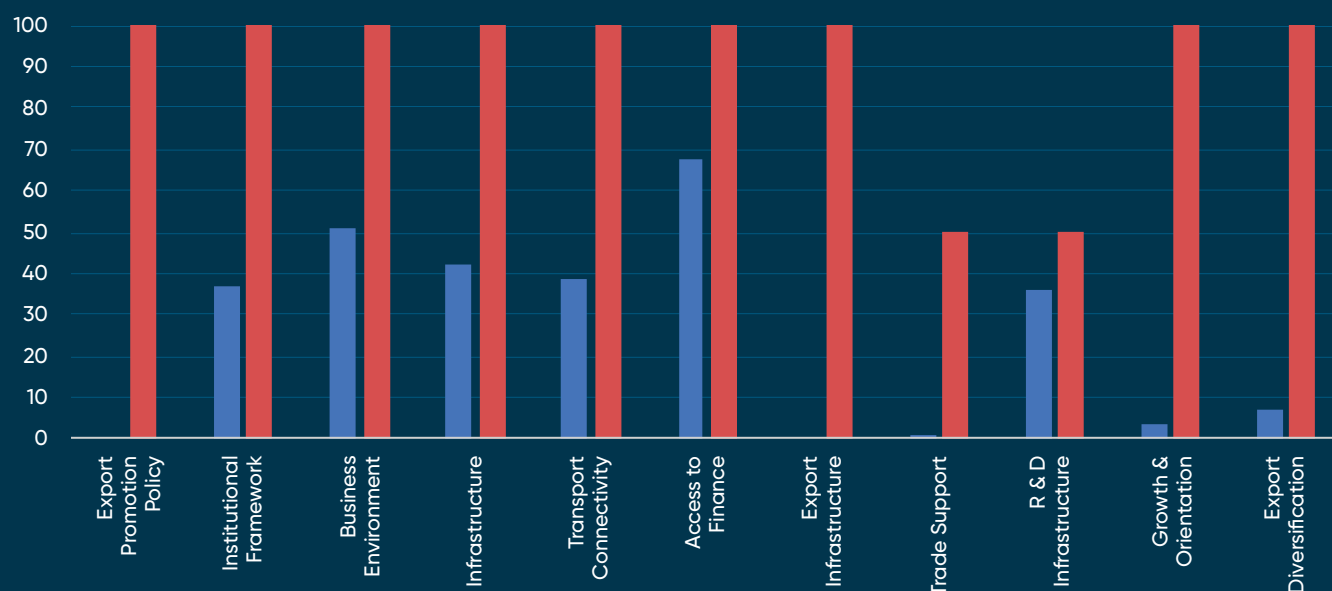
Distance to Frontier

Chandigarh Best Performing State



Comparative Analysis

Chandigarh Best Performing State





Chandigarh

28.41

18.41

Policy

Export Promotion Policy

Score
0

Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	0
Existence of district export action plan	0
Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy	0
Thrust sectors for export	0
Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	0
Marketing support	0
Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	0
Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	0

Institutional Framework

Score
36.83

Appointment of full time export commissioner	100
Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	100
International access	0
Existence of export promotion councils	0
Existence of DEPCs	192
Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	0
Meeting frequency of empowered committee	0
Newsletters	0
Grievance redressal	100

49.87

Business Ecosystem

Business Environment

Score
50.61

Ease of doing business index	0
No. of investor summits	1.22
MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	0
Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	0
Power cost	69.70
Single-window clearance	0
Labour reforms	43.59
Innovative capacity	82.77

Transport Connectivity

Score
38.87

Area covered by Air cargo facilities	0
Area covered by ICD's	0
LEADS index	95.30
Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	0

Infrastructure

Score
42.33

Power Availability	100
Internet facilities	66.47
Number of industrial corridors	0
Industrial land	50.18
Number of clusters	42.47
Number of IT/SFT/food parks	0

Access to Finance

Score
67.67

Banking facilities	80.59
Export credit to exporters	62.14
FDI inflow to states	1.48
Loan schemes for exporters	0

18.32

Export Ecosystem

Export Infrastructure

Score
0

Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	0
No. of Agri- Export Zones	0
Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	0
Total area under trade exhibition centres	0
Trade guide	0

Trade Support

Score
0.29

Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	0.59
Memberships of exporters in TPC	0
No. of trade fairs by govt dept	1.11
Projects approved under TIES	0

R & D Infrastructure

Score
36.35

No. of NABL accredited labs	0.13
No. of Inspection agencies	0
Research institutes	8792
R&D Spending (% of GSDP)	0
No. of professional colleges	70.07

5.56

Export Performance

Growth & Orientation

Score
3.93

Import Export Code (IEC)	0
Export as a% of State GDP	4.89
Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	5.06
Service exports to GDP ratio	0
Increase in number of exporters	89.01

Export Diversification

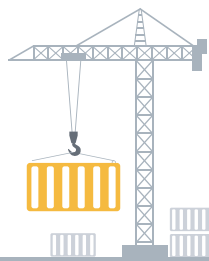
Score
7.19

Export Concentration	0
Market Penetration Index	16.30

Key

Overperforming	●
Performing within expected range	●
Underperforming	●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Meghalaya, Puducherry, Tripura, Manipur, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Ladakh.



CHATTISGARH

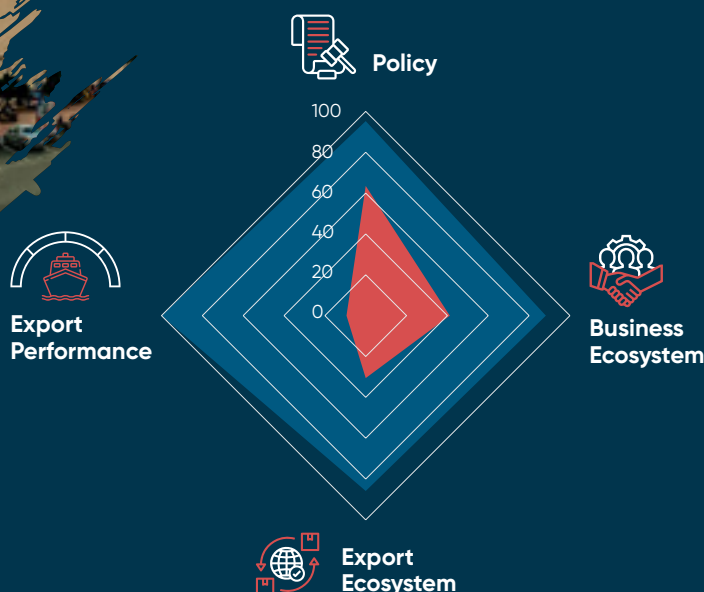
Category - Landlocked (Rank-9)

Overall Rank

21

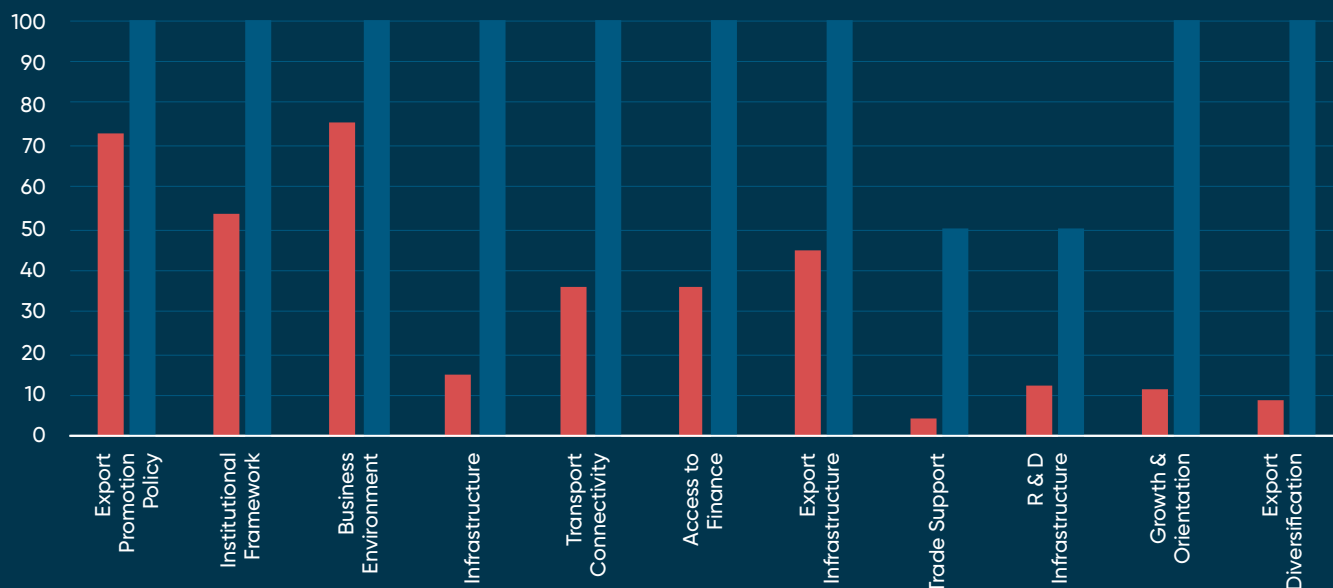
Distance to Frontier

■ Chattisgarh ■ Best Performing State



Comparative Analysis

■ Chattisgarh ■ Best Performing State





Chattisgarh

36.96

63.35

Policy

Export Promotion Policy

Score

73.15

Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	100 ●
Existence of district export action plan	0 ●
Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy	100 ●
Thrust sectors for export	100 ●
Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	100 ●
Marketing support	100 ●
Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	0 ●
Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	0 ●

Institutional Framework

Score

53.54

Appointment of full time export commissioner	100 ●
Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	100 ●
International access	100 ●
Existence of export promotion councils	100 ●
Existence of DEPCs	0 ●
Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	100 ●
Meeting frequency of empowered committee	0 ●
Newsletters	0 ●
Grievance redressal	100 ●

40.37

Business Ecosystem

Business Environment

Score

75.15

Ease of doing business index	54.79 ●
No. of investor summits	39.02 ●
MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	0 ●
Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	0 ●
Power cost	77.27 ●
Single-window clearance	100 ●
Labour reforms	94.87 ●
Innovative capacity	33.84 ●

Transport Connectivity

Score

35.67

Area covered by Air cargo facilities	0 ●
Area covered by ICD's	0 ●
LEADS index	83.15 ●
Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	3.81 ●

Infrastructure

Score

14.96

Power Availability	100 ●
Internet facilities	34.41 ●
Number of industrial corridors	18.52 ●
Industrial land	0.35 ●
Number of clusters	8.22 ●
Number of IT/SFT/food parks	0.76 ●

Access to Finance

Score

35.68

Banking facilities	23.95 ●
Export credit to exporters	9.81 ●
FDI inflow to states	0 ●
Loan schemes for exporters	100 ●

Export Ecosystem

Export Infrastructure

Score

44.78

Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	0.04 ●
No. of Agri- Export Zones	0 ●
Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	100 ●
Total area under trade exhibition centres	100 ●
Trade guide	0 ●

Trade Support

Score

4.30

Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	0 ●
Memberships of exporters in TPC	6.74 ●
No. of trade fairs by govt dept	14.44 ●
Projects approved under TIES	0 ●

R & D Infrastructure

Score

12.58

No. of NABL accredited labs	0.87 ●
No. of Inspection agencies	0 ●
Research institutes	4.95 ●
R&D Spending (% of GSDP)	20.93 ●
No. of professional colleges	20.08 ●

9.88

Export Performance

Growth & Orientation

Score

11.34

Import Export Code (IEC)	2.56 ●
Export as a% of State GDP	10.23 ●
Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	19.48 ●
Service exports to GDP ratio	0 ●
Increase in number of exporters	89.75 ●

Export Diversification

Score

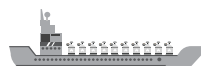
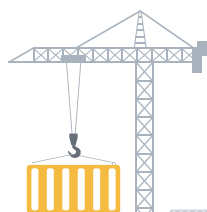
8.41

Export Concentration	1.56 ●
Market Penetration Index	16.00 ●

Key

Overperforming	●
Performing within expected range	●
Underperforming	●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Jharkhand, Assam, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Bihar, Odisha, Punjab, Goa.



DADRA NAGAR AND HAVELI & DAMAN AND DIU

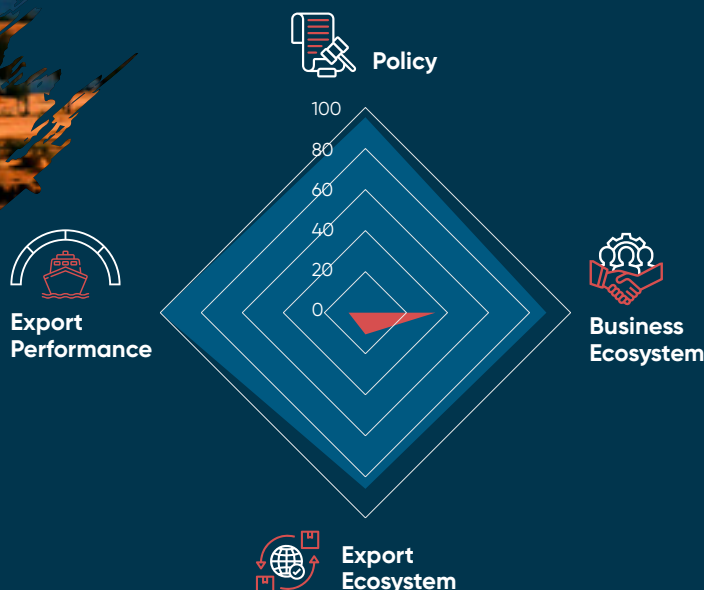
Overall Rank

28

Category - UT/City States (Rank-6)

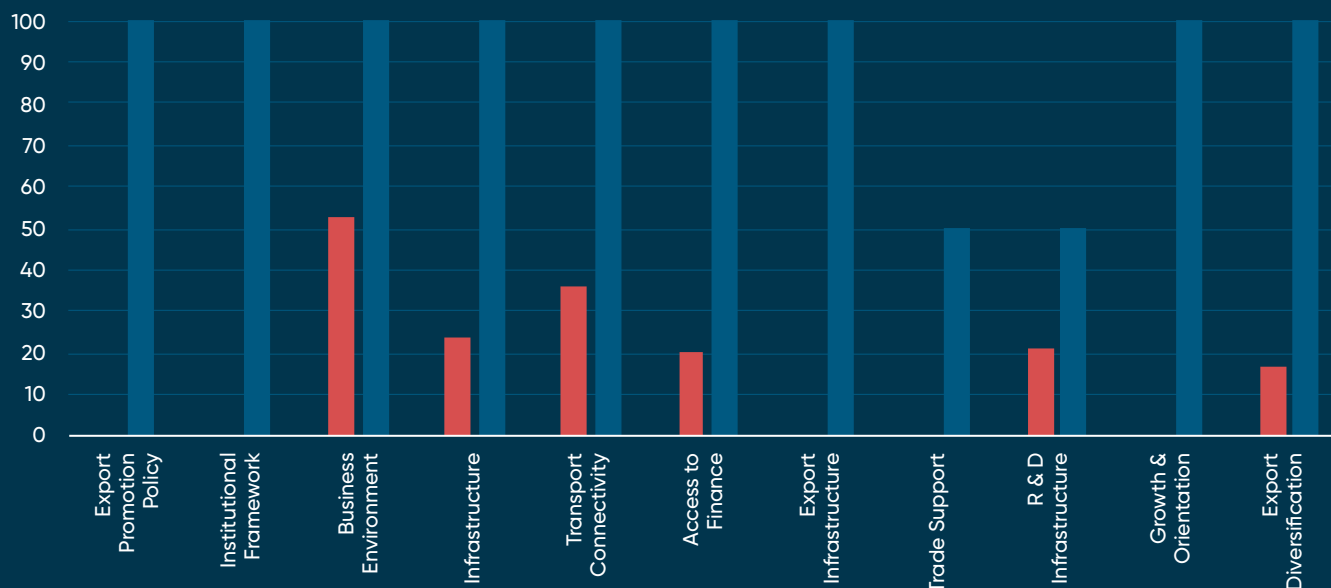
Distance to Frontier

■ Dadra Nagar and Haveli & Daman and Diu ■ Best Performing State



Comparative Analysis

■ Dadra Nagar and Haveli & Daman and Diu ■ Best Performing State





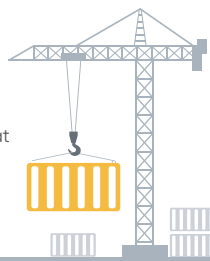
Dadra Nagar and Haveli & Daman and Diu 17.08

Policy	0.00	Export Promotion Policy Score 0		Institutional Framework Score 0	
		Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	0 ●	Appointment of full time export commissioner	0 ●
		Existence of district export action plan	0 ●	Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	0 ●
		Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy	0 ●	International access	0 ●
		Thrust sectors for export	0 ●	Existence of export promotion councils	0 ●
		Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	0 ●	Existence of DEPCs	0 ●
		Marketing support	0 ●	Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	0 ●
		Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	0 ●	Meeting frequency of empowered committee	0 ●
		Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	0 ●	Newsletters	0 ●
				Grievance redressal	0 ●
Business Ecosystem	33.32	Business Environment Score 53.07		Infrastructure Score 23.73	
		Ease of doing business index	10.60 ●	Power Availability	99.67 ●
		No. of investor summits	0 ●	Internet facilities	54.21 ●
		MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	0 ●	Number of industrial corridors	0 ●
		Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	0 ●	Industrial land	0 ●
		Power cost	50.76 ●	Number of clusters	26.03 ●
		Single-window clearance	0 ●	Number of IT/SFT/food parks	0 ●
		Labour reforms	100 ●		
		Innovative capacity	53.11 ●		
		Transport Connectivity Score 36.00		Access to Finance Score 20.48	
		Area covered by Air cargo facilities	0 ●	Banking facilities	39.47 ●
		Area covered by ICD's	0 ●	Export credit to exporters	0 ●
		LEADS index	88.26 ●	FDI inflow to states	0 ●
		Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	0 ●	Loan schemes for exporters	0 ●
Export Ecosystem	10.38	Export Infrastructure Score 0		Trade Support Score 0	
		Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	0 ●	Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	0 ●
		No. of Agri- Export Zones	0 ●	Memberships of exporters in TPC	0 ●
		Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	0 ●	No. of trade fairs by govt dept	0 ●
		Total area under trade exhibition centres	0 ●	Projects approved under TIES	0 ●
		Trade guide	0 ●		
		R & D Infrastructure Score 20.76			
		No. of NABL accredited labs	6.71 ●		
		No. of Inspection agencies	0 ●		
		Research institutes	57.49 ●		
		R&D Spending (% of GSDP)	0 ●		
		No. of professional colleges	23.62 ●		
Export Performance	8.38	Growth & Orientation Score 0		Export Diversification Score 16.75	
		Import Export Code (IEC)	0 ●	Export Concentration	3.35 ●
		Export as a% of State GDP	0.01 ●	Market Penetration Index	32.43 ●
		Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	0.01 ●		
		Service exports to GDP ratio	0 ●		
		Increase in number of exporters	87.09 ●		

Key

Overperforming ●
Performing within expected range ●
Underperforming ●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Tamil nadu, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana.



DELHI

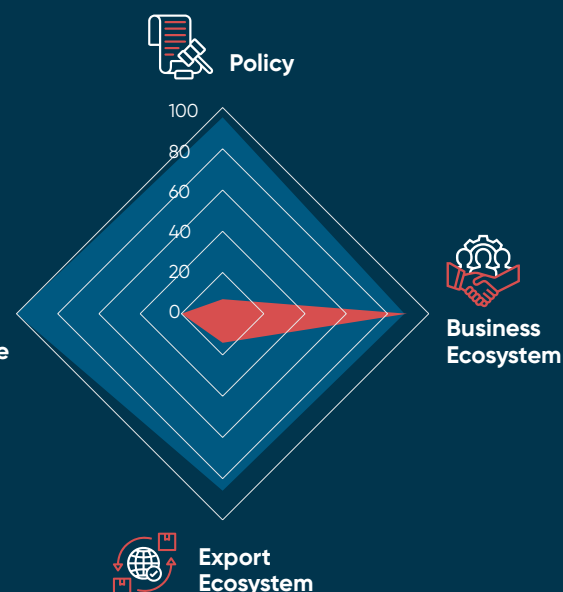
Category - UT/City States (Rank-1)

Overall Rank

12

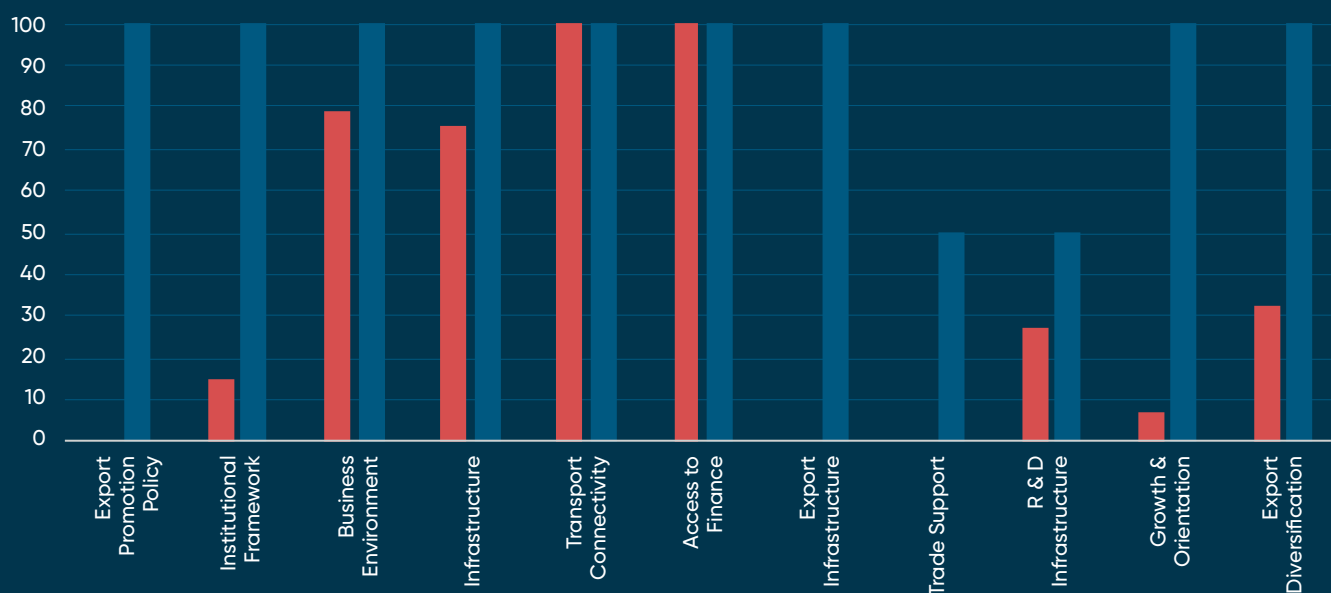
Distance to Frontier

Delhi Best Performing State



Comparative Analysis

Delhi Best Performing State



GOA

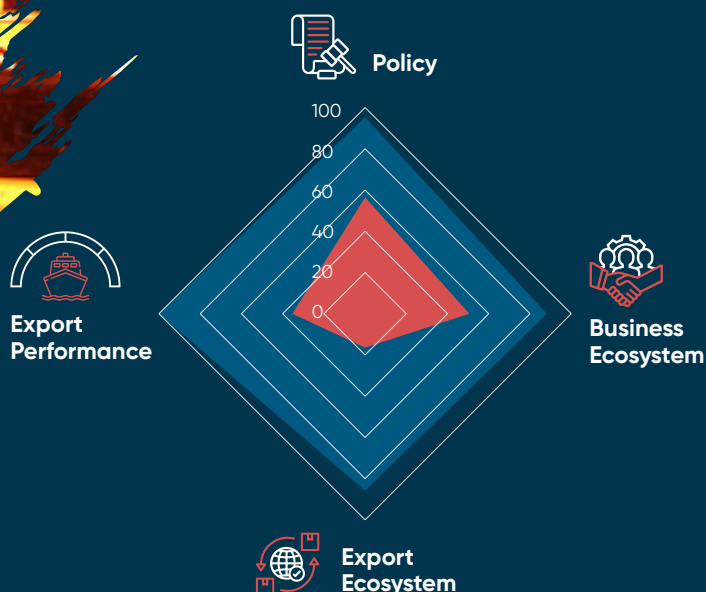
Overall Rank

14

Category - UT/City States (Rank-2)

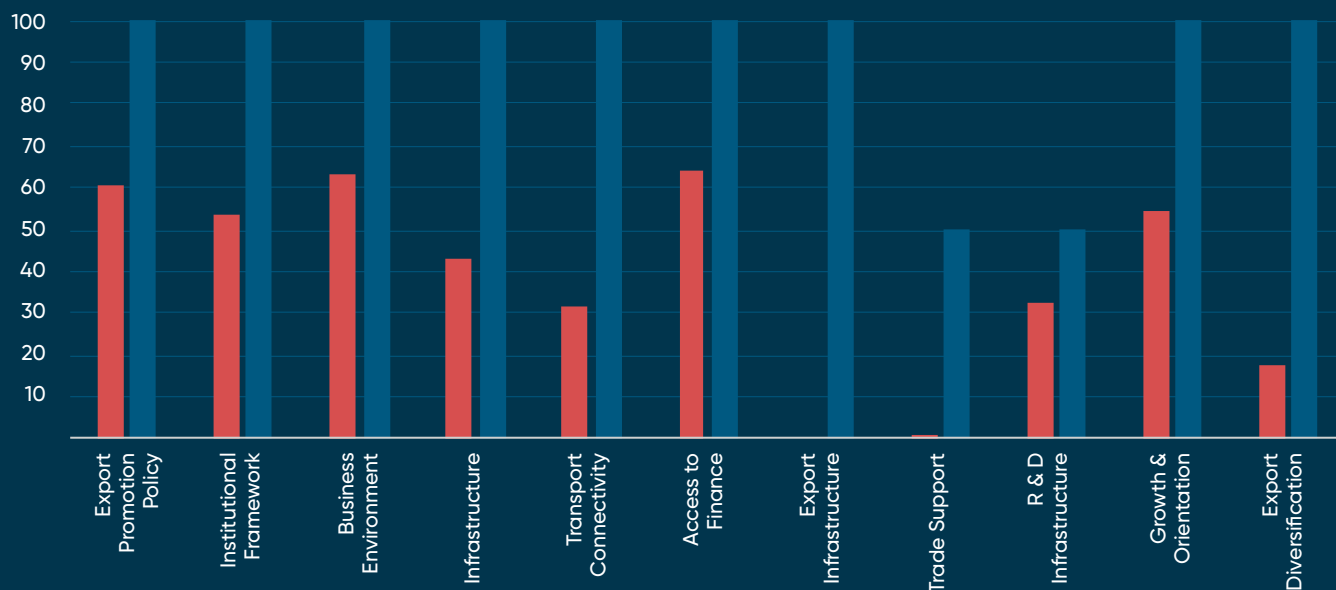
Distance to Frontier

Goa Best Performing State



Comparative Analysis

Goa Best Performing State



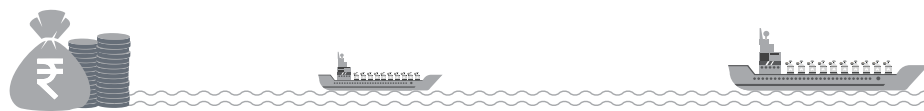
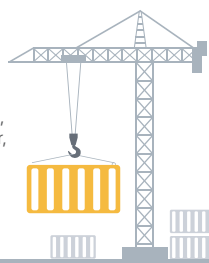


Policy	56.86	Export Promotion Policy Score 60.44		Institutional Framework Score 53.28	
		Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	100 ●	Appointment of full time export commissioner	100 ●
		Existence of district export action plan	100 ●	Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	100 ●
		Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy	100 ●	International access	100 ●
		Thrust sectors for export	100 ●	Existence of export promotion councils	0 ●
		Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	0 ●	Existence of DEPCs	3.85 ●
		Marketing support	100 ●	Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	100 ●
		Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	0 ●	Meeting frequency of empowered committee	0 ●
		Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	0 ●	Newsletters	0 ●
				Grievance redressal	100 ●
Business Ecosystem	50.40	Business Environment Score 63.18		Infrastructure Score 43.25	
		Ease of doing business index	6.35 ●	Power Availability	99.93 ●
		No. of investor summits	0 ●	Internet facilities	77.66 ●
		MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	0 ●	Number of industrial corridors	0 ●
		Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	0 ●	Industrial land	8.74 ●
		Power cost	62.12 ●	Number of clusters	63.01 ●
		Single-window clearance	100 ●	Number of IT/SFT/food parks	0 ●
		Labour reforms	97.44 ●		
		Innovative capacity	53.48 ●		
		Transport Connectivity Score 31.44		Access to Finance Score 63.75	
		Area covered by Air cargo facilities	0.19 ●	Banking facilities	100 ●
		Area covered by ICD's	0 ●	Export credit to exporters	13.00 ●
		LEADS index	76.80 ●	FDI inflow to states	15.63 ●
		Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	0 ●	Loan schemes for exporters	0 ●
Export Ecosystem	16.33	Export Infrastructure Score 0		Trade Support Score 0.19	
		Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	0 ●	Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	1.18 ●
		No. of Agri- Export Zones	0 ●	Memberships of exporters in TPC	0 ●
		Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	0 ●	No. of trade fairs by govt dept	0 ●
		Total area under trade exhibition centres	0 ●	Projects approved under TIES	0 ●
		Trade guide	0 ●		
Export Performance	35.77	Growth & Orientation Score 54.13		Export Diversification Score 17.41	
		Import Export Code (IEC)	0 ●	Export Concentration	0.36 ●
		Export as a% of State GDP	75.22 ●	Market Penetration Index	38.99 ●
		Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	91.12 ●		
		Service exports to GDP ratio	0 ●		
		Increase in number of exporters	88.61 ●		

Key

Overperforming	●
Performing within expected range	●
Underperforming	●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Tripura, Chandigarh, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Manipur, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Ladakh.



GUJARAT

Category - Coastal (Rank-1)

Overall Rank

1

Distance to Frontier

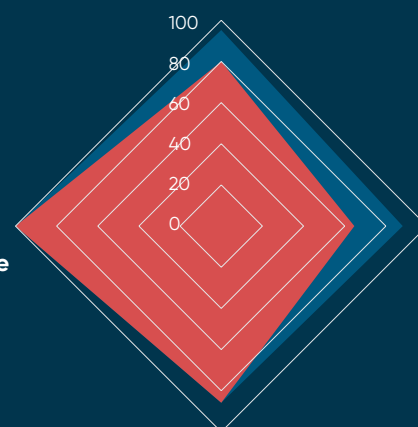
■ Gujarat ■ Best Performing State



Export
Performance



Policy



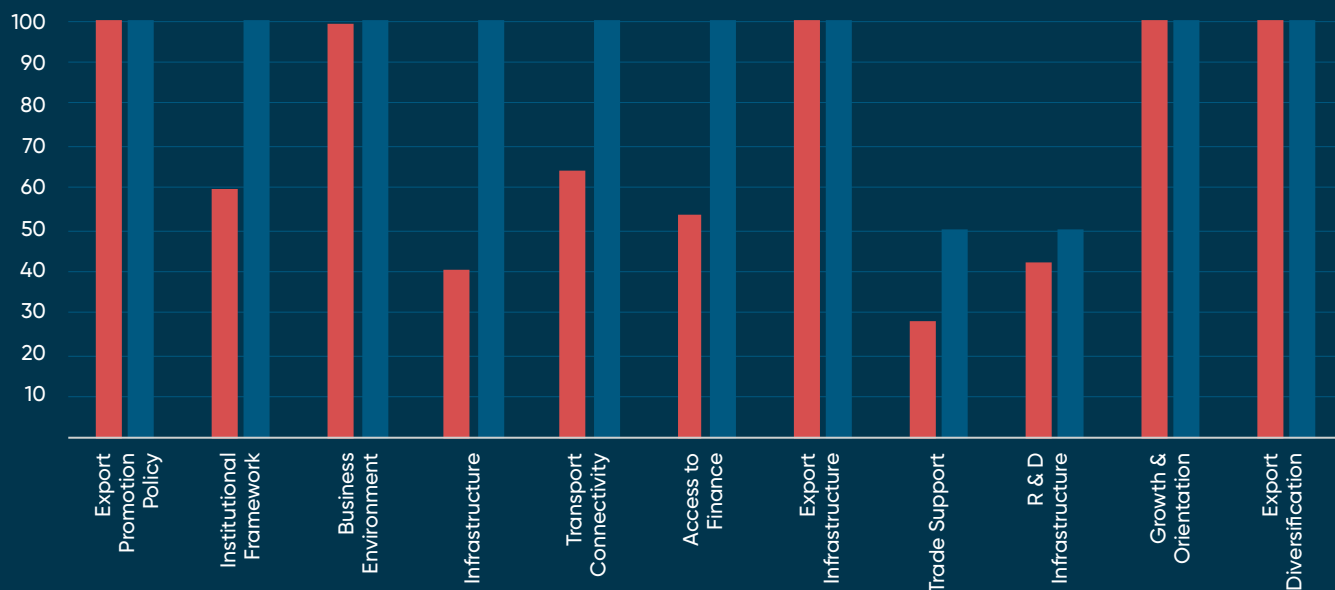
Business
Ecosystem



Export
Ecosystem

Comparative Analysis

■ Gujarat ■ Best Performing State





Gujarat

78.86

80.03

Policy

Export Promotion Policy

Score
100

Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	100 ●
Existence of district export action plan	100 ●
Existence of valid export promotion policy/ strategy	100 ●
Thrust sectors for export	100 ●
Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	100 ●
Marketing support	100 ●
Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	100 ●
Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	100 ●

Institutional Framework

Score
60.06

Appointment of full time export commissioner	100 ●
Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	100 ●
International access	100 ●
Existence of export promotion councils	100 ●
Existence of DEPCs	63.46 ●
Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	100 ●
Meeting frequency of empowered committee	0 ●
Newsletters	0.53 ●
Grievance redressal	100 ●

64.54

Business Ecosystem

Business Environment

Score
99.61

Ease of doing business index	38.53 ●
No. of investor summits	68.29 ●
MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	100 ●
Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	77.39 ●
Power cost	28.03 ●
Single-window clearance	100 ●
Labour reforms	100 ●
Innovative capacity	50.71 ●

Transport Connectivity

Score
64.37

Area covered by air cargo facilities	0.07 ●
Area covered by ICD's	0 ●
LEADS index	100 ●
Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	51.09 ●

Infrastructure

Score
40.25

Power availability	92.45 ●
Internet facilities	46.95 ●
Number of industrial corridors	3.70 ●
Industrial land	18.78 ●
Number of clusters	57.53 ●
Number of IT/SFT/food parks	11.77 ●

Access to Finance

Score
53.92

Banking facilities	30.26 ●
Export credit to exporters	18.72 ●
FDI inflow to states	26.97 ●
Loan schemes for exporters	100 ●

85.21

Export Ecosystem

Export Infrastructure

Score
100

Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	74.05 ●
No. of agri-export zones	36.59 ●
Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	100 ●
Total area under trade exhibition centres	88.72 ●
Trade guide	100 ●

Trade Support

Score
27.98

Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	65.88 ●
Memberships of exporters in TPC	7.04 ●
No. of trade fairs by govt dept	33.33 ●
Projects approved under TIES	54.55 ●

R & D Infrastructure

Score
42.44

No. of NABL accredited labs	1.34 ●
No. of inspection agencies	100 ●
Research institutes	43.62 ●
R&D spending (% of GSDP)	12.61 ●
No. of professional colleges	30.28 ●

100

Export Performance

Growth & Orientation

Score
100

Import Export Code (IEC)	100 ●
Export as a% of state GDP	100 ●
Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	100 ●
Service exports to GDP ratio	0 ●
Increase in number of exporters	97.23 ●

Export Diversification

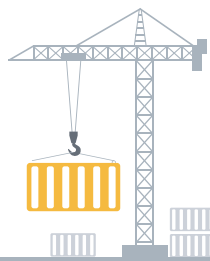
Score
100

Export concentration	100 ●
Market Penetration Index	61.46 ●

Key

Overperforming	●
Performing within expected range	●
Underperforming	●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Tamil nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala.



HARYANA

Category – Landlocked (Rank-1)

Overall Rank

5

Distance to Frontier

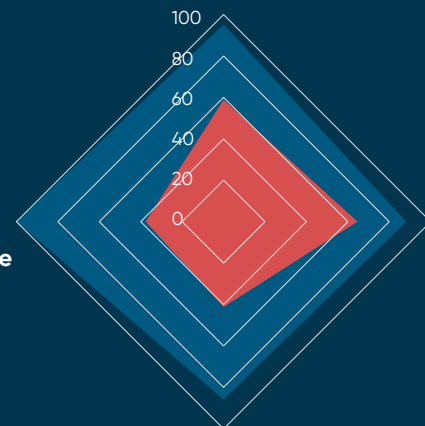
Haryana Best Performing State



Export
Performance



Policy



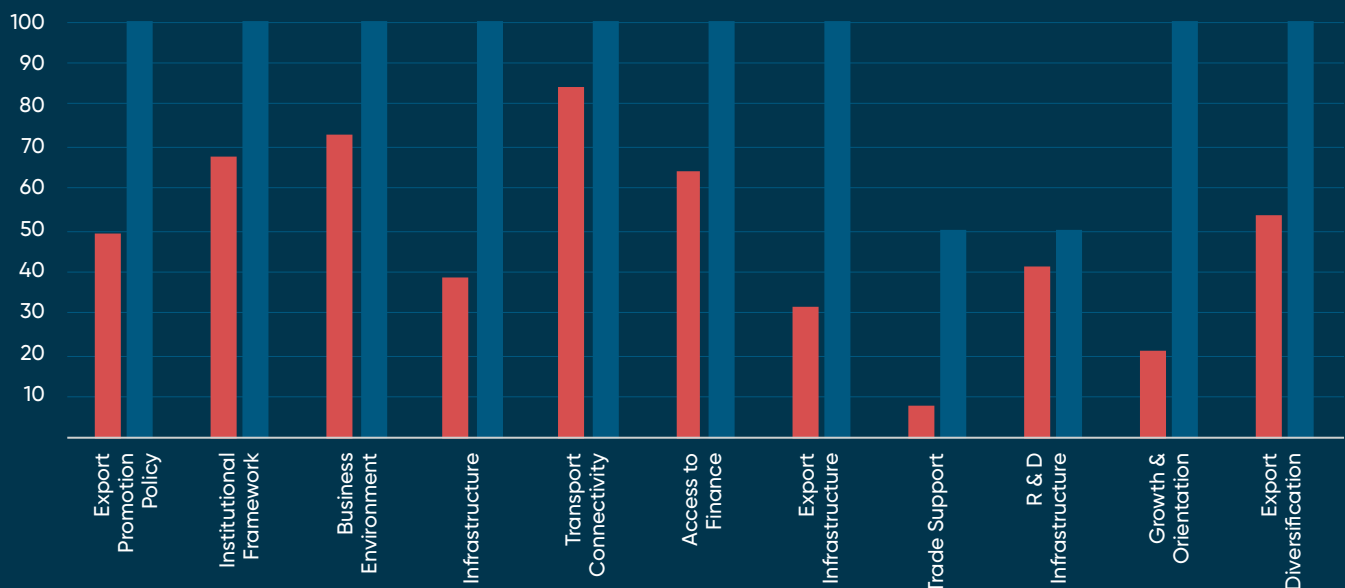
Business
Ecosystem



Export
Ecosystem

Comparative Analysis

Haryana Best Performing State





Haryana

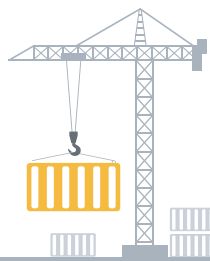
53.20

58.58	Policy	Export Promotion Policy		Score	49.11	Institutional Framework		Score	68.04
		Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	100	●		Appointment of full time export commissioner	100	●	
		Existence of district export action plan	100	●		Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	100	●	
		Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy	100	●		International access	100	●	
		Thrust sectors for export	0	●		Existence of export promotion councils	100	●	
		Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	100	●		Existence of DEPCs	42.31	●	
		Marketing support	0	●		Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	100	●	
		Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	0	●		Meeting frequency of empowered committee	100	●	
		Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	100	●		Newsletters	0.18	●	
						Grievance redressal	100	●	
64.89	Business Ecosystem	Business Environment		Score	72.52	Infrastructure		Score	38.64
		Ease of doing business index	25.27	●		Power Availability	100	●	
		No. of investor summits	4.88	●		Internet facilities	56.21	●	
		MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	0.03	●		Number of industrial corridors	18.52	●	
		Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	1.35	●		Industrial land	10.48	●	
		Power cost	75.00	●		Number of clusters	52.05	●	
		Single-window clearance	100	●		Number of IT/SFT/food parks	8.26	●	
		Labour reforms	100	●					
		Innovative capacity	55.39	●					
		Transport Connectivity		Score	84.05	Access to Finance		Score	64.35
		Area covered by Air cargo facilities	0	●		Banking facilities	43.86	●	
		Area covered by ICD's	0	●		Export credit to exporters	37.61	●	
		LEADS index	93.09	●		FDI inflow to states	16.76	●	
		Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	100	●		Loan schemes for exporters	100	●	
40.38	Export Ecosystem	Export Infrastructure		Score	31.32	Trade Support		Score	8.20
		Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	0.36	●		Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	12.94	●	
		No. of Agri- Export Zones	0	●		Memberships of exporters in TPC	0.71	●	
		Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	100	●		No. of trade fairs by govt dept	24.44	●	
		Total area under trade exhibition centres	0	●		Projects approved under TIES	9.09	●	
		Trade guide	100	●					
						R & D Infrastructure		Score	41.23
						No. of NABL accredited labs	0.82	●	
						No. of Inspection agencies	48.77	●	
						Research institutes	57.90	●	
						R&D Spending (% of GSDP)	13.56	●	
						No. of professional colleges	56.52	●	
37.30	Export Performance	Growth & Orientation		Score	20.99	Export Diversification		Score	53.60
		Import Export Code (IEC)	0.01	●		Export Concentration	19.53	●	
		Export as a% of State GDP	43.02	●		Market Penetration Index	92.14	●	
		Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	43.36	●					
		Service exports to GDP ratio	0	●					
		Increase in number of exporters	68.79	●					

Key

Overperforming ●
Performing within expected range ●
Underperforming ●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab Odisha, Bihar, West Bengal.

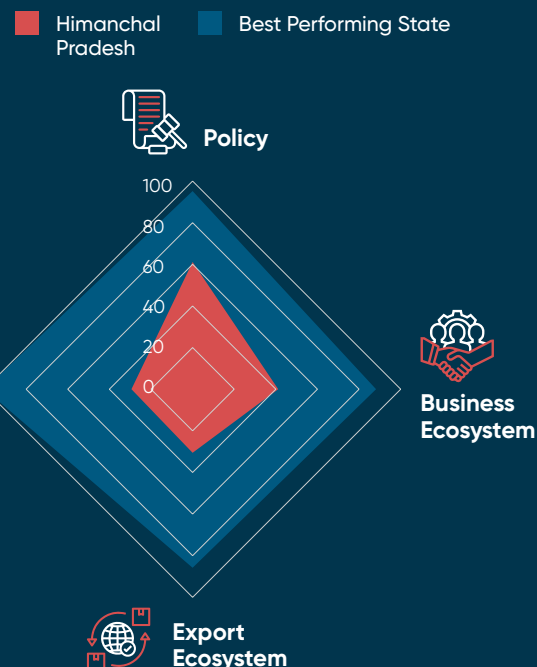


HIMACHAL PRADESH

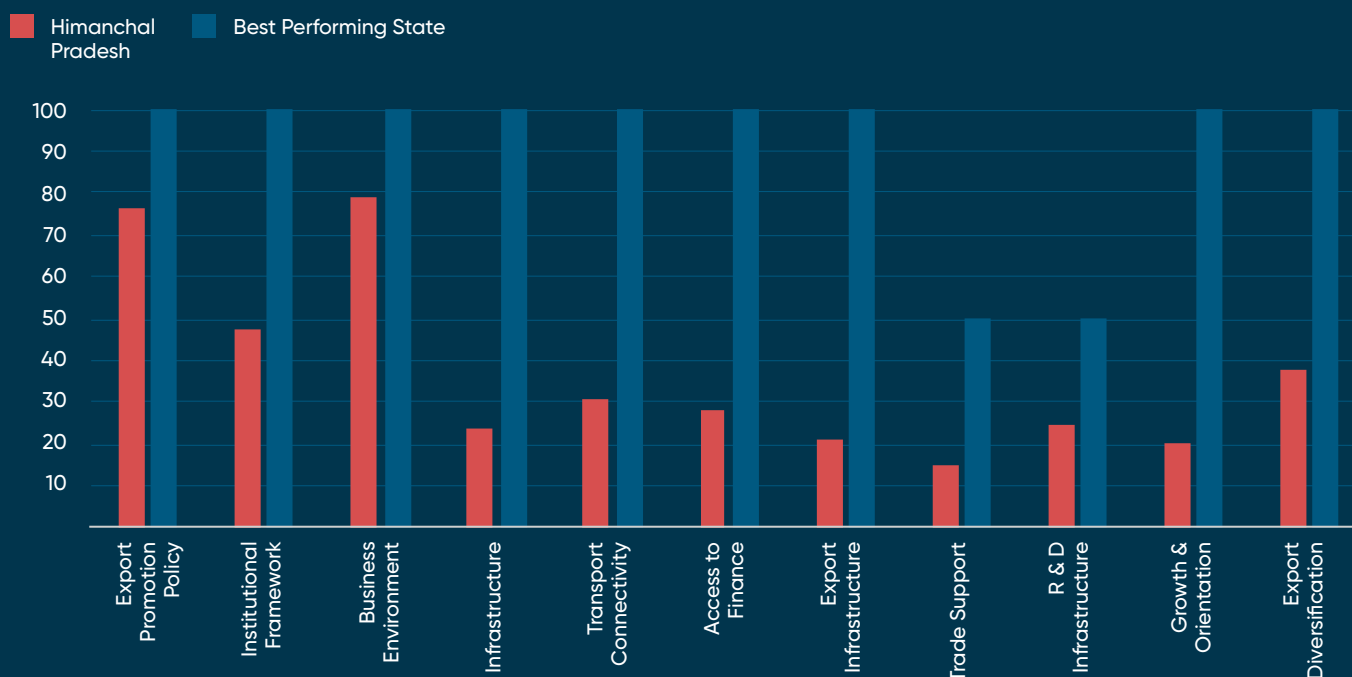
Overall Rank
18

Category - Himalayan (Rank-2)

Distance to Frontier



Comparative Analysis





Himachal Pradesh

40.43

61.68

Policy

Export Promotion Policy

Score

76.01

Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	100	●
Existence of district export action plan	0	●
Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy	0	●
Thrust sectors for export	100	●
Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	100	●
Marketing support	100	●
Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	0	●
Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	100	●

Institutional Framework

Score

47.35

Appointment of full time export commissioner	100	●
Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	100	●
International access	100	●
Existence of export promotion councils	0	●
Existence of DEPCs	0	●
Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	0	●
Meeting frequency of empowered committee	0	●
Newsletters	0.20	●
Grievance redressal	100	●

40.40

Business Ecosystem

Business Environment

Score

79.01

Ease of doing business index	54.37	●
No. of investor summits	2.44	●
MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	2.12	●
Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	8.64	●
Power cost	39.39	●
Single-window clearance	100	●
Labour reforms	100	●
Innovative capacity	53.78	●

Transport Connectivity

Score

30.65

Area covered by Air cargo facilities	0	●
Area covered by ICD's	0	●
LEADS index	75.14	●
Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	0	●

Infrastructure

Score

24.03

Power Availability	100	●
Internet facilities	68.41	●
Number of industrial corridors	3.70	●
Industrial land	0.64	●
Number of clusters	2.74	●
Number of IT/SFT/food parks	0.15	●

Access to Finance

Score

27.92

Banking facilities	52.10	●
Export credit to exporters	0.86	●
FDI inflow to states	1.26	●
Loan schemes for exporters	0	●

Export Ecosystem

Export Infrastructure

Score

21.31

Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	0.15	●
No. of Agri- Export Zones	14.63	●
Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	100	●
Total area under trade exhibition centres	0	●
Trade guide	0	●

Trade Support

Score

15.34

Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	85.88	●
Memberships of exporters in TPC	0	●
No. of trade fairs by govt dept	0	●
Projects approved under TIES	9.09	●

R & D Infrastructure

Score

24.56

No. of NABL accredited labs	1.89	●
No. of Inspection agencies	0	●
Research institutes	29.49	●
R&D Spending (% of GSDP)	26.35	●
No. of professional colleges	38.38	●

29.05

Export Performance

Growth & Orientation

Score

20.25

Import Export Code (IEC)	8.92	●
Export as a% of State GDP	22.79	●
Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	28.50	●
Service exports to GDP ratio	0	●
Increase in number of exporters	89.52	●

Export Diversification

Score

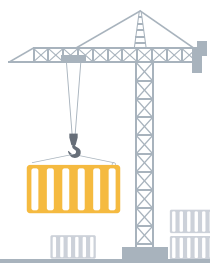
37.86

Export Concentration	0.42	●
Market Penetration Index	85.40	●

Key

Overperforming	●
Performing within expected range	●
Underperforming	●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Goa, Uttarakhand, Tripura, Chandigarh, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Manipur, Sikkim.



JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Overall Rank

23

Category - UT/City States (Rank-3)

Distance to Frontier

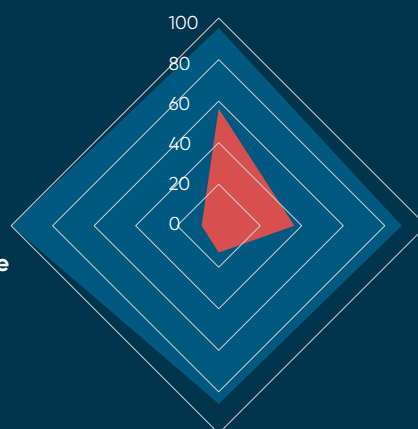
Jammu and Kashmir Best Performing State



Export Performance



Policy



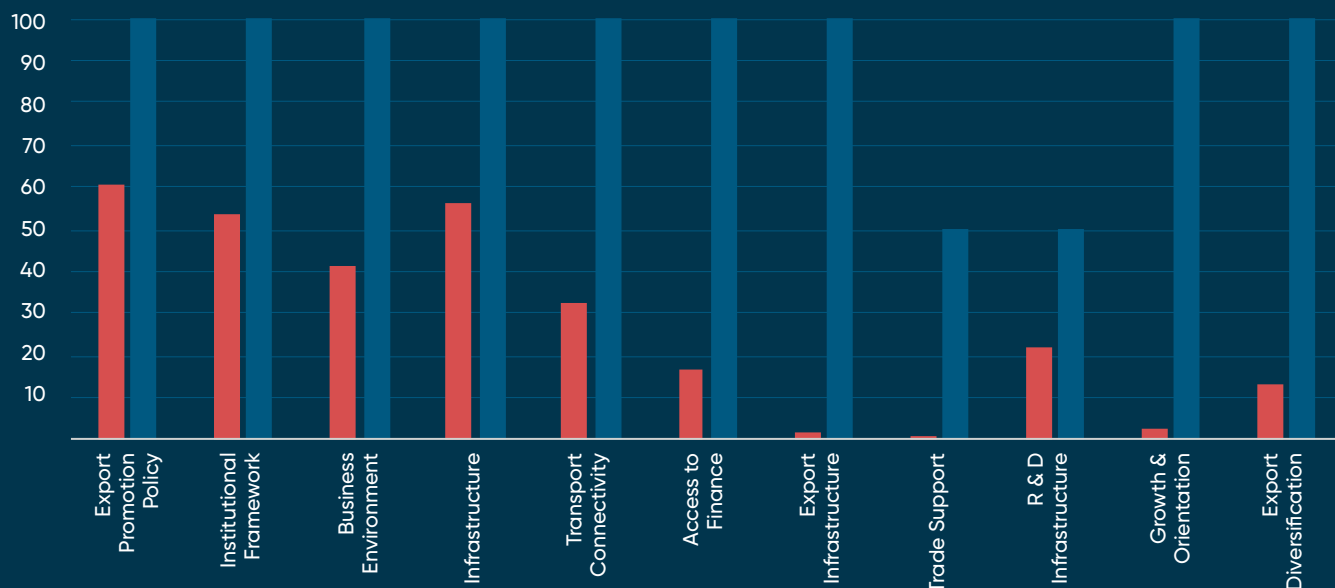
Business Ecosystem



Export Ecosystem

Comparative Analysis

Jammu and Kashmir Best Performing State





Jammu and Kashmir

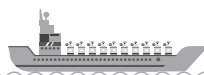
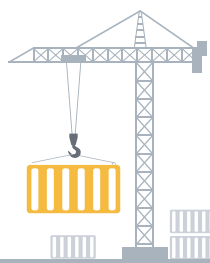
30.06

56.99	Policy	Export Promotion Policy		Score	60.44	Institutional Framework		Score	53.54
		Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	100	●		Appointment of full time export commissioner	100	●	
		Existence of district export action plan	100	●		Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	100	●	
		Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy	100	●		International access	100	●	
		Thrust sectors for export	100	●		Existence of export promotion councils	100	●	
		Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	0	●		Existence of DEPCs	0	●	
		Marketing support	100	●		Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	100	●	
		Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	0	●		Meeting frequency of empowered committee	0	●	
		Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	0	●		Newsletters	0	●	
						Grievance redressal	100	●	
36.61	Business Ecosystem	Business Environment		Score	41.35	Infrastructure		Score	56.14
		Ease of doing business index	9.54	●		Power Availability	0	●	
		No. of investor summits	7.32	●		Internet facilities	38.49	●	
		MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	1.90	●		Number of industrial corridors	0	●	
		Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	3.20	●		Industrial land	0.53	●	
		Power cost	79.32	●		Number of clusters	23.29	●	
		Single-window clearance	100	●		Number of IT/SFT/food parks	0.31	●	
		Labour reforms	25.64	●					
		Innovative capacity	39.96	●					
		Transport Connectivity		Score	32.35	Access to Finance		Score	16.59
		Area covered by Air cargo facilities	0.03	●		Banking facilities	30.48	●	
		Area covered by ICD's	0	●		Export credit to exporters	1.89	●	
		LEADS index	79.28	●		FDI inflow to states	0	●	
		Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	0	●		Loan schemes for exporters	0	●	
12.24	Export Ecosystem	Export Infrastructure		Score	1.90	Trade Support		Score	0.38
		Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	0	●		Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	2.35	●	
		No. of Agri- Export Zones	4.88	●		Memberships of exporters in TPC	0	●	
		Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	0	●		No. of trade fairs by govt dept	0	●	
		Total area under trade exhibition centres	0	●		Projects approved under TIES	0	●	
		Trade guide	0	●					
						R & D Infrastructure		Score	22.21
						No. of NABL accredited labs	0.63	●	
						No. of Inspection agencies	0	●	
						Research institutes	8.41	●	
						R&D Spending (% of GSDP)	49.49	●	
						No. of professional colleges	20.27	●	
7.87	Export Performance	Growth & Orientation		Score	2.50	Export Diversification		Score	13.24
		Import Export Code (IEC)	0	●		Export Concentration	1.91	●	
		Export as a% of State GDP	3.15	●		Market Penetration Index	26.00	●	
		Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	2.81	●					
		Service exports to GDP ratio	0	●					
		Increase in number of exporters	88.63	●					

Key

Overperforming ●
Performing within expected range ●
Underperforming ●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Chandigarh, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Manipur, Sikkim.



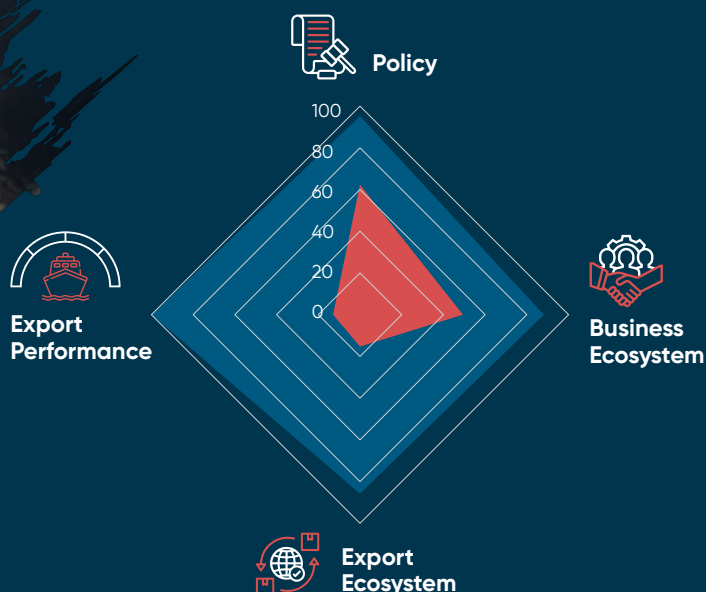
JHARKHAND

Overall Rank
20

Category - Landlocked (Rank-8)

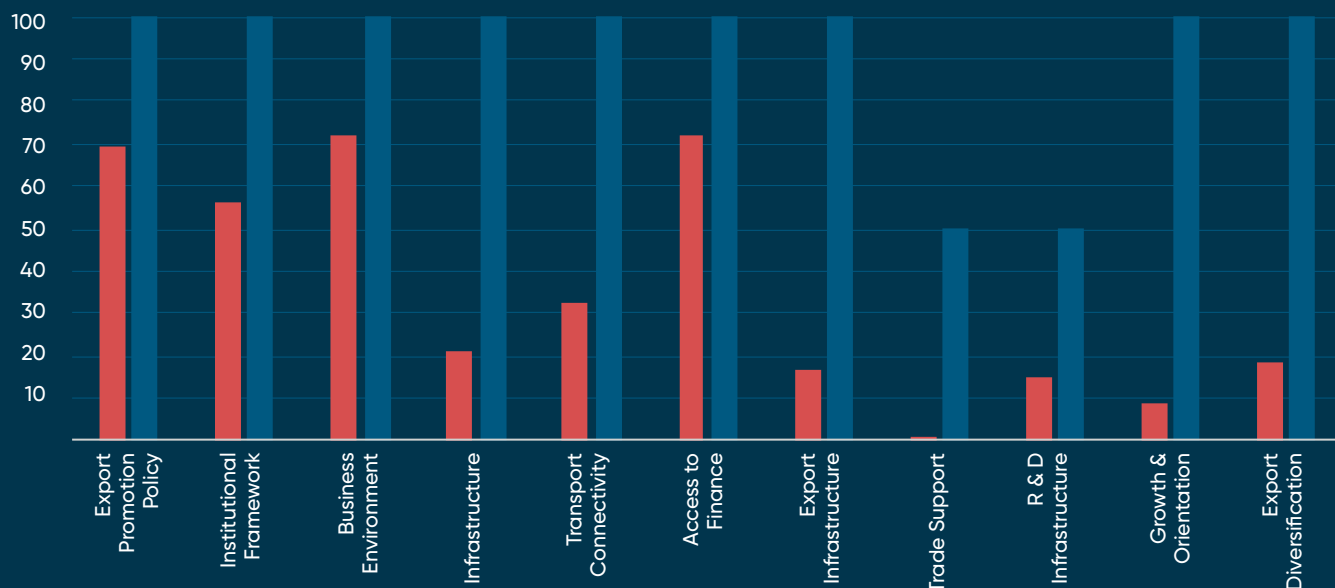
Distance to Frontier

Jharkhand Best Performing State



Comparative Analysis

Jharkhand Best Performing State





Jharkhand

38.16

62.93

Policy

Export Promotion Policy

Score

69.40

Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	100 ●
Existence of district export action plan	100 ●
Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy	100 ●
Thrust sectors for export	0 ●
Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	100 ●
Marketing support	100 ●
Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	0 ●
Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	100 ●

Institutional Framework

Score

56.46

Appointment of full time export commissioner	100 ●
Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	100 ●
International access	100 ●
Existence of export promotion councils	100 ●
Existence of DEPCs	0 ●
Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	100 ●
Meeting frequency of empowered committee	28.57 ●
Newsletters	0 ●
Grievance redressal	100 ●

49.39

Business Ecosystem

Business Environment

Score

71.85

Ease of doing business index	56.37 ●
No. of investor summits	4.88 ●
MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	0.12 ●
Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	1.10 ●
Power cost	46.97 ●
Single-window clearance	100 ●
Labour reforms	100 ●
Innovative capacity	36.74 ●

Transport Connectivity

Score

32.46

Area covered by Air cargo facilities	0.01 ●
Area covered by ICD's	0 ●
LEADS index	79.56 ●
Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	0 ●

Infrastructure

Score

21.02

Power Availability	79.37 ●
Internet facilities	28.60 ●
Number of industrial corridors	3.70 ●
Industrial land	2.34 ●
Number of clusters	13.70 ●
Number of IT/SFT/food parks	1.07 ●

Access to Finance

Score

72.23

Banking facilities	20.58 ●
Export credit to exporters	0.51 ●
FDI inflow to states	100 ●
Loan schemes for exporters	100 ●

15.67

Export Ecosystem

Export Infrastructure

Score

16.50

Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	0 ●
No. of Agri- Export Zones	2.44 ●
Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	100 ●
Total area under trade exhibition centres	0 ●
Trade guide	0 ●

Trade Support

Score

0.20

Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	0 ●
Memberships of exporters in TPC	0 ●
No. of trade fairs by govt dept	1.11 ●
Projects approved under TIES	0 ●

R & D Infrastructure

Score

14.63

No. of NABL accredited labs	0.70 ●
No. of Inspection agencies	42.25 ●
Research institutes	1.41 ●
R&D Spending (% of GSDP)	7.78 ●
No. of professional colleges	12.05 ●

13.41

Export Performance

Growth & Orientation

Score

8.81

Import Export Code (IEC)	0 ●
Export as a% of State GDP	9.81 ●
Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	14.33 ●
Service exports to GDP ratio	0 ●
Increase in number of exporters	89.90 ●

Export Diversification

Score

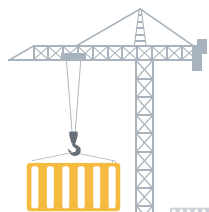
18.02

Export Concentration	17.91 ●
Market Penetration Index	13.49 ●

Key

Overperforming	●
Performing within expected range	●
Underperforming	●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Assam, Chattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Bihar, Odisha, Punjab, Goa.



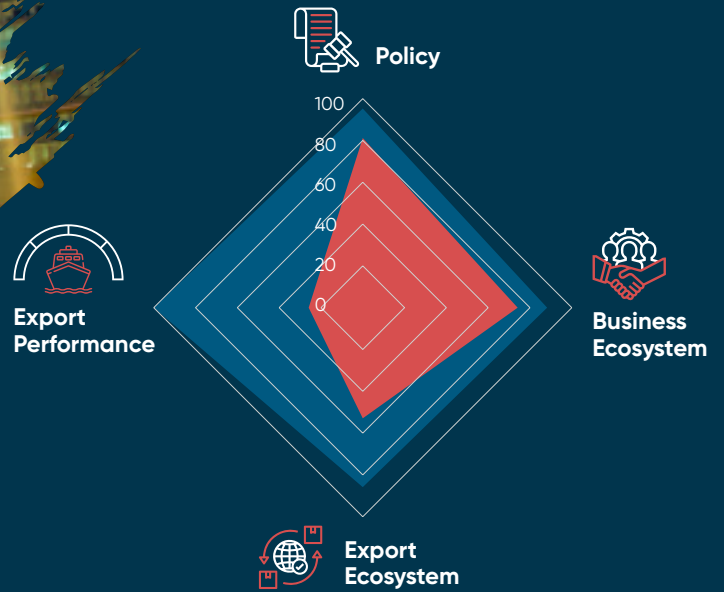
KARNATAKA

Category - Coastal (Rank-3)

Overall Rank
3

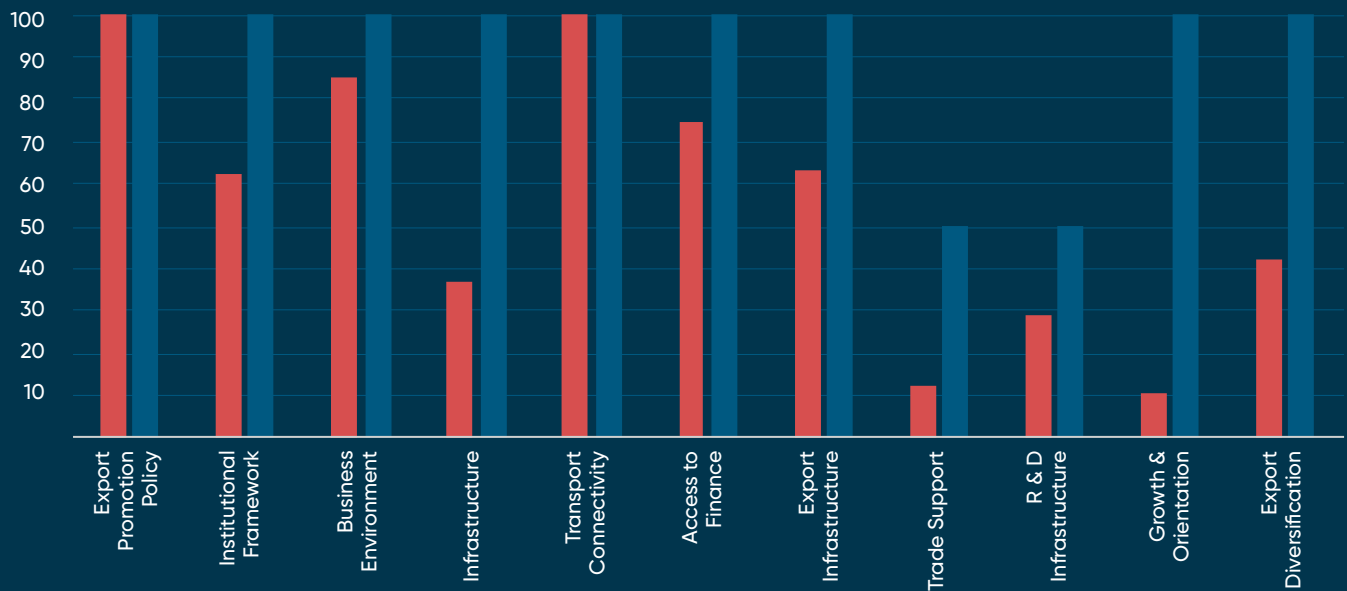
Distance to Frontier

Karnataka Best Performing State



Comparative Analysis

Karnataka Best Performing State





Karnataka

61.72

81.12

Policy

Export Promotion Policy

Score
100

Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	100 ●
Existence of district export action plan	100 ●
Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy	100 ●
Thrust sectors for export	100 ●
Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	100 ●
Marketing support	100 ●
Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	100 ●
Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	100 ●

Institutional Framework

Score
62.24

Appointment of full time export commissioner	100 ●
Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	100 ●
International access	100 ●
Existence of export promotion councils	100 ●
Existence of DEPCs	57.69 ●
Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	100 ●
Meeting frequency of empowered committee	28.57 ●
Newsletters	0 ●
Grievance redressal	100 ●

74.29

Business Ecosystem

Business Environment

Score
85.54

Ease of doing business index	14.92 ●
No. of investor summits	10.98 ●
MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	1.43 ●
Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	5.02 ●
Power cost	54.55 ●
Single-window clearance	100 ●
Labour reforms	97.44 ●
Innovative capacity	91.20 ●

Transport Connectivity

Score
100

Area covered by Air cargo facilities	0.39 ●
Area covered by ICD's	100 ●
LEADS index	93.09 ●
Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	0 ●

Infrastructure

Score
36.96

Power Availability	100 ●
Internet facilities	47.16 ●
Number of industrial corridors	11.11 ●
Industrial land	997 ●
Number of clusters	58.90 ●
Number of IT/SFT/food parks	11.31 ●

Access to Finance

Score
74.66

Banking facilities	37.96 ●
Export credit to exporters	37.64 ●
FDI inflow to states	48.52 ●
Loan schemes for exporters	100 ●

52.68

Export Ecosystem

Export Infrastructure

Score
63.60

Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	0 ●
No. of Agri- Export Zones	9.76 ●
Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	100 ●
Total area under trade exhibition centres	98.00 ●
Trade guide	100 ●

Trade Support

Score
12.65

Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	39.41 ●
Memberships of exporters in TPC	1.17 ●
No. of trade fairs by govt dept	6.67 ●
Projects approved under TIES	27.27 ●

R & D Infrastructure

Score
29.11

No. of NABL accredited labs	0.52 ●
No. of Inspection agencies	18.26 ●
Research institutes	43.15 ●
R&D Spending (% of GSDP)	6.62 ●
No. of professional colleges	56.13 ●

26.22

Export Performance

Growth & Orientation

Score
10.36

Import Export Code (IEC)	2.00 ●
Export as a% of State GDP	29.07 ●
Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	27.74 ●
Service exports to GDP ratio	0 ●
Increase in number of exporters	64.17 ●

Export Diversification

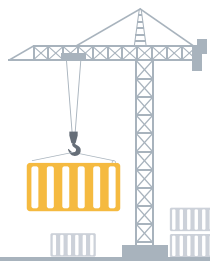
Score
42.08

Export Concentration	24.87 ●
Market Penetration Index	53.45 ●

Key

Overperforming	●
Performing within expected range	●
Underperforming	●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Tamil nadu, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala.



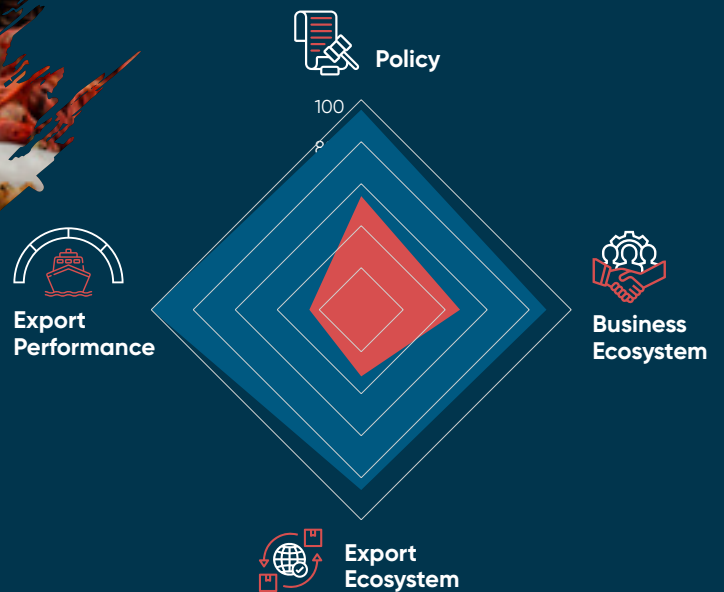
KERALA

Category - Coastal (Rank-7)

Overall Rank
16

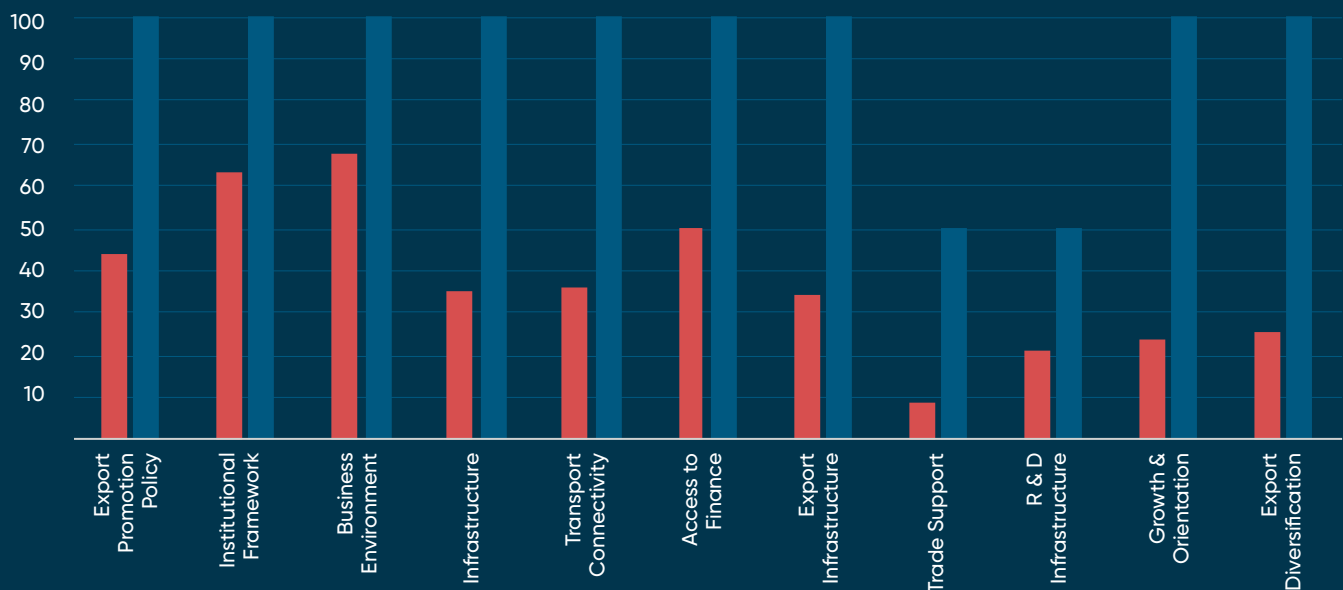
Distance to Frontier

Kerala Best Performing State



Comparative Analysis

Kerala Best Performing State





Kerala

40.92

53.57

Policy

Export Promotion Policy

Score

43.61

Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	100 ●
Existence of district export action plan	0 ●
Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy	100 ●
Thrust sectors for export	0 ●
Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	0 ●
Marketing support	100 ●
Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	0 ●
Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	100 ●

Institutional Framework

Score

65.53

Appointment of full time export commissioner	100 ●
Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	100 ●
International access	100 ●
Existence of export promotion councils	100 ●
Existence of DEPCs	26.92 ●
Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	100 ●
Meeting frequency of empowered committee	71.43 ●
Newsletters	0 ●
Grievance redressal	100 ●

47.19

Business Ecosystem

Business Environment

Score

67.60

Ease of doing business index	2.12 ●
No. of investor summits	2.44 ●
MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	0.51 ●
Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	8.95 ●
Power cost	54.55 ●
Single-window clearance	100 ●
Labour reforms	97.44 ●
Innovative capacity	65.62 ●

Transport Connectivity

Score

35.80

Area covered by Air cargo facilities	0.32 ●
Area covered by ICD's	0 ●
LEADS index	87.29 ●
Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	0 ●

Infrastructure

Score

35.51

Power Availability	99 ●
Internet facilities	56.61 ●
Number of industrial corridors	3.70 ●
Industrial land	8.37 ●
Number of clusters	53.42 ●
Number of IT/SFT/food parks	5.50 ●

Access to Finance

Score

49.85

Banking facilities	43.62 ●
Export credit to exporters	18.21 ●
FDI inflow to states	1.30 ●
Loan schemes for exporters	100 ●

31.81

Export Ecosystem

Export Infrastructure

Score

34.41

Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	4.37 ●
No. of Agri- Export Zones	43.90 ●
Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	0 ●
Total area under trade exhibition centres	0 ●
Trade guide	100 ●

Trade Support

Score

8.36

Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	0 ●
Memberships of exporters in TPC	0 ●
No. of trade fairs by govt dept	28.89 ●
Projects approved under TIES	18.18 ●

R & D Infrastructure

Score

20.86

No. of NABL accredited labs	0.37 ●
No. of Inspection agencies	13.52 ●
Research institutes	19.82 ●
R&D Spending (% of GSDP)	5.72 ●
No. of professional colleges	48.98 ●

24.83

Export Performance

Growth & Orientation

Score

24.08

Import Export Code (IEC)	41.31 ●
Export as a% of State GDP	35.64 ●
Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	14.51 ●
Service exports to GDP ratio	0 ●
Increase in number of exporters	72.95 ●

Export Diversification

Score

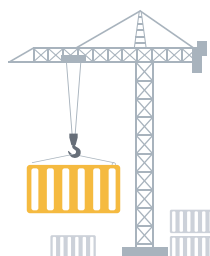
25.59

Export Concentration	12.89 ●
Market Penetration Index	28.42 ●

Key

Overperforming	●
Performing within expected range	●
Underperforming	●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Odisha, Bihar, West Bengal.



LADAKH

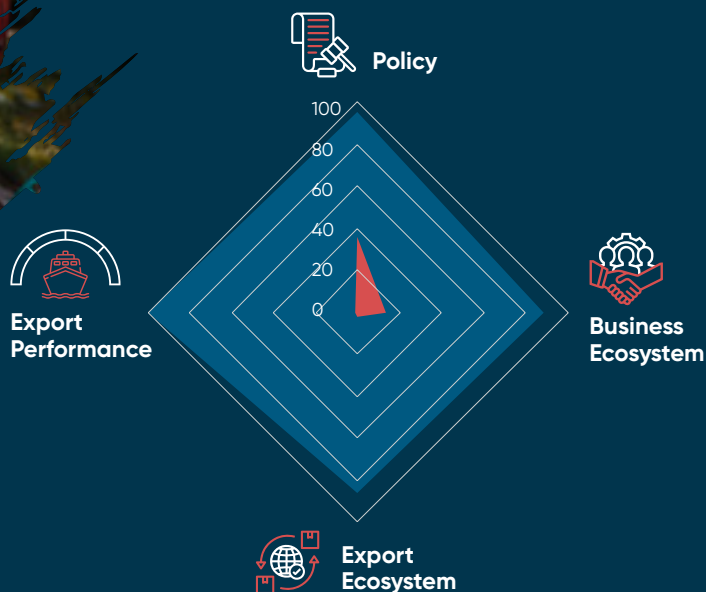
Category - UT/City States (Rank-8)

Overall Rank

33

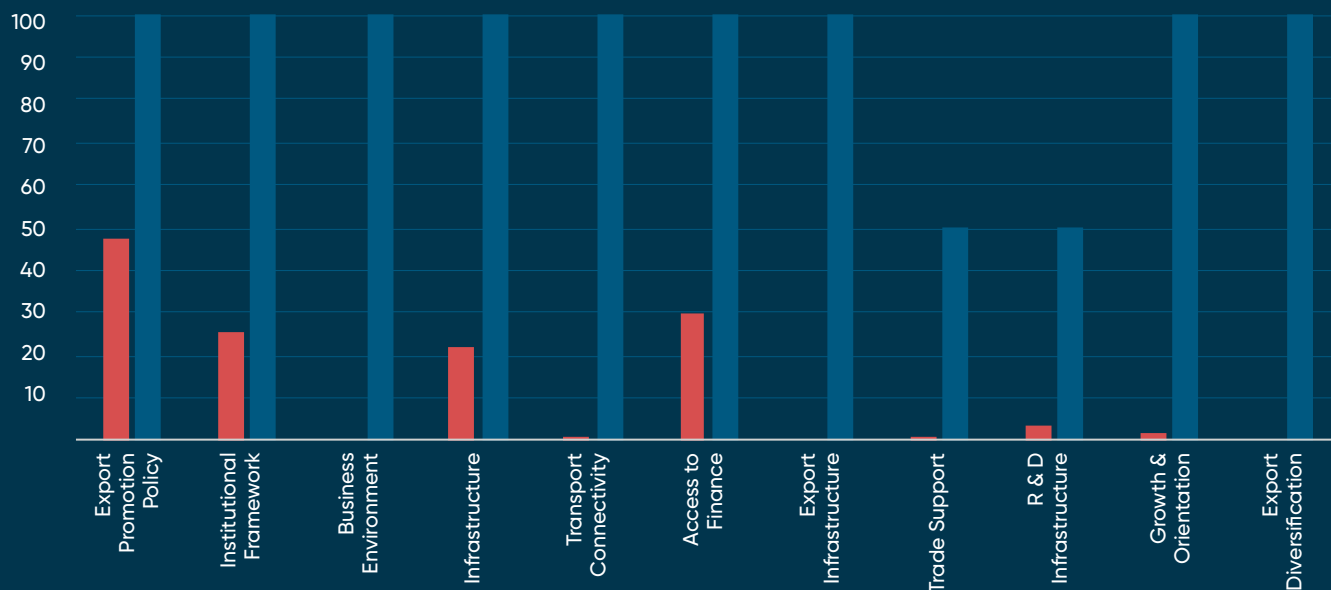
Distance to Frontier

Ladakh Best Performing State



Comparative Analysis

Ladakh Best Performing State





Ladakh

13.09

36.25

Policy

Export Promotion Policy

Score

47.13

Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	100 ●
Existence of district export action plan	0 ●
Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy	0 ●
Thrust sectors for export	100 ●
Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	0 ●
Marketing support	100 ●
Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	0 ●
Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	0 ●

Institutional Framework

Score

25.37

Appointment of full time export commissioner	100 ●
Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	0 ●
International access	100 ●
Existence of export promotion councils	0 ●
Existence of DEPCs	1.92 ●
Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	0 ●
Meeting frequency of empowered committee	0 ●
Newsletters	0 ●
Grievance redressal	0 ●

13.10

Business Ecosystem

Business Environment

Score

0

Ease of doing business index	0 ●
No. of investor summits	3.66 ●
MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	0 ●
Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	0 ●
Power cost	79.32 ●
Single-window clearance	0 ●
Labour reforms	0 ●
Innovative capacity	0 ●

Transport Connectivity

Score

0

Area covered by Air cargo facilities	0 ●
Area covered by ICD's	0 ●
LEADS index	0 ●
Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	0 ●

Infrastructure

Score

22.12

Power Availability	100 ●
Internet facilities	75.44 ●
Number of industrial corridors	0 ●
Industrial land	0 ●
Number of clusters	16.44 ●
Number of IT/SFT/food parks	0 ●

Access to Finance

Score

30.28

Banking facilities	58.34 ●
Export credit to exporters	0 ●
FDI inflow to states	0 ●
Loan schemes for exporters	0 ●

2.10

Export Ecosystem

Export Infrastructure

Score

0

Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	0 ●
No. of Agri- Export Zones	0 ●
Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	0 ●
Total area under trade exhibition centres	0 ●
Trade guide	0 ●

Trade Support

Score

1.05

Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	4.12 ●
Memberships of exporters in TPC	0 ●
No. of trade fairs by govt dept	2.22 ●
Projects approved under TIES	0 ●

R & D Infrastructure

Score

3.14

No. of NABL accredited labs	0 ●
No. of Inspection agencies	0 ●
Research institutes	15.39 ●
R&D Spending (% of GSDP)	0 ●
No. of professional colleges	0 ●

0.92

Export Performance

Growth & Orientation

Score

1.83

Import Export Code (IEC)	0 ●
Export as a% of State GDP	0 ●
Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	0 ●
Service exports to GDP ratio	0 ●
Increase in number of exporters	89.22 ●

Export Diversification

Score

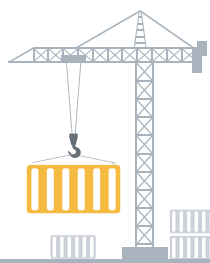
0

Export Concentration	0 ●
Market Penetration Index	0 ●

Key

Overperforming	●
Performing within expected range	●
Underperforming	●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Chandigarh, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Manipur, Sikkim.



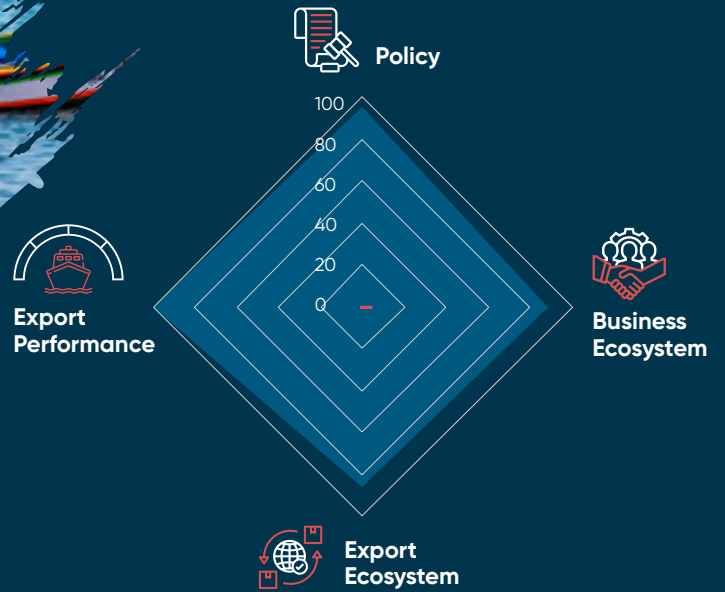
LAKSHADWEEP

Category - UT/City States (Rank-9)

Overall Rank
36

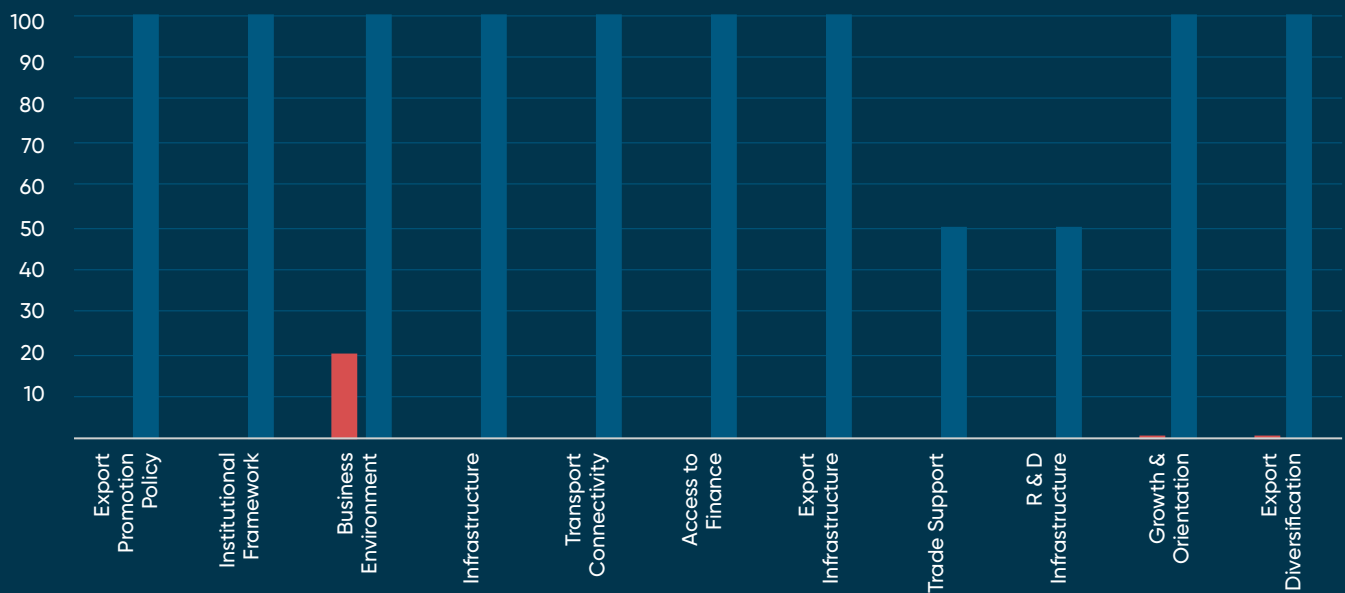
Distance to Frontier

■ Lakshadweep ■ Best Performing State



Comparative Analysis

■ Lakshadweep ■ Best Performing State





0

Policy

Export Promotion Policy

Score
0

- Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports 0 ●
- Existence of district export action plan 0 ●
- Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy 0 ●
- Thrust sectors for export 0 ●
- Policy emphasis on product quality and standards 0 ●
- Marketing support 0 ●
- Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system 0 ●
- Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export 0 ●

Institutional Framework

Score
0

- Appointment of full time export commissioner 0 ●
- Existence of a state-centre coordination cell 0 ●
- International access 0 ●
- Existence of export promotion councils 0 ●
- Existence of DEPCs 0 ●
- Establishment & functioning of empowered committee 0 ●
- Meeting frequency of empowered committee 0 ●
- Newsletters 0 ●
- Grievance redressal 0 ●

4.98

Business
Ecosystem

Business Environment

Score
1993

- Ease of doing business index 25.44 ●
- No. of investor summits 0 ●
- MOU's/Lol's signed per summit 0 ●
- Value of MOU's/Lol's signed 0 ●
- Power cost 77.27 ●
- Single-window clearance 0 ●
- Labour reforms 0 ●
- Innovative capacity 25.13 ●

Infrastructure

Score
0

- Power Availability 100 ●
- Internet facilities 0 ●
- Number of industrial corridors 0 ●
- Industrial land 0 ●
- Number of clusters 13.70 ●
- Number of IT/SFT/food parks 0 ●

Transport Connectivity

Score
0

- Area covered by Air cargo facilities 0 ●
- Area covered by ICD's 0 ●
- LEADS index 0 ●
- Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH) 0 ●

Access to Finance

Score
0

- Banking facilities 0 ●
- Export credit to exporters 0 ●
- FDI inflow to states 0 ●
- Loan schemes for exporters 0 ●

0

Export
Ecosystem

Export Infrastructure

Score
0

- Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ 0 ●
- No. of Agri- Export Zones 0 ●
- Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters 0 ●
- Total area under trade exhibition centres 0 ●
- Trade guide 0 ●

Trade Support

Score
0

- Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops 0 ●
- Memberships of exporters in TPC 0 ●
- No. of trade fairs by govt dept 0 ●
- Projects approved under TIES 0 ●

R & D Infrastructure

Score
0

- No. of NABL accredited labs 0 ●
- No. of Inspection agencies 0 ●
- Research institutes 0 ●
- R&D Spending (% of GSDP) 0 ●
- No. of professional colleges 1.11 ●

0.66

Export
Performance

Growth & Orientation

Score
0.80

- Import Export Code (IEC) 0 ●
- Export as a% of State GDP 0 ●
- Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio 0 ●
- Service exports to GDP ratio 0 ●
- Increase in number of exporters 89.22 ●

Export Diversification

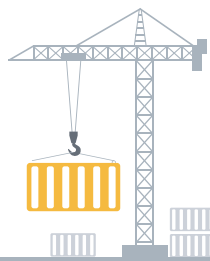
Score
0.52

- Export Concentration 0 ●
- Market Penetration Index 1.18 ●

Key

- Overperforming ●
- Performing within expected range ●
- Underperforming ●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Maharashtra, Tamil nadu, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Delhi.



MADHYA PRADESH

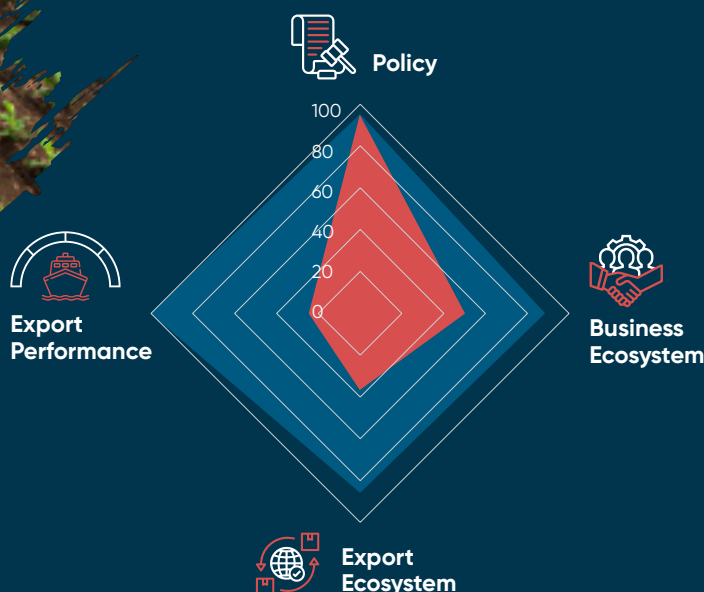
Overall Rank

7

Category - Landlocked (Rank-3)

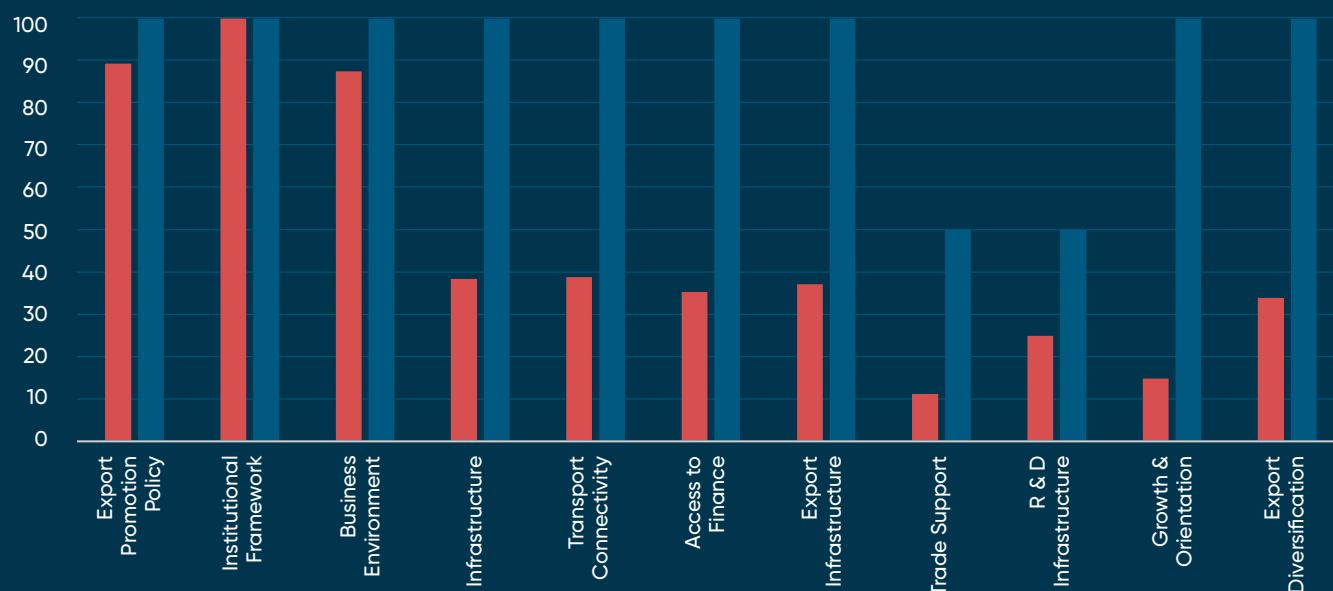
Distance to Frontier

■ Madhya Pradesh ■ Best Performing State



Comparative Analysis

■ Madhya Pradesh ■ Best Performing State





Madhya Pradesh

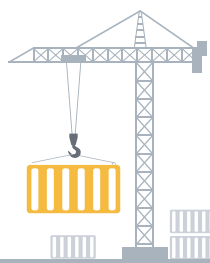
51.03

94.66	Policy	Export Promotion Policy		Score	89.32	Institutional Framework		Score	100
		Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	100	●	Appointment of full time export commissioner	100	●		
		Existence of district export action plan	100	●	Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	100	●		
		Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy	100	●	International access	100	●		
		Thrust sectors for export	100	●	Existence of export promotion councils	100	●		
		Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	100	●	Existence of DEPCs	100	●		
		Marketing support	100	●	Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	100	●		
		Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	0	●	Meeting frequency of empowered committee	57.14	●		
		Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	100	●	Newsletters	100	●		
					Grievance redressal	100	●		
49.89	Business Ecosystem	Business Environment		Score	87.46	Infrastructure		Score	38.22
		Ease of doing business index	82.90	●	Power Availability	85.38	●		
		No. of investor summits	43.90	●	Internet facilities	32.62	●		
		MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	4.93	●	Number of industrial corridors	51.85	●		
		Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	10.59	●	Industrial land	1.93	●		
		Power cost	0	●	Number of clusters	35.62	●		
		Single-window clearance	100	●	Number of IT/SFT/food parks	13.30	●		
		Labour reforms	100	●					
		Innovative capacity	44.68	●					
		Transport Connectivity		Score	38.72	Access to Finance		Score	35.18
	Area covered by Air cargo facilities	0.01	●	Banking facilities	21.33	●			
	Area covered by ICD's	0	●	Export credit to exporters	10.18	●			
	LEADS index	88.67	●	FDI inflow to states	1.69	●			
	Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	5.53	●	Loan schemes for exporters	100	●			
36.45	Export Ecosystem	Export Infrastructure		Score	37.09	Trade Support		Score	11.01
		Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	3.00	●	Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	24.79	●		
		No. of Agri- Export Zones	12.20	●	Memberships of exporters in TPC	7.00	●		
		Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	100	●	No. of trade fairs by govt dept	2.22	●		
		Total area under trade exhibition centres	0	●	Projects approved under TIES	27.27	●		
		Trade guide	100	●					
					R & D Infrastructure		Score	24.79	
					No. of NABL accredited labs	1.03	●		
					No. of Inspection agencies	37.61	●		
					Research institutes	6.16	●		
					R&D Spending (% of GSDP)	17.06	●		
					No. of professional colleges	41.05	●		
24.25	Export Performance	Growth & Orientation		Score	14.68	Export Diversification		Score	33.82
		Import Export Code (IEC)	0	●	Export Concentration	9.14	●		
		Export as a% of State GDP	18.31	●	Market Penetration Index	63.36	●		
		Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	23.39	●					
		Service exports to GDP ratio	0	●					
		Increase in number of exporters	90.45	●					
Key Overperforming ● Performing within expected range ● Underperforming ● Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Kerala, Haryana, Delhi, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh									

Key

- Overperforming ●
- Performing within expected range ●
- Underperforming ●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Kerala, Haryana, Delhi, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Odisha, Bihar, West Bengal.



MAHARASHTRA

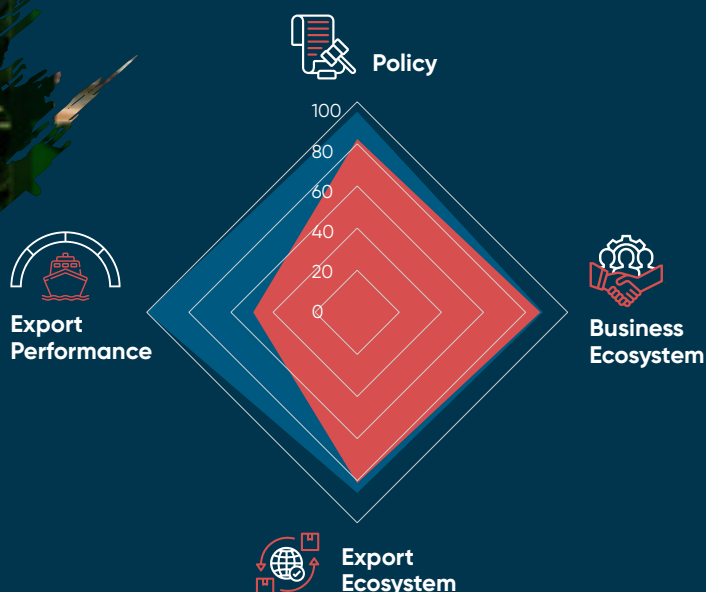
Overall Rank

2

Category - Coastal (Rank-2)

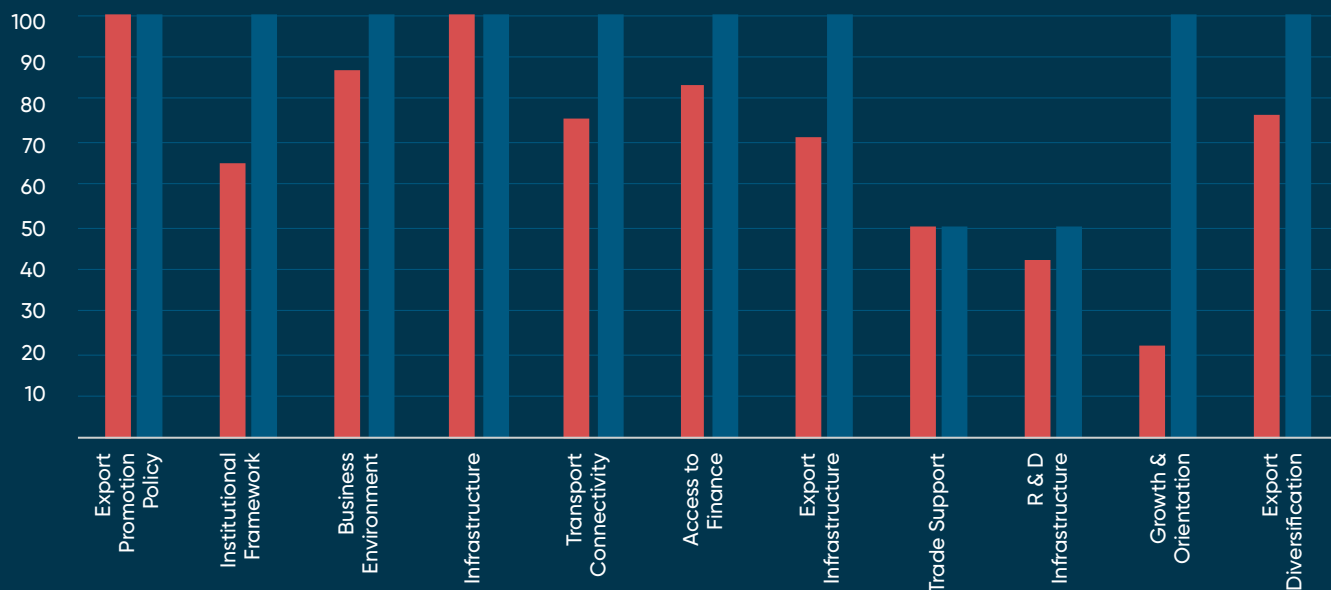
Distance to Frontier

■ Maharashtra ■ Best Performing State



Comparative Analysis

■ Maharashtra ■ Best Performing State





Maharashtra

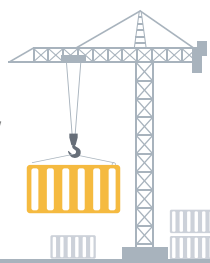
77.14

82.47	Policy	Export Promotion Policy		Score	100	Institutional Framework		Score	64.94
		Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	100	●		Appointment of full time export commissioner	100	●	
		Existence of district export action plan	100	●		Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	100	●	
		Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy	100	●		International access	100	●	
		Thrust sectors for export	100	●		Existence of export promotion councils	100	●	
		Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	100	●		Existence of DEPCs	69.23	●	
		Marketing support	100	●		Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	100	●	
		Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	100	●		Meeting frequency of empowered committee	28.57	●	
		Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	100	●		Newsletters	5.03	●	
						Grievance redressal	100	●	
86.46	Business Ecosystem	Business Environment		Score	86.88	Infrastructure		Score	100
		Ease of doing business index	33.40	●		Power Availability	89.58	●	
		No. of investor summits	6.10	●		Internet facilities	47.93	●	
		MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	9.77	●		Number of industrial corridors	100	●	
		Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	100	●		Industrial land	12.77	●	
		Power cost	28.48	●		Number of clusters	100	●	
		Single-window clearance	100	●		Number of IT/SFT/food parks	100	●	
		Labour reforms	100	●					
		Innovative capacity	81.61	●					
		Transport Connectivity		Score	75.67	Access to Finance		Score	83.27
		Area covered by Air cargo facilities	0.27	●		Banking facilities	25.56	●	
		Area covered by ICD's	0.01	●		Export credit to exporters	79.33	●	
		LEADS index	94.48	●		FDI inflow to states	44.04	●	
		Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	80.23	●		Loan schemes for exporters	100	●	
81.27	Export Ecosystem	Export Infrastructure		Score	70.71	Trade Support		Score	50
		Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	1.55	●		Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	100	●	
		No. of Agri- Export Zones	100	●		Memberships of exporters in TPC	1.86	●	
		Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	100	●		No. of trade fairs by govt dept	97.78	●	
		Total area under trade exhibition centres	0	●		Projects approved under TIES	90.91	●	
		Trade guide	100	●					
						R & D Infrastructure		Score	41.84
						No. of NABL accredited labs	0.43	●	
						No. of Inspection agencies	72.87	●	
						Research institutes	55.63	●	
						R&D Spending (% of GSDP)	2.11	●	
						No. of professional colleges	55.36	●	
49.04	Export Performance	Growth & Orientation		Score	21.70	Export Diversification		Score	76.37
		Import Export Code (IEC)	51.43	●		Export Concentration	47.51	●	
		Export as a% of State GDP	60.74	●		Market Penetration Index	88.30	●	
		Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	57.24	●					
		Service exports to GDP ratio	0	●					
		Increase in number of exporters	0	●					

Key

- Overperforming ●
- Performing within expected range ●
- Underperforming ●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Tamil nadu, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh.



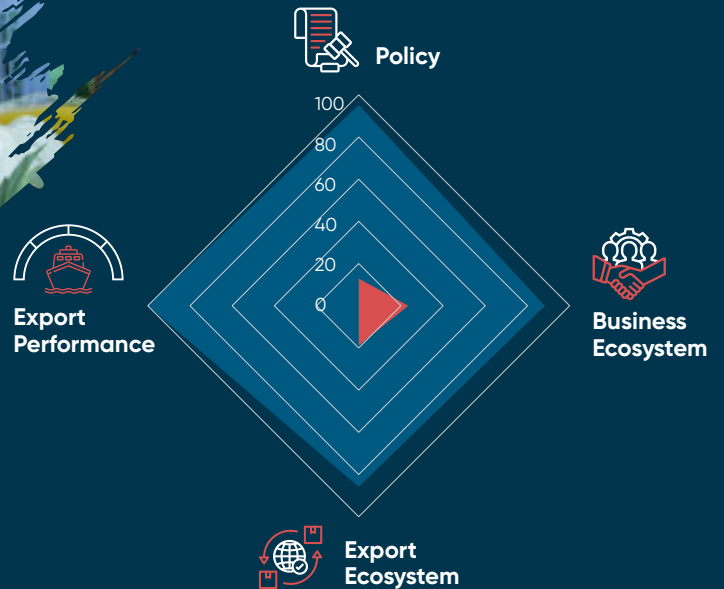
MANIPUR

Category - Himalayan (Rank-5)

Overall Rank
29

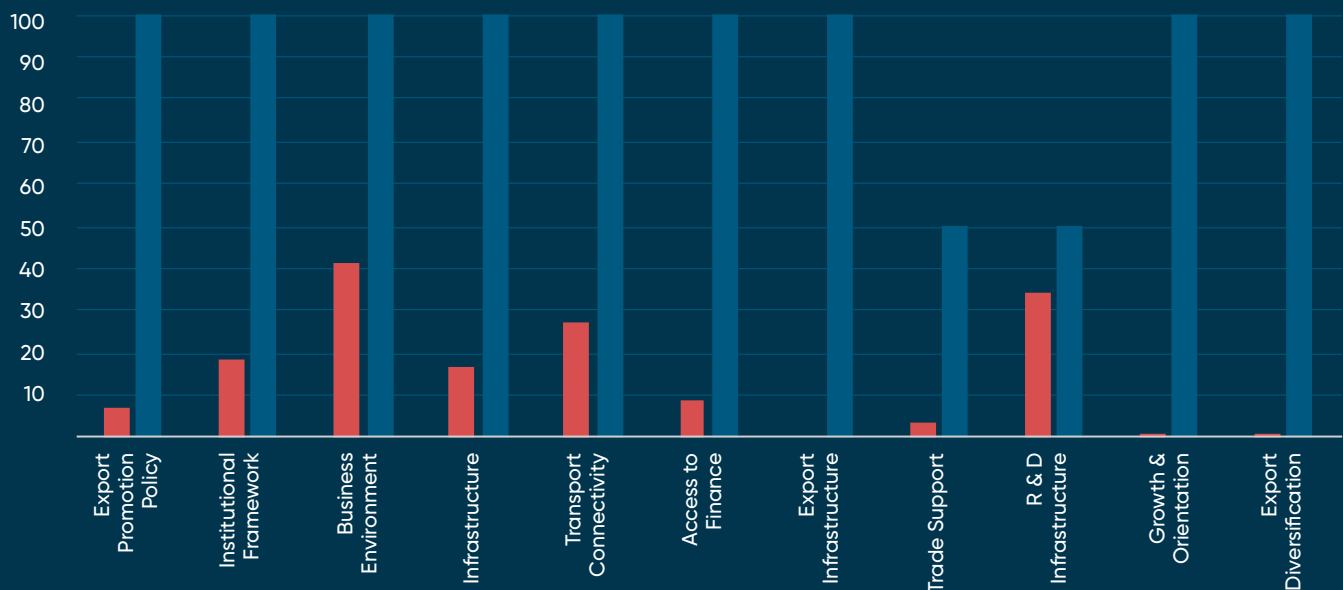
Distance to Frontier

■ Manipur ■ Best Performing State



Comparative Analysis

■ Manipur ■ Best Performing State





Manipur

15.78

12.51

Policy

Export Promotion Policy

Score
6.76

Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	0 ●
Existence of district export action plan	0 ●
Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy	100 ●
Thrust sectors for export	0 ●
Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	0 ●
Marketing support	0 ●
Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	0 ●
Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	0 ●

Institutional Framework

Score
18.25

Appointment of full time export commissioner	100 ●
Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	0 ●
International access	0 ●
Existence of export promotion councils	100 ●
Existence of DEPCs	30.77 ●
Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	0 ●
Meeting frequency of empowered committee	0 ●
Newsletters	0 ●
Grievance redressal	0 ●

23.47

Business Ecosystem

Business Environment

Score
41.22

Ease of doing business index	0 ●
No. of investor summits	0 ●
MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	0 ●
Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	0 ●
Power cost	100 ●
Single-window clearance	100 ●
Labour reforms	20.51 ●
Innovative capacity	48.88 ●

Transport Connectivity

Score
27.26

Area covered by Air cargo facilities	0 ●
Area covered by ICD's	0 ●
LEADS index	66.85 ●
Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	0 ●

Infrastructure

Score
16.89

Power Availability	99.52 ●
Internet facilities	34.23 ●
Number of industrial corridors	22.22 ●
Industrial land	0.11 ●
Number of clusters	12.33 ●
Number of IT/SFT/food parks	0.31 ●

Access to Finance

Score
8.51

Banking facilities	16.40 ●
Export credit to exporters	0 ●
FDI inflow to states	0 ●
Loan schemes for exporters	0 ●

18.72

Export Ecosystem

Export Infrastructure

Score
0

Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	0 ●
No. of Agri- Export Zones	0 ●
Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	0 ●
Total area under trade exhibition centres	0 ●
Trade guide	0 ●

Trade Support

Score
3.25

Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	0 ●
Memberships of exporters in TPC	0 ●
No. of trade fairs by govt dept	0 ●
Projects approved under TIES	18.18 ●

R & D Infrastructure

Score
34.19

No. of NABL accredited labs	1.17 ●
No. of Inspection agencies	0 ●
Research institutes	7.39 ●
R&D Spending (% of GSDP)	100 ●
No. of professional colleges	4.86 ●

0.72

Export Performance

Growth & Orientation

Score
0.86

Import Export Code (IEC)	0 ●
Export as a% of State GDP	0.09 ●
Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	0.10 ●
Service exports to GDP ratio	0 ●
Increase in number of exporters	89.22 ●

Export Diversification

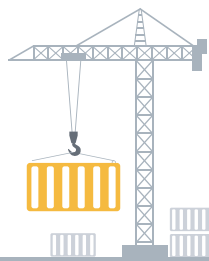
Score
0.59

Export Concentration	0 ●
Market Penetration Index	1.33 ●

Key

Overperforming	●
Performing within expected range	●
Underperforming	●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Puducherry, Meghalaya, Chandigarh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Tripura, Goa, Ladakh.



MEGHALAYA

Category - Himalayan (Rank-7)

Overall Rank
32

Distance to Frontier

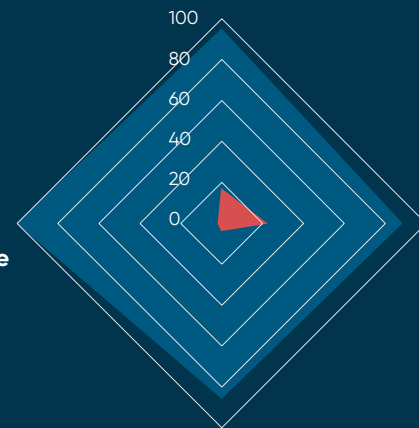
Meghalaya Best Performing State



Export
Performance



Policy



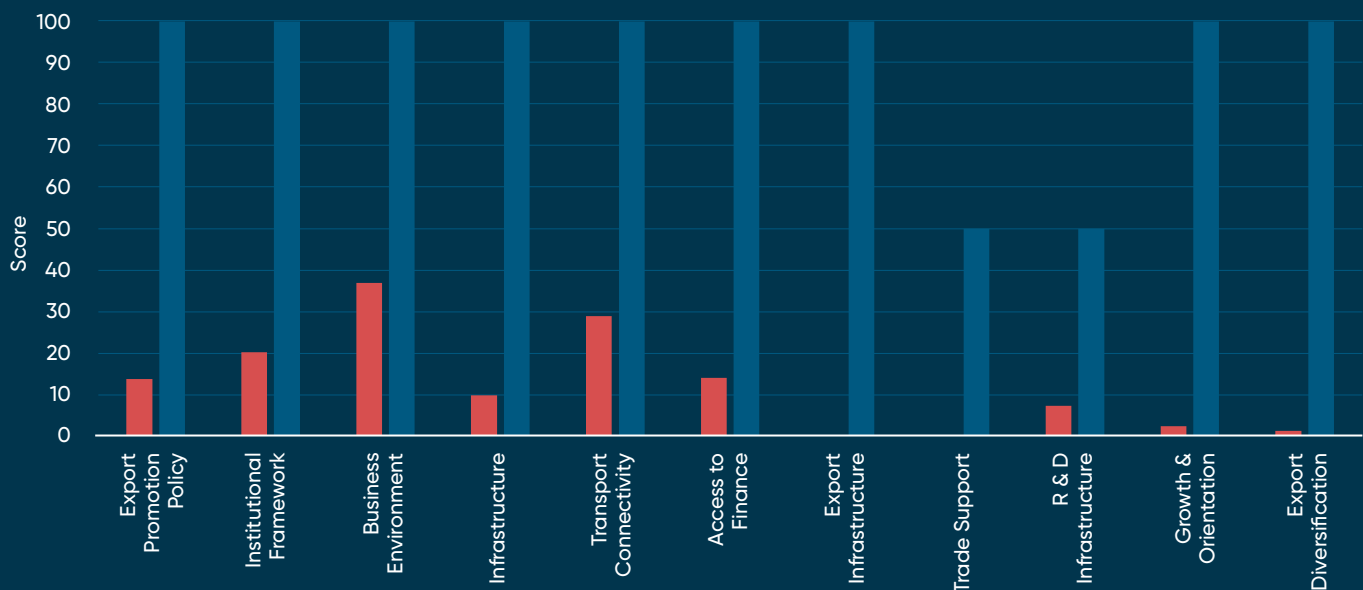
Business
Ecosystem



Export
Ecosystem

Comparative Analysis

Meghalaya Best Performing State





Meghalaya

13.39

16.91

Policy

Export Promotion Policy

Score

13.69

Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	100 ●
Existence of district export action plan	0 ●
Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy	100 ●
Thrust sectors for export	0 ●
Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	0 ●
Marketing support	0 ●
Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	0 ●
Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	0 ●

Institutional Framework

Score

20.13

Appointment of full time export commissioner	100 ●
Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	0 ●
International access	0 ●
Existence of export promotion councils	0 ●
Existence of DEPCs	0 ●
Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	100 ●
Meeting frequency of empowered committee	0 ●
Newsletters	0 ●
Grievance redressal	0 ●

22.36

Business Ecosystem

Business Environment

Score

36.87

Ease of doing business index	0 ●
No. of investor summits	0 ●
MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	0 ●
Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	0 ●
Power cost	69.70 ●
Single-window clearance	100 ●
Labour reforms	53.85 ●
Innovative capacity	26.07 ●

Transport Connectivity

Score

28.84

Area covered by Air cargo facilities	0 ●
Area covered by ICD's	0 ●
LEADS index	70.72 ●
Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	0 ●

Infrastructure

Score

9.82

Power Availability	100 ●
Internet facilities	33.08 ●
Number of industrial corridors	0 ●
Industrial land	0 ●
Number of clusters	0 ●
Number of IT/SFT/food parks	0 ●

Access to Finance

Score

13.92

Banking facilities	26.82 ●
Export credit to exporters	0 ●
FDI inflow to states	0 ●
Loan schemes for exporters	0 ●

3.59

Export Ecosystem

Export Infrastructure

Score

0

Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	0 ●
No. of Agri- Export Zones	0 ●
Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	0 ●
Total area under trade exhibition centres	0 ●
Trade guide	0 ●

Trade Support

Score

0

Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	0 ●
Memberships of exporters in TPC	0 ●
No. of trade fairs by govt dept	0 ●
Projects approved under TIES	0 ●

R & D Infrastructure

Score

7.17

No. of NABL accredited labs	0 ●
No. of Inspection agencies	0 ●
Research institutes	11.37 ●
R&D Spending (% of GSDP)	7.25 ●
No. of professional colleges	10.91 ●

1.71

Export Performance

Growth & Orientation

Score

2.25

Import Export Code (IEC)	0 ●
Export as a% of State GDP	3.72 ●
Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	0.90 ●
Service exports to GDP ratio	0 ●
Increase in number of exporters	89.08 ●

Export Diversification

Score

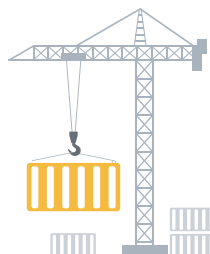
1.17

Export Concentration	0.01 ●
Market Penetration Index	2.25 ●

Key

Overperforming	●
Performing within expected range	●
Underperforming	●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Puducherry, Manipur, Sikkim, Chandigarh, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa, Ladakh.



MIZORAM

Category - Himalayan (Rank-8)

Overall Rank
34

Distance to Frontier

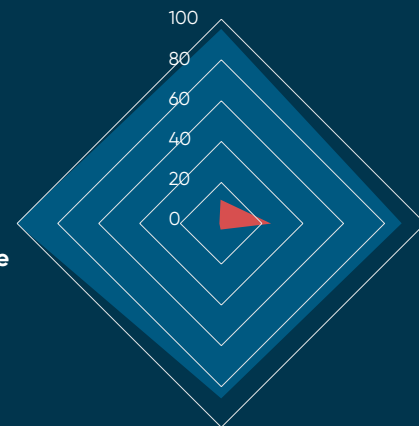
■ Mizoram ■ Best Performing State



Export
Performance



Policy



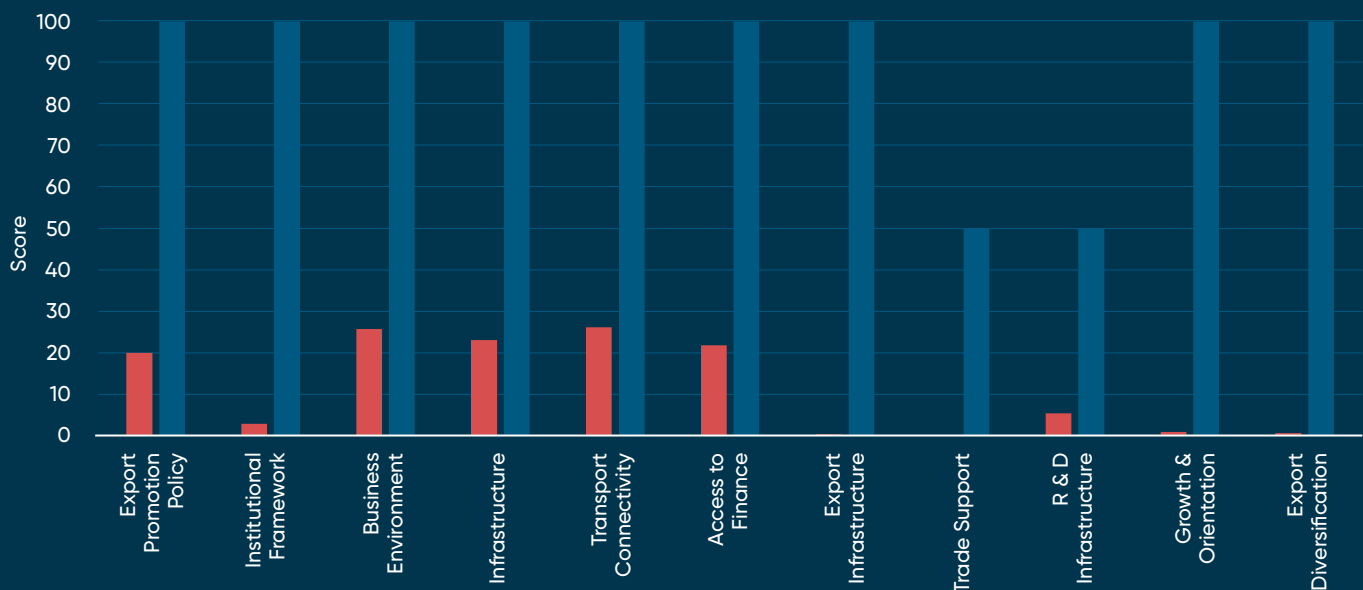
Business
Ecosystem



Export
Ecosystem

Comparative Analysis

■ Mizoram ■ Best Performing State





11.34

Policy

Export Promotion Policy

Score
19.92

Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	0 ●
Existence of district export action plan	0 ●
Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy	0 ●
Thrust sectors for export	100 ●
Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	0 ●
Marketing support	0 ●
Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	0 ●
Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	0 ●

Institutional Framework

Score
2.77

Appointment of full time export commissioner	0 ●
Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	0 ●
International access	0 ●
Existence of export promotion councils	100 ●
Existence of DEPCs	21.15 ●
Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	0 ●
Meeting frequency of empowered committee	0 ●
Newsletters	0 ●
Grievance redressal	0 ●

24.09

Business Ecosystem

Business Environment

Score
25.63

Ease of doing business index	5.71 ●
No. of investor summits	0 ●
MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	0 ●
Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	0 ●
Power cost	87.88 ●
Single-window clearance	0 ●
Labour reforms	23.08 ●
Innovative capacity	36.33 ●

Transport Connectivity

Score
26.03

Area covered by Air cargo facilities	0 ●
Area covered by ICD's	0 ●
LEADS index	63.81 ●
Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	0 ●

Infrastructure

Score
22.99

Power Availability	99.22 ●
Internet facilities	53.30 ●
Number of industrial corridors	0 ●
Industrial land	0 ●
Number of clusters	20.55 ●
Number of IT/SFT/food parks	0.31 ●

Access to Finance

Score
21.72

Banking facilities	41.85 ●
Export credit to exporters	0 ●
FDI inflow to states	0 ●
Loan schemes for exporters	0 ●

2.73

Export Ecosystem

Export Infrastructure

Score
0.17

Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	0.44 ●
No. of Agri- Export Zones	0 ●
Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	0 ●
Total area under trade exhibition centres	0 ●
Trade guide	0 ●

Trade Support

Score
0

Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	0 ●
Memberships of exporters in TPC	0 ●
No. of trade fairs by govt dept	0 ●
Projects approved under TIES	0 ●

R & D Infrastructure

Score
5.28

No. of NABL accredited labs	1.10 ●
No. of Inspection agencies	0 ●
Research institutes	0 ●
R&D Spending (% of GSDP)	0 ●
No. of professional colleges	21.06 ●

0.63

Export Performance

Growth & Orientation

Score
0.83

Import Export Code (IEC)	0 ●
Export as a% of State GDP	0.06 ●
Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	0.08 ●
Service exports to GDP ratio	0 ●
Increase in number of exporters	89.19 ●

Export Diversification

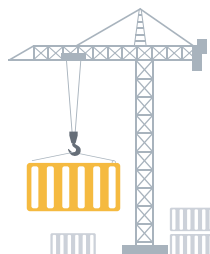
Score
0.43

Export Concentration	0 ●
Market Penetration Index	0.98 ●

Key

Overperforming	●
Performing within expected range	●
Underperforming	●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Manipur, Puducherry, Meghalaya, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Tripura, Goa, Ladakh.



NAGALAND

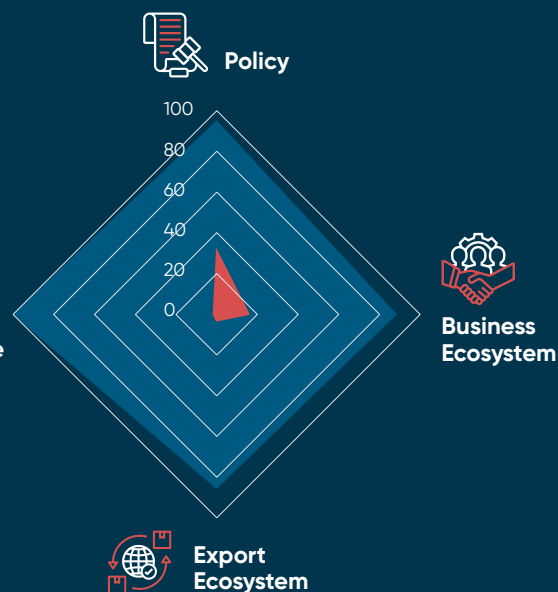
Category - Himalayan (Rank-6)

Overall Rank

31

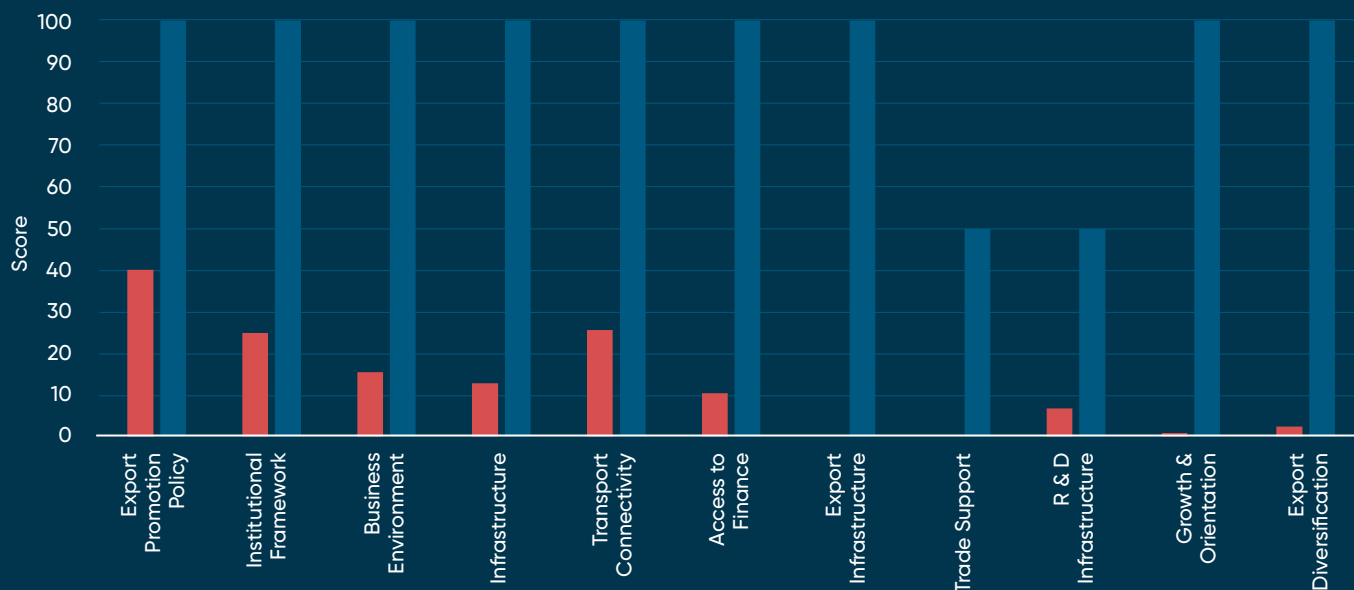
Distance to Frontier

Nagaland Best Performing State



Comparative Analysis

Nagaland Best Performing State





Nagaland

13.99

32.52

Policy

Export Promotion Policy

Score

40.15

Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	100 ●
Existence of district export action plan	100 ●
Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy	100 ●
Thrust sectors for export	100 ●
Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	0 ●
Marketing support	0 ●
Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	0 ●
Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	0 ●

Institutional Framework

Score

24.90

Appointment of full time export commissioner	0 ●
Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	0 ●
International access	0 ●
Existence of export promotion councils	0 ●
Existence of DEPCs	0 ●
Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	100 ●
Meeting frequency of empowered committee	14.29 ●
Newsletters	0 ●
Grievance redressal	0 ●

16.15

Business Ecosystem

Business Environment

Score

15.58

Ease of doing business index	0 ●
No. of investor summits	0 ●
MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	0 ●
Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	0 ●
Power cost	100 ●
Single-window clearance	0 ●
Labour reforms	0 ●
Innovative capacity	30.28 ●

Transport Connectivity

Score

25.69

Area covered by Air cargo facilities	0 ●
Area covered by ICD's	0 ●
LEADS index	62.98 ●
Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	0 ●

Infrastructure

Score

12.85

Power Availability	99.22 ●
Internet facilities	34.89 ●
Number of industrial corridors	0 ●
Industrial land	0 ●
Number of clusters	10.96 ●
Number of IT/SFT/food parks	0 ●

Access to Finance

Score

10.49

Banking facilities	20.22 ●
Export credit to exporters	0 ●
FDI inflow to states	0 ●
Loan schemes for exporters	0 ●

3.38

Export Ecosystem

Export Infrastructure

Score

0

Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	0 ●
No. of Agri- Export Zones	0 ●
Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	0 ●
Total area under trade exhibition centres	0 ●
Trade guide	0 ●

Trade Support

Score

0

Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	0 ●
Memberships of exporters in TPC	0 ●
No. of trade fairs by govt dept	0 ●
Projects approved under TIES	0 ●

R & D Infrastructure

Score

6.76

No. of NABL accredited labs	0.53 ●
No. of Inspection agencies	0 ●
Research institutes	0 ●
R&D Spending (% of GSDP)	0 ●
No. of professional colleges	28.03 ●

1.74

Export Performance

Growth & Orientation

Score

0.97

Import Export Code (IEC)	0 ●
Export as a% of State GDP	0.53 ●
Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	0 ●
Service exports to GDP ratio	0 ●
Increase in number of exporters	89.22 ●

Export Diversification

Score

2.50

Export Concentration	0 ●
Market Penetration Index	5.67 ●

Key

Overperforming	●
Performing within expected range	●
Underperforming	●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Dadra Nagar and Haveli & Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Tamil nadu, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh.



ODISHA

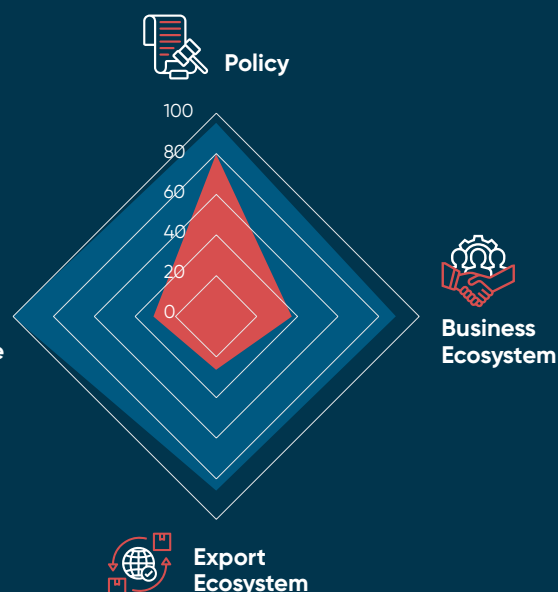
Category - Coastal (Rank-6)

Overall Rank

13

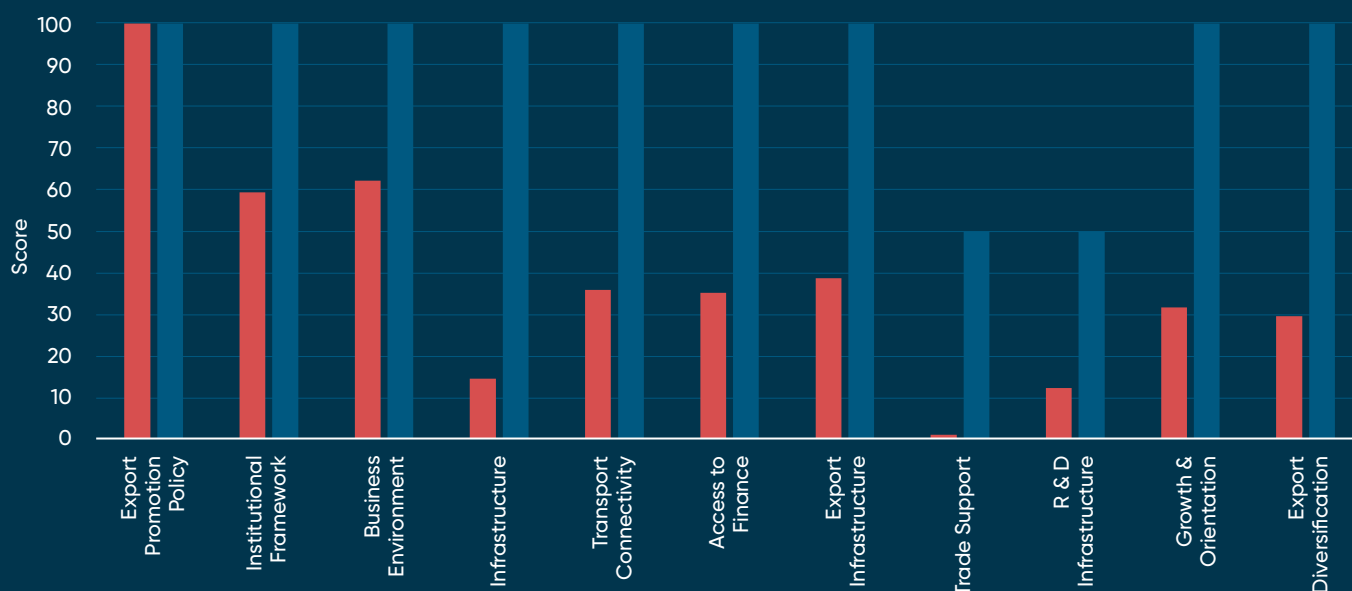
Distance to Frontier

Odisha Best Performing State



Comparative Analysis

Odisha Best Performing State





Odisha

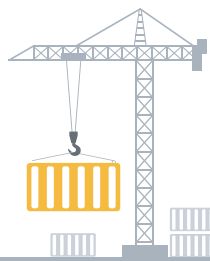
42.04

79.66	Policy	Export Promotion Policy Score 100		Institutional Framework Score 59.32	
		Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	100 ●	Appointment of full time export commissioner	100 ●
		Existence of district export action plan	100 ●	Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	100 ●
		Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy	100 ●	International access	100 ●
		Thrust sectors for export	100 ●	Existence of export promotion councils	100 ●
		Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	100 ●	Existence of DEPCs	57.69 ●
		Marketing support	100 ●	Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	100 ●
		Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	100 ●	Meeting frequency of empowered committee	0 ●
		Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	100 ●	Newsletters	0 ●
				Grievance redressal	100 ●
36.94	Business Ecosystem	Business Environment Score 62.15		Infrastructure Score 14.59	
		Ease of doing business index	0 ●	Power Availability	99.90 ●
		No. of investor summits	53.66 ●	Internet facilities	34.02 ●
		MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	0.53 ●	Number of industrial corridors	7.41 ●
		Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	36.52 ●	Industrial land	1.37 ●
		Power cost	62.12 ●	Number of clusters	10.96 ●
		Single-window clearance	100 ●	Number of IT/SFT/food parks	2.14 ●
		Labour reforms	97.44 ●		
		Innovative capacity	40.64 ●		
		Transport Connectivity Score 35.83		Access to Finance Score 35.17	
		Area covered by Air cargo facilities	0 ●	Banking facilities	27.04 ●
		Area covered by ICD's	0 ●	Export credit to exporters	4.18 ●
		LEADS index	87.85 ●	FDI inflow to states	0.41 ●
		Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	0 ●	Loan schemes for exporters	100 ●
26.05	Export Ecosystem	Export Infrastructure Score 38.72		Trade Support Score 1.04	
		Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	0.21 ●	Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	1.76 ●
		No. of Agri- Export Zones	2.44 ●	Memberships of exporters in TPC	2.17 ●
		Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	100 ●	No. of trade fairs by govt dept	1.11 ●
		Total area under trade exhibition centres	22.30 ●	Projects approved under TIES	0 ●
		Trade guide	100 ●		
				R & D Infrastructure Score 12.33	
				No. of NABL accredited labs	0.79 ●
				No. of Inspection agencies	0 ●
				Research institutes	6.53 ●
				R&D Spending (% of GSDP)	7.61 ●
				No. of professional colleges	34.80 ●
30.64	Export Performance	Growth & Orientation Score 31.64		Export Diversification Score 29.63	
		Import Export Code (IEC)	12.60 ●	Export Concentration	31.41 ●
		Export as a% of State GDP	32.31 ●	Market Penetration Index	23.69 ●
		Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	51.97 ●		
		Service exports to GDP ratio	0 ●		
		Increase in number of exporters	88.63 ●		

Key

Overperforming ●
Performing within expected range ●
Underperforming ●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Punjab, Bihar, Haryana, Kerala, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Assam, Delhi, Uttarakhand.



PUDUCHERRY

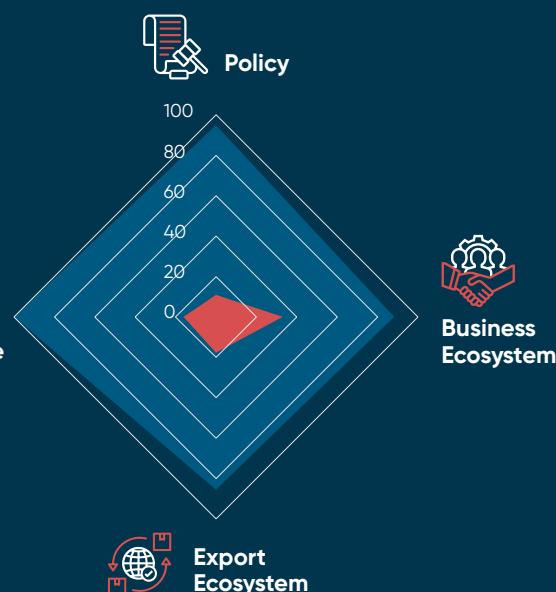
Category - UT/City States (Rank-5)

Overall Rank

27

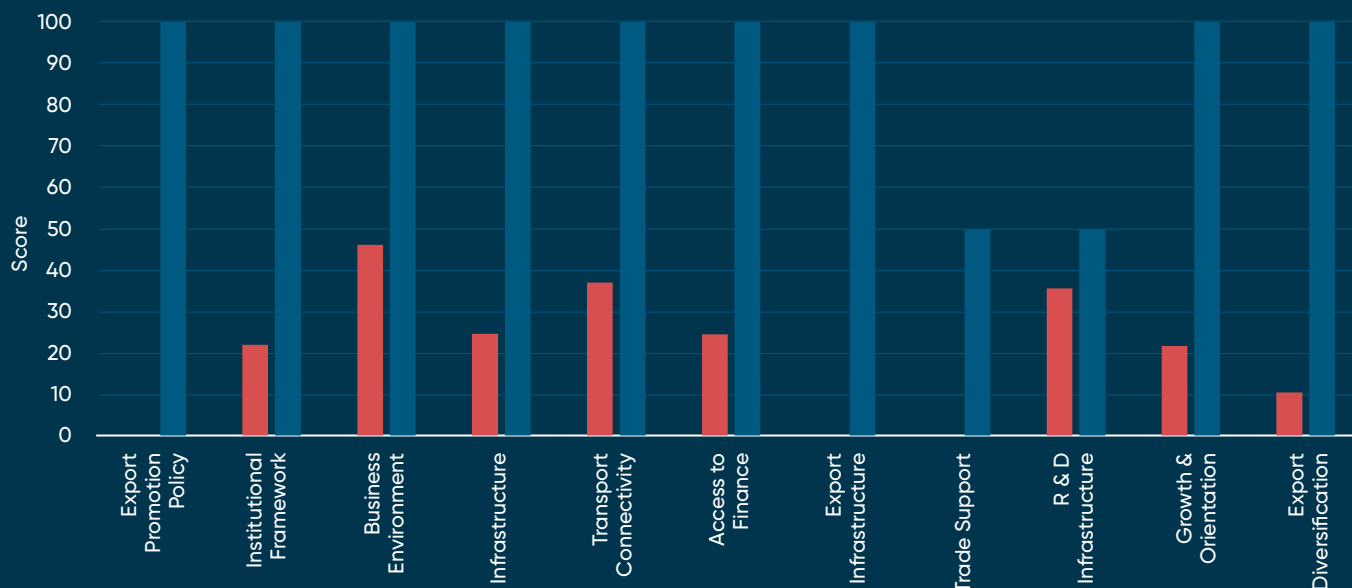
Distance to Frontier

Puducherry Best Performing State



Comparative Analysis

Puducherry Best Performing State





Puducherry

22.19

10.99

Policy

Export Promotion Policy

Score
0

Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	0 ●
Existence of district export action plan	0 ●
Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy	0 ●
Thrust sectors for export	0 ●
Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	0 ●
Marketing support	0 ●
Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	0 ●
Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	0 ●

Institutional Framework

Score
21.97

Appointment of full time export commissioner	100 ●
Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	0 ●
International access	0 ●
Existence of export promotion councils	0 ●
Existence of DEPCs	3.85 ●
Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	100 ●
Meeting frequency of empowered committee	14.29 ●
Newsletters	0 ●
Grievance redressal	0 ●

33.05

Business Ecosystem

Business Environment

Score
46.17

Ease of doing business index	4.24 ●
No. of investor summits	1.22 ●
MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	0 ●
Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	0 ●
Power cost	92.42 ●
Single-window clearance	100 ●
Labour reforms	25.64 ●
Innovative capacity	54.14 ●

Transport Connectivity

Score
36.95

Area covered by Air cargo facilities	0 ●
Area covered by ICD's	0 ●
LEADS index	90.61 ●
Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	0 ●

Infrastructure

Score
24.63

Power Availability	100 ●
Internet facilities	38.17 ●
Number of industrial corridors	0 ●
Industrial land	0 ●
Number of clusters	52.05 ●
Number of IT/SFT/food parks	0.85 ●

Access to Finance

Score
24.47

Banking facilities	46.10 ●
Export credit to exporters	1.10 ●
FDI inflow to states	0.23 ●
Loan schemes for exporters	0 ●

17.79

Export Ecosystem

Export Infrastructure

Score
0

Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	0 ●
No. of Agri- Export Zones	0 ●
Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	0 ●
Total area under trade exhibition centres	0 ●
Trade guide	0 ●

Trade Support

Score
0

Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	0 ●
Memberships of exporters in TPC	0 ●
No. of trade fairs by govt dept	0 ●
Projects approved under TIES	0 ●

R & D Infrastructure

Score
35.59

No. of NABL accredited labs	0.64 ●
No. of Inspection agencies	0 ●
Research institutes	50.70 ●
R&D Spending (% of GSDP)	0 ●
No. of professional colleges	100 ●

16.08

Export Performance

Growth & Orientation

Score
21.65

Import Export Code (IEC)	0 ●
Export as a% of State GDP	29.27 ●
Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	35.29 ●
Service exports to GDP ratio	0 ●
Increase in number of exporters	89.41 ●

Export Diversification

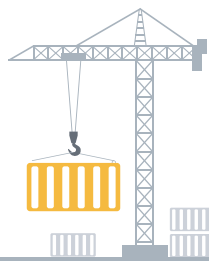
Score
10.51

Export Concentration	0.04 ●
Market Penetration Index	23.78 ●

Key

Overperforming	●
Performing within expected range	●
Underperforming	●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Meghalaya, Manipur, Sikkim, Chandigarh, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa, Ladakh.



PUNJAB

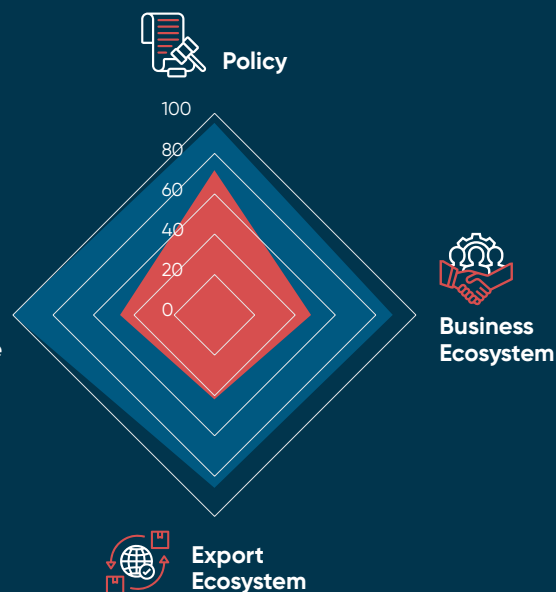
Category - Landlocked (Rank-4)

Overall Rank

8

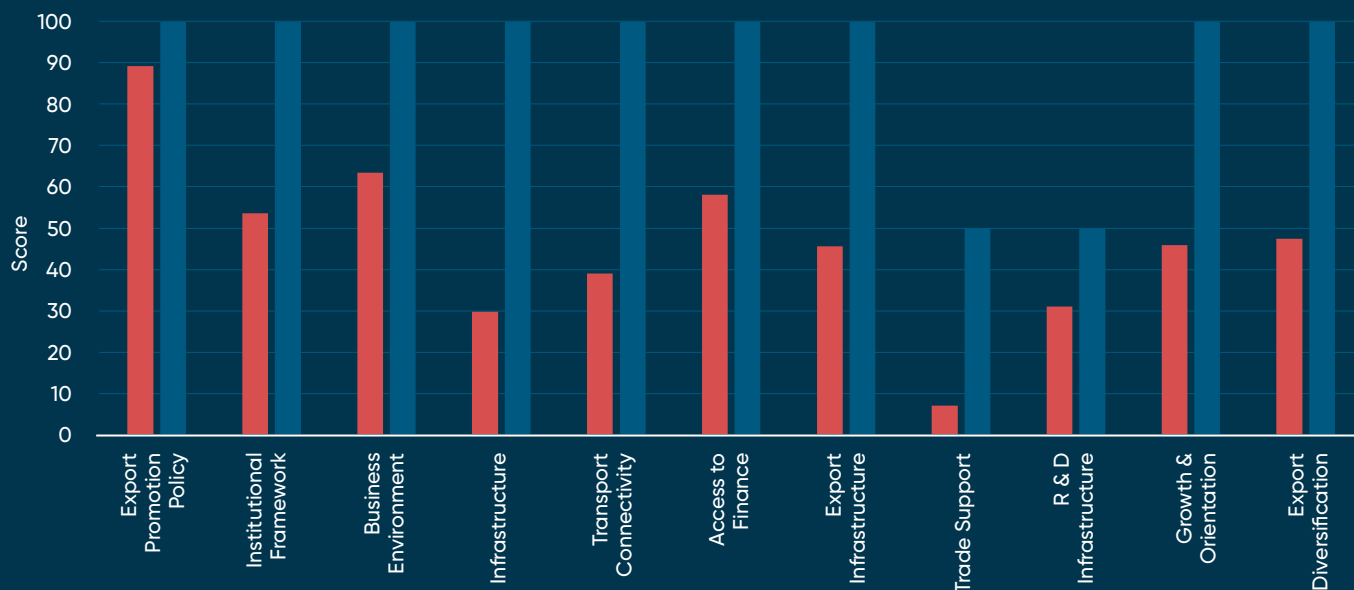
Distance to Frontier

Punjab Best Performing State



Comparative Analysis

Punjab Best Performing State





71.47

Policy

Export Promotion Policy

Score

89.32

Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	100 ●
Existence of district export action plan	100 ●
Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy	100 ●
Thrust sectors for export	100 ●
Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	100 ●
Marketing support	100 ●
Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	0 ●
Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	100 ●

Institutional Framework

Score

53.62

Appointment of full time export commissioner	100 ●
Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	100 ●
International access	100 ●
Existence of export promotion councils	100 ●
Existence of DEPCs	0 ●
Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	100 ●
Meeting frequency of empowered committee	0 ●
Newsletters	0.25 ●
Grievance redressal	100 ●

47.59

Business Ecosystem

Business Environment

Score

63.45

Ease of doing business index	14.52 ●
No. of investor summits	1.22 ●
MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	0 ●
Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	0 ●
Power cost	60.61 ●
Single-window clearance	100 ●
Labour reforms	97.44 ●
Innovative capacity	48.37 ●

Transport Connectivity

Score

39

Area covered by Air cargo facilities	0.03 ●
Area covered by ICD's	0 ●
LEADS index	95.58 ●
Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	0 ●

Infrastructure

Score

29.76

Power Availability	100 ●
Internet facilities	57.65 ●
Number of industrial corridors	3.70 ●
Industrial land	8.65 ●
Number of clusters	35.62 ●
Number of IT/SFT/food parks	0.76 ●

Access to Finance

Score

58.13

Banking facilities	51.44 ●
Export credit to exporters	26.81 ●
FDI inflow to states	3.05 ●
Loan schemes for exporters	100 ●

41.67

Export Ecosystem

Export Infrastructure

Score

45.54

Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	0.29 ●
No. of Agri- Export Zones	36.59 ●
Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	100 ●
Total area under trade exhibition centres	0 ●
Trade guide	100 ●

Trade Support

Score

6.89

Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	0 ●
Memberships of exporters in TPC	8.79 ●
No. of trade fairs by govt dept	7.78 ●
Projects approved under TIES	18.18 ●

R & D Infrastructure

Score

30.91

No. of NABL accredited labs	0.64 ●
No. of Inspection agencies	29.18 ●
Research institutes	17.03 ●
R&D Spending (% of GSDP)	27.02 ●
No. of professional colleges	51.48 ●

46.62

Export Performance

Growth & Orientation

Score

45.82

Import Export Code (IEC)	91.90 ●
Export as a% of State GDP	27.12 ●
Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	26.85 ●
Service exports to GDP ratio	0 ●
Increase in number of exporters	85.19 ●

Export Diversification

Score

47.41

Export Concentration	6.33 ●
Market Penetration Index	97.54 ●

Key

Overperforming	●
Performing within expected range	●
Underperforming	●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Odisha, Bihar, Haryana, Kerala, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Assam, Delhi, Uttarakhand.



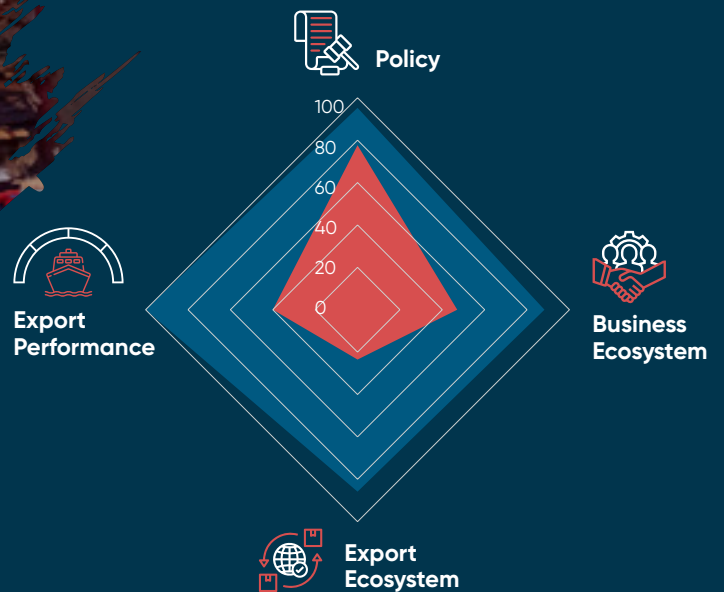
RAJASTHAN

Overall Rank
11

Category - Landlocked (Rank-6)

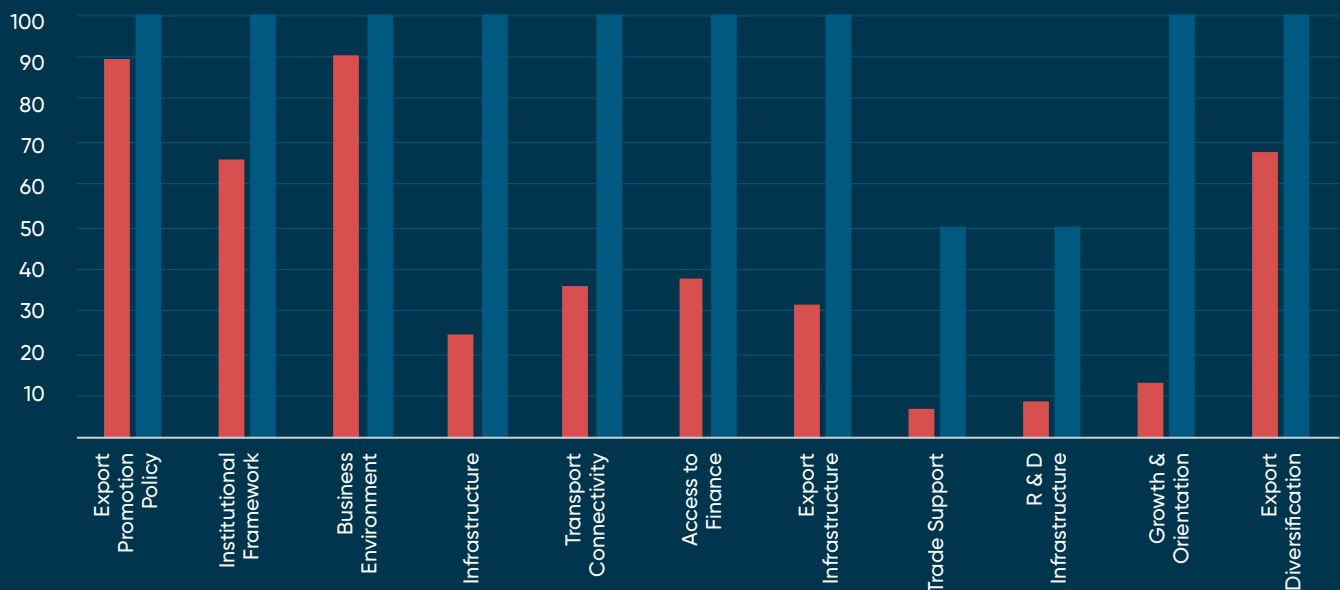
Distance to Frontier

Rajasthan Best Performing State



Comparative Analysis

Rajasthan Best Performing State





Rajasthan

47.13

77.53

Policy

Export Promotion Policy

Score

89.32

Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	100 ●
Existence of district export action plan	100 ●
Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy	100 ●
Thrust sectors for export	100 ●
Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	100 ●
Marketing support	100 ●
Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	0 ●
Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	100 ●

Institutional Framework

Score

65.73

Appointment of full time export commissioner	100 ●
Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	100 ●
International access	100 ●
Existence of export promotion councils	100 ●
Existence of DEPCs	63.46 ●
Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	100 ●
Meeting frequency of empowered committee	57.14 ●
Newsletters	0 ●
Grievance redressal	100 ●

47.15

Business Ecosystem

Business Environment

Score

90.32

Ease of doing business index	49.47 ●
No. of investor summits	100 ●
MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	17.04 ●
Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	8.75 ●
Power cost	59.09 ●
Single-window clearance	100 ●
Labour reforms	100 ●
Innovative capacity	44.70 ●

Transport Connectivity

Score

35.61

Area covered by Air cargo facilities	0.01 ●
Area covered by ICD's	0 ●
LEADS index	87.29 ●
Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	0 ●

Infrastructure

Score

24.52

Power Availability	100 ●
Internet facilities	40.81 ●
Number of industrial corridors	0 ●
Industrial land	6.92 ●
Number of clusters	46.58 ●
Number of IT/SFT/food parks	0 ●

Access to Finance

Score

38.16

Banking facilities	24.48 ●
Export credit to exporters	11.58 ●
FDI inflow to states	3.53 ●
Loan schemes for exporters	100 ●

23.67

Export Ecosystem

Export Infrastructure

Score

31.28

Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	0.26 ●
No. of Agri- Export Zones	0 ●
Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	100 ●
Total area under trade exhibition centres	0 ●
Trade guide	100 ●

Trade Support

Score

7.25

Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	4.71 ●
Memberships of exporters in TPC	0 ●
No. of trade fairs by govt dept	36.67 ●
Projects approved under TIES	0 ●

R & D Infrastructure

Score

8.81

No. of NABL accredited labs	0.70 ●
No. of Inspection agencies	0 ●
Research institutes	8.49 ●
R&D Spending (% of GSDP)	5.67 ●
No. of professional colleges	21.17 ●

40.16

Export Performance

Growth & Orientation

Score

12.81

Import Export Code (IEC)	0 ●
Export as a% of State GDP	19.26 ●
Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	20.23 ●
Service exports to GDP ratio	0 ●
Increase in number of exporters	87.31 ●

Export Diversification

Score

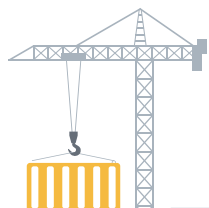
67.51

Export Concentration	23.72 ●
Market Penetration Index	100 ●

Key

Overperforming	●
Performing within expected range	●
Underperforming	●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Delhi, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Haryana, Punjab, Odisha, Bihar.



SIKKIM

Category - Himalayan (Rank-4)

Overall Rank

26

Distance to Frontier

Sikkim Best Performing State



Export
Performance



Policy



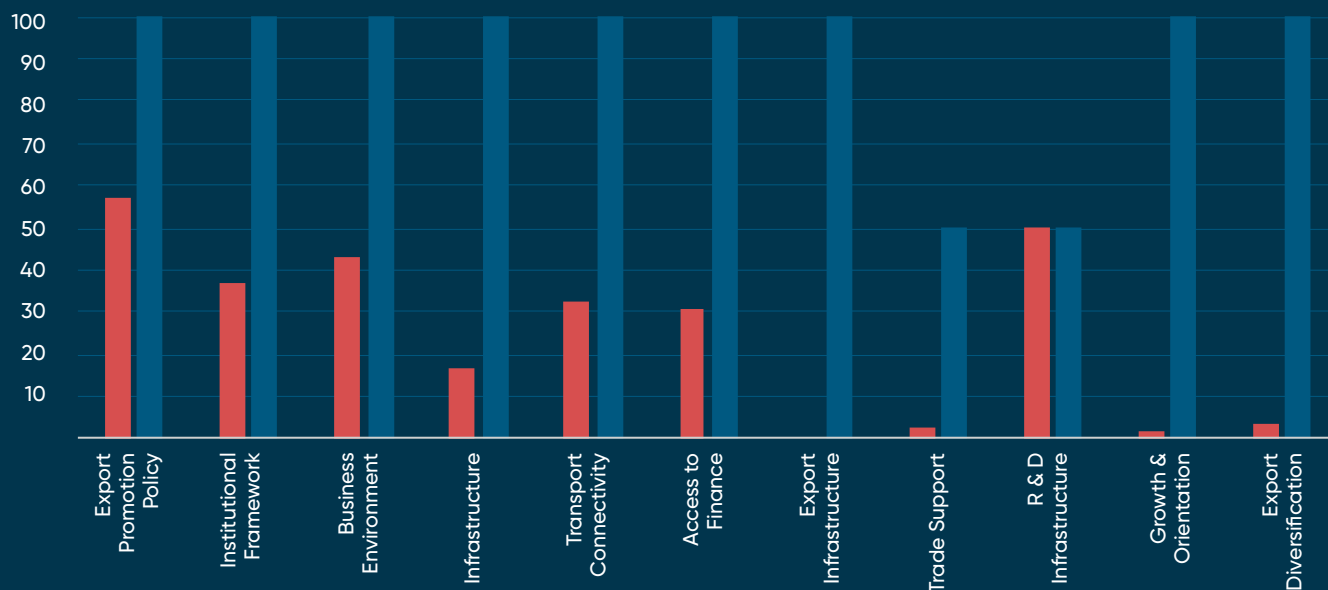
Business
Ecosystem



Export
Ecosystem

Comparative Analysis

Sikkim Best Performing State





Sikkim

27.41

47.02

Policy

Export Promotion Policy

Score

56.76

Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	100	●
Existence of district export action plan	0	●
Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy	0	●
Thrust sectors for export	100	●
Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	0	●
Marketing support	100	●
Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	0	●
Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	100	●

Institutional Framework

Score

37.28

Appointment of full time export commissioner	100	●
Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	100	●
International access	0	●
Existence of export promotion councils	100	●
Existence of DEPCs	0	●
Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	0	●
Meeting frequency of empowered committee	0	●
Newsletters	0	●
Grievance redressal	100	●

30.68

Business Ecosystem

Business Environment

Score

42.60

Ease of doing business index	0	●
No. of investor summits	0	●
MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	0	●
Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	0	●
Power cost	15.91	●
Single-window clearance	0	●
Labour reforms	100	●
Innovative capacity	43.52	●

Transport Connectivity

Score

32.67

Area covered by Air cargo facilities	0	●
Area covered by ICD's	0	●
LEADS index	80.11	●
Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	0	●

Infrastructure

Score

16.94

Power Availability	100	●
Internet facilities	46.44	●
Number of industrial corridors	0	●
Industrial land	0.11	●
Number of clusters	12.33	●
Number of IT/SFT/food parks	0	●

Access to Finance

Score

30.52

Banking facilities	58.82	●
Export credit to exporters	0	●
FDI inflow to states	0	●
Loan schemes for exporters	0	●

26.13

Export Ecosystem

Export Infrastructure

Score

0

Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	0	●
No. of Agri- Export Zones	0	●
Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	0	●
Total area under trade exhibition centres	0	●
Trade guide	0	●

Trade Support

Score

2.26

Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	2.94	●
Memberships of exporters in TPC	0.64	●
No. of trade fairs by govt dept	0	●
Projects approved under TIES	9.09	●

R & D Infrastructure

Score

50

No. of NABL accredited labs	100	●
No. of Inspection agencies	0	●
Research institutes	6.91	●
R&D Spending (% of GSDP)	0	●
No. of professional colleges	45.42	●

2.53

Export Performance

Growth & Orientation

Score

1.41

Import Export Code (IEC)	0	●
Export as a% of State GDP	1.00	●
Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	1.00	●
Service exports to GDP ratio	0	●
Increase in number of exporters	89.12	●

Export Diversification

Score

3.65

Export Concentration	0	●
Market Penetration Index	8.29	●

Key

Overperforming	●
Performing within expected range	●
Underperforming	●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Manipur, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Puducherry, Meghalaya, Chandigarh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Tripura, Goa, Ladakh.



TAMIL NADU

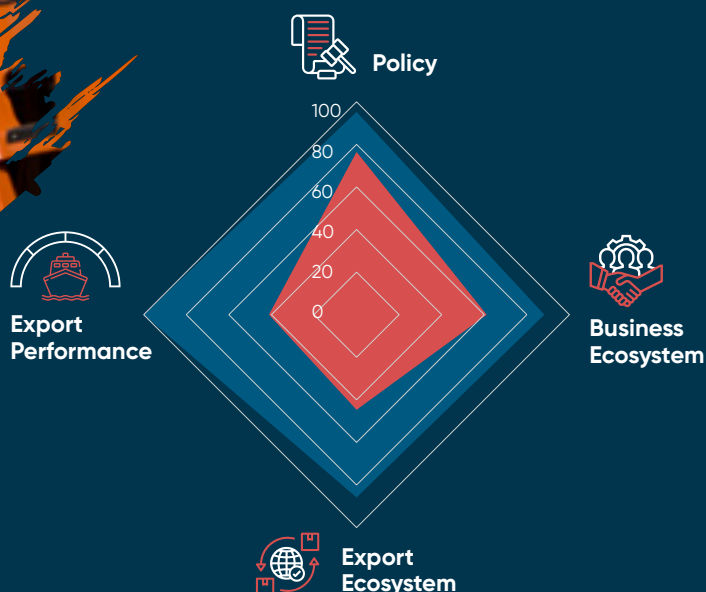
Category - Coastal (Rank-4)

Overall Rank

4

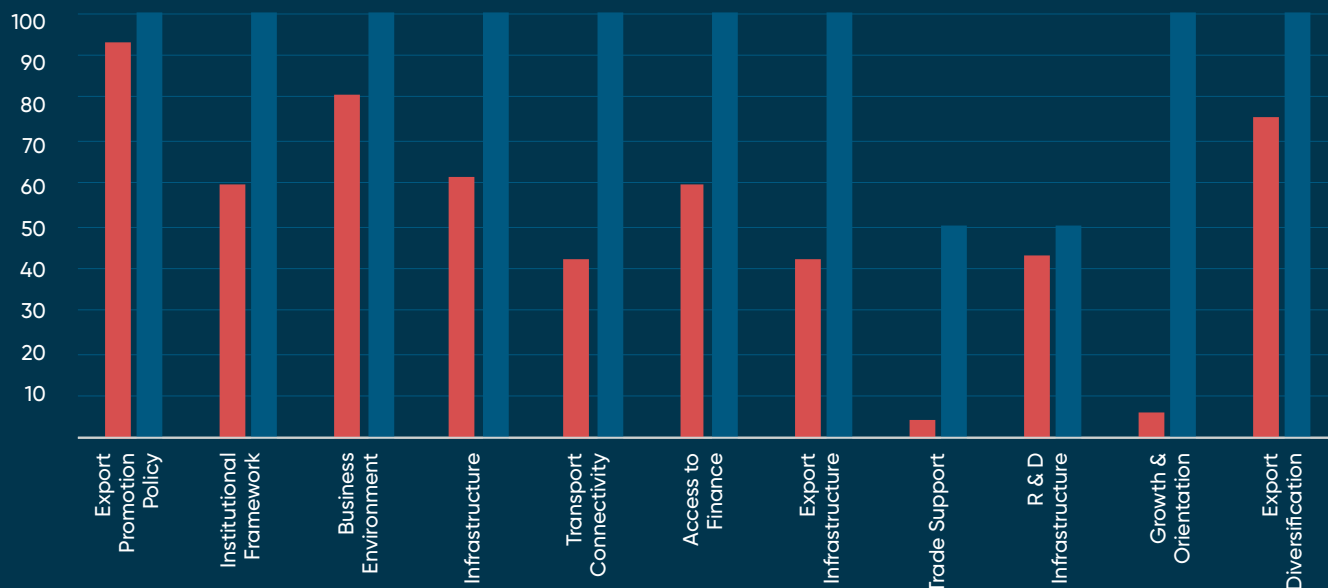
Distance to Frontier

Tamil Nadu Best Performing State



Comparative Analysis

Tamil Nadu Best Performing State





Tamil Nadu

56.84

76.70 Policy	Export Promotion Policy		Score 93.46	Institutional Framework		Score 59.95
	Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	100	●	Appointment of full time export commissioner	100	●
60.98 Business Ecosystem	Existence of district export action plan	0	●	Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	100	●
	Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy	100	●	International access	100	●
44.43 Export Ecosystem	Thrust sectors for export	100	●	Existence of export promotion councils	100	●
	Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	100	●	Existence of DEPCs	42.31	●
41.13 Export Performance	Marketing support	100	●	Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	100	●
	Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	100	●	Meeting frequency of empowered committee	14.29	●
41.13 Export Performance	Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	100	●	Newsletters	2.32	●
				Grievance redressal	100	●
60.98 Business Ecosystem	Business Environment		Score 80.58	Infrastructure		Score 61.49
	Ease of doing business index	25.97	●	Power Availability	100	●
44.43 Export Ecosystem	No. of investor summits	21.95	●	Internet facilities	46.71	●
	MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	1.05	●	Number of industrial corridors	14.81	●
41.13 Export Performance	Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	24.54	●	Industrial land	27.13	●
	Power cost	46.97	●	Number of clusters	89.04	●
41.13 Export Performance	Single-window clearance	100	●	Number of IT/SFT/food parks	49.39	●
	Labour reforms	79.49	●			
41.13 Export Performance	Innovative capacity	81.35	●	Access to Finance		Score 59.45
				Banking facilities	35.41	●
41.13 Export Performance	Transport Connectivity		Score 42.39	Export credit to exporters	43.12	●
	Area covered by Air cargo facilities	0.48	●	FDI inflow to states	10.21	●
41.13 Export Performance	Area covered by ICD's	0	●	Loan schemes for exporters	100	●
	LEADS index	93.92	●			
41.13 Export Performance	Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	8.23	●			
41.13 Export Performance	Export Infrastructure		Score 41.71	Trade Support		Score 3.97
	Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	7.22	●	Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	15.29	●
41.13 Export Performance	No. of Agri- Export Zones	0	●	Memberships of exporters in TPC	5.93	●
	Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	100	●	No. of trade fairs by govt dept	0	●
41.13 Export Performance	Total area under trade exhibition centres	26.49	●	Projects approved under TIES	0	●
	Trade guide	100	●			
41.13 Export Performance	Growth & Orientation		Score 6.54	Export Diversification		Score 75.73
	Import Export Code (IEC)	0	●	Export Concentration	37.45	●
41.13 Export Performance	Export as a% of State GDP	46.90	●	Market Penetration Index	98.18	●
	Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	42.79	●			
41.13 Export Performance	Service exports to GDP ratio	0	●			
	Increase in number of exporters	27.34	●			

Key

- Overperforming ●
- Performing within expected range ●
- Underperforming ●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala.



TELANGANA

Overall Rank
10

Category - Landlocked (Rank-5)

Distance to Frontier

Telangana Best Performing State



Export
Performance



Policy

100

80

60

40

20

0



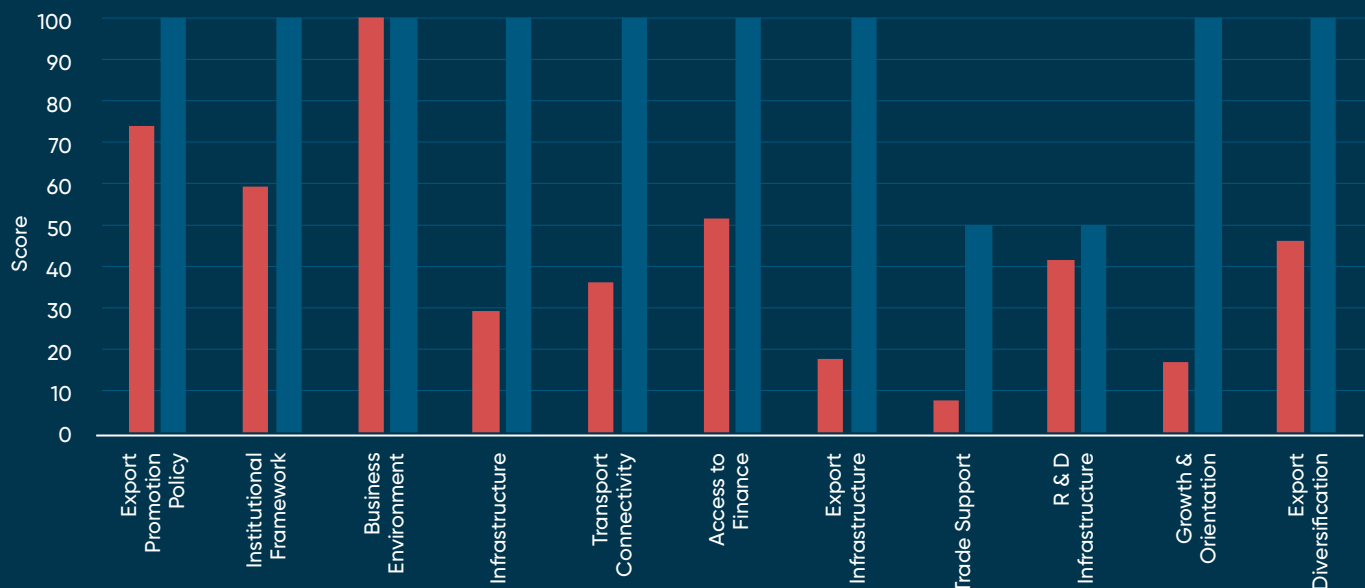
Business
Ecosystem



Export
Ecosystem

Comparative Analysis

Telangana Best Performing State





Telangana

47.92

66.45

Policy

Export Promotion Policy

Score

73.82

Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	0 ●
Existence of district export action plan	100 ●
Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy	100 ●
Thrust sectors for export	100 ●
Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	0 ●
Marketing support	100 ●
Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	100 ●
Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	100 ●

Institutional Framework

Score

59.07

Appointment of full time export commissioner	100 ●
Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	100 ●
International access	100 ●
Existence of export promotion councils	100 ●
Existence of DEPCs	11.54 ●
Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	100 ●
Meeting frequency of empowered committee	42.86 ●
Newsletters	0 ●
Grievance redressal	100 ●

54.18

Business Ecosystem

Business Environment

Score

100

Ease of doing business index	92.75 ●
No. of investor summits	3.66 ●
MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	0.03 ●
Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	0 ●
Power cost	40.91 ●
Single-window clearance	100 ●
Labour reforms	100 ●
Innovative capacity	71.31 ●

Transport Connectivity

Score

36.34

Area covered by Air cargo facilities	0.10 ●
Area covered by ICD's	0 ●
LEADS index	88.95 ●
Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	0 ●

Infrastructure

Score

29.20

Power Availability	100 ●
Internet facilities	50.79 ●
Number of industrial corridors	7.41 ●
Industrial land	4.24 ●
Number of clusters	36.99 ●
Number of IT/SFT/food parks	6.73 ●

Access to Finance

Score

51.19

Banking facilities	33.94 ●
Export credit to exporters	21.21 ●
FDI inflow to states	13.54 ●
Loan schemes for exporters	100 ●

33.24

Export Ecosystem

Export Infrastructure

Score

17.45

Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	0 ●
No. of Agri- Export Zones	4.88 ●
Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	100 ●
Total area under trade exhibition centres	0 ●
Trade guide	0 ●

Trade Support

Score

7.72

Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	3.53 ●
Memberships of exporters in TPC	1.04 ●
No. of trade fairs by govt dept	38.89 ●
Projects approved under TIES	0 ●

R & D Infrastructure

Score

41.30

No. of NABL accredited labs	0.40 ●
No. of Inspection agencies	29.15 ●
Research institutes	65.92 ●
R&D Spending (% of GSDP)	8.63 ●
No. of professional colleges	73.55 ●

31.57

Export Performance

Growth & Orientation

Score

17.04

Import Export Code (IEC)	0 ●
Export as a% of State GDP	22.68 ●
Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	28.17 ●
Service exports to GDP ratio	0 ●
Increase in number of exporters	88.89 ●

Export Diversification

Score

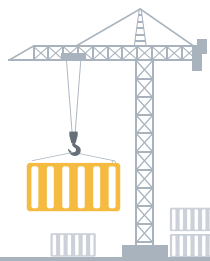
46.10

Export Concentration	5.80 ●
Market Penetration Index	97.20 ●

Key

Overperforming	●
Performing within expected range	●
Underperforming	●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Haryana, West Bengal, Punjab, Odisha, Bihar.

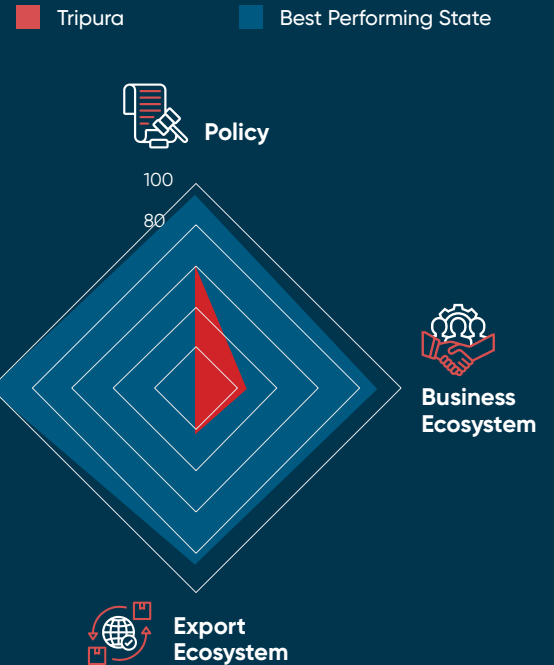


TRIPURA

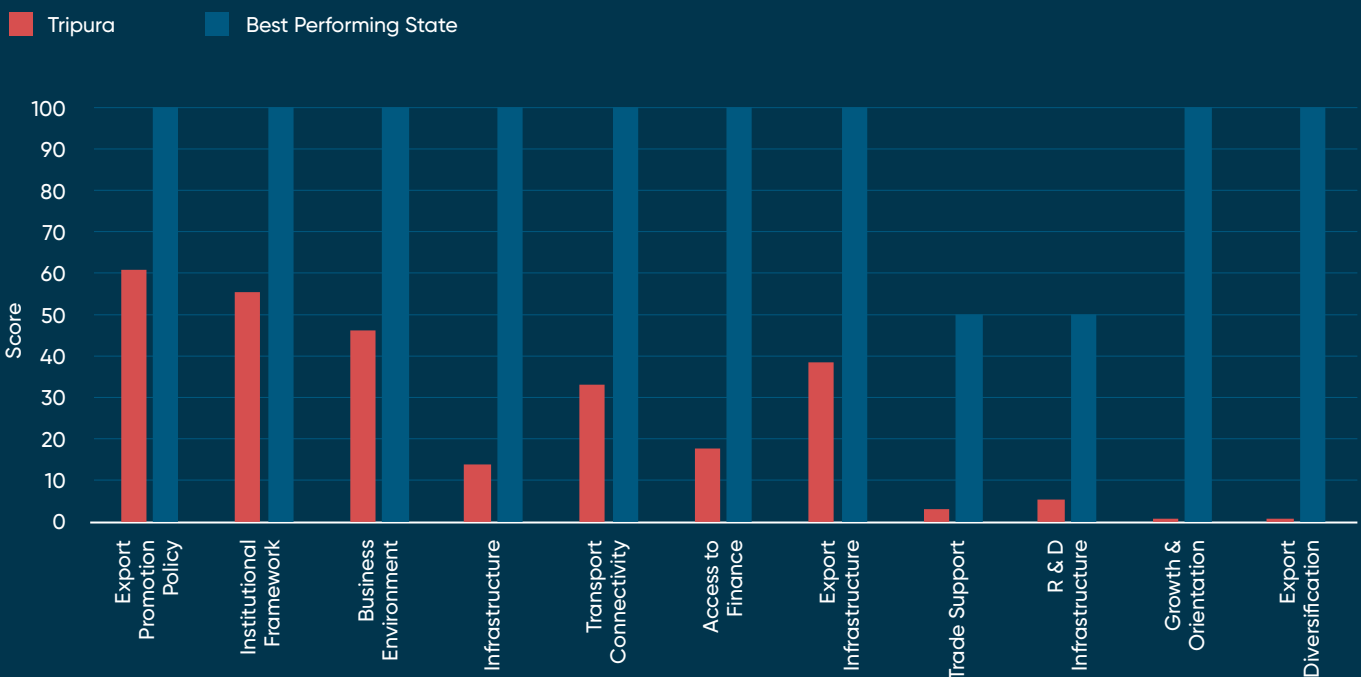
Category - Himalayan (Rank-3)

Overall Rank
25

Distance to Frontier



Comparative Analysis





Tripura

27.46

57.76

Policy

Export Promotion Policy

Score

60.52

Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	0 ●
Existence of district export action plan	0 ●
Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy	0 ●
Thrust sectors for export	100 ●
Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	0 ●
Marketing support	100 ●
Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	100 ●
Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	100 ●

Institutional Framework

Score

55

Appointment of full time export commissioner	100 ●
Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	100 ●
International access	100 ●
Existence of export promotion councils	100 ●
Existence of DEPCs	0 ●
Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	100 ●
Meeting frequency of empowered committee	14.29 ●
Newsletters	0 ●
Grievance redressal	100 ●

27.70

Business Ecosystem

Business Environment

Score

46.07

Ease of doing business index	0 ●
No. of investor summits	3.66 ●
MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	0 ●
Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	0 ●
Power cost	88.64 ●
Single-window clearance	100 ●
Labour reforms	79.49 ●
Innovative capacity	27.55 ●

Transport Connectivity

Score

33.24

Area covered by Air cargo facilities	0 ●
Area covered by ICD's	0 ●
LEADS index	81.49 ●
Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	0 ●

Infrastructure

Score

13.93

Power Availability	99.75 ●
Internet facilities	36.31 ●
Number of industrial corridors	0 ●
Industrial land	14.37 ●
Number of clusters	2.74 ●
Number of IT/SFT/food parks	0.61 ●

Access to Finance

Score

17.58

Banking facilities	33.58 ●
Export credit to exporters	0 ●
FDI inflow to states	0 ●
Loan schemes for exporters	0 ●

23.24

Export Ecosystem

Export Infrastructure

Score

38.71

Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	100 ●
No. of Agri- Export Zones	0 ●
Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	0 ●
Total area under trade exhibition centres	0 ●
Trade guide	0 ●

Trade Support

Score

2.79

Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	2.35 ●
Memberships of exporters in TPC	0 ●
No. of trade fairs by govt dept	4.44 ●
Projects approved under TIES	9.09 ●

R & D Infrastructure

Score

4.99

No. of NABL accredited labs	0.54 ●
No. of Inspection agencies	0 ●
Research institutes	3.44 ●
R&D Spending (% of GSDP)	0 ●
No. of professional colleges	17.61 ●

0.90

Export Performance

Growth & Orientation

Score

1

Import Export Code (IEC)	0 ●
Export as a% of State GDP	0.09 ●
Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	0.58 ●
Service exports to GDP ratio	0 ●
Increase in number of exporters	89.20 ●

Export Diversification

Score

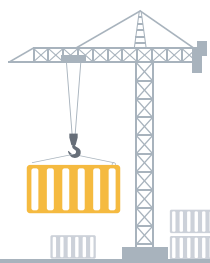
0.80

Export Concentration	0 ●
Market Penetration Index	1.82 ●

Key

Overperforming	●
Performing within expected range	●
Underperforming	●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Chandigarh, Goa, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Manipur, Sikkim, Mizoram, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Ladakh.



UTTAR PRADESH

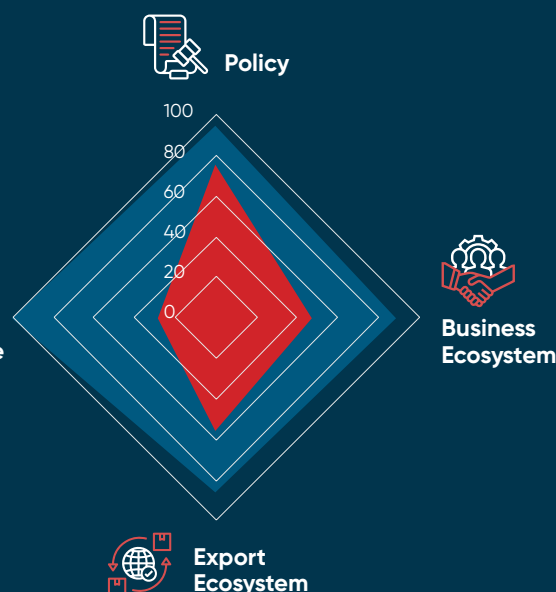
Overall Rank

6

Category - Landlocked (Rank-2)

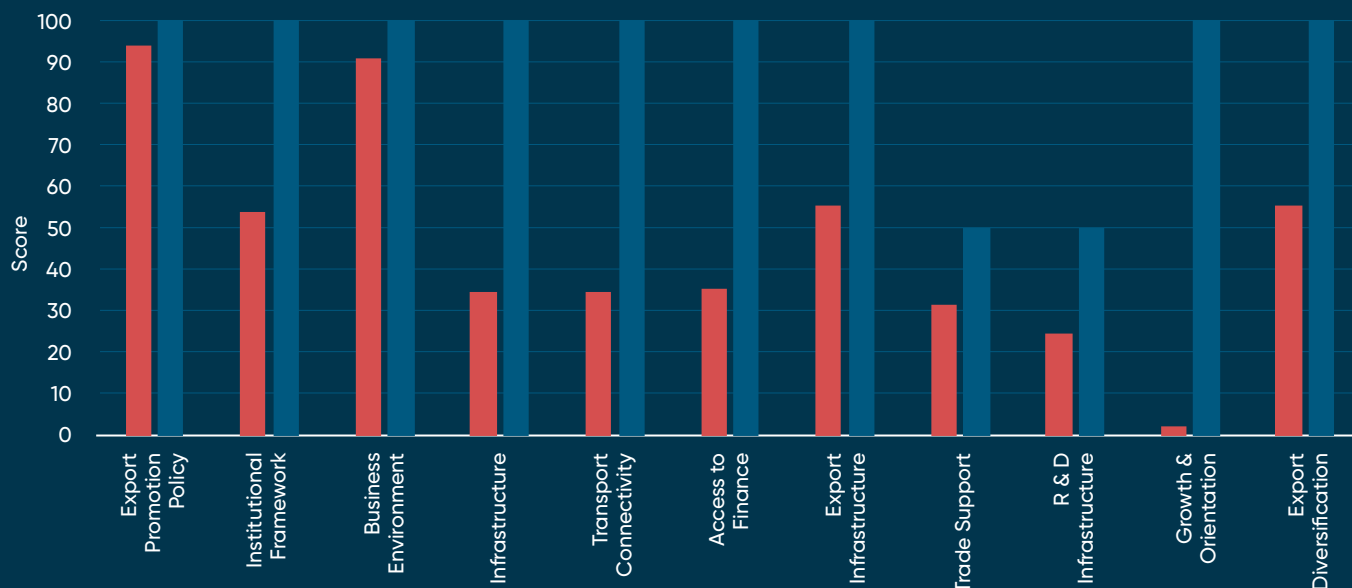
Distance to Frontier

Uttar Pradesh Best Performing State



Comparative Analysis

Uttar Pradesh Best Performing State





Uttar Pradesh

51.09

73.50

Policy

Export Promotion Policy

Score

93.46

Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	100	●
Existence of district export action plan	0	●
Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy	100	●
Thrust sectors for export	100	●
Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	100	●
Marketing support	100	●
Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	100	●
Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	100	●

Institutional Framework

Score

53.54

Appointment of full time export commissioner	100	●
Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	100	●
International access	100	●
Existence of export promotion councils	100	●
Existence of DEPCs	0	●
Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	100	●
Meeting frequency of empowered committee	0	●
Newsletters	0	●
Grievance redressal	100	●

48.81

Business Ecosystem

Business Environment

Score

90.77

Ease of doing business index	95.59	●
No. of investor summits	6.10	●
MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	3.71	●
Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	57.17	●
Power cost	34.85	●
Single-window clearance	100	●
Labour reforms	100	●
Innovative capacity	49.03	●

Transport Connectivity

Score

34.70

Area covered by Air cargo facilities	0	●
Area covered by ICD's	0	●
LEADS index	85.08	●
Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	0	●

Infrastructure

Score

34.41

Power Availability	91.67	●
Internet facilities	33.16	●
Number of industrial corridors	18.52	●
Industrial land	2.97	●
Number of clusters	69.86	●
Number of IT/SFT/food parks	1.38	●

Access to Finance

Score

35.36

Banking facilities	19.19	●
Export credit to exporters	12.32	●
FDI inflow to states	2.69	●
Loan schemes for exporters	100	●

55.48

Export Ecosystem

Export Infrastructure

Score

55.28

Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	0.18	●
No. of Agri- Export Zones	46.34	●
Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	100	●
Total area under trade exhibition centres	20.52	●
Trade guide	100	●

Trade Support

Score

31.15

Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	84.12	●
Memberships of exporters in TPC	0	●
No. of trade fairs by govt dept	100	●
Projects approved under TIES	0	●

R & D Infrastructure

Score

24.53

No. of NABL accredited labs	0.46	●
No. of Inspection agencies	72.93	●
Research institutes	5.76	●
R&D Spending (% of GSDP)	4.89	●
No. of professional colleges	26.05	●

28.85

Export Performance

Growth & Orientation

Score

2.36

Import Export Code (IEC)	5.01	●
Export as a% of State GDP	29.09	●
Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	29.39	●
Service exports to GDP ratio	0	●
Increase in number of exporters	38.87	●

Export Diversification

Score

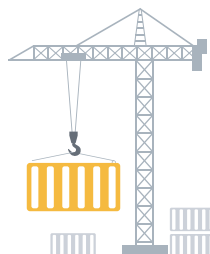
55.35

Export Concentration	39.01	●
Market Penetration Index	62.19	●

Key

Overperforming	●
Performing within expected range	●
Underperforming	●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Karnataka, Gujarat, Tamil nadu, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala.



UTTARAKHAND

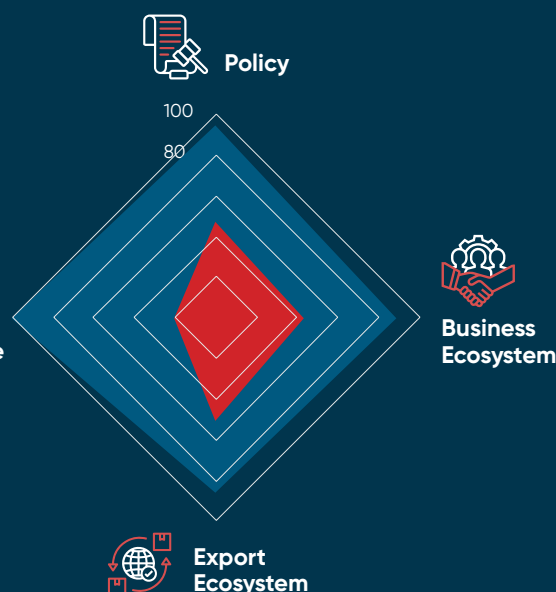
Category - Himalayan (Rank-1)

Overall Rank

17

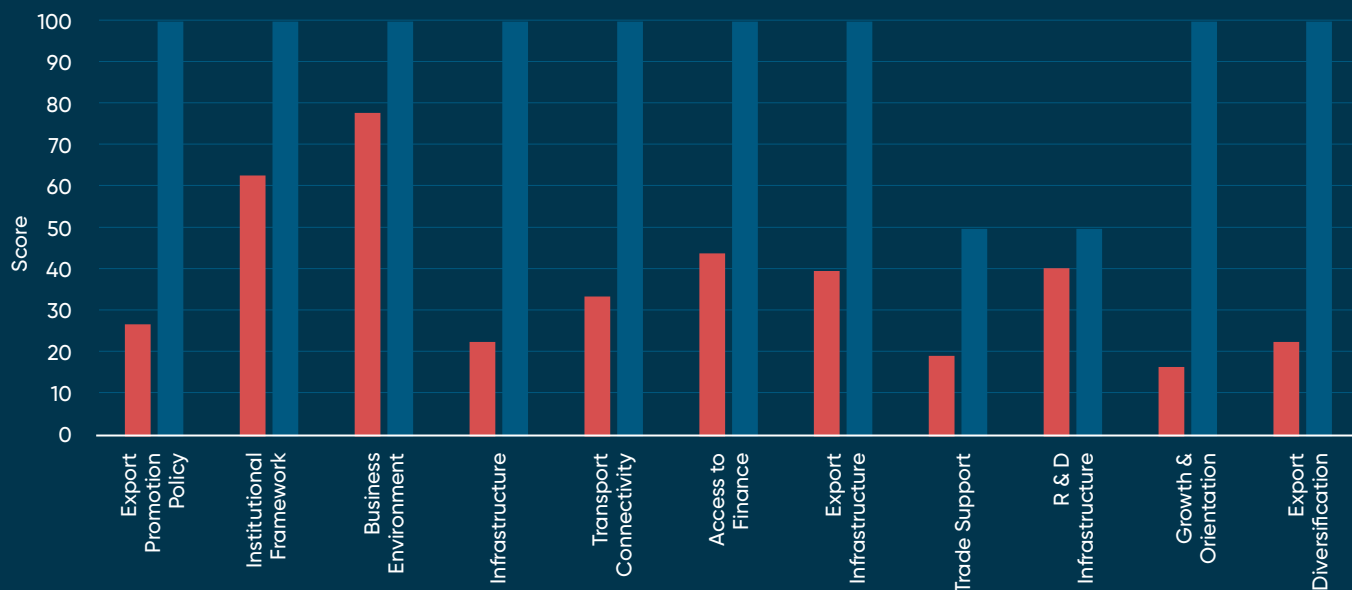
Distance to Frontier

Uttarakhand Best Performing State



Comparative Analysis

Uttarakhand Best Performing State





Uttarakhand

40.79

44.96

Policy

Export Promotion Policy

Score

27.06

Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	0 ●
Existence of district export action plan	0 ●
Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy	100 ●
Thrust sectors for export	0 ●
Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	0 ●
Marketing support	100 ●
Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	0 ●
Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	0 ●

Institutional Framework

Score

62.86

Appointment of full time export commissioner	100 ●
Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	100 ●
International access	100 ●
Existence of export promotion councils	100 ●
Existence of DEPCs	25 ●
Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	100 ●
Meeting frequency of empowered committee	57.14 ●
Newsletters	3.20 ●
Grievance redressal	100 ●

44.67

Business Ecosystem

Business Environment

Score

77.97

Ease of doing business index	37.63 ●
No. of investor summits	53.66 ●
MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	2.07 ●
Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	11.56 ●
Power cost	37.88 ●
Single-window clearance	100 ●
Labour reforms	97.44 ●
Innovative capacity	50.43 ●

Transport Connectivity

Score

33.76

Area covered by Air cargo facilities	0 ●
Area covered by ICD's	0 ●
LEADS index	78.73 ●
Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	3.57 ●

Infrastructure

Score

22.81

Power Availability	100 ●
Internet facilities	55.09 ●
Number of industrial corridors	3.70 ●
Industrial land	1.19 ●
Number of clusters	16.44 ●
Number of IT/SFT/food parks	1.07 ●

Access to Finance

Score

44.16

Banking facilities	46.74 ●
Export credit to exporters	0.59 ●
FDI inflow to states	0.95 ●
Loan schemes for exporters	100 ●

49.90

Export Ecosystem

Export Infrastructure

Score

39.87

Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	0.14 ●
No. of Agri- Export Zones	9.76 ●
Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	100 ●
Total area under trade exhibition centres	16.56 ●
Trade guide	100 ●

Trade Support

Score

19.45

Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	7.06 ●
Memberships of exporters in TPC	1.06 ●
No. of trade fairs by govt dept	1.11 ●
Projects approved under TIES	100 ●

R & D Infrastructure

Score

40.49

No. of NABL accredited labs	1.36 ●
No. of Inspection agencies	0 ●
Research institutes	20.07 ●
R&D Spending (% of GSDP)	47.80 ●
No. of professional colleges	85.69 ●

19.75

Export Performance

Growth & Orientation

Score

16.75

Import Export Code (IEC)	24.11 ●
Export as a% of State GDP	22.71 ●
Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	22.56 ●
Service exports to GDP ratio	0 ●
Increase in number of exporters	88.91 ●

Export Diversification

Score

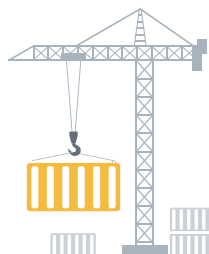
22.75

Export Concentration	10.57 ●
Market Penetration Index	24.05 ●

Key

Overperforming	●
Performing within expected range	●
Underperforming	●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Assam, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Goa, Tripura, Chandigarh, Meghalaya.



WEST BENGAL

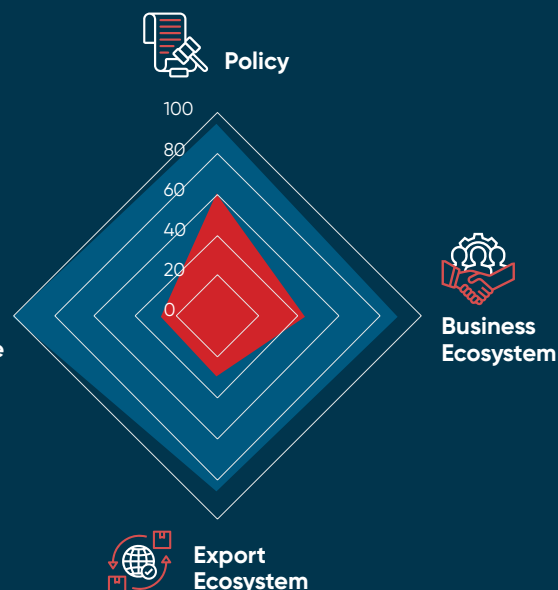
Category - Coastal (Rank-8)

Overall Rank

19

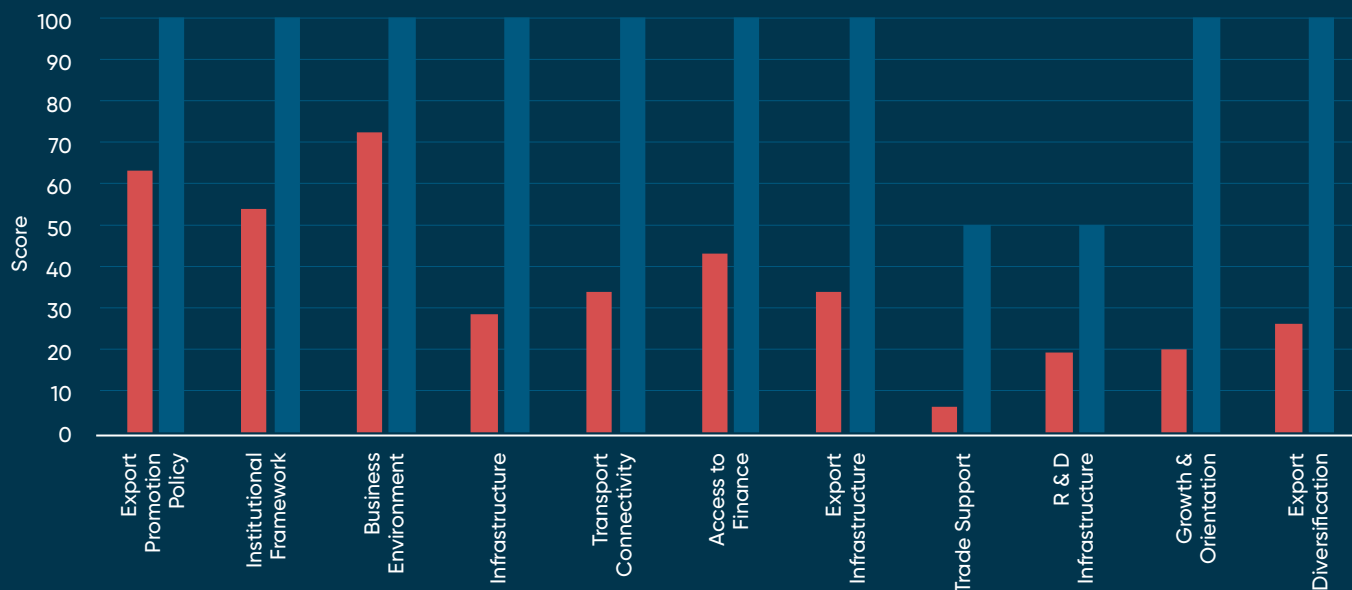
Distance to Frontier

West Bengal Best Performing State



Comparative Analysis

West Bengal Best Performing State





West Bengal

39.78

58.20

Policy

Export Promotion Policy

Score

62.86

Existence of a valid sector-specific for exports	100	●
Existence of district export action plan	0	●
Existence of valid export promotion policy/ Strategy	100	●
Thrust sectors for export	0	●
Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	100	●
Marketing support	100	●
Facilitation measures: Performance measurement system	0	●
Facilitation measures: Awards for excellence in export	100	●

Institutional Framework

Score

53.54

Appointment of full time export commissioner	100	●
Existence of a state-centre coordination cell	100	●
International access	100	●
Existence of export promotion councils	100	●
Existence of DEPCs	0	●
Establishment & functioning of empowered committee	100	●
Meeting frequency of empowered committee	0	●
Newsletters	0	●
Grievance redressal	100	●

44.38

Business Ecosystem

Business Environment

Score

72.41

Ease of doing business index	43.61	●
No. of investor summits	3.66	●
MOU's/Lol's signed per summit	2.71	●
Value of MOU's/Lol's signed	46.85	●
Power cost	41.82	●
Single-window clearance	100	●
Labour reforms	100	●
Innovative capacity	46.55	●

Transport Connectivity

Score

33.86

Area covered by Air cargo facilities	0.28	●
Area covered by ICD's	0	●
LEADS index	82.60	●
Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs (MMLH)	0	●

Infrastructure

Score

28.20

Power Availability	100	●
Internet facilities	37.59	●
Number of industrial corridors	0	●
Industrial land	0.13	●
Number of clusters	72.60	●
Number of IT/SFT/food parks	0	●

Access to Finance

Score

43.03

Banking facilities	21.66	●
Export credit to exporters	27.60	●
FDI inflow to states	3.14	●
Loan schemes for exporters	100	●

29.03

Export Ecosystem

Export Infrastructure

Score

33.39

Area under Export promotion industrial parks, EPZ & SEZ	5.70	●
No. of Agri- Export Zones	0	●
Presence of knowledge and info portal for exporters	100	●
Total area under trade exhibition centres	0	●
Trade guide	100	●

Trade Support

Score

5.82

Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	11.76	●
Memberships of exporters in TPC	0	●
No. of trade fairs by govt dept	22.22	●
Projects approved under TIES	0	●

R & D Infrastructure

Score

18.85

No. of NABL accredited labs	0.24	●
No. of Inspection agencies	4791	●
Research institutes	13.08	●
R&D Spending (% of GSDP)	7.19	●
No. of professional colleges	15.29	●

22.90

Export Performance

Growth & Orientation

Score

19.87

Import Export Code (IEC)	0	●
Export as a% of State GDP	24.17	●
Manufacturing exports to GDP ratio	23.91	●
Service exports to GDP ratio	0	●
Increase in number of exporters	100	●

Export Diversification

Score

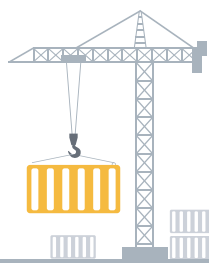
25.94

Export Concentration	24.02	●
Market Penetration Index	40.33	●

Key

Overperforming	●
Performing within expected range	●
Underperforming	●

Relative scores are pillar, sub pillar and indicator wise for this year. Strengths and Weaknesses are relative to 10 states/UTs with similar GDP: Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Haryana, Karnataka, Punjab, Odisha.



07



APPENDIX

APPENDIX I

Pillar 1 POLICY



Indicator Name	Explanation	Source
EXPORT PROMOTION POLICY		
Existence of a valid Export Promotion Policy	The Export Promotion Policy is a public policy measure aimed at enhancing export activity at the National or State level.	State Government
Existence of District Level Export Promotion Policy	The District Level Export Promotion Policy is a public policy measure aimed at enhancing export activity at District Level	State Government
Existence of valid sector-specific policy for exports	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.	State Government
Thrust sectors for exports	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.	State Government
Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	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	State Government
Marketing Support	It is crucial for the State Government to work towards enhancing the visibility of State level products in international markets	State Government
Performance Measurement System	A State level program to honor 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.	State Government
Award for Excellence in exports	A State level program to honor 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.	State Government
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK		
Appointment of full time Export Commissioner	In 2015, the Centre had asked States to appoint Export Commissioners and prepare export strategies as a step to promote exports.	State Government
Existence of a State-Centre coordination cell	In order to facilitate a continuity with respect to trade policy at the level of the Centre and the States, a coordination cell is required to review and act upon new developments that are important to State exports	State Government
International Access	It is crucial for the State Government to work towards enhancing the visibility of State level products in international markets.	State Government

Indicator Name	Explanation	Source
Existence of Export Promotion Councils	State level Export Promotion Councils are constituted for various sectors to direct, promote and ensure monitoring of the export related activities in the State.	State Government
Constitution of DEPC: a. Whether states have DEPC? b. How may?	District level Export Promotion Councils are constituted for various sectors to direct, promote and ensure monitoring of the export related activities in the District.	State Government
Establishment and functioning of an Empowered Committee	An Empowered Committee is necessary for export related inter-departmental co-ordination and policy formulation. It will act as an advisory body of the State Government for export promotion. The Committee will also review the progress of different export infrastructural projects, export performance of the State, banking, discussing sectoral issues and other taxation issues faced by exporters.	State Government
Newsletters	State usage social media, and websites to disseminate information, updating exporters about the latest policy changes within the State and the current export scenario. Such a practice would address the issues of information asymmetry between exporters and the State Government.	State Government
Grievance Redressal	Exporters need to have access to grievance redressal mechanism to approach the Government for any information or resolution of problems.	State Government

Pillar 2 BUSINESS ECOSYSTEM



Indicator Name	Explanation	Source
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT		
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.	EODB 2019, DPIIT
Investor summits: number of investor summits	Investment Summits are organized by State Governments to attract investment. However, it is important to focus on the end results of these summits as well.	State Government
Investor summits: MOU's/ Lol's signed per summit	MoUs and Lol are signed and undertaken in such investor summits, enhancing the business ecosystem of exports.	State Government
Investor summits: Value of MOU's/ Lol's signed	MoUs and Lol are signed and undertaken in such investor summits, enhancing the business ecosystem of exports.	State Government
Power Cost	States compete among themselves on the cost of products and services essential for running a business.	Electricity Board of each State
Single-window Clearance	Facilities like single-window clearance eases the procedures for businesses to obtain various clearances.	State Government

Indicator Name	Explanation	Source
Labour Reforms	Labour regulation is important to assess the optimal balance between adequate worker protection and labour market efficiency. To attract foreign investment to the country, firms consider the strength of worker bargaining power when making sourcing decisions. Various legislative, administrative and e-governance initiatives have been taken by the Governments to generate employment and facilitate ease of doing business. This indicator will capture those reforms.	EODB
Innovative Capacity	The innovative capacity of states shows the extent to which a state can diversify its products and compete in different markets.	India Innovation Index 2020, NITI Aayog

INFRASTRUCTURE

Power Availability	Availability of quality power in States is a basic requirement for production of goods and services.	Central Electricity Authority
Internet Facilities	The availability of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in a State is crucial for the ease of business operations.	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
Number of Industrial Corridors	To accelerate growth in manufacturing, ensure systematic, planned urbanization, provide employment opportunities and promote sustainable development	State Government
Industrial Land as % of Total Area	"The total areas covered under the industrial land as a percentage of total area. The total land area will include industrial corridors, industrial estates, Special Investment Regions (SIRs), etc.	DPIIT (India Industrial Land Bank)
Number of Clusters	Several towns have emerged as dynamic industrial clusters contributing handsomely to India's exports. These industrial clusters maximize the States' potential and enable them to move up the value chain and to tap new markets. (Towns of Export Excellence - TEE).	Clusters Mapping, EAC-PM (PLFS 2019)
Number of IT Parks/ Software Technology Parks/ Food Parks	The objective of STPI - Software Technology Parks in India is to encourage, promote and boost software exports from India	State Government

TRANSPORT CONNECTIVITY

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.	Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Multi-Model Logistic Hubs	The indicator will capture total area under MMLH catering to exporters (as a percentage of state area)	State Government
Area covered by Air Cargo Facilities	The indicator will identify the proportion of area within a State catered by air cargo facilities to assess the connectivity of businesses to air cargo facilities.	Ministry of Civil Aviation
Area covered by ICDs	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)	State Government

Indicator Name	Explanation	Source
ACCESS TO FINANCE		
Banking Facilities	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.	Reserve Bank of India
Loan Schemes for exporters	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.	State Government
Export Credit to exporters	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.	Reserve Bank of India
FDI inflow	FDI inflows indicates the willingness of foreign investors to provide finance to a region, which can help drive export performance.	DPIIT

Pillar 3 EXPORT ECOSYSTEM



Indicator Name	Explanation	Source
TRADE SUPPORT		
Presence of knowledge and information portal for exporters	Government's website with information regarding export process/ clearances/ logistics/ services integrated	State Government
Area under Export Promotion Industrial Parks, Export Promotion Zones and Special Economic Zones (as percentage of State area)	The establishment of EPIPs, EPZs and SEZs by states provide exporters with attractive investment opportunities through incentives like tax benefits.	State Government
Total area under trade exhibition centres (as percentage of State area)	The number of trade fairs and exhibitions conducted by the State Governments help the exporters by providing them a platform to showcase their products, meet with industry partners and examine recent market activities and trends.	State Government
Trade Guide	Publication of trade guide with geography -based information on process, commodity, buyers/market intelligence etc. by state	State Government
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..	State Government

Indicator Name	Explanation	Source
Projects Approved under Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)	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.	State Government
Number of trade fairs conducted by government departments	"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.	State Government
Capacity Building/ Orientation Workshops	The capacity building schemes help by providing exposure to exporters.	State Government
Membership of exporters in Trade Promotion Council / Agencies	Total membership of exporters (% of total exporters) in trade promotion council / agencies	State Government

R&D INFRASTRUCTURE

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.	NABL
Capacity and utilization of labs	Utilization of existing NABL accredited labs in the state. To assess the quality of work done and capacity utilization of these labs.	State Government
Number of Inspection agencies – NABCB certification (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	Export Inspection Council
Research institutes dedicated to Industry/ Export Specific Products (per exporter)	Research Programmes mainly on Crop Improvement, Biotechnological interventions, Soil testing based Nutrient Management Studies, Pest and Disease Management, Farm mechanisation feasibility etc. in States can boost their export readiness competitiveness in the global markets.	DST
R&D spending by state as a % of state GDP	"How much state is spending as a proportion of its GDP in Research and Development. "	DST
Number of professional colleges (per lakh of population)	Professional colleges and universities that are All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) accredited will be considered to promote a culture of research and development.	AICTE

Pillar 4

EXPORT PERFORMANCE



Indicator Name	Explanation	Source
GROWTH & ORIENTATION		
Import Export Code (IEC) (as a percentage of total businesses)	IEC is a registration code required by companies for importing and exporting from India, making them eligible for recognition as a status holder.	State Government
Export as a % of State GDP	This indicator calculates the total value of export of the state as % of State GDP	DGCIS
Manufacturing Exports to GDP Ratio	This indicator gives the contribution of manufacturing exports of a state to its GDP	DGCIS
Service Exports to GDP Ratio	This indicator gives the contribution of service exports of a state to its GDP	DGCIS
Increase in number of exporters	Increase in number of exporters in a State will indicate whether the business environment in States promotes exports.	DGFT
EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION		
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"	DGCIS
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.	DGCIS and Trade Map

APPENDIX II

Pillar 1 POLICY (20%)



Sub-Pillar	Indicator	Weights
EXPORT PROMOTION POLICY (10%)	Existence of a valid Export Promotion Policy	2
	Existence of District Level Export Promotion Policy	
	Existence of valid sector-specific policy for exports	
	Thrust sectors for exports	2
	Policy emphasis on product quality and standards	2
	Marketing Support	2
	Facilitating measures around export promotion	2
	Performance Measurement System	
	Award for Excellence in exports	
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK (10%)	Appointment of full time Export Commissioner	1.4
	Existence of a State-Centre coordination cell	1.4
	International Access	1.4
	Existence of Export Promotion Councils	1.6
	Constitution of DEPC: a. Whether states have DEPC? b. How many?*	
	Establishment and functioning of an Empowered Committee	1.4
	Newsletters	1.4
	Grievance Redressal	1.4

Pillar 2 BUSINESS ECOSYSTEM (40%)



Sub-Pillar	Indicator	Weights
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT (10%)	Ease of Doing Business Index	2
	Investor Summits	2
	Investor summits: number of investor summits	
	Investor summits: MOU's/ Lol's signed per summit	
	Investor summits: Value of MOU's/ Lol's signed	
	Cost of Doing Business	2
	Power Cost	
	Single-window Clearance	
	Labour Reforms	2
	Innovative Capacity	2

Sub-Pillar	Indicator	Weights
INFRASTRUCTURE (10%)	Power Availability	2
	Internet Facilities	2
	Number of Industrial Corridors	2
	Industrial Land as % of Total Area**	
	Number of Clusters	2
	Number of IT Parks/Software Technology Parks/Food Parks	2
TRANSPORT CONNECTIVITY (10%)	LEADS Index	2.5
	Multi-Model Logistic Hubs	2.5
	Area covered by Air Cargo Facilities	2.5
	Area covered by ICDs	2.5
ACCESS TO FINANCE (10%)	Banking Facilities	2.5
	Loan Schemes for exporters	2.5
	Export Credit to exporters	2.5
	FDI inflow**	2.5

Pillar 3

EXPORT ECOSYSTEM (20%)

Sub-Pillar	Indicator	Weights
EXPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (10%)	Presence of knowledge and information portal for exporters	2
	Area under Export Promotion Industrial Parks , Export Promotion Zones and Special Economic Zones (as percentage of State area)	2
	Total area under trade exhibition centres (as percentage of State area)	2
	Trade Guide	2
	Number of Agri-Export Zones	2
TRADE SUPPORT (5%)	Projects Approved under Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)	1.25
	Number of trade fairs conducted by government departments	1.25
	Capacity Building/Orientation Workshops	1.25
	Membership of exporters in Trade Promotion Council / Agencies	1.25

Sub-Pillar	Indicator	Weights
R&D INFRASTRUCTURE (5%)	Number of NABL accredited labs (per exporter)	1**
	Capacity and utilization of labs	
	Number of Inspection agencies - NABCB certification (per exporter)	1
	Research institutes dedicated to Industry/Export Specific Products (per exporter)	1
	R&D spending by state as a % of state GDP	1
	Number of professional colleges (per lakh of population)	1

**Whole weightage was given to 3.3.1.a because of data unavailability

Pillar 4 EXPORT PERFORMANCE



Sub-Pillar	Indicator	Weights
GROWTH & ORIENTATION (10%)	Import Export Code (IEC) (as a percentage of total businesses)	2
	Export as a % of State GDP	2
	Manufacturing Exports to GDP Ratio	2
	Service Exports to GDP Ratio	2
	Increase in number of exporters	2
EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION (10%)	Export Concentration	5
	Market Penetration Index	5

APPENDIX III

The following section has been taken from DGCIS – the information has not been modified in any manner.

State	Hs Code	Commodity	Value in INR	Number of countries to which state exports the products
Andaman And Nicobar	3035910	INDIAN MACKERELS (RASTRELLIGER SPP.)	₹ 7,35,91,909	2
Andaman And Nicobar	29415000	ERTHROMYCIN AND ITS DRVTVS SLTS THEREOF	₹ 1,87,98,666	1
Andaman And Nicobar	84089090	OTHERS	₹ 75,37,390	1
Andaman And Nicobar	29182190	OTHER SALICYLIC ACID AND ITS SALTS	₹ 59,13,376	1
Andaman And Nicobar	02023000	BONELESS MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FROZEN	₹ 45,10,542	1
Andaman And Nicobar	68022390	OTHERS	₹ 39,35,031	3
Andaman And Nicobar	63026090	TOILET LINEN AND KITCHEN LINEN, OF TERRY TOWELLING OR SIMILA	₹ 35,43,008	1
Andaman And Nicobar	85443000	IGNTN WIRING SETS AND OTHR WIRING SETS OF A KIND USED IN V	₹ 28,87,223	1
Andaman And Nicobar	82011000	SPADES AND SHOVELS	₹ 26,13,379	1
Andaman And Nicobar	71171910	BANGLES	₹ 16,83,636	1
Andhra Pradesh	03061720	VANNAMEI SHRIMP (LITOPENAEUS VANNAMEI)	₹ 1,52,92,19,64,557	54
Andhra Pradesh	89059090	OTHER UNDER HDNG 8905	₹ 1,35,95,56,78,735	6
Andhra Pradesh	30049099	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE N.E.S	₹ 73,62,22,79,146	155
Andhra Pradesh	09042110	OF GENUS CAPSICUM	₹ 41,10,86,47,866	35
Andhra Pradesh	72071190	OTHERS	₹ 40,67,57,77,353	11
Andhra Pradesh	10063010	RICE PARBOILED	₹ 34,35,75,65,372	45
Andhra Pradesh	72023000	FERRO-SILICO-MANGANESE	₹ 31,96,76,94,880	74
Andhra Pradesh	87032391	MOTOR CAR WTH CYLNDR CPCTY>=1500CC BUT <3000CC WTH SPRK-I	₹ 25,78,26,80,813	73
Andhra Pradesh	16052900	OTHER SHRIMPS AND PRAWNS	₹ 24,90,87,43,302	25
Andhra Pradesh	24012010	FLUE CURED VIRGINIA TOBACCO PARTLY / WHOLLYSTMD/STRIPPE	₹ 22,35,71,19,232	50
Assam	09024010	TEA BLACK IN PCKT>3KG BUT<= 20 KG	₹ 7,67,34,20,748	44
Assam	09024020	TEA BLACK,LEAF IN BULK	₹ 6,44,93,08,908	42
Assam	09024090	OTHER BLACK TEA	₹ 4,27,22,80,355	35
Assam	27101944	AUTOMOTIVE DIESEL FUEL, NOT CONTAINING BIODIESEL, CONFORMING	₹ 2,55,92,89,841	2
Assam	27040020	COKE AND SEMI-COKE OF LIGNITE OR OF PEAT	₹ 1,29,03,11,828	3

State	Hs Code	Commodity	Value in INR	Number of countries to which state exports the products
Assam	09024040	TEA BAGS	₹ 1,04,47,09,465	33
Assam	09023020	BLACK TEA IN PACKT>25 GM BUT<=1 KG	₹ 54,17,69,311	26
Assam	44029090	OTHER	₹ 50,14,90,029	1
Assam	27011920	STEAM COAL	₹ 43,15,61,274	2
Assam	09024030	TEA BLACK,DUST IN BULK	₹ 28,18,06,820	13
Bihar	27101949	HIGH FLASH HIGH SPEED DIESEL FUEL CONFORMING TO STANDARD IS	₹ 31,90,97,49,515	1
Bihar	02023000	BONELESS MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FROZEN	₹ 15,96,87,96,582	28
Bihar	27101241	MOTOR GASOLINE CONFORMING TO STANDARD IS 2796	₹ 10,23,34,17,299	1
Bihar	10061090	OTHR RICE IN HUSK	₹ 8,06,19,08,295	2
Bihar	10059090	OTHER	₹ 7,83,00,51,457	2
Bihar	27111990	OTHER	₹ 5,03,71,20,250	1
Bihar	10059011	YELLOW	₹ 3,90,26,15,550	2
Bihar	10019910	WHEAT	₹ 2,63,97,88,993	3
Bihar	10063090	RICE EXCPTG PARBOILED (EXCL BASMATI RICE)	₹ 2,05,31,93,150	5
Bihar	02062900	OTHR EDIBLE OFFAL OF BOVINE ANIMALS,FROZEN	₹ 1,77,66,84,897	16
Chandigarh	85171211	MOBILE PHONES, OTHER THAN PUSH BUTTON TYPE	₹ 59,23,27,622	1
Chandigarh	90079100	PRTS AND ACCESSORS FR CINAMATOGRPHC CAMERAS	₹ 50,46,82,658	74
Chandigarh	84485190	SNKRS,NEDL ETC. OF OTHER TXTL MACHINERY	₹ 47,17,70,347	4
Chandigarh	84523090	NEEDLES FR OTHER TYPE SEWNG MCHNS	₹ 30,82,06,809	4
Chandigarh	90181990	OTHR ELCTRO-DIAGNOSTC APPRTS	₹ 28,93,45,446	3
Chandigarh	90229090	OTHERS	₹ 24,77,73,122	6
Chandigarh	90229040	X-RAY EXAMN OR TRTMNT TABLE, CHAIR OR LIKE	₹ 19,83,91,946	3
Chandigarh	10063020	BASMATI RICE	₹ 19,75,58,185	15
Chandigarh	21069099	OTHER FOOD PREPARATION NES	₹ 16,34,21,510	9
Chandigarh	30041090	OTHER MDCMNTS CNTNG PENCLLNS/ DRVTVS THROF WITH A PENCLLNC AC	₹ 15,29,16,277	4
Chhattisgarh	10063010	RICE PARBOILED	₹ 35,49,74,64,986	51
Chhattisgarh	76011010	ALUMINIUM INGOTS-NOT ALLOYED	₹ 30,61,44,67,313	8
Chhattisgarh	26011210	AGGLOMERATED IRON ORE PELLETS	₹ 14,42,14,93,495	3
Chhattisgarh	10064000	BROKEN RICE	₹ 12,23,32,24,667	25
Chhattisgarh	26011139	65% FE AND ABOVE	₹ 11,56,88,78,485	2
Chhattisgarh	10063090	RICE EXCPTG PARBOILED (EXCL BASMATI RICE)	₹ 6,92,72,24,272	40
Chhattisgarh	26011119	65% FE AND ABOVE	₹ 6,27,96,20,692	1

State	Hs Code	Commodity	Value in INR	Number of countries to which state exports the products
Chhattisgarh	26011142	55% FE OR MORE BUT BELOW 58% FE	₹ 5,41,19,90,859	2
Chhattisgarh	72071920	MILD STEEL (M.S.) BILLETS	₹ 4,83,02,90,002	4
Delhi	84111200	TURBO-JETS OF A THRUST>25 KN	₹ 1,37,18,21,22,502	19
Delhi	10063020	BASMATI RICE	₹ 24,60,56,28,991	107
Delhi	71131910	JEWELLERY OF GOLD UNSET	₹ 14,56,18,68,205	13
Delhi	85171211	MOBILE PHONES, OTHER THAN PUSH BUTTON TYPE	₹ 13,42,44,87,155	8
Delhi	88033000	OTHR PRTS OF AEROPLANES/ HELICOPTERS	₹ 11,34,36,53,781	39
Delhi	61091000	T-SHIRTS ETC OF COTTON	₹ 10,17,44,12,692	101
Delhi	84071000	AIR-CRAFT ENGINES	₹ 9,43,27,23,379	8
Delhi	88024000	AEROPLANES AND OTHR AIRCRAFT, OF AN UNLADEN WEIGHT EXCEEDING	₹ 7,63,40,09,279	4
Delhi	62114300	OTHER GARMENTS OF MAN-MADE FIBRES	₹ 7,19,02,01,018	100
Delhi	30049099	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE N.E.S	₹ 7,07,36,06,298	141
Goa	30049099	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE N.E.S	₹ 28,88,28,07,448	140
Goa	26011141	BELOW 55% FE	₹ 14,82,59,77,506	3
Goa	30049069	OTHER NONSTEROIDAL ANTIINFLAMATORY, ANALGESTICS AND AN	₹ 7,64,76,30,731	48
Goa	85176290	OTHER	₹ 6,86,44,87,488	35
Goa	30049039	OTHER ANTINISTANINICS, ANALGESTICS AND AN	₹ 6,72,19,61,016	50
Goa	72011000	NON-ALLOY PIG IRON CONTNG <=0.5% PHOSPHRS	₹ 6,27,21,34,265	5
Goa	30049079	OTHER ANTIHYPERTENSIVE DRUGS	₹ 5,09,71,65,020	51
Goa	30049081	PHENOBARBITONE, MEPHOBARBITONE, PRIMIDONE, PHENYTOIN, CARBAMAZ	₹ 4,89,98,76,236	25
Goa	26011142	55% FE OR MORE BUT BELOW 58% FE	₹ 4,72,92,63,797	2
Goa	38089199	OTHER INSECTICIDE NES	₹ 4,28,15,16,722	18
Gujarat	27101944	AUTOMOTIVE DIESEL FUEL, NOT CONTAINING BIODIESEL, CONFORMING	₹ 3,24,74,39,67,917	31
Gujarat	27101949	HIGH FLASH HIGH SPEED DIESEL FUEL CONFORMING TO STANDARD IS	₹ 1,32,62,27,19,966	26
Gujarat	30049099	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE N.E.S	₹ 1,03,64,11,20,149	185
Gujarat	27101920	AVIATION TURBINE FUEL (ATF)	₹ 1,02,56,48,07,316	18
Gujarat	71023910	DIAMOND(OTHR THN INDSTRL DIAMOND) CUT OR OTHERWISE WORKED B	₹ 94,93,11,73,935	44
Gujarat	27101241	MOTOR GASOLINE CONFORMING TO STANDARD IS 2796	₹ 94,09,24,39,643	12
Gujarat	29024300	P-XYLENE	₹ 88,84,69,54,133	11

State	Hs Code	Commodity	Value in INR	Number of countries to which state exports the products
Gujarat	71131120	SILVER JEWELLERY SET WITH GEMS	₹ 82,72,43,59,508	19
Gujarat	69072100	OF A WATER ABSORPTION COEFFICIENT BY WEIGHT NOT EXCEEDING 0.	₹ 76,39,15,85,956	178
Gujarat	27101290	OTHER	₹ 62,96,47,51,455	14
Haryana	10063020	BASMATI RICE	₹ 1,56,95,51,39,447	122
Haryana	87089900	OTR PRSANDACCSSRS OF VHCLS OF HDG 8701-8705	₹ 20,38,57,70,566	146
Haryana	87083000	MOUNTED BRAKE LININGS	₹ 17,49,72,49,588	106
Haryana	94049099	OTHR MATRESS SUPORT AND ARTCLS OF BEDNG ETC	₹ 14,54,04,20,680	91
Haryana	87112029	MOTR CYCLWTH CYLNDR CPCTY >75 BT<=250 CC	₹ 13,74,28,73,423	52
Haryana	87032291	MOTOR CAR WTH CYLNDR CPCTY>=1000CC BUT < 1500CC WTH SPRK	₹ 13,26,52,03,709	61
Haryana	87032191	MOTOR CAR WTH CYLNDR CPCTY<=1000 WTH SPRK-IGNTN	₹ 12,00,55,91,593	54
Haryana	10063090	RICE EXCPTG PARBOILED (EXCL BASMATI RICE)	₹ 11,83,45,89,911	77
Haryana	63026090	TOILET LINEN AND KITCHEN LINEN, OF TERRY TOWELLING OR SIMILA	₹ 10,71,44,85,751	74
Haryana	57039010	CARPETS ETC OF COTTON (NT DURRIES)	₹ 9,96,87,69,418	86
Himachal Pradesh	30049099	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE N.E.S	₹ 34,69,47,82,484	154
Himachal Pradesh	30042099	OTHR MEDICAMENT CONTAINING OTHR ANTIBIOTICAND PUT UP FOR RE	₹ 5,28,15,03,401	104
Himachal Pradesh	30049079	OTHER ANTIHYPERTENSIVE DRUGS	₹ 5,20,63,96,246	76
Himachal Pradesh	29420090	OTHER DILOXANIDE FUROATE, CIMETIDINE, FAMOTIDINE NES	₹ 4,40,22,97,184	75
Himachal Pradesh	30049039	OTHER ANTINISTANINICS, ANTACIDS, ANTIULCER, ANTIEMITICS AND OT	₹ 3,45,21,72,285	63
Himachal Pradesh	48239019	DECORATIVE LAMINATES	₹ 3,22,68,01,364	55
Himachal Pradesh	30049057	OTHER ANTITUBERCULAR DRUGS	₹ 2,76,27,22,379	94
Himachal Pradesh	30049069	OTHER NONSTEROIDAL ANTIINFLAMATORY, ANALGESTICS AND AN	₹ 2,71,71,12,659	75
Himachal Pradesh	30042019	OTHER CEPHALOSPORINS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES	₹ 2,62,13,55,743	79
Himachal Pradesh	30049081	PHENOBARBITONE, MEPHOBARBITONE, PRIMIDONE, PHENYTOIN, CARBAMAZ	₹ 1,70,51,50,540	25
Jammu and Kashmir	62142010	SHAWLS OF WOOL	₹ 1,77,77,79,582	21
Jammu and Kashmir	30049099	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE N.E.S	₹ 1,30,87,20,305	39
Jammu and Kashmir	55095300	OTHER YARN OF POLYSTER STAPLE FIBRS MIXED MAINLY/SOLELY WITH	₹ 52,06,92,691	12

State	Hs Code	Commodity	Value in INR	Number of countries to which state exports the products
Jammu and Kashmir	30049079	OTHER ANTIHYPERTENSIVE DRUGS	₹ 48,20,24,440	22
Jammu and Kashmir	57019090	CRPTS AND FLR CVRNGS KNOTTD OTHR THAN COTTON	₹ 42,50,03,078	18
Jammu and Kashmir	29341000	CMPNDS CNTNG AN UNFUSED THIAZOLE RING (W/N HYDROGENATED) IN	₹ 42,17,96,016	14
Jammu and Kashmir	55095100	OTHR YARN OF POLYSTR STPL FIBRS MIXED MAINLY/SOLELY WITH	₹ 39,25,19,092	15
Jammu and Kashmir	39206110	PLTES SHTS ETC OF PLYCRBNTS RIGID, PLAIN	₹ 37,85,92,420	1
Jammu and Kashmir	30049072	VERAPAMIL, NIFEDIPINE, AMLODIPINE AND LACIDIPINE	₹ 35,76,46,398	33
Jammu and Kashmir	10063020	BASMATI RICE	₹ 31,89,67,679	15
Jharkhand	72083930	SHEETS OF FLAT-ROLD PRDCTS IN COILS OF A THCKNS< 3 MM HOT-	₹ 32,82,26,31,820	13
Jharkhand	72071920	MILD STEEL (M.S.) BILLETS	₹ 13,17,57,19,718	6
Jharkhand	72083830	SHEETS OF FLAT-ROLD PRDCTS IN COILS OF A THCKNS>=3 BUT< 4.7	₹ 6,77,28,12,890	9
Jharkhand	72083940	STRIPS OF FLAT-ROLD PRDCTS IN COILS OF A THCKNS< 3 MM HOT-	₹ 5,49,79,11,355	4
Jharkhand	26011142	55% FE OR MORE BUT BELOW 58% FE	₹ 4,64,77,34,549	2
Jharkhand	72101290	OTHER PLATES,SHEETS,STRIPS	₹ 3,96,80,16,283	18
Jharkhand	87089900	OTR PRTSANDACCSSRS OF VHCLS OF HDG 8701-8705	₹ 3,74,56,15,202	21
Jharkhand	72139190	OTHERS	₹ 3,27,67,76,090	8
Jharkhand	72031000	FERS PRDCT OBTND BY DRCT RDCTN OF IRON ORE	₹ 2,76,06,61,611	1
Jharkhand	72071190	OTHERS	₹ 2,15,05,30,582	2
Karnataka	72083940	STRIPS OF FLAT-ROLD PRDCTS IN COILS OF A THCKNS< 3 MM HOT-	₹ 43,14,27,17,056	15
Karnataka	27101949	HIGH FLASH HIGH SPEED DIESEL FUEL CONFORMING TO STANDARD IS	₹ 28,38,54,50,848	12
Karnataka	30049099	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE N.E.S	₹ 24,01,94,42,842	133
Karnataka	85044010	ELECTRIC INVERTERS	₹ 21,60,52,86,674	54
Karnataka	26011210	AGGLOMERATED IRON ORE PELLETS	₹ 20,77,51,62,055	6
Karnataka	88033000	OTHR PRTS OF AEROPLANES/ HELICOPTERS	₹ 17,12,23,76,016	49
Karnataka	85044090	OTHERS	₹ 16,77,21,99,909	80
Karnataka	84129090	PARTS OF OTHER ENGINES AND MOTORS	₹ 16,09,09,47,027	45
Karnataka	27101920	AVIATION TURBINE FUEL (ATF)	₹ 15,99,14,47,813	9
Karnataka	62052090	OF COTTON: OTHER	₹ 14,78,27,43,674	91
Kerala	71131910	JEWELLERY OF GOLD UNSET	₹ 20,19,75,70,915	5
Kerala	27101229	FULL RANGE NAPHTHA	₹ 15,31,02,75,875	4

State	Hs Code	Commodity	Value in INR	Number of countries to which state exports the products
Kerala	8013220	CASHEW KARNEL, WHOLE	₹ 14,70,58,79,407	40
Kerala	3061720	VANNAMEI SHRIMP (LITOPENAEUS VANNAMEI)	₹ 9,67,23,17,728	26
Kerala	03061790	OTHER SHRIMPS AND PRAWNS	₹ 8,55,75,51,334	36
Kerala	03074320	WHOLE SQUIDS FROZEN	₹ 7,77,68,40,925	32
Kerala	27101941	GAS OIL	₹ 7,48,87,22,540	6
Kerala	03074310	CUTTLE FISH FROZEN	₹ 5,92,03,27,010	26
Kerala	89012000	TANKERS	₹ 5,29,33,60,544	2
Kerala	61112000	BABIES GARMENTS ETC OF COTTON	₹ 5,27,69,82,043	53
Madhya Pradesh	30049099	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE N.E.S	₹ 65,59,14,09,913	160
Madhya Pradesh	76011010	ALUMINIUM INGOTS-NOT ALLOYED	₹ 29,99,84,40,380	18
Madhya Pradesh	23040010	OIL-CAKE AND OIL-CAKE MEAL OF SOYA BEAN EXPELLER VARIETY	₹ 22,40,41,97,046	27
Madhya Pradesh	23040030	MEAL OF SOYABEAN,SOLVENT EXTRACTED (DEFATTED) VARIETY	₹ 20,54,49,57,081	43
Madhya Pradesh	52010015	INDIAN COTTON OF STAPLE LENGTH 28.5MM (1.4/32) AND ABOVE	₹ 16,79,97,36,374	11
Madhya Pradesh	63053200	FLEXIBLE INTERMEDIATE BULK CONTAINERS OF MAN MADE TEXTILE M	₹ 13,25,09,24,644	69
Madhya Pradesh	10063020	BASMATI RICE	₹ 12,48,00,04,289	52
Madhya Pradesh	63026090	TOILET LINEN AND KITCHEN LINEN, OF TERRY TOWELLING OR SIMILA	₹ 10,17,23,00,102	33
Madhya Pradesh	52052410	GREY2401	₹ 7,81,02,49,377	35
Madhya Pradesh	85451100	ELECTRODES OF A KIND USED FOR FURNACES	₹ 7,73,87,30,751	38
Maharashtra	30049099	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE N.E.S	₹ 89,63,18,85,007	196
Maharashtra	17019990	OTHR REFND SUGAR INCLUDNG CENTRIFUGAL SUGR	₹ 46,49,12,26,623	93
Maharashtra	02023000	BONELESS MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FROZEN	₹ 45,34,92,54,428	48
Maharashtra	17011490	OTHER CANE SUGAR EXCL. THOSE SPECIFIED IN NOTE 2	₹ 29,36,76,11,838	40
Maharashtra	52010015	INDIAN COTTON OF STAPLE LENGTH 28.5MM (1.4/32) AND ABOVE	₹ 23,88,84,02,380	18
Maharashtra	10063010	RICE PARBOILED	₹ 23,28,34,26,883	84
Maharashtra	08061000	GRAPES FRESH	₹ 20,18,49,39,955	51
Maharashtra	07031010	ONIONS FRESH OR CHILLED	₹ 18,04,78,25,409	57
Maharashtra	10063090	RICE EXCPTG PARBOILED (EXCL BASMATI RICE)	₹ 17,60,88,74,174	96
Maharashtra	30022019	OTHER SINGLE VACCINE	₹ 15,33,18,23,879	147
Manipur	90183990	OTHERS	₹ 5,73,14,610	2
Manipur	90183920	CARDIAC CATHETERS	₹ 43,02,916	1

State	Hs Code	Commodity	Value in INR	Number of countries to which state exports the products
Manipur	30049099	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE N.E.S	₹ 23,71,872	1
Manipur	84798999	OTHER	₹ 13,15,860	1
Manipur	71023910	DIAMOND(OTHR THN INDSTRL DIAMOND) CUT OR OTHERWISE WORKED B	₹ 12,18,672	1
Manipur	75052200	WIRE OFNICKEL ALLOYS	₹ 9,05,876	1
Manipur	87089900	OTR PRTSANDACCSSRS OF VHCLS OF HDG 8701-8705	₹ 6,73,796	1
Manipur	84841090	OTHER GSKTS AND SMLR JOINTS	₹ 5,82,546	1
Manipur	84243000	STM/SND BLSTNG MCHNS AND JET PRJCTNG MCHNS	₹ 3,92,112	1
Manipur	30041090	OTHER MDCMNTS CNTNG PENCLLNS/ DRVTVS THROF WITH A PENCLLNC AC	₹ 2,91,560	1
Meghalaya	25210090	LIMESTONE OTHR THN LIMESTONE FLUX	₹ 24,69,61,397	1
Meghalaya	25061010	QUARTZ, LUMPS	₹ 11,98,90,875	1
Meghalaya	12119080	AGARWOOD (INCLDNG CHIPS AND DUST)	₹ 11,97,78,540	5
Meghalaya	27040020	COKE AND SEMI-COKE OF LIGNITE OR OF PEAT	₹ 11,79,17,957	1
Meghalaya	25231000	CEMENT CLINKERS	₹ 8,07,70,804	2
Meghalaya	25169010	PAKUR STONE	₹ 6,96,42,742	1
Meghalaya	72022100	FERRO-SILICON CONTNG>55% OF SILICON	₹ 1,67,50,359	1
Meghalaya	25232910	ORDINARY PORTLAND CEMENT, DRY	₹ 1,29,52,915	2
Meghalaya	96031000	BROOMS AND BRUSHES,CONSTNG OF TWIGS/OTHR VGTBL MTRLs BOUN	₹ 21,55,683	2
Meghalaya	19021900	OTHR UNCOOKD NOTSTFD/OTHRWSE PRPD PSTA	₹ 20,77,882	2
Mizoram	08051000	ORANGES FRESH OR DRIED	₹ 1,72,00,221	1
Mizoram	82071900	OTHER ROCK DRILNG OR EARTH BORNG TOLS, INCLUDING PARTS	₹ 1,42,23,227	1
Mizoram	08059000	OTHER CITRUS FRUITS FRESH OR DRIED	₹ 97,06,653	1
Mizoram	23012090	FLR MEALS ETC OF OTHR AQUATIC INVERTEBRATS	₹ 78,00,116	1
Mizoram	25232930	PORTLAND POZZOLANA CEMENT	₹ 6,90,799	1
Mizoram	09101110	FRESH	₹ 4,39,042	1
Mizoram	25210090	LIMESTONE OTHR THN LIMESTONE FLUX	₹ 2,25,743	1
Odisha	76011010	ALUMINIUM INGOTS-NOT ALLOYED	₹ 1,35,57,35,43,850	25
Odisha	26011142	55% FE OR MORE BUT BELOW 58% FE	₹ 1,15,15,68,48,320	4
Odisha	26011210	AGGLOMERATED IRON ORE PELLETS	₹ 68,75,68,22,522	10
Odisha	72083930	SHEETS OF FLAT-ROLD PRDCTS IN COILS OF A THCKNS< 3 MM HOT-	₹ 43,37,65,50,855	13
Odisha	72024100	FERRO-CHROMIUM CARBON CONTNG>4% BY WT	₹ 40,51,33,85,432	24

State	Hs Code	Commodity	Value in INR	Number of countries to which state exports the products
Odisha	26011149	60% FE OR MORE BUT BELOW 62% FE	₹ 31,56,80,19,070	1
Odisha	27101949	HIGH FLASH HIGH SPEED DIESEL FUEL CONFORMING TO STANDARD IS	₹ 31,09,83,47,923	11
Odisha	03061720	VANNAMEI SHRIMP (LITOPENAEUS VANNAMEI)	₹ 27,87,45,46,844	24
Odisha	28182010	ALUMINA CALCINED	₹ 25,26,46,20,963	8
Odisha	76012020	ALUMINIUM BILLETS - ALLOYED	₹ 24,08,58,29,318	34
Puducherry	29420012	IBUPROFANE	₹ 3,38,45,45,141	49
Puducherry	73082011	TOWERS FOR TRANSMISSION LINE W/N ASSEMBLED	₹ 2,88,58,29,227	17
Puducherry	30049099	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE N.E.S	₹ 2,17,64,55,779	58
Puducherry	30049063	IBUPROFEN WITH OR WITHOUT PARACETAMOL OR OTHER COMPOUNDS	₹ 1,81,09,64,432	13
Puducherry	84128090	OTHERS	₹ 1,37,90,16,139	8
Puducherry	85361040	HIGH RUPTURING CAPACITY FUSES	₹ 1,33,16,07,269	28
Puducherry	87089400	STERNG WHEELS,STERNG COLUMNS AND STERNG BOXS	₹ 1,05,77,47,155	11
Puducherry	63049260	TOWEL ORHT THN TERRY OF COTN, NTKNTD/CRCHT	₹ 84,95,98,579	5
Puducherry	84129030	PRTS OF HYDRAULIC ENGINES AND MOTORS	₹ 82,96,55,339	12
Puducherry	30049081	PHENOBARBITONE, MEPHOBARBITONE, PRIMIDONE, PHENYTOIN, CARBAMAZ	₹ 77,13,15,833	10
Punjab	10063020	BASMATI RICE	₹ 53,20,03,15,565	97
Punjab	87089900	OTR PRTSANDACCSSRS OF VHCLS OF HDG 8701-8705	₹ 15,79,43,78,922	131
Punjab	52052310	GREY	₹ 13,10,48,12,870	46
Punjab	02023000	BONELESS MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FROZEN	₹ 12,75,17,10,709	26
Punjab	63026090	TOILET LINEN AND KITCHEN LINEN, OF TERRY TOWELLING OR SIMILA	₹ 11,13,76,72,042	60
Punjab	73084000	PROPS AND SMLR EQUIPMENT FOR SCAFFOLDING, SHUTTERING OR PI	₹ 8,53,38,56,353	76
Punjab	82041110	HND-OPRTD SPANERS NON ADJUSTABLE	₹ 8,26,26,23,464	114
Punjab	52052410	GREY2401	₹ 7,85,79,18,428	38
Punjab	87019300	OTHER TRACTORS, OF AN ENGINE POWEREXCEEDING 37 KW BUT NOT EX	₹ 7,27,06,22,603	97
Punjab	30049099	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE N.E.S	₹ 6,93,50,28,861	94
Rajasthan	94036000	OTHER WOODEN FURNITURE	₹ 37,89,22,91,827	108
Rajasthan	79011100	ZINC,NOT ALLOYD,CONTNG BY WT>=99.99% ZINC	₹ 24,90,79,45,181	23
Rajasthan	40117000	OF A KIND USED ON AGRICULTURAL OR FORESTRY VEHICLES AND MACH	₹ 13,06,72,52,819	77

State	Hs Code	Commodity	Value in INR	Number of countries to which state exports the products
Rajasthan	71131120	SILVER JEWELLERY SET WITH GEMS	₹ 10,05,55,87,624	89
Rajasthan	68022390	OTHERS	₹ 9,98,68,25,680	113
Rajasthan	94032090	OTHERS	₹ 7,39,75,42,484	91
Rajasthan	13023230	GUARGUM TREATED AND PULVERISED	₹ 6,85,24,50,924	71
Rajasthan	25162000	SANDSTONE	₹ 6,82,81,94,419	78
Rajasthan	55151130	FBRC OF POLSTR,MXD WTH VISCOS RYON,DYED	₹ 6,45,85,51,317	76
Rajasthan	68109990	OTHERS	₹ 6,36,82,07,947	33
Sikkim	30045039	OTHER AMINO ACID/ PROTEIN PREPN. WITH / WITHOUT VIT	₹ 15,52,30,909	2
Sikkim	90278090	OTHERS	₹ 12,22,57,260	25
Sikkim	30049099	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE N.E.S	₹ 10,29,50,499	21
Sikkim	19022010	COOKED STUFFED PASTA	₹ 8,02,54,767	1
Sikkim	30042019	OTHER CEPHALOSPORINS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES	₹ 6,01,42,144	5
Sikkim	30049029	OTHER ANTHELMINTICS DRUGS;ANTIAMOEBIC AND OTHER ANTIPROTOZOA	₹ 2,91,73,664	8
Sikkim	30045036	VITAMIN D IN TABLETS, CAPSULES, SYRUP ET	₹ 2,43,29,813	1
Sikkim	30049079	OTHER ANTIHYPERTENSIVE DRUGS	₹ 1,81,44,621	4
Sikkim	30049091	SALBUTAMOL, TERBUTALINE, EPHEDRINE, SALMETEROL AND MET	₹ 1,48,78,055	2
Sikkim	21069091	OTHER DIABETIC FOODS	₹ 1,19,24,636	11
Tamil Nadu	87032291	MOTOR CAR WTH CYLNR CPCTY>=1000CC BUT < 1500CC WTH SPRK	₹ 74,62,80,00,261	86
Tamil Nadu	61091000	T-SHIRTS ETC OF COTTON	₹ 62,49,00,71,650	144
Tamil Nadu	87089900	OTR PRSANDACCSSRS OF VHCLS OF HDG 8701-8705	₹ 55,32,47,71,868	139
Tamil Nadu	61112000	BABIES GARMENTS ETC OF COTTON	₹ 34,53,98,87,701	95
Tamil Nadu	87032391	MOTOR CAR WTH CYLNR CPCTY>=1500CC BUT <3000CC WTH SPRK-I	₹ 30,72,42,86,047	40
Tamil Nadu	84834000	GEARS AND GEARNG,EXCL TOOTHD WHEELS,TRNSMSN ELMNTS PRSNTD SE	₹ 29,10,92,70,778	82
Tamil Nadu	87032191	MOTOR CAR WTH CYLNR CPCTY<=1000 WTH SPRK-IGNTN	₹ 28,42,52,70,490	42
Tamil Nadu	84818030	INDUSTRIAL VALVES(EXCL PRESSURE-REDUCING VALVES,AND THRMSTC	₹ 24,34,66,44,365	101
Tamil Nadu	68022390	OTHERS	₹ 23,11,74,92,887	112
Tamil Nadu	87112029	MOTR CYCLWTH CYLNR CPCTY >75 BT<=250 CC	₹ 22,30,38,60,167	73
Telangana	30049099	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE N.E.S	₹ 1,01,34,25,44,000	170

State	Hs Code	Commodity	Value in INR	Number of countries to which state exports the products
Telangana	29339990	OTHER	₹ 25,88,02,36,004	99
Telangana	29349990	OTHER	₹ 15,61,61,05,659	86
Telangana	25161100	GRANITE CRUDE OR ROUGHLY TRIMMED	₹ 11,90,25,66,190	15
Telangana	29333990	OTHER CMPNDS CNTNG AN UNFUSED PYRDN RING (W/N HYDRGNTD) IN	₹ 11,65,05,15,424	92
Telangana	29242990	OTHER CYCLIC AMIDES AND THR DRVTVS AND SALTS	₹ 11,54,11,50,085	61
Telangana	84111200	TURBO-JETS OF A THRUST>25 KN	₹ 11,06,77,54,366	12
Telangana	29335990	OTHER CMPNDS CNTNG A PYRIMIDINE RING (W/N HYDRGNTD) OR PIPER	₹ 10,57,31,49,125	86
Telangana	52010015	INDIAN COTTON OF STAPLE LENGTH 28.5MM (1.4/32) AND ABOVE	₹ 10,41,55,00,332	10
Telangana	29419090	OTHER ANTIBIOTICS	₹ 9,93,42,27,910	81
Tripura	84119900	PARTS OF OTHER GAS TURBINES	₹ 76,88,54,594	1
Tripura	94038200	WOODEN OF BAMBOO FURNITURE OF THE KIND USED IN BED	₹ 1,40,62,730	1
Tripura	40070010	THREAD OF VULENSE RUBR,NOT COVRD ELSEWHERE	₹ 1,27,92,333	1
Tripura	30021500	IMMUNOLOGICAL PRODUCTS, PUT UP IN MEASURED DOSES OR IN FORM	₹ 1,05,71,847	1
Tripura	07031010	ONIONS FRESH OR CHILLED	₹ 50,60,769	2
Tripura	14019090	OTHR VEGTBL MATRLS OTHR THN CANES EXCL BAMBOO AND RTN	₹ 38,10,690	2
Tripura	09093129	OTHER SEEDS OF CUMMIN EXCL. BLACK; NEITHER CRUSHED NOR GROUND	₹ 36,36,014	1
Tripura	09101110	FRESH	₹ 32,74,426	1
Tripura	40012100	NATRL RUBR IN SMKD SHEETS	₹ 26,19,000	1
Tripura	87112029	MOTR CYCLWTH CYLNDR CPCTY >75 BT<=250 CC	₹ 15,38,399	1
Uttar Pradesh	85171211	MOBILE PHONES, OTHER THAN PUSH BUTTON TYPE	₹ 1,69,20,18,66,053	31
Uttar Pradesh	2023000	BONELESS MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FROZEN	₹ 1,23,66,55,82,520	47
Uttar Pradesh	73269099	ALL OTHER ARTICLES OF IRON/STEEL NES OTHER STEERING OR	₹ 25,70,44,95,029	124
Uttar Pradesh	76011010	ALUMINIUM INGOTS-NOT ALLOYED	₹ 25,63,31,29,019	14
Uttar Pradesh	29061100	MENTHOL	₹ 19,27,22,91,712	59
Uttar Pradesh	17011490	OTHER CANE SUGAR EXCL. THOSE SPECIFIED IN NOTE 2	₹ 15,53,55,98,441	17
Uttar Pradesh	17019990	OTHR REFND SUGAR INCLUDNG CENTRIFUGAL SUGR	₹ 14,78,98,05,422	42
Uttar Pradesh	76169990	OTHERS ARTICLES OF ALUMINIUM N.E.S.	₹ 14,21,96,68,335	117
Uttar Pradesh	64039190	LTHR FTWEAR OF OTHR SOLE	₹ 14,20,15,46,079	66
Uttar Pradesh	10063090	RICE EXCEPT PARBOILED (EXCL BASMATI RICE)	₹ 12,78,17,03,733	51

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Uttarakhand	79011100	ZINC,NOT ALLOYD,CONTNG BY WT>=99.99% ZINC	₹ 25,91,84,20,360	16
Uttarakhand	71131910	JEWELLERY OF GOLD UNSET	₹ 19,97,80,67,839	3
Uttarakhand	89011010	SHIPS	₹ 13,14,11,40,376	1
Uttarakhand	71189000	OTHER COIN	₹ 9,39,59,67,414	3
Uttarakhand	30049099	OTHER MEDCNE PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE N.E.S	₹ 8,58,07,67,240	134
Uttarakhand	89069000	OTHER UNDER HDNG 8906	₹ 7,55,47,61,916	1
Uttarakhand	87089200	SILENCERS AND EXHAUST PIPES	₹ 3,54,87,54,585	23
Uttarakhand	87112029	MOTR CYCLWTH CYLNDR CPCTY >75 BT<=250 CC	₹ 3,27,20,29,466	11
Uttarakhand	78011000	REFINED LEAD	₹ 3,00,24,28,801	8
Uttarakhand	29053100	ETHYLENE GLYCOL (ETHANEDIOL)	₹ 2,47,55,47,760	13
West Bengal	72071920	MILD STEEL (M.S.) BILLETS	₹ 41,16,94,34,812	9
West Bengal	10063010	RICE PARBOILED	₹ 28,00,04,90,614	55
West Bengal	71131910	JEWELLERY OF GOLD UNSET	₹ 26,31,33,26,240	13
West Bengal	26011210	AGGLOMERATED IRON ORE PELLETS	₹ 24,00,81,64,033	3
West Bengal	03061720	VANNAMEI SHRIMP (LITOPENAEUS VANNAMEI)	₹ 22,51,91,16,134	39
West Bengal	67030010	HUMAN HAIR DRESSED OR OTHERWISE WORKED	₹ 15,38,92,54,456	17
West Bengal	42032910	GLOVES FOR USE IN INDUSTRY	₹ 13,00,51,21,413	90
West Bengal	10063090	RICE EXCPTG PARBOILED (EXCL BASMATI RICE)	₹ 11,47,18,13,647	53
West Bengal	52010015	INDIAN COTTON OF STAPLE LENGTH 28.5MM (1.4/32) AND ABOVE	₹ 11,04,63,91,159	4
West Bengal	72023000	FERRO-SILICO-MANGANESE	₹ 10,96,41,66,619	55

Note: All images used in the report are for representation purposes only



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