Telangana State Trade Journal

EXPLORING NEW TRADE FRONTIERS

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EXPLORING NEW TRADE FRONTIERS

TELANGANA STATE TRADE PROMOTION CORPORATION LIMITED

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Hon'ble Minister **Sri K T Rama Rao,** Industries & Commerce, IT&C & MA&UD addressed the World Economic Forum Regional Action Group for South Asia virtual meeting along with **Sri Jayesh Ranjan,** Principal Secretary of the Industries & Commerce (I&C) and Information Technology (IT) Department of the Telangana Government and other officials

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Message from the Joint Managing Director's Desk

We are all aware that the entire world is under severe threat from Covid-19 Pandemic. The economy of top developed countries was severely affected. Lot of unemployment was created. The threat of Corona Virus started from December in China and it is still creating a great adverse impact on top countries like France, Belgium, Italy, UK, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Brazil, USA, China, India, Iran etc. Under these circumstances, the Indian Trade sector is analysed.

The growth of Indian exports from April-March is - 4.78% as against the export growth of 8.75% during 2018-19. Now, the growth of imports is -9.12%. This is because of lockdown in many countries from January and February. Further due to global economic slowdown, Indian manufacturing sector growth has drastically fallen to 2.0% in 2019-20 from 6.9% in 2018-19. However, India's share in the Global trade has increased from 1.98% in 2015 to 2.10% in 2018.

India's top performing sectors in exports are Iron Ore, electronic goods, oil seeds, drugs and pharmaceuticals, spices, Ceramic Products and glassware, Jute products, organic and inorganic chemicals, tea, Electronic machinery & equipment etc. Telangana State is having strong sectors of drugs and pharmaceuticals, known as bulk drug capital of India, Gems & Jewellery, organic and inorganic chemicals, huge potential of spices in Nizamabad area, and oil seeds. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals are exported to USA, South Africa and UK. Gems, Pearls and Precious stones are exported to US, Hong Kong, Belgium.

India's Major export destinations are USA (Pearls, Precious stones, Drugs, electronic machinery), UAE (Gold, Jewellery, Petroleum products, telecom instruments) China (petroleum products, Iron Ore, Organic chemicals), Hong Kong (Pearls, Precious stones, Gold) and Singapore (Petroleum Products, Ship, Board and floating structures and electronic machinery).

I am happy to inform that **Telangana State has attracted investments worth over Rs 2.04 lakh crore since the State formation in June 2014. The growth rate in industrial sector increased from 0.4 per cent in 2013-14 to 5.8 per cent growth in FY 2018-19.** Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd (TSIIC) has set to develop a record number of 59 industrial parks in 39,000 acres of land with an investment of Rs 2,209 crores. **T-Hub** announced its **partnership with Korea SMEs and Startups Agency (KOSME)** to provide early-stage South Korean startups with business opportunities, market understanding and access to customers. **Oppo and T-Hub have entered into a partnership to support the startup ecosystem in India.** A new warehousing facility is coming up at Kothur near Hyderabad in an area of 50 acres. **Hyderabad-based Hetero** has received the manufacturing and marketing approval for the investigational antiviral medicine **'Remdesivir'** from the **Drug Controller General of India (DCGI)** for treatment of Covid-19, to be marketed under the brand name **Covifor**.

Telangana State is having a huge potential for the growth Pharma and Life Sciences, Aerospace & Defense, Information Technology, Food Processing, Handlooms and textiles, Retail, Logistics, Research and Innovation Circle of Hyderabad (RICH). Government of Telangana is initiating all steps for promotion of these sectors.

I am sure that India and the state of Telangana will improve its foreign trade and manufacturing sector after the Corona Pandemic is eradicated through invention of Vaccine as the India and Telangana State has huge potential for exports as well as for the growth of manufacturing sector due to various advantages like raw material resources, skilled manpower, sound infrastructure and stable Government with investor friendly policies.

E. Venkat Narasimha Reddy

Telangana attracts Rs 2.04L crore since formation

Hyderabad : 2nd Jun 2020

Telangana is setting new records in industrial development by recording 79 per cent growth rate in attracting industrial investments against the national average growth rate of 20.8 per cent. Favourable climatic and geographic conditions along with industry-friendly policies of the State government, has resulted in the State attracting investments worth over Rs 2.04 lakh crore since the State formation. The growth rate in industrial sector increased from 0.4 per cent in 2013-14 to 5.8 per cent growth in FY 2018-19.

Telangana State, especially Hyderabad city have been very favourable for the establishment of industries. With temperate climate, people from all over the country have made the city their home representing a mini India. Foreigners too enjoy a comfortable and peaceful life here, which helped the State become a major hub for industrial development with people from different professions preferring Hyderabad for their jobs. Further, the city was ranked second among the top 20 global cities in JLL's City Momentum Index (CMI) 2019.

The State has become a major hub for IT and Pharma sectors, besides being touted as the Startup Capital of the country. It has registered 17.93 per cent growth in IT exports for the year 2019-2020 over the previous year's growth (2018-2019), while the Pharma exports from the State stood at US$ 3.48 billion in 2019-20.

The government has introduced Telangana State Industrial Project Approval and Self Certification System (TS-iPASS) Act and facilitation mechanism to ensure easy commercial and industrial policy in favor of investors in addition to these natural advantages. This has contributed greatly to the run-up of the industrialists from abroad to Hyderabad and Telangana State. The State government too adopted fully transparent, simple and non-corrupt policies to allow speedy establishment of industries. Several companies which have already invested in the State, are now keen to expand their operations.

Further, the State government is focusing on the resource development and promoting the establishment of industries in 14 sectors including food processing, IT, pharma, power, plastic, engineering, agro-based, granite stone crushing, electrical, electronics, paper, printing, textile, cement, aerospace, solar and automobile. More than 12,427 industries were established under TS-iPASS in the State, providing employment for over 14 lakh people.

The industry-friendly policies of the State government is attracting international investments, with several multi-national companies looking to invest in Telangana. While furniture giant IKEA established a furniture and textile unit with an investment of about Rs 600 crore, Coca Cola Company has come up with an investment plan of Rs 1,000 crore. China-based Dongfang Electric Corporation plans to build a 1,000 MW power plant in the State, even as Procter and Gamble will soon start a manufacturing unit with an investment of Rs 400 crore. Automobile company, Hyundai Mobis, revealed its desire to invest in Kolluru IT cluster on Hyderabad outskirts.

In an effort to increase employment opportunities and ensure development of rural areas, the State government is promoting industrial development in rural areas by providing various incentives in terms of land, water, power and other resources at subsidised price.

Creating infra worth Rs 2,209 cr in industrial parks: TSIIC Chairman

Hydderabad : 29th May 2020

Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd (TSIIC) Chairman Gyadari Balamallu said the State government was developing world class infrastructure worth Rs 2,209 crore in all industrial parks in the State. He said that a record number of 59 industrial parks will be developed in an area of 39,000 acres of land.

The TSIIC chairman, who reviewed the ongoing works of T-Works, India's largest proto-typing centre and T-Hub Phase II that can accommodate 1,000 startups, said the State was encouraging the IT sector as per an action plan. The Chairman, who was accompanied by Managing Director Narsimha Reddy and Chief Engineer Shyam Sundar, directed the contractors to complete the works as per schedule.

Balamallu said that funds were released for completion of land development, construction of roads, provision of water and electricity in the industrial parks in nine different zones of the State. "The steps initiated by the Chief Minister K Chandrashekhar Rao and IT and Industries Minister K T Rama Rao have started yielding results. To further consolidate the position of Hyderabad in the IT sector, Rs 458.85 crore Knowledge City and T-Hub phase II are reaching completion," he said.

He announced that the government will soon take up construction of the Rs 946 crore, 17 storeyed Image Towers in 6.33 acre at Rayadurgam. He said that the process of calling tenders had been completed and the construction will begin soon. He said that efforts are on to take IT to tier two cities in the State. "The IT Incubation Centre at Warangal, - Rs. 33.40 crore IT Tower in Karimnagar, Rs 33.40 crore IT Hub in Nizamabad, Rs 27.62 crore Incubation Centre in Khammam and Rs 25 crore IT Incubation Centre in Mahabubnagar are some of the initiatives," he added.

T-Hub joins hands with South Korea startup agency

Hyderabad: 15th Jun 2020

Telangana's startup ecosystem builder T-Hub announced its partnership with Korea SMEs and Startups Agency (KOSME). Both these organisations have joined hands to provide early-stage South Korean startups with business opportunities, market understanding and access to customers. In addition, this partnership would enable soft landing for South Korean startups to explore the Indian market. Formalised virtually, the MoU was signed by T-Hub CEO Ravi Narayan and Jung Hwan Moon, Chief Representative (India), Korea SMEs & Startup Center – an initiative of the Ministry of SMEs and Startup of the Government of South Korea.

As part of the partnership, T-Hub will virtually onboard startups in their acceleration programme. Narayan said, "According to the GSER 2019, South Korea has invested around $2 billion annually into the country's startup ecosystem since 2013. Seoul is actively working toward creating a larger startup ecosystem. Our partnership with the South Korean Government will create ample opportunities for innovative startups to scale up in the Indian markets. It will provide international market access to the most disruptive and deserving South Korean startups, and fuel connections with key stakeholders." As part of the programme, the startups will get enabled tailored business and investor connects in the Indian market, gain market access and be ready for the Indian market by creating a trendsetting model, knowledge and assistance to improve their product-market fit and business model.

Oppo partners with T-Hub to support startup ecosystem

Hyderabad : 1st Jun 2020

Oppo and T-Hub have entered into a partnership to support the startup ecosystem in India. The collaboration will bring in scale up opportunity for some of the most innovative startups in the areas of artificial intelligence, 5G, battery, camera and image processing, gaming, and system performance.

The selected startups will receive incubation support from Oppo along with technical mentorship and access to new markets. T-Hub will bring its vast experience and expertise in running various programmes and will provide the startups with the right mentorship and exposure to the domestic and global incubation and innovation ecosystems. These startups would be selected based on the innovative prototypes and strategic fitment with Oppo products which has the potential to accelerate.

On the sidelines of the MoU signing, Tasleem Arif, VP and Head R&D, Oppo India said "This collaboration is in line with our vision to strengthen the startup community and the overall development of the country. The startup community in India has pushed all boundaries of innovation and is going at light speed to make a difference. OPPO India recognises that innovation and entrepreneurship are key pillars for the overall growth of the economy. This collaboration is another step which lines with our endeavour to provide impetus to startups, and for them to develop innovative solutions and products. We are also hopeful that this collaboration would accelerate the development of indigenous and localised offerings."

5G disruption

Ravi Narayan, CEO, T-Hub, said, "It is expected that by the end of 2020, worldwide 5G wireless network infrastructure revenue will reach $4.2 billion. According to GSMA, India alone is expected to have over 88 million 5G connections. It is not new that India's vibrant startup ecosystem has already started disrupting the 5G space. Their innovative solutions using emerging technologies such as AR/VR, AI, system performance, will soon direct the 5G show with their unique ideas and approaches. The cutting-edge startups and their technologies will be the driver of competitive advantage and creative disruption in the telecom industry. To fuel this growth, T-Hub is collaborating with Oppo India in multiple ways to nurture and support their solutions and bolster the startup and innovation ecosystem".

Over the years, the Telangana government has been able to attract global corporate US giants like Google, Microsoft, Facebook, Deloitte and Amazon, amongst others, to set up their offices in India. Through T-Hub's effort to build an innovation ecosystem for the country, the State has been successfully driving collaborations with many such corporates, international government bodies and startups, thus also contributing to the growth index across other ecosystems in different geographies. T-Hub's new partnership with Oppo India will create a variety of opportunities for startups to receive national and international exposure.

Oppo India aims to provide impetus to the Government's Startup India programme and explore the potential of Indian Startups' to develop customer-centric innovations.

Earlier this year, OPPO signed MoU with IIT Hyderabad, to promote collaborative research in the field of science and technology. Additionally, similar MoUs were signed with the Government of Telangana and Kerala Startup Mission (KSUM) that were signed last year.

New warehousing facility to come up at Kothur near Hyderabad

Hyderabad : 27th May 2020

Embassy Industrial Parks, a joint venture between the Embassy Group and Warburg Pincus that is into logistics and warehousing, is in advanced stages of acquiring land near Kothur to develop a warehousing facility, according to a top official."Currently, we are in advanced stages of acquisition of a 50-acre land at Kothur near Hyderabad to develop a park suitable for warehousing," said Aditya Virwani, COO, Embassy Group. "We see a lot of interest in our upcoming park in Telangana especially Hyderabad from our prospective and existing clients. The proximity of industrial areas in Kothur and surrounding areas makes it viable for warehousing business," he said.

Kothur already boasts a lot of industrial units including pharma units. Real estate too has taken off in recent times due to the presence of good connectivity. It is also closer to the Hyderabad International Airport, Shadnagar and Mahbubnagar.The company at this point did not elaborate on investments that the Hyderabad facility will see. It has facilities in Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi NCR, Kolkata, Mumbai and Pune.

Industry after Covid

"In the long term, the pandemic provides a great opportunity for large Grade A warehouses, which will ensure operational efficiency, secure environment, statutory compliance, efficient warehouse designs and others," said Virwani. Warehouses are also witnessing additional storage space demand as most e-commerce clients are dealing in essentials and they require additional space for the same. Further, in the long term, demand for warehouse space from e-commerce will increase as physical shopping experience will take a hit due to safety issues. In-city warehouse space will be in demand due to restrictions on brick and mortar stores.Thus it will enable faster deliveries to end-users, he said. "Retail players will need multi-level warehouses within city limits to service cities. E-commerce players have started tweaking their inventory management plans and are planning stock for 30-40 days more than what they did pre-Covid. To keep additional inventory more warehouse space will be required," said Virwani.

Hyderabad-based Hetero gets approval for first generic Remdesivir

Hyderabad : 21st Jun 2020

Hyderabad-based Hetero has received the manufacturing and marketing approval for the investigational antiviral medicine 'Remdesivir' from the Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) for treatment of Covid-19, to be marketed under the brand name Covifor.Dr B Partha Saradhi Reddy, chairman, Hetero Group of Companies, said, "In the light of increasing Covid-19 cases in India, the approval of 'Covifor' (Remdesivir) can prove to be a game-changer given its positive clinical outcomes. Backed by strong backward integration capabilities, we can ensure that the product is immediately made available to patients across the country."

The drug has been granted approval for the treatment of suspected or laboratory-confirmed cases of Covid-19 in adults and children, hospitalised with severe symptoms of the disease. It will be available in 100 mg vial (injectable), which has to be administered intravenously in a hospital setting. The drug is launched under a licensing agreement with Gilead Sciences.

Hetero Group of Companies MD Dr Vamsi Krishna Bandi said, "Bulk drugs are being manufactured at our facility at Nakapalli, Visakhapatnam and formulations will be manufactured at our facility in Hyderabad (Shameerpet). The medicines will be made available in India within a week's time."He added, "We are still working on the price, however, it will be between Rs 5,000 and Rs 6,000 per vial. As per the government guidelines, patients are recommended 5-6 doses who are hospitalised with severe symptoms of the disease. Since DCGI has recommended only for restricted emergency use, the medicine will be made available through government channels — hospitals and medical institutions. It won't be sold through retail. Currently, we are focusing on India. However, we plan to supply the drug to overseas markets such as Asia and African markets on demand."

Telangana has great scope for investments in food processing sector

Hyderabad :Jun 23, 2020

Honble Minister for Telangana IT and Industries Sri. KT Rama Rao shared his insights on potential investment avenues in a webinar over food processing sector hosted by Invest India, which was was attended by more than 200 prospective investors from around the globe.He said that the water revolution in Telangana has increased the production of fish and meat in the state. He also said that Telangana has established a strong base for ensuring revolutions across agriculture, livestock, fisheries, poultry, and dairy industry.

Rao said that the food processing sector will create tremendous opportunities in the coming future and also mentioned that the government will provide complete support to the companies which come forward to invest in the food processing sector in the state.

In the webinar, Rama Rao said that Telangana is also one of the best states in terms of ease of doing business and for setting up industry. "Our fast-growing local economy, quality of infrastructure, competitive costs, dynamic policy, strategic location, logistics, and a proactive government differentiate us, evident by the fact that we have been a state of choice for major international companies across various sectors," he said.He said that the advent of tremendous irrigation potential has opened up opportunities for the cultivation of a diverse range of crops in the state.

Telangana government is equipped to facilitate contract farming and market-oriented cultivation at a large scale enabled by state government agencies, he added. The state minister said that the companies investing in the food processing sector and interested in large scale procurement of agriculture and related commodities from the state can expect tailor-made incentives and handholding support from the state government to establish manufacturing facilities and to establish supply chain linkages including joint venture opportunities with local industry.

The session was attended by more than 200 prospective investors from around the globe considering India for manufacturing and sales opportunities. The investors come from sectors such as ready to eat foods, confectionery, beverages, fruits, vegetables, dairy, poultry, meat, flowers, and health-oriented cereals such as millets, quinoa, etc.

Rise in turnover limit for MSMEs to boost textile exports: The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council

Mumbai : June 01, 2020

The Cabinet decision to exclude the revenue from exports, for availing concessions given to Small, Micro and Medium Enterprises, will benefit many struggling textile companies and help boost exports. The turnover limit for medium enterprises have been increased from Rs 100 crore to Rs 250 crore.

Dr Srinivasan, Chairman, The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council said the Government's move will be a major relief as a large number of exporters in the textiles sector can now be classified as MSMEs under the new criteria and can get all the benefits extended to the MSMEs including 5 per cent interest equalisation scheme. It will lead to an increase in exports as it will make textile companies more cost competitive and generate more employment opportunities, he said.

Further, the investment limit for units to be classified as medium sized enterprises have been enhanced from Rs 20 crore to Rs 50 crore.

"The enhancement in the investment and turnover limits for Medium Enterprises is a very positive step taken by the Government at a time when exporters are passing through unprecedented times on account of Covid," he added. MSMEs play a significant role in the Indian economy and contributes about 29 per cent of the GDP and 48 per cent to the country's exports.

Hyderabad zooms its way to top in IT sector

Hyderabad : 1st Jun 2020

Telangana has created a mark for itself in the information technology space, more so Hyderabad. Realising the potential the sector has, the State government has made conscious efforts to roll out programmes that enable its growth, with the right ecosystem and the investments it requires. All this has made Hyderabad the go-to destination for the IT sector.

The world's top five IT majors Google, Microsoft, Amazon, Facebook and Salesforce have chosen Hyderabad to establish their second largest facilities outside their global bases. Investor-friendly policies have enabled global companies to choose Hyderabad as their investment destination.

Telangana government, which has formulated a policy for the IT sector in 2016, has taken care that the growth happens across the State with a focus on all-round progress. Measures have been taken to provide employment opportunities for youth in both villages as well as cities.

Doubling of IT exports

Telangana has been able to double its IT exports within a span of six years from the time the State was formed. From achieving exports of Rs 66,276 crore when the State was formed, exports grew to Rs 1,28,807 crore during 2019-20, providing additional employment to 2.1 lakh professionals.

Despite the pandemic impact on the sector in 2020, the State registered a healthy growth rate of 18 per cent year-on-year, while the national average stood merely at 8.09 per cent. The State also registered a growth rate of 7.8 per cent in the IT employment, while the national average stood at 4.59 per cent, 50 per cent higher than the national average.

Hub for global IT majors

Multinational technology majors such as Microsoft, Google, IBM and Oracle have set up their large operations in the State. Not only this, top Indian IT companies such as Infosys, Wipro, TCS and Tech Mahindra have also established their presence. Global tech giant Google has set up its campus in Hyderabad with an investment of Rs 1,000 crore. This is the company's largest campus outside of the US. Amazon too has set up its campus in Hyderabad.

Similarly, Apple opened its maps development centre in 2016. The company's CEO Tim Cook and Telangana Chief Minister K Chandrasekhar Rao opened the company's campus at WaveRock building in Nanakramguda. Map development for key Apple products such as iPhone, iPad and Apple Watches is carried out from this centre. This campus will create employment for 4,000 professionals. Seeing the fruits of its efforts, Telangana government is further strengthening its efforts to attract more global companies and talent to the State.

Making villages digital

The State government has taken measures to take technology and digitisation to the grass-root level. The State has encouraged establishment of software development centres and BPOs in the villages. With the State government's encouragement, Cyient has developed its software development centre in Warangal. Eclat Health Solutions opened a 100-seater BPO in Karimnagar while RuralShores set up its BPO in Khammam. Several international and national companies have set up their operations in Nizamabad, Khammam and other districts.

Incentives for IT sector

Telangana government has provided incentives for the IT industry to encourage them to set up their operations in the tier-2 and tier-3 cities under its information and communication technology (ICT) policy.

In addition to providing panchayat and municipal tax concessions, the companies are also given refunds for participation in exhibitions, besides reduction of stamp duty, transfer duty and registration fees, and reduction in telephone and internet bills, besides providing subsidy and access to renewable energy.

Digital Telangana

Telangana government rolled out its Digital Telangana initiative to extend digital services to the rural population. With the help of T-SAT network, technology has been used to extend healthcare, education, wellness, jobs and skills to people in the rural areas. Close to 4,500 schools are benefited by the T-SAT's initiatives.

Creation of T-Hub

With an aim to make Hyderabad a global brand in the IT sector, Telangana created an international incubator in 2015. This is the only government-backed incubator in the country. By 2017, T-Hub incubated 337 startups, which attracted Rs 91.65 crore of funding from investors. The incubator has partnered with 25 corporates. At least 10 startups gained prominence at national and international level.With the help of T-Bridge programme, more than 100 startups were given access to global markets so that they can scale up their operations.

T-Hub phase II which will accommodate 4,000 technology entrepreneurs is expected to complete by this month, with an investment of Rs 330 crore. Today, Telangana has 4,000 startups, accounting for 15-20 per cent of the startups that operate in the country. The startup ecosystem is further set to grow.

Incubation centres in tier-2 cities

Telangana government has created IT incubation centres in Karimnagar, Khammam and Warangal with an investment of Rs 31 crore. Madikonda of Warangal today hosts an IT Park that houses companies such as Tech Mahindra and Cyient. Quadrant Resources has become the latest entrant into the Park. There are consistent efforts by the government to attract companies and investments in all these potential cities, while Hyderabad leads their growth.

TS to rebound across core sectors: Experts

Hyderabad : 30th May 2020

Telangana is making progress across sectors, more so in the core sectors such as agriculture, IT, aerospace and defence and life sciences, despite the current Covid-19 crisis, industry experts pointed out at a virtual conference organised by CII Telangana. Speaking at the conference, Sanjiv Puri, CMD, ITC Ltd, said, "Telangana has made strides in agriculture, with the sector contributing significantly to its GDP. A lot of effort has gone into irrigation and handholding farmers. There are real opportunities that could be built on the strong foundation laid for agriculture sector. The State has also become a

large rice producing region. There is a need to identify core crops, where there is high export potential besides meeting domestic demand. This will put the State on top."

He further added, "The State can create clusters for agriculture, the way Vietnam has succeeded. These clusters will help create a comprehensive ecosystem to support agriculture value chain and value addition industries, with required logistics, laboratory testing, and plug-and-play facilities that will make the sector globally competitive. Farmers need microsystem to handle each type of crisis with supportive information systems and can be supported by an IT backbone."

There is also enormous potential in the wood sector, with India importing as much as Rs 50,000 crore worth of wood-based products from across the world. Telangana can tap opportunities in the sector, which can support MSMEs. ITC has two lakh acres of tree plantation which has created 38 million of man days of employment. This can be a major job creator.

According to Sameer Goel, vice chairman, CII Telangana & MD, Coromandel International, "Telangana has taken several steps towards rural development including digitisation efforts to accelerate progress. In agriculture, Telangana has established itself amongst the most progressive States. Reforms taken by the government in the last few years have helped growth in agriculture and allied sectors. With good reservoir levels and forecast of good monsoon, Telangana's agriculture sector is expected to perform well."

Life Sciences

Hyderabad has a strong presence in the life sciences sector with an established bulk drugs, formulations, vaccines manufacturers besides research entities. The upcoming Hyderabad Pharma City will further strengthen its footprint.

Manni Kantipudi, CEO, GVK Biosciences, said, "In the coming years, there will be China+1 strategy and there is a certain opportunity for Telangana and India. We should never waste a good crisis. The State has to rebuild the demand, confidence in employees to safely come to work, and reimagine the role of pharma and biotech industry from generics to innovators. Using pharmaceutical services, the industry can move towards innovation, the way ITeS has succeeded. A big portion of Covid-19 vaccines can come from Telangana due to its enormous capabilities. Reliability of services in terms of power, people, logistics and infrastructure are going to be critical for the sector."

Information Technology

According to Vijay Rangineni, head, Enterprise Global

Operations, Tech Mahindra, India has been able to rebuid its brand as a services hub to the world in the Covid times. The IT industry in Hyderabad and major technology hubs has adapted a new normal swiftly, achieving productivity levels as high as 120-130 per cent.

He added, “Telangana has attracted significant investments in the IT sector. The State has achieved 18 per cent growth in IT exports at Rs 1,28,807 crore in FY20, well above the national average of eight per cent. There is more than 100 per cent growth in IT exports in a span of 4-5 years. The State now can invest in latest technologies such artificial intelligence and machine learning. There will be growth opportunities in tier-2 and tier-3 cities as well.”

Aerospace & Defence

Abhay Paranjape, COO, Tata Lockheed Martin said, Telangana has established capabilities in the aerospace and defence sector with a good mix of private and public sector defence establishments. This ecosystem is helping MSMEs. The possibilities for the State are vast. The existing challenges will turn into opportunities for the State, to remain the hub for both manufacturing and research.

Telangana makes steady progress in different sectors

Hyderabad : 24th Jun 2020

Telangana made steady progress in varied sectors including IT, pharma and life sciences, handlooms and textiles, food processing and other sectors in the State in 2019-20.IT and Industries Minister KT Rama Rao, who released the Industries department’s annual report for 2019-20, represented the State in several national and international fora including World Economic Forum at Davos and India Economic Summit at New Delhi, besides hosting several events like BioAsia 2020, World Design Assembly, and Wings 2020, among others, attracting numerous investments.

Pharma and Life Sciences

Hyderabad continues to dominate the Pharma and Life Sciences sector in Asia as a destination of choice for global companies contributing more than 35 per cent to national Pharma production. With more than 800 pharma, biotech and medical technology companies, the State already has a combined enterprise value of $50 billion which is expected to grow to $100 Bn and create four lakh new jobs in this decade.

Numerous pharma and life sciences companies chose Hyderabad over other destinations, for their operations. Novartis launched Biome India, a digital innovation Hub in Hyderabad.Similarly, Sahajanand Medical

Technologies (SMT) laid the foundation stone for their Asia's largest stent manufacturing facility with an overall investment of Rs 250 crore in 20 acres campus at the Medical Devices Park. Upon completion, the SMT facility will produce about 1.2 million stents and 2 million catheters at full capacity, providing 1,500 jobs.

Syngene state-of-the-art facility was inaugurated in Genome Valley with an investment of Rs 170 crore, while foundation was laid for MN Park Building coming up with 1.8 lakh sft multi-tenanted lab space is being built with an investment of Rs 100 crore. At present, Genome Valley houses over 200 international and national companies employing around 10,000 persons. Hyderabad Pharma City also received the National Investment and Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ) status from the Central government, Consent for Establishment (CFE) from the State Pollution Control Board, and also completed the master plan. About 25 major medical devices manufacturing units are setting up their units at Medical Devices Park aimed for research and development as well as manufacturing facilities. The State government also secured an in-principle approval from the Union government for developing a biocompatability testing centre.

Aerospace and Defence

Telangana State received the Best State award for Aerospace sector from Ministry of Civil Aviation for progress and achievements during 2019-20. GMR Hyderabad International Airport at Shamshabad emerged as third fastest growing airport in the world and second in India, in terms of passenger growth, handling 15 million passengers per annum. GMR is also developing a business park at Shamshabad with an investment of Rs 350 crore.

Five new defence projects will be handled by NOVA Integrated Systems Limited (NISL), a defence subsidiary of Tata Advanced Systems Limited, creating direct employment of 600 persons. Airbus Bizlabs, GMR Airport and the State government have signed an MoU to collaborate for testing and deploying sustainable solutions for airports and civil aviation sector.

Food Processing

Operations commenced at seven integrated cold chain projects and a mega food park with investment of Rs 300 crore, while another Rs 3,000 crore investments are in the pipeline in the food processing sector of the State. The government is establishing a platform to provide market linkages for small farmers across the State with large food processing and retail companies in collaboration with the government departments concerned.

Handlooms and textiles

Leading garment manufacturers such as Texport Industries Private Limited, Gokaldas Images Private Limited, are at advanced stage of discussion for setting up their garment manufacturing units in the Sircilla Apparel Park established in over 60 acres. Works are in full-swing at the Weaving Park for construction of 50 industrial sheds to house 4,416 power looms and 60 warping machinery and other common facilities in 88 acres of land.

Several companies like Youngone Corporation which establishing eight manufacturing units in Kakatiya Mega Textiles Park (KMTP) in Warangal with an investment of Rs 960 crores in 300 acres, creating 12,000 jobs. Welspun Group also is scheduled to complete construction of its facility at Chandanvelly being established with an investment of Rs 1,150 Crores, over the next 14 months. Ganesha Ecosphere signed also will set up a unit in KMTP with an investment of Rs 327 crore in 30 acres and is expected to create 1,000 jobs.

Under Nethannaku Cheyutha (thrift fund saving security scheme), about Rs 51 crore were released the by State government benefitting over 20,298 weavers and ancillary workers.

Retail

The State government kickstarted a new project 'KiranaLinker.in' with an aim to digitise all Kirana traders across the State and supply of essential commodities during Covid-19 pandemic. Amazon has opened Telangana's largest delivery centre spread across 20,000 sq.ft in Gachibowli and inaugurated largest company-owned campus across the world, providing livelihood for 15,000 employees. Cellphone maker OnePlus opened its largest global research and development centre in Hyderabad, providing over 1,500 techies over next three years. Walmart inaugurated its fourth store in the State at Warangal (after Hyderabad, Karimnagar and Nizamabad) the store will add 2,000 direct and indirect jobs.

Logistics and TSTPC

Warehousing absorption in Hyderabad increased from 0.2 Million sqft in 2018 to 0.4 million sqft in 2019, while Container Freight Station was established at a cost of Rs 13 crore in seven acres. Proposal for establishment of Trade Fair Complex in Warangal in 30 acres, is under examination. Telangana State Trade Promotion Corporation (TSTPC) achieved a turnover of Rs 40 Crores during 2019-20 in supply of Golconda stationary to the government welfare departments and open markets.

Telangana Industrial Health Clinic Limited (TIHCL) revived 18 sick units and another 11 units are undergoing revival. About 3,000 SC/ST entrepreneurs under went various awareness camps, vendor development programmes and skill development training programmes across the State. TSLIPC (Telangana State Leather Industies Promotion Corporation) which is the nodal agency to implement the National SC/ST Hub scheme, is in discussion with the Chennai-based Central Leather Research Institute, and Council for Leather Exports for development of six Mini Leather parks across the State.

RICH

Research and Innovation Circle of Hyderabad (RICH) was selected to lead the Hyderabad City Knowledge and Innovation Cluster, an initiative by Office of Principal Scientific Adviser (PSA) to the Central government. It assisted 95 Startups including 18 food and agriculture, 20 life sciences and 10 aerospace, defence and sustainability in 2019-20.

Government plans driving growth in Telangana

Hyderabad : 1st Jun 2020

Telangana state has become the torchbearer for development in India. From innovative initiatives and people-friendly benefitting schemes in agriculture, animal husbandry, electricity, industries, infrastructure, the TS Government has set standards for other States to look up to Telangana State, opined the industry in Telangana on the occasion of State's sixth formation day celebrated at The Federation of Telangana Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FTCCI).

Karunendra S Jasti, President, FTCCI, said " Despite being India's youngest State, Telangana strides in industry development and launching friendly initiatives is phenomenal. There is significant growth in the registration of new industrial units in Telangana. The transparent TS-iPASS industrial policy has given approvals to more than 11,570 industries. And about 80 per cent of the companies have started functioning generating more than six lakh jobs. The ease of doing business coupled with excellent infrastructure in the State has attracted some big-ticket investments like IKEA, Amazon, Intel, Micron, OnePlus, SkyWorth, and Hitachi Vantara among others". Telangana is witnessing steady growth of startups. The startup ecosystem including (T-Hub, We Hub) is strengthened by the entry of global co-working space providers like WeWork and with the State working on second phase of T-Hub to boost the innovation ecosystem in the city. Post Covid-19 , the industry is expecting many companies to relocate to Hyderabad and Telangana from China, he said.

V Rajanna, Senior VP, TCS and also past Chairman CII said "Telangana State has registered stunning performance in the IT sector. The State has delivered Rs 1.2 lakh crores in IT exports with an annual growth rate of 18% and contributing 12 % of nation's IT exports. The IT industry has led rapid economic growth in the State contributing 1/3 of Telangana's exports. The industry employs largest number of people which is in excess of 5.8 lakhs comprising of 1.8 lakh women work force.

The IT industry in Telangana is providing indirect employment to more than 20 lakh people in the areas of catering, housekeeping, logistics, security and others. The State Government initiatives to expand the IT sector into Tier 2 cities like Warangal is an excellent move creating job opportunities in various regions, Rajanna said.

Ramakanth Inani, Senior Vice President , FTCCI, said it has been engaging with the Government to represent our members and providing necessary support to trade and industry. FTCCI played a key role in the Covid-19 times by reaching out to Central and State ministers and officials with the concerns of the Telangana industry

Venu Vinod, MD, Cyber City, said: " Telangana spent the highest amount in the country on economic development and infrastructure. At 63% of the Budget allocation spent on economic development and infrastructure, the State is above the national average" Allaying fears post covid-19, Vinod added that real estate sector will become bullish and Hyderabad will remain the a favorite investment destination

G V Prasad, Co-chairman and MD, Dr. Reddy's said: "Pharmaceutical industry is an important part of Telangana. The industry is nurtured well by the Government and the eco system. It is doing well and the State pharma industry is the center of innovation globally for APIs and generics. Bhaskar Reddy, Vice-President, FTCCI said that Telangana's projects in irrigation have become the subject of several case studies globally. Through initiatives such as the Kaleshwaram, Mission Bhagiratha and Mission Kakatiya, the State is creating a solid base for enhancing farmer incomes sustainably over the coming decades, while providing a high quality of living for its citizens through excellent facilities for basic services (power, water, sanitation and connectivity). The State has now become rice bowl for India and fulfilled its dream of bringing in one-crore acre under cultivation. This has been possible only through the farmer friendly welfare initiatives of the State Government, he said.

DGFT lifts export ban on Hydroxychloroquine

New Delhi: . 18 Jun 2020

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) lifted the ban on export of controversial anti-malarial drug hydroxychloroquine and formulations made from it, DGFT said in a notification on its website.On 11 June, the department of pharmaceuticals (DoP) had approved lifting the ban, with the condition that manufacturers supply one-fifth of their production to the Indian market, chemicals minister D.V. Sadanand Gowda said in a post on Twitter.

The DoP, which comes under the ministry of chemicals and fertilisers, had asked the DGFT to issue a notification to the effect.The DGFT had, on 4 April, banned export of hydroxychloroquine, which is being used to treat covid-19 based on limited evidence. Two Indian firms, Ipca Laboratories and Zydus Cadila Ltd, are the world's largest manufacturers of the drug, which has been touted as a potential coronavirus treatment by US President Donald Trump and some other global political leaders.

The Indian Council of Medical Research has also been using the drug to prevent infection among healthcare workers based on theoretical evidence that hydroxychloroquine does not allow the novel coronavirus, or SARS-COV2, to attach to cells. However, evidence of its efficacy, especially for treatment, is a major source of controversy, with studies, both supporting and opposing its use severely criticised.

Earlier this month, The Lancet Journal retracted a controversial study on hydroxychloroquine which said the repurposed anti-malaria drug increased the risk of mortality in covid-19 patients. The study was retracted because of inaccurate data and as the company that collated the data, Surgisphere, did not cooperate with the review.

Medical device industry to get over ₹3,000 crore boost

New Delhi ;May 31, 2020

Domestic medical devices industry is set to receive a booster dose as central government lays out plan to incentivise Indian players with at least ₹3,420 crore, over a period of five years. This incentive would be provided if they were to invest in their set-ups to produce key medical devices. Officials in Department of Pharmaceuticals (DoP) said that the domestic manufacturing for cancer care and radiotherapy medical devices, radiology and imaging medical devices, anaesthetics and cardio-respiratory medical devices including catheters of this category meant for the heart and, renal care medical devices meant for kidneys, all implants including implantable electronic devices like cochlear implants meant for those with hearing impairment and pacemakers for the heart, will be given priority. DoP in a notification proposed to pay a production linked incentive (PLI) of five per cent on incremental sales (over base year of 2019-20) of goods manufactured in India covered under target segments to eligible companies for a period of five years (2020-21 to 2025-26).

The notification states that on incremental investment of ₹180 crore over three years, with at least cumulative minimum ₹60 crore investment in first year. And then ₹120 crore in second year and eventual incremental sales of manufactured goods, say for instance, which are ₹120 crore in first year, reaching to ₹240 crore in the second, ₹360 crore in third year, ₹460 crore in the fourth year, reaching up to ₹560 crores in five years. DoP has proposed to dole out through reimbursements, an incentive of five per cent each year on that year's incremental sales to the medical device companies. According to data compiled by DoP, India's medical device market stood at ₹50,026 crore for 2018-19 and is skewed in the favour imports which were to the tune of ₹43,365 crore, while exports were ₹16,300 crore. While both exports and imports grew at 25. 2 and 23.8 per cent as compared to 2017-19, and it is expected to touch ₹86,840 crore in 2021-22, officials said that there is a lack of level playing field in India versus the competing economies.

"India's share is 1.6 per cent in global market, and it is among the top 20 medical devices market in Asia, and comes after Japan, China, South Korea. Still, Indian industry depends on imports up to an extent of 86 per cent and PLI scheme for medical devices is a financial incentive to boost domestic manufacturing and attract large investments in medical devices sector," said a DoP official. "Lack of adequate infrastructure, domestic supply chains, logistics, high cost of finance, limited availability of quality power supply, limited design capabilities, low focus on R&D, and skill development are the main roadblocks," the official explained.

DOP would appoint a nodal agency to act as a Project Management Agency for appraising of applications and verification of eligibility of the company for support under the scheme. An empowered committee consisting of Secretaries of Pharmaceuticals, Commerce, DPIIT, Health and Director General of Foreign Trade will then consider the applications for approval and conduct periodic reviews of eligible companies.

Indian manufacturer shows high hopes of Covid-19 vaccine development

Mumbai | June 03, 2020

The Covid-19 pandemic has been looming over the world for half a year. According to the latest figures, the deadly contagion has infected more than 6 million people, with 1,98,700 cases reported in India alone.The repercussions of the pandemic have pushed pharmaceuticals and research institutes to hunt for an effective vaccine. Experts have speculated that it may take a year or half to get a vaccine against the novel coronavirus.

India's leading vaccines and bio-therapeutics manufacturer Bharat Biotech International Limited in association with the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has shown positive development with lead researchers pinpointing the next month as the most "crucial" stage.

The makers have put their hopes on the effectiveness of the vaccine, which is modelled on building up the body's immunity. In a statement given to IANS, CEO Dr Krishna Mohan Ella said: "The vaccine development is moving in a positive direction. The next month is very crucial. I am a scientist and I believe in science."The vaccine is being developed by isolating a spike protein and increase the production of antibodies to fight against the spread. However, according to the Times of India report, the vaccine would take at least 6-12 months to start rolling out.

The vaccine maker has also started testing another vaccine, CoroFlu against COVID-19, which has been developed in collaboration with global virologists and researchers.Currently, there are seven other Indian vaccines under development that have been approved by the WHO, some of which are all set to proceed to the human clinical trial phase. Serum Institute of India, amongst them, has partnered with Oxford University in their vaccine clinical trials.

How to be a part of the booming trade between South Asian countries

New Delhi: : Jul 25, 2019

South Asia is one of the world's fastest growing regions, with growth set to rise to 7 percent in 2019, and 7.1 percent in 2020-21. An increase in industrial production in South Asian countries, aided by their dynamic trade relations fuels this growth. The East is seeing a boom in trade among developing nations like Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia, Singapore – to name a few.

The growing domestic demand for global products, competitive pricing and the increasing quality of products manufactured in South Asia, accounts for an expanding trade network. This network holds a vast number of businesses that are different in nature and size, constituting containerized exports of automotive parts, perishable goods, pharmaceutical items etc. This intra-regional trade propels the economic conditions of these countries, enabling them to increase imports for a growing consumer base, and grow their exports. It also provides incentives for companies to expand their trade portfolios to other Asian countries, proving mutually beneficial for both sides of the business.

Current scenario

Developed countries are now focusing on cementing their trade relations with such markets for consistent and more frequent trade, as opposed to turning to other developed nations. Case in point - the US-China trade tensions. The United States has shifted their focus to countries like India that provide a weaker rupee compared to the dollar. Furthermore, supportive government policies and a safer business regime for investors and companies alike to set up their business, are added incentives. China, due to environmental challenges, has started exporting raw materials and other recyclable products to countries like India, Vietnam, and Malaysia. Indian exports of plastics, rubber, textiles & apparels, ores, slag and ash have shown a growth in the first half of 2019. The growth rate of trade in these countries is boosted by the number of investors that are pooling in investments. For instance, Vietnam's economy has seen a growth of 7% percent in 2018 and manufacturing inflows jump by 18% in the first nine months of 2018. This is the highest recorded growth rate in 11 years; stemming from their expanding trade and manufacturing. Moreover, an increase in FDI in India opens up opportunities for Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) and Micro Small and Medium enterprises (MSMEs) to expand their business across borders.

Challenges faced

However, there are certain hindrances that need to be addressed. On a macro level, when we keep in mind trade dynamics between India and US since 2017, trade has dwindled between the two nations. On the other hand, low intra-regional trade among South Asian countries is due to similarities in commodities that can be leveraged. Emerging markets may not meet the trade standards of other advanced economies. Factors such as improper storage facilities, manufacturing defects and the tense socio-political environment hamper the output and quality of products. Situations like these create opportunities for various entities in emerging markets that are closing in on these loose ends. These gaps thus formulate an environment for SMEs and MSMEs to become a part of and contribute to the nation's trade and commerce. Supply chains in trade thrive with the rise in SME contributions. In developing nations various SMES and MSMEs contribute to the commerce by bringing global technology and logistical efficiency aiding the businesses in totality..

Key role of logistics

Logistics forms the backbone of trade and the economy. Efficient communication from end to end, collection and transferring of data, distributing and handling of the cargo are all factors that ultimately reflect on the quality of the trade business. Technology is a driving force which is maturing and changing the logistical landscape. Digitization is one such avenue which has led to various changes in the business.

The immense paperwork that detained vendors and traders can potentially be erased by Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology. Other technologies such as blockchain act as the foundation for a new digital supply chain. For instance, TradeLens, a platform jointly developed by Maersk and IBM, is an open and neutral industry platform underpinned by blockchain technology, supported by major players across the global shipping industry. TradeLens is seeing traction because it promotes efficient, transparent and secure exchange of information in order to foster greater collaboration and trust across the global supply chain. Shippers, shipping lines, freight forwarders, port and terminal operators, inland transportation and customs authorities can interact more efficiently through real-time access to shipping data. Domestic start-up tech of South Asian countries adds to this change, allowing a newer system which is at par with global standards.

Thriving south Asian countries

Singapore, Malaysia and India are a few such countries that are being targeted for major tech developments globally. Companies in India such as Zasti, La Vela Pictures and Mint M are using AI, image analytics and machine learning to benefit digitization in the shipping trade. Such domestic enterprises are fuelling the trade landscape of the nation. India saw an overall 10% growth in its containerized imports and exports in 2018.

A large demand in dry commodities is seen in the east coast. While exports ranging from paper, pharmaceuticals and automotive parts are made to other Asian countries like South Korea, China, Nepal and Bangladesh and Sri Lanka respectively. Avenues for refrigerated cargo are boosting SME demands as well. Countries such as Thailand, Vietnam and Indonesia are seeing support from their governments, in the form of monetary benefits (investments, tax reliefs and grants), manpower aiding, digitization etc. All of which amount to more business options and scope for development in this sector.

In conclusion

The evolution of the trade business has uplifted the Trans-Pacific partnerships and caused a relocation of various manufacturing and trade hot spots within Asia. Various countries are now looking for opportunities to bring further improvement and better tech options through MSMES that solidify key areas in trade. MSME contribution allows an increase in output, employment, income, investment and exports in these economies. They also contribute to the greater good by creating symbiotic relations with large industries allowing balanced regional growth, nurturing entrepreneurial spirit, and innovation in providing global technology with a skilled and trained workforce. South Asian countries are slowly moulding into more significant players, and may soon become the epicentre of the global trade landscape. They are also expected to have the potential of becoming the hub of innovation in the fourth industrial revolution.

Reviving the economy requires a balanced policy approach

Dr. Parthajit Kayal | June 18, 2020

Multi-phased lockdown by central and state governments to halt the spreading of COVID-19 virus has hit the Indian economy disruptively. Presently, India is the fourth-worst hit nation by COVID-19 pandemic after the US, Brazil and Russia as per data recorded by John Hopkins University.

Recent data released by the Ministry of Statistics reported a 1.6 percetage points drop in India's growth in the fourth quarter of the last financial year. However, the real impact will be realized when the first-quarter numbers of the present financial year come out, as that is the period when India was under full lockdown for the longest time. For now, the trade figures also look gloomy as exports fell by 36% year-on-year last month. Except for some specific sectors like iron ore, drugs, pharmaceuticals, spices, and rice, export growth for other goods shows negative figures as per data released by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. This fall was mainly attributed to cancelled orders and supply chain disruptions. Due to low consumer and industrial demand, the import bill has also declined by 51%. This was majorly supported by a fall in import cost of oil that dropped by almost 72%. The latest estimate by Goldman Sachs, Fitch, CRISIL, and S&P projected India to see a 5% GDP contraction in the ongoing financial year, while the World Bank expects it to be 3.2%. India's GDP growth projection in FY 2020-21 by IMF is a mere 1.9%. This number is very similar to the projection made by the Chief Economic Advisor Krishnamurthy Subramanian.

However, this contraction will certainly not be uniform and would vary for different sectors and states. In the present situation, number of COVID-19 cases may not drop anytime soon, despite repetitive lockdown announcements by central & state governments. New cases are continuously escalating due to dense urban areas and healthcare management issues. This could pose further downside risks to our bleak economic situation.

Industrial and service sectors have already seen heavy disruptions. Production in auto and its ancillary sectors was largely closed. There has been almost no business in the travel and tourism sectors also. These sectors may continue to suffer for a few more quarters. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) engaged in consumer discretionary products, and export-linked industries are likely to see a continued low demand at least for the next two quarters.Low or no income has resulted in low purchasing power in rural sectors. This will keep the demand subdued even for semi-necessary goods and services till the MSMEs and real-estate sectors get back into a stable growth trajectory. However, it may be very challenging to correctly estimate the magnitude and duration of the impact of COVID-19 on India economy. Considering the uncertainty about the pandemic's scale and duration, it doesn't require too much of common sense to expect a magnified impact in these unprecedented times. Nevertheless, let us not be too pessimistic to expect a widespread recession around the corner. In fact, Fitch expects India to bounce back next year with a sharp growth rate of 9.5%.

Getting back on track

Acknowledging the fact that COVID-19 poses further downside risks to the economic outlook and the possibility of experiencing a recession in the current fiscal year, India's economy is heading for enormous unprecedented economic pain. The role of government and RBI is very crucial to get India back on the high growth trajectory and pull the economy out from this crisis. Many may argue that this crisis will give India an opportunity to snatch businesses from China and outgrow them. However, any wrong step could delay and derail India's economic recovery.

As of now, the RBI has taken enough measures (cutting policy rates, targeted long-term repo operations, etc.) to provide adequate liquidity to the economy. This is very essential to get the business back on track. RBI and the government should closely watch and regularly interact with financial institutes and business houses to monitor the real impact of the measures. On the fiscal side, the Indian government has unveiled a ₹20 lakh crore economic package, which is equivalent to 10% of India's GDP. This is a mixed package consisting of certain economic reforms, direct cash transfers, infrastructure building, and supporting businesses. However, there is criticism that a major part of this economic package is indirect and therefore not beneficial for the citizens.

Considering the figure of current sovereign debt, fall in tax revenues, the central government of India can't afford to let the fiscal deficit grow further, as that will bring international attention and lead to major rating cuts, which may further hamper the business. Therefore, this balancing act needs to be played cautiously and safely. In this situation, the central bank and the government should focus on bringing prudent policy reforms and implementing current policies more precisely and efficiently.They should also cut back the expenditure on unproductive (and less important) activity sectors; privatize public sector units in a phased manner, and facilitate new businesses. Stressed industries, states and middle-class households will need direct support.

Nevertheless, the government should also be prepared in case it faces another pandemic or a different type of economic crisis soon.

Dr. Parthajit Kayal is currently Asst Professor, Finance at Madras School of Economics. Financial markets, mathematical finance, behavioural finance, fixed income & wealth management are some of his interest areas.

Healthcare can be India's next IT sector: Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw

NEW DELHI : 03 Jun 2020

Top industry captains are batting for livelihoods, as India readies to open up its economy. To save jobs,

India needs to press the accelerator on further policy and regulatory reforms, Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw, chairman and managing director, Biocon Ltd, said. India also needs to quickly prioritize sectors that can mop up India's huge workforce. Healthcare is one of them, she said. “There is a spotlight on healthcare. Finally, science and innovation are getting attention. The healthcare sector can be India's next IT (information technology) sector, there is a huge employment opportunity," she said.Healthcare, she added, can create jobs at different levels, from the grassroots (primary healthcare workers) to tertiary professionals.

“The healthcare sector will also allow India to play in the self-reliance objective—in pharmaceuticals, bio-pharma, medical supplies and hospitals, among others. The sector is also capital-intensive. Unlike IT, there is a gestation period where one has to wait two years to get a payback. Third, healthcare is a huge export opportunity. But we need the same sops that the IT industry received in the past," Mazumdar-Shaw said.

On regulatory reforms, Mazumdar-Shaw said digitization would make life easier for businesses. “It cannot be business as usual. We have been thrown into a digital world. One of the opportunities now is to bring about extensive regulatory reforms," she said. “Today, because of virtual kind of audits and evaluations, we are able to get much faster regulatory approvals. This is an opportunity to start doing everything online and take out a lot of the transactions costs."Businesses must also take the sustainable development goals (SDGs) more earnestly, going ahead.“Up until now, we used to look at the SDGs as a bunch of motherhood statements—nice to have in our annual reports. Today, more than ever, we realize that these are serious criteria without which you can't have sustainable economic growth. I would like to look at poverty, hunger, economic equity, all the motherhood statements, in a serious way," she concluded.

India needs to properly assess and resolve the issue of losses in foodgrains in transit. Besides reducing wastage and improving the lot of farmers, this will also boost its growth prospects in the international market

From a net food importer in the 1960s, India has taken great strides towards becoming self sufficient in food production. But this achievement also presents a dilemma of plenty, as the country faces challenges in managing this surplus production.India achieved a record food grain and horticultural production of 281.37 and 314.67 million metric tonnes (MMT), respectively in 2018-19. Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN (FAO) estimates that food loss and waste in India is at around 40%, while Food Corporation of India pegs it at 15%.

A study by National Academy of Agricultural Sciences (NAAS) concludes that storage is the major cause of post-harvest losses for all kinds of food in

India. This is primarily discussed in the realm of fruits and vegetables, where India faces a critical deficiency of cold storage capacity – this belies the enormous potential of its processed food industry. As of March 2017, India had 7,645 cold storages having an aggregate holding capacity of 34.95 million tonnes. Around 57% of this is based in UP and West Bengal, and 75% of the cold storage capacity is used for potatoes. On the other hand, 30-40% of fruits and vegetables are estimated to be wasted due to lack of proper cold storage facilities.

Food Category	Annual percentage losses in India
Grains	4.6 - 6.0% (Cereal)
Fruits & Vegetables	4.6 - 15.9%
Dairy	0.90%
Meat	2.70%
Poultry	7.2% (Eggs)
	6.7% (Meat)
Fish	5.2% (Inland)
	10.5% (Marine)

Source: National Academy of Agricultural Sciences

While the situation in grains is supposed to be considerably better, the loss is significant enough to merit concern. Out of 1,000 lakh MT of wheat produced every year, around 10% is lost due to improper storage methods. Most of the wheat is stored in bags in warehouses with many associated losses, including spillage, rodent attacks, bird droppings, theft/pilferage, etc. A strong thrust towards modern and scientific means of grain storage is essential.

Metal silos have proved to be successful alternatives for reduction in post-harvest grain losses in developing countries. But high procurement costs ranging from US$ 40-350 have been the major stumbling block to the adoption of silos in India. Bulk storage capacity in silos presently is just around 0.2 MMT, which needs to be ramped up aggressively. Due to the lack of storage facilities, farmers have to often sell their surplus produce at throwaway prices. Addressing this will also help keep a local buffer available in crisis situations such as the present pandemic, wherein ensuring timely availability of food supplies across regions is of utmost importance.

An even larger issue is the lack of storage space with the Food Corporation of India. It has food reserves well above the buffer norms, which further leads to food loss during storage. As of December 2019, FCI was holding 56 MT of rice and wheat and 26 MT of paddy (rice equivalent of 17 MT) in its own facilities. FCI's rice stocks for instance were at 21 MT in January this year compared to a buffer requirement of just 7.6 MT.

Food storage costs have also been rising steadily, as the corporation is compelled to resort to temporary storage facilities like cover & plinth (CAP) or take warehouses on lease. Last year, around 8.79 million tonnes of wheat were estimated to be kept in such temporary storage facilities in Punjab alone. The economic cost of wheat and rice at present is estimated at Rs 2,505.67 and Rs 3,601.91 per quintal respectively. In comparison the price at which FCI supplies rice and wheat to states under NFSA is at just Rs 3 and Rs 2 per kg respectively.

Damage control measures

Ensuring that post-harvest losses of food are minimized merits a calibrated approach. The problem needs to be viewed from various levels – type of storage, overdependence on FCI/CWC, liquidation of surplus stocks, transportation issues, and lack of interest of the private sector. Professor Anupam Varma, President, World Society for Virology, Ex-ICAR National Professor, INSA Emeritus Scientist, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, comments:

"Data on actual losses is the first thing we should have. The official figure of losses is 4.6-6%. Even that is huge at around 5 million tonnes. We cannot afford to lose anything that we can save. Interventions need to be made right from the field."There needs to be a rapid scale up in the usage of metal silos, which can also boost our prospects in the international market.

P K Bhardwaj, Head of Operations – Grain Silos at National Collateral Management Services Limited, states:"Once you convert all your grain storage into silo storage, you will be saving a lot of grain, which you can export. China converted their entire grain storage into silo storage in 1999, which is why it is exporting a lot of grain. We could also be saving around 10% of grain and exporting it."

India set up its first metal silo in 1959 in Hapur, UP, but the concept only gained traction when FCI set up its first pilot project in 2006 on PPP basis. However, India still suffers from a severe deficiency in terms of silo storages as discussed earlier. Storing grains in silos is a widely acceptable method to ensure better and more scientific handling of grains.

Prof Gopal Naik, IIM Bangalore also agrees that scientific storage of grains will offer a major boost to exports. He comments to IBT:"Scientific storages will help our exporters to keep the quality of the produce aligned with international requirements and will reduce losses. This will help in getting better prices in the international markets apart from savings from reduction in losses and rejections by importers."

Furthermore, this will bring down the issue of Asymmetric Trade Opportunities for India's exporters. India's exporters have to take extra care in managing the supply chain properly to meet the requirements of the buyers, whereas in the international market, the produce is readily available. This implies an additional cost to our exporters, thereby reducing the opportunity to export.

However, huge silo storages are not a relevant solution for small farmers, whose production is often in the range of just 20-30 quintals. Dr Basanta Kr Sahu, Associate Professor, IIFT suggests that silos can be set up at the village or panchayat level, which such small farmers can use for a nominal price. He also feels that local and traditional channels of storage need to be given more importance.

Moreover, India needs to move away from the strategy of centralization of storage and overdependence on the FCI. The government's repeal of the Essential Commodities Act is a vital step in this direction, as it will allow private parties, traders and farmers to store foodgrains. Earlier, this was a major roadblock preventing the agri sector from having excess storage. It is also essential to relook at the open-ended procurement policy of FCI in the absence of an effective policy to liquidate the grain stocks, as suggested by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP).

Varun Kumar Das, PhD Research Scholar, IGIDR, agrees that storage needs to be more distributed at the village and gram panchayat level rather than housed within the FCI, and adds, "The recent steps taken by the government under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana (PMGKAY) would help in reducing excess stocks with the FCI. The government could also think of facilitating a storage facility market by encouraging private investments, PPP mode, build operate transfer (BOT), etc. thus bringing in competition and reducing costs. Government can also provide credit facilities for Farmers Producer Organizations (FPOs) to invest in storage warehouses, cold chain storage, etc.

There is a considerable roadblock in liquidating the surplus stock with FCI. One option is towards food security, particularly in times of the pandemic. Prof Gopal Naik, IIM Bangalore, suggests that the government could look at strengthening the mid-day meal across the country. States could also provide ration on similar term as ration card holders to attract migrant labourers.A major issue in liquidation is that India is a signatory to the WTO and the Agreement on Agriculture. If the government releases surplus stock to the market, it can invite action as a trade distorting subsidy. However, this does not stop the government from exporting it, when prices are at par with the world market, which can be aggressively pursued. Processing and value addition of this surplus stock can also be encouraged in a big way to ensure greater share of value added exports.

Big bounty for ryots soon, says CM KCR

Hyderabad : 29th May 2020

Chief Minister K Chandrashekhar Rao said he would soon make an announcement that would bring happy tidings in a big way to the farming community in the State, something that would be unparalleled anywhere in the country."I will be making some major announcements for the farmers in the State very soon. The finances have already been worked out, and this will be an unprecedented move that has never been attempted by any other State in the country," he said, and asked the ryots to bear with the suspense for a week.

Addressing the media after inaugurating the Kondapochamma Sagar project, the Chief Minister said people of the State should take pride in the fact that Telangana, from being a barren region before 2014, had reached a stage now where the net worth of its agriculture production would be a staggering Rs 1 lakh crore per annum. "This is no mean achievement since all this was achieved in a short span of 6 years which no other State can boast of, and we can rightfully say we have achieved Bangaru Telangana now" he said.

The Chief Minister said the bold decision of taking up the multi-stage Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Scheme (KLIS) had yielded 165 TMC capacity of water in reservoirs and barrages, and the government would soon complete the 35 TMC Sitarama project at Dummugudem and 7.5 TMC Sammakka Sagar. He also assured the farmers of Narayankhed and Zaheerabad area that the government was determined to make Manjeera and Haldivagu come alive with Godavari water. He said 15 check dams have been built under the command area of Manjeera.

Lifeline of TS

- KLIS captures **165 tmc** in reservoirs, barrages and canals
- Capacity addition soon once Sitarama project, Sammakka Sagar completed
- Godavari water pumped from **85 m** (MSL) at Medigadda to **618 m** (MSL) at Kondapochamma Sagar through pumping at **10 stages**
- Project requires **4,800 MW** power to run all the motors to pump water
- **521 km** of electrical lines laid to supply power to run pumphouses
- A **6,000-house** township on **600** acres coming up near Gajwel to house land oustees

EMPLOYMENT TO BE PROVIDED TO ELIGIBLE YOUTH IN FOOD PROCESSING SEZ COMING UP IN SIDDIPET

"Telangana which was treated like an orphan and described by poets as a 'State of sorrow that has rivers passing through it but no water was available for the parched lands,' has now transformed into a Golden Telangana. I am proud as I am the only leader in this world to be alive to see the State I freed from shackles, free and prospering now," he said.

He said Telangana had also attained political maturity evident from the way KLIS was achieved by convincing the neighbouring States and also inviting the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh for the inauguration of KLIS.

The Chief Minister, explaining the magnitude of the work that went into the construction of KLIS, said the project requires a massive 4,800 MW of power to run all the motors to pump the water. Totally, 521 km of electrical lines have been laid to supply the necessary power to run the pump houses.

"KLIS is an engineering marvel that lifts water from 88 meters level to 618 meters by the time it reaches Kondapochamma Sagar. I salute the Telangana engineers for achieving this in record time of three years," he said, adding that the project also helped Telangana improve its ground water level and was bound to improve its biodiversity by increasing grazing lands and helping wildlife to grow.

Determined to implement Regulated farming

He said the State government was determined to implement the Regulated Farming policy, but assured the farmers that it will not be an autocratic move. "The State is providing round-the-clock, quality and free power to farmers, drinking water is provided through Mission Bhagiratha, and welfare schemes such as Rythu Bandhu and Rythu Bima have been implemented. Besides, Rs 290 crore worth water cess has been waived, and recently Rs 1,300 crore loan waiver benefiting 5,60,000 farmers has been released," he said, explaining the benefits that the farm sector enjoyed.

Fruit and vegetable output set to cross record 320 mt

New Delhi June 02, 2020

Spectacular increase in the production of onions after the severe crop loss during the last monsoon season, together with relatively better yield in potato and banana ,has helped the country to have a record horticulture harvest of 320.48 million tonnes (mt) in the current crop year, according to the second advance estimates of horticulture crops released by the Agriculcture Ministry . However, there hasn't been much increase in area under horticulture crops over 2018-19. The total area under these crops this year was 25.66 million hectares as against 25.43 million hecatres in the previous year.

Horticulture crops 2nd advance estimates *(in 000 tonnes)*

Crops	2018-19	2019-20
Potato	50,190	51,300
Onion	22,819	26,738
Tomato	19,007	20,573
Brinjal	12,680	12,777
Cabbage	9,127	9,207
Cauliflower	9,083	8,840
Total vegetables	**1,83,170**	**1,91,769**
Mango	21,378	20,444
Citrus fruits	13,404	13,976
Banana	30,460	31,504
Apple	2,316	2,734
Pomegranate	2,915	2,315
Total fruits	**97,967**	**99,069**
Total plantation crops	**16,350**	**16,240**
Total spices	**9,428**	**9,420**
Total horticulture crops	**3,10,738**	**3,20,479**

Source: Agriculture Ministry

While the production of vegetable is projected to go up to 191.77 mt from 183.17 mt in 2018-19, total fruits output may cross 99 mt MT as against close to 98 mt last year.

Onion production is estimated to 26.74 mt as against 22.82 mt in 2018-19 whereas potato output would be 51.3 mt as against 50.2 mt last year. Tomato output is expected to cross 20 mt from 19 mt in the previous year.

The onion production is significantly high in the later parts of the year considering that many onion-growing areas in the country, particularly in Maharashtra and Karnataka witnessed severe floods leading huge crop loss in the prevous kharif season. Among fruits, banana, citrus and apple performed bettered their output last year. The output of plantation crops and spices more or less remained at last year's levels at 16.24 mt and 9.42 mt respectively.

Lockdown extension to have deep impact on Indian economy: Report

Mumbai Jun 01, 2020

The extension of the lockdown by the government will have a deep impact on the economic activity, a foreign brokerage said, sharply cutting India's GDP forecast for this financial year to a contraction of 2 per cent. The estimate has been arrived at with the assumption that the lockdown will extend till mid-July and a restart of the economy will get stretched to August, analysts at Bank of America Securities said.

It can be noted that the RBI also expects the economy to contract in FY21 (2020-2021), but has not given a level to it. Some analysts have pegged the contraction as high as 5 per cent.The central government has been reopening parts of the economy, while continuing with the lockdown in COVID-19-affected parts of the economy, which contribute over 60 per cent of the GDP."The government has extended the nationwide lockdown to June 30 with further relaxations (as Unlock 1.0). We estimate that a month's slowdown will cost 1-2 percentage points of GDP and the six week restart to shave off 0.60 per cent," its analysts wrote.It now expects the GDP to contract by 2 per cent, 0.70 per cent wider than the previous estimate.

The brokerage was quick to add that if the lack of a vaccine forces the government to continue with the semi-lockdown phase, the economy will contract by as much as 5 per cent.The sharp reduction in the GDP contraction also led the brokerage to revise up the fiscal deficit estimate by 0.50 per cent to 6.3 per cent as against 4.6 per cent achieved in FY20."We believe that higher fiscal spend is the need of the hour," the analysts said, adding the wider fiscal deficit will be a result of lower tax collections.

Attempting to allay concerns of a wider gap, the brokerage said the Center's fiscal deficit is 1.80 per cent higher than the 4.5 per cent long term average, but the same is "justified" with growth trending a full 9 percentage point below the potential. At the consolidated level, the fiscal deficit will come between 9.9-10.4 per cent of GDP, it said.The government will fund the wider fiscal deficit through an USD 13.3 billion increase in open market operations by the RBI to USD 88.5 billion, it said.

Shri Piyush Goyal interacts with the captains of the Pharmaceutical industry and Associations; Lauds the Industry for rising to the occasion during the Covid crisis; India is now recognized as the 'pharmacy of the world'; Says Pharmaceutical industry

The Commerce and Industry Minister Shri Piyush Goyal today interacted with the captains of the Pharmaceutical industry, and Office-bearers of the Pharma Associations, through the Video Conference. The meeting was attended by the Ministers of State Shri H.S.Puri and Shri Som Parkash, Secretaries of the Department of Commerce, and Pharmaceuticals, and Officers from Departments of Commerce, Pharmaceuticals and Health.

During his interaction, Shri Goyal lauded the pharma industry for making India proud, by rising to the occasion during the Covid crisis. He said that India has been recognized as the 'Pharmacy of the World', as over 120 countries got some essential medicines, during the last two months, including 40 of them getting them in the form of grant, free of cost. He said that during the crisis, the officials of DGFT, MEA, Health and DoP burnt midnight oil to ensure that the export consignments are delivered at the earliest. The whole world appreciated India's gesture, and this has swelled India's goodwill and reputation. He said that India had adequate production capacity and abundant stock of HCQ and PCM for its projected domestic requirements, and putting restrictions on their exports was to ensure that the medicines are made available to all the needy nations, and no unscrupulous element stocks them for unwarranted gains.

The Pharma industry received accolades from the Minister for their extra-ordinary performance, in ensuring that the Country did not face any type of shortage of medicines during this period. Shri Goyal said that early announcement of the Lockdown helped the country in preventing and containing the scourge of pandemic, and also scaling up the health infrastructure and build capacity, besides generating awareness among the people about the precautions and preventive measures. He said that India has set an example, under the able guidance and leadership of the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, in being pro-active in management of Covid-19, and also following it up with welfare and relief packages for mitigating its consequences.

Shri Goyal assured the industry that the Government will fully support the industry in its expansion, diversification and strengthening. He said that the industry has an important role to play in the Aatamnirbhar Bharat campaign. The country should become Aatmanirbhar in APIs as early as possible, as the government has taken a number of steps in this regard. It has already approved the scheme on Promotion of Bulk Drug Parks for financing Common Infrastructure Facilities in 3 Bulk Drug Parks. Also, Production Linked Incentive Scheme for promotion of domestic manufacturing of critical KSMs/ Drug Intermediates and APIs in the country has been given a go ahead.

The Minister said that anti-dumping investigation process has been expedited. The Minister said that in case of ongoing bilateral FTAs, if any roadblock or unfair competition is being noticed, the Government may be informed and prompt remedial action will be taken. He said they should look at large untapped market in Eastern Europe and Russia. Calling upon a collaborative route in the R&D efforts, Shri Goyal said the Academicians, Universities, ICMR and private sector should join hands. Informing the gathering that the Government has decided to disinvest in certain Pharma PSUs, the Minister invited the Indian companies to use PSUs for plug and play model of manufacturing. The Minister assured the industry that all suggestions presented in the meeting will be quickly examined and wherever required, the inter-ministerial consultations will be completed at the earliest.

India has to open up markets to gain from post-covid demand: Economists

New Delhi: 03 Jun 2020

The covid-19 pandemic is unlikely to reverse the trend of globalization and India needs to open up its markets further to benefit from the post-covid-19 global demand, said economists."The world economy, the world society does better with openness, with trade, with flow of capital, flow of ideas and movement of people. This epidemic doesn't change that fundamental point," said Jeffrey Sachs, an American economist, liberal, academic, public policy analyst and former director of The Earth Institute, Columbia University.He said if the pandemic leads to a closure of the world, then the costs will be far greater than the direct costs of the epidemic."The fact that countries took steps to stop the movement of people when the virus was spreading is different from stopping globalization," he added.And, going forward, India will be central to globalization."If India plays it right, it can do what China did, but for that, India needs to go back to being an open market as in the early 2000s. India should work towards creating a market where multinational companies (MNCs) have free access to resources if they want to run businesses from India for global markets," said Arvind Panagariya, Indian-American economist and professor of economics, Columbia University, who also served as the first vice-chairman of government think-tank NITI Aayog between January 2015 and August 2017. Panagariya said India can gain over China in labour-intensive industries as rising wages have been making companies move out of that country."Today, we are wanting a lot of MNCs to come to our shores as wages have increased in China, at least in sectors that are important for India, which are the labour-intensive sectors such as apparel, footwear, furniture and assembly activities. We have 44% of our working population in agriculture and we need to move a lot of these out of agriculture and into manufacturing and services," he added.

However, these people will not go into industries, such as information technology or pharmaceuticals, they require jobs in which they can be trained in a short period of time, said Panagariya."That's the market for us to take over, the apparel, footwear and furniture industries," he said.Panagariya said for India to make meaningful gains in these industries, it needs to be part of significant trade organizations."That's where RCEP becomes key. It is important for India to be a part of global trade deals. I understand the deal that was offered wasn't very good, but we need to stay engaged and bring this to conclusion."

The RCEP, or Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, is a proposed free trade agreement between 10 member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and their free trade agreement partners, including China, Japan and Australia.Panagariya suggested that India should focus on replicating a model similar to that of Shenzhen, China. This would be different from the special economic zones, as they create autonomous employment zones governed by independent labour and land policies, he noted. "But this requires the Centre to guide the states effectively," he said.While recent weeks have seen rising tensions between India and China, Sachs said that in a world which will increasingly become multipolar, it is essential that India has a stable relationship with China.

"All countries should abide by common standards of the UN charter and international trade organizations. It shouldn't be done through leader visits and headline accusations between two nuclear superpowers. It should be based on international trade principles and regional comprehensive trade agreements across sectors. The US wants to engulf India in anti-China arguments, which is not advisable for neighbours," he said. Sachs said it was also essential for India to focus on public health and remain in control of the covid-19 outbreak.

Turn crisis into an opportunity: PM Modi to India Inc

New Delhi: 12 Jun 2020

This is the time to take bold decisions, Modi tells industry as he exhorts businesses to make the covid pandemic a turning point to build a self-reliantIndia

Prime Minister Narendra Modi said the coronavirus pandemic has taught India a lesson in self-reliance as he exhorted industry to take bold decisions to convert the crisis into an opportunity rather than remain conservative. Addressing the annual session of the Kolkata-based industry lobby Indian Chamber of Commerce, Modi said the time has come to take the Indian economy "from command-and-control to plug-and-play"."This is not the time for a conservative approach—rather to take bold decisions and make bold investments going forward. This is the time to build a globally competitive domestic supply chain. For this, industry has to help all existing stakeholders of its supply chain to come out of the crisis and handhold them for greater value addition," he added.

Modi said India must convert the crisis into an opportunity and make it a turning point to build a self-reliant India in sectors such as medical equipment, defence manufacturing, core and minerals, edible oils, fertilizers, electronic manufacturing, solar panels, batteries, chip manufacturing and aviation sector.His remarks come against the backdrop of former chief economic adviser Arvind Subramanian's criticism of the government's approach to self-reliance through import substitution. Subramanian last week said India must shed its protectionist attitude and find a way to be internally competitive in order to become an exporting economy in a challenging post-covid world, describing the notion of a self-sufficient exporting powerhouse as an oxymoron.

In his speech, Modi said self-reliance means India has to minimize its dependence on other nations. "India should manufacture all those products that it is forced to import and make efforts to become an exporter of those products in future. We have to work in this direction at a faster pace. We have to restrain our habit of importing such items that India's MSMEs and self-help groups produce," he said. Speaking at the annual meeting of the Confederation of Indian Industry last week, Modi pledged to accelerate structural reforms to boost growth prospects as the Indian economy heads into a recession that some forecast will be the deepest since Independence.

S&P Global Ratings said while risks to India's long-term growth rate are rising, ongoing economic reforms, if executed well, should keep its growth rate ahead of peers. The rating agency retained India's lowest investment grade (BBB-)credit rating with a stable outlook as it expects the economy and fiscal position to stabilize and begin to recover from 2021 onwards.The rating agency expects the Indian economy to contract 5% in FY21 while the World Bank has projected Asia's third largest economy to shrink by 3.2% during the year. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) said India may contract by as much as 7.3% in FY21 in case of a second wave of coronavirus outbreak in the December quarter, needing new containment and strict social distancing measures.

The Prime Minister listed the major reforms announced under the Aatmanirbhar Bharat campaign, including expanding the definition of MSMEs, arranging special funds to support them, suspending bankruptcy procedures, and creation of project development cells for fast-tracking investments. He said amending the Agricultural Produce Market Committee Act has liberated the farm economy from years of restrictions.

PM Modi launches technology platform 'Champions' to empower MSMEs

NEW DELHI: Jun 1, 2020

Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the technology platform 'Champions' to help the smaller MSMEs by solving their grievances, encouraging and supporting them to march into the big league as national and global companies. 'Champions' stands for creation and harmonious application of modern processes for increasing the output and national strength.PM Modi said it is a one-stop place for the MSME sector. As the name suggests, the portal is basically a technology-packed control room-cum-management information system.

The objectives of 'Champions' are:

* Grievance redressal: To resolve the problems of MSMEs, including those of finance, raw materials, labour, regulatory permissions, etc particularly in the Covid created difficult situation.

* To help them capture new opportunities, including manufacturing of medical equipment and accessories like PPEs, masks, etc and supply them in national and international markets.

* To identify and encourage the sparks: The potential MSMEs that are able to withstand the current situation and can become national and international champions.

It is a technology-packed control room-cum-management information system. In addition to ICT tools including telephone, internet and video conference, the system is enabled by Artificial Intelligence, data analytics and machine learning.

It is also fully integrated on real time basis with government's main grievances portal CPGRAMS and MSME ministry's other web-based mechanisms. The entire ICT architecture is created in house with the help of NIC in no cost. Similarly, the physical infrastructure is created in one of ministry's dumping rooms in a record time. During the launch, Union minister of MSME and road transport and highways Nitin Gadakari was also present.

India's Export and Import Scenario

Performance of India's Merchandise Trade

(Value in US$ billions)					
Years	**Export**	**% Change**	**Import**	**% Change**	**Trade Balance**
2016-17	275.85	5.17	384.36	0.88	-108.50
2017-18	303.53	10.03	465.58	21.13	-162.05
2018-19 #	330.07	8.75	514.03	10.41	-183.96
2018-19 (April-Mar)#	330.08	--	514.08	--	--
2019-20 (April-Mar)*	314.31	-4.78	467.19	-9.12	-152.88

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

India's performance in Global Trade

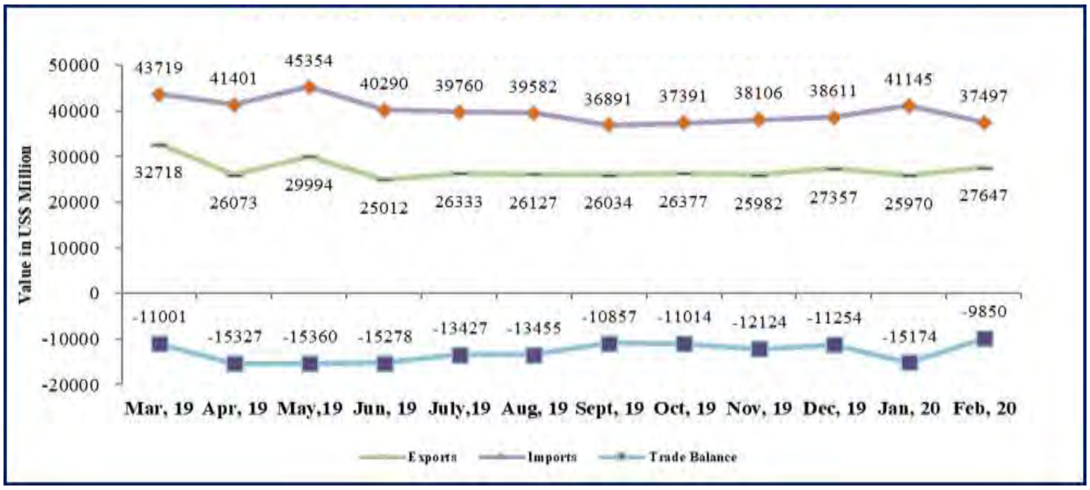
India's Export Performance: Percentage Share in World Trade (Calendar year wise)			
Years	**India's Share in World Merchandise Exports**	**India's Share in World Commercial Services Exports**	**India's Share in World Merchandise Plus Services Exports**
2011	1.65	3.18	1.94
2012	1.6	3.25	1.92
2013	1.66	3.12	1.95
2014	1.7	3.06	1.99
2015	1.62	3.2	1.98
2016	1.65	3.3	2.03
2017	1.68	3.47	2.10
2018	1.67	3.54	2.10

India's Import Performance: Percentage Share in World Trade (Calendar year wise)			
Years	**India's Share in World Merchandise Imports**	**India's Share in World Commercial Services Imports**	**India's Share in World Merchandise Plus Services Imports**
2011	2.51	2.99	2.6
2012	2.62	2.97	2.68
2013	2.45	2.73	2.5
2014	2.42	2.55	2.45
2015	2.25	2.59	2.32
2016	2.13	2.78	2.27
2017	2.48	3.02	2.60
2018	2.57	3.20	2.71

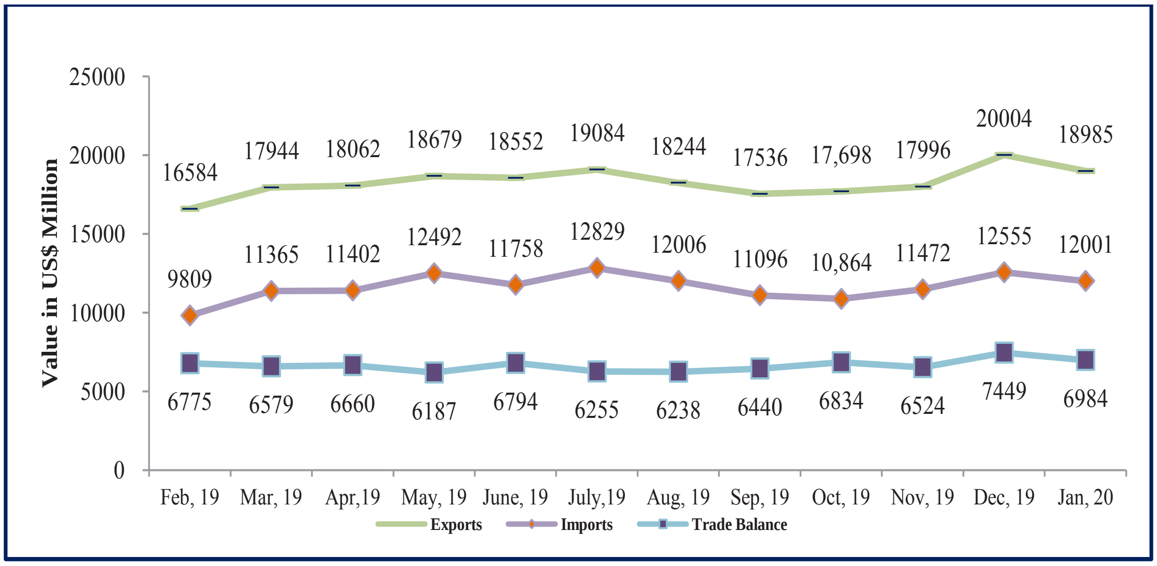
India's rank in World trade (Calendar year wise)				
Years	**Merchandise Exports**	**Merchandise Imports**	**Services Exports**	**Services Imports**
2011	19	12	7	9
2012	19	10	7	10
2013	20	12	7	10
2014	19	13	8	11
2015	21	13	8	11
2016	21	14	8	11
2017	20	11	8	10
2018	19	10	8	10

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

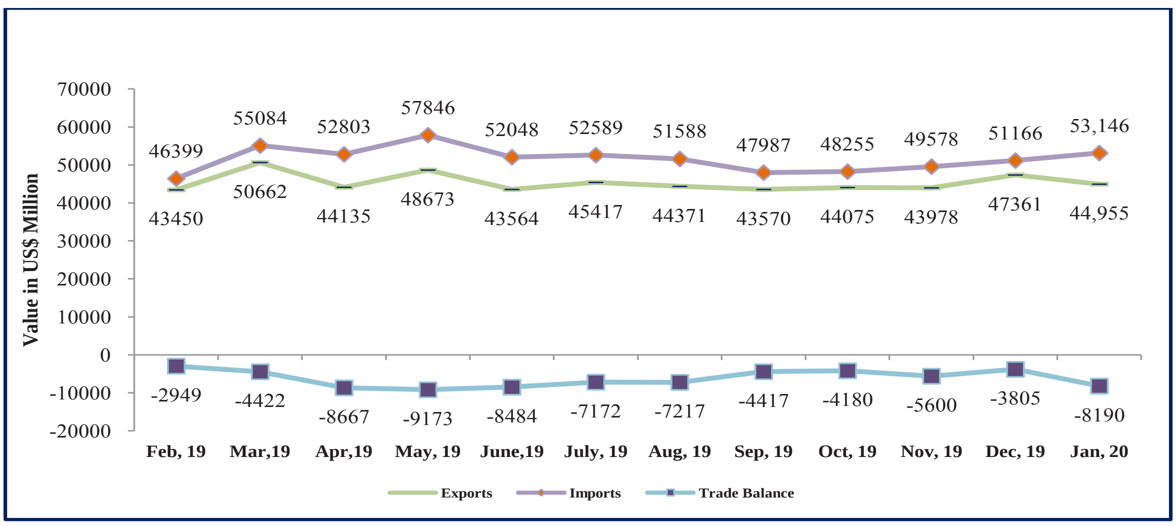
Trend of Merchandise Trade for last 12 months



Trend of Merchandise Trade for last 12 months

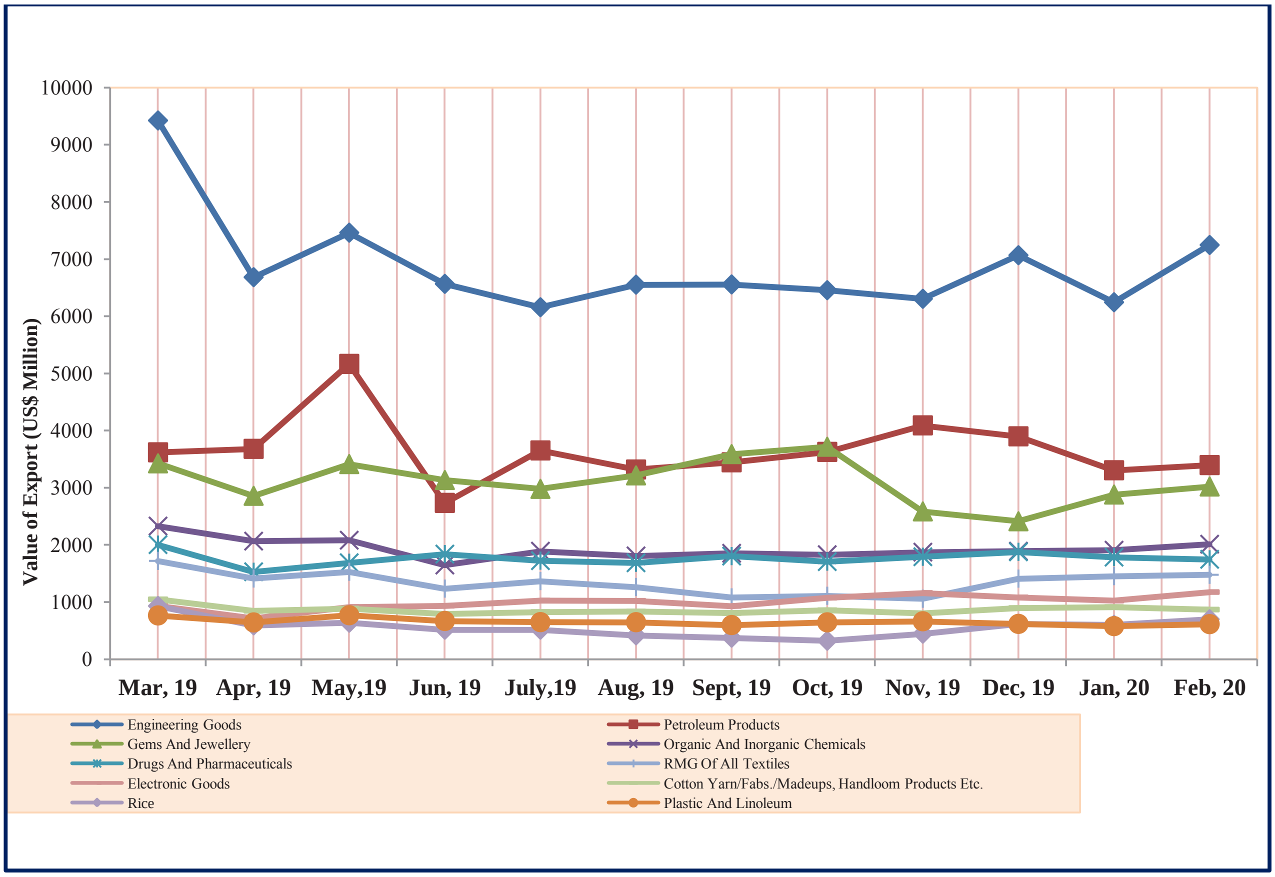


Trend of Overall Trade for last 12 months

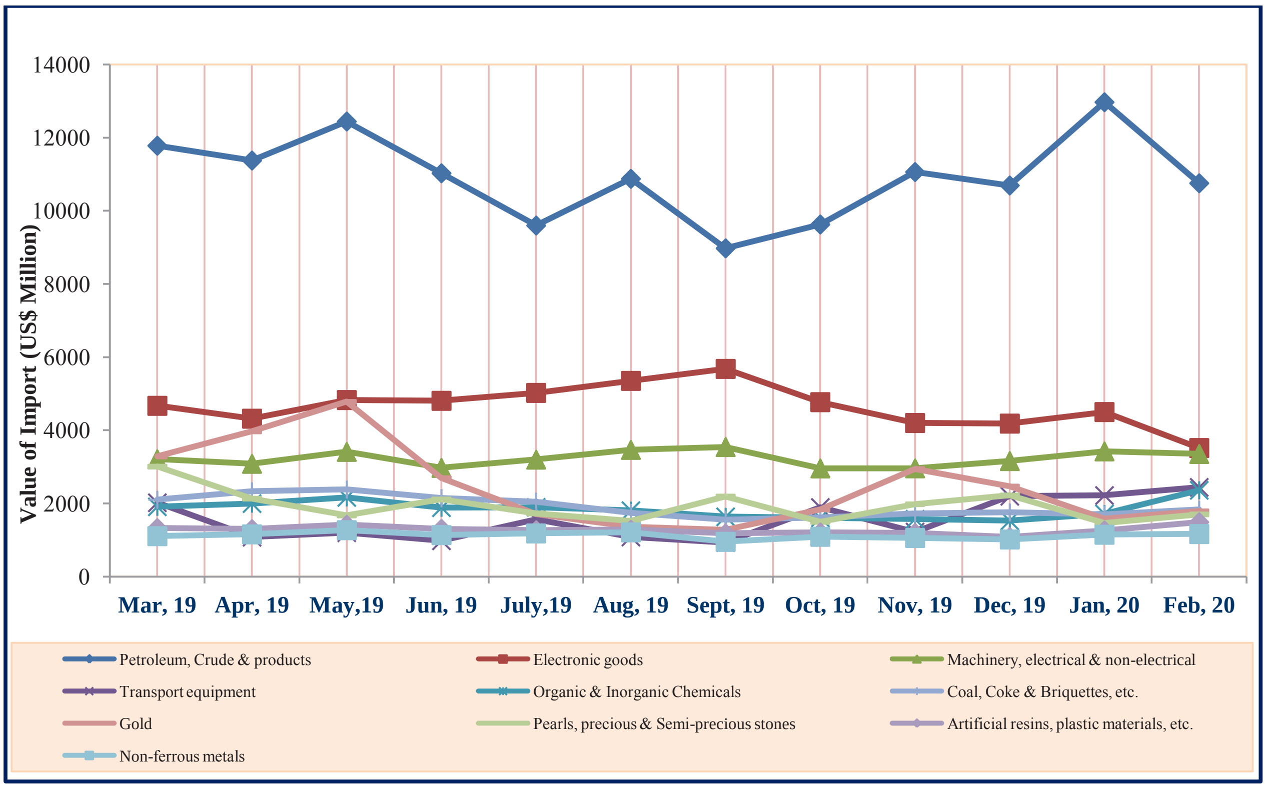


Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

Trend of Export values of Major Commodities for last 12 months



Trend of Import values of Major Commodities for last 12 months



Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

Three Major Destinations of Export of Top 10 Principal Commodities (Apr-Feb. 2019-20):

Following Table depicts the top three destinations of export of the respective commodity along with the percentage share:

S.No.	Principal Commodities	Major Destinations		
1	Petroleum Products	U Arab Emts (13.44%)	Singapore (10.02%)	Netherland (9.58%)
2	Pearl, Precs, Semiprecs Stones	U S A (34.93%)	Hong Kong (33.09%)	Belgium (10.21%)
3	Drug Formulations, Biologicals	U S A (39.09%)	South Africa (3.39%)	Uk (2.81%)
4	Gold And Oth Precs Metl Jwlery	U Arab Emts (59.65%)	U S A (14.73%)	Hong Kong (13.03%)
5	Iron And Steel	Vietnam Soc Rep (12.01%)	Nepal (10.41%)	U Arab Emts (8.13%)
6	Electric Machinery And Equipment	U S A (30.4%)	Germany (9.86%)	U K (7.26%)
7	Rmg Cotton Incl Accessories	U S A (28.82%)	U K (10.02%)	U Arab Emts (8.99%)
8	Organic Chemicals	China P Rp (23.47%)	U S A (10.65%)	Saudi Arab (6.27%)
9	Motor Vehicle/Cars	Mexico (17.43%)	U S A (12.1%)	South Africa (11.74%)
10	Products Of Iron And Steel	U S A (22.78%)	U Arab Emts (5.92%)	Canada (5.48%)

Top Three Major Principal Commodities exported to top ten Destinations (Apr-Feb 2019-20):

Following Table depicts the top three principal commodities of export of the respective destination along with the percentage share:

Sl. No	Destinations	Major Principal Commodities		
1	U S A	Pearl, Precs, Semiprecs Stones (13.83%)	Drug Formulations, Biologicals (11.66%)	Electric Machinery And Equipme (5.09%)
2	U Arab Emts	Gold And Oth Precs Metl Jwlery (28.29%)	Petroleum Products (19.13%)	Telecom Instruments (7.29%)
3	China P Rp	Petroleum Products (13.2%)	Iron Ore (12.32%)	Organic Chemicals (11.76%)
4	Hong Kong	Pearl, Precs, Semiprecs Stones (65.11%)	Gold And Oth Precs Metl Jwlery (16.91%)	Gold (4.46%)
5	Singapore	Petroleum Products (46.62%)	Ship, Boat And Floating Struct (10.87%)	Electric Machinery And Equipme (4.89%)
6	UK	Rmg Cotton Incl Accessories (9.79%)	Electric Machinery And Equipme (7.37%)	Drug Formulations, Biologicals (5.04%)
7	Netherland	Petroleum Products (47.34%)	Rmg Cotton Incl Accessories (3.32%)	Organic Chemicals (2.66%)
8	Germany	Electric Machinery And Equipme (10.56%)	Rmg Cotton Incl Accessories (6.54%)	Drug Formulations, Biologicals (5.04%)
9	Bangladesh Pr	Cotton Raw Incld. Waste (7.64%)	Other Commodities (7.31%)	Cotton Yarn (7.01%)
10	Nepal	Petroleum Products (24.29%)	Iron And Steel (13.52%)	Motor Vehicle/Cars (3.43%)

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

Three Major Sources of Import of Top ten Principal Commodities (Apr-Feb 2019-20):

Following Table depicts the top three sources of import of the respective commodity along with percentage share:

S. No.	Principal Commodities	Major Sources		
1	Petroleum: Crude	Iraq (22.25%)	Saudi Arab (19.91%)	U Arab Emts (10.48%)
2	Gold	Switzerland (51.15%)	U Arab Emts (9.73%)	Peru (5.13%)
3	Petroleum Products	Qatar (25.04%)	U Arab Emts (18.46%)	Saudi Arab (10.24%)
4	Coal,Coke And Briquittes Etc	Australia (32.43%)	Indonesia (29.43%)	South Africa (13.24%)
5	Pearl, Precs, Semiprecs Stones	Belgium (23.1%)	U Arab Emts (22.62%)	U S A (19.8%)
6	Electronics Components	China P Rp (37.38%)	Hong Kong (24.78%)	Korea Rp (9.92%)
7	Telecom Instruments	China P Rp (40%)	Hong Kong (20.64%)	Vietnam Soc Rep (18.1%)
8	Organic Chemicals	China P Rp (26.75%)	U S A (11.54%)	Korea Rp (9.05%)
9	Indl. Machnry For Dairy Etc	China P Rp (34.34%)	Germany (13.1%)	Japan (10.58%)
10	Iron And Steel	Korea Rp (21.05%)	China P Rp (10.71%)	Japan (9.77%)

Top Three Major Principal Commodities imported from Top ten Sources (Apr-Feb 2019-20):

Following Table depicts the top three principal commodities of import of the respective source along with the percentage share:

S. No.	Sources	Major Principal Commodities imported		
1	China P Rp	Electronics Components (9.15%)	Telecom Instruments (8.57%)	Computer Hardware, Peripherals (6.37%)
2	U S A	Petroleum: Crude (13.71%)	Pearl, Precs, Semiprecs Stones (12.41%)	Electric Machinery And Equipme (7.39%)
3	U Arab Emts	Petroleum: Crude (35.13%)	Pearl, Precs, Semiprecs Stones (16.85%)	Petroleum: Product (16.81%)
4	Saudi Arab	Petroleum: Crude (75.45%)	Petroleum Products (10.53%)	Fertilezers Manufactured (3.67%)
5	Iraq	Petroleum: Crude (96.27%)	Petroleum Products (3.46%)	Fresh Fruits (0.25%)
6	Switzerland	Gold (85.94%)	Drug Formulations, Biologicals (1.73%)	Medical And Scientific Instrum (1.25%)
7	Hong Kong	Electronics Components (22.45%)	Pearl, Precs, Semiprecs Stones (19.14%)	Telecom Instruments (16.83%)
8	Korea Rp	Iron And Steel (13.63%)	Electronics Components (9.66%)	Plastic Raw Materials (9.21%)
9	Indonesia	Coal,Coke And Briquittes Etc (43.2%)	Vegetable Oils (18.79%)	Ship, Boat And Floating Struct (6.52%)
10	Singapore	Electronics Components (9.9%)	Computer Hardware, Peripherals (9.06%)	Organic Chemicals (7.16%)

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

India’s Merchandise Export of QE Groups: Growth for last 2 years and current year

S. No.	QE Groups	Feb, 18	Feb, 19	% Change	Apr-Feb 2018-19	Apr-Feb 2019-20	% Change	% Share
								(Value in US$ Million)
1	Engineering Goods	6662.47	7244.63	8.74	74199.13	73275.52	-1.24	25.02
2	Petroleum Products	3083.39	3394.19	10.08	42936.65	40291.17	-6.16	13.76
3	Gems And Jewellery	3780.29	3019.26	-20.13	36826.71	33787.41	-8.25	11.54
4	Organic & Inorganic Chemical	1727.43	2009.59	16.33	20052.17	20831.28	3.89	7.11
5	Drugs And Pharmaceuticals	1611.22	1745.47	8.33	17144.55	19156.07	11.73	6.54
6	Rmg Of All Textiles	1544.11	1474.44	-4.51	14420.71	14370.65	-0.35	4.91
7	Electronic Goods	855.39	1172.32	37.05	7899.34	11036.28	39.71	3.77
8	Cotton Yarn/Fabs./Madeups, Handloom Products Etc.	877.16	866.04	-1.27	10169.36	9309.52	-8.46	3.18
9	Plastic And Linoleum	620.94	611.51	-1.52	7843.98	7067.62	-9.90	2.41
10	Marine Products	433.77	441.12	1.70	6274.50	6328.19	0.86	2.16
11	Rice	736.16	696.87	-5.34	6821.95	5716.81	-16.20	1.95
12	Man-Made Yarn/Fabs./Madeups Etc.	388.25	429.22	10.55	4514.73	4461.10	-1.19	1.52
13	Leather And Leather Manufactures	397.26	381.41	-3.99	4728.32	4384.46	-7.27	1.50
14	Mica, Coal And Other Ores, Minerals Including Process	356.57	331.37	-7.07	3789.68	3621.83	-4.43	1.24
15	Meat, Dairy And Poultry Products	293.99	243.36	-17.22	3950.00	3488.14	-11.69	1.19
16	Spices	276.13	294.49	6.65	2933.34	3376.57	15.11	1.15
17	Ceramic Products And Glassware	222.88	255.45	14.61	2401.44	2651.08	10.40	0.91
18	Iron Ore	127.13	175.27	37.87	1163.05	2388.83	105.39	0.82
19	Fruits And Vegetables	288.69	286.74	-0.68	2226.92	2066.14	-7.22	0.71
20	Handicrafts Excl. Hand Made Carpet	151.23	158.27	4.65	1666.96	1671.33	0.26	0.57
21	Cereal Preparations And Miscellaneous Processed Item	129.68	137.21	5.81	1405.96	1414.86	0.63	0.48
22	Carpet	110.80	114.02	2.90	1354.85	1293.52	-4.53	0.44
23	Oil Seeds	90.33	135.35	49.83	1040.12	1201.78	15.54	0.41
24	Tobacco	87.97	64.20	-27.02	886.51	830.87	-6.28	0.28
25	Tea	68.21	61.71	-9.52	756.44	776.96	2.71	0.27
26	Oil Meals	116.17	66.62	-42.65	1314.46	754.69	-42.59	0.26
27	Coffee	81.01	72.90	-10.01	716.33	659.88	-7.88	0.23
28	Cashew	42.91	45.78	6.70	597.45	525.51	-12.04	0.18
29	Jute Mfg. Including Floor Covering	23.11	28.86	24.90	301.56	319.73	6.03	0.11
30	Other Cereals	18.29	15.33	-16.20	321.37	183.84	-42.80	0.06
31	Others	1663.18	1674.26	0.67	16701.83	15666.19	-6.20	5.35
	India’s Total Export	**26866.11**	**27647.26**	**2.91**	**297360.36**	**292907.83**	**-1.50**	**100.00**
	India’s Total Export excl. Petroleum products	**23782.72**	**24253.07**	**1.98**	**254423.70**	**252616.66**	**-0.71**	**86.24**

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

India's Merchandise Import of QE Groups: Growth for last 2 years and current year

(Value in US$ Million)

S. No.	QE Groups	Feb, 18	Feb, 19	% Change	Apr-Feb 2018-19	Apr-Feb 2019-20	% Change	% Share
1	Petroleum, Crude & products	9414.01	10756.11	14.26	129138.95	119415.76	-7.53	27.39
2	Electronic goods	3768.28	3517.30	-6.66	52705.74	51192.34	-2.87	11.74
3	Machinery, electrical & non-electrical	3077.55	3355.60	9.03	34639.81	35555.77	2.64	8.15
4	Gold	2582.78	2362.35	-8.53	29623.85	27000.42	-8.86	6.19
5	Pearls, precious & Semi-precious stones	2157.49	2443.30	13.25	24065.26	20976.71	-12.83	4.81
6	Coal, Coke & Briquettes, etc.	2006.01	1832.88	-8.63	24073.12	20845.52	-13.41	4.78
7	Organic & Inorganic Chemicals	1746.74	1490.29	-14.68	21916.18	19308.76	-11.90	4.43
8	Transport equipment	1687.11	1790.24	6.11	22753.89	16172.27	-28.93	3.71
9	Iron & Steel	1360.53	1004.63	-26.16	16078.42	14512.87	-9.74	3.33
10	Artificial resins, plastic materials, etc.	1161.10	1166.37	0.45	14352.16	13687.87	-4.63	3.14
11	Non-ferrous metals	1022.46	1091.53	6.76	13623.39	12322.13	-9.55	2.83
12	Vegetable Oil	705.24	889.13	26.07	8925.82	8956.57	0.34	2.05
13	Fertilisers, Crude & manufactured	495.95	415.92	-16.14	6926.04	7252.83	4.72	1.66
14	Chemical material & products	561.73	586.65	4.44	7081.80	7155.47	1.04	1.64
15	Medcnl. & Pharmaceutical products	466.15	474.99	1.90	5811.27	6243.75	7.44	1.43
16	Wood & Wood products	467.13	412.06	-11.79	5624.35	5302.70	-5.72	1.22
17	Metaliferrous ores & other minerals	486.21	298.63	-38.58	7092.00	4775.55	-32.66	1.10
18	Professional instrument, Optical goods, etc.	387.53	404.21	4.31	4679.44	4666.92	-0.27	1.07
19	Machine tools	380.15	325.77	-14.31	4218.87	3944.73	-6.50	0.90
20	Dyeing/tanning/colouring mtrls.	211.96	191.11	-9.84	2950.37	2720.36	-7.80	0.62
21	Silver	182.99	106.22	-41.95	3638.89	2630.85	-27.70	0.60
22	Fruits & vegetables	147.67	207.44	40.48	1974.22	2072.79	4.99	0.48
23	Project goods	91.60	163.90	78.93	2030.48	1885.45	-7.14	0.43
24	Textile yarn Fabric, made-up articles	148.61	147.79	-0.55	1763.43	1837.27	4.19	0.42
25	Pulses	60.15	79.64	32.40	1005.03	1349.28	34.25	0.31
26	Cotton Raw & Waste	33.87	35.23	4.00	574.90	1289.07	124.22	0.30
27	Pulp and Waste paper	107.08	98.39	-8.11	1193.85	1074.16	-10.03	0.25
28	Leather & leather products	89.56	88.25	-1.46	977.15	961.15	-1.64	0.22
29	Newsprint	63.63	53.97	-15.19	906.62	664.98	-26.65	0.15
30	Sulphur & Unroasted Iron Pyrts	27.88	3.82	-86.30	203.33	112.90	-44.47	0.03
31	Others	1491.23	1703.74	14.25	19810.72	20141.28	1.67	4.62
	India's Total Import	**36590.41**	**37497.46**	**2.48**	**470359.38**	**436028.48**	**-7.30**	**100.00**
	India's Total Import excl. Petroleum crude & products	**27176.39**	**26741.35**	**-1.60**	**341220.42**	**316612.72**	**-7.21**	**72.61**

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

India's Export by Destination for 8 digit HS code level

	(value in US$ Million)						
S. No.	Destinations	2017-18	2018-19	%Growth	Apr-Feb 2018-19	Apr-Feb 2019-20	%Growth
1	U S A	47,878.48	52,406.27	9.46	47,473.92	49,366.89	3.99
2	U Arab Emts	28,146.12	30,126.73	7.04	27,327.79	27,174.37	-0.56
3	China P Rp	13,333.53	16,752.20	25.64	15,070.57	15,540.06	3.12
4	Hong Kong	14,690.27	13,001.99	-11.49	12,039.11	9,933.38	-17.49
5	Singapore	10,202.82	11,572.27	13.42	9,505.03	8,314.41	-12.53
6	U K	9,691.07	9,309.29	-3.94	8,396.92	8,193.94	-2.42
7	Netherland	6,261.14	8,812.84	40.75	7,920.37	7,829.10	-1.15
8	Germany	8,687.80	8,902.43	2.47	8,065.91	7,725.67	-4.22
9	Bangladesh Pr	8,614.35	9,210.06	6.92	8,310.71	7,528.39	-9.41
10	Nepal	6,612.96	7,766.20	17.44	7,123.22	6,647.90	-6.67
11	Malaysia	5,701.56	6,436.30	12.89	5,987.11	5,964.65	-0.38
12	Saudi Arab	5,410.70	5,561.72	2.79	4,937.74	5,688.98	15.21
13	Belgium	6,206.88	6,729.93	8.43	6,196.27	5,459.76	-11.89
14	France	4,900.27	5,232.57	6.78	4,685.31	4,771.69	1.84
15	Vietnam Soc Rep	7,813.08	6,507.38	-16.71	5,922.86	4,757.43	-19.68
16	Turkey	5,090.70	5,452.45	7.11	4,881.67	4,604.38	-5.68
17	Italy	5,709.85	5,593.42	-2.04	5,005.07	4,573.08	-8.63
18	Korea Rp	4,460.98	4,705.07	5.47	4,322.30	4,527.78	4.75
19	Japan	4,734.22	4,861.73	2.69	4,410.55	4,220.16	-4.32
20	Thailand	3,653.83	4,441.40	21.55	4,053.01	4,017.10	-0.89
21	Indonesia	3,963.77	5,275.60	33.10	4,390.26	3,884.04	-11.53
22	South Africa	3,825.21	4,067.20	6.33	3,730.87	3,784.96	1.45
23	Brazil	3,063.49	3,800.49	24.06	3,382.77	3,723.61	10.08
24	Spain	3,995.11	4,182.49	4.69	3,749.77	3,673.44	-2.04
25	Sri Lanka Dsr	4,476.46	4,710.21	5.22	4,309.54	3,547.69	-17.68
26	Mexico	3,782.79	3,841.57	1.55	3,511.79	3,399.91	-3.19
27	Nigeria	2,254.92	3,005.21	33.27	2,639.63	3,341.30	26.58
28	Israel	3,364.05	3,717.98	10.52	3,337.92	3,210.30	-3.82
29	Iran	2,652.37	3,511.01	32.37	2,916.46	3,064.43	5.07
30	Russia	2,113.39	2,389.47	13.06	2,162.96	2,832.18	30.94
31	Australia	4,012.32	3,520.44	-12.26	3,268.09	2,692.98	-17.6
32	Canada	2,506.15	2,851.42	13.78	2,543.58	2,653.57	4.32
33	Egypt A Rp	2,392.34	2,886.39	20.65	2,596.61	2,351.81	-9.43
34	Unspecified	2,429.68	2,907.22	19.65	2,639.98	2,310.61	-12.48
35	Mozambique	900.58	1,073.31	19.18	942.76	2,043.55	116.76
36	Oman	2,439.46	2,246.31	-7.92	2,080.16	2,013.26	-3.22
37	Kenya	1,974.57	2,071.84	4.93	1,879.30	1,979.25	5.32
38	Iraq	1,462.23	1,788.66	22.32	1,647.26	1,790.77	8.71
39	Tanzania Rep	1,618.80	1,704.04	5.27	1,596.07	1,626.60	1.91
40	Taiwan	2,156.67	2,607.21	20.89	2,453.81	1,558.25	-36.5
41	Poland	1,541.36	1,572.80	2.04	1,424.50	1,437.67	0.92
42	Philippines	1,692.83	1,743.64	3.00	1,564.45	1,420.38	-9.21
43	Kuwait	1,365.66	1,333.92	-2.32	1,203.89	1,203.17	-0.06
44	Qatar	1,471.88	1,611.16	9.46	1,462.25	1,179.31	-19.35
45	Switzerland	1,083.84	1,186.69	9.49	1015.93	1,112.35	9.49

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

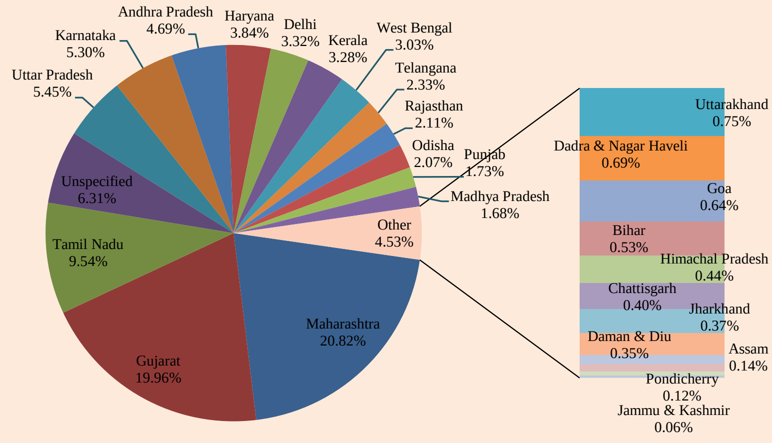
India's Import by Source for 8 digit HS code level

							(value in US$ Million)
S. No.	Sources	2017-18	2018-19	% Growth	April-Feb 18-19	April-Feb 19-20	% Growth
1	China P Rp	76,380.70	70,319.64	-7.94	65,230.61	62,379.39	-4.37
2	U S A	26,611.03	35,549.48	33.59	32,469.88	33,604.11	3.49
3	U Arab Emts	21,739.11	29,785.33	37.01	27,147.69	28,251.46	4.07
4	Saudi Arab	22,069.96	28,479.21	29.04	25,938.08	25,007.83	-3.59
5	Iraq	17,615.81	22,372.47	27.00	20,631.91	21,900.47	6.15
6	Switzerland	18,923.05	18,087.58	-4.42	16,390.40	16,073.25	-1.93
7	Hong Kong	10,675.98	17,987.01	68.48	16,076.66	15,682.34	-2.45
8	Korea Rp	16,361.77	16,758.97	2.43	15,327.00	14,488.95	-5.47
9	Indonesia	16,438.80	15,849.67	-3.58	14,535.49	14,193.82	-2.35
10	Singapore	7,466.99	16,281.64	118.05	14,803.50	13,777.52	-6.93
11	Germany	13,295.71	15,161.08	14.03	13,963.72	12,642.60	-9.46
12	Japan	10,973.35	12,772.67	16.40	11,547.09	11,596.75	0.43
13	Nigeria	9,501.33	10,884.71	14.56	9,740.42	9,318.29	-4.33
14	Malaysia	9,011.58	10,818.60	20.05	9,814.93	9,301.27	-5.23
15	Australia	13,993.75	13,131.21	-6.16	12,168.47	9,178.59	-24.57
16	Qatar	8,409.02	10,721.70	27.50	9,916.93	8,836.16	-10.9
17	Kuwait	7,165.69	7,430.82	3.70	6,773.66	8,724.32	28.8
18	Belgium	5,993.41	10,469.22	74.68	9,523.79	8,390.10	-11.9
19	Vietnam Soc Rep	5,018.55	7,192.23	43.31	6,662.20	6,847.47	2.78
20	U K	4,806.75	7,561.93	57.32	6,934.16	6,355.62	-8.34
21	Russia	8,573.46	5,840.44	-31.88	5,271.50	6,311.97	19.74
22	Thailand	7,134.46	7,441.81	4.31	6,769.69	6,266.89	-7.43
23	South Africa	6,834.70	6,517.33	-4.64	5,958.67	6,084.21	2.11
24	France	6,524.16	6,665.67	2.17	6,263.10	5,725.45	-8.58
25	Venezuela	5,866.37	7,258.95	23.74	6,569.78	5,560.08	-15.37
26	Italy	4,706.89	5,292.38	12.44	4,880.00	4,217.32	-13.58
27	Mexico	3,930.26	5,577.03	41.90	5,020.94	3,831.92	-23.68
28	Taiwan	3,926.25	4,577.25	16.58	4,193.53	3,740.20	-10.81
29	Canada	4,728.51	3,515.41	-25.66	3,227.32	3,678.38	13.98
30	Angola	4,323.85	4,027.49	-6.85	3,697.82	3,339.83	-9.68
31	Oman	4,264.29	2,759.00	-35.30	2,501.31	3,192.13	27.62
32	Netherland	2,512.63	4,062.80	61.70	3,753.36	3,169.04	-15.57
33	Brazil	5,498.22	4,406.43	-19.86	4,059.25	2,776.16	-31.61
34	Argentina	2,229.20	1,954.99	-12.30	1,745.12	2,117.83	21.36
35	Kazakhstan	907.43	708.78	-21.89	707.75	2,081.28	194.07
36	Turkey	2,132.20	2,388.26	12.01	2068.79	1,921.50	-7.12
37	Egypt A Rp	1,292.93	1,677.82	29.77	1,571.43	1,913.81	21.79
38	Algeria	1,260.98	1,696.96	34.57	1,565.58	1,893.69	20.96
39	Ukraine	2,355.97	2,341.03	-0.63	2,079.20	1,865.91	-10.26
40	Ghana	2,710.05	3,763.41	38.87	3,326.99	1,714.77	-48.46
41	Peru	2,376.86	2,405.40	1.20	2,186.33	1,535.65	-29.76
42	Spain	1,663.37	1,680.50	1.03	1,533.32	1,512.07	-1.39
43	Israel	2,066.51	1,931.58	-6.53	1,751.77	1,459.35	-16.69
44	Iran	11,111.52	13,525.64	21.73	12,724.19	1,380.92	-89.15
45	Bangladesh Pr	685.65	1,044.80	52.38	959.11	1,171.75	22.17

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

Percentage Share of States in India's Export during April-Feb, 2020

Figure 17: Percentage Share of States in India's Export during April-Feb, 2020



India's Export Profile: State-wise Share

(value in US$ Million)

S.No.	States	2017-18	% Share	2018-19	% Share	(Apr-Feb.) 2019-20	% Share
1	Maharashtra	69712.10	22.97	72809.28	22.06	60716.58	20.81
2	Gujarat	66817.20	22.01	67412.15	20.42	58230.59	19.96
3	Tamil Nadu	29757.19	9.80	30525.91	9.25	27838.72	9.54
4	Uttar Pradesh	13804.03	4.55	16289.17	4.93	15890.62	5.45
5	Karnataka	18052.84	5.95	17341.29	5.25	15455.51	5.30
6	Andhra Pradesh	13022.62	4.29	14085.63	4.27	13687.63	4.69
7	Haryana	13263.41	4.37	13833.25	4.19	11206.67	3.84
8	Delhi	8713.64	2.87	9464.60	2.87	9669.85	3.31
9	Kerala	7308.08	2.41	9834.25	2.98	9558.27	3.28
10	West Bengal	9290.32	3.06	10057.13	3.05	8848.60	3.03
11	Telangana	6572.21	2.17	7168.26	2.17	6795.53	2.33
12	Rajasthan	6952.08	2.29	7061.61	2.14	6152.42	2.11
13	Odisha	7585.01	2.50	6303.36	1.91	6049.23	2.07
14	Punjab	5788.24	1.91	6038.07	1.83	5050.00	1.73
15	Madhya Pradesh	5249.98	1.73	6382.37	1.93	4909.57	1.68
16	Uttarakhand	1455.46	0.48	2351.18	0.71	2185.02	0.75
17	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2048.21	0.67	2143.38	0.65	2026.95	0.69
18	Goa	2103.17	0.69	2063.64	0.63	1863.95	0.64
19	Bihar	1353.17	0.45	1640.91	0.50	1558.81	0.53
20	Himachal Pradesh	1221.67	0.40	1323.43	0.40	1279.73	0.44
21	Chattisgarh	1523.18	0.50	1244.10	0.38	1175.51	0.40
22	Jharkhand	1116.61	0.37	1252.79	0.38	1077.99	0.37
23	Daman & Diu	956.99	0.32	1053.39	0.32	1030.41	0.35
24	Assam	383.84	0.13	369.90	0.11	402.49	0.14
25	Pondicherry	415.05	0.14	392.79	0.12	337.15	0.12
26	Jammu & Kashmir	148.31	0.05	196.43	0.06	176.43	0.06
27	Chandigarh	69.93	0.02	71.89	0.02	72.15	0.02
28	Meghalaya	85.38	0.03	53.86	0.02	38.92	0.01
29	Sikkim	13.97	0.00	7.94	0.00	8.92	0.00
30	Nagaland	3.94	0.00	2.78	0.00	5.54	0.00
31	Lakshadweep	0.64	0.00	0.41	0.00	2.49	0.00
32	Arunachal Pradesh	5.32	0.00	2.31	0.00	1.41	0.00
33	Andaman & Nicobar	31.46	0.01	4.01	0.00	1.26	0.00
34	Tripura	2.84	0.00	1.72	0.00	1.25	0.00
35	Manipur	1.33	0.00	2.66	0.00	0.92	0.00
36	Mizoram	1.07	0.00	1.41	0.00	0.58	0.00
37	Unspecified	8695.68	2.86	21290.81	6.45	18397.99	6.31
	India's Export	**303526.17**	**100.00**	**330078.09**	**100.00**	**291705.65**	**100.00**

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

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