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AGRI EXPORT ADVANTAGE

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Impact of Union Budget 2022-23 on Agriculture

The total allocation for the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India, for 2022-23 is ₹1.32 lakh crore, which is 0.7% higher than the budget estimates of 2020-21 and 4.3% higher than the revised estimates (RE) of 2021-22. For farmers and agriculture sector, there were several announcements in the budget centred around access to finance, access to markets, greater use of technology and drones in agriculture, and promotion of natural farming practices.

The Government of India has allocated ₹68,000 crore for Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan) in the Union Budget 2022-23, which is 4.6% higher than the budget estimate of ₹65,000 crore for 2021-22 and 0.74% higher than the revised estimates of ₹67,500 crore for 2021-22. Given that the amount given to farmers has remained the same since it was announced, the real value of benefits has dipped. As compared to 2021-22, the allocation for the fisheries sector (₹2,118 crores) has increased by 73% in 2022-23 while that for animal husbandry and dairying (₹3,919 crore) is 26% higher. Cash-based agricultural schemes received around 79% of allocations to the agriculture sector in the Union Budget 2022-23.

The UN General Assembly has decided to celebrate 2023 as International Year of Millets. In line with this, the Government of India announced its support for millets in the budget, with focus on post-harvest value addition, enhancing domestic consumption and branding millet products nationally as well as internationally.

There was a focus on agritech startups in the budget, with announcement of a fund with blended capital, raised under the co-investment model, which will be facilitated through NABARD. The fund would finance startups for agriculture and rural enterprises, that are relevant for the farm produce value chain. The activities for these startups would include, inter alia, support for FPOs, machinery for farmers on rental basis at farm level, and technology including IT-based support. The Government also announced the use of 'Kisan drones' in the agricultural sector which would help the drone industry to collaborate with farmers to improve operational efficiency and maximize profitability. The Government also announced a new scheme in public-private partnership mode for delivery of digital and hi-tech services to farmers, aimed at enhancing technological intervention in the agriculture sector.

The irrigation segment has also received focus in the budget. The Ken - Betwa Link Canal has been announced by the Government, which will be 221 km long, including a 2 km long tunnel. The project is likely to boost irrigation in this region which is prone to water crisis. The Government announced that the draft detailed project reports of five other river linking projects have been finalized, which could be supported based on consensus among states.

Edible oil was also a focus area in the Budget. The support is indeed timely as around 56% of the edible oils consumed in the country is met through imports. The Budget allocated ₹1,500 crore, up from ₹100 crore in 2021-22 (RE), to promote the cultivation of oil palm and other native oilseeds. Three-fifth of this allocation is for palm oil.

The Central Government also encouraged states to revise syllabi of agricultural universities to meet the needs of natural, zero-budget and organic farming, modern-day agriculture, value addition and management.

In a clear attempt to improve the quality of agricultural produce from the country, the Government announced that chemical-free farming would be promoted throughout the country, starting with fields within a 5-km wide corridor along the Ganga River. Such quality improvement would bode well for India's exports prospects in the quality conscious markets of the USA and the EU.

Reference:

- Union Budget 2022-23

International Year of Millets 2023

The UN General Assembly has declared 2023 as the International Year of Millets. Millet is a common term to categorize small-seeded grasses that are often termed nutria-cereals or dryland-cereals. It includes sorghum *(Jowar)*, pearl millet *(Bajra)*, finger millet *(Ragi)*, little millet *(Kutki)*, small millet *(Samai)*, foxtail millet *(Kangni)*, proso millet *(Barri)*, barnyard millet *(Jhangora)*, kodo millet *(Kodra)*, two pseudo-millets *(buckwheat and kuttu)*, and ameranthus *(Chulai)*, among others. Millets are known for their high nutritive value. Growing interest in reviving the consumption of millets across various countries on account of their health benefits and suitability of cultivation in tough conditions, is favouring the growth prospects for millets.

Global Production

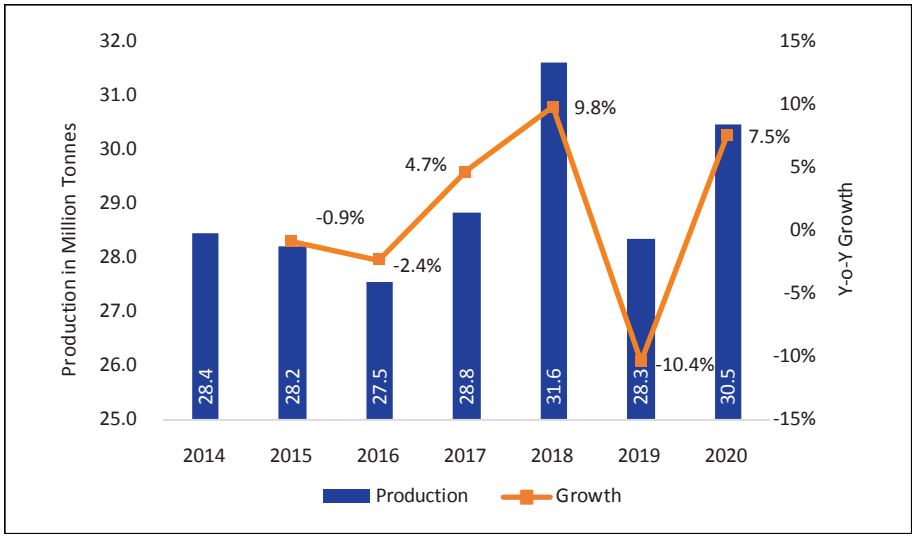
Millets are grown in more than 70 countries across the globe. Global production witnessed a moderate growth during 2014 to 2020, registering a CAGR of 1.2% during this period. The period from 2014 to 2020 was marked by intermittent periods of growth and decline in production. The global production of millets was estimated at 30.5 million tonnes in 2020, registering a y-o-y growth of 7.5% as compared to the previous year. This growth comes against the backdrop of subdued production during 2019, when the production recorded a y-o-y decline of 10.4%.

India is the largest producer of millets, with estimated production of 12.5 million tonnes in 2020, constituting a share of 41.0% in the global millets production. Niger was the second largest producer of millets in 2020, with estimated production of 3.5 million tonnes, and a share of 11.5% in the global millets production. Other major millets producing countries included China (share of 7.6% in the global millets production), Nigeria (6.6%), Mali (6.3%), and Ethiopia (4.0%).

Among the top 5 largest producers of millets, India has the largest area under cultivation of millets with an estimated area of 9.7 million hectares under cultivation of these crops during 2020. India is followed by Niger, with an estimated area of 6.7 million hectares under millets cultivation during the year. The area under cultivation of millets in Niger has decreased during the recent period. Other top producers of millets in Africa - Nigeria and Mali have witnessed an increase in area under cultivation of millets, registering CAGRs of 4.8% and 3.6%, respectively, during 2014 to 2020. The area under cultivation of millets in China has also witnessed an increase, recording a CAGR of 2.6% during 2014 to 2020.

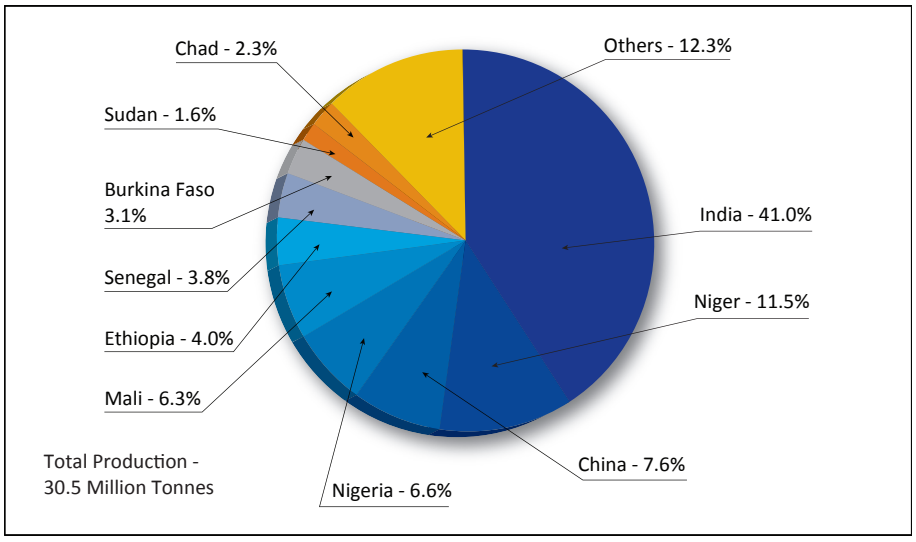
The global yield of millets was estimated at 0.92 tonnes per hectare in 2020. Among the major producers of millets, China, India and Nigeria have a higher yield than the global average. Among the largest millet

Global Millets Production



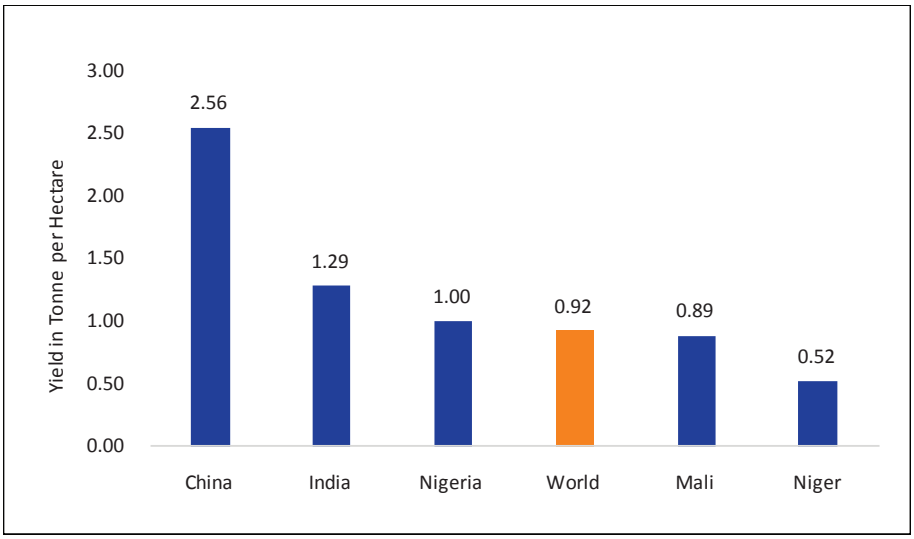
Source: FAOStat, India Exim Bank Research

Major Millets Producing Countries (2020)



Source: FAOStat, India Exim Bank Research

Yield for Top 5 Millets Producing Countries and the World (2020)



Source: FAOStat, India Exim Bank Research

producing countries, China had the highest yield of 2.56 tonnes per hectare during 2020. Despite having the largest production and area under cultivation, India's yield of millets was lower as compared to China, at 1.29 tonnes per hectare, but above the yield of the other 3 major millets producing countries.

Global Trade

During 2020, global millets[1] exports reached its peak level of US$ 153.3 million, witnessing an increase of 6.2% over the previous year. Global exports of millets also registered a robust CAGR of 5.1% during 2014 to 2020.

The USA was the largest exporter of millets in 2020, with estimated exports of US$ 33.2 million during the year, and accounting for a share of 21.7% in the global exports of millets. The USA was followed by Ukraine, with estimated exports of US$ 29.3 million in 2020, and a share of 19.1% in the global millets exports. Exports from both the USA and Ukraine recorded robust CAGRs of 13.7% and 19.3%, respectively, during 2014 to 2020; much greater than the CAGR of 5.1% recorded by the global millets exports during this period. Other major exporters of millets in 2020 included India (share of 10.4% in the global millets exports), Russia (7.2%), France (6.8%), and the Netherlands (4.3%).

Indonesia was the largest importer of millets during 2020, with estimated imports of US$ 34.2 million, and a share of 17.7% in the global millets imports during the year. Other major importers of millets in 2020 included Germany (share of 7.9% in the global millets imports), Belgium (6.3%), South Korea (5.6%) and the Netherlands (5.1%).

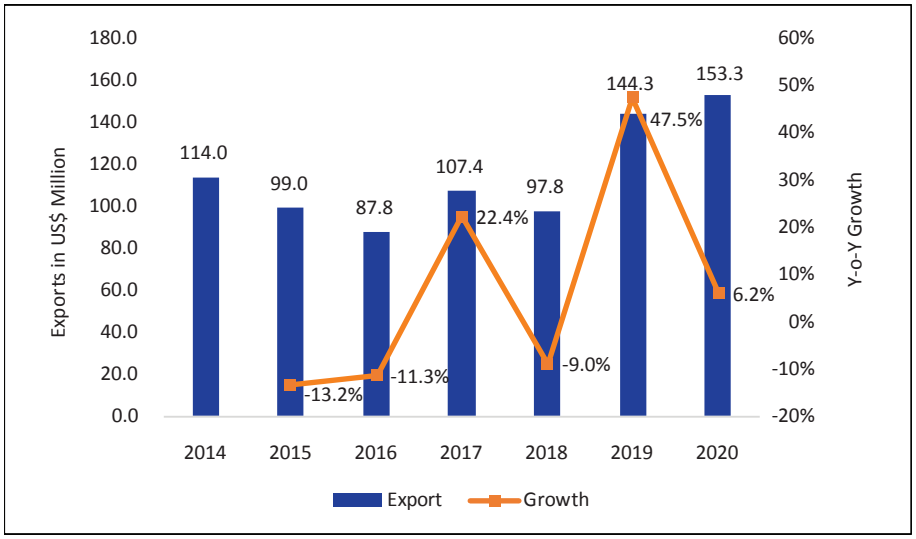
Area under Cultivation for the Top Millets Producing Countries and the World (in Million Hectares)

Year	India	Niger	China	Nigeria	Mali	World
2014	9.7	7.4	0.8	1.5	1.7	**33.0**
2015	9.1	6.4	0.8	1.6	1.9	**30.4**
2016	8.8	7.2	0.6	1.7	2.0	**31.6**
2017	9.1	7.0	0.9	1.8	2.2	**32.1**
2018	9.2	7.0	0.8	2.0	2.2	**33.5**
2019	8.4	6.8	0.9	2.0	2.0	**31.7**
2020	9.7	6.7	0.9	2.0	2.2	**33.0**

Source: FAOStat, India Exim Bank Research

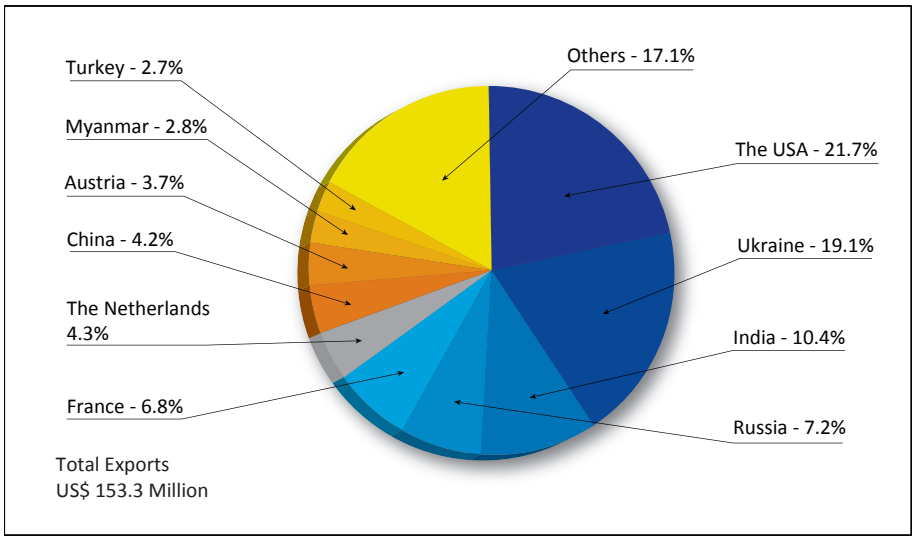
[1]HS 100829 (Millet (excluding grain sorghum, and seed for sowing)), HS 100820 (Millet (excluding grain sorghum))

Global Millets Exports



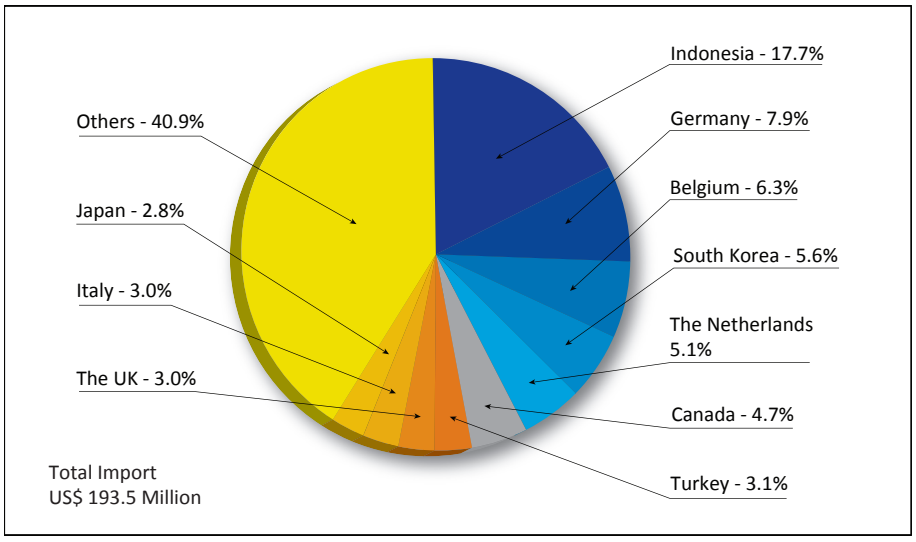
Source: ITC Trade Map, India Exim Bank Research

Major Millets Exporting Countries (2020)



Source: ITC Trade Map , India Exim Bank Research

Major Millets Importing Countries (2020)



Source: ITC Trade Map, India Exim Bank Research

Outlook

Millets play an important role in food security and economy of many countries in Africa and Asia. Despite their nutritional qualities, millets have received less attention than other major cereals, but they are now gaining prominence in Europe and North America due to their gluten-free and hypoglycaemic properties. Increasing preference for healthy bakery preparations among consumers is motivating manufacturers to use natural and gluten free ingredients like millets.

India, despite being the largest producer of millets, has only 10.4% share in global export of millets. India could look towards increasing the supply in the major millet importing countries, where share of India's exports is currently low. A reduction in supply of millets from Russia and Ukraine, which are among the largest millet exporters, could provide opportunity for Indian exporters to tap the market. The Government has also announced its support for millets in the budget 2022-23. Support by the Government will be given for post-harvest value addition, enhancing domestic consumption and branding millet products nationally as well as internationally.

Reference:

- FAO
- ITC Trade Map

Sustainable Sugarcane Initiative

With estimated production of 370.5 million tonnes, India was the second largest producer of sugarcane in 2020. The country has around 4.8 million hectares of area under sugarcane cultivation. Sugar is also an important agro-based industry that impacts rural livelihood of about 50 million sugarcane farmers and around 5 lakh workers directly employed in sugar mills. However, sugarcane is a water-intensive crop. Maintenance of optimum soil moisture during all stages of crop growth is one of the essential prerequisites for obtaining high cane yield. Under field conditions, water requirements are met through rainfall, contribution from shallow water table and irrigation.

Sustainable Sugarcane

The Sustainable Sugarcane Initiative (SSI) is an approach to sugarcane production which is based on the principle of 'more with less' in agriculture, on similar lines as the System of Rice Intensification (SRI). The SSI method of sugarcane production involves using less seeds, less water and optimum utilization of fertilizers and land to achieve higher yields. The SSI improves the productivity of water, land and labour, all at the same time, while reducing the overall pressure on water resources. Driven by farmers, the SSI is an alternate to the conventional seed, water and space intensive sugarcane cultivation.

In the SSI, a nursery is raised using single-budded chips. The process further involves transplanting young seedlings (25-35 days old), after grading. Raising a nursery and grading reduces plant mortality significantly as compared to conventional cultivation. The process requires maintaining wide spacing (5x 2 feet) in the main field, which reduces the seed requirement from 48,000 to 5000 single-budded chips per acre (conventional spacing is 1.5x2.5 ft). Wider spacing supports easy air and sunlight penetration in the crop canopy, leading to better and healthier cane growth. It also allows for easier inter cultural operations, which refers to lighter and finer operations carried out on the soil, between sowing and harvesting, and includes weeding, fertilizer application, mulching, etc. Further, the SSI also ensures sufficient moisture for the crop while avoiding inundation of water, thereby saving 40% of water (conventionally, flooding is practiced). The SSI method also encourages organic methods of nutrient management and plant protection. These practices lead to increased length and weight of individual canes, and at least 20-25 tillers/plant and 9-10 millable canes/plant, as compared to 10-15 tillers and 4-5 millable canes in conventional cultivation.

Major-Cultivation Aspects in SSI

Bud Selection: There is a need to select healthy canes of 7 to 9 months old with 10-12 buds per cane, and remove buds from the selected canes using an implement called Bud Chipper. The chipped buds have to be treated with organic or chemical solutions.

Nursery Preparation: While preparing nursery, there is a need to take well decomposed coco-pith and fill half of each cone in the tray with coco-pith, while placing the buds flat or in a slightly slanting position in the cones of a tray. Care should be taken to avoid water, air or sunlight from entering into the trays by tightly covering and keeping the bundles in shade, net or preferably inside a room. Artificial warmth could be created through electric bulbs if the climate is too cold. Thereafter, based on the moisture content of coco-pith, watering of the trays (seedlings) should be initiated in the evenings for the next 15 days using rose cans.

Main Field Preparation: The main field preparation in the SSI method is similar to that of conventional method. A good land preparation should include:

Removal of residues - Main land preparation for sugarcane starts with clearing the preceding crop residues. Stubbles are to be collected and removed from the field. All residues can be incorporated into soil by a rotavator.

Tillage - Tillage operations through tractor drawn implements are most ideal and quick. After one or two initial ploughings, soil must be allowed to weather for a week or two before going for further tillage operations

Addition of organic manures- The SSI method encourages application of organic manure as it enhances the macro and micronutrient content in the soil in an eco-friendly way, helps in optimum utilization of some of the chemical fertilizers and protects the soil from degradation and other hazardous effects.

Making furrows and ridges - Furrows should be made at a distance of 5 ft from each other. A sub-soiler attached to the ridger/ plough can be run through the furrow to loosen the soil. This will support proper incorporation of the manure, deep plantation and prevention of lodging.

Fertilizer Application: Nutrient management in sugarcane cultivation is very essential for crop growth. It is always better to know the required quantity of nutrients through soil testing and enrich the soil accordingly. If there is no facility for that, then NPK can be applied at the rate of 112 kg, 25 kg and 48 kg per acre, respectively, through inorganic or organic methods.

Transplanting: The ideal age for transplanting the young seedlings from nursery to the main field is 25 to 35 days. While transplanting to the main field, zigzag method of planting can be followed to utilize more space and achieve maximum tillers. Plant to plant distance of 2 ft must be maintained for easy sunlight penetration and profuse tillering.

Weeding: A weed-free environment is essential for efficient intake of nutrients. This can be achieved by deep ploughing and removal of perennial weeds. Hand weeding and mechanical weeding (30, 60 and 90 days after planting) are better for long term benefits.

Mulching: Trash mulching is important in sugarcane cultivation as it helps in checking the weeds and providing needed moisture. After detrashing, the removed leaves can be applied in the inter spaces as mulch.

Water Management: Drip irrigation can be practiced effectively in SSI due to wider spacing and raising of single seedlings. It is always better to provide enough water on time rather than flooding the field with enormous amount of water. After transplantation, the frequency of the irrigation may differ depending on the soil type, age of the crop, rainfall and moisture availability. For sandy soil, the frequency will be more, and for clayey soil it will be less.

Conclusion

It is estimated that about 80% of the irrigation requirements of sugarcane in India are met through groundwater sources. The greater use of groundwater and a simultaneous depletion of groundwater is a cause of concern, making the export of sugar essentially export of water from India. There is a need to shift towards sustainability in sugarcane cultivation in terms of usage of water. The method of sustainable sugarcane production will not only lead to reduced pressure on the groundwater but will also encourage alternate usage of the saved resources.

Reference:

- FAO
- Tamil Nadu Agricultural University

Onion Production and Trade in India

In India, onion is largely grown in the western, northern, and southern parts, both in the rabi and the kharif seasons. India produces all three varieties of onion – red, yellow, and white. In the northern part of the country, onion is usually grown in the winter (rabi) season. In the southern and western states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Maharashtra, it is grown in winter (rabi) as well as in the rainy (kharif) seasons. Onion is available throughout the year in the country, albeit in varying volumes. It is one of the most significant and commonly used ingredients in Indian recipe, thus changes in quantity supplied and consequently changes in prices, have a huge impact on the food security, and farmer and consumer welfare.

India's Onion Production

As per FAO data, India was the largest onion producing country during 2020. The production of onion in India was estimated at 26.1 million tonnes during 2019-20, witnessing a remarkable y-o-y increase of 14.3%. As per the third advance estimates by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India, the production of onion in India reached 26.8 million tonnes during 2020-21, witnessing a y-o-y growth of 2.8%. Onion production in India registered a CAGR of 6.0% during 2014-15 to 2020-21.

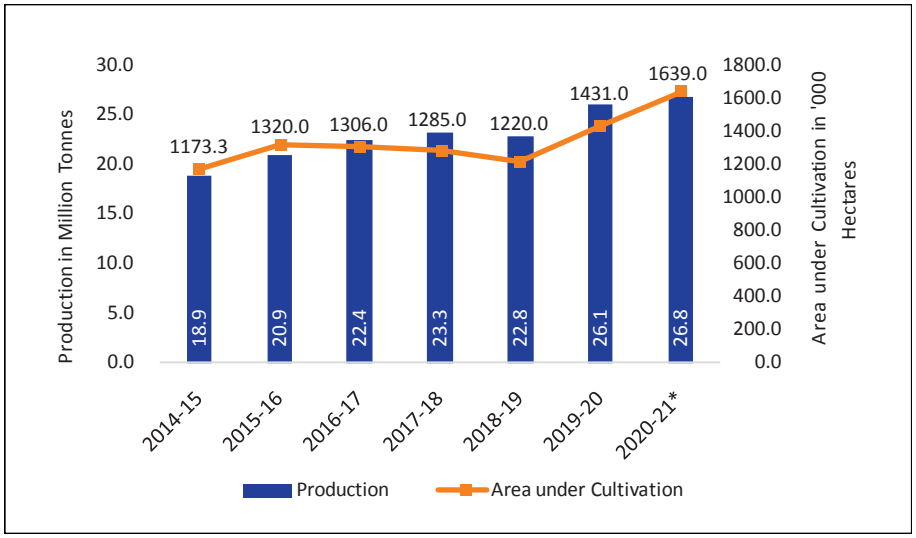
The consistent increase in the production of onion in India is in line with the increase in the area under cultivation. The area under cultivation of onion in India continued to increase to reach an estimated 1639 thousand hectares during 2020-21, as per the third advance estimates by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India. The area under cultivation of onion in India witnessed a CAGR of 5.7% during the period 2014-15 to 2020-21.

Maharashtra is the largest onion producing state in India, with estimated production of 10.5 million tonnes during 2020-21, a share of 38.9% in India's total onion production. Maharashtra was followed by Madhya Pradesh with estimated onion production of 4.5 million tonnes during 2020-21, a share of 16.9% in India's onion production. Other major onion producing states included Karnataka (a share of 9.9% in India's onion production), Gujarat (6.5%), Rajasthan (5.2%), and Bihar (4.9%).

Prices

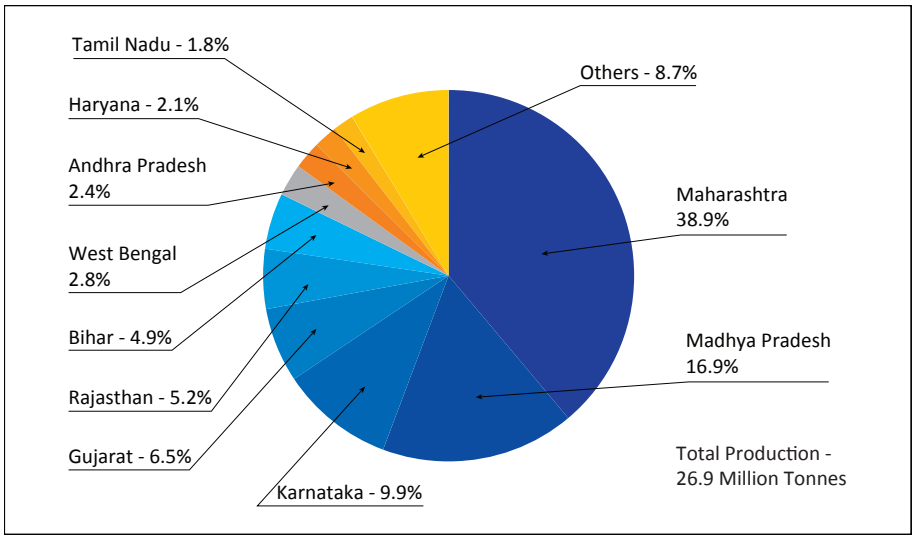
The prices of onion witness fluctuations across the year depending upon the availability of onion. The availability varies across the three seasons for onion crop in India, namely Kharif (planted during July-August and harvested in October-December), late Kharif (planted between October-November and harvested in January-March) and Rabi (planted between December-January and harvested in March-May). Rabi onion has the highest share in India's onion crop, accounting for more than 70% of the total production. The

Onion Production and Area under Cultivation in India



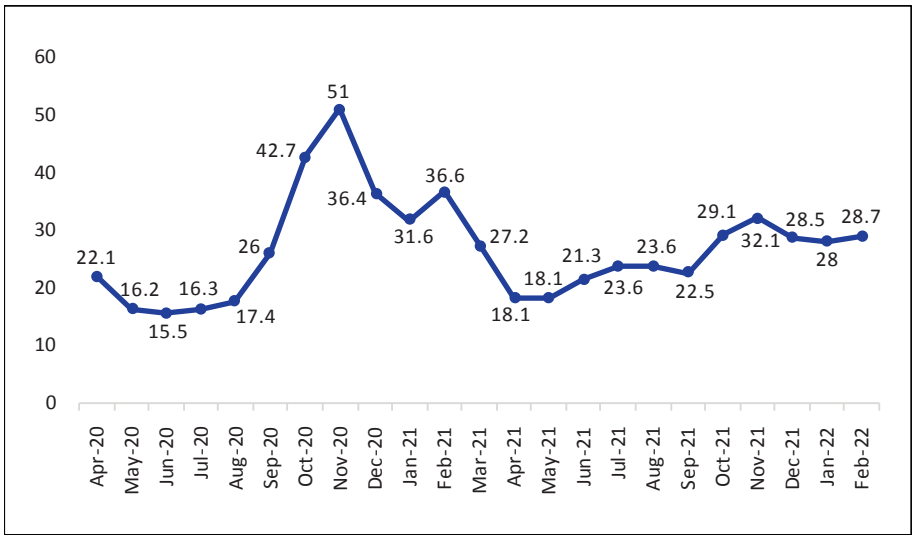
**3rd Advance Estimates for 2020-21*
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India, India Exim Bank Research

Major Onion Producing States in India (2020-21*)



**State-wise production data is as per second advance estimates for 2020-21, and hence differs from the data presented elsewhere in the article.*
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India, India Exim Bank Research.

Monthly Wholesale Onion Price in India (₹/Kg)



Source: Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Government of India, India Exim Bank Research

price of onion remains stable and low during the months when rabi onion is supplied. The rabi crop is available in the markets from March to May, and then it lingers to meet the consumer demand till October-November every year before the Kharif crop is harvested and sold. Between July and October, the demand is met by stored rabi onions, mostly produced in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. This period between July and October is most susceptible to rise in onion prices due to reduced availability.

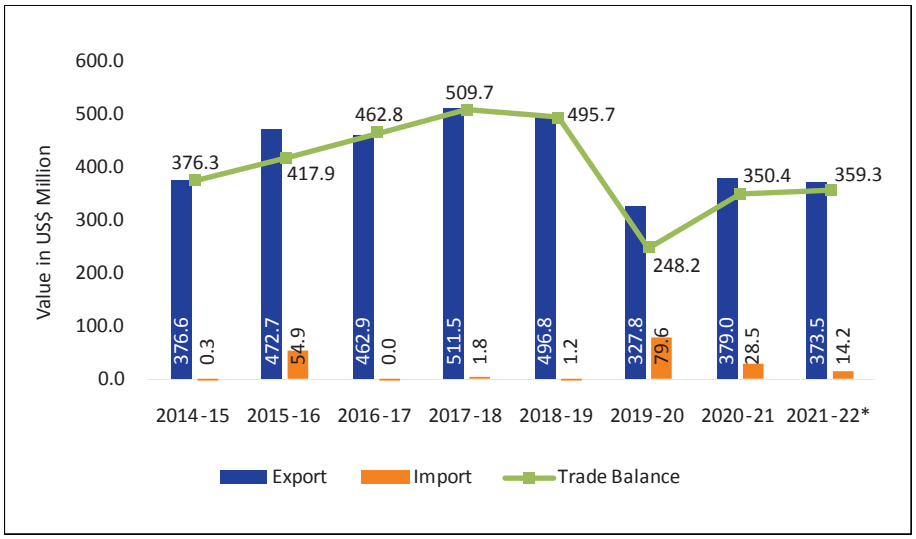
India's Trade in Onions

As per data from ITC Trade Map, India was the fourth largest exporter of onion during 2020. The onion exports from India registered a CAGR of 0.1% during 2014-15 to 2020-21. India's exports of onion were estimated at US$ 379.0 million in 2020-21, witnessing a y-o-y increase of 15.6%. The robust exports of onion in 2020-21 arrested the declining trend in exports over the previous two years. The growth trend continued in 2021-22, with India's exports of onions estimated at US$ 373.5 million during April-January 2021-22, witnessing a y-o-y increase of 20.6%.

India's domestic demand for onions is largely fulfilled by domestic production, and onions are seldom imported. The onion imports are also seasonal, depending upon the availability of domestic onion stocks. Import of onion is used as a tool to curb the rising domestic prices of onion. During 2019-20, India's import of onion was estimated at US$ 79.6 million, which declined to US$ 28.5 million during 2020-21. During April-January 2021-22, India's imports of onion were estimated at US$ 14.2 million, witnessing a y-o-y decline of 49.9%. With sufficient domestic production of onion, India remains a net exporter of onion.

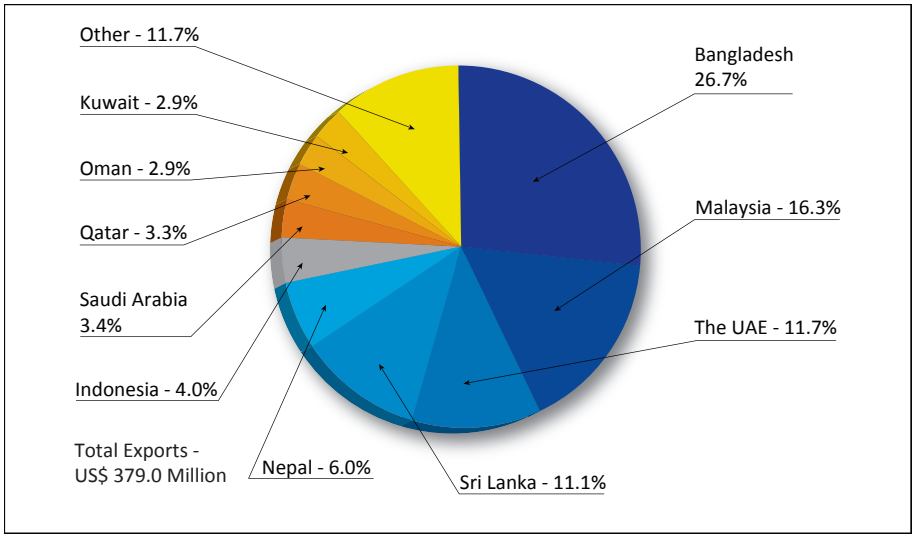
Bangladesh was the largest destination for India's exports of onion during 2020-21. Exports of onion from India to Bangladesh amounted to US$ 101.3 million during 2020-21, accounting for 26.7% of the overall exports of onion from India during the year.

India's Trade in Onion (in US$ Million)



**April-January 2021-22*
Source: DGCIS, India Exim Bank Research

Major Destinations for India's Onion Exports (2020-21)



Source: DGCIS, India Exim Bank Research

Malaysia was the second largest destination for exports of onion from India during 2020-21, with estimated exports of US$ 61.9 million and a share of 16.3% in India's overall exports of onion. Other major destinations for India's exports of onion included the UAE (share of 11.7%), Sri Lanka (11.1%), Nepal (6.0%), and Indonesia (4.0%).

Outlook

Onions are exported throughout the year, but the rabi crop comprises majority of the exports from India due to lower moisture content and longer shelf life of the bulb. Although there has been an increase in the exports of onions from India during 2021-22, as compared to 2020-21, a recent uptick in the export price of onion in India could dampen the growth prospect, as competing countries are willing to supply at lower prices.

Reference:

- DGCIS
- Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India
- Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Government of India

News Focus

FAO Food Price Index rises to record high in February 2022

The FAO Food Price Index, the barometer of food commodity prices in international markets, went up in February 2022, reaching an all-time high, led by vegetable oils and dairy products. The FAO Food Price Index averaged 140.7 points in February 2022, up 3.9% from January 2022, and 20.7% above its level a year earlier.

The FAO Vegetable Oil Price Index led the increase, rising 8.5% from the previous month to reach a new record high, mostly driven by increased quotations for palm, soy and sunflower oils. The sharp increase in the vegetable oil price index was principally driven by sustained global import demand, which coincided with a few supply side factors, including reduced export availabilities of palm oil from Indonesia, the

world's leading exporter, lower soybean production prospects in South America, and concerns about lower sunflower oil exports due to disruptions in the Black Sea region.

The FAO Dairy Price Index averaged 6.4% higher in February 2022 than January 2022, underpinned by lower-than-expected milk supplies in Western Europe and Oceania, as well as persistent import demand, especially from North Asia and the Middle East. The FAO Cereal Price Index increased 3.0% in February 2022 from the previous month, led by rising quotations for coarse grains, with international maize prices up 5.1%, due to a combination of continued concerns over crop conditions in South America, uncertainty about maize exports from Ukraine, and rising prices of wheat export.

The FAO Meat Price Index rose 1.1% in February 2022 from January 2022, with international bovine meat quotations reaching a new record high amid strong global import demand and tight supplies of slaughter-ready cattle in Brazil and high demand for herd rebuilding in Australia. While pig meat prices edged up, those of ovine and poultry meat declined, in part due, respectively, to high exportable supplies in Oceania and reduced imports by China following the end of the Spring Festival.

The FAO Sugar Price Index declined 1.9% amid favourable production prospects in major exporting countries such as India and Thailand, as well as improved growing conditions in Brazil.

Source: FAO

Government launches 100 agricultural drones

In February 2022, the Government of India launched 100 Made-in-India agricultural drones across the country, which was the largest collective agricultural drone exercise in the country. Recent policy relaxations and incentives, including proposals in the Union Budget 2022-23, have opened up India's vast agriculture sector for commercial use of drones/ unmanned aerial vehicles.

Source: Hindustan Times

The EU's organic farming area reaches 14.7 million hectares

The area under organic agricultural production in the EU continues to increase. It covered 14.7 million hectares in 2020, up from 9.5 million hectares in 2012. In 2020, the total organic area in the EU corresponded to 9.1% of the total utilised agricultural area (UAA). Between 2012 and 2020, the share of the agricultural area used for organic farming increased in all EU Member States except for Poland. In 2020, the highest shares of organic farm areas in the total UAA were in Austria (25%), Estonia (22%) and Sweden (20%). By contrast, the share of organic farming was below 5% in eight EU Member States, with the lowest shares in Ireland and Malta.

Source: Eurostat

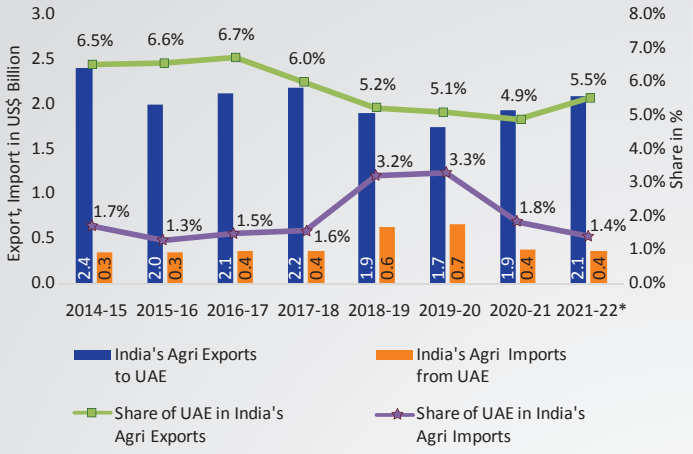
Organic cotton production on the rise, led by M.P. and Odisha

According to the data from Ministry of Textiles, the production of organic cotton during 2020-21 was 8,10,934 tonnes, as against against 3,35,712 tonnes during 2019-20 and 3,12,876 tonnes during 2018-19. Madhya Pradesh tops the organic cotton producers' chart with 38% of the total production during the last five years followed by Odisha (20%) and Maharashtra (19%). Gujarat (15%) and Rajasthan (8%) are the other two major organic cotton producers. The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing a cotton development programme under National Food Security Mission in 15 major cotton-growing States to enhance production and productivity.

Source: The Hindu Business Line

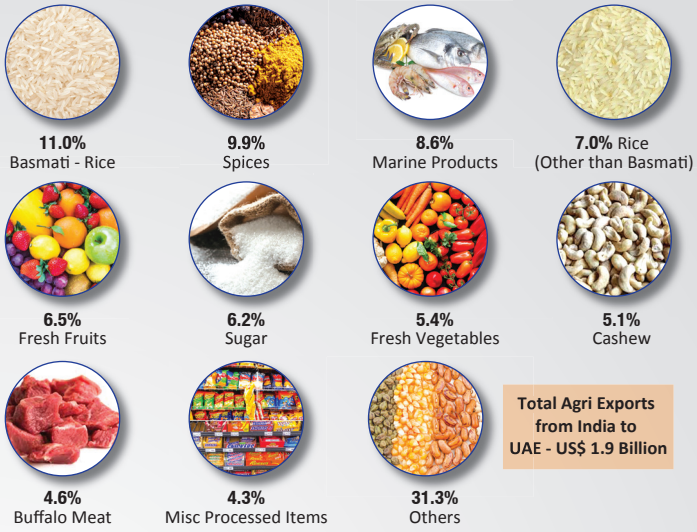
Review of India- UAE Agricultural Trade

Trends in India-UAE Agricultural Trade



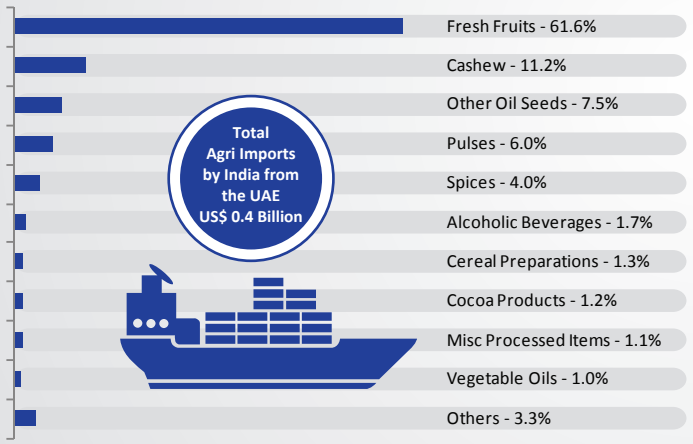
*April-January 2021-22
Source: DGCIS, India Exim Bank Research

Major Agricultural Products Exported from India to the UAE (2020-21)



Note: Percentages refer to the share of the product in Agri Exports from India to the UAE.
Source: DGCIS, India Exim Bank Research

Major Agricultural Products Imported by India from the UAE (2020-21)



Source: DGCIS, India Exim Bank Research

Agri Commodities with the Largest Growth in Exports from India to the UAE during FY21

Commodity	Exports in 2019-20 (US$ Million)	Exports in 2020-21 (US$ Million)	Growth in Exports (Y-o-Y)
Sugar	35.2	119.7	239.9%
Spices	116.3	189.9	63.3%
Tobacco Unmanufactured	17.5	28.1	60.6%
Milled Products	18.1	27.5	52.0%
Misc. Processed Items	66.2	83.5	26.0%
Processed Fruits and Juices	27.1	32.2	18.8%
Dairy Products	40.9	45.5	11.4%
Rice (other than Basmati)	130.9	142.6	8.9%
Tea	43.6	47.2	8.2%
Total	**1741.1**	**1925.7**	**10.6%**

Source: DGCIS, India Exim Bank Research

Agri Products where the UAE is among the Largest Export Destinations for India

Principal Commodity	India's Exports to World (US$ Mn)	India's Exports to the UAE (US$ Mn)	The UAE's Share in India's Export of the Agri Product
Sheep/Goat Meat	44.6	33.5	75.0%
Cashew	420.4	98.6	23.4%
Alcoholic Beverages	330.2	77.2	23.4%
Tobacco Manufactured	359.2	78.7	21.9%
Fresh Fruits	768.5	125.1	16.3%
Fresh Vegetables	724.0	103.5	14.3%
Dairy Products	323.1	45.5	14.1%
Milled Products	207.1	27.5	13.3%
Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	125.2	13.9	11.1%
Misc. Processed Items	866.0	83.5	9.6%

Source: DGCIS, India Exim Bank Research

The UAE is India's third largest export destination overall, while it is the fourth largest export destination for agriculture products.

4.9% The UAE's share in India's overall exports was 5.7%, while the share in India's agricultural exports was 4.9% during 2020-21.

CEPA India and the UAE signed the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA), which is expected to give enhanced market access to India in the UAE market

India has an untapped export potential of US$ 10 billion in the UAE, which includes export potential of US$ 248 million in semi-milled or wholly milled rice, US$ 179 million in shrimps and prawns, and US$ 27 million in cashew nuts (shelled).

Note: *Agricultural commodities include principal commodities classified under the categories of 'Plantation', 'Agri & Allied Products' and 'Marine Products'by DGCIS.*