

छत्तीसगढ़ शासन
जिला व्यापार एवं उद्योग केन्द्र,
न्यु कम्पोजिट बिल्डिंग, प्रथम तल, कलेक्टोरेट परिसर
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क्रमांक/जिव्याउके-बिला/सम./2025/5001 /बिलासपुर, दिनांक 24/12/25

प्रति,

संचालक उद्योग,
(निर्यात कक्ष)
उद्योग संचालनालय, छत्तीसगढ़,
उद्योग भवन, रिंग रोड नं.- 1,
तेलीबांधा, रायपुर (छ0ग0)

विषय:- **Promoting Districts as Export Hubs reg.**

संदर्भ:- उद्योग संचालनालय रायपुर का पत्र क्रमांक/14/निर्यात/2019/480 रायपुर
दिनांक 14.01.2025

उपरोक्त विषयांतर्गत संदर्भित पत्र के परिपालन में दिनांक 28.10.2025 को जिला निर्यात संवर्धन समिति की बैठक आयोजित किया जाकर निर्यात एक्शन प्लान पर अनुमोदन प्राप्त कर अनुमोदित निर्यात एक्शन प्लान आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु सादर प्रेषित है।

संलग्न:- कार्यवाही विवरण एवं निर्यात एक्शन प्लान की प्रति।

(सी.आर.टेकाम)

मुख्य महाप्रबंधक

जिला व्यापार एवं उद्योग केन्द्र,
बिलासपुर(छ0ग0)

जिला स्तरीय निर्यात संवर्धन समिति की बैठक दिनांक 28/10/2025 का कार्यवाही
विवरण


दिनांक 28.10.2025 को श्री संजय अग्रवाल, कलेक्टर, बिलासपुर की अध्यक्षता में जिला स्तरीय निर्यात संवर्धन समिति की बैठक मंथन सभाकक्ष, कलेक्टोरेट परिसर जिला बिलासपुर में संपन्न हुई। बैठक में निम्न सदस्यगण उपस्थित रहे:-

1. श्री टी. आर. मरावी, अनुविभागीय अधिकारी, कार्यालय वन मंडलाधिकारी जिला बिलासपुर।
2. श्री दिनेश उरांव, अग्रणी बैंक अधिकारी, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, बिलासपुर।
5. श्री अशोक साहू, जिला प्रबंधक, नाबार्ड, बिलासपुर।
6. श्री के. दीवान, उप संचालक, उद्यानिकी बिलासपुर।
7. श्री अश्रिता मिंज, प्रभारी अधिकारी, छ.ग. हस्तशिल्प विकास बोर्ड, बिलासपुर।
7. श्री सी.आर.टेकाम, मुख्य महाप्रबंधक, जिला व्यापार एवं उद्योग केन्द्र, बिलासपुर।
8. श्री हरीश केडिया, अध्यक्ष, छ.ग. लघु एवं सहायक उद्योग संघ औ.क्षे. तिफरा बिलासपुर।
9. श्री सतीश शाह, अध्यक्ष जिला उद्योग संघ बिलासपुर।
10. श्री शरद सक्सेना, महासचिव, जिला उद्योग संघ बिलासपुर।

बैठक के प्रारंभ में श्री सी.आर.टेकाम, मुख्य महाप्रबंधक द्वारा बैठक में उपस्थित समस्त सदस्यों का हार्दिक अभिनंदन किया जाकर कलेक्टर महोदय के द्वारा दिए गये निर्देशानुसार खनिज विभाग, उद्यानिकी विभाग एवं हस्तशिल्प विभाग से प्राप्त सुझावों को जिला निर्यात एक्शन प्लान में समाहित करते हुए समिति के समक्ष अनुमोदन हेतु प्रस्तुत किया गया।

कलेक्टर महोदय द्वारा जिला निर्यात एक्शन प्लान का अवलोकन एवं समिति से चर्चाकर किया जाकर जिला निर्यात एक्शन प्लान का अनुमोदन किया गया। अंत में धन्यवाद ज्ञापन के साथ बैठक समाप्ति की घोषणा की गई।

(कलेक्टर महोदय द्वारा अनुमोदित)


(सी.आर.टेकाम)
मुख्य महाप्रबंधक,
जिला व्यापार एवं उद्योग केन्द्र,
बिलासपुर(छ.ग.)



DISTRICT EXPORT ACTION PLAN



BILASPUR

Table of Contents

1. District Profile	3
1.1 Introduction	3
1.2 Administrative Profile.....	4
1.3 Location and Geography	5
2. Demographic Profile.....	6
3. Logistics Infrastructure Profile.....	7
3.1. Road Transport	7
3.2. Rail Transport.....	7
3.3 Air Transport	8
4. Economic and Sectoral Overview	9
5. Industrial and Energy Sector Insights.....	13
6. Bilaspur – Export Potential	15
7. SWOT Analysis	21
8. Challenges and Recommendations	22
9. Export Resources & Compliance Information	23
9.1 Export Document Checklist.....	23
9.1. Certification Roadmap	23
9.2 Stakeholder Mapping	24
9.4. Export promotion schemes in available to the exporters	26
9.5 Eco-Friendly and Sustainable Export Practices.....	29
9.6 District level policy and regulatory intervention:.....	30
9.7 Regional and international trade promotion plan.....	31
10. Conclusion.....	32





1. District Profile

1.1 Introduction

Bilaspur, often referred to as the "Judicial Capital of Chhattisgarh", was constituted as a district in 1861. Known for its rich cultural heritage, educational institutions, and rapid industrialization, Bilaspur serves as a key administrative and economic hub in the State. The district is famous across the country for its aromatic rice, rich Kosasilk weavings and cultural background.

The district features a well-rounded economic landscape, with a strong presence in rice milling, power generation, and cement production, supported by abundant natural resources like coal. It is also a critical rail junction, enhancing its connectivity across India. The district is home to the headquarters of Southeast Central Railway (SECR), one of India's busiest freight zones, and Southeastern Coalfields Limited (SECL), a major coal producer. This strategic positioning, coupled with expanding highway and expressway connectivity, fertile plains along the Arpa River, and proximity to Raipur, supports Bilaspur's transition into a diversified agro-industrial and service economy.

It is home to the Chhattisgarh High Court and plays a significant role in the legal and civic affairs of the state. The education & skill development ecosystem in Bilaspur is robust with two centrally recognized universities, attracting students from across the state for studies in engineering, medicine, and technical trainings. The Energy Education Park at Bilaspur is a crowning jewel in the district's education system.

Bilaspur stands out as a district that blends tradition with transformation. Its role as a judicial, industrial, and educational hub makes it a cornerstone of Chhattisgarh's development trajectory.

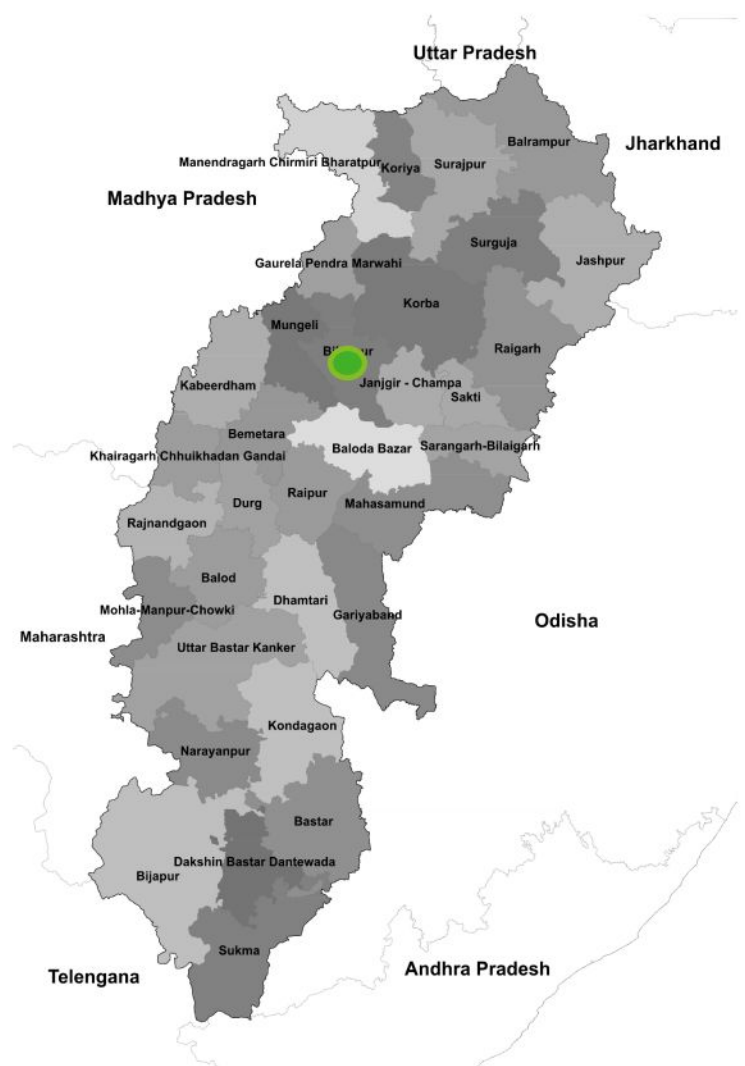
1.2 Administrative Profile

Bilaspur district is one of the largest and most administratively significant districts in Chhattisgarh, playing a vital role in governance and the implementation of development initiatives. The district is managed through a well-structured administrative framework that includes urban local bodies, rural panchayats, and development blocks—ensuring efficient delivery of public services and infrastructure planning. Adding to its prominence, Bilaspur is also the seat of the Chhattisgarh High Court—the largest High Court in Asia by area. This elevates the district’s judicial significance and supports a growing ecosystem of legal infrastructure, including law firms, legal training centres, and related services.

Administrative Structure of Bilaspur¹:

- **District Headquarters:** Bilaspur City
- **Tehsils (11):** Bilaspur, Bilha, Masturi, Kota, Takhatpur, Ratanpur, Beltara, Sipat, Sakri, Bodri, and Belagahna
- **Development Blocks (4):** Bilaspur, Kota, Takhatpur, Masturi
- **Urban Local Bodies:**
 - 1 Municipal Corporation (Bilaspur)
 - 3 Municipal Councils (Ratanpur, Takhatpur, Tifra)
 - 4 Nagar Panchayats
- **Rural Governance:**
 - 483 Gram Panchayats
 - 708 Revenue Villages

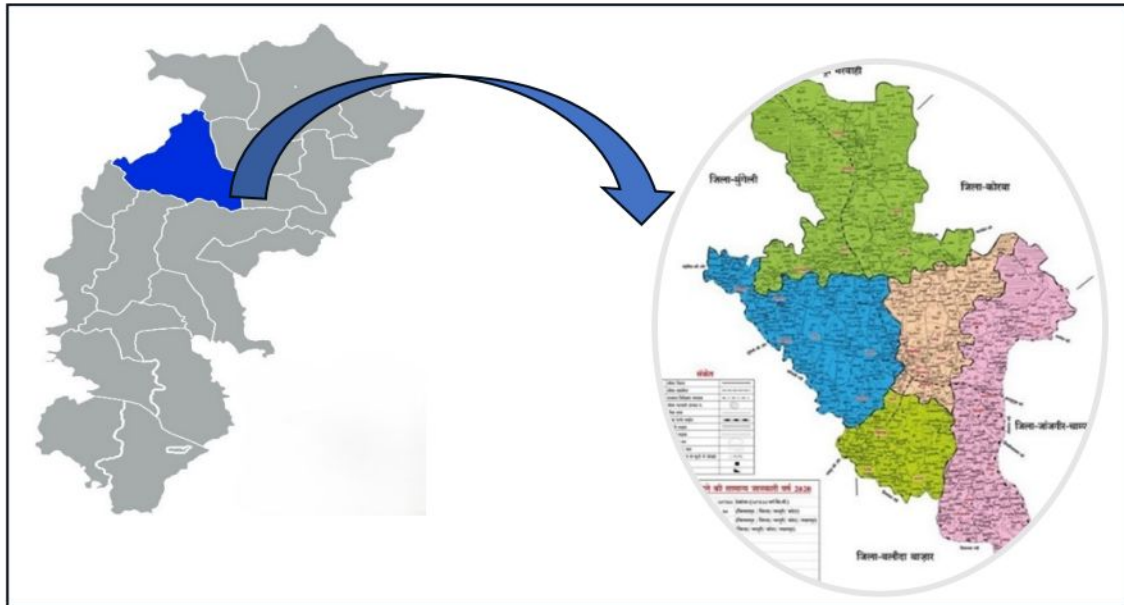
This robust administrative and legal setup positions Bilaspur as a critical centre for both governance and judicial services in the state, contributing to its continued regional and institutional relevance.



¹Information accessed from bilaspur.gov.in on 01.07.2025

1.3 Location and Geography

Bilaspur is situated in eastern Chhattisgarh and features a diverse landscape of fertile plains, hills, and river systems. The district lies on the banks of the Arpa River, with extensive agricultural activity supported by its alluvial soils and monsoon-fed irrigation.



Note: The map is used for depiction purpose only

- Geographic Coordinates: Latitude 21.75°N to 23°N, Longitude 81.25°E to 83°E
- Elevation: 264 meters above sea level
- Total Area: Approximately 8,272 km²

Geographical Boundaries:

Bilaspur shares borders with Mungeli, Korba, Janjgir-Champa, and Kabeerdham districts. Its location makes it a convergence point for agriculture, rail transport, coal mining, and industrial processing.

Climate and Land Use:

- Climate: Subtropical; hot summers, monsoon rains (June–September), and mild winters
- Average Rainfall: Approximately 1,200 mm annually
- Land Use: Around 48% under agriculture,
- 30% forest cover in hilly areas, with urbanization expanding steadily

The region's physiography and natural endowments support multi-seasonal cropping, thermal and hydro power plants, and mineral extraction—especially coal.

2. Demographic Profile

According to the 2011 Census (prior to the bifurcation that created Mungeli district), Bilaspur was among the most populous districts in Chhattisgarh. The district exhibits a diverse demographic profile, with a balanced mix of rural and urban populations and a significant representation of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST). As of projections for 2025, Bilaspur continues to maintain its demographic significance within the state, with Chhattisgarhi and Hindi as main spoken languages.

Table 1: Bilaspur: Demographic Profile

Sl.no	Indicators	Metrics
Population Statistics (2025 estimates)		
1.	Total Population	4,82,000
2.	Males	1,39,852
3.	Females	1,18,784
4.	Population Density	322 persons per km ²
5.	Population Growth Rate (2001–2011)	33.2%
Sex Ratio		
6.	Overall	971 females per 1,000 males
7.	Child (0–6 years)	961 girls per 1,000 boys
Literacy Rate		
8.	Overall	70.8%
9.	Male Literacy	81.5%
10.	Female Literacy	59.7%
Urban-Rural Distribution		
11.	Urban Population	35.8% (582,000)
12.	Rural Population	64.2% (1.625 million)

Source: Census of India

This demographic diversity presents both opportunities and challenges for policy planning, infrastructure development, and inclusive economic growth in the district.

3. Logistics Infrastructure Profile²

Bilaspur's well-established multimodal transport network positions it as a strategic logistics hub in eastern India. With strong connectivity via road, rail, and proximity to air transport, the district facilitates efficient freight movement for key sectors such as agriculture, industry, and mining—especially coal.

3.1. Road Transport

Bilaspur is connected by major national and state highways that form the backbone of its logistics framework:

- **National Highway 130 (NH-130 / NH-30):** Links Bilaspur to Raipur across a 127 km corridor. Upgraded to a 4–6 lane expressway in May 2019, this route significantly reduces travel time and enhances freight efficiency.
- **Bharatmala Corridors (Proposed):** Plans are underway to develop new bypasses and highways under the Bharatmala Pariyojana, aimed at improving long-haul freight corridors and regional access.

These roadways connect Bilaspur with coal mining areas, agro-processing units, and industrial clusters, enabling faster rural-to-urban cargo flow and seamless movement to neighbouring states.

3.2. Rail Transport

Railways form the core of Bilaspur's freight movement system, with the district being a major operational centre.

- **Headquarters of Southeast Central Railway (SECR):** One of India's most revenue-generating railway zones.
- **Total Freight loading (2023-24):** 236 million tons mainly from coal, minerals, steel, and agricultural products.³
- **National Connectivity:** Bilaspur railway station connects to major cities including Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, and Raipur.
- **Freight Infrastructure:** Equipped with a dedicated goods terminal for handling bulk cargo and facilitating large-scale exports. Enabling Bilaspur's logistics ecosystem and industrial supply chains reach across India.

²Source: www.dcmsme.gov.in Accessed on 28.06.2025

³Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/raipur/secr-records-10-growth-in-freight-loading-enhances-passenger-services-and-infrastructure/articleshow/111186784.cms> accessed on 03.07.2025

3.3 Air Transport⁴

As one of the most prominent districts in Chhattisgarh, Bilaspur is connected with the Bilasa Devi Kevat Airport, located at Chakarbhata, 10 kms from the city centre.

- **Other Nearest Airport:** Swami Vivekananda Airport, Raipur (approx. 125 km via NH-130).
- **Air Connectivity:** Offers regular domestic flights to major Indian metros.
- **Cargo Handling:** Currently managed via belly cargo in passenger aircraft; no dedicated cargo terminal exists.



⁴Source: Ministry of Civil Aviation, Gov. www.civilaviation.gov.in accessed on 29.06.2025



4. Economic and Sectoral Overview

Bilaspur district hosts a diversified economy rooted in agriculture, coal mining, thermal power generation, and agro-processing industries. Known as the “Rice Bowl of India,” it is a major hub for paddy cultivation and houses over 500 rice mills. The district also plays a vital role in India’s coal-energy corridor, with the presence of Southeastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) and thermal power projects exceeding 10,000 MW in capacity. Its strategic location—well-connected through national highways and the Southeast Central Railway—supports seamless logistics for both agricultural and industrial freight. Bilaspur is steadily transitioning into a value-added economy with emerging opportunities in organic farming, millet processing, engineering goods, and agri-export diversification, supported by government schemes like PM-FME, ODOP, and PMKSY.

Agriculturally, Bilaspur lies in the Chhattisgarh Plain Agro-Climatic Zone, characterized by tropical weather, an average annual rainfall of 1250 mm, and alluvial-loamy soils suitable for cereals, pulses, and vegetables. The district’s irrigation relies heavily on tube and dug wells, with limited canal coverage. Kharif crops include paddy, maize, and soybean, while rabi crops include wheat, mustard, and pulses like chickpea. Bilaspur is also emerging as a model district for organic farming and millet cultivation (e.g., kodo, kutki, ragi) under the Millet Mission, particularly in tehsils like Kota and Pendra Road. Horticulture is expanding steadily, with growing areas under mango, banana, tomato, and brinjal. However, challenges remain in storage, processing, and market linkages, which limit the full economic potential of the sector.

Table 2: Agricultural production in Bilaspur

Sl.no	Crop	Area (000 Ha)	Production (000 MT)
A. Fruits			
1	Mango	1.106	4.126
2	Banana	2.113	59.228
3	Guava	0.183	0.742
4	Papaya	0.229	2.315
5	Aonla	0.081	2.093
	Total	3.712	68.504
B. Vegetables			
1	Tomato	6.213	124.761
2	Brinjal	3.457	98.342
3	Okra	2.411	35.112
4	Onion (Green)	1.502	37.418
5	Leafy Vegetables	1.410	20.121
6	Potato	0.893	24.604
7	Cabbage	1.423	32.914
8	Cauliflower	1.331	29.605
9	Green Chilli	0.842	8.129
10	Pumpkin	0.618	10.431
11	Bitter Gourd	0.562	5.893
12	Bottle Gourd	0.478	7.204
	Total	40.738	732.544
C. Flowers			
1	Marigold	0.074	1.102
2	Rose	0.063	0.384
3	Jasmine	0.042	0.520
4	Gladiolus	0.035	0.627
5	Chrysanthemum	0.027	0.271
6	Other Flowers	0.021	0.196
	Total	0.430	3.322
D. Spices			
1	Ginger	0.094	0.586
2	Turmeric	0.146	0.771
	Total	0.813	3.390

Source: Chhattisgarh Agriculture Department – Horticulture Statistics 2022–23

4.1 Agro-Processing Landscape in Bilaspur

Agro-processing in Bilaspur is largely dominated by rice and dal milling, with over 500 operational units contributing to the district's strong agri-industrial base. However, the scope of horticulture-based processing remains underutilized despite the surplus production of crops such as tomato and mango. The district lacks essential infrastructure like cold chains, grading and sorting facilities, and food testing and certification labs, all of which are critical for ensuring quality and enabling large-scale value addition. As a result, much of the produce is sold in raw or minimally processed form, limiting both shelf life and market reach.

Bilaspur has been identified under government initiatives such as the PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme and the One District One Product (ODOP) program, with rice recognized as the district's key focus area. While rice-based value addition is being promoted, there exists significant untapped potential in processing other agricultural produce into pulp, sauces, jams, dried vegetables, and ready-to-cook (RTC) or ready-to-eat (RTE) food items. Expansion into these categories could substantially improve farmer incomes and local employment.

The development of this sector will require strengthening institutional support systems and infrastructure. Currently, there is a shortage of food units certified by FSSAI and HACCP standards, which is a barrier for accessing domestic retail chains and export markets. Storage facilities and proper packaging infrastructure are also lacking, and many micro and small enterprises struggle with limited access to working capital. Strategic interventions such as mobilizing Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) under ODOP for collective branding, investing in cold chain logistics near key production clusters, and leveraging public-private partnerships (PPP) for building agro-infrastructure can play a transformative role in turning Bilaspur into a diversified and resilient agro-processing hub.

4.2 Agricultural Export Profile of Bilaspur

Bilaspur's agricultural exports are predominantly grain-based, led by rice and pulses, but are gradually diversifying into horticultural and processed products like mango pulp, banana items, and dehydrated vegetables. The tables below capture the top agricultural exports from Bilaspur in the years 2023-24 & 2024-25

Table 3: Agricultural export from Bilaspur in 2023-24

HS Code	Product	Top Markets	Export Value (INR Cr)
10063090	Non-basmati rice	UAE, Benin	134.9
10063010	Parboiled rice	South Africa, Togo	78.3
07132020	Bengal Gram (Desi Chana)	Bangladesh	5.4
07096010	Fresh green chilly	UAE	3.8
20079910	Mango-based jams/jellies	Libya	2.1
08134090	Dried fruits (misc.)	Bangladesh	1.5

Source: DGCIS

4.3 Key Insights and Export Trends in Bilaspur District

Bilaspur's export profile is evolving, with rice remaining the dominant product. Non-basmati rice, especially parboiled and raw varieties, is a major export commodity, primarily destined for the UAE, African nations, and neighboring countries. This has positioned Bilaspur as one of Chhattisgarh's leading rice-exporting districts. At the same time, a shift toward value addition is evident, particularly with the emergence of processed mango products such as jams and jellies, reflecting growing capabilities in agro-processing. The district also holds strong potential for vegetable-based exports. With consistent surplus production of tomatoes and brinjal, there is scope for developing dehydrated and canned vegetable products for both domestic and export markets. Additionally, under the state's Millet Mission and climate-resilient agriculture push, millets like kodo, kutki, and ragi are being cultivated in hilly regions, presenting new opportunities for health-focused, niche export markets—especially in Europe and urban Asia.



5. Industrial and Energy Sector Insights

Bilaspur is often referred to as Chhattisgarh's energy capital, with over 10,000 MW of installed thermal capacity:

- **Major power plants include:**
 - NTPC Sipat Super Thermal Power Plant (2,980 MW)
 - Shikhar Commodities

These plants supply power across western and southern India, creating demand for engineering goods and maintenance services locally.

In the mining sector, **South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)**, headquartered in Bilaspur, is India's largest coal producer, contributing approximately 150 million tonnes annually. SECL supports both the energy sector and ancillary industries, significantly contributing to the region's rail freight revenues and industrial fuel supplies.

5.1. Engineering and Industrial Goods Base

Bilaspur's industrial clusters support a vibrant MSME ecosystem:

- **Sirgitti Industrial Area:** Known for fabrication units, rice mills, welding workshops, and custom engineering products.
- **Tifra Growth Corridor:** Emerging as a logistics and agro-processing hub, with upcoming warehousing and cluster-based infrastructure.

5.2. Key manufactured/exportable products

Key exportable products from Bilaspur district include,

- Steel doors and windows
- Rice processing machinery
- Conveyors, crushers, and industrial spares
- Precision fabricated components for power and mining sectors

Though official DGCIS export data for industrial goods is still being consolidated, anecdotal evidence suggests Bilaspur-based firms already supply coal handling parts, mining equipment, and power plant modules. Proximity to SECL, NTPC, and private power producers creates a sustained captive demand and positions Bilaspur as a growing support base for energy infrastructure and engineering exports.

From Bilaspur, other Industrial Units also exports products other than Agricultural products. The list of such Industries are listed below:-

S no.	Industry Name and Address	Product
1	M/S Black Diamond Motors pvt. ltd. Industrial Area sirgitti, Sector-B, Bilaspur	Tippers, Tip-Trailers, Bulk Carriers, Ash Handling Bulkers
2	M/S Krishna Speciality Chemicals, Raipur Road, Bilaspur	Cement Additives
3	M/S A K Product, Industrial Area Tifra, Bilaspur	Tamarind Seed Powder
4	M/S HMC Equipments, Industrial Area Sirgitti, Bilaspur	Auto control dust suppression Ass. auto control dust suppression system



6. Bilaspur – Export Potential

Bilaspur district holds strong export potential, underpinned by its diversified industrial base, rich agricultural output, and strategic infrastructure. As the headquarters of Southeastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL), Bilaspur is a key node in India's coal and power ecosystem. The district also hosts prominent cement manufacturers such as Lafarge, Century, and ACC, along with industrial zones like Sirgitti, Silpahri, and Tifra, which collectively accommodate over 400 industries spanning steel, chemicals, packaging, and agro-processing. On the agricultural front, Bilaspur is a leading producer of rice, pulses, maize, wheat, and sesame, with increasing focus on value-added processing of horticultural crops like banana and mango. Along with agricultural product, there is a huge possibility for the export of crafts like idols, statues, jute crafts, Godna crafts on clothing items, and jewellery, decorative items made from paddy.

The district's export readiness is further enhanced by upcoming infrastructure and clean energy initiatives. A ₹100 crore Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) plant is proposed in Kachhar, which will not only promote sustainable industrial practices but also generate green employment. Moreover, the planned integration of the Korba–Bilaspur–Raipur corridor into the larger Nagpur Industrial Corridor is expected to significantly improve logistics and market

access. These developments position Bilaspur as an emerging export hub capable of catering to both domestic and international markets across agriculture, energy, and manufacturing sectors.

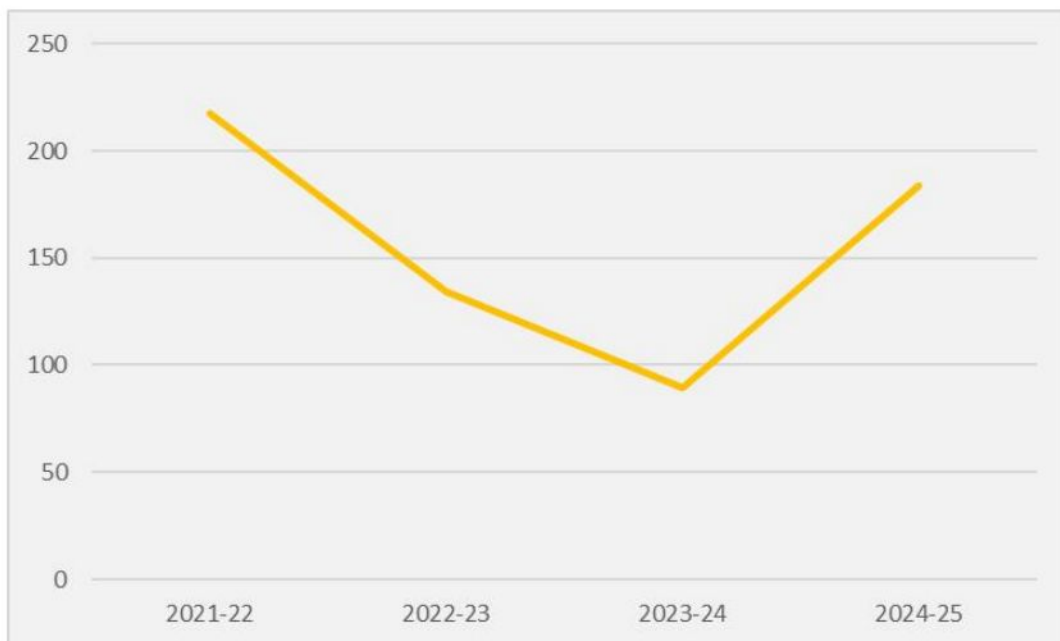
Table 4: District’s Current Top TenExport (2024-25)

HS Code	Item Description	Value (INR Cr.)
10063010	Rice Parboiled	83.75
27011990	Other Coal W/N Pulverised	2.05
38101020	Thermite Portion for welding (Alumina Thermic Heat Generators)	1.51
38244090	Others	1.38
39232990	Sack and Bag (Including cones) of other plastic	50.22
63053200	Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers of manmade textile materials	17.82
63053300	Sack and bags of polythene or polypropylene strip	2.74
72023000	Ferro Silico Manganese	11.39
87163900	Other Trailers and semitrailers for transport of goods	4.02
	Dolomite	12.73
	Limestone	12.91
Total		200.52

Source: DGCIS

The line chart below indicates the trend of exports from Bilaspur during FY 2021-22 to FY 2024-25

Figure 1: Trend of exports from Bilaspur (INR Cr.)



Source: Ministry of Commerce dashboard.commerce.gov.in/commercedashboard.aspx

6.1. High Potential Products of Bilaspur District:

Bilaspur district offers a diverse range of high-potential products that reflect its agricultural strengths and industrial capacities, positioning it as a key contributor to the state's export landscape. Major agri-based products include rice and paddy derivatives, pulses, maize, wheat, and sesame seeds, which form the backbone of the district's cropping pattern. Value-added horticultural goods, such as banana chips and processed mango products, are gaining prominence due to increased processing initiatives. Along with agricultural product, there is a huge possibility for the export of crafts like idols, statues, jute crafts, Godna crafts on clothing items, and jewellerys, decorative items made from paddy. The district is also known for its production of tasar silk, which holds niche export value. On the industrial front, Bilaspur benefits from the presence of South eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL), making coal and power-related products integral to its economic profile. Additionally, cement and allied industrial products manufactured by companies like Lafarge and Century further enhance the district's export potential. Together, these products offer significant opportunities for growth under various local and national export promotion schemes.

6.2. Strategies to boost exports from Bilaspur

Bilaspur exhibits a very strong potential for export growth in Chhattisgarh. With the right strategic approach and institutional support, the district can transform as an export hub within the State. Key strategic approaches to improve Bilaspur's export include;

- **Enhanced Infrastructure & Connectivity:** Bilaspur district is strategically located in Chhattisgarh with good existing connectivity via rail and road networks. However, to fully unlock its export potential, there's a need to further upgrade and modernize these links:
 - a. **Road Connectivity:** Bilaspur has major industrial zones like Sirgitti, Silpahri, and Tifra which houses industries including cement, steel, and chemical plants among others. Improving the quality and capacity of roads connecting these zones to National Highway 130 and NH 130B will enable faster and more efficient transport of goods to markets and ports. Fast paced implementation of proposed road infra projects such as Bharat Mala is required.
 - b. **Rail Links:** Bilaspur is a major railway junction on the Howrah-Nagpur-Mumbai line, providing excellent rail connectivity. However, enhancing freight handling facilities and establishing dedicated freight corridors or sidings near industrial clusters will speed up cargo movement and reduce delays.
 - c. **Logistics Hubs:** Developing logistics parks near these industrial zones will provide centralized facilities for transportation, storage, and distribution, reducing overall logistics costs and improving supply chain efficiency.

- **Promote Agro-Processing:** Bilaspur's agricultural strength lies primarily in rice, pulses, bananas, and mangoes. To unlock export potential, it's vital to move beyond raw commodity exports towards value-added products:
 - a. **Setting Up Processing Units:** Encourage investment in agro-processing units focused on rice milling, pulse splitting, banana chips, mango pulp, and dried fruit products. These units can extend shelf life, improve packaging, and enhance quality—making products export-ready.
 - b. **Technology Adoption:** Facilitate the adoption of modern processing technologies such as controlled atmosphere packaging, freeze drying, and vacuum packing to maintain nutritional value and freshness.
 - c. **Cluster Development:** Establish agro-processing clusters near major production areas (e.g., Bilaspur, Ratanpur) with shared facilities for washing, grading, packaging, and cold storage. This lowers costs for small farmers and processors and creates economies of scale.

- **Skill Development and Capacity Building:**
 - a. **Focus on Certification Awareness:** Conduct training programs for local entrepreneurs and workers on food safety standards (FSSAI), HACCP certifications, and export quality compliance to meet international market requirements.
 - b. **Practical Skill-Building:** Use hands-on training modules covering hygiene, packaging techniques, quality control, traceability, and documentation processes required for export.
 - c. **Collaboration with Institutions:** Partner with reputed institutes like the National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) to ensure training quality and certification credibility.

- **Training Farmers & Entrepreneurs on Quality Standards & Packaging:**
 - a. **Quality Improvement:** Educate farmers on good agricultural practices (GAP), pest management, and harvesting techniques to improve raw material quality for export.
 - b. **Post-Harvest Handling:** Provide training on proper sorting, grading, drying, and packaging techniques to minimize post-harvest losses and maintain product freshness.
 - c. **Export Packaging:** Familiarize entrepreneurs with international packaging norms, labelling requirements, and eco-friendly packaging alternatives to meet global buyer expectations.

- **Marketing & Trade Promotion:**
 - a. **Geographical Indication (GI) Tags:** GI certification for Bilaspur's flagship products like rice and select agricultural goods. This will enable product's unique identity linked to its origin, enhancing market value and consumer trust globally. International markets, especially in Europe, North America, and parts of Asia, increasingly recognize and value GI-tagged products. It provides a strong marketing tool for exporters, who can highlight the product's exclusive origin and quality in their branding and promotion efforts.
 - b. **Stakeholder Engagement:** Involve farmers' groups, cooperatives, and local bodies in the GI registration process to ensure collective ownership and compliance. State may support local producers, potential and existing exporters in application filing to the Geographical Indications Registry of India through the Chhattisgarh State Agricultural or Industries Departments.
 - c. **Regional Branding Campaigns:** Develop strong regional brands emphasizing Bilaspur's unique qualities — such as organic cultivation methods, traditional processing, or distinct taste profiles. State can provide facilitation support through dedicated body on regional level for local products and brands.
 - d. **Quality Assurance:** Implement strict quality control and certification mechanisms that ensure every branded product meets export standards, thereby building credibility. State may consider establishing local presence of national and international quality control and certification bodies such as APEDA, UL India among others, for faster processing.

- e. **Dedicated cell for outreach and promotion:** The state may appoint dedicated promotion cell for export and collaborate with national and international agencies and platforms such as EPCs, DGFT, APEDA, FIEO for collaboration and smooth facilitation of export process for regional products.
- **Financial Incentives & Policy Support:**
 - a. To realize Bilaspur's export potential, a focused financial and policy support framework is essential. The Chhattisgarh Industrial Policy 2024–30 already provides incentives such as transport subsidy, technology upgradation support, and SGST reimbursement, which can be aligned with export-specific needs. Additional incentives like freight subsidies, trade promotion grants, quality certification support, and training programs for exporters will help reduce costs and enhance global competitiveness. Skill development schemes focused on export compliance, packaging, and quality standards are also crucial for building a capable local workforce.
 - b. National schemes such as the Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) and Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) can be leveraged for infrastructure development and financial access. Export clusters in rice milling, banana processing, and tasar silk can benefit from public-private partnerships (PPPs) for shared facilities such as packaging centers, cold storage, and quality testing labs. Support under ODOP and PMFME can be integrated with export promotion to scale up Bilaspur's signature products.
 - c. Institutional facilitation is equally important. The District Export Promotion Committee (DEPC) should lead coordination of all schemes, while a dedicated Export Facilitation Cell at the District Industries Centre (DIC) can guide exporters on applications, documentation, and scheme benefits. With the right combination of financial incentives, national scheme alignment, and district-level handholding, Bilaspur can be transformed into a vibrant export hub driving inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

7. SWOT Analysis

Bilaspur district possesses a strong foundation for expanding its trade and export activities. By addressing infrastructure gaps, promoting local products, and leveraging sustainable initiatives, Bilaspur can enhance its position in the global export market. Below is a detailed SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) analysis of Bilaspur's trade export potential.

<p style="text-align: center;">Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial Hubs: Bilaspur hosts major industrial centers like Sirgitti, Silpahri, and Tifra, encompassing over 400 industries across sectors such as cement, steel, chemicals, and textiles. These hubs offer a diverse manufacturing base conducive to export activities. • Natural Resource Availability: The district is rich in Agriculture, limestone and coal. • Energy Resources: With a substantial power generation capacity, including the NTPC Sipat Thermal Power Plant, Bilaspur ensures a stable energy supply for industrial operations. • Railway Infrastructure: As the headquarters of the Southeast Central Railway zone, Bilaspur offers robust rail connectivity, facilitating efficient transportation of goods. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited Air Connectivity: The Bilasa Devi Kevat Airport currently operates at a 3C category, restricting the capacity for handling cargo and limiting direct international air links. • Lack of railway sidings: Major industrial zones face a significant bottleneck due to absence of dedicated railway siding, which results in struggle to secure efficient cost effective logistics for bulk freight. • Export-Oriented Infrastructure Gaps: Despite industrial growth, there is a lack of dedicated export facilitation infrastructure, such as export processing zones or specialized logistics centers.
<p style="text-align: center;">Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversification into Value-Added Products: Leveraging local resources to produce value-added goods, such as processed food items, textiles, and handicrafts, can enhance export value. • Development of Export Infrastructure: Establishing dedicated export zones and improving logistics facilities can streamline export processes and attract foreign investment. • Promotion of Local Products: Exporting unique local products like 	<p style="text-align: center;">Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competition from Established Export Hubs: Proximity to major industrial centers like Raipur and Bilaspur may lead to competition for resources and markets. • Infrastructure Development Delays: Delays in the completion of key infrastructure projects, such as the Raipur–Ranchi–Dhanbad Expressway, could hinder timely access to export markets.

Doobraj rice and Tussar silk can tap into niche international markets.

- **Sustainable Energy Initiatives:** The establishment of a ₹100 crore Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) plant in Bilaspur presents an opportunity to promote clean energy products for export.

- **Environmental Regulations:** Stricter environmental norms may impact industries like coal-based power generation, affecting their export potential.

8. Challenges

Bilaspur district, despite its strong potential, faces several structural and operational challenges that hinder its full emergence as an export-driven economy. One of the major constraints is the lack of modern, fully equipped industrial parks with plug-and-play infrastructure and shared utilities. Existing industrial zones like Sirgitti and Tifra are functional but require significant upgrades in terms of internal roads, effluent treatment, warehousing, and common facilities for MSMEs.

Moreover, a key challenge is the limited penetration of internationally recognized quality certifications among manufacturers and agroprocessors. Most units lack certifications like ISO, CE, HACCP, and RoHS, which are critical for accessing global markets. Without these, many local products remain confined to domestic trade and fail to meet export standards.

Other bottlenecks include:

- Inadequate access to high-tech machinery and automation tools such as CNC machines, robotics, and precision engineering tools that are crucial for advanced manufacturing and product consistency.
- Regulatory delays, particularly in obtaining environmental and pollution control clearances, which affect the setup and expansion of industries—especially in sectors like food processing and bioenergy.

Addressing these challenges will require targeted interventions in infrastructure development, capacity building for quality compliance, facilitation of technology access, and streamlining of approval processes through single-window systems.

9. Export Resources & Compliance Information

This section captures the export procedures, document checklist, certification roadmap, relevant stakeholders, support schemes available to promote exports, sustainable practices, district level policy framework etc.

9.1 Export Document Checklist

The following documents are generally required to execute an export transaction

- i. Proforma Invoice
- ii. Purchase Order
- iii. Commercial Invoice
- iv. Packing List
- v. Shipping Bill/ Bill of Export
- vi. Bill of Landing/ Airway Bill
- vii. Certificate of Origin (CoO)
- viii. Inspection Certificate
- ix. Insurance Certificate
- x. Export License (if applicable)
- xi. LUT/ Bond under GST
- xii. ARE-1/ ARE-2 Forms (for excise clearance)
- xiii. Electronic Bank Realisation Certificate (eBRC)
- xiv. FSSAI/ Phytosanitary/ Health Certificate (Product specific)
- xv. AD Code registration with Customs

9.1. Certification Roadmap

During the export process, exporters need to get their businesses/products registered and certified by the relevant agency as required. Below is the table for necessary certifications and licenses for setting up of export unit.

Table5: Certification Requirement in export

S. No.	Step	Certification/Document	Issued By	Purpose
1	Business Setup	IEC Code	DGFT	Mandatory for export
2	Tax Compliance	GST Registration	GST Department	Tax compliance
3	Tax Compliance	LUT/Bond	GST Department	Export without IGST
4	Food Safety	FSSAI License	FSSAI	Food safety compliance
5	Quality Management	ISO 9001 / ISO 22000	ISO Certification Bodies	Quality / food safety management
6	Food Safety	HACCP	Accredited Certification Bodies	Food safety hazard control
7	Organic Products	Organic Certification	NPOP / USDA / EU Organic	Organic product certification

S. No.	Step	Certification/Document	Issued By	Purpose
8	Export Authorization	Export License	DGFT / Relevant Authorities	Authorization to export specific goods
9	Product Inspection	Inspection Certificate	AGMARK / SGS / Intertek	Quality & quantity verification
10	Origin Proof	Certificate of Origin	Chamber of Commerce	Proof of product origin
11	Agricultural Products	Phytosanitary Certificate	Plant Quarantine Authority	Plant health certification
12	Food & Animal Products	Health Certificate	Veterinary / Health Authorities	Health compliance
13	Customs Clearance	Shipping Bill / Bill of Export	Customs Department	Export customs documentation

9.2 Stakeholder Mapping

Different stakeholders play different role in the export process. Below is the stakeholder mapping for export facilitation.

Table 6: Mapping of stakeholders in the export process

S. No.	Institution	Full Form	Role in Export Ecosystem	Key Services/ Functions	Target Exporters
1	DEPC	Development Commissioner for Export Promotion Councils	Provides policy support, promotion, and development for export promotion councils (EPCs).	Oversees EPCs, formulates export promotion policies, assists exporters with marketing & trade fairs.	Exporters across sectors linked with EPCs
2	DIC	District Industries Centre	Provides support for MSMEs at the district level, including export-related assistance.	Facilitates business registration, technology support, credit linkage, export awareness programs.	MSMEs, small exporters
3	APEDA	Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority	Promotes exports of agricultural and processed food products.	Registration of exporters, quality standards, export promotion, market intelligence, subsidies.	Exporters of agri-products, processed foods

S. No.	Institution	Full Form	Role in Export Ecosystem	Key Services/ Functions	Target Exporters
4	DGFT	Directorate General of Foreign Trade	Regulatory authority for import-export licensing, policy formulation, and export promotion.	Issues Import Export Code (IEC), export licenses, trade policy announcements, incentives.	All exporters
5	EEPC India	Engineering Export Promotion Council	Promotion and development of engineering goods export.	Organizes trade fairs, buyer-seller meets, export counseling, market access support.	Exporters of engineering goods and machinery
6	FIEO	Federation of Indian Export Organisations	Apex body representing Indian exporters, providing advocacy and export facilitation.	Export documentation support, training, market development, policy advocacy.	Exporters across sectors
7	EIA	Export Inspection Agency	Conducts quality and quantity inspection of export goods, issues certificates of inspection.	Certification of export consignments, pre-shipment inspection, compliance with import country standards.	Exporters requiring quality inspection certificates
8	NEIA	National Export Insurance Account	Provides export credit insurance and risk mitigation services.	Export credit insurance, protection against non-payment, risk advisory.	Exporters exposed to payment/default risks
9	Commodity Boards	(Tea Board, Coffee Board, Rubber Board etc.)	Promote exports of specific commodities, provide quality and marketing support.	Quality control, market intelligence, export promotion for respective commodities.	Commodity-specific exporters
10	SIDBI	Small Industries Development Bank of India	Provides financial assistance to MSMEs, including export finance.	Export finance schemes, credit facilities, consultancy support.	MSMEs involved in export
11	State Export Promotion Agencies	-	State-level agencies promoting exports from respective states.	Export promotion schemes, buyer-seller meets, infrastructure development.	Exporters within the state
12	Customs Department	-	Customs clearance and export	Clearance of export shipments, duty	All exporters

S. No.	Institution	Full Form	Role in Export Ecosystem	Key Services/ Functions	Target Exporters
			documentation.	drawback facilitation.	
13	QCI	Quality Council of India	Promotes quality standards and certification including ISO, HACCP, Organic, etc.	Accreditation, certification support, training programs.	Exporters seeking certifications
14	APEDA	Agricultural & Processed Food Export Development Authority	Export promotion & development authority for agriculture & processed food products.	Registration, quality control, export promotion, subsidies.	Agricultural exporters

9.4. Export promotion schemes in available to the exporters

There are several central and state level schemes in Chhattisgarh for benefit and promotion of export. Proper advertisement and promotion of these schemes shall help the exporters to understand and identify the scheme which they benefit from. Some of such beneficial schemes are:

- **RoDTEP Scheme (Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products)**

Launched in January 2021, RoDTEP reimburses embedded taxes and levies on exports that are not refunded under other schemes, enhancing India's export competitiveness while complying with WTO norms. It covers various state and central taxes like VAT on fuel, mandi tax, electricity duty, etc.

Scheme Benefits:

- ✓ Reduces export costs by refunding unrebated taxes.
- ✓ Boosts global competitiveness of Indian exports.
- ✓ Transparent and traceable claim process via electronic scrips.
- ✓ Transferable and usable against customs duties.

- **Advance Authorization (AA) Scheme**

Allows duty-free import of inputs physically incorporated into export products, including fuel and catalysts, under specified value addition norms and conditions. Valid for 12 months with an 18-month export obligation.

Scheme Benefits:

- ✓ Duty exemptions on customs and other levies for inputs.
- ✓ Supports manufacturers and merchant exporters in reducing input costs.

- ✓ Enables smooth import of critical raw materials for export production.
- **Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme**

Permits duty-free import of capital goods for manufacturing or services with an export obligation of six times the duty saved over six years. Includes refurbished goods and covers multiple sectors.

Scheme Benefits:

 - ✓ Enables access to modern technology and machinery at lower cost.
 - ✓ Boosts export competitiveness and product quality.
 - ✓ Supports MSMEs and promotes integration into global value chains.
- **Duty Drawback Scheme on Deemed Exports**

Treats domestic supplies linked to exports as zero-rated, offering refunds on customs and excise duties for supplies to Advance Authorization holders, EOUs, projects under international bidding, and others.

Scheme Benefits:

 - ✓ Promotes domestic manufacturing by neutralizing embedded taxes.
 - ✓ Enhances cost competitiveness of suppliers to export-linked units.
 - ✓ Supports infrastructure, defence, and strategic sectors.
- **India's Export Promotion Mission (2025–26)**

Export Promotion Mission is a Rs 2,250 crore mission to boost India's global export competitiveness, particularly supporting MSMEs, addressing trade barriers, and simplifying export processes. Jointly led by Ministries of Commerce, MSME, and Finance.

Scheme Benefits:

 - ✓ Easier credit and trade finance access.
 - ✓ Assistance overcoming non-tariff barriers.
 - ✓ Simplified procedures and faster refund mechanisms.
 - ✓ Supports MSMEs in key export sectors like garments, leather, and engineering goods.
- **Chhattisgarh's Policy Framework for Export-Led Development (2024–30)**

Comprehensive industrial policy offering financial incentives, subsidies, and infrastructural support focused on MSMEs, sustainable development, and ease of doing business to promote export-led industrial growth.

Scheme Benefits:

 - ✓ SGST reimbursement, capital investment subsidies, and interest subsidies.
 - ✓ Duty exemptions (stamp, registration, electricity) and transport subsidies.
 - ✓ Support for environment-friendly machinery and inclusive employment.
 - ✓ Grants for quality certification, patents, and technology adoption.
 - ✓ Institutional support via foreign trade assistance centers and digital single-window clearance.

- **ODOP (One District One Product)**

ODOP is a flagship initiative under the PM-Gati Shakti National Master Plan aiming to identify, promote, and brand one unique product from each district for domestic and international markets. In Chhattisgarh, ODOP products include Tamarind (Bastar), Lac (Surguja), Kosa Silk (Raigarh), Rice (Raipur, Dhamtari), and more.

Scheme Benefits:

- ✓ District-specific export promotion and branding.
- ✓ Support for GI tagging, quality certification, and product standardization.
- ✓ Market access through trade fairs and buyer-seller meets.
- ✓ Capacity building and export linkage support for MSMEs, artisans, and farmer groups.
- ✓ Facilitates export cluster formation and infrastructure planning.

- **PMFME (Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises)**

Implemented by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, this scheme supports micro food processors with financial assistance, technical know-how, branding, and market access. In Chhattisgarh, it's aligned with ODOP and targets SHGs, FPOs, and individual micro units engaged in value-added food products like tamarind, mahua, jaggery, rice, etc.

Scheme Benefits:

- ✓ Credit-linked subsidy of 35% for setting up/upgrading food processing units.
- ✓ Common infrastructure development (warehouses, packaging units, cold chains).
- ✓ Assistance for marketing, branding, and barcoding of exportable products.
- ✓ Capacity building and training for food safety and hygiene standards.
- ✓ Enables micro entrepreneurs to access export opportunities through formalization.

- **MAI (Market Access Initiative) Scheme**

The Market Access Initiative Scheme by the Ministry of Commerce aims to promote Indian exports by funding export promotion activities. Export Promotion Councils, Trade Bodies, and State Governments can avail assistance for organizing trade fairs, buyer-seller meets, product registration, and branding in foreign markets.

Scheme Benefits:

- ✓ Financial support to participate in international trade expos.
- ✓ Brand promotion of Chhattisgarh's ODOP/cluster products abroad.

- ✓ Product registration cost reimbursement in foreign markets (e.g., FDA, EU compliance).
 - ✓ Strengthens international visibility of MSME exporters and FPOs.
 - ✓ Encourages sector-specific export growth (e.g., herbal, handicrafts, agri).
- **TIES (Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme)**
TIES supports creation of export-oriented infrastructure like testing labs, cold chains, inland container depots, and logistics parks. Projects are implemented by State Governments or agencies with matching grants from the Central Government.
Scheme Benefits:
 - ✓ Grants for setting up export facilitation centres, dry ports, or cargo terminals.
 - ✓ Improves logistics and reduces inland transport costs for exporters.
 - ✓ Boosts export capacity of landlocked regions in Chhattisgarh.
 - ✓ Supports creation of testing and quality labs (e.g., food/agro/handloom certification).
 - ✓ Encourages investments in last-mile connectivity for export clusters.

9.5 Eco-Friendly and Sustainable Export Practices

- **Sustainable Sourcing and Raw Materials**
 - ✓ Use raw materials sourced from sustainable, renewable, or certified suppliers (e.g., FSC-certified wood, organic cotton, fair-trade ingredients).
 - ✓ Promote local sourcing to reduce carbon footprint associated with transportation.
 - ✓ Ensure traceability in the supply chain for transparency and compliance with global sustainability standards.
- **Eco-Friendly Packaging**
 - ✓ Use biodegradable, recyclable, or reusable packaging materials instead of plastics and polystyrene.
 - ✓ Optimize packaging size to reduce waste and transport volume.
 - ✓ Adopt minimalistic packaging designs that reduce resource use.
 - ✓ Use water-based, non-toxic inks and dyes for printing.
- **Energy Efficiency in Production**
 - ✓ Implement energy-efficient machinery and equipment.
 - ✓ Use renewable energy sources like solar or wind power for manufacturing units.
 - ✓ Adopt waste heat recovery and energy-saving lighting systems.
- **Waste Reduction and Management**
 - ✓ Practice zero-waste manufacturing by recycling and reusing scraps and by-products.
 - ✓ Implement proper waste segregation and disposal systems.
 - ✓ Convert organic waste into compost or biogas where applicable.

- **Water Conservation**
 - ✓ Use water-efficient technologies and recycling systems in production.
 - ✓ Treat wastewater before discharge to prevent environmental contamination.
 - ✓ Collect and reuse rainwater for non-potable processes.
- **Carbon Footprint Reduction**
 - ✓ Optimize logistics and transportation by consolidating shipments and using fuel-efficient vehicles.
 - ✓ Participate in carbon offset programs to neutralize unavoidable emissions.
 - ✓ Encourage local exports to reduce long-distance shipping impacts.
- i. **Sustainable Product Design**
 - Design products for durability, repairability, and recyclability.
 - Avoid hazardous chemicals and materials that can harm ecosystems or human health.
 - Emphasize natural dyes, organic fibers, and non-toxic materials in textiles and handicrafts.
- ii. **Compliance with Environmental Standards**
 - Obtain certifications such as ISO 14001 (Environmental Management), Fair Trade, Rainforest Alliance, or Organic certifications.
 - Follow international regulations related to hazardous substances (e.g., REACH in Europe).
- iii. **Employee and Community Engagement**
 - Train workers on sustainable practices and environmental responsibility.
 - Support local communities through sustainable livelihood programs.
 - Encourage social inclusion and fair labour practices.
- iv. **Transparent Reporting and Marketing**
 - Publish sustainability reports to showcase eco-friendly practices to buyers.
 - Use eco-labels and green marketing to attract environmentally conscious customers.
 - Build trust by being transparent about sustainability goals and progress.

9.6 District level policy and regulatory intervention:

Bilaspur district in order to enhance it's, export landscape needs targeted policy and regulatory interventions at the district level. These interventions aim to address existing bottlenecks such as infrastructural gaps, complex regulatory procedures, skill shortages, and sustainability challenges that hinder the growth and global competitiveness of local industries and MSMEs. By streamlining approvals, enhancing export facilitation, promoting sustainable practices, and fostering inclusive development, the district can create a conducive ecosystem that accelerates industrial growth, boosts exports, and improves livelihoods, aligning with both state and national economic goals. A few of such interventions are listed below.

- i. Simplified Single-Window Clearance System
- ii. Customized Export Promotion Incentives

- iii. Land and Infrastructure Facilitation
- iv. Dedicated industrial zones and export parks with plug and play infrastructure
- v. Cluster-based development for priority sectors
- vi. Skill Development and Training Program
- vii. Logistics and Warehousing enhancement
- viii. Export Facilitation through dedicated District Export Facilitation Cell in collaboration with bodies such as APEDA, DGFT among others
- ix. Digitization and Transparency of processes, documents, application status, along with online public dashboard for approvals
- x. Financial and Credit Support Mechanisms in coordination with banks and NBFCs, and promotion of Central/state schemes

9.7 Regional and international trade promotion plan

To fully unlock its export potential exporters of the district may follow strategic plan for trade promotion which may include market research, infrastructure strengthening, capacity building among others. Apart from above, to improve market connect, knowing current scenario, technological knowledge and skill enhancement they may also participate in various events and exhibition related to trade promotion and export. Some of the upcoming events for the year 2025-26 are mentioned below.

Table 7: Major Trade Promotion events Calendar 2025-26

Sl.no	Event	Date	Venue	Sector
Rice & Food Events				
1	AgriTech India	Aug 1-3, 2025	BIEC , Bengaluru	Food Processing
2	GrainTech India 2025	Aug 1-3, 2025	BIEC , Bengaluru	Food Processing
3	United Agri Tech	Aug 22-24, 2025	Madurai, Tamil Nadu	Food Processing
4	BIOFACH India 2025	Aug 30- Sept 1, 2025	IEML, Greater Noida	Food Processing
5	Agri Asia 2025	Sept 18-20, 2025	HEC Exhibition Centre, Gandhinagar	Food Processing
Steel, Electronics & Engineering Goods				
1	Future of Mining Australia 2025	July 1-2, 2025	Crown Perth, Burswood, Australia	Mining

2	ICS 2025	July 2-5, 2025	Seoul, Korea	Steel & Manufacturing
3	International Stainless-Steel Expo 2025	August 6 – 8, 2025	Yashobhoomi, New Delhi	Steel & Manufacturing

10. Conclusion

Bilaspur district holds significant promise to evolve into a leading export hub in Chhattisgarh, driven by its agricultural abundance, expanding industrial ecosystem, and advantageous location. Unlocking this potential requires a multi-pronged approach—upgrading infrastructure and logistics to improve last-mile connectivity with industrial corridors and ports and developing modern warehousing and cold storage to minimize post-harvest losses. Investments in agro processing, especially for rice, pulses, fruits, and millets, will create higher value products and open access to distant markets. Simultaneously, the district’s emerging clean energy and industrial sectors offer avenues for diversifying its export basket. Empowering farmers, MSMEs, and entrepreneurs through targeted skilling, quality certification support, and export readiness programs will enhance competitiveness and compliance with global standards. Strategic branding through GI tagging, trade fair participation, and digital export platforms will further amplify market visibility. With a robust policy framework offering financial incentives and ease of doing business, Bilaspur can position itself as a vibrant and sustainable export-oriented economy—driving inclusive growth and contributing meaningfully to the state’s export performance.



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