

# **Integrated Export Pricing Framework Using N-HiTS Forecasting, Econometrics and Game Theory**



**Developed by: Shantanu Singh**

**Github:** [https://github.com/Shantanu990/DS\\_Project\\_Integrated\\_Pricing\\_Framework](https://github.com/Shantanu990/DS_Project_Integrated_Pricing_Framework)

**Linkedin:** <https://www.linkedin.com/in/shantanu-singh-404a97141/>

## Contents

<b>1. Project Background.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1.1 Problem Statement .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1.2 Project Objectives:.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2. Paddy (Basmati) Auction Modal Rate Prediction .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2.1 Time-Series Model Prediction Results: .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3. Profitability Analysis .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>4. Regression-Based Price Elasticity of Demand Analysis .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>4.1 Pakistan's unit rate projection (Model 1) .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>4.2 India's market share projections (Model 2).....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>4.3 Estimations of 2024 &amp; 2025 values .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>4.4 India's market share and profitability in 2026.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>5. Price elasticity in context of domestic competition .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>5.1 Regression models for Haryana and MP's market share .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>5.2 Haryana vs MP payoff matrix .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>6. Results .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>7. Next steps for further improvements .....</b>	<b>11</b>

## 1. Project Background

Product pricing in any business is influenced by multiple interrelated factors, such as demand, competitor strategies, business priorities (e.g. revenue maximization vs. market share growth), customer behaviour, external conditions like government policies etc. Historical data capturing these factors, whether in time series or other forms is maintained at various sources and can be leveraged to gather valuable insights, build predictive models, and form data-driven pricing strategies for businesses.

This project aims to design an **integrated pricing framework** by using historical data, predictive modeling, and economic concepts such as price elasticity. The sector chosen for the project is 'agri-business and export' with a focus on HAFED, a Haryana based leading organization involved in processing, marketing, and export of agricultural products. Given that basmati rice is one of HAFED's primary export commodities, the framework has been developed around the export pricing of basmati rice for a selected international market. However, the approach and underlying methodology are generalizable and can be adapted by private exporters or other agri-based enterprises.

### 1.1 Problem Statement

The profitability of Haryana-based exporters, including HAFED, in international markets can be adversely affected by several factors, such as:

- Competition from both international and domestic players.
- Factors affecting cost of goods such as paddy prices, domestic taxation policies, and limited government subsidies.
- Changes in trade policies, particularly import tariffs imposed by foreign governments.

### 1.2 Project Objectives:

- Develop a predictive model to estimate future auction prices (modal rates) of basmati paddy.
- Develop a predictive model to evaluate how changes in export prices affect the market share of Indian and Haryana-based exporters in the U.S. basmati rice market.
- Evaluate exporter's profitability due to changes in price points and market shares.
- Use the previous analysis to estimate an optimal price range for exporters.

U.S. was selected as the target market as multiple reports indicate that it is expected to record one of the highest CAGRs for basmati rice consumption in the coming years. Furthermore, the new import tariff regime by the U.S. government has made it essential for exporters to re-evaluate their pricing strategies.

It is assumed that, unlike large brands, HAFED and other medium or small exporters may not possess the resources or infrastructure for inland distribution within the U.S. market. Consequently, their scope of responsibility would be limited to Free on Board (FOB) operations, up to the point of shipment loading. Therefore, the cost/profit modelling in this project is based on available FOB rates.

## 2. Paddy (Basmati) Auction Modal Rate Prediction

Historical date-wise data on mandi modal rates of basmati paddy were sourced from [agmarknet.gov.in](http://agmarknet.gov.in). The dataset was further developed by including co-variates representing multiple contributing factors, i.e., demand, supply, external shocks, economic indicators etc. The final dataset for prediction model included monthly averages of modal rates, from April 2019 to August 2025, along with co-variates data. The list of variables used in dataset are given below:

Variable type	Variables	Source
Time series indicators	Year/Month	<a href="http://agmarknet.gov.in">agmarknet.gov.in</a>
	Sin/Cos values of months	For model to interpret cyclical nature of months
Dependent var	Modal Price monthly avg (Rs./MT)	<a href="http://agmarknet.gov.in">agmarknet.gov.in</a>
Seasonality	No. of auctions in that month; auction month (0/1); no. of months since last auction; modal rate volatility in that month	<a href="http://agmarknet.gov.in">agmarknet.gov.in</a>
External shock	Covid lockdown month (0/1)	-

	Minimum export price status in current month: 0/1	News articles
Demand	Last 12 months export data since current month: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Export by India and Pakistan (Qty MT; Value in USD mil/INR Cr; Rate[USD/MT])</li><li>India-Pak rate difference</li></ul>	DGCIS, REAP.com.pk
Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Current year harvest (000 MT)</li><li>Current year yield (MT/ha)</li></ul>	Dept of Agriculture, Gol
Macroeconomic factors	INR to USD depreciation rate (YoY) in %	Finance and trade websites
	WPI change (YoY) in %	RBI

2.1 Time-Series Model Prediction Results:

Initially, an XGB regression model was used for prediction, however, it did not yield satisfactory results. Subsequently, time-series predictive model, Temporal Fusion Transformer (**TFT**) was implemented, achieving significantly better performance with an average test **accuracy of approx 95%** (results in Figure 1 below).

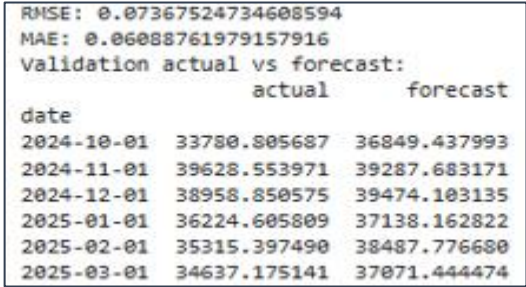


Figure 1: TFT prediction results

While the TFT model delivered reliable results, it involves additional complexity of defining past and future covariates. To simplify the modeling process, **N-HITS** (Neural hierarchal interpolation of times series) model was subsequently used, which also showed high predictive accuracy, **achieving 96.5%** on the test data (as shown in Figure 2).

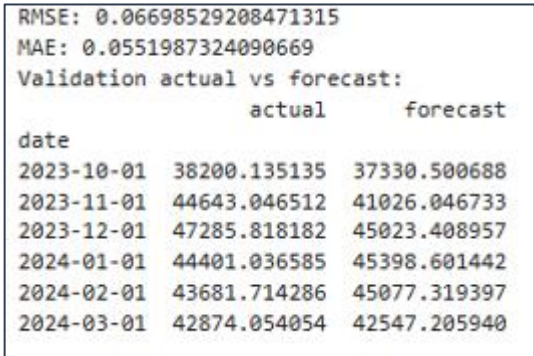


Figure 2: N-HITS prediction results

The trained N-HITS model was then used to forecast average mandi modal rates from September 2025 to March 2026. The month-wise forecast results are shown below.

Month/Year	Avg Modal rate forecast (INR/quintal)
Sep 2025	2,889.6
Oct 2025	3,150.8
Nov 2025	3,415.8
Dec 2025	3,492
Jan 2026	3,299.8
Feb 2026	3,460.8
Mar 2026	3,902
Average	3,372.97

Interestingly, the actual modal rate for basmati paddy auctioned in September 2025 was available at the time of this report and stood at INR 2,933 per quintal (source: [agmarknet.gov.in](http://agmarknet.gov.in)). For comparison, model's **predicted value of INR 2,889.6 for Sep 2025 differs by only 1.5%** from the actual figure, which further validates the model's accuracy and reliability.

### 3. Profitability Analysis

A profitability analysis was conducted using the prevailing FOB rates to estimate the per kg profit margin %, which will **subsequently serve for assessing profitability across different price points and market share percentages.**

- On the cost side, the average auction modal rate over seven months (INR 3,372.97 per quintal) was used to determine the raw material cost. Assuming a recovery rate of 65%, the final cost was calculated as INR 5,189.18 per quintal.
- Other costs such as commission rates, taxes, processing, logistics, and financial expenses were obtained from multiple sources such as news articles, government or finance websites etc.
- The analysis resulted in profit margin % and the estimated cost to the U.S. importer after accounting for a 40% import tariff. A snapshot of the results is given below for reference:

Total Operating Expense (TOE)	Value in Rs	Financial Expenses	Value in Rs	Taxes	Values	FOB rates for US export	Values in Rs/kg
Avg mandi modal rates for paddy (Rs/quintal)	3372.97	Short-term working capital interests (@10%p.a.)	2.14	Corporate tax rate	25%	Medium exporter	98
Rate of recovered rice at 65% (Rs/quintal)	5189.18	Exchange rate hedge cost (0.63% of transaction value)	0.60	GST	nil	freight	11.136
Rate of recovered rice (Rs/kg)	51.89	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.74</b>			insurance	0.49
Commission charges per kg (rs 55/quintal)	0.55					Medium exporter CIF	109.626
Mandi fee @2%	0.67	<b>Profit</b>	<b>Medium exp</b>			Medium CIF in \$	1.24575
Cess @2%	0.67	<b>Operating profit (Rs)</b>	26.71			<b>Cost of Goods for US importers at 40% tariff (USD)</b>	1.74405
Processing cost (milling, polishing, grading, storage, packaging) Rs per kg	12	<b>Operating Margin (on TOE) %</b>	37%				
Transport cost(mandi->mill->port) Rs/kg	3	<b>Net profit (Rs)</b>	17.29				
Port handling charges Rs/kg	0.5	<b>Profit margin%</b>	17.64%				
US compliance certification cost Rs/kg	1						
Overheads Rs/kg	1						
<b>Total per kg cost</b>	<b>71.29</b>						

Figure 3: Profitability Analysis For India Basmati Rice

Similarly, a profitability analysis for Pakistan's exporters was conducted based on their current FOB rate (Pkr 358.9/kg) for Basmati rice. The results indicated a profit margin of 19.5%, with the per kg cost to the U.S. importer estimated at USD 1.81.

### 4. Regression-Based Price Elasticity of Demand Analysis

The optimal price for Indian exporters relative to an international competitor depends on price-demand elasticity. Specifically, how changes in export rates affect Indian exporters' market share. Accordingly, regression models were developed to project India's market share percentage based on varying export rates.

For this, year-wise U.S. import data was sourced from the World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS) database (<https://wits.worldbank.org/>). Since Pakistan is India's primary competitor in basmati export, the dataset was prepared by including annual quantity and value of rice imported by U.S. from India, Pakistan, and total imports during 2007–2023. By using this information, several variables were constructed, such as India and Pakistan's unit rates (USD/kg), India's quantity share % (ISQ) in U.S market, India – Pakistan rate difference, annual rate changes for both countries etc.

These variables were then used in **Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression models** to derive predictive functions for **Pakistan's unit rate** and **India's share in quantity (ISQ)**, whereas **India's unit rate** was treated as a known variable for the forecast year.

Accordingly, **two separate regression models** were developed, their results and variable details are given below.

#### 4.1 Pakistan's unit rate projection (Model 1)

Pakistan's rates are estimated by using a model which uses two explanatory variables, Pakistan's previous year rate and India's (YoY) rate change (i.e., current year rate minus previous year rate). Model results show a high adj. R-squared value, indicating a high model reliability. A very small Prob (F-statistic) value further confirms that the selected variables effectively explain the dependent variable and that the model is statistically significant.

- The 'lagged Pakistan rate' variable has a very low p-value, indicating it is a significant predictor for current year's Pakistan rate. Its coefficient value 0.74 suggests that approximately 74% of the previous year's Pakistan rate carries forward into the current year.
- Likewise, the India YoY rate change variable also has a low p-value, and its coefficient value 0.86 implies that Pakistan's rate tends to change by nearly 86% of the variation observed in India's rate.

Pak rate regression:

OLS Regression Results						
Dep. Variable:	Pak's rate USD/kg	R-squared:	0.836			
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.813			
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	35.80			
		Prob (F-statistic):	3.13e-06			
		Log-Likelihood:	-18.698			
No. Observations:	17	AIC:	-31.40			
Df Residuals:	14	BIC:	-28.90			
Df Model:	2					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	0.3954	0.152	2.606	0.021	0.070	0.721
Pak rate lag	0.7425	0.105	7.077	0.000	0.517	0.968
India RC	0.8609	0.119	7.210	0.000	0.605	1.117
Omnibus:		1.069	Durbin-Watson:		1.197	
Prob(Omnibus):		0.586	Jarque-Bera (JB):		0.923	
Skew:		0.493	Prob(JB):		0.630	
Kurtosis:		2.424	Cond. No.		15.8	

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

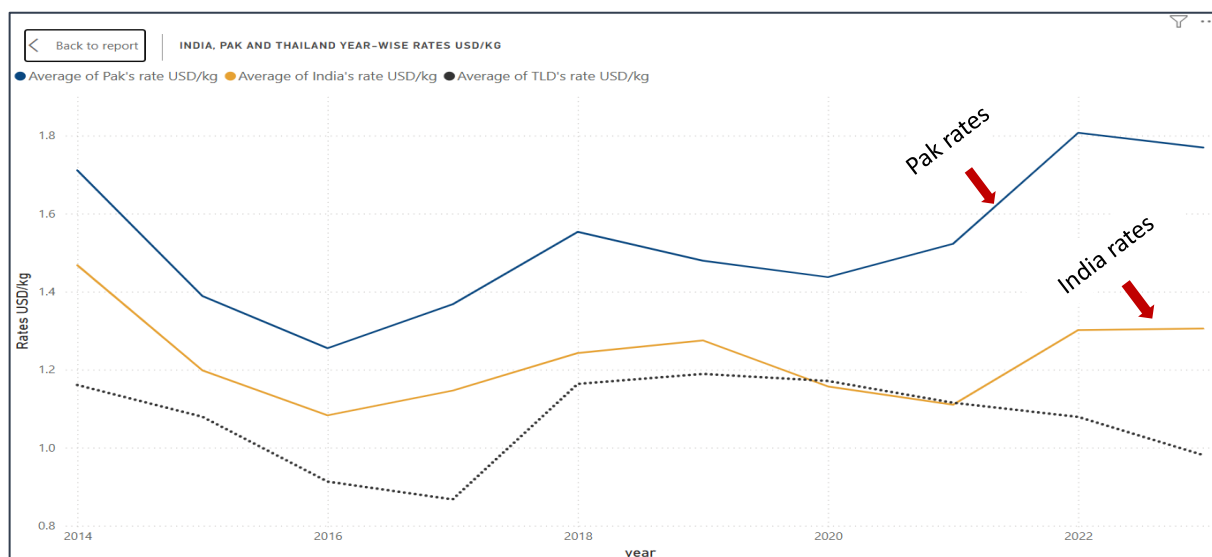
Pak rate parameters:

{'const': 0.3954135720542853, 'Pak rate lag': 0.7424992024144105, 'India RC': 0.8609300492114627}

	const	Pak rate lag	India RC
const	0.023029	-0.015758	-0.007931
Pak rate lag	-0.015758	0.011007	0.005335
India RC	-0.007931	0.005335	0.014259

Figure 4: Pakistan's Rate Regression model summary

It is reasonable that Pakistan's rate can be explained just by using its previous year's rate and India's rate change, since both countries exhibit a closely aligned annual price trajectory, as illustrated in the trend chart below.



## 4.2 India's market share projections (Model 2)

Next, the regression model for projecting India's market share in quantity (ISQ) was developed by using previous year's ISQ, India's year-on-year rate change, current year rate difference between India and Pakistan, and Pakistan's rate change in the preceding year (Pak RC+).

The model results indicate a very high adj. R-squared value, reflecting strong reliability for the model. The extremely low Prob (F-statistic) further confirms that the selected variables effectively explain the dependent variable (ISQ).

- ISQ\_lag is the most influential variable, with a coefficient of 0.47, indicating that 47% of the previous year's market share (ISQ) is retained in the current year.
- The second most significant variable is the rate difference between India and Pakistan. The coefficient value -0.11 indicates that India's market share declines notably when its export rates exceed those of Pakistan.
- Rate change (India RC) and Pakistan's previous year rate change (Pak RC+) also have minor but noticeable effects on the ISQ projection.

ISQ regression:

OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	ISQ	R-squared:	0.956
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.941
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	64.65
Date:	Sun 28 Sep 2025	Prob (F-statistic):	5.12e-08
		Log-Likelihood:	-97.728
		AIC:	-105.5
		BIC:	-101.3

Df Residuals:	12
Df Model:	4
Covariance Type:	nonrobust

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	0.0718	0.013	5.517	0.000	0.043	0.100
ISQ_lag	0.4765	0.101	4.706	0.001	0.256	0.697
India RC	-0.0269	0.012	-2.194	0.049	-0.054	-0.000
Rate diff IP	-0.1169	0.026	-4.519	0.001	-0.173	-0.061
Pak RC+	-0.0330	0.011	-3.086	0.009	-0.056	-0.010

Omnibus:	0.439	Durbin-Watson:	2.378
Prob(Omnibus):	0.803	Jarque-Bera (JB):	0.552
Skew:	0.236	Prob(JB):	0.759
Kurtosis:	2.255	Cond. No.	46.3

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

ISQ parameters:

{ 'const': 0.07182072584797941, 'ISQ\_lag': 0.4764660952577636, 'India RC': -0.026947165855062905, 'Rate diff IP': -0.1169076808021077, 'Pak RC+': -0.03303537503923347 }

Figure 5: ISQ Regression model summary

The variable types and their coefficients were then used to create regression functions for Pak unit rate and ISQ.

e.g.  $ISQ = 0.4765 \cdot ISQ\_lag + (-0.0269 \cdot India\ RC) + (-0.1169 \cdot Rate\ diff\ IP) + (-0.0330 \cdot Pak\ RC+)$

## 4.3 Estimations of 2024 & 2025 values

In order to estimate Pakistan's unit rate and India's share in quantity (ISQ) for 2026, past data from 2025 and 2024 is also required. However, these values were not available on WITS, hence **Vector Error Correction Model (VECM)** was trained on past data (2007-2023) to generate estimated figures for India and Pakistan's rates, for the years 2024 and 2025.

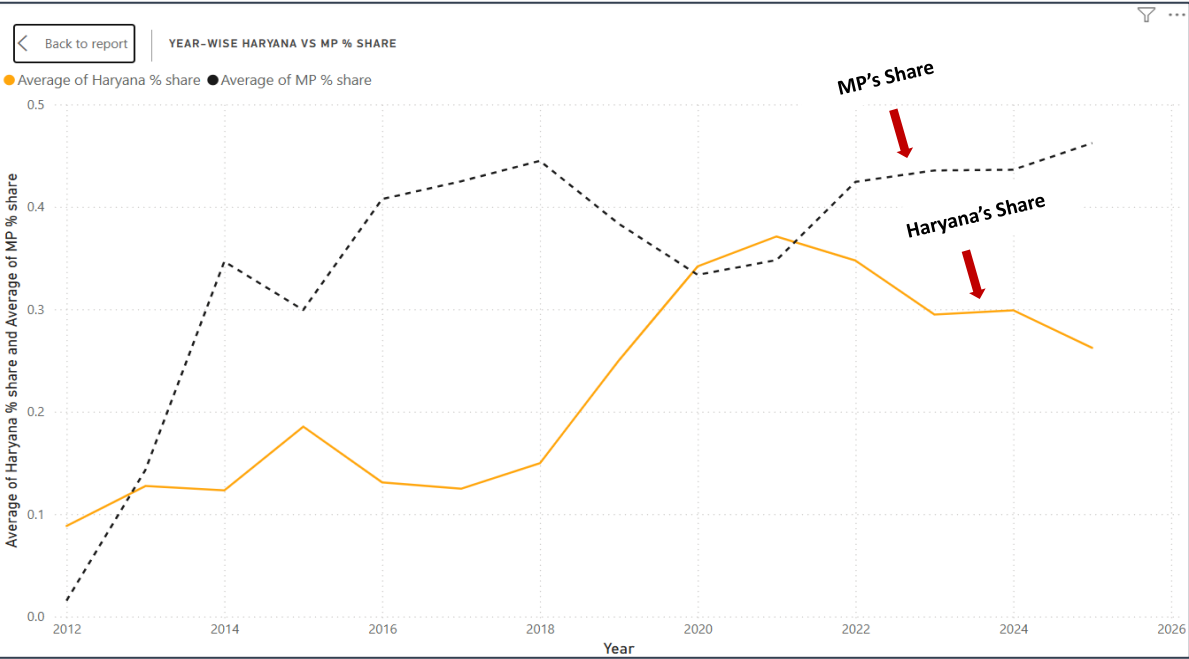
Eigenvalues: [0.95500539 0.68629798 0.55731974 0.35546349]					
Trace stats: [82.71983374 36.20164608 18.81197029 6.58835718]					
Critical values (90%, 95%, 99%): [[44.4929 47.8545 54.6815]					
[27.0669 29.7961 35.4628]					
[13.4294 15.4943 19.9349]					
[ 2.7055 3.8415 6.6349]]					
</					



Year	Total	Avg rates	Haryana export value (mil USD)	Haryana rate	Haryana % share	Punjab export value (mil USD)	Punjab rate	Punjab % share	MP export value (mil USD)	MP rate	MP % share
2012	105.09	1.14	11.68	1.44	8.84%	1.37	1.10	1.36%	2.23	1.57	1.55%
2013	103.17	1.13	13.71	1.18	12.74%	12.94	1.22	11.55%	14.20	1.08	14.31%
2014	143.87	1.39	17.28	1.36	12.32%	21.84	1.41	15.01%	48.72	1.36	34.66%
2015	132.30	1.48	24.95	1.51	18.53%	15.93	1.48	12.07%	38.17	1.43	29.93%
2016	131.51	1.09	17.27	1.09	13.08%	17.99	1.11	13.48%	51.40	1.04	40.76%
2017	112.39	1.03	12.99	0.96	12.47%	14.39	0.98	13.41%	47.04	1.02	42.49%
2018	148.97	1.17	23.37	1.23	14.97%	16.56	1.21	10.77%	61.49	1.09	44.49%
2019	169.18	1.25	43.37	1.28	24.99%	25.21	1.28	14.51%	63.01	1.21	38.34%
2020	179.66	1.21	61.07	1.20	34.18%	29.46	1.21	16.40%	59.22	1.20	33.36%
2021	194.58	1.08	75.95	1.13	37.10%	23.07	1.12	11.43%	62.62	0.99	34.80%
2022	183.93	1.14	65.81	1.18	34.76%	24.46	1.15	13.17%	75.29	1.10	42.44%
2023	239.33	1.17	76.02	1.26	29.48%	33.64	1.25	13.24%	94.07	1.06	43.55%
2024	304.78	1.30	93.33	1.33	29.90%	39.78	1.35	12.55%	128.61	1.26	43.62%
2025	337.12	1.23	91.15	1.27	26.23%	48.07	1.29	13.63%	152.19	1.20	46.22%



This dataset was further used to derive key variables for regression analysis, including year-on-year rate change, lagged market share, and annual change in market share. Madhya Pradesh (MP) was identified as the primary influencing factor for Haryana’s market share, given the strong negative correlation observed between their market share trends over the past decade (see graph below).



5.1 Regression models for Haryana and MP’s market share

Regression models were developed to project market shares of Haryana and Madhya Pradesh (MP) at specific price points using the following variables:

- For Haryana market share (%) - Previous year’s Haryana share (Haryana share lag), price difference between Haryana and MP, price difference between Haryana and Punjab, and Haryana’s YoY change in share in previous year (HS diff lag).
- For MP market share (%) - Previous year’s MP share (MP share lag), change in Haryana’s share (%), and MP’s YoY change in share in previous year (MPS diff lag).

Regression results for both models are given below for reference:

Share regression:

OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	Haryana % share	R-squared:	0.940
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.915
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	36.82
Date:	Sat, 04 Oct 2025	Prob (F-statistic):	0.000117
Time:	03:39:41	Log-Likelihood:	26.895
No. Observations:	11	AIC:	-45.79
Df Residuals:	7	BIC:	-44.20
Df Model:	3		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	0.0773	0.022	3.540	0.009	0.026	0.129
Haryana share lag	0.6869	0.087	7.865	0.000	0.480	0.893
PR	-0.3467	0.075	-4.633	0.002	-0.524	-0.170
HS diff lag	0.8944	0.190	4.705	0.002	0.445	1.344

Omnibus:	0.920	Durbin-Watson:	3.090
Prob(Omnibus):	0.631	Jarque-Bera (JB):	0.753
Skew:	-0.519	Prob(JB):	0.686
Kurtosis:	2.248	Cond. No.	25.4

Figure 8: Haryana export share regression results

Share regression:

OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	MP % share	R-squared:	0.884
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.835
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	17.87
Date:	Thu, 09 Oct 2025	Prob (F-statistic):	0.00116
Time:	08:16:30	Log-Likelihood:	29.265
No. Observations:	11	AIC:	-50.53
Df Residuals:	7	BIC:	-48.94
Df Model:	3		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	0.1553	0.053	2.922	0.022	0.030	0.281
MP share lag	0.6630	0.137	4.855	0.002	0.340	0.986
HSC	-0.7364	0.124	-5.924	0.001	-1.030	-0.442
MPS diff lag	-0.1563	0.087	-1.800	0.115	-0.362	0.049

Omnibus:	0.418	Durbin-Watson:	2.046
Prob(Omnibus):	0.811	Jarque-Bera (JB):	0.489
Skew:	0.152	Prob(JB):	0.783
Kurtosis:	2.013	Cond. No.	25.2

Figure 9: MP export share regression results

## 5.2 Haryana vs MP payoff matrix

- Regression functions for Haryana and MP's market shares were created using coefficient values from their regression results.
- Three price points were selected for each state:
  - Haryana:** Ongoing FOB rate – INR 98 (17.64% profit margin), Lower rate – INR 86.5 (10% margin), Higher rate – INR 102 (19.9% margin).
  - Madhya Pradesh (MP):** Ongoing FOB rate – INR 79.3 (4.12% profit margin), Higher rate – INR 83.3 (7.52% margin), Higher rate 2 – INR 86.5 (10% margin).
- India's total export volume to the U.S. in 2026 was estimated at **19.5 million tons** (estimated U.S. import in 2026) x **16.8%** (India's projected market share). Profitability and market share for both states were calculated using their regression functions.
- The state-wise profit and market share percentages were placed in a payoff matrix as shown below.

Pay-Off Matrix (Profit in INR Cr, Market share in %)				
		MP		
		Ongoing Rate Rate: 79.3 INR Margin: 4.12%	Increased Rate Rate: 83.3 INR Margin: 7.52%	Increased Rate 2 Rate: 86.5 INR Margin: 10%
H	Details			
	Ongoing Rate Rate: 98 INR Margin: 17.64%	MP: 51.52, 48.14% H: 118.49, 20.92%	MP: 96.89, 47.22% H: 125.60, 22.18%	MP: 131, 46.46% H: 131.41, 23.20%
	Lower Rate Rate: 86.5 INR Margin: 10%	MP: 51.16, 47.81% H: 60.57, 21.37%	MP: 96.21, 46.88% H: 64.12, 22.63%	MP: 130, 46.13% H: 67.03, 23.66%
	Higher Rate Rate: 102 INR Margin: 19.9%	MP: 51.65, 48.26% H: 138.07, 20.76%	MP: 97.14, 47.34% H: 146.31, 22.01%	MP: 132, 46.58% H: 153.19, 23.04%

- The results show that if Haryana exporters reduce their ongoing FOB rate from INR 98 to INR 86.5, the gain in market share (from 20.92% to 21.37%) is small, while the decline in profitability is substantial. This outcome can be attributed to the highly competitive pricing set by MP exporters and the inherent characteristics of the agricultural sector, where changes in market share occur gradually in response to price variations.
- The only scenario where Haryana exporters can retain a portion of their declining market share is when MP exporters raise their FOB rate, as shown in **column 3**. If MP exporters increase their rate (e.g., to INR 86.5), Haryana exporters can also raise their rate slightly to enhance profitability, even at the cost of a minor reduction in market share. This scenario (in column 3, row 3) represents an **equilibrium state**, where the overall profitability for both states' exporters is maximized, and any further downward adjustment in price by either side may yield marginal market share gains but would result in a sharp decline in ROI.
- The same outcome can be derived by applying the Nash equilibrium function in Python. For this, the profit and market share (%) values were first normalized using a MinMax scaler and then combined into a weighted composite score (weights of 0.5:0.5 for MP and 0.7:0.3 for Haryana), giving higher priority to market share in the latter case.

Pay-Off Matrix FOB Rates				
		MP		
		Ongoing Rate Rate: 79.3 INR Margin: 4.12%	Increased Rate Rate: 83.3 INR Margin: 7.52%	Increased Rate 2 Rate: 86.5 INR Margin: 10%
H	Details			
	Ongoing Rate Rate: 98 INR Margin: 17.64%	MP: 0.47 H: 0.38	MP: 0.54 H: 0.73	MP: 0.57 H: 1.01
	Lower Rate Rate: 86.5 INR Margin: 10%	MP: 0.39 H: 0.31	MP: 0.45 H: 0.64	MP: 0.49 H: 0.92
	Higher Rate Rate: 102 INR Margin: 19.9%	MP: 0.50 H: 0.41	MP: 0.57 H: 0.75	MP: 0.61 H: 1.04

Figure 10: Nash results

- The most favourable outcome for both players occurs when Haryana maintains or slightly increases its current rates, while MP also raises its rates but keeps them below Haryana's level.
- The pricing threshold can be set by using next major competitor's rates (Punjab) as a reference point. Given that Punjab's current FOB rate is INR 103/kg, **the optimal FOB price range for Haryana exporters would be between INR 98 and INR 102 per kg.**

## 6. Results

- Time-series machine learning models such as N-HiTS and TFT proved highly effective in predicting future auction prices of basmati paddy, achieving an average **accuracy of ~95%**.
- The price elasticity of demand, derived using regression analysis, indicates an unfavourable trend for Haryana-based exporters in context of both domestic and international competitors. Which results from price disadvantages in current conditions.
- For Haryana-based exporters, reducing FOB rates to gain market share is not recommended currently, as the steep decline in profitability combined with only marginal gains in market share renders this strategy financially sub-optimal.
- The optimal FOB price range for Haryana-based exporters (including HAFED) under the current market conditions is estimated as between **INR 98 and INR 102 per kg**.
- However, if MP exporters raise their rates in the future and the price gap between Haryana and MP narrows, Haryana exporters may consider reducing their rates slightly to retain more share of the market, keeping in mind the long-term advantage of a larger customer portfolio.
- Governments can also use such profitability and market share analyses to design indirect subsidies that can support exporters in maintaining their market position.

## 7. Next steps for further improvements

- Indian rice exporters also compete with countries such as Thailand and China. However, since their rice serves as a substitute rather than a direct competitor, India's relationship with their FOB/CIF prices and market shares is strongly non-linear. Advanced machine learning models like N-HiTS or TFT can be used to capture these non-linear dynamics and develop a more comprehensive framework for assessing how changes in other countries' prices impact India's market share.
- Including other competing states such as Punjab and Gujarat in the framework can improve the predictive models and the depth of game theory analysis.
- Data from market intelligence agencies can be leveraged to improve profitability analysis and assess price-demand elasticity more accurately.
- Market intelligence data integrated with ML models, can help analyze importer and domestic buyer behavior. Enabling estimation of customer lifetime value, prediction of churn probability, and segmentation based on customer value or product preference. This in turn can enhance strategy formulation, e.g. By evaluating the long-term opportunity cost associated with current loss in market share, exporters can make more informed decisions regarding pricing strategies and target market selection.