

AGRI EXPORT ADVANTAGE

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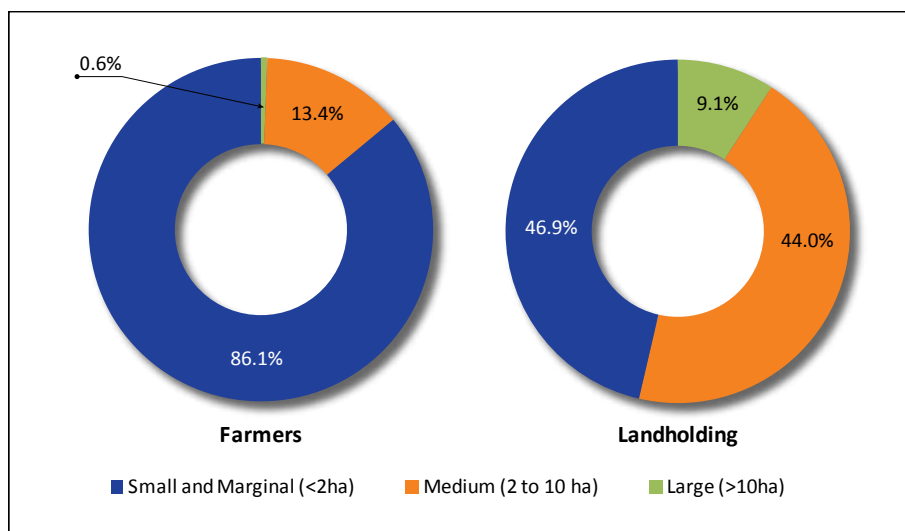
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National Farmers' Day

Agriculture plays a vital role in India's economic output and employment. Nearly 54.6% of the total workforce in India is engaged in the agricultural and allied sector (census 2011) but the landholdings are inequitably

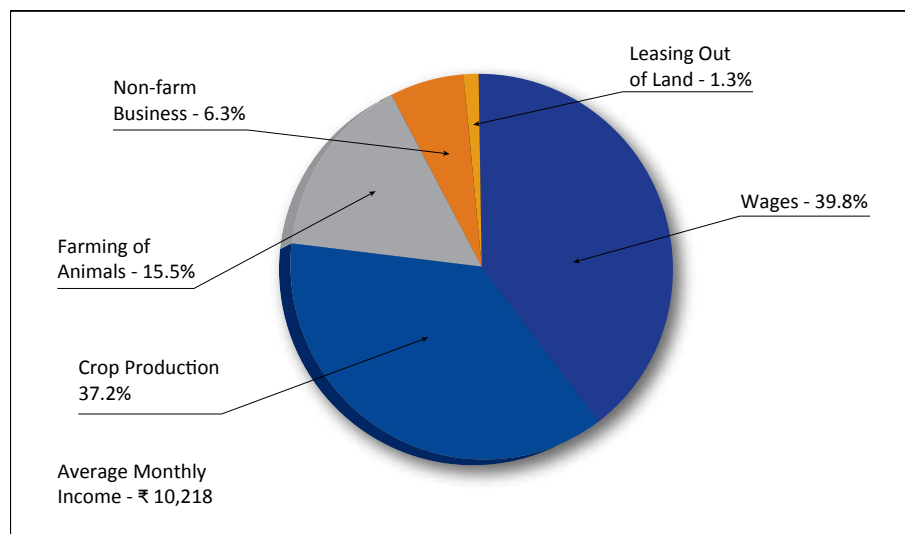
distributed. Majority of the farmers in India (nearly 86.1%) are small and marginal farmers having less than 2 hectares of farmland. These small and marginal farmers account for only 46.9% of the total landholding in the country. On the other hand,

Category-wise Farmers' Land Holding



Source: Agriculture Census 2015-16

Activity-wise Average Monthly Income per Agricultural Household (2018-19)



Source: Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households (2019)

13.4% of the farmers fall in the medium category with a land size of 2-10 hectare, but they account for 44.0% of the landholding. Further, only 0.6% of farmers have land size of more than 10 hectares, but they account for 9.1% of the landholding.

As per the Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households (SAS) (2019), the average monthly income of a farm household from farm as well as non-farm sources was ₹ 10,218 during 2018-19. About 52.7% of the total monthly income of an agricultural household was derived from farm activities (crop production and farming of animals) and the remaining 47.3% was derived from non-farm activities (wages, salary, receipt from non-farm business, etc.). There has been an increase in the average annual income (in current prices) per farm household from all sources at the all-India level, rising from ₹ 26,146 in 2002-03 to ₹ 77,112 in 2012-13, and further to ₹ 1,22,616 in 2018-19. However, the rate of

increase in income witnessed a moderation between 2012-13 and 2018-19, as compared to the period from 2002-03 to 2012-13. The average annual income witnessed a CAGR of 11.4% during 2002-03 to 2012-13, but it witnessed a lower CAGR of 8.0% during 2012-13 to 2018-19.

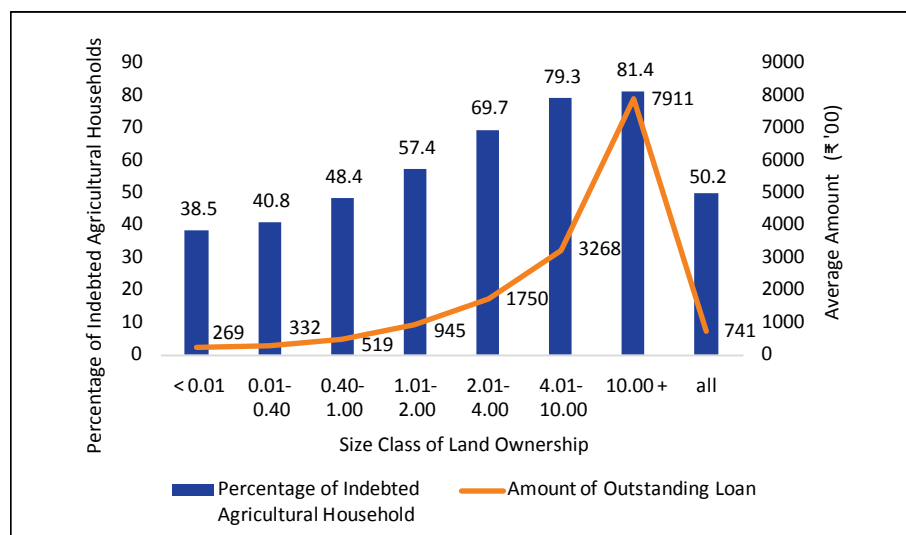
As per SAS (2019), around 50.2% of agricultural households in India are in debt with the all-India average

debt for agricultural households ascertained at ₹ 74,100 for the year 2018-19. The debt varies as per the size of landholding, with only 38.5% of agricultural households indebted in the land size class of less than 0.01 hectare, but 81.4% of agricultural households indebted in the land size class of more than 10 hectares. The average outstanding amount is also in direct proportion to the size of land holding. Banks are the largest source of loans for agricultural households, accounting for 42.9% of the outstanding loan of agricultural households. The agricultural and professional moneylenders are the other major source, accounting for 25.8% of the outstanding loan of agricultural households.

Way Forward

The Government of India is laying focus on doubling the farmers' income and various schemes have been launched by the Government for the welfare of farmers.

Scenario of Farmers' Indebtedness



Source: Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households (2019)

To mitigate risks in crop production, a scheme, “Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana” (PMFBY) was launched in 2016, which aims at supporting sustainable production in agriculture sector by way of financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of unforeseen events, thereby stabilizing the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming and encouraging farmers to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices. The Government of India also launched Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme in 2019, under which a financial benefit of ₹ 6,000 per year is provided to the eligible farmer families, payable in three equal installments of ₹ 2,000. The scheme comes under the green box subsidy classification of WTO, which are considered non-trade distorting. Agriculture sector also benefits from priority sector lending norms of the Government, which ensures adequate credit flow to agriculture. A scheme of Kisan Credit card is also in place wherein farmers can get access to credit with minimal cost. Going forward, greater use of technology in the farming sector and proper utilization of government support, could aid in increasing the farmers’ income.

Reference:

- Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households (2019)
- Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India

Global Floriculture Market

Overview

Floriculture is a branch of horticulture, which includes commercial production of cut flowers, loose flowers, cut greens, bulbs, pot plants etc. Floriculture market is driven by the personal and professional use of flowers for decoration, greetings, aesthetics and religious purpose. Producers in over 140 countries are involved in commercial floriculture.

Market Scenario

Global floriculture market was valued at US\$ 44.6 billion in the year 2020, witnessing a decline of 15.0% as compared to the market value of US\$ 52.4 billion during 2019. Prior to this decline in 2020, there was a consistent increase in the value of global floriculture market, registering a CAGR of 3.3% during 2015 to 2019. The global

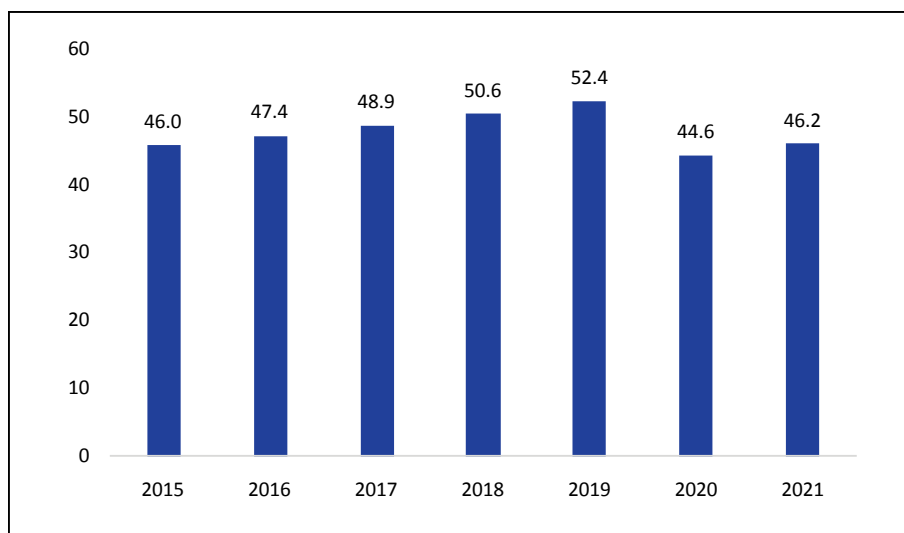
floriculture market is expected to have recovered during 2021 and reach an estimated value of US\$ 46.2 billion.

Cut flowers constitute a major portion of the global floriculture market with an estimated share of 59.9% in the total value of floriculture market during 2020. It was followed by bedding plants with an estimated share of 21.4% and potted plants with an estimated share of 12.1% in the overall market during 2020.

Trade

The global export of floriculture products¹ was estimated at US\$ 22.3 billion during 2020, witnessing a marginal y-o-y increase of 0.1%. The global exports of floriculture products registered a CAGR of 3.5% during 2015 to 2020. Live plants, incl. their roots, and mushroom spawn (excluding bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, incl. chicory plants

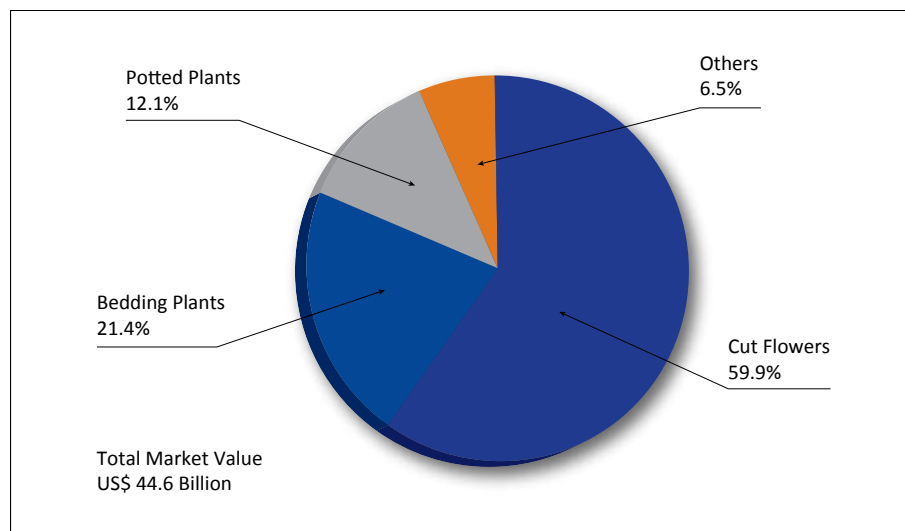
Global Floriculture Market Revenue (in US\$ Billion)



Source: Global Floriculture Industry Analysis, Chromatus Consulting

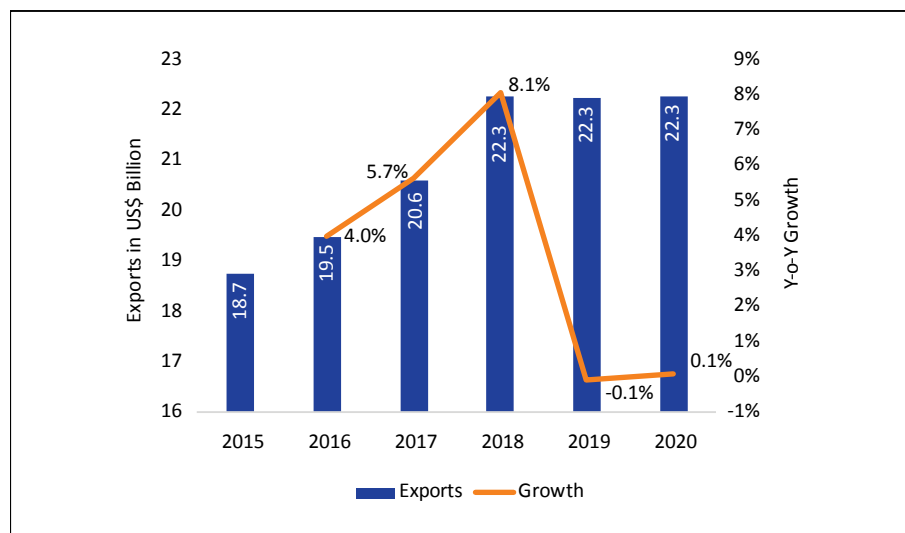
¹ Includes HS 0601, HS 0602, HS0603 and HS 0604 as per principal commodity composition by DGCIIS

Product Category-wise Share in the Global Floriculture Market (2020)



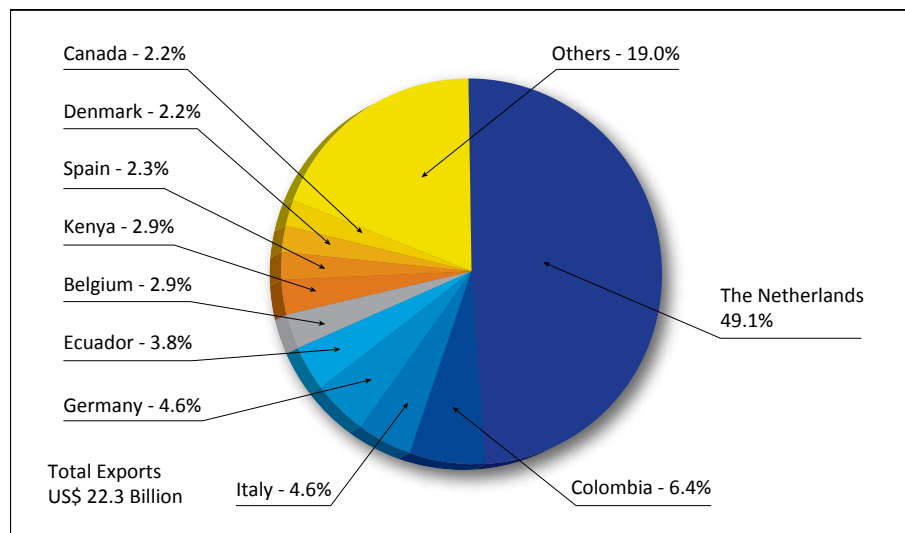
Source: Global Floriculture Industry Analysis, Chromatus Consulting

Global Exports of Floriculture Products



Source: ITC Trade Map

Top Floriculture Products Exporting Countries (2020)



Source: ITC Trade Map

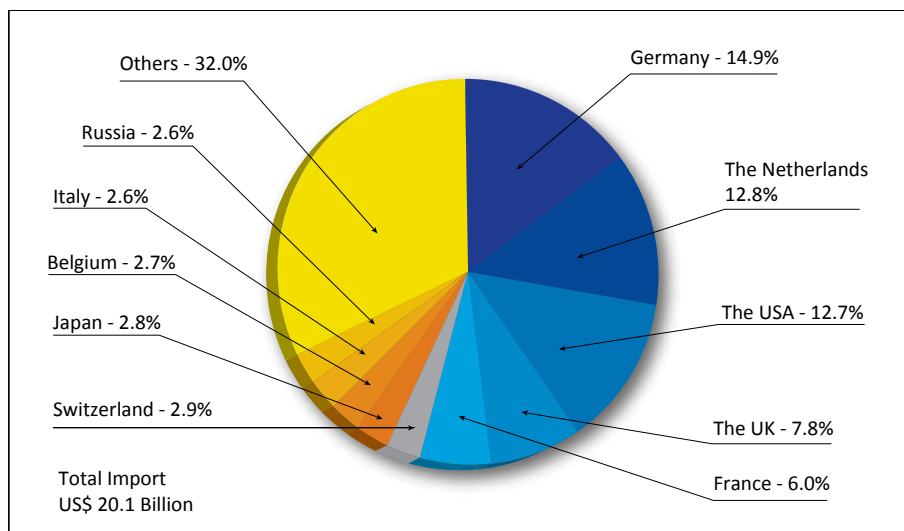
and roots, unrooted cuttings and slips, fruit and nut trees, rhododendrons, azaleas and roses) (HS 060290) was the largest category of global floriculture exports, with estimated exports of US\$ 8.9 billion, and a share of 40.2% in the total exports of floriculture products during 2020. Other major product categories included fresh cut flowers and buds, of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes (excluding roses, carnations, orchids, chrysanthemums and lilies) (HS 060319) with a share of 15.9% in the global floriculture exports and fresh cut roses and buds, of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes (HS 060311) with a share of 13.2% in the global floriculture exports during 2020.

The Netherlands was the largest exporter of floriculture products in 2020, with estimated exports of US\$ 10.9 billion during the year, and accounting for a share of 49.1% in the global exports of floriculture products. The exports of floriculture products from the Netherlands registered a y-o-y increase of 2.7% in 2020. The Netherlands was followed by Colombia, with estimated exports of US\$ 1.4 billion in 2020, and a share of 6.4% in the global floriculture exports. Other major exporters of floriculture products included Italy (share of 4.6% in the global floriculture exports), Germany (4.6%), Ecuador (3.8%), and Belgium (2.9%).

India's exports of floriculture products were estimated at US\$ 73.2 million during 2020, a share of 0.3% in the global exports. Exports of floriculture products from India witnessed a y-o-y decline of 7.7% during 2020. Foliage, branches and other parts of plants, without flowers or flower buds, and grasses, mosses and lichens, being goods of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared (HS 060490) was the largest category of floriculture exports from India, with estimated exports of US\$ 35 million, and a share of 47.8% in the total exports of floriculture products from India during 2020.

Germany was the largest importer of floriculture products during 2020, with estimated imports of US\$ 3.0 billion, and a share of 14.9% in the global floriculture imports during the year. The Netherlands, which is the largest exporter of floriculture products, is also the second largest importer of floriculture products, with estimated imports of US\$ 2.6 billion and a share of 12.8% in the global imports of floriculture products during 2020. Floriculture imports by the Netherlands witnessed a y-o-y increase of 6.1% during 2020. Other major importers of floriculture products in 2020 included the USA (share of 12.7%

Top Floriculture Products Importing Countries (2020)



Source: ITC Trade Map

in the global floriculture products imports), the UK (7.8%), France (6.0%), Switzerland (2.9%), and Japan (2.8%). India's imports of floriculture products were estimated at US\$ 18.9 million during 2020, a share of 0.1% in the global imports.

Outlook

Adoption of newer techniques for the production of floriculture products has resulted in increased crop yield and the development of genetically modified flowering plants. At present, advancement in plant biotechnology, which includes genome sequencing is a key factor propelling the global floriculture market. In addition, increasing innovations in flowers such as changing colors of flowers using biotechnology are expected to fuel the market growth. The rising penetration of internet and smartphone is also boosting the floriculture market as there has been an increase in the online sale of

flowers. Internet is being used as a cheaper source of marketing tool for businesses engaged in selling the floriculture products. Changing lifestyle of consumers across the globe is also expected to boost the market growth.

Reference:

- ITC Trade Map
- Global Floriculture Industry Analysis, Chromatus Consulting ■

Sustainable Solutions for Stubble Burning

Stubble burning is one of the major contributors to atmospheric pollution in the world. It releases particulate and gaseous pollutants that have severe effect on human health and the environment. In India, stubble burning is becoming a major challenge, especially in the northern part of India.

During harvesting seasons, crop residues of rice, wheat, sugarcane, maize, cotton, soya bean, mustard, among others, are produced, of which a major part is used as fodder, fuel, and in various industrial processes. Despite these uses, surplus crop residues are available around the country, and burnt on crop lands. Burning of residues emit a significant amount of greenhouse gasses. About 70%, 7% and 0.7% of Carbon present in rice straw is emitted as carbon dioxide (CO₂), carbon monoxide (CO) and methane (CH₄), respectively, while 2% of Nitrogen in straw is emitted as nitrous oxide (N₂O) upon burning. This leads to increase in greenhouse gas emission².

Solutions for Reducing Stubble Burning

Sustainable practices in agriculture can be key to dealing with climate change, improving air quality and sustainable use of land and water. One significant step in this direction is tackling the issue of crop residue management and eliminating stubble burning. Several technological solutions are being explored for reducing stubble burning.

Technological Solutions

Happy Seeders: Cost of manual removal of crop residue is prohibitive for farmers. To reduce the costs, as well as save labor and time, the Government of Punjab distributed 24,000 tractor-mounted 'happy seeders' to cut down rice stubble and sow wheat seeds simultaneously. To use a 'happy

seeder' over one acre, farmers have to spend ₹ 1,000 for rent plus about ₹ 2,000 on diesel. However, availability and suitability have been important issues for adoption of happy seeders. The number of happy seeders distributed is not enough to clear large area of paddy fields in a quick succession, as the gap between harvesting paddy and sowing the subsequent rabi crops is less. In addition, farmers have also raised issues regarding sowing and low germination when sown with 'happy seeder'.

Paddy straw chopper-cum-spreader:

Another machine for clearing crop residue is the paddy straw chopper-cum-spreader, which chops paddy straw left behind on mechanically harvested paddy fields. It chops the straws into pieces and spreads it around the field in a single operation, so wheat-sowing becomes easy. It is a mounted-type machine and can be operated by a tractor with 45-50 HP or more.

Rotavator: Rotavator can break, churn and aerate the soil easily and quickly. With the help of the rotavator, farmers can mix the crop residues into the soil with only one ploughing. It is also helpful in preserving moisture content of soil and minimizing seepage.

Pusa: The Indian Agricultural Research Institute has developed a solution named 'Pusa', which can decompose crop residue into manure by accelerating the decomposition process. The Pusa decomposer decomposes stubble within 20-25 days after spraying

and turns it into manure, thereby improving the soil quality. The decomposer is also cost effective, which makes it a popular alternative to other costly options for eliminating crop residue. A packet containing four capsules of Pusa decomposer costs merely ₹ 20, and can be used to make 25 litres of solution that can be used in one hectare (2.5 acres) of land.

Steps Taken by the Government

The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India introduced the National Policy for Management of Crop Residues (NPMCR) in 2014, with the objective of controlling the burning of crop residue to prevent environmental degradation and loss of soil nutrients and minerals by promotion of in-situ management of crop residue. The other objectives of NPMCR included diversified use of crop residue for various purposes like charcoal gasification, power generation, as industrial raw material for production of bio-ethanol, packing material, paper/board/panel industry, composting and mushroom cultivation etc.; capacity building and awareness about ill effects of crop residue burning and its effective utilization and management; and formulation and implementation of suitable law and legislative/policy measures to curb burning of crop residue.

To support the efforts of the Governments of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi to address air pollution and to subsidize machinery required for

² Crop Residue Management for Sustainable Agriculture, ICMAS (2020)



Happy Seeder

Paddy Straw
Chopper-cum-Spreader

Rotavator



Pusa Decomposer

management of crop residue, a Central Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for In-Situ Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' is being implemented from 2018-19. Under this scheme, financial assistance of 50% of the cost of machinery is provided to the farmers for purchase of identified crop residue management machinery, and financial assistance of 80% of the project cost is provided to the Cooperative Societies of Farmers, Farmers Producers Organization (FPOs), Registered Farmers Societies and Panchayats for establishment of Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs) of identified crop residue management machinery. CHCs are basically a unit comprising a set of farm machinery, implements and equipment meant for custom hiring by farmers.

The main objective of CHC is to supply farm implements to small, marginal and poor farmers at subsidized rates on hire. During the period from 2018-19 to 2021-22, funds amounting to ₹ 2,440.07 crores have been released for these States and more than 39,000 Custom Hiring Centres have been established and a total of more than 1.95 lakh crop residue management machines have been supplied to the CHCs and individual farmers in these four States³.

During 2019, the governments of Punjab and Haryana have also announced a bonus of ₹2,500 per acre for small and marginal farmers, which could compensate the expenses incurred in avoiding stubble-burning.

Way Ahead

Despite the availability of suitable technologies, stubble burning

remains a major problem due to the gap in understanding of the problem at the ground-level and implementing solutions that fit the purpose. Alternatives to stubble burning are not popular among the farmers because they impose additional operational expenses, often from the farmer's pocket. There is a need to make the solutions feasible for farmers, which could be done by state support in terms of subsidies to meet the cost associated with the technology, or innovation in terms of cheaper alternatives such as the Pusa decomposer.

Reference:

- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- Crop Residue Management for Sustainable Agriculture, ICMAS (2020) ■

³ Measures to Reduce Pollution Due to Stubble Burning, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Oil Seeds in India

Overview

The diverse agro-ecological conditions in India are favorable for growing 9 annual oilseed crops, which include 7 edible oilseeds (groundnut, rapeseed and mustard, soybean, sunflower, sesame, safflower and niger) and two non-edible oilseeds (castor and linseed). Cultivation of oilseeds is undertaken across India. However, despite being among the largest oilseed crop producing country in the world, India is also one of the largest importers of vegetable oils.

Production

The production of oilseeds in India was estimated at 332.2 lakh tonnes during 2019-20 witnessing a y-o-y increase of 5.4%. As per the fourth advance estimate by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India, the production of oilseeds in India reached 361.0 lakh tonnes during 2020-21, witnessing a remarkable y-o-y growth of 8.7%. The total oilseeds production in India has registered a consistent increase since 2016-17, although the increase during 2017-18 and 2018-19 was marginal.

Soyabean accounts for the largest share in India's production of oilseeds, with an estimated production of 112.3 lakh tonnes during 2019-20, a share of 33.8% in India's total production of oilseeds.

Groundnut is the other major oilseed produced in India, with estimated production of 99.5 lakh tonnes and a share of 30.0% in India's total oilseeds production during 2019-20. Other major oilseeds produced in India include Rapeseed and Mustard (a share of 27.5% in India's oilseeds production), Castor seed (5.5%) and Sesamum (2.0%), among others.

Trade in Oilseeds

India's exports of oilseeds⁴ were estimated at US\$ 1235.7 million in 2020-21, witnessing a y-o-y decline of 6.3%. The decline came after a year of significant growth, as the exports had witnessed an increase of 13.9% during 2019-20. The oilseeds exports from India have witnessed significant moderation over the past several years, registering a CAGR of (-) 5.5% during 2014-15 to 2020-21. The declining trend has continued in the ongoing financial year. During April-November 2021-22, India's exports of oilseeds were estimated at US\$ 673.2 million, witnessing a y-o-y decline of 11.6%.

The imports of oilseeds by India were estimated at US\$ 418.1 million during 2020-21, witnessing a y-o-y decline of 1.2%. Import of oilseeds by India has been increasing over the last few years, registering a robust CAGR of 29.2% during 2014-15 to 2020-21. The import demand for oilseeds in India has further increased during the ongoing financial year. During April-November 2021-22, the import of oilseeds by India was estimated

at US\$ 441.3 million, witnessing a y-o-y increase of 44.0%.

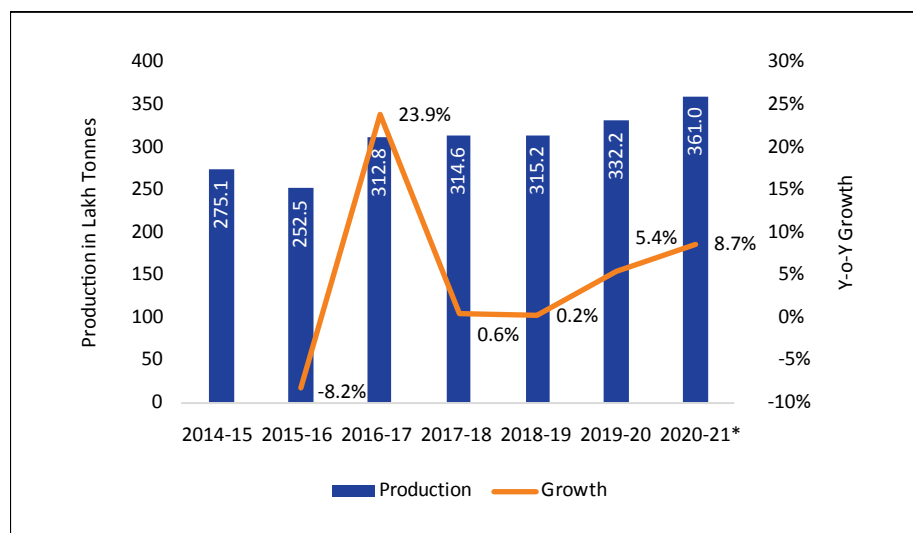
India's trade surplus in oilseeds was estimated at US\$ 817.6 million during 2020-21. With moderation in exports of oilseeds from India and an increase in imports of these products by the country, the trade surplus in the product category has narrowed over the last few years.

Indonesia was the largest destination for India's exports of oilseeds during 2020-21. Exports of oilseeds from India to Indonesia amounted to US\$ 253.2 million during 2020-21, accounting for 20.5% of the overall exports of oilseeds from India during the year. Vietnam was the second largest destination for exports of oilseeds from India during 2020-21, with estimated exports of US\$ 167.2 million and a share of 13.5% in India's overall exports of oilseeds. Other major destinations for India's exports of oilseeds included China (share of 7.4%), the USA (6.4%), Philippines (4.7%), and South Korea (4.5%).

Benin was the largest source for India's import of oilseeds during 2020-21. Imports of oilseeds by India from Benin amounted to US\$ 105.2 million during 2020-21, accounting for 25.2% of the overall imports of oilseeds by India during the year. Togo was the second largest source for imports of oilseeds by India during 2020-21, with estimated imports of US\$ 75.9 million and a share of 18.2% in India's overall imports of oilseeds.

⁴ Includes exports of Sesame Seeds, Niger Seeds, Groundnut and Other Oil Seeds as per Principal Commodities Group of DGCIIS

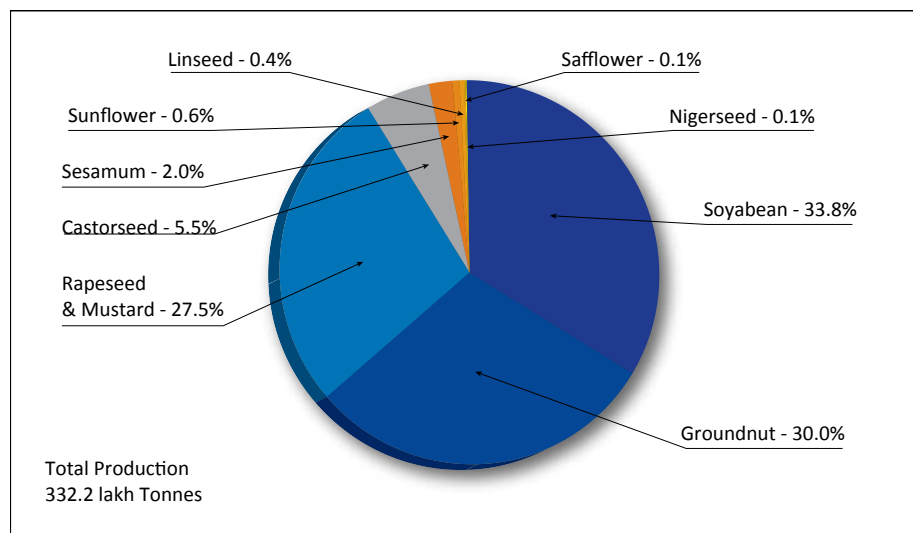
Oilseeds Production in India



*as per fourth advance estimate

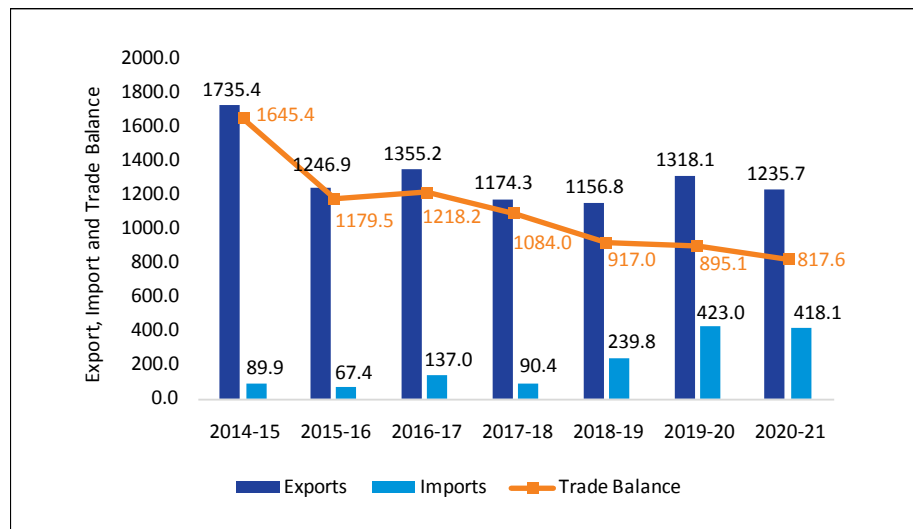
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India

Category-wise Share in India's Oilseed Production (2019-20)



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India

India's Trade in Oilseeds (in US\$ Million)



Source: DGCIS

Other major sources for India's imports of oilseeds included Sudan (share of 11.7%), the UAE (6.9%), Nigeria (6.7%), and Mozambique (5.7%).

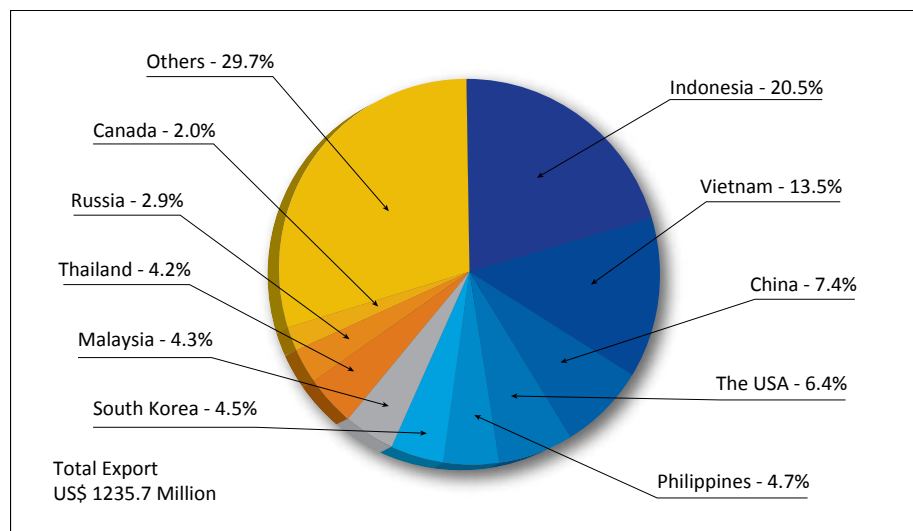
Dependence on Imports of Vegetable Oil

India's domestic consumption of vegetable oil outpaces the domestic production, and as a result, India is dependent on the import of vegetable oil. During 2020-21, the import of vegetable oil by India was estimated at US\$ 11.1 billion, witnessing a y-o-y increase of 14.6%. The export of vegetable oil was much lower at US\$ 604.1 million during 2020-21, creating a sizeable trade deficit of US\$ 10.5 billion during 2020-21. Vegetable oils is the largest contributor to India's agriculture and allied products import, constituting a share of 53.6% during 2020-21. The vegetable oil import during April-November 2021-22 was estimated at US\$ 12.2 billion, witnessing a y-o-y increase of 107.4%.

Way Forward

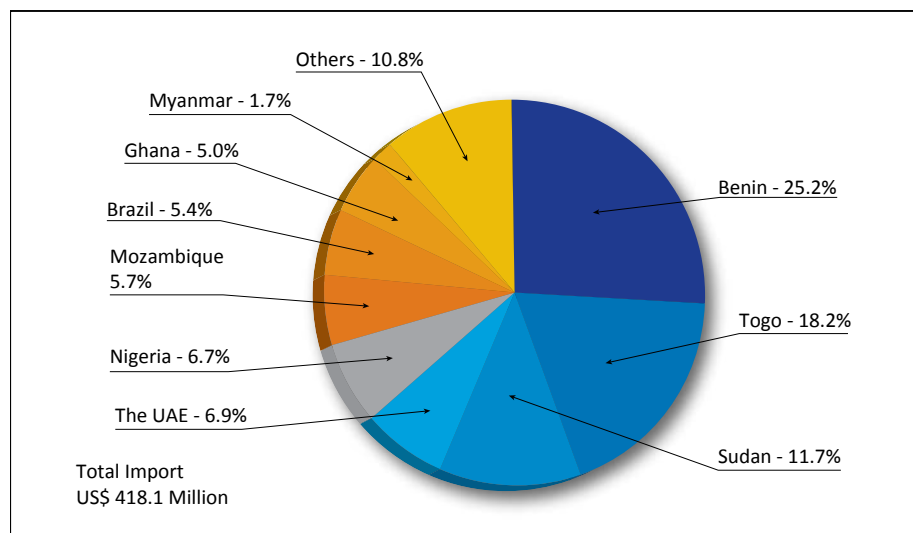
As import of vegetable oil constitutes a significant portion of India's merchandise imports, increasing production of oilseeds would be important for realizing the vision of a self-reliant India. The Government of India through the National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm is aiming to augment the availability of edible oils and reduce the import of edible oils by increasing

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



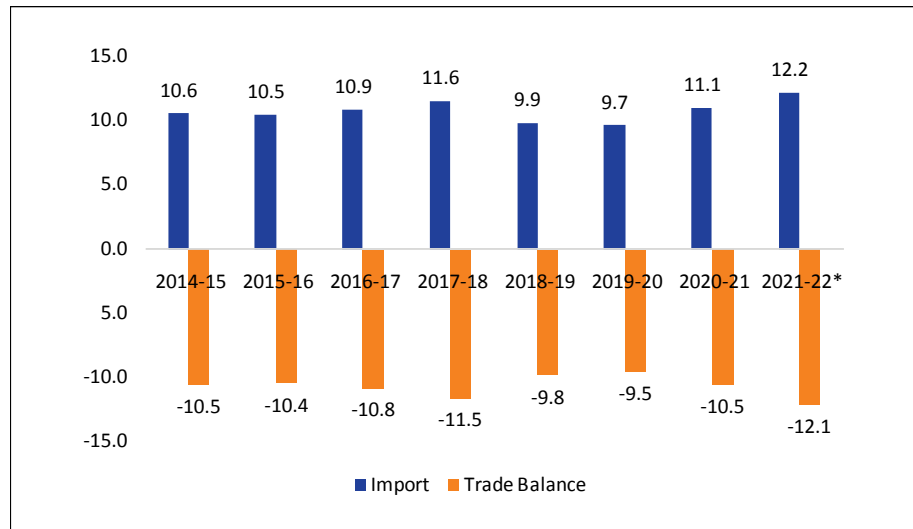
Source: DGCIS

Major Sources for India's Oilseeds Imports (2020-21)



Source: DGCIS

India's Import and Trade Balance of Vegetable Oil (in US\$ Billion)



*Apr-Nov 2021-22

Source: DGCIS

⁵ Agricultural Statistics at a Glance (2020), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India

the production and productivity of oilseeds and oil palm. Towards this end, a multi-pronged strategy is being adopted. As a result of the interventions, production of oilseeds has increased during 2014-15 to 2020-21, and the area under cultivation has also increased from 25.6 million hectares in 2014-15 to 27.04 million hectares in 2019-20. The yield has also registered an increase from 1075 kg/hectares in 2014-15 to 1236 kg/hectares in 2019-20⁵.

Reference:

- Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India
- DGCIS

News Focus

Global food prices dip in December 2021

The FAO Food Price Index, the barometer of food commodity prices in international markets, averaged 133.7 points in December 2021, a 0.9% decline from November 2021 but still up 23.1% from December 2020. For 2021 as a whole, the FAO Food Price Index averaged 125.7 points, which is 28.1% higher than the previous year.

In December 2021, the FAO Cereal Price Index decreased 0.6% from the previous month, as falling wheat

export quotations amid improved supplies following southern hemisphere harvests were more than offset by firmer maize prices underpinned by strong demand and concerns over persistent dryness in Brazil. For the full year of 2021, however, the FAO Cereal Price Index reached its highest annual level since 2012 and averaged 27.2% higher than in 2020, with maize up 44.1%, wheat up 31.3%, but rice down by 4.0%.

The FAO Vegetable Oil Price Index declined 3.3% in December 2021, with weaker quotations for palm oil and sunflower oil reflecting subdued global import demand that may be linked to concerns over the impact of rising COVID-19 cases. For 2021 as a whole, the FAO Vegetable Oil Price Index reached an all-time high, increasing 65.8% from 2020.

The FAO Sugar Price Index recorded a month-on-month decline of 3.1% in December 2021, reaching a five-month low, reflecting concerns over the possible impact of the Omicron variant on global demand as well as a weaker Brazilian Real and lower ethanol prices. For 2021 as a whole, the FAO Sugar Price Index rose 29.8% from the previous year to reach its highest level since 2016. The FAO Meat Price Index was broadly stable in December 2021 but for 2021 as a whole, the FAO Meat Price Index was 12.7% higher than in 2020.

The FAO Dairy Price Index was the only sub-index which recorded an increase in December 2021, rising 1.8% from the previous month, as international quotations for butter and milk powders increased amid lower milk production in Western Europe and Oceania. Cheese prices declined marginally, reflecting a preference for Western European dairy producers. In 2021, the FAO Dairy Price Index averaged 16.9% higher than in 2020.

Source: FAO

UAE ban on import of poultry from India lifted

The United Arab Emirates has lifted a ban on import of eggs and other poultry products from India. Poultry imports from India were banned due to concerns over bird flu and other influenza. India had sought market access for eggs under the trade pact it is negotiating with the UAE. The move follows an assurance by India that it would follow biosafety norms set by the World Organization for Animal Health to prevent infection from bird flu.

Source: The Economic Times

Indian mangoes and pomegranate get market access in USA

Pursuant to the 12th India – USA TPF, the Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (DAC&FW), Government of India and the US Department of Agriculture

(USDA), have signed a framework agreement for implementing the "2 Vs 2" Agri market access, which includes market access for mangoes, pomegranate and pomegranate aril from India in the US market, and market access for US cherries and US Alfalfa hay in the Indian market. As per the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, exports of mango and pomegranate will start between January to February 2022, and pomegranate aril exports from April 2022. Exports of Alfalfa hay and cherries from the USA will begin in April 2022.

Source: FnB News

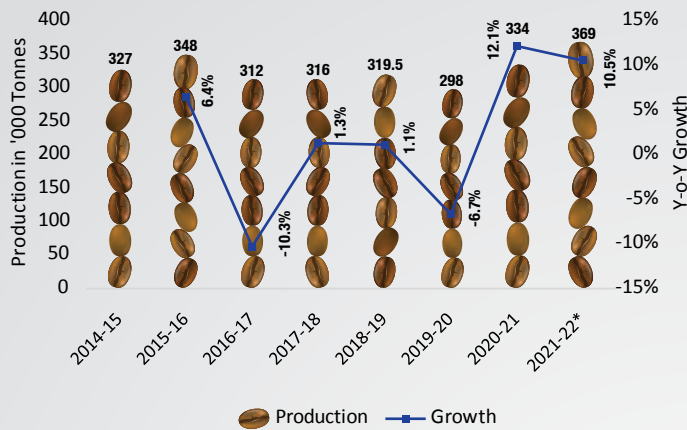
FSSAI extends timeline for implementing advertising and claims norms to July 1st 2022

The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has issued an order to extend the timeline for implementation of the Food Safety and Standards (Advertising and Claims) Amendment Regulations, 2021, and asked food businesses to comply with all the provisions of these regulations with effect from July 1st, 2022. According to the amendment regulations of 2021 related to advertising and claims, claims of reduction of disease risk shall specify the number of servings of the food per day for the claimed benefit.

Source: FnB News ■

Infographics - Scenario of Coffee Production and Exports

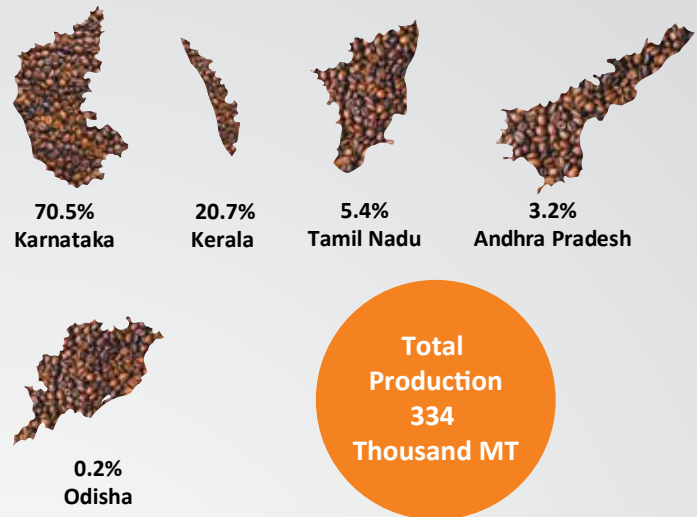
Production of Coffee in India



*Post blossom estimate

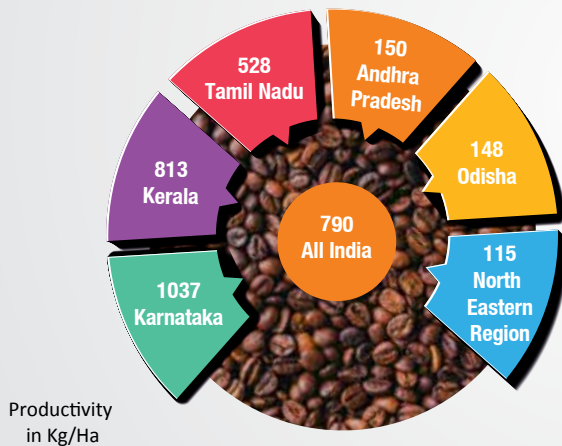
Source: Coffee Board, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India

State-wise Coffee Production in India (2020-21)



Source: Coffee Board, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India

State-wise Productivity of Coffee (2020-21)



Source: Coffee Board, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India

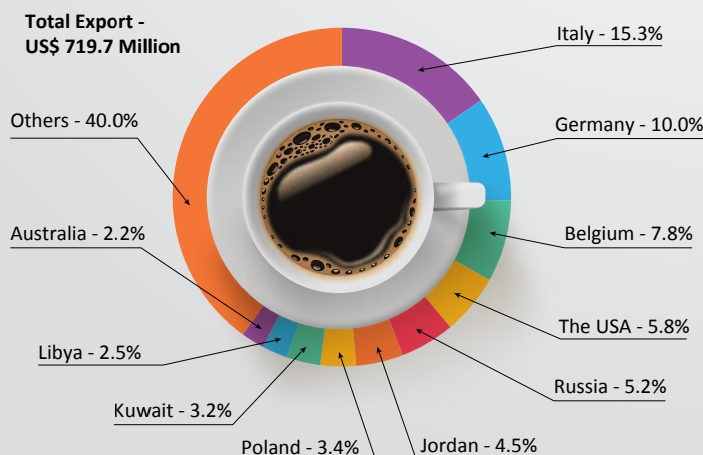
Exports of Coffee from India



*Apr-Nov 2021-22

Source: DGCIS

Major Destination for India's Exports of Coffee (2020-21)



Source: DGCIS

Reference: • Coffee Board, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India
• DGCIS



Coffee production in India registered a CAGR of 1.7% during 2016-17 to 2020-21.

70.4%

In India, production of Robusta coffee constituted a share of 70.4% in the total coffee production during 2020-21, while Arabica coffee accounted for a share of 29.6%.

422.9

The bearing area of Coffee in India has increased from 360.5 thousand hectare in 2010-11 to 422.9 thousand hectare in 2020-21.



As per the data from ITC Trade Map, India's share in the global exports of coffee (HS 0901) was estimated at 1.5% during 2020.