

A Brief Analysis of HS-Chapter 9

Tea & Coffee



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Commercial Intelligence (CI) Division

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ABSTRACT

India is the second-largest producer of tea globally. Indian tea is one of the finest in the world owing to strong geographical indications, heavy investment in tea processing units, continuous innovation, augmented product mix, and strategic market expansion. As of 2022, a total of 6.19 lakh hectares (IBEF report) of area was cultivated in India for tea production. India is also among the world's top tea-consuming countries, with 80% of the tea produced in the country consumed by the domestic population. In FY24-25, India's tea production stood at 847451.23 lakh tons, compared to 762380.10 lakh tons in FY23-24, whereas during FY 2022-23 production stood at 820421.13 lakh tons.

India is among the top 5 tea exporters in the world constituting about 10% of the total exports. In FY 2024-25, the total quantity of tea exports from India stood at 2624.07 lakh tons. India's Assam, Darjeeling, and Nilgiri tea are considered one of the finest in the world. Majority of the tea exported out of India is black tea which makes up about 96% of the total exports. The types of tea exported through India are black tea, regular tea, green tea, herbal tea, masala tea and lemon tea. Out of these, black tea, regular tea, and green tea make up approximately 80%, 16% and 3.5% of the total tea exports from India.

The Assam Valley and Cachar are the two tea-producing regions in Assam. In West Bengal, Dooars, Terai and Darjeeling are the three major tea producer regions. The southern part of India produces about 17% of the country's total tea with the major producing states being Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Karnataka.

India exports tea to more than 25 countries throughout the world. Russia, Iran, UAE, USA, UK, Germany, and China are some of the major importers of tea from India.

Coffee production in India is dominated in the hill tracts of South Indian states, of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Coffee in India is grown under a canopy of thick natural shade in ecologically sensitive regions of the Western and Eastern Ghats. This is one of the 25 biodiversity hotspots of the world. Coffee contributes significantly to sustain the unique bio- diversity of the region and is also responsible for the socio-economic development in the remote, hilly areas. It was during 18th century that the commercial plantations of coffee were started. India is the 7th largest producer of coffee globally. India produced over 3,63,500 metric tons of coffee in the year 2024-25. Challenges in other major coffee-producing countries like Brazil and Vietnam have also contributed to increased demand for Indian coffee. Indian coffee flavors is also a major factor for increased global demand.

Section ‘A’

Tea:

❖ **Types of Tea Produced, Consumed And Exported by India (Source: Tea Board of India)**

- Black tea- Black tea is a type of tea that is more oxidized than oolong, green and white teas. Black tea is generally stronger in flavor than the less oxidized tea.
- Instant tea- Instant tea are produced from black tea by extracting the liquor from processed leaves, tea wastes, or undried fermented leaves. Concentrating the extract under low pressure, and drying the concentrate to powder by freeze drying, spray-drying or vacuum-drying. Low temperature used to minimize loss of flavor & aroma.
- Herbal tea- “herbal tea” are single or blended infusions of leaves, fruits, bark roots or flowers of almost any edible , non-tea plant. Most herbal teas are naturally caffeine-free.
- Green tea- Green tea is made from the leaves from Camellia Sinensis that have undergone minimal oxidation during processing..
- Oolong tea-The processing of oolong tea requires only a partial oxidation of the leaves.
- Ice tea
- Scented tea

Chapter -9

HS Code-9 refers to the “**Harmonized System for Chapter 9**” for Coffee, Tea, Mate, and Spices. This chapter covers a wide range of products, including coffee and its substitutes (0901), tea (0902), mate (0903), and various spices such as pepper, vanilla, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, and ginger (0904-0910). The Harmonized System (HS) is an internationally standardized system used for identifying commodities in international trade.

The present report aims to analyze trends in the production and export of Tea and Coffee under Chapter 9, for the period of FY 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25.

Note: All monetary values in this report are expressed in MUSD (Million US Dollar), unless otherwise specified.

A.I Year wise share of Cotton Export in Total Export basket of India.

Year Wise Share Percentage of Tea in Total Export			
Financil Year	Export Value of HS-9 in Million USD	Total Annual Export in Million USD	Share Percentage in Total Export Value
2022-23	817.60	451070.00	0.18
2023-24	826.07	437072.03	0.19
2024-25	923.89	437704.58	0.21

Source: DGCI&S

This analysis examines the performance of tea exports (classified under HS Code 9) in the context of India's overall merchandise exports for the financial years 2022-23 to 2024-25. Over the three-year period, India's tea exports increased by 13%, from 817.60 million in FY 2022-23 to 923.89 million USD in FY 2024-25.

However, during the share percentage in total exports inched from 0.18% and 0.21%. This indicates that the tea export sector is being vastly outpaced by the growth and scale of other major export sectors.

A.II India's Tea Production & Export Scenario

Financial Year	Production Quantity (in Lakh Tonnes)	Export Quantity (in Lakh Tonnes)
2022-23	137.50	2.41
2023-24	138.20	2.61
2024-25	131.58 (Estimated)	2.62

Source: DGCI&S and Tea Board of India

- The above table demonstrates India's Tea Production & Exports in three financial year i.e. FY 2022-23, FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25. This analysis examines the trends in tea production and export quantities over the last three financial years.
- Between FY 2022-23 and FY 2024-25, India's tea production experienced fluctuations, falling by 4% in FY 2023-24 before rebounding strongly to hit a new high in FY 2024-25. In contrast, export quantities demonstrated stability and moderate growth.

A.III Export Performance of Tea (HS Code-0902) at HS-4 digit level

4-Digit HS Code	Commodity Group	Total Export Value (MUSD) in FY 2022-23	Total Export Value (MUSD) in FY 2023-24	Total Export Value (MUSD) in FY 2024-25	Percentage Share in Total Export Value of HS-09 in FY 2024-25	YOY(%) Growth FY 2024-25 over FY 2023-24
0902	Tea	740.40	743.05	832.13	15.51	 11.99

Source:-DGCI&S

- In FY 2024–25, India's tea exports reached a total value of USD 832.13 million, marking a year-on-year (YoY) growth of 11.99% compared to USD 743.05 million in FY 2023–24. The export value in FY 2022–23 stood at USD 740.40 million, showing steady performance over the past three years. Tea contributed 15.51% to the total export value under HS-09 during FY 2024–25, highlighting its significant role in India's agri-export basket. The positive growth trend reflects stable global demand and sustained competitiveness of Indian tea in international markets.

A.IV 8-Digit level Commodities of HS Code-9(for Tea) exported during FY2022-23 to FY 2024-25

Top 3 8-Digit Commodities of Tea Exported during 2022-23 to 2024-25				
8-Digit HS Code	Commodity Description	Value in MUSD		
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
09024020	Tea Black,Leaf In Bulk	327.45	272.29	281.83
09024010	Tea Black In Packets>3Kg But<= 20 Kg	150.37	159.94	193.22
09024040	Tea Bags	65.16	75.56	91.45

Source: DGCI&S

- The provided data outlines the export performance of India's top three tea commodities, classified by an 8-digit HS code, over a three-year period from 2022-23 to 2024-25. The figures reveal key trends in the global demand for different formats of Indian tea.

- Tea Black, Leaf in Bulk (HS Code 09024020) remained the leading export commodity throughout the period, though its value declined from USD 327.45 million in FY 2022–23 to USD 272.29 million in FY 2023–24, before slightly increasing to USD 281.83 million in FY 2024–25.
- Tea Black in Packets weighing more than 3 kg but less than or equal to 20 kg (HS Code 09024010) ranked second, showing a consistent upward trend from USD 150.37 million in FY 2022–23 to USD 159.94 million in FY 2023–24, and further to USD 193.22 million in FY 2024–25.
- Tea Bags (HS Code 09024040) also recorded a steady increase in exports, rising from USD 65.16 million in FY 2022–23 to USD 75.56 million in FY 2023–24, and USD 91.45 million in FY 2024–25.
- While bulk tea exports dominate in total value, the packet tea and tea bag segments are showing stronger year-on-year growth, indicating a gradual shift toward higher-value, consumer-ready tea products.

A. V Top 3 Leading Country Partner for Tea (HS-8 digit level) in FY 2024-25.

Top 3 8-Digit Commodities of Tea Exported to 3 leading Country Partner in FY 2024-25				
8-Digit HS Code	Commodity Description	Top 3 leading Country partner in FY 2024-25		
		1st	2nd	3rd
09024020	Tea Black, Leaf In Bulk	UAE (24.12%)	Iraq (14.86%)	U K (13.48%)
09024010	Tea Black In Packets>3Kg But<= 20 Kg	UAE (29.24%)	Iraq (17.15%)	Iran (13.21%)
09024040	Tea Bags	Ghana (20.51%)	Italy (10.86%)	U S A (10.3%)

Source: DGCI&S

The table shows the top three 8-digit tea export commodities and their leading destination countries for the FY 2024–25.

- For Tea Black, Leaf in Bulk (HS Code 09024020), the UAE was the largest importer, accounting for 24.12% of exports. It was followed by Iraq with 14.86% and the UK with 13.48%.
- In the case of Tea Black in Packets (>3 Kg but ≤20 Kg) (HS Code 09024010), the UAE again emerged as the top destination with 29.24%, followed by Iraq at 17.15%, and Iran at 13.21%.
- For Tea Bags (HS Code 09024040), Ghana led the imports with 20.51%, while Italy and the USA ranked second and third with 10.86% and 10.3%, respectively.

Overall, the data highlights that the UAE consistently remains a major export destination for India's tea, especially for bulk and packeted forms, while African and European countries such as Ghana and Italy show a growing preference for tea bags.

A. V Direction of Trade(Leading export country Partners for Tea)

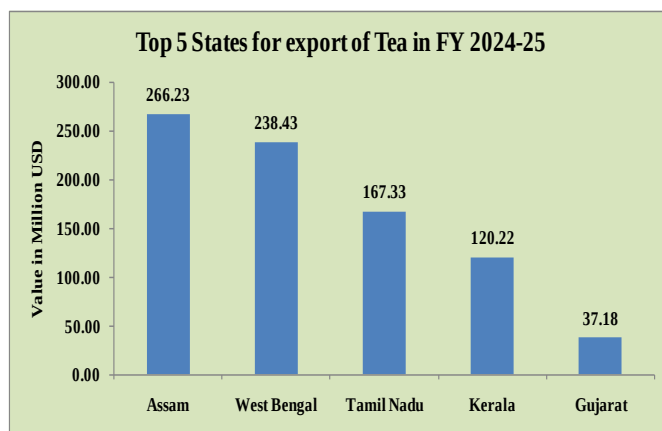
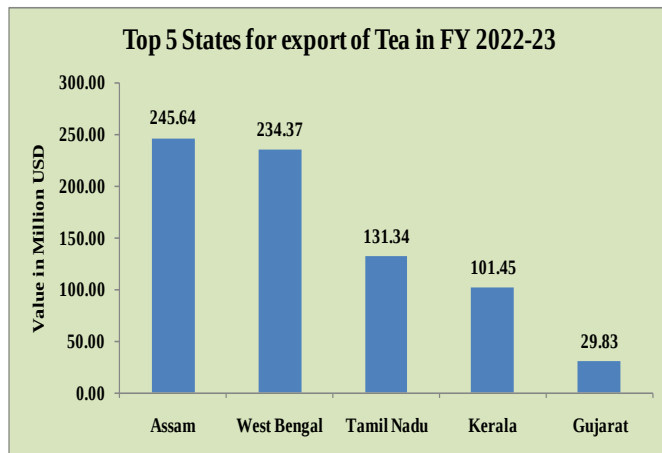
Country Wise Share Percentage for export of Tea in 3 Fianancial Year					
Tea	Financial Year	Total Export Value in MUSD	Top 3 Port		
			1st	2nd	3rd
	FY 2022-23	817.60	UAE (20.25%)	Russia (11.22%)	USA (8.71%)
	FY 2023-24	826.07	UAE (15.89%)	Iraq (10.72%)	USA (9.4%)
	FY 2024-25	923.89	UAE (17.91%)	Iraq (10.23%)	USA (10.07%)

Source:- DGCI&S

This analysis examines the top destination markets for Indian tea exports over the last three financial years, based on DGCI&S database. The data reveals a stable core of key importers.

- India's tea export value grew from 817.60 million USD in FY 2022-23 to 923.89 million USD in FY 2024-25. Throughout this period, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) consistently remained the top destination. The UAE has consistently been India's largest market for tea, although its share has fluctuated. Its share peaked at 20.25% in FY 2022-23, dipped to 15.89% in FY 2023-24, and recovered to 17.91% in FY 2024-25. The UAE's role is crucial as a major distribution hub, distributing Indian tea to broader Middle Eastern, African, and Asian markets.
- The most significant change was the emergence of Iraq as a key market, replacing Russia as the second-largest importer of Indian tea.
- The United States has been a stable and gradual growing market for Indian tea, consistently holding the third position.

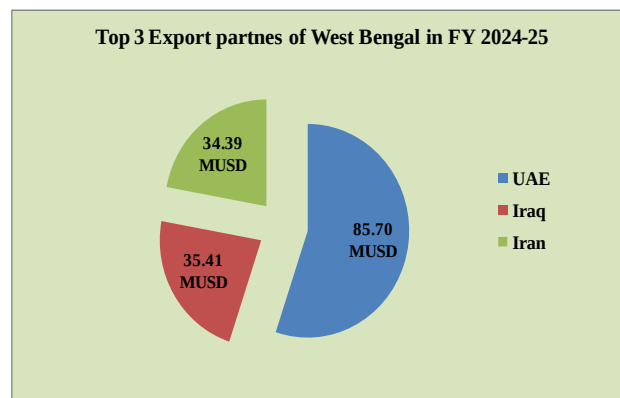
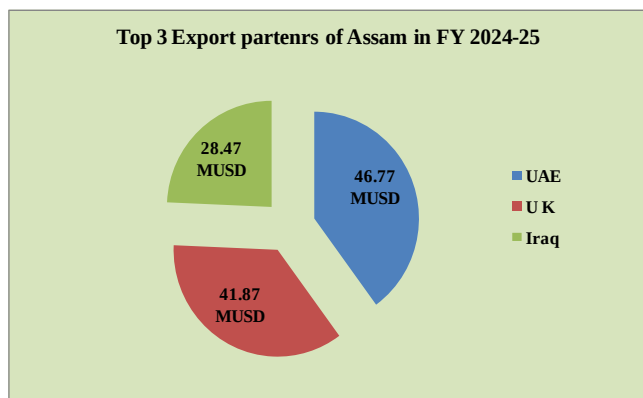
A.VI Top 5 State for export of HS-9(Tea)



- The Export of tea from the top 5 states of India shows varying trends across the three financial years FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25. Assam leads in tea export due to its perfect geographical conditions for cultivation. West Bengal also consistently remained one of the leading states in tea exports. The high altitudes and abundant rainfall in regions like Darjeeling are perfect for tea cultivation, together contributing the bulk of India's tea export value. In Tamil Nadu, the Nilgiri hills offers ideal conditions for producing high-quality tea and in Kerala, the Western Ghats provide a suitable environment, supporting robust and delicate tea varieties. Both Tamil Nadu and Kerala have maintained steady positions in the middle range, while Gujarat, though having the smallest share, has shown gradual improvement over the years.

- After a dip in export values in FY 2023-24, there is a marked recovery in FY 2024-25, with Assam and West Bengal showing increased figures. The consistent presence of the same five states highlights their entrenched roles in India's tea export ecosystem.
- Tamil Nadu and Kerala show promising steady growth, suggesting increasing market penetration or improved production quality.

A.VII Export Scenario of Assam And West Bengal.



- This analysis breaks down the leading international markets for tea exported from the state of Assam and West Bengal in the financial year 2024-25. The data reveals a diverse spread of key partners, with the United Arab Emirates (UAE) emerging as the most significant destination. The UAE was the dominant market, with an export value nearly 50% higher than the second-largest partner, highlighting its critical role as a trading hub for Assam's most famous tea. Similarly, West Bengal's tea exports were dominated by a single destination: United Arab Emirates (UAE). The UAE's import value utterly eclipsed that of the second and third-largest partners, Iran and Iraq, combined. This indicates an extremely high dependency on the UAE market for West Bengal's tea export economy.

A.VIII Top 3 Port of Export

Port Wise Share Percentage for export of Tea in 3 Financial Year					
Tea	Financial Year	Total Export Value (MUSD)	Top 3 Port		
			1st	2nd	3rd
	FY 2022-23	817.60	Kolkata Sea (31.40%)	Nhava Sheva Sea (23.55%)	Cochin Sea (21.55%)
	FY 2023-24	826.07	Kolkata Sea (31.68%)	Cochin Sea (25.77%)	Nhava Sheva Sea (19.90%)
	FY 2024-25	923.89	Kolkata Sea (29.75%)	Nhava Sheva Sea (23.61%)	Cochin Sea (22.54%)

Source:- DGCIS&S

- The above table exhibits the top 3 leading port for export of Tea in FY 2022-23, FY 2023-24 & FY 2024-25. The export of tea through major ports in India shows consistent dominance of Kolkata Sea port across the three financial years. Kolkata's port is a major tea-handling port, and the city also hosts the country's biggest

tea auction market. This strategic positioning as a central hub allows for the efficient movement and sale of teas for export. While the positions of Nhava Sheva sea port and Cochin sea port have been more dynamic.

- In FY 2022-23, the total export value stood at USD 817.60 million. The Kolkata Sea Port accounted for the highest share at 31.40%, followed by Nhava Sheva Sea (23.55%) and Cochin Sea (21.55%).
- In FY 2023-24, tea exports slightly increased to USD 826.07 million. Kolkata Sea continued to dominate with 31.68%, while Cochin Sea took the second position with 25.77%, overtaking Nhava Sheva Sea, which stood at 19.90%.
- In FY 2024-25, exports witnessed a significant jump to USD 923.89 million, more than USD 97.89 million from previous year. Kolkata Sea remained the leading port with 29.75%, followed by Nhava Sheva Sea (23.61%) and Cochin Sea (22.54%). India's tea export value jumped in FY 2024-25 due to increased international demand for quality Indian tea, specifically premium varieties like Assam and Darjeeling, leading to higher average realization per kilogram. Strong demand came from key buyers such as the UAE, Russia, and Iran, while improved climate conditions, enhanced processing, and supportive government policies in quality enhancement and export logistics also contributed to the surge.

A.IX Leading 3 District for exports of Tea

District Wise Share Percentage for export of Tea in 3 Financial Year					
Tea	Financial Year	Total Export Value (MUSD)	Top 3 District		
			1st	2nd	3rd
	FY 2022-23	817.60	Kolkata (23.79%)	Coimbatore (11.65%)	Ernakulam (8.39%)
	FY 2023-24	826.07	Kolkata (19.01%)	Coimbatore (15.28%)	Ernakulam (9.18%)
	FY 2024-25	923.89	Kolkata (20.25%)	Coimbatore (13.43%)	Ernakulam (8.81%)

Source: DGCIS&S

- This analysis breaks down India's tea export value by the leading districts and their states over three financial years i.e. FY 2022-23, FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25. Kolkata (West Bengal), Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu), and Ernakulam (Kerala) are significant contributors, These 3 districts contributed nearly 44% shares in total export of tea in all the three FY. The combined output of all other districts in India consistently accounts for the majority (over 56%) of the nation's tea export value. Among the top three, Coimbatore has gained significant share, while Kolkata's contribution has seen volatility.
- Kolkata, a major port and trading hub, is the largest single district contributor but has shown volatility. Its exports share dropped significantly in FY 2023-24 (19.01%) from FY 2022-23 (23.78%), before partially recovering in FY 2024-25 (20.25%).
- Coimbatore (representing the Nilgiri Hills tea region in Tamil Nadu) demonstrated strong and consistent growth. Its exports share increased from 11.65% in FY 2022-23 to 15.28% in FY 2023-24, making it the second-largest contributor that year. Share percentage again dropped and touched to 13.43% in FY 2024-25.
- As regards Ernakulam (the district containing Kochi port in Kerala) has been a stable performer. Its share of the total export remained relatively stable between 8.39% and 9.18%.

Section 'B'

Coffee:

❖ Types of Coffee Grown in India

India primarily grows two main coffee beans Arabica and Robusta

- **Arabica:** This is a milder, more aromatic, and complex coffee, commanding higher market value. It is grown at higher altitudes in cooler, equable temperatures.
- **Robusta:** Known for its stronger flavor, higher caffeine content, and bitter, harsh taste. It thrives in hot, humid climates and is often used in blends for strength and for instant coffee.

B.I Year wise share of Coffee Exports in Total Exports basket of India

Year Wise Share Percentage of Coffee in Total Export			
Financial Year	Export Value of HS-9 in Million USD	Total Annual Export in Million USD	Share Percentage in Total Export Value
2022-23	1146.18	451070.00	0.25
2023-24	1286.28	437072.03	0.29
2024-25	1805.57	437704.58	0.41

Source: DGCI&S

- This analysis examines the performance of Coffee exports classified under HS Code-9 in the context of India's overall merchandise exports for the financial years 2022-23 to 2024-25. Over the three year period, India's coffee exports increased by 57.52% from 1146.18 million USD in FY 2022-23 to 1805.57 million USD in FY 2024-25. During the period the share percentage in total exports rose from 0.25% to 0.41%. India's coffee exports show significant growth driven by higher global demand for Robusta beans.

B.II India's Coffee Production & Export Scenario

Financial Year	Production Quantity (in Lakh Tonnes)	Export Quantity (in Lakh Tonnes)
2022-23	3.52	3.16
2023-24	3.74	2.98
2024-25	3.64 (Estimated)	3.03

Source: DGCI&S and Coffee Board of India

- The above table demonstrates India's Coffee Production & Exports in three financial year i.e. FY2022-23, FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 in quantity terms. The figures reveal a story of volatile domestic production coupled with steady, resilient growth in export volumes.
- Between FY2022-23 and FY2024-25, India's coffee production experienced growth of more than 3%. In contrast, export quantities dipped slightly from 3.16 lakh tonnes in 2022-23 to 2.98 lakh tonnes in 2023-24 before again rebounding to 3.03 lakh tonnes in 2024-25.

B.III Export Performance of Coffee (HS Code-0901) at HS-4 digit level

4-Digit HS Code	Commodity Group	Total Export Value (MUSD) in FY 2022-23	Total Export Value (MUSD) in FY 2023-24	Total Export Value (MUSD) in FY 2024-25	Percentage Share in Total Export Value of HS-09 in FY 2024-25	YOY(%) Growth FY 2024-25 over FY 2023-24
0901	Coffee	750.62	823.42	1244.28	23.19	↑ 51.11

Source:-DGCI&S

- During FY 2024–25, India’s coffee exports recorded a remarkable performance. The total export value reached USD 1,244.28 million, reflecting a substantial year-on-year (YoY) growth of 51.11% over FY 2023–24, when exports stood at USD 823.42 million. Compared to USD 750.62 million in FY 2022-23, the consistent upward trend indicates strong global demand and competitive export performance. Coffee accounted for 23.19% of the total export value under the HS-09 category in FY 2024-25, signifying its pivotal contribution to India’s agricultural and processed product exports.

B.IV 8-Digit level Commodities of HS Code-9 Exported during FY2022-23 to FY 2024-25

Top 3 8-Digit Commodities of Coffee Exported during 2022-23 to 2024-25				
8-Digit HS Code	Commodity Description	Value in MUSD		
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
09011149	Coffee Rob Cherry Other Grade	237.62	237.43	405.47
09011141	Coffee Rob Cherry Ab	163.89	229.19	337.84
09011119	Coffee Arabica Plantation Other Grade	80.15	73.93	100.53

Source: DGCI&S

During FY 2024–25, India’s coffee exports were dominated by three key commodities under the 8-digit HS codes.

- Coffee Robusta Cherry Other Grade (HS 09011149) emerged as the top exported coffee variety with exports worth USD 405.47 million in FY 2024–25, a substantial rise from USD 237.43 million in FY 2023–24.
- Coffee Robusta Cherry AB (HS 09011141) followed closely with an export value of USD 337.84 million, marking strong growth from USD 229.19 million in the previous year.
- Coffee Arabica Plantation Other Grade (HS 09011119) recorded exports worth USD 100.53 million in FY 2024–25, compared to USD 73.93 million in FY 2023–24.

The data reflects a consistent upward trend in the export performance of all major coffee varieties, with Robusta types continuing to dominate India’s coffee export basket.

B. V Top 3 Leading Country Partner for Coffee (HS-8 digit level) in FY 2024-25.

Top 3 8-Digit Commodities of Coffee Exported to 3 leading Country Partner in FY 2024-25				
8-Digit HS Code	Commodity Description	Top 3 leading Country partner in FY 2024-25		
		1st	2nd	3rd
09011149	Coffee Rob Cherry Other Grade	Italy (25.73%)	Belgium (11.63%)	UAE (6.77%)
09011141	Coffee Rob Cherry Ab	Italy (37.69%)	Germany (19.94%)	Libya (9.59%)
09011119	Coffee Arabica Plantation Other Grade	Kuwait (18.14%)	Jordan (17.53%)	Belgium (16.67%)

Source: DGCI&S

The table presents the top three 8-digit coffee export commodities and their leading destination countries for the FY 2024–25.

- For Coffee Rob Cherry Other Grade (HS Code 09011149), Italy was the major importer, accounting for 25.73% of exports. It was followed by Belgium with 11.63% and the UAE with 6.77%.
- In the case of Coffee Rob Cherry AB (HS Code 09011141), Italy again led the list with 37.69%, followed by Germany with 19.94%, and Libya with 9.59%.
- For Coffee Arabica Plantation Other Grade (HS Code 09011119), Kuwait was the largest importer with 18.14%, while Jordan and Belgium followed with 17.53% and 16.67%, respectively.
- Overall, Italy remains the dominant destination for India's Robusta coffee varieties, while West Asian countries such as Kuwait and Jordan show strong demand for Arabica coffee, highlighting India's diverse export markets for both Robusta and Arabica grades.

B.VI Direction of Trade (Leading Export Country Partners for Coffee)

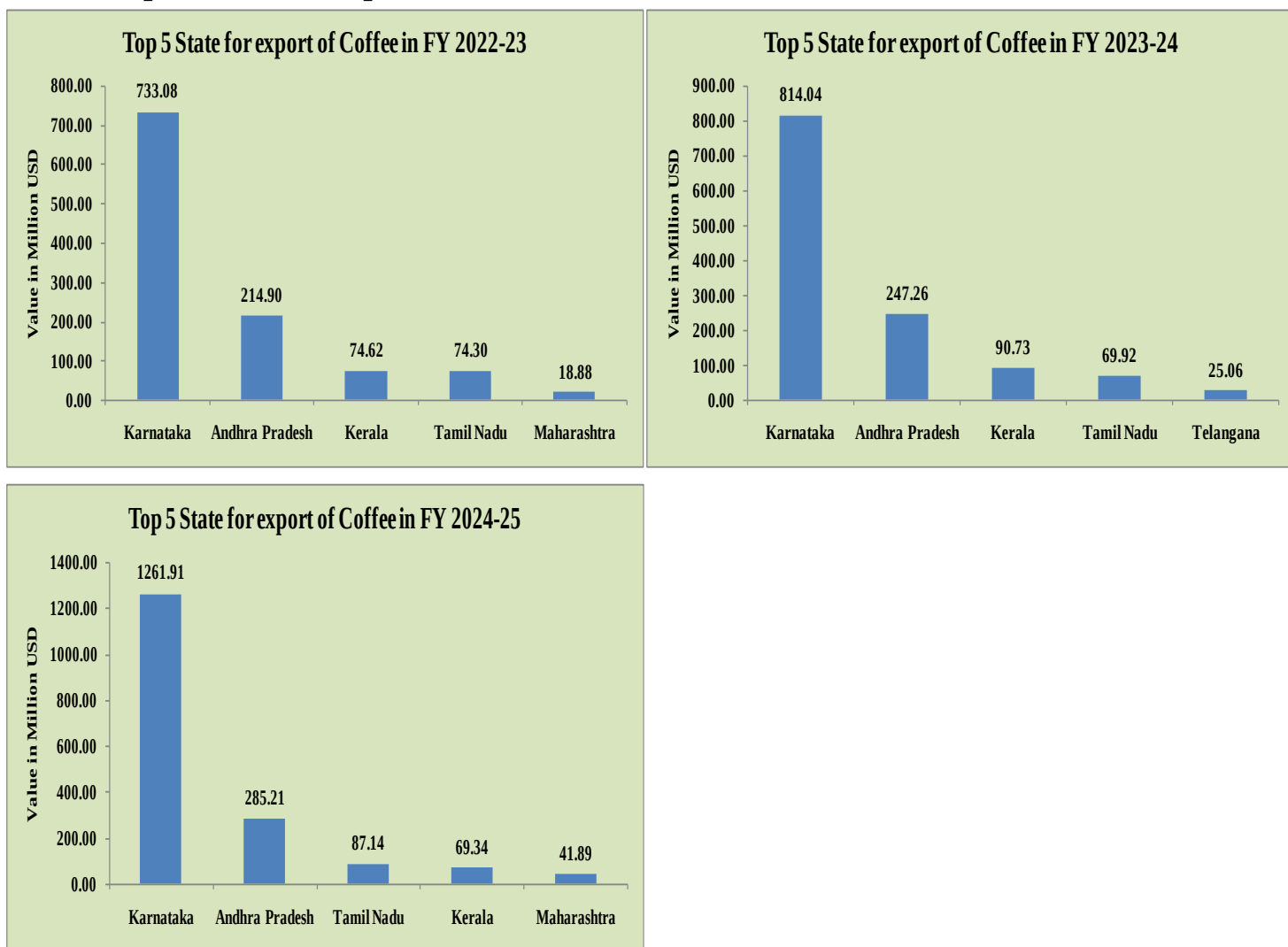
Country Wise Share Percentage for export of Coffee in 3 Fianancial Year					
Coffee	Financial Year	Total Export Value in MUSD	Top 3 Port		
			1st	2nd	3rd
	FY 2022-23	1146.18	Italy (12.98%)	Germany (10.69%)	Russia (9.14%)
	FY 2023-24	1286.28	Italy (16.18%)	Germany (9.87%)	Russia (5.91%)
	FY 2024-25	1805.57	Italy (18.07%)	Germany (11%)	Belgium (7.46%)

Source: DGCI&S

This analysis examines the top destination markets for Indian coffee exports over the last three financial years, based on data from DGCI&S. The data reveals a stable core of key importers alongside a notable shift in the strategic importance of certain markets.

- India's coffee export value grew from 1146.18 million USD in FY2022-23 to 1805.57 million USD in FY2024-25. Throughout this period, Italy consistently remained the top destination. Italy has consistently been India's largest market for coffee. Its share rose consistently from 12.98% in FY2022-23, to 16.18% in FY2023-24, to 18.07% in FY2024-25.
- Italy serves as a primary importer of Indian coffee because of its deep-rooted coffee culture, a growing market that increasingly seeks diverse and high-quality beans.
- The India-Italy strategic partnership and high-level business engagements have fostered increased trade cooperation in various sectors, including coffee.
- Germany is the second largest importer of Indian coffee. In FY 2022-23 its share stood at 10.69% before dipping slightly to 9.87% in FY 2023-24 and again rebounding to 11% in FY 2024-25. Germany acts as key consumer of India's Robusta coffee because of its strong flavor.
- Russia though not the largest also imports both unroasted and instant coffee from India. India's established tea trade with Russia provides a logistical advantage, facilitating increased coffee exports. In FY 2022-23 its share stood at 9.14% before declining to 5.91% in FY 2023-24. Russia's share again gained significantly in 2024- 25 to 7.46%.

B.VII Top 5 State for Exports



- The above table depicts export of coffee from the top 5 states of India shows across the three financial years FY 2022-23 to FY2024-25. Karnataka leads in coffee export due to its unique natural advantages, including a favorable monsoon climate and rich, hilly terrains.
- In FY 2022-23, Karnataka lead the coffee exports with exports worth of 733.08 million USD, closely followed by Andhra Pradesh at 214.90 million USD. Kerala secured the third position with 74.62 million USD, while Tamil Nadu contributed 74.30 million USD worth of exports. Maharashtra with a very marginal value of 18.88 ranked fifth in the position. In FY 2023-24, Karnataka continued to dominate with 814.04 million USD, which is significantly higher than the previous financial year Andhra Pradesh with a value of 247.26 million USD stood in the second position. In FY2024-25, Karnataka further strengthened its lead 1261 million USD, maintaining its top position. Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu secured the second and third position with 285.21 million US and 87.14 million USD respectively.

B.VIII Top3 Districts of Exports

District Wise Share Percentage for Export Coffee in 3 Financial Year					
Coffee	Financial Year	Total Export Value (MUSD)	Top 3 District		
			1st	2nd	3rd
	FY 2022-23	1146.18	Kodagu (28.71%)	Hassan (11.54%)	Chikkamagaluru (7.76%)
	FY 2023-24	1286.28	Kodagu (29.67%)	Hassan (11.95%)	Guntur (7.27%)
	FY 2024-25	1805.57	Kodagu (35.25%)	Hassan (12.65%)	Mysuru (8.06%)

Source: DGCIS&S

- This analysis breaks down India's coffee export value by the leading districts and their states over three financial years i.e. FY 2022-23, FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25. Kodagu (Karnataka) and Hassan (Karnataka), are the significant contributors, these two districts contributed significantly in total export of coffee in all the three financial years. Kodagu demonstrated strong and consistent growth in all the three FY under review. Kodagu district's share has increased significantly from 28.71% to 35.25% in FY 2022-23 to 2024-25. Hassan is the second-largest contributor in all the three financial years under review. Its export share percentage increased from 11.54% in FY 2022-23 to 12.65% in FY 2024-25.

B. IX Top Ports of Export

Port Wise Share Percentage for Export of Coffee					
Coffee	Financial Year	Total Export Value in MUSD	Top 3 Port		
			1st	2nd	3rd
	FY2022-23	1146.18	New Mangalore Sea (50.68%)	Cochin Sea (13.15%)	Chennai Sea (5.48%)
	FY2023-24	1286.28	New Mangalore Sea (54.71%)	Cochin Sea (9.25%)	Ennore Sea (7.04%)
	FY2024-25	1805.57	New Mangalore Sea (61.74%)	Ennore Sea (6.39%)	Cochin Sea (6.29%)

Source: DGCI&S

- The above table exhibits the top 5 leading ports for export of coffee in FY 2022-23, FY 2023-24 & FY2024-25. The export of Coffee through major ports in India shows consistent dominance of New Mangalore sea port across the three financial years. New Mangalore Port serves as a critical export gateway for coffee, handling large volumes from Karnataka's coffee-producing regions like Kodagu, Chikkamagaluru, and Hassan.
- In FY 2022-23, the total export value stood at 1146.18 MUSD. The New Mangalore sea port accounted the highest share at 50.68%, followed by Cochin Sea at 13.15%and Chennai Sea at 5.48%. In FY 2023-24 the total export value stood at 1286.28 MUSD. The New Mangalore sea port continued to dominate with a share of 54.71%, followed by Cochin Sea at 9.25% and Ennore Sea at 7.04%. In FY 2024-25, exports witnessed a significant jump to 1805.57 MUSD. The New Mangalore sea port's share gained significantly to 61.74%, followed by Ennore Sea at 6.39% and Cochin Sea at 6.29%.

Conclusion:

For tea-exporting nations to sustain growth, they must embrace a holistic approach that combines strategic marketing, technological adoption, and a new commitment to quality and sustainability. By addressing domestic challenges and proactively adapting to global trends, the tea industry can not only meet its export goals but also solidify its position as a global leader.

India should prioritize producing and promoting high-quality, specialty, and value-added coffee products to boost its coffee exports. India should expand its exports into emerging markets like Southeast Asia and Eastern Europe. It should also strengthen its shade-grown coffee initiative for sustainability and compliance with international regulations. Additionally, India can benefit from government support through financial incentives, logistical assistance, digital tools for exporters, and targeted trade promotion activities like buyer-seller meets to increase coffee exports.