



International Journal of Agriculture Extension and Social Development

ISSN Print: 2618-0723
ISSN Online: 2618-0731
NAAS Rating (2026): 5.04
IJAESD 2026; 9(10): 277-280
www.extensionjournal.com
Received: 15-08-2026
Accepted: 24-09-2026
Published: 08-10-2026

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Country wise growth in export of coffee from India

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DOI: <https://www.doi.org/10.33545/26180723.2026.v9.i10d.4394>

ABSTRACT

Coffee represents one of India's most important agricultural export commodities. It brings in valuable foreign money and provides steady employment across rural plantation districts. Globally, India holds the seventh position in coffee harvesting and the eighth in outbound shipments. This investigation tracks destination-specific export performance over twenty years, from 2005-06 to 2024-25. Data were gathered from official databases of the Coffee Board of India. By estimating Compound Annual Growth Rates (CAGR), we measured changes across outward volume, financial receipts and unit values. Total shipment volume expanded from 2,01,555 MT to 3,84,589 MT, reflecting an annual growth of 3.55 per cent. Gross export proceeds surged from ₹1,51,037 lakh to ₹12,95,868 lakh at a CAGR of 9.86 per cent. Rising world market prices served as the prime growth driver, with per-kilogram realizations advancing from ₹74.94 to ₹342.09 (a 6.12% annual gain). Across trading partners, volume expansion was led by fast-emerging destinations, particularly Turkey (20.07%), Poland (17.56%) and Libya (12.63%). This dynamic uptake helped offset flat demand across traditional European buyers such as Italy (0.80%) and Russia (0.34%).

Keywords: Indian Coffee, growth, export

Introduction

Along with its strong worldwide demand as an everyday beverage, coffee serves as an economic cornerstone in India's agricultural sector. Cultivated under dense canopy shade across *Karnataka*, Kerala and Tamil Nadu along with expanding tracts in Andhra Pradesh and *Odisha*. Indian coffee accounts for nearly three percent of global production. The industry grows two main commercial types: *Arabica*, which secures premium prices abroad and *Robusta*, which meets large-scale blending needs. Because internal consumption absorbs only a fraction of annual output, growers depend heavily on external markets. India exports between 70 per cent and 80 per cent of its total harvest, making outbound trade critical for maintaining farm incomes and securing foreign exchange.

Between 2005-06 and 2024-25, national coffee shipments rose from 2,01,555 MT to 3,84,589 MT, expanding at a yearly rate of 3.55 per cent. Total export revenues experienced even faster growth, surging from ₹1,51,037 lakh to ₹12,95,868 lakh at an annual rate of 9.86 per cent. Examining destination-level data reveals clear shifts in trade patterns. Traditional European buyers reached saturation; shipment volumes to Italy increased at a non-significant 0.80% (and fell by -3.39% per annum in the second decade), while volumes to Russia grew by just 0.34 per cent. In contrast, emerging destinations drove volume growth. Turkey (20.07%), Poland (17.56%) and Libya (12.63%) posted double-digit yearly volume gains. Reliable volume expansion also occurred in Jordan (7.61%), the USA (6.98%), Germany (4.59%) and Belgium (4.56%). Dividing the twenty-year timeline into two equal decades shows how export drivers evolved. In Period I (2005-06 to 2014-15), volume expansion led trade performance, growing at 4.77 per cent each year. In Period II (2015-16 to 2024-25), shipment growth slowed to a non-significant 1.83 per cent. Despite slower volume gains, earnings remained strong in the second decade due to surging world commodity prices. Per-kilogram export prices appreciated by 356.51 per cent over the full study period, rising from ₹74.94 to ₹342.09 per kg at an annual growth rate of 6.12 per cent. Unit price growth remained positive across all destinations, led by Jordan (6.92%), Libya (6.64%), Belgium (6.48%) and the USA (6.31%). These figures show that India's long-term export success was built on favourable global prices and market diversification.

Materials and Methods

This study investigates the growth trajectory of Indian coffee exports over a twenty-year period. Coffee was chosen because of its commercial importance as a major foreign exchange earner and its vital role in supporting rural livelihoods across southern farming tracts. Evaluating export patterns helps determine how world demand, price swings and trade policies shape outward shipments.

The empirical analysis relies on secondary time-series data covering 2005-06 to 2024-25, gathered from official records of the Coffee Board of India and Indiatat. To trace structural changes over time, the twenty-year series was broken into three distinct time periods -

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Period I: 2005-06 to 2014-15

Period II: 2015-16 to 2024-25.

Overall Period: 2005-06 to 2024-25.

Compound annual growth rate (CAGR)

Long-term growth rates in coffee export were calculated using an exponential model $Y = ab^t$

Where,

Y = Country-wise coffee export from India

a = Constant

b = Trend coefficient

t = Time period

Annual compound growth rate in Percentage (%) is calculated as,

$$\text{CAGR (\%)} = (\text{Antilog of } b - 1) \times 100$$

Results and discussion

1. Export performance of coffee from India

Table 1. Year-Wise Coffee Export Quantity, Value and Price from India (2005-06 to 2024-25)

Year	Quantity (MT)	Value (Lakhs ₹)	Price (₹ per Kg)
2005-2006	201555	151037	74.94
2006-2007	248991	200761	80.63
2007-2008	218852	204471	93.43
2008-2009	196762	223840	113.76
2009-2010	196003	207067	105.65
2010-2011	299778	337370	112.54
2011-2012	333222	467890	140.41
2012-2013	299288	455274	152.12
2013-2014	299879	465031	155.07
2014-2015	275390	490596	178.15
2015-2016	310204	505971	163.11
2016-2017	352945	559075	158.40
2017-2018	391796	615923	157.21
2018-2019	353576	581459	164.45
2019-2020	326554	519939	159.22
2020-2021	310647	545086	175.47
2021-2022	413942	765553	184.94
2022-2023	396327	898362	226.67
2023-2024	383653	1038004	270.56
2024-2025	384589	1295868	342.09
CGR	3.55 ***	9.86 ***	6.12 ***

(*, ** and *** indicates 10, 5 and 1 per cent level of Significance and NS=Non-Significant)

(Source - Indiatatagri)

The data in Table 1 and figure 1 confirm sustained expansion across all three metrics. Outward shipments quantity grew from 2,01,555 MT to 3,84,589 MT over the twenty-year period. The smallest shipment volume occurred in 2009-10 at 1,96,003 MT, while shipments reached their highest point in 2021-22 at 4,13,942 MT. Financial performance showed even greater progress. Total export earnings surged by more than sevenfold, moving from ₹1,51,037 lakh to ₹12,95,868 lakh. This rise was supported by higher export prices, which advanced steadily from ₹74.94 to ₹342.09 per kg. All three parameters achieved statistically significant growth rates at the 1 per cent level, with quantity expanding at 3.55 per cent, value at 9.86 per cent and unit prices at 6.12 per cent per year.

Table 2 shows that the maximum growth in the export quantity, export value and export prices of coffee was observed in the Period I as shown by the growth rates of 4.77 per cent, 15.09 per cent and 9.85 per cent respectively. The maximum growth rate was observed in Period I. Economically, this represents market-entry strategies, volume-driven expansion or worldwide market capture.

In Period II, the growth rate was stabilized or stagnated. The growth rate for coffee export quantity in Period II was 1.83 per cent and statistically non-significant. Growth rate for coffee export value and price in Period II was 9.89 per cent and 8.0 per cent respectively at 1 per cent level of significance.

Table 2. Period Wise Growth Rate in Coffee Export from India

Particulars	Period I (2005-06 to 2014-15)			Period II (2015-16 to 2024-25)			Overall Period (2005-06 to 2024-25)		
	Quantity	Value	Price	Quantity	Value	Price	Quantity	Value	Price
CAGR (%)	4.77**	15.09***	9.85***	1.83 ^{NS}	9.89***	8.0***	3.55***	9.86***	6.12***

(*, ** & *** indicates 10, 5 & 1 per cent level of Significance and NS=Non-Significant)

(Source - Indiatatagri)

The growth rate of coffee export quantity, value and price in overall period was 3.55 per cent, 9.86 per cent, 6.12 per cent respectively at 1

per cent level of significance.

2. Country-wise growth rates in export of coffee from India

Table 3. Country-Wise Growth Rates in Export of Coffee from India Period-I (2005-06 to 2014-15) and period II (2015-16 to 2024-25)

Sr. No.	Country	Export Quantity (MT)		Export Value (Lakh ₹)		Export Price (₹ per Kg)	
		Period I	Period II	Period I	Period II	Period I	Period II
1.	Belgium	5.34 ^{NS}	3.17 ^{NS}	17.82 ^{***}	9.71 ^{***}	11.85 ^{***}	6.35 ^{**}
2.	Germany	8.10 [*]	0.94 ^{NS}	17.18 ^{***}	9.49 ^{***}	8.4 ^{***}	8.47 ^{***}
3.	Italy	3.45 ^{NS}	-3.39 ^{**}	13.84 ^{***}	5.44 [*]	10.04 ^{***}	9.13 ^{***}
4.	Jordan	15.65 ^{***}	5.09 ^{NS}	27.76 ^{***}	13.38 ^{***}	10.47 ^{***}	7.89 ^{***}
5.	Libya	20.22 ^{***}	6.49 [*]	32.10 ^{***}	13.80 ^{***}	9.88 ^{***}	6.87 ^{***}
6.	Poland	18.54 ^{***}	4.99 [*]	28.90 ^{***}	12.36 ^{***}	8.74 ^{***}	7.03 ^{***}
7.	Russia	-2.72 ^{NS}	1.70 ^{NS}	6.45 ^{**}	7.17 [*]	9.42 ^{***}	5.37 ^{***}
8.	Turkey	46.6 ^{***}	0.8 ^{NS}	57.7 ^{***}	4.25 ^{NS}	7.57 ^{***}	3.42 ^{**}
9.	USA	9.68 ^{**}	4.56 ^{NS}	19.85 ^{***}	16.35 ^{***}	9.27 ^{***}	11.28 ^{***}
10.	Others	4.08 ^{**}	3.45 ^{**}	14.36 ^{***}	11.61 ^{***}	9.88 ^{***}	7.89 ^{***}
	India	4.77 ^{**}	1.83 ^{NS}	15.09 ^{***}	9.89 ^{***}	9.85 ^{***}	8.00 ^{***}

(*, ** & *** indicates 10, 5 & 1 per cent level of Significance and NS means Non-Significant)

(Source - Indiatatagri)

Table 3 shows marked variation among partner nations between both decades. In Period I, Turkey led all destinations with an annual volume growth of 46.60 per cent and earnings growth of 57.70 per cent.

Conversely, Russia experienced negative volume growth (-2.72%) and a modest value rise of 6.45 per cent. Belgium yielded the highest price growth during this opening decade at 11.85 per cent.

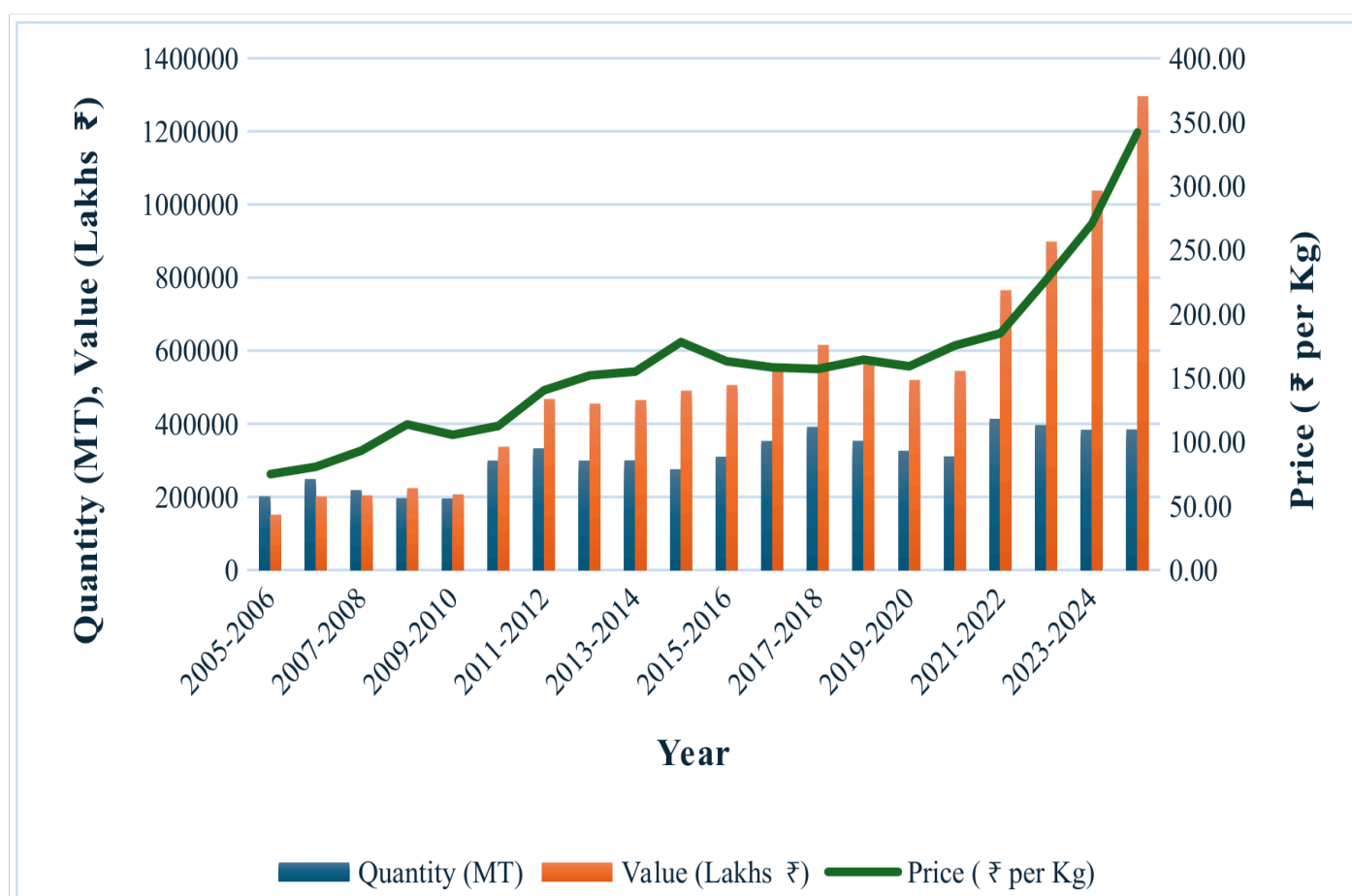


Figure 1. Quantity, Value and Price of Coffee Export from India during 2005-06 to 2024-25

In Period II, the fastest growth in value (16.35%) and unit price (11.28%) occurred in the United States. Turkey's rapid initial expansion slowed considerably, recording growth of only 4.25 per cent in value and 3.42 per cent in unit price. For physical shipments, Libya registered the strongest volume growth at 6.49 per cent, whereas shipments to Italy contracted at an annual rate of -3.39 per cent.

Across the full twenty years, national coffee exports achieved positive and statistically significant growth across all three indicators. Annual shipments rose by 3.55 per cent, overall earnings expanded by 9.86 per cent and unit values advanced by 6.12 per cent.

Destination-level analysis reveals that the fastest volume expansion was driven by Turkey (20.07%), Poland (17.56%) and Libya (12.63%), followed by Jordan (7.61%), the USA (6.98%), Germany

(4.59%) and Belgium (4.56%). In contrast, volume growth to Italy (0.80%) and Russia (0.34%) remained low and statistically non-significant. Per-kilogram price realizations rose across all partners, led

by Jordan (6.92%), Libya (6.64%), Belgium (6.48%), the USA (6.31%), Poland (6.30%), the pooled Other Countries group (6.24%) and Italy (6.05%).

Table 4. Country-Wise Growth Rates in Export of Coffee from India Overall Period (2005-06 to 2024-25)

Sr. No.	Countries	Export Quantity	Export Value	Export Price
1	Belgium	4.56***	11.33***	6.48***
2	Germany	4.59***	10.41***	5.56***
3	Italy	0.80 ^{NS}	6.91***	6.05***
4	Jordan	7.61***	15.05***	6.92***
5	Libya	12.63***	20.11***	6.64***
6	Poland	17.56***	24.97***	6.30***
7	Russia	0.34 ^{NS}	5.94***	5.58***
8	Turkey	20.07***	24.77***	3.91***
9	USA	6.98***	13.73***	6.31***
10	Others	3.43***	9.88***	6.24***
	India	3.55***	9.86***	6.12***

(* , ** & *** indicates 10, 5 & 1 per cent level of Significance and NS - Non-Significant)

(Source - Indiastatagri)

Conclusions

Indian coffee exports showed steady, statistically significant long-term growth across the twenty-year observation period. Annual shipments expanded by 3.55 per cent, export earnings grew by 9.86 per cent and unit price realizations rose by 6.12 per cent. The fastest gains occurred during Period I, when volume expanded at 4.77 per cent, revenue at 15.09 per cent and unit prices at 9.85 per cent. This demonstrates that early volume expansion provided the groundwork for subsequent price-driven earnings growth. While physical shipments leveled off across traditional European markets like Italy and Russia, rapid expansion across emerging destinations including Turkey, Poland and Libya helped sustain overall trade growth.

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How to cite this article: AK S, Deokate T, Kumbhar J. Country wise growth in export of coffee from India. *International Journal of Agriculture Extension and Social Development*. 2026;9(10):277-280. doi: <https://www.doi.org/10.33545/26180723.2026.v9.i10d.4394>