



KERALA EXPORTER'S FORUM

Half yearly Report on Export Data 2024-25

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- In the first half of the fiscal year 2023-24, volume of export from Cochin seaport was a total of 69,198 TEUs, with 33,463 TEUs in the first quarter (Q1) and 35,735 TEUs in the second quarter (Q2). In the subsequent year (2024-25), we can see a gradual increase in the total volume of exports, with exports totalling 70,381 TEUs, with a total of 33,601 TEUs in Q1 and 36,780 TEUs in Q2.
- We can see a 1.7% increase in the total volume of exports in 2024-25 when compared to the previous year, with a 0.4% increase in Q1 period and 1.3% increase in Q2 period.

Table 1 : Share of various exported products in the first half of 2023-24

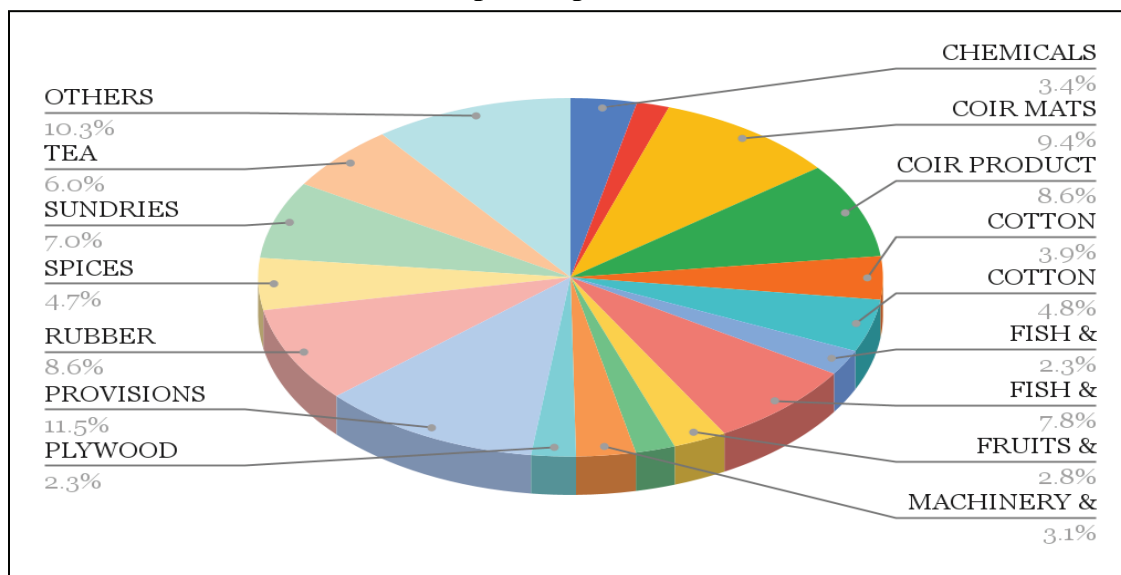
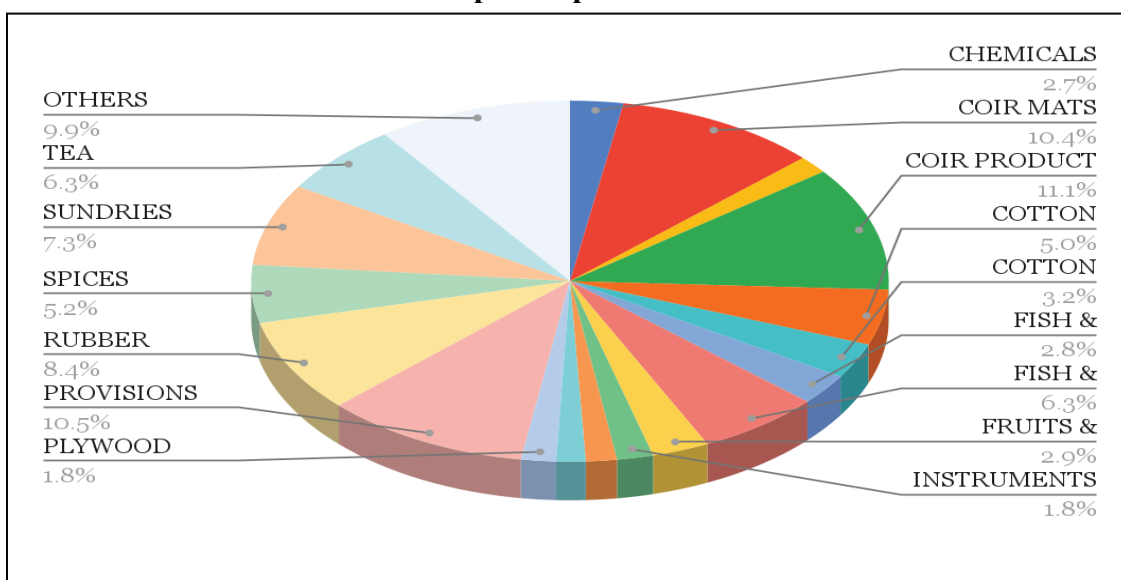


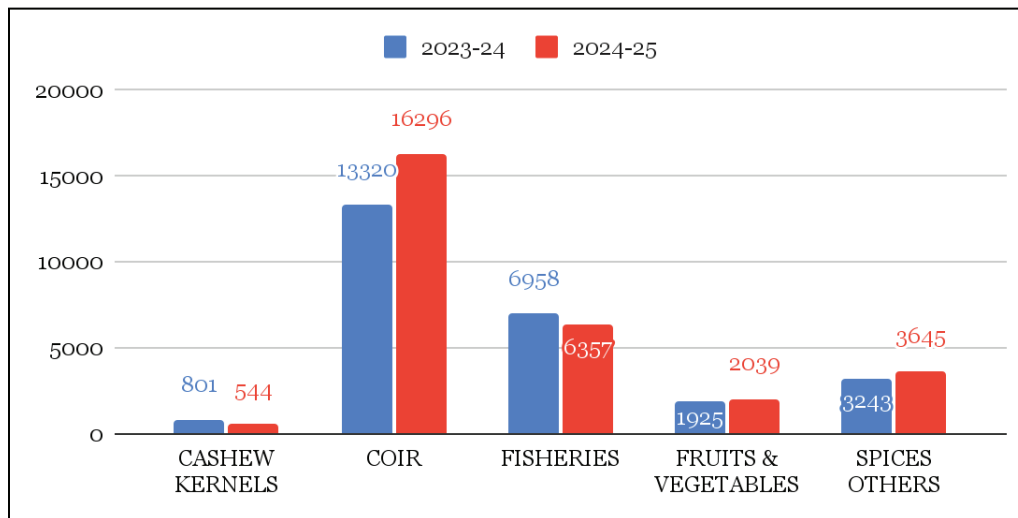
Table 2 : Share of various exported products in the first half of 2024-25



- The export volume of coir products has steadily increased from 2023-24 to 2024-25. There is a substantial increase in the demand for coir products from both NRIs and foreign consumers. 13,320 TEUs of coir products were exported in 2023-24, this figure has increased to 16,296 TEUs in 2024-25, which is an increase of 22.34%. This increase in the demand for coir products can be traced to the changing preferences of people to make more use of sustainable products, increase in the demand for coir pith, increase in the demand for coir mats and carpets because of its natural appeal and durability.
- Throughout history, Kerala has been one of the major exporters of spices such as pepper, cardamom, turmeric, ginger etc. In 2023-24, we recorded a total export of 3,956 TEUs of spices and in the following year, the figure increased to 4,543 TEUs, which shows a 15% increase from 2023-24.
- Kerala has traditionally been a major exporter of Cashew Kernels, however we can see a 32% decline in the export share of cashew kernels from 2023-24 to 2024-25. Despite all the subsidies and policies that have been enacted by the Kerala government with the help of Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation (KSCDC) and the Kerala State Industrial Development Council (KSIDC), the volume of export of cashew kernels has seen a significant decline from 801 TEUs to 544 TEUs. This decline in the share of cashew kernels can be traced to the cheaper products from Maharashtra and Odisha as well as the rise in the import of raw cashew nuts from African countries such as Ivory Coast and Tanzania.
- The fisheries sector is another key sector that has performed poorly in the past year, with its total exports falling from 6,958 TEUs in 2023 to 6,357 TEUs in 2024-25, which is a 8.6% decline. However, it is to be noted that the export of frozen fish products has increased considerably (22%), that is from 1,578 TEUs in 2023-24 to 1,937 TEUs in 2024-25. The decline in the export of fish and prawns could be traced back to the Red Sea crisis as well as the slowdown in the US, European and Japanese market. According to the seafood industry, four major export oriented fish processing units have closed down due to the non-availability of fish.
- Due to the Red Sea crisis, the export of fruits and vegetables were also expected to fall, but surprisingly, the export of fruits and vegetables increased by 5.9% from 1,925 TEUs to 2,039 TEUs. This was made possible by the promotion of Good agricultural practices in vegetables, pineapple, banana and passion fruit through State Horticulture Mission (SHM) and Vegetable and Fruit Promotion Council Kerala (VFPCCK).
- The export of products such as Chemicals, Coffee, Cotton goods, Drugs and Medicals, Furnitures, Machinery and Spares and Plywood has fallen drastically in both 2023-24 as well as 2024-25. We don't know what the factors that caused these factors for sure, but it

may be traced to International trade problems, cheaper alternatives, demand volatility, etc.

Table 3: Half-yearly exports as per TEUs for various products in 2023-24 & 2024-25



- The export of manufactured rubber has seen a decline from 5,936 TEUs in 2023-24 to 5,879 TEUs in 2024-25, which shows only less than 1% decline. However, measures must be taken to improve the export of rubber as it has been throughout history, one of the primary sources of export revenue for Kerala.
- In the Kerala budget 2023-24, it was announced that the state should take cautious steps and promote the production of goods within the state through the “Make in Kerala” programme only if the state has comparative advantage on essential resources over other states, both in terms of cost of production and capability to scale up production. However, we have not seen much improvement. The Government should take necessary steps to carry out the mission more effectively and efficiently.
- Ernakulam, Alappuzha and Kollam alone account for almost 80% of Kerala’s merchandise exports.
- The export of Tea has increased by a significant 7.5% from 4,141 TEUs in 2023-24 to 4,462 TEUs in 2024-25. The State’s tea gardens are primarily located in the high ranges of the Western Ghats particularly in the districts of Idukki and Wayanad.
- It has to be noted that the export of Provisions (food grains, meat, dairy products, canned food items etc.) has declined significantly by 7.19%. The total export decreased from 7,925 TEUs in 2023-24 to 7,355 TEUs in 2024-25. This highlights the urgent need to boost productivity of the agricultural sector.