

Coconut Report



Authors:

Nirmal Bharadwaj (Founder/Ceo, Resurgent Agri)

Srushti Thorat (B.Tech, Agricultural and Food, IIT Kharagpur)

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2. Agricultural and Botanical details of Commodity

The coconut tree (Cocos nucifera) is a member of the palm tree family (Arecaceae) and the only living species of the genus CocosThe term "coconut" (or the archaic "cocoanut")can refer to the whole coconut palm, the seed, or the fruit, which botanically is a drupe, not a nut. Coconuts probably originated somewhere in Indo-Malaya and are one of the most important crops of the tropics. Coconut flesh is high in fat and can be dried or eaten fresh. The liquid of the nut is used in beverages. The slender, leaning, ringed trunk of the coconut palm rises to a height of up to 25 metres (80 feet) from a swollen base and is surmounted by a graceful crown of giant featherlike leaves. Mature fruits, ovoid or ellipsoid in shape, 300–450 mm (12–18 inches) in length and 150–200 mm (6–8 inches) in diameter, have a thick fibrous husk surrounding the familiar single-seeded nut of commerce. A hard shell encloses the insignificant embryo with its abundant endosperm, composed of both meat and liquid.

Canopy of a tall coconut tree:Cocos nucifera is a large palm, growing up to 30 m (100 ft) tall, with pinnate leaves 4–6 m (13–20 ft) long, and pinnae 60–90 cm (2–3 ft) long; old leaves break away cleanly, leaving the trunk smooth. On fertile soil, a tall coconut palm tree can yield up to 75 fruits per year, but more often yields less than 30.Given proper care and growing conditions, coconut palms produce their first fruit in six to ten years, taking 15 to 20 years to reach peak production.

Fruit:Botanically, the coconut fruit is a drupe, not a true nut. Like other fruits, it has three layers: the exocarp, mesocarp, and endocarp. The exocarp and mesocarp make up the "husk" of the coconuts. The endosperm is initially in its nuclear phase suspended within the coconut water. As development continues, cellular layers of endosperm deposit along the walls of the coconut, becoming the edible coconut "flesh". Coconuts sold in the shops of nontropical countries often have had the exocarp (outermost layer) removed. The mesocarp is composed of a fiber, called coir, which has many traditional and commercial uses. The shell has three germination pores (micropyles) or "eyes" that are clearly visible on its outside surface once the husk is removed. A full-sized coconut weighs about 1.4 kg (3.1 lb). It takes around 6,000 full-grown coconuts to produce one tonne of copra.

Roots:Unlike some other plants, the palm tree has neither a tap root nor root hairs, but has a fibrous root system.The root system consists of an abundance of thin roots that grow outward from the plant near the surface. Only a few of the roots penetrate deep into the soil for stability. This type of root system is known as fibrous or adventitious, and is a characteristic of grass species. Other types of large trees produce a single downward-growing tap root with a number of feeder roots growing from it. 2,000-4,000 adventitious roots may grow, each about 1 cm (0.39 in) large. Decayed roots are replaced regularly as the tree grows new ones.

Inflorescence: The palm produces both the female and male flowers on the same inflorescence; thus, the palm is monoecious. However, there is some evidence that it may be polygamomonoecious, and may occasionally have bisexual flowers. The female flower is much larger than the male flower. Flowering occurs continuously. Coconut palms are believed to be largely cross-pollinated, although most dwarf varieties are self-pollinating.

The coconut palm thrives on sandy soils and is highly tolerant of salinity. It prefers areas with abundant sunlight and regular rainfall (1,500–2,500 mm [59–98 in] annually), which makes colonizing shorelines of the tropics relatively straightforward.Coconuts also need high humidity (at least 70–80%) for optimum growth, which is why they are rarely seen in areas with low humidity. However, they can be found in humid areas with low annual precipitation such as in Karachi,

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Pakistan, which receives only about 250 mm (9.8 in) of rainfall per year, but is consistently warm and humid.

Coconut palms require warm conditions for successful growth, and are intolerant of cold weather. Some seasonal variation is tolerated, with good growth where mean summer temperatures are between 28 and 37 °C (82 and 99 °F), and survival as long as winter temperatures are above 4–12 °C (39–54 °F); they will survive brief drops to 0 °C (32 °F). Severe frost is usually fatal, although they have been known to recover from temperatures of –4 °C (25 °F).They may grow but not fruit properly in areas with insufficient warmth, such as Bermuda.The conditions required for coconut trees to grow without any care are:

Mean daily temperature above 12–13 °C (54–55 °F) every day of the year

Mean annual rainfall above 1,000 mm (39 in)

No or very little overhead canopy, since even small trees require direct sun

The main limiting factor for most locations which satisfy the rainfall and temperature requirements is canopy growth, except those locations near coastlines, where the sandy soil and salt spray limit the growth of most other trees.

Coconut fruits float readily and have been dispersed widely by ocean currents and by humans throughout the tropics. The palms flourish best close to the sea on low-lying areas a few feet above high water where there is circulating groundwater and ample rainfall. Most of the world's coconuts are produced on small native plantations. Propagation is by unhusked ripe nuts. These are laid on their sides close together in nursery beds and almost covered with soil. After 4 to 10 months the seedlings are transplanted to the field, where they are spaced at distances of 8–10 metres (26–33 feet). Palms usually start bearing after 5 to 6 years. Full bearing is obtained in 15 years. Fruits require a year to ripen; the annual yield per tree may reach 100, but 50 is considered good. Yields continue profitably until trees are about 50 years old. Red sandy loam, laterite and alluvial soils are suitable. Select sites with deep (not less than 1.5 m depth) well drained soil heavy, imperfectly drained soil is unsuitable. Avoid shallow soils with underlying hard rock, low-lying areas subject to water stagnation and heavy clayey soils. Soil with a minimum depth of 1.2 m and fairly good water holding capacity is preferred for coconut cultivation. However, in lands, reclaimed by heaping alternate layers of sand and clay, coconut thrives well. Proper supply of moisture either through well distributed rainfall or irrigation and sufficient drainage are essential for coconut. Coconut can be grown in soil with pH of 5.2 - 8.6. The nature of preparation of land before planting depends upon topography of land, soil type and other environmental factors. The area should be cleaned and planting holes marked out at appropriate places. If the land is sloppy, soil conservation methods should be adopted. If the groundwater level is high planting may be taken up in the mounds. On slopes and in areas of undulating terrain, prepare the land by contour terracing or bunding. In low-lying areas and rice fields, form mounds to a height of at least 1 m above water level.

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3.Uses

The coconut palm is grown throughout the tropics for decoration, as well as for its many culinary and nonculinary uses; virtually every part of the coconut palm can be used by humans in some manner and has significant economic value. Coconuts' versatility is sometimes noted in its naming. In Sanskrit, it is kalpa vriksha ("the tree which provides all the necessities of life"). In the Malay language, it is pokok seribu guna ("the tree of a thousand uses"). In the Philippines, the coconut is commonly called the "tree of life".[91]

Culinary uses

Nutrition : Per 100-gram serving with 354 calories, raw coconut meat supplies a high amount of total fat (33 grams), especially saturated fat (89% of total fat), moderate content of carbohydrates (15 grams), and protein (3 grams). Micronutrients in significant content (more than 10% of the Daily Value) include the dietary minerals, manganese, copper, iron, phosphorus, selenium, and zinc (table). The various parts of the coconut have a number of culinary uses.

Flaked coconut: The white, fleshy part of the seed, the coconut meat, is used fresh or dried in cooking, especially in confections and desserts such as macaroons and buko pie. Dried coconut is also used as the filling for many chocolate bars. Some dried coconut is purely coconut, but others are manufactured with other ingredients, such as sugar, propylene glycol, salt, and sodium metabisulfite. Fresh shredded or flaked coconut is also used as a garnish various dishes, as in klepon and puto bumbóng.

Macapuno :A special cultivar of coconut known as macapuno has a jelly-like coconut meat. It was first developed for commercial cultivation in the Philippines and is used widely in Philippine cuisine for desserts, drinks, and pastries. It is also popular in Indonesia (where it is known as kopyor) for making beverages.

Coconut flour has also been developed for use in baking, to combat malnutrition.

Coconut water serves as a suspension for the endosperm of the coconut during its nuclear phase of development. Later, the endosperm matures and deposits onto the coconut rind during the cellular phase. It is consumed throughout the humid tropics, and has been introduced into the retail market as a processed sports drink. Mature fruits have significantly less liquid than young, immature coconuts, barring spoilage. Coconut water can be fermented to produce coconut vinegar. Per 100-gram serving, coconut water contains 19 calories and no significant content of essential nutrients. Coconut water can be drunk fresh or used in cooking as in binakol. It can also be fermented to produce a jelly-like dessert known as nata de coco.

Toddy and sap: The sap derived from incising the flower clusters of the coconut is drunk as neera, also known as toddy or tubâ (Philippines), tuak (Indonesia and Malaysia) or karewe (fresh and not fermented, collected twice a day, for breakfast and dinner) in Kiribati. When left to ferment on its own, it becomes palm wine. Palm wine is distilled to produce arrack. In the Philippines, this alcoholic drink is called lambanog or "coconut vodka". The sap can be reduced by boiling to create a sweet syrup or candy such as te kamamai in Kiribati or dhiyaa hakuru and addu bondi in the Maldives. It can be reduced further to yield coconut sugar also referred to as palm sugar or jaggery. A young, well-maintained tree can produce around 300 litres (66 imp gal; 79 US gal) of toddy per year, while a 40-year-old tree may yield around 400 litres (88 imp gal; 110 US gal). Coconut sap, usually extracted from cut inflorescence stalks is sweet when fresh and can be drunk as is like in tuba fresca of Mexico.

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They can also be processed to extract palm sugar. The sap when fermented can also be made into coconut vinegar or various palm wines (which can be further distilled to make arrack).

Coconut oil is commonly used in cooking, especially for frying. It can be used in liquid form as would other vegetable oils, or in solid form similar to butter or lard.Long-term consumption of coconut oil may have negative health effects similar to those from consuming other sources of saturated fats, including butter, beef fat, and palm oil. Its chronic consumption may increase the risk of cardiovascular diseases by raising total blood cholesterol levels through elevated blood levels of LDL cholesterol and lauric acid.

Coir (the fiber from the husk of the coconut) is used in ropes, mats, doormats, brushes, and sacks, as caulking for boats, and as stuffing fiber for mattresses. It is used in horticulture in potting compost, especially in orchid mix. The coir is used to make brooms in Cambodia.

Copra is the dried meat of the seed and after processing produces coconut oil and coconut meal. Coconut oil, aside from being used in cooking as an ingredient and for frying, is used in soaps, cosmetics, hair oil, and massage oil. Coconut oil is also a main ingredient in Ayurvedic oils. In Vanuatu, coconut palms for copra production are generally spaced 9 m (30 ft) apart, allowing a tree density of 100 to 160 per hectare (40 to 65 per acre).

The **husk and shells** can be used for fuel and are a source of charcoal. Activated carbon manufactured from coconut shell is considered extremely effective for the removal of impurities. The coconut's obscure origin in foreign lands led to the notion of using cups made from the shell to neutralise poisoned drinks. The cups were frequently engraved and decorated with precious metals. A dried half coconut shell with husk can be used to buff floors. It is known as a bunot in the Philippines and simply a "coconut brush" in Jamaica. The fresh husk of a brown coconut may serve as a dish sponge or body sponge. In Asia, coconut shells are also used as bowls and in the manufacture of various handicrafts, including buttons carved from dried shell. Coconut buttons are often used for Hawaiian aloha shirts. Tempurung, as the shell is called in the Malay language, can be used as a soup bowl and—if fixed with a handle—a ladle. In Thailand, the coconut husk is used as a potting medium to produce healthy forest tree saplings. The process of husk extraction from the coir bypasses the retting process, using a custom-built coconut husk extractor designed by ASEAN–Canada Forest Tree Seed Centre in 1986. Fresh husks contain more tannin than old husks. Tannin produces negative effects on sapling growth.In parts of South India, the shell and husk are burned for smoke to repel mosquitoes.

The stiff midribs of **coconut leaves** are used for making brooms in India, Indonesia (sapu lidi), Malaysia, the Maldives, and the Philippines (walis tingting). The green of the leaves (lamina) is stripped away, leaving the veins (long, thin, woodlike strips) which are tied together to form a broom or brush. A long handle made from some other wood may be inserted into the base of the bundle and used as a two-handed broom. The leaves also provide material for baskets that can draw well water and for roofing thatch; they can be woven into mats, cooking skewers, and kindling arrows as well. The roots are used as a dye, a mouthwash, and a folk medicine for diarrhea and dysentery. A frayed piece of root can also be used as a toothbrush. In Cambodia, the roots are used in traditional medicine as a treatment for dysentery. Coconut trunks are used for building small bridges and huts; they are preferred for their straightness, strength, and salt resistance. In Kerala, coconut trunks are used for house construction. Coconut timber comes from the trunk, and is increasingly being used as an ecologically sound substitute for endangered hardwoods. It has applications in furniture and specialized construction, as notably demonstrated in Manila's Coconut Palace.

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4. Production - Geographical locations Countries in world (Top10)

Indonesia : Indonesia is the world's largest producer of coconuts, with gross production of 15 million tonnes. A sprouting coconut seed is the logo for Gerakan Pramuka Indonesia, the Indonesian scouting organization.

Philippines: The Philippines is the world's second-largest producer of coconuts. It was the world's largest producer for decades until a decline in production due to aging trees as well as typhoon devastation. Indonesia overtook it in 2010. It is still the largest producer of coconut oil and copra, accounting for 64% of the global production. The production of coconuts plays an important role in the economy, with 25% of cultivated land (around 3.56 million hectares) used for coconut plantations and approximately 25 to 33% of the population reliant on coconuts for their livelihood. Two important coconut products were first developed in the Philippines, macapuno and *nata de coco*. Macapuno is a coconut variety with a jelly-like coconut meat. Its meat is sweetened, cut into strands, and sold in glass jars as coconut strings, sometimes labeled as "gelatinous mutant coconut". *Nata de coco*, also called coconut gel, is another jelly-like coconut product made from fermented coconut water.

India

Middle East: The main coconut-producing area in the Middle East is the Dhofar region of Oman, but they can be grown all along the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, and Red Sea coasts, because these seas are tropical and provide enough humidity (through seawater evaporation) for coconut trees to grow. The young coconut plants need to be nursed and irrigated with drip pipes until they are old enough (stem bulb development) to be irrigated with brackish water or seawater alone, after which they can be replanted on the beaches. In particular, the area around Salalah maintains large coconut plantations similar to those found across the Arabian Sea in Kerala. The reasons why coconut are cultivated only in Yemen's Al Mahrah and Hadramaut governorates and in the Sultanate of Oman, but not in other suitable areas in the Arabian Peninsula, may originate from the fact that Oman and Hadramaut had long dhow trade relations with Burma, Malaysia, Indonesia, East Africa, and Zanzibar, as well as southern India and China. Omani people needed the coir rope from the coconut fiber to stitch together their traditional seagoing dhow vessels in which nails were never used. The knowhow of coconut cultivation and necessary soil fixation and irrigation may have found its way into Omani, Hadrami and Al-Mahra culture by people who returned from those overseas areas. The coconut cultivars grown in Oman are generally of the drought-resistant Indian 'West Coast tall' variety. Unlike the UAE, which grows mostly non-native dwarf or hybrid coconut cultivars imported from Florida for ornamental purposes, the slender, tall Omani coconut cultivars are relatively well-adapted to the Middle East's hot dry seasons, but need longer to reach maturity. The Middle East's hot, dry climate favors the development of coconut mites, which cause immature seed dropping and may cause brownish-gray discoloration on the coconut's outer green fiber. Coconut trees also are increasingly grown for decorative purposes along the coasts of the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia with the help of irrigation. The UAE has, however, imposed strict laws on mature coconut tree imports from other countries to reduce the spread of pests to other native palm trees, as the mixing of date and coconut trees poses a risk of cross-species palm pests, such as rhinoceros beetles and red palm weevils. The artificial landscaping may have been the cause for lethal yellowing, a viral coconut palm disease that leads to the death of the tree. It is spread by host insects, that thrive on heavy turf grasses. Therefore, heavy turf grass environments (beach resorts and golf courses) also pose a major

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threat to local coconut trees. Traditionally, dessert banana plants and local wild beach flora such as Scaevola taccada and Ipomoea pes-caprae were used as humidity-supplying green undergrowth for coconut trees, mixed with sea almond and sea hibiscus. Due to growing sedentary lifestyles and heavy-handed landscaping, a decline in these traditional farming and soil-fixing techniques has occurred.

Sri Lanka: Sri Lanka is the world's fourth-largest producer of coconuts and is the second-largest producer of coconut oil and copra, accounting for 15% of the global production The production of coconuts is the main source of **Sri Lanka economy**, with 12% of cultivated land and 409,244 hectares used for coconut growing (2017). Sri Lanka established its Coconut Development Authority and Coconut Cultivation Board and Coconut Research Institute in the early **British Ceylon** period.¹ **United States:** In the United States, coconut palms can be grown and reproduced outdoors without irrigation in Hawaii, southern and central Florida, and the territories of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands.In Florida, wild populations of coconut palms extend up the East Coast from Key West to Jupiter Inlet, and up the West Coast from Marco Island to Sarasota. Many of the smallest coral islands in the Florida Keys are known to have abundant coconut palms are cultivated north of south Florida to roughly Cocoa Beach on the East Coast and Clearwater on the West Coast.

Australia: Coconuts are commonly grown around the northern coast of Australia, and in some warmer parts of New South Wales. However they are mainly present as decoration, and the Australian coconut industry is small; Australia is a net importer of coconut products. Australian cities put much effort into de-fruiting decorative coconut trees to ensure that the mature coconuts do not fall and injure people.



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5. Production - States and districts in India (Top10)

Coconut is one of the major plantation crops in India with a total cultivated area of 1975.81 thousand hectares with a production of 21,665 million nuts which makes India stand 3rd in the world. India occupies the premier position in the world with an annual production of 13 billion nuts, overtaking Indonesia and the Philippines, the other two prominent coconut-growing countries. Traditional areas of coconut cultivation in India are the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Puducherry, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Maharashtra, Odisha, West Bengal and, Gujarat and the islands of Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar. As per 2014–15 statistics from Coconut Development Board of Government of India, four southern states combined account for almost 90% of the total production in the country: Tamil Nadu (33.84%), Karnataka (25.15%), Kerala (23.96%), and Andhra Pradesh (7.16%).Other states, such as Goa, Maharashtra, Odisha, West Bengal, and those in the northeast (Tripura and Assam) account for the remaining productions. Though Kerala has the largest number of coconut trees, in terms of production per hectare, Tamil Nadu leads all other states. In Tamil Nadu, Coimbatore and Tirupur regions top the production list. In Goa, the coconut tree has been reclassified by the government as a palm (like a grass), enabling farmers and real estate developers to clear land with fewer restrictions. With this, it will no more be considered as a tree and no permission will be required by the forest department before cutting a coconut tree.

SI No.	States /Union Territories	AREA (''000 Hectares)	Production (Million Nuts)	Productivity (Nuts/Ha)
1	Andhra Pradesh	115.21	1,377.53	11,957
2	Assam	20.6	153.27	7,440
3	Bihar	14.9	141.09	9,469
4	Chhattisgarh	1.48	8.77	5,926
5	Gujarat	24.44	336.65	13,775
6	Karnataka	513.85	6,773.05	13,181
7	Kerala	770.79	7,448.65	9,664
8	Maharashtra	20.9	198.85	9,514
9	Nagaland	0.47	2.67	5,681
10	Odisha	50.91	341.68	6,711
11	Others	52.76	142.38	2,699
12	Tamil Nadu	461.06	6,570.63	14,251
13	Telengana	0.5	2.09	4,180
14	Tripura	4.61	32.23	6,991
15	West Bengal	29.63	374.56	12,641
	Total	2,082.11	23,904.10	11,481



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Area, Production, and Productivity of Coconut in India (2016-17) **Source**: Horticulture Division, Dept. of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India.

Coconut Production in TN

Coconut being a coastal crop is mainly cultivated in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Odisha, West Bengal, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Pondicherry. Of late, coconut cultivation has been introduced to suitable locations in non-traditional states including Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Tripura, Manipur, and Arunachal Pradesh and in the hinterland regions of the coconut growing states. In productivity too, India ranks number one among other coconut growing countries in the world.

SL No	Districts/Islands	Area(Ha)	Production(Lakh Nuts)	Productivity(Nuts/Ha)
1	The Nilgiris	56.00	02.00	3571
2	Ariyalur	304.00	34.00	11184
3	Thiruvannamalai	431.00	31.00	7193
4	Perumbalur	693.00	19.00	2742
5	Thiruvalluar	724.00	86.00	11878
6	Cuddalore	1640.00	381.00	23232
7	Villupuram	1723.00	171.00	9925
8	Kancheepuram	2825.00	307.00	10867
9	Nagapattinam	3823.00	654.00	17107
10	Thiruvarur	4718.00	870.00	18440
11	Thoothukudi	6013.00	483.00	8033
12	Thiruchirappally	6070.00	465.00	7661
13	Karur	6640.00	612.00	9217
14	Sivaganga	7098.00	435.00	6128
15	Dharmapuri	7974.00	557.00	6985
16	Namakkal	8269.00	409.00	4946
17	Ramanathapuram	8292.00	573.00	6910
18	Pudukottai	9456.00	1121.00	11855
19	Virudhunagar	10156.00	1363.00	13421
20	Madurai	10876.00	928.00	8533
21	Salem	13635.00	1100.00	8067
22	Erode	14301.00	1498.00	10475
23	Krishnagiri	15612.00	2952.00	18909
24	Tirunelveli	16248.00	1652.00	10167
25	Vellore	20523.00	2904.00	14150
26	Theni	20931.00	3666.00	17515
27	Kanyakumari	23988.00	2100.00	8754
28	Dindigul	30538.00	2416.00	7911
29	Thanjavur	36136.00	6639.00	18372

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30	Tirupur	60148.00	6757.00	11234
31	Coimbatore	85832.00	5879.00	6849
	Tamil Nadu	435673.00	47064.00	10803

In Kerala, major decline in production was observed in Idukki, Kottayam, and Kollam districts and a significant increase in yield was found in Alappuzha district. Kozhikode is the highest coconut producing district in the State followed by Malappuram.

Coconut production in Maharashta

SI No.	Districts	Area (ha)	Produ- ction (lakh	Prodty (Nuts/ ha)
1	Sindhudurg	17555	951	5418
2	Ratnagiri	4250	468.45	11023
3	Thane	1910	83.28	4361
4	Raigad	1320	95	7197
5	Kolhapur	243	17.37	7149
	Total			

In Andhra pradesh East Godavari occupies first rank in the Coconut area and follows West Godavari, Sreekakulam, Vishakapatnam, chittoor, Vizayanagaram, and Krishna. The main coconut growing districts in karanataka are Tumkur, Hassan, Dakshina, Kannada, Chikkmagalur, Chitradurga Karnataka, etc.

Major coconut producing districts of West Bengal are Murshidabad, South 24 Parganas, North 24 Parganas, East Midnapore, Howrah, Purba Barddhaman, West Midnapore, Coochbehar, Nadia, Hooghly etc.

Major districts of Gujrat

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Districts	Area (ha)	Production (lakh nuts)	Productivity (Nuts/ ha)
1	Gir Somnath	7450	741.28
2	Junagadh	4850	482.58
3	Gandhinagar		

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6. Varieties of commodity grown in india - location and qty .Metrics of Quality Parameters and Indian produce range of parameters

- 1. West Coast Tall
- 2. East Coast Tall
- 3. Chandrakalpa
- 4. Andaman Ordinary/ VPM-3
- 5. Tiptur Tall
- 6. Kera Sagara
- 7. Kerachandra
- 8. Chowghat Green Dwarf
- 9. Chowghat Orange Dwarf
- 10. Kera Sankara
- 11. Chandra Shankara
- 12. Chandra Laksha
- 13. Lakshaganga

Please follow the for more information on these verities of coconut

https://indiagardening.com/growing-fruits/coconut-varieties-in-india-types-of-trees/

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7. Domestic Consumption-qty and value

Coconut oil consumption:



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Market Year	Domestic Consumption	Unit of Measure	Growth Rate
1964	198	(1000 MT)	NA
1965	197	(1000 MT)	-0.51 %
1966	201	(1000 MT)	2.03 %
1967	202	(1000 MT)	0.50 %
1968	209	(1000 MT)	3.47 %
1969	211	(1000 MT)	0.96 %
1970	223	(1000 MT)	5.69 %
1971	215	(1000 MT)	-3.59 %
1972	214	(1000 MT)	-0.47 %
1973	210	(1000 MT)	-1.87 %
1974	216	(1000 MT)	2.86 %
1975	221	(1000 MT)	2.31 %
1976	224	(1000 MT)	1.36 %

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1977	232	(1000 MT)	3.57 %
1978	212	(1000 MT)	-8.62 %
1979	210	(1000 MT)	-0.94 %
1980	278	(1000 MT)	32.38 %
1981	244	(1000 MT)	-12.23 %
1982	223	(1000 MT)	-8.61 %
1983	199	(1000 MT)	-10.76 %
1984	226	(1000 MT)	13.57 %
1985	236	(1000 MT)	4.42 %
1986	198	(1000 MT)	-16.10 %
1987	186	(1000 MT)	-6.06 %
1988	210	(1000 MT)	12.90 %
1989	222	(1000 MT)	5.71 %
1990	255	(1000 MT)	14.86 %
1991	285	(1000 MT)	11.76 %
1992	305	(1000 MT)	7.02 %
1993	335	(1000 MT)	9.84 %
1994	375	(1000 MT)	11.94 %
1995	375	(1000 MT)	0.00 %
1996	450	(1000 MT)	20.00 %
1997	445	(1000 MT)	-1.11 %
1998	440	(1000 MT)	-1.12 %
1999	410	(1000 MT)	-6.82 %
2000	454	(1000 MT)	10.73 %

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2001	453	(1000 MT)	-0.22 %
2002	475	(1000 MT)	4.86 %
2003	468	(1000 MT)	-1.47 %
2004	458	(1000 MT)	-2.14 %
2005	400	(1000 MT)	-12.66 %
2006	380	(1000 MT)	-5.00 %
2007	422	(1000 MT)	11.05 %
2008	420	(1000 MT)	-0.47 %
2009	420	(1000 MT)	0.00 %
2010	380	(1000 MT)	-9.52 %
2011	445	(1000 MT)	17.11 %
2012	425	(1000 MT)	-4.49 %
2013	435	(1000 MT)	2.35 %
2014	450	(1000 MT)	3.45 %
2015	435	(1000 MT)	-3.33 %
2016	425	(1000 MT)	-2.30 %
2017	470	(1000 MT)	10.59 %
2018	470	(1000 MT)	0.00 %
2019	465	(1000 MT)	-1.06 %
2020	470	(1000 MT)	1.08 %

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8.Exports- qty and value

Year	Export value	Import value	
	(million)	(million)	
2007-08	690.1	559.3	
2008-09	1798.0	1030.8	
2009-10	2197.5	1071.6	
2010-11	4959.2	1207.7	
2011-12	9432.9	2098.8	
2012-13	10223.6	1919.0	
2013-14	11561.2	2311.1	
2014-15	13123.8	4216.6	
2015-16	14502.4	3832.6	
2016-17	20617.0	2705.9	

Export of Coconut products from India

Item	2017-	-18	2018-19 (till Jan, 2019)	
	Quantity (In MT)	Value (₹ cr)	Quantity (In MT)	Value (T cr)
Activated Carbon	93,392.08	951.27	80,467.60	1123.64
Coconut Fresh excluding DC & Endocarp	38,648.15	194.48	28,942.22	147.9
Coconut Dried excluding DC & Endocarp	12,933.52	156.07	14,811.42	175.13
Coconut Oll (Refined oll & fractions)	7,016.65	137.8	5,448.35	112.54
Desiccated Coconut	8,421.51	112.13	1,379.48	12.57
Shell Charcoal	23,547.00	73.18	54,203.00	52.2
Other Coconuts Excluding Fresh and Dried & DC & Endocarp	9,390.00	60.79	4,157.41	32.28
Copra	3,028.40	34.69	1,922.76	29.89
Other Endocarp	1,182.88	14.24	971.38	14.28
Fresh Endocarp	2,962.04	8.62	4,343.33	16.86
Shell Charcoal (Other)	3,105.00	6.1	46,078	87.29
Coconut Oil (Crude oil & fractions)	305.48	5.35	11.39	0.24
Shell unworked	564.28	5.3	447.87	3.91
Dried Endocarp	226.73	2.1	353.41	2.37
Other Residues Of Coconut or Copra	185	1.96	427.03	0.86
Miscellaneous	-	0.21	6.61	0.53
Total		1764.31		1812.55

Source: DGCIS, Kolkatta

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9. Major production organisations-address /email/mob/.websites

Please follow the link for getting information on coconut producing companies

https://www.coconutboard.gov.in/CoconutProducerCompanies.aspx

10. Major Domestic sales organisations in india .address/email/mob/website .special reference to top brands of online sales B to C

a. Coconut Oil

1. Nutiva Organic Virgin Coconut Oil (https://store.nutiva.com/products/organic-virgin-coconut-oil)

2. Kama Ayurveda Extra Virgin Organic Coconut Oil

(https://www.kamaayurveda.com/?utm_source=mediazotic&utm_medium=cps&utm_campaign= Dec)

3. Forest Essentials Organic Cold Pressed Coconut Virgin

Oil((<u>https://www.forestessentialsindia.com/?utm_source=google&utm_medium=cpc&utm_campa</u> <u>ign=ET-060-Search-Competitors-India&gclid=Cj0KCQiA6t6ABhDMARIsAONIYywoXKL93CWkaP_d8</u> <u>Wa5-k_vIYKVfGaLIChditzwuViM4rs9UIimewAaAoVgEALw_wcB</u>)

4. Organic India Extra Virgin Coconut Oil

(https://www.organicindia.com/shop/packaged-food/virgin-coconut-oil-500-ml.html)

5. Pure and Sure Organic Extra Virgin Coconut Oil(<u>https://pureandsure.in/products/organic-e-v-coconut-oil-250-ml</u>)

6. Morpheme Pure Cold Pressed Organic Virgin Coconut Oil

7. HATHMIC Extra Virgin Raw Coconut Oil

8. Coco Soul Cold Pressed Organic Virgin Coconut

Oil(<u>https://saffola.marico.in/coco-soul-cold-pressed-natural-virgin-coconut-oil-125-l?utm_source=</u> <u>Google&utm_medium=cpc-search&utm_content=Cocosoul&utm_campaign=Pfx_Saffola_brand_TC</u> <u>PA&gclid=Cj0KCQiA6t6ABhDMARIsAONIYyy0Q_SMyMsOX_0DhbJFjatd0w4AJoSDyVoduda1nXYXul</u> <u>C7iwRlnLlaAnLPEALw_wcB</u>)

9. Macrico Cononut oil(Parachute) (https://marico.com/india/brands/parachute-coconut-oil)

b. Coconut fibre

Coir fibre suppliers(b to b)

https://dir.indiamart.com/impcat/coir-fibre.html

c.Coconut water [Cocojal] https://www.jainagro.com/aboutcocojal.html

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11. Major Export organisations in india address/email/mob/website

Over the last few years India has emerged as one of the major exporter of Coconut and its totals value of export of Coconut has steadily increased and in the 2016 estimated to be around USD 425444547.23. Whereas, in the 2015 it was USD 297025690.92 showing a growth of 43.23%

The top Indian exporters of Coconut are:

Marico Industries Limited

Marico Industries Limitedepcg

Rn Pulverisers Private Limit

Al Manar Exports

Core Carbons Private

These companies are dealing in a number of Coconut variants like PERFUMED HAIR OIL PARACHUTE DANDRUFF SOLUTION COCONUT HAIR OIL 40X150ML, PREPARATION FOR USE ON THE HAIR PARACHUTE INTENSIVE CARE COCONUT HAIR CREAM 175ML IC X24, COCONUT HAIR OIL PARACHUTE GOLD COCONUT HAIR OIL- 48 X 200ML, PREPARATION FOR USE ON THE HAIR PARACHUTE INTENSIVE CARE COCONUT HAIR CREAM 500X10ML and COCONUT OIL PACKED IN HDPE BOTTLES (PARA CHUTE BRAND) 96 BTL X 200ML=2880.00 LTR = 2626.500KGS=NET etc.

These companies are exporting their products mainly to Singapore, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Not Available and Bahrain and many others. The consignments to these countries are shipped from Bombay Sea and Jnpt. These consignments are sent to ports like Singapore, Rashid, Dammam, Sultan Qaboos .Bombay Sea and Jnpt are some of the major ports where these exporters of Coconut ship their consignments.

https://www.infodriveindia.com/indian-exporters/coconut-exporters.aspx

Sumi Exports in Chennai (<u>http://www.susmiexports.com/</u>)

Vijaydhith Exporters in Chennai(<u>http://www.vijayadhithexports.com/</u>)

ABN Traders in Kerala(<u>http://www.abntrades.com/</u>)

The following site provides the list of exporters in Kerala https://www.bizbaya.com/Coconut-Exporters-India/Kerala

The following site provides the list of exporters in Maharashtra

https://www.bizbaya.com/Coconut-Exporters-India/Maharashtra

Exporters in Chennai

https://in.kompass.com/a/coconut-products-edible/03870/r/tamil-nadu/in_intn/

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12. Network of origin countries and importing countries other than india of this specific commodity

Indonesia Exports By Country	Value	Year
<u>China</u>	\$27.96B	2019
United States	\$17.87B	2019
Japan	\$16.00B	2019
Singapore	\$12.92B	2019
India	\$11.82B	2019
<u>Malaysia</u>	\$8.80B	2019
South Korea	\$7.23B	2019
<u>Philippines</u>	\$6.77B	2019
<u>Thailand</u>	\$6.22B	2019
<u>Vietnam</u>	\$5.15B	2019
<u>Netherlands</u>	\$3.20B	2019
Hong Kong	\$2.50B	2019
<u>Germany</u>	\$2.41B	2019
Australia	\$2.33B	2019
<u>Pakistan</u>	\$1.94B	2019
Bangladesh	\$1.91B	2019
<u>Italy</u>	\$1.75B	2019
<u>Spain</u>	\$1.60B	2019
Saudi Arabia	\$1.50B	2019
United Arab Emirates	\$1.47B	2019
United Kingdom	\$1.35B	2019
Turkey	\$1.15B	2019
<u>Belgium</u>	\$1.08B	2019

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France	\$1.05B	2019
Egypt	\$1.01B	2019

Philippines top 5 Export and Import partners

Market	Trade (US\$ Mil)	Partner share(%)
United States	<u>10,550</u>	<u>15.63</u>
Hong Kong, China	<u>9,554</u> बैंबे	<u>14.16</u>
Japan	<u>9,474</u> ੱ	<u>14.04</u>
China	<u>8,699</u>	<u>12.89</u>
Singapore	<u>4,234</u>	<u>6.27</u>
Exporter	Trade (US\$ Mil)	Partner share(%)
Exporter China	Trade (US\$ Mil)	Partner share(%) <u>19.63</u>
Exporter China Korea, Rep.	Trade (US\$ Mil) 22,579 11,503	Partner share(%) <u>19.63</u> <u>10.00</u>
Exporter China Korea, Rep. Japan	Trade (US\$ Mil) 22,579 4 11,503 4 11,397 4	Partner share(%) 19.63 10.00 9.91
Exporter China Korea, Rep. Japan United States	Trade (US\$ Mil) 22,579 4 11,503 4 11,397 4 8,297 4	Partner share(%) 19.63 10.00 9.91 7.21

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13. Apex bodies /Associations of Coconut in the world and in India

1. Coconut Development Board (CDB) Coconut Development Board (CDB) is a statutory body established in 1981, under the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, by an act of Parliament, for integrated development of coconut cultivation and industry in the country with focus on productivity increase and product diversification.

The Coconut Farmers Producer Organizations thus formed have a three tier structure consisting of Coconut Producers Society (CPS), Coconut Producers Federation (CPF) and Coconut Producers Company (CPC).

2.International Coconut Community(https://www.apccsec.org/)

3. United Coconut Association of the Philippines, Inc(<u>https://www.ucap.org.ph/home/</u>)

The United Coconut Associations of the Philippines, Inc. (UCAP) is a confederation of associations/organizations involved in the various activities of the coconut industry. UCAP was incorporated on 16 June 1964 as a non-stock, nonprofit organization. Its primary purposes are: 1) to unite all elements of the coconut industry and work for their common good; 2) promote harmonious coordination among the various sectors of the industry for the common benefit of the producing, trading, processing and consuming public; 3) to inculcate and preserve high standards of honor and integrity among its members and to promote just and equitable principles and practices of trade; 4) to serve as a center of information about the coconut and related subjects; and 5) to provide a forum for the discussion of problems, issues affecting the coconut industry and/or any of its sectors, inter alia.

4. Coconut Growers Association of Sri Lanka (https://www.cgasl.lk/)

5. The Coconut Development Authority (CDA) [https://www.cda.gov.lk/]of Sri Lanka is the statutory apex organization established under the provisions of the Coconut Development Act No. 46 of 1971. It is responsible to work for the development of the coconut industry in Sri Lanka and functions under the Ministry of Plantation Industries.



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14.Commodity Exchanges of Coconut in the world and india

1. First Commodities Exchange of India (FCEI)

2. Major trading centres of coconut The major trading centre of coconut in India is Kochi. Coconut complex is traded in the Indian commodity exchanges namely National Multi Commodity Exchange of India Itd and Multi Commodity Exchange of India Itd.

15. Major challenges in the domestic trade of coconut

INEFFICIENT MARKETING SYSTEM The current marketing practices in coconut are a major constraint as they provide the average farmer a very small margin of profit. Seldom does a farmer sell his/her produce directly to the wholesaler's market as of poor farm-to-market road and lack of transport. Similarly, as in the other crop sectors, the coconut farmer bears the lower end of fluctuating domestic prices as dictated by the world market.

LACK OF FARM SUPPORT Due to his current low yields and income, the average coconut farmer has no capital to invest in production improvements and in processing and marketing. This is compounded by limited government support in terms of extension services, farm facilities and infrastructures, production credit and marketing interventions. Agricultural policy support meant to benefit the coconut farmers seldom made their desired impact. Several factors have been attributed to this situation including: ¬ Low yield, low return ¬ Increased hectare of senile plantations ¬ Pests and diseases ¬ Natural calamities ¬ Indiscriminate cutting of coconut trees ¬ Conversion of coconut farms into the production of other profitable crops ¬ Decreasing coconut hectare as a result of urbanization and housing ¬ Development Fragmentation of coconut lands ISSN NO: 1301-2746 519 http://adalyajournal.com/ ADALYA JOURNAL Volome 8, Issue 8, August 2019 ¬ Scarcity of skilled labor ¬ Low & fluctuating price of coconut products .

Strategies for Streamlining In the evolving trade liberalization regime, sustaining coconut cultivation as a profitable enterprise is extremely challenging. Hence the policies should focus more on competitiveness through higher productivity. One way to achieve this goal is through reduction in cost of production or in other words increase in net returns. There are possibilities of increasing the productivity and net return from coconut gardens by raising compatible subsidiary crops and/or integrating with live stocks.

Majority of the growers, prefer to sell their produce to the village traders because the village traders operate in the interior areas close to them, which facilitates personal contacts. Besides, they provide advance money to the growers, on condition, that the produce should be sold to them only. They assemble the produce purchased from the growers and pass them to the wholesalers in the assembling market. Primary village traders operate in the assembling market. The wholesalers purchase coconuts both from the village traders and growers. Growers, having more stock and good holding capacity, directly contact the wholesalers and sell their produce. They are in a position to take advantage of the better price offers. The wholesalers do not hold coconut stock for a long period. They transport the stock to the terminal mark Mannargudi, the wholesalers deposit the coconuts to them. The commission agents make an advance of about 60 per cent to 80 per cent of the market value of

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the coconuts deposited by the wholesalers. The commission agents do not charge interest on this advance, if the sale is effected within 3 days. If the stock remains unsold for more than 3 days, interest is charged, for the excess period. The duration of the interest-free stocking period and rate of interest charged normally depend on the business relations that exist between them. The commission agents have to locate suitable buyers with price offers that are acceptable to their clients. The buyers are either exporters or secondary wholesalers. The commission agents get a commission for their services.

LOW FARM YIELD AND PRODUCTIVITY Coconut grower farms are generally low yielding due to genetically inferior, ageing palms and poor management practices especially on crop nutrition and population density, in some other countries affected by dominant problem like pests, diseases and drought. Farming practices are most often traditional resulting in yield gaps of as much as 31 to 87% between farmers' fields and well-managed farms planted to improved coconut cultivars/hybrids although mixed cropping/ intercropping coconut has been proven economically viable, very few farmers are actually practicing this production system.

GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS The future of the coconut farmer hinges crucially in our being able to address the major constraints. It must be pointed out that coconut is grown under many stressful environments where the lowest yields are obtained and these are where the poorest coconut farmers live. These include areas with high disease and pest incidence, drought-prone, cyclone-prone and waterlogged areas, those with acid-sulphate, infertile soils, and those under hilly, eroded coastal / island and atoll ecosystems. As population grows and as most of the good lands will be shifted to the more politically sensitive food crops, the unfavourable areas will remain the sanctuary for coconut production and possibly for coconut genetic diversity.

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16. Major Challenges in the export trade of Coconut

Global competitiveness It is imperative to have a look at the international trade scenario of coconut value added product exports. While comparing with other major global exporters, the share of India in coconut product exports is meagre. Though it is an accepted fact that, India holds a robust domestic market in the coconut sector, it is high time that we emerge as a major export player by upgrading our position in the global value chain of coconut exports. The Philippines and Indonesia together contributes the major world export share of coconut oil, copra meal and desiccated coconut. Sri Lanka too contributes substantially to the international exports of coconut milk, shell charcoal and coir products. It is noteworthy that almost major proportion of the domestic production of coconut in India is consumed in the domestic market itself. On the other hand, Philippines consume only 25 per cent of its coconut production domestically. The economic logic always point towards the correlation between the domestic consumption and export growth. In most of the cases when you have market surplus you need to develop outward market orientation and thereby in long run you will develop a robust export market for your product and you will certainly have a first mover advantage as well. This is exactly happened with Philippines and now they are the most competent exporter with respect to coconut and coconut products. Nevertheless, India, of late, has been making concerted effort to penetrate their products in the high value export segments. Competitiveness analysis of coconut and coconut products to export destinations through employing RCA methodology indicates that comparative advantage of India is lower than major coconut exporting countries like Philippines, Indonesia and Sri Lanka (Table 7). The Philippines clearly dominates in most of the coconut value added product lines. The analysis suggests the need to formulate plausible strategies to reach the overseas market and capture the optimal share in market segments. Though we have a strong domestic market base, it is an indubitable fact that in the near future due to the evolving trade agreements even in the domestic sector we may confront fierce price competition from the overseas export. Hence we need to chalk out modalities and execution plans to elevate our export competitiveness and comparative advantage.

Slacking competitiveness of Indian coconut oil

The trade liberalization of coconut economies of producing countries coupled with the global economic recessions created setback in the global competitiveness of coconut oil. India too experienced a similar trend. Even though there exist an inelastic demand for coconut oil, the globalization made coconut oil possible for substitution with palm oil in the edible sector and palm kernel oil in the industrial sector. The increase in the production of palm oil and palm kernel oil lead to a decelerating growth in the area and production of coconut in the major producing countries like Indonesia, Philippines and India. In India, the price of coconut oil always rules above the international coconut oil price and hence receives unwelcoming response from the major importing countries.

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17.Government incentives and policies to promote the production and exports of this commodity

https://coconutboard.gov.in/Scheme.aspx

https://howtoexportimport.com/Schemes-from-Coconut-Development-Board-4141.aspx

18.Key research papers pdf documents for this commodity

Links

<u>1.Trade competitiveness of coconut sector</u>

- 2.Fpo's in Coconut Sector
- 3. Problems Of Marketing Practices Of Coconut Products
- 4. Challenges of Agriculturists in Coconut

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