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Report Highlights:

FAS New Delhi (Post) forecasts India's market year (MY) 2023/2024 (August-July) almond production lower at 4,200 metric tons (MT) (kernel-weight basis), 800 MT lower compared to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) official MY 2022/2023 estimate of 5,000 MT. Post is foreseeing a drop in production due to inclement weather conditions during the crop's bloom stage, which will reduce fruit setting. Post forecasts India's MY 2023/2024 almond imports at 170,000 MT, up by six percent from the USDA official MY 2022/2023 estimate of 160,000 MT. With India's lifting of its retaliatory tariff on U.S.-origin almonds, Post anticipates a boost in U.S. almond exports to this market. Post forecasts India's MY 2023/2024 (September-August) walnut production lower at 33,450 MT (in-shell basis), 550 MT lowered compared to the USDA official MY 2022/2023 estimate of 34,000 MT. Post forecasts India's MY 2023/2024 walnut imports at 40,000 MT, anticipating improved pricing, reduced local production, and rising demand.

COMMODITY

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS

Table 1. India: Commodity, Almond, Production, Supply and Distribution (PSD)

Almonds, Shelled Basis Market Year Begins India	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
	Aug 2021		Aug 2022		Aug 2023	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HA)	0	48000	0	48000	0	48000
Area Harvested (HA)	0	45000	0	45000	0	45000
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	3000	0	2950	0	2900
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	300	0	290	0	290
Total Trees (1000 TREES)	0	3300	0	3240	0	3190
Beginning Stocks (MT)	37470	37470	37090	36940	0	31065
Production (MT)	4500	4500	5000	4275	0	4200
Imports (MT)	149000	149000	160000	160000	0	170000
Total Supply (MT)	190970	190970	202090	201215	0	205265
Exports (MT)	0	150	0	150	0	170
Domestic Consumption (MT)	153880	153880	168000	170000	0	175000
Ending Stocks (MT)	37090	36940	34090	31065	0	30095
Total Distribution (MT)	190970	190970	202090	201215	0	205265

(Area in Hectares, Quantity in Metric Tons, and Trees in Thousands)

PRODUCTION

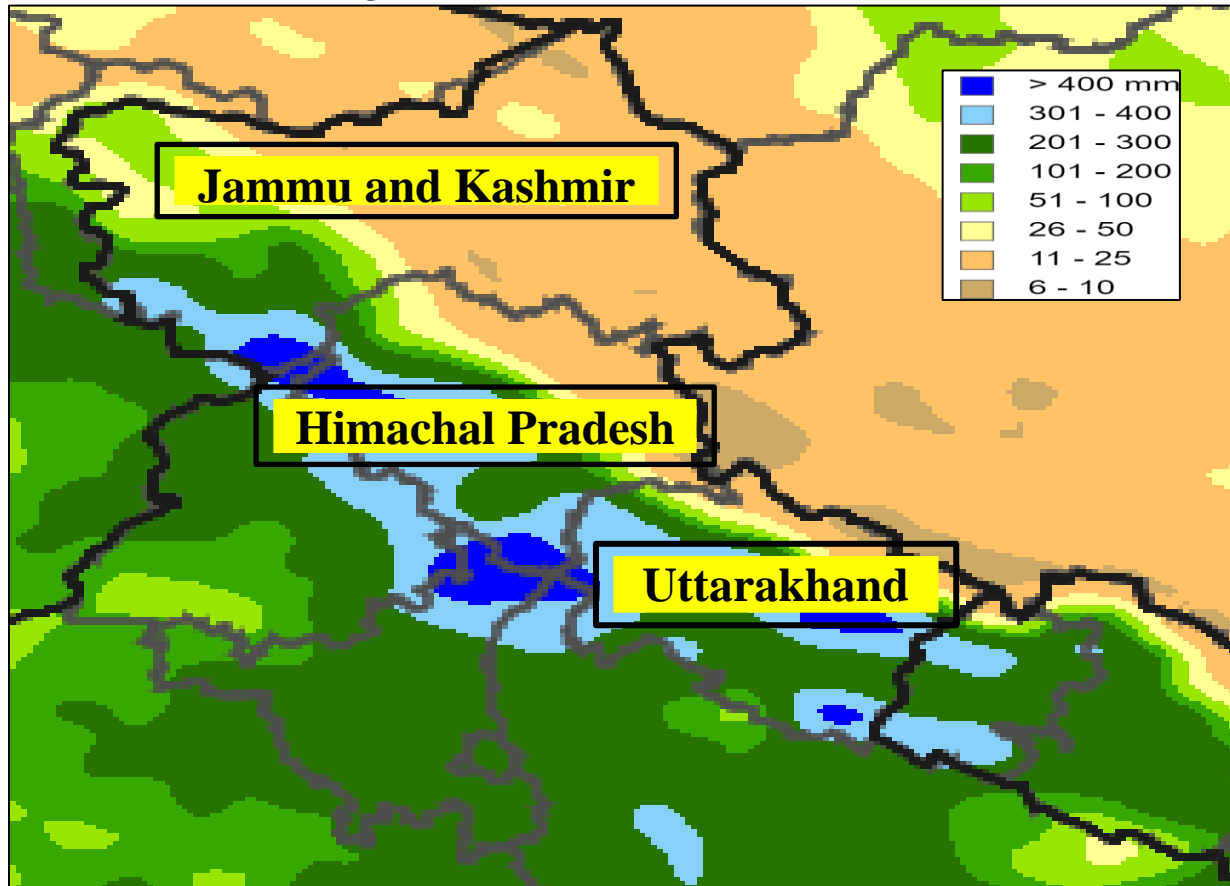
FAS New Delhi (Post) forecasts India’s market year (MY) 2023/2024 (August-July) almond production lower at 4,200 metric tons (MT) (kernel-weight basis), 800 MT lower compared to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) official MY 2022/2023 estimate of 5,000 MT. Post is foreseeing a drop in production due to inclement weather conditions during the crop’s bloom stage, which will reduce fruit setting.¹ Aging orchards and low yields are also enticing farmers to shift away from almonds to more profitable, and government supported, apple cultivation. Based on trade sources field reports, Post is revising its earlier MY 2022/2023 production estimate downwards to 4,275 MT.

Where Indian Almond Production is Concentrated: India’s Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir is the country’s top almond production area. Popular varieties grown in India include the *Shalimar*, *Makdoon*, *Waris*, and *Kagazi* (thin shell). The Kashmir Horticulture Department actively promotes the production of *Kagazi* almonds due to its higher yields and

¹ See, The Kashmiri Monitor, “Unfavorable weather conditions hit almond production in Kashmir,” located at: <https://www.thekashmirmonitor.net/unfavorable-weather-conditions-hit-almond-production-in-kashmir/>.

late blooming characteristics. Shelling rates range between 20 and 30 percent for hard-shell varieties, and 40 percent for thin-shelled varieties.

Figure 1. India, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttara Khand, Total Rainfall (10 km), June-August 20, 2023.



Source: USDA Global Agricultural and Disaster Assessment System (GADAS), U.S. Air Force 7X (10 km); June to August 20, 2023; FAS New Delhi office research.

To revive local almond cultivation and production, the Jammu and Kashmir government in recent years has launched several schemes and initiatives. These include the High-Density Plantation Scheme (HDPS), establishment of nurseries exclusively for almonds, and the development and enhancement of irrigation infrastructure.²

CONSUMPTION

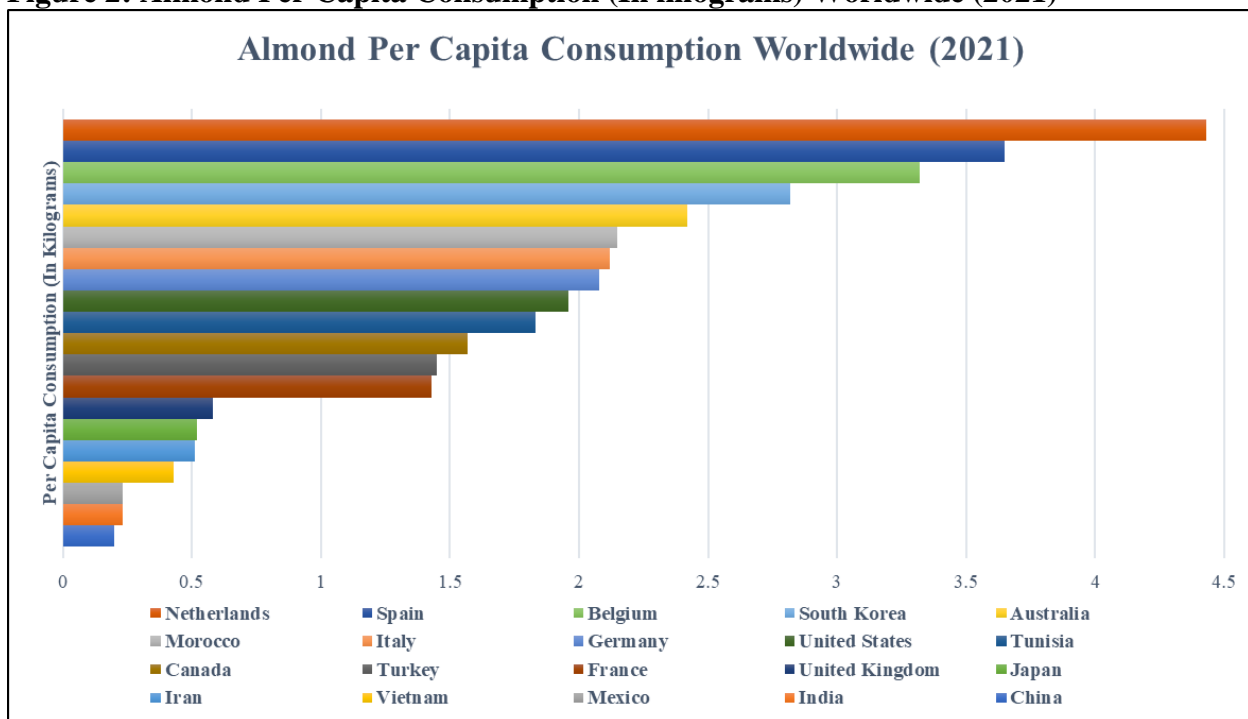
FAS New Delhi forecasts India's MY 2023/2024 almond consumption at 175,000 MT, rising in tandem with Indian consumers' growing incomes. Post is revising upward its earlier MY 2022/2023 consumption estimate to 170,000 MT. Demand for almonds continues growing thanks to an expanding consumer base's perception of the nut's positive health benefits.

² See, Government of Jammu and Kashmir Department of Horticulture located at: <https://horticulture.jk.gov.in/>.

Almond Consumers: India, China, Turkey, Vietnam, and the European countries are the major export destinations for U.S.-origin (California) almonds. U.S.-origin almonds, harmonized tariff system (HS) codes 0802.11.00 and 0802.12.00, to India in calendar year (CY) (January-December) exceeded \$884 million (or over 227,000 MT), up from the previous year’s \$830 million (nearly 199,000 MT). India is U.S. almonds’ largest country export destination.

The COVID-19 pandemic outbreak contributed to a sharp uptick in Indian demand for U.S. almonds. With limited domestic almond production of its own, India turns to imports to satisfy its cravings for almonds. Indian media sources highlight that India’s in-shell almond imports over the last decade have grown with an astounding compound-annual-growth-rate (CAGR) of 17.5 percent.³ [Market reports](#) (from 2021) report that per capita consumption of almonds comes in at about 0.11 kilograms (kg), which is a jump from the per capita figure of 0.08 kg being reported in 2019. Despite being a major importer of almonds, India’s per capita consumption of almonds, due to its large population size, is lower than that of other markets but still has major potential for expansion as consumers shift from peanuts to greater almond consumption.

Figure 2: Almond Per Capita Consumption (In kilograms) Worldwide (2021)



Source: [Statista](#).

In India, What’s Great About Almonds: India’s almond consumption has grown with consumers identifying the nutrient-rich crunchy nut that is packed with protein, fiber, vitamin

³ <https://www.entrepreneurindia.co/blog-description/9014/almond+market+and+demand+in+india>.

E, and antioxidants with providing significant health benefits. In India, almonds traditionally have been seen to help improve memory performance and as being heart healthy.⁴

How, When and Where are Almonds Consumed: The packaged almond snack market in India is projected to reach Indian rupees (INR) 1 billion (\$12 million) in 2024. Almond consumption in India is no longer based just on traditional, cultural habits, for example the eating of almonds (soaked in water) each morning to improve memory and for the festive season. Increases almond consumption is also tied to the growth of the Indian middle class, which has the economic means at its disposal to purchase imported almonds year-round, as well as growing use as an ingredient in manufactured foods.⁵

Post foresees nonetheless that traditional consumer activities, festive ceremonies (e.g., Diwali and weddings) will continue to propel almond consumption in the MY 2023/2024 forecast year. Retail stores and e-commerce will at the same time stimulate further almond consumption through ease of access and product availability.

Certain other factors such as an evolving supply chain with growing consumer awareness of perceived health benefits; increase use of almonds in breakfast cereal bars and as a snacking nut (i.e., salted, and spicy almonds, trail mix, etc.), in addition to flavored and processed beverage products and traditional confectionaries will also spur demand growth and drive almond consumption in the food processing and personal care industries.

Almond consumption in India's Hotel-Restaurant-Institutional (HRI) sector is expected to increase further, as patrons return to pre-COVID dining out levels and the tourism sector rebounds. Bulk sales, associated with business and corporate gift giving, are also expanding in popularity driving overall consumption numbers upward.

TRADE

Imports: FAS New Delhi forecasts India's MY 2023/2024 almond imports at 170,000 MT, up by six percent from the USDA official MY 2022/2023 estimate of 160,000 MT. With India's lifting of its retaliatory tariff on U.S.-origin almonds, Post anticipates a boost in U.S. almond exports to this market.

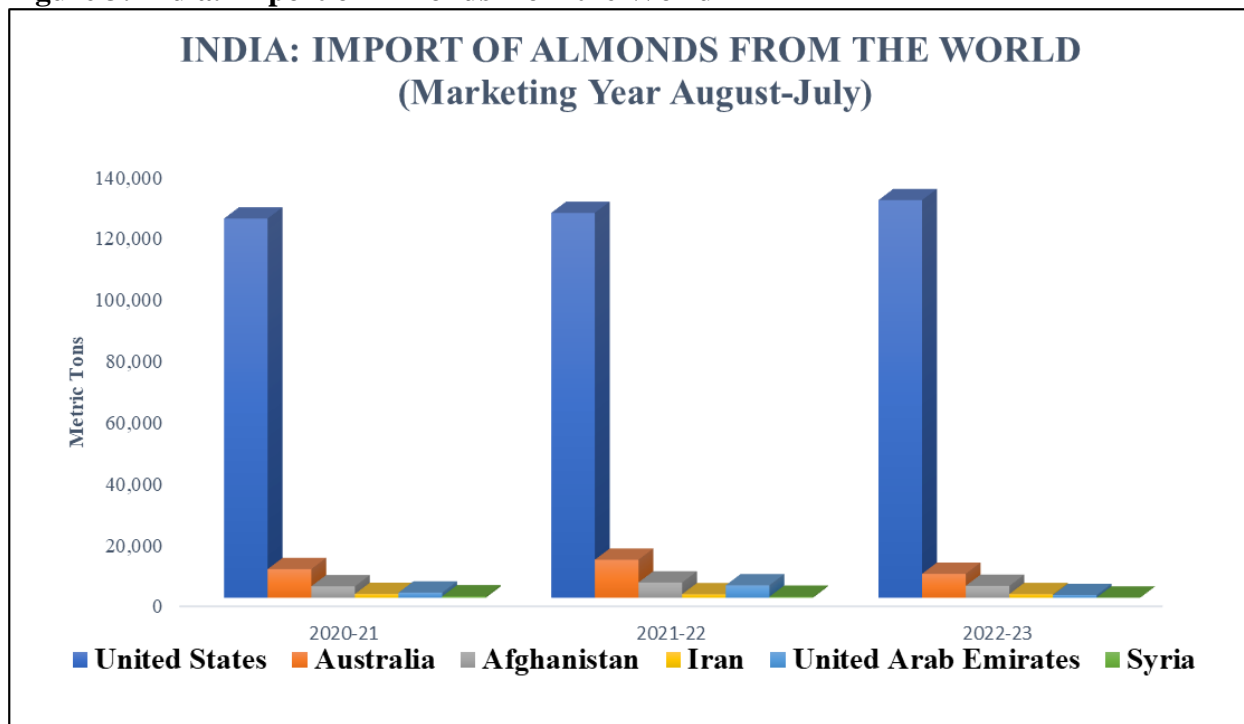
U.S. (California) origin almonds in MY 2022/2023 account for roughly 90 percent of India's overall almond imports; Australian-origin almond imports come in a distant second with five percent market share. Almonds imports from the United States and Australia are typically the in-shell nonpareil or Carmel varieties, which are shelled locally (i.e., machine-cracked and hand sorted). By shelling the almonds locally, value addition occurs domestically; this contributes to

⁴ A prevailing Indian cultural habit, for example holds that eating seven almonds (soaked in water) each morning helps to improve memory function.

⁵ India's middle class is the fastest-growing segment of the population in percentage and absolute terms. It has grown by 6.3 percent per year between 1995 and 2021. It now represents 31 percent of the population and is expected to be 38 percent by 2031 and 60 percent in 2047. With the Indian population currently estimated to number over 1.43 billion, this means that there are roughly some 443.7 million middle class consumers.

expanded Indian employment opportunities and helps with the Indian government’s “Make in India” initiative. Most other origins, however, supply shelled almonds.

Figure 3: India. Import of Almonds from the World



Note: Trade data for MY 2022-23 is for the August-June period.
Source: Trade Data Monitor, FAS New Delhi office research.

The declining trend of sea freight rates in MY 2022/2023 is expected to bring significant almond quantities beginning the first half of MY 2023/2024.

Table 2: India: Commodity, Almond, Imports, MY 2022/2023 (August-July) (MT)

Country	In-Shell	Shelled	Total Kernel	% Share
World	136,659	6,842	143,501	100
United States	127,946	1,559	129,505	90
Australia	7,185	602	7,787	5
Afghanistan	1,242	2,618	3,860	3
United Arab Emirates	51	827	878	<1
Iran	3	1,178	1,181	<1
Syria	0	48	48	<1

Note: In-shell almonds are converted to a shelled basis by multiplying by a factor of 0.6. Trade data is for the August 2022-June 2023 period.

Source: Trade Data Monitor, FAS New Delhi office research.

Exports: FAS New Delhi forecast India’s MY 2023/2024 almond exports at roughly 170 MT. India, with limited domestic production of its own, will continue to have negligible exports for the foreseeable future. India’s exports will consist mainly of small quantities of branded almond snack food products being exported to neighboring countries in South Asia.

POLICY

On September 5, 2023, and just in time for the G20 New Delhi Leaders' Summit, India's Ministry of Finance issued Notification [No. 53/2023-Customs](#), officially notifying the lifting of retaliatory tariffs imposed in 2019 on U.S.-origin almonds, apples, chickpeas, lentils, and walnuts effective September 6, 2023. India's retaliatory tariff cuts will restore and expand market opportunities for U.S. agricultural producers and manufacturers. The Indian government's measure is expected to boost U.S.-origin exports of almonds in MY 2023/2024. The reduction of duty is from INR 41/kg to INR 35/kg on the applied rate for in-shell almonds (see, [GAIN-INDIA | IN2023-0066 | Success Story - India Cuts Retaliatory Tariffs on U.S. Almonds-Apples-Walnuts-Chickpeas-Lentils](#)).

Table 3. India: Almonds, Tariffs

Commodity HS Code	Description	Basic Customs Duty	Social Welfare Surcharge
0802.11.00	Almonds In-shell	INR 35/kg	Not Applicable
0802.12.00	Almonds Shelled	INR 100/kg	Not Applicable

Source: FAS New Delhi.

India's Non-Tariff Barriers: India's non-tariff barriers include stringent almond kernel quality standards as prescribed by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI).⁶ These standards, as informed by local trade sources, are too strict to be widely applied across multiple commercial grades. These only create challenges, causing needless custom clearance delays.

Traders sustain that there is a need for greater grading flexibility. Grading needs to account for varying commercial situations, including varietal differences, crop quality variability, and pricing differentials. It should not be largely premised on just physical parameters such as damage and the presence of foreign material.

⁶ See, GAIN-INDIA | [IN2020-0103](#) | India Almond Kernel Standards and other Various Food Products Published in the Indian Gazette.

COMMODITY

WALNUTS, IN-SHELLED BASIS

Table 4. India: Commodity, Walnuts, Production, Supply and Distribution (PSD)

Walnuts, Inshell Basis Market Year Begins India	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
	Sep 2021		Sep 2022		Sep 2023	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested (HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (MT)	14000	14000	14000	14160	0	18000
Production (MT)	36000	36000	34000	34000	0	33450
Imports (MT)	35200	35310	36000	39300	0	40000
Total Supply (MT)	85200	85310	84000	87460	0	91450
Exports (MT)	4500	4450	4000	660	0	950
Domestic Consumption (MT)	66700	66700	66000	68800	0	71250
Ending Stocks (MT)	14000	14160	14000	18000	0	19250
Total Distribution (MT)	85200	85310	84000	87460	0	91450

(Area in Hectares, Quantity in Metric Tons, and Trees in Thousands)

PRODUCTION

FAS New Delhi forecasts India's MY 2023/2024 (September-August) walnut production lower at 33,450 MT (in-shell basis), 550 MT lowered compared to the USDA official MY 2022/2023 estimate of 34,000 MT. Post is foreseeing a drop in production due to inclement weather conditions and degraded soil conditions in the walnut growing region. Indian walnut production is cyclical, and yields can vary by up to 20 percent depending on weather conditions during the flowering (February to April) and harvesting (August to September) stages.

Where Indian Walnut Production is Concentrated: Walnuts are grown in the northwestern Himalayan belt, extending through India's northern region. Production is mostly concentrated in Jammu and Kashmir, where popular varieties include *Lake English*, *Drainovsky*, *Opex Caulchry*, which combined, account for 90 percent of the overall production area. However, Himachal Pradesh (*Gobind*, *Eureka*, *Placentia*, *Wilson*, *Franquetfe*, *Kashmir Budded* varieties); Uttarakhand (*Chakrata* varieties); and the northeastern states of Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh do also contribute to walnut production volumes.

India's walnuts come in various sizes and with varying characteristics and are sorted into paper-shelled, thin-shelled, medium-shelled, and hard-shelled categories. The walnut harvest typically

occurs from late August through September. Heat stress and sunburn, attributable to excessive temperatures, can significantly reduce walnut yields.

India's Walnut Cultivation Shortcomings: India's walnut production lacks advanced horticultural practices that are often found in other walnut growing countries. In Jammu and Kashmir, walnut trees are mainly cultivated in an unorganized manner. The region does not engage in high-density planting, nor does it have improved orchard management practices. Production suffers from yield variability year-on-year.

There is a need for improved tree varieties that have faster fruiting periods, drip irrigation, and modern post-harvest infrastructure facilities. Most walnut trees in production are 40 years old or greater. Media and trade sources report declining productivity of trees besides reduced market value due to absence of adequate dry fruit markets.⁷ Field experts report that higher-yielding varieties, using high-quality grafted plants, are urgently needed to help increase domestic production and produce higher quality kernels.

CONSUMPTION

FAS New Delhi forecasts India's MY 2023/2024 walnut consumption higher at 71,250 MT, thanks to increasing consumer demand. Indian middle-class consumers, benefitting from growing incomes and perceiving the nut's health benefits are picking up walnuts as quick as possible. Improved packaging and storage (i.e., vacuum-packed bags) will also contribute to greater year-round consumption. Post is revising upwards its earlier MY 2022/2023 consumption estimate to 68,800 MT on account of an expanding consumer base.

Consumer Preferences: For Indian consumers, kernel color is key. Consumers favor lighter skin kernels, which are often bleached. Traditional and modern retail stores, including India's e-retail sector, are contributing to grow consumer demand. Since the COVID-19 pandemic, walnuts have remained popular with consumers who perceive that eating at least four walnuts a day will provide significant health benefits. In-shell walnuts remain in high demand and are sold predominantly in traditional markets and retail. However, shelled walnut kernels are gaining in popularity with its wide use as a snacking nut and use in household cooking.

Industry sources indicate that approximately 70-75 percent of India's walnut consumption takes place at the household level, with more than half of consumption occurring during the festive season (October-November). Additionally, walnuts are used in the food processing and personal care industries. For years, the HRI sector has used walnuts for baking and in the manufacture of traditional Indian snacks (namkeen) and sweets (mithai). Walnuts are also gaining popularity thanks to targeted marketing campaigns in print and online media.

⁷ See, [Money-Control](#): "Kashmir's Walnut Industry is Cracking Under Pressure. Here's Why." (September 13, 2022).

TRADE

Imports: FAS New Delhi forecasts India’s MY 2023/2024 walnut imports at 40,000 MT, anticipating improved pricing, reduced domestic production, and rising domestic demand. In MY 2023/2024, Chile and the United States, the two largest suppliers of walnuts to India, are expected to expand available supply. Post is revising its earlier MY 2022/2023 estimate to 39,300 MT and the MY 2021/2023 figure to 35,310 MT based on the latest updated trade data.

India’s main supplier of walnuts is Chile, which commands a hefty 63 percent market share. The United States (17 percent) and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) (13 percent) trail Chile in second and third place. India is primarily an in-shell walnut market, with most demand-pull occurring from imports as compared to domestic production.

With the removal of India’s retaliatory tariffs (Notification [No. 53/2023-Customs of September 5, 2023](#)) on U.S. walnuts, Post anticipates that the measure will help boost U.S. exports to India.

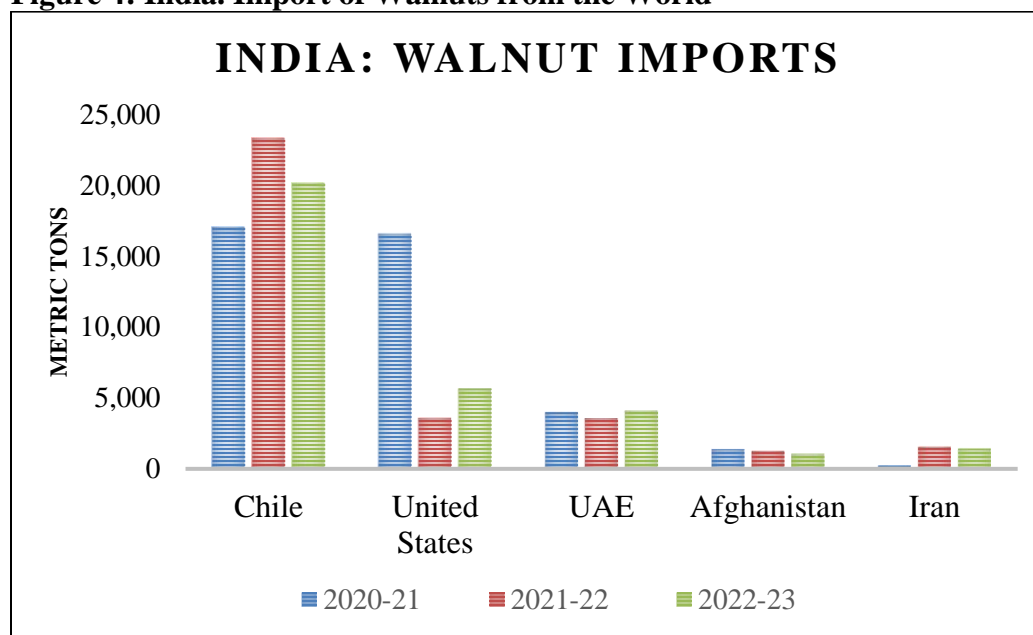
Table 5. India: Commodity, Walnut, Imports, MY 2022/2023 (September-August) (MT)

	In-Shell	Shelled	Total Kernel	% Share
World	26,521	9,188	35,709	-----
Chile	19,512	3,300	22,812	63
United States	4,737	1,308	6,045	17
UAE	2,232	2,286	4,518	13
Iran	0	1,606	1,606	4
Afghanistan	40	1,161	1,201	3

Note: Shelled walnuts conversion rate to in-shell basis = 2.34. Trade data is from September 2022-June 2023.

Source: Trade Data Monitor, FAS New Delhi office research.

Figure 4: India. Import of Walnuts from the World



Source: Trade Data Monitor, FAS New Delhi research.

Exports: FAS New Delhi forecasts India’s MY 2023/2024 walnuts exports at 950 MT, owing to decreased area under walnut cultivation and lower production yields. India’s walnut exports are negligible in comparison to its imports. Primary export destinations included the UAE, Germany, and the Netherlands. Post is revising its earlier MY 2022/2023 export estimate to 660 MT and the MY 2021/2022 figure to 4,450 MT based on the latest trade data.

Over 95 percent of India’s walnut exports are shelled kernels in vacuum packs, with 35-40 percent classified as “light halves,” 35-40 percent “amber halves/light broken,” and the balance as “amber halves.” According to market sources, Indian walnuts are competitively priced against other origins, including those of the United States, Chile, Turkey, and China.

POLICY

India’s Open General License program permits walnut imports without quantitative restrictions. Effective September 6, 2023, the retaliatory tariff of 20 percent imposed on U.S. origin walnuts is rescinded. The move is expected to boost U.S. exports of walnuts to India. Both in-shell and shelled walnut imports, nonetheless, remain subject to a 100 percent tariff.

Table 6. India: Walnuts, Tariffs

Commodity HS Code	Description	Basic Customs Duty	Social Welfare Surcharge
0802.31.00	Walnuts In-Shell	100 Percent	Not Applicable
0802.32.00	Walnuts Shelled	100 Percent	Not Applicable

Trade sources allege that some traders are under-invoicing walnuts from other origins, including Chilean origin ones. This makes walnuts from United States less competitive and depress domestic prices.⁸ Post understands this is an ongoing issue dating back to February 2020, when both shelled and in-shelled walnuts, were made subject to a 100 percent tariff. Trade sources are petitioning the government to impose the duty on a quantity-based (per/kg basis), like what is done with almond imports. If so, this will assist in eliminating the practice of under-invoicing, while improving demand and benefit the entire walnut industry.

On July 30, 2021, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) published the Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Third Amendment Regulations (2021), which cites the final standards for walnut kernels with an implementation date of February 1, 2022.⁹ India’s walnut kernel standards apply to fresh products and include a 15 percent permissible variation for color uniformity. The FSSAI also changed the damage limit from two to four percent based on the number of damaged units and on a percent-by-mass basis.

⁸ Post sources inform that the Indian government has lost millions of rupees in excise duties due to this under-valuation practice. Source: [Hindu Business Line](#), “J&K Walnut Industry Says Under-invoiced Imports Hurting Local Livelihoods.” (July 25, 2022).

⁹ See, GAIN-INDIA | [IN2021-0097](#) | India’s FSSAI Issues Final Standards Walnut Kernels and Other Various Food Products.

COMMODITY

PISTACHIOS, IN-SHELLED BASIS

Table 7. India: Commodity, Pistachios, Production, Supply and Distribution (PSD)

Pistachios, Inshell Basis Market Year Begins India	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
	Sep 2021		Sep 2022		Sep 2023	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested (HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Bearing Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imports (MT)	25700	25700	30000	34000	0	37700
Total Supply (MT)	25700	25700	30000	34000	0	37700
Exports (MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Consumption (MT)	25700	25700	30000	34000	0	37700
Ending Stocks (MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (MT)	25700	25700	30000	34000	0	37700

(Area in Hectares, Quantity in Metric Tons, and Trees in Thousands)

PRODUCTION

There is no commercial production of pistachios in India. Some limited, unorganized production is, however, found in Jammu and Kashmir.

CONSUMPTION

FAS New Delhi forecasts India's MY 2023/2024 (September-August) pistachio consumption at 37,700 MT in anticipation of peak sales during the upcoming festive season and expanding organized retail and online e-commerce. Post sources indicate that India's market for pistachios could reach 50,000 MT in MY 2024/2025. Post's earlier MY 2022/2023 estimates is revised higher to 34,000 MT, due to the expanding population, growing incomes, and greater product availability and affordability.

Traditionally, the Indian consumer has preferred Iran- and Afghanistan-origin pistachios due to the familiarity with the taste, texture, color, and shape of the nut. Conversely, U.S.-origin pistachios are relatively different in taste, have a distinct greenish tint, and are larger in size with a different texture, but have become more familiar to Indian consumers in recent years. California's U.S. grade 21-25 No. 1 pistachio is the preferred American variety.

India’s mithai sector utilizes lower quality (i.e., broken/chipped kernels) pistachios as a food ingredient primarily due to lower pricing. In the last decade, U.S. (California) pistachios were utilized for food processing, due to perceived inconsistent product quality and a different flavor profile. However, Post sources note that recent improvement in pistachio quality has contributed to higher demand for U.S. (California) pistachios, which are consumed more widely as a snacking nut and for use in the HRI sector.

TRADE

Imports: FAS New Delhi forecasts India’s MY 2023/2024 pistachio imports are forecast at 37,700 MT. Post anticipates the United States to be the primary supplier to India in MY 2023/2024 due to competitive pricing, reduced production in Iran, and an adequate harvest in California. Posts foresees that the combined effect of this will result higher exports from the United States.

The United States in MY 2022/2023 is India’s largest supplier of pistachios, with a 55 percent share. Iran (19 percent) and the UAE (14 percent) trail in second and third place. As the UAE does not produce pistachios, the pistachios are likely being trans-shipped from other origins, primarily the United States. In MY 2022/2023, the largest supplier of pistachios to India were United States, Iran, and the UAE.

Table 8. India: Commodity, Pistachios, Import Trade (2022/2023) (MT)

	In-Shell	Shelled	Total Kernel	% Share
World	17,787	13,053	30,840	---
United States	14,557	2,625	17,182	55
Iran	1,643	4,324	5,967	19
UAE	1,343	3,096	4,439	14
Afghanistan	0	2,832	2,832	9
Turkey	78	102	180	<1

Note: Shelled Pistachio conversion rate to in-shell basis = 2.0. Trade data is from September 2022-June 2023; Source: Trade Data Monitor; FAS New Delhi office research.

Exports: India’s exports of pistachios are insignificant.

POLICY

India levies a 10 percent basic customs duty (BCD) on raw pistachios (in-shell and shelled), and 30 percent on roasted pistachios. Additionally, a Goods-and-Services Tax (GST) of 12 percent is applied on the customs and freight value, along with a Social Welfare Surcharge of 10 percent of the customs duty.

Attachments:

No Attachments