

Production and Export Performance of Black Pepper

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ABSTRACT: *The spices in India have increased tremendously, which is evident from increase in area from 2005 ha in 1991-92 to 2,629 ha in during 2008-09. There is increased in area more than 25 per cent in spices. There is high competition as spices economy has shifted to consumer-driven enterprises, rather producer-driven economy. There is a trend for direct marketing besides marketing, through super markets. Business management is becoming important in the scenario of global competition. India is the second largest pepper producer in the world. Kerala and Karnataka are the major pepper producing states in India. Kerala is the largest producer of pepper, accounting over 50 per cent of India's total output followed by Karnataka and Tamilnadu. Domestic demand in India is anticipated at 45,000 tonnes per annum. In recent years, pepper consumption in the country is increasing slowly but steadily. Change in food habit and the increasing preference for flavourful and healthy foods has resulted in improved consumption. Consumption of pepper in the country includes culinary usage, oleoresin and pharmaceutical industry usage along with usage a preservative. With the increase in demand, it is seen that the old crop stocks are persistently declining in the country. The spices provide opportunity to capitalize on the strength and convert weakness into opportunity. However in the consumer-driven market, quality of service and delivery system will play a significant role. The growth in exports would generate rural employment and income to the growers and bring in efficiency to entire production process through better technology and international quality standards. In this paper an attempt has been made to analyse the black pepper production and export performance.*

Keywords: *Black pepper, Export, Import, Metric tonnes.*

I. INTRODUCTION

India's share in the world spices market has not appreciated much as it should and its monopoly as a supplier of spices is threatened by countries like China, Brazil, Vietnam, Pakistan, Egypt, Turkey and other African and Caribbean countries. Sharp fluctuations in the quantum and value of exports and in the unit value realization have characterized the spices trade in the recent year. The problem is further made complex due to decline in productivity and high production cost. This resulted in high pricing of Indian spices, rendering them uncompetitive in the international markets.

The word "Pepper" is derived from the Sanskrit name 'Pippali', which is only one of the many names of pepper in Sanskrit language and that was transferred via Greek 'Peperi' and Latin 'Piper'. India is the most important producer of pepper accounting for about 50 per cent of the World production. Black pepper (*pipernigrum linn*), known as the "King of Spices" has remained the most precious and valuable form of spices in the world. It is also called as "Black gold" due its durability and value. Black Pepper is the 3rd most added ingredient in food among the all range of spices. It has played a vital role in Indian's international trade and its said that the European invuded India primarily for this very spice. Black pepper are native to India and are extensively cultivated in tropical regions. Currently, Vietnam is by far the world largest producer and exporter of pepper, producing 34 per cent of the world's pepper crop in 2008. Dried ground pepper has been used since time immorrial for its flavor and as a medicine. Black pepper is the world's most traded spice. It is one of the most common spices added to European cuisine descendants. The spiciness of black pepper is due to the chemical piperine. It may be found on nearly every dinner table in the industrialized world, often alongside table salts. Black pepper is native to Malabar a region in the Western coast of South India today, this region is in the Kerala state. Pepper is cultivated since millennia. The wild form has not yet been unambiguously identified, but there are closely related pepper species in South India and Burma. While black and white pepper were already known in antiquity, but green pepper and even more, red pepper is a recent invention.

II. OBJECTIVES

1. To study the trend in area, production and productivity of black pepper in World.
2. To analyze the export performance of black pepper.

III. METHODOLOGY

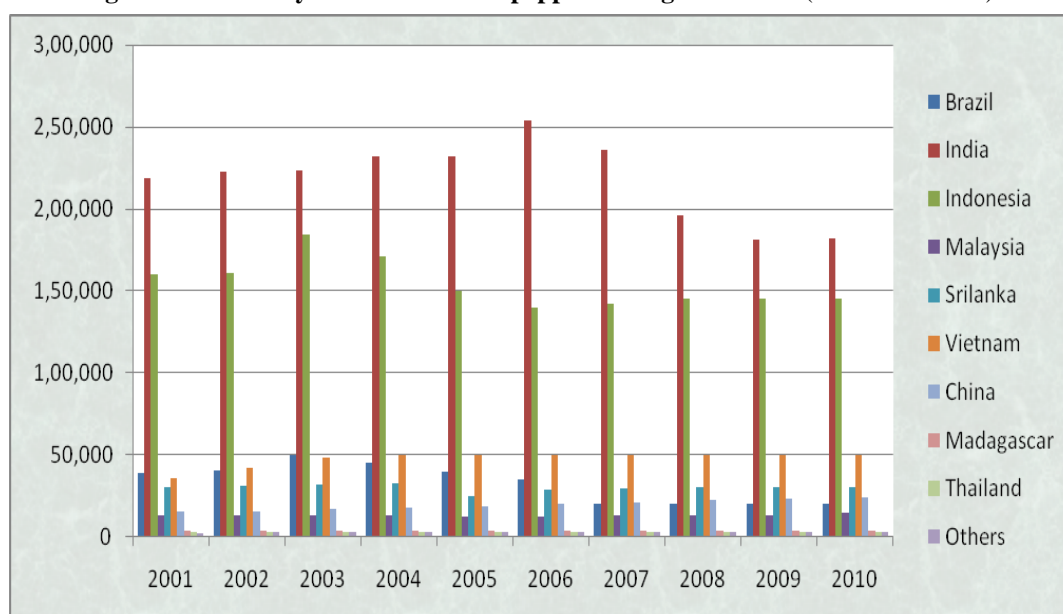
The study is based on secondary data. The secondary data has been collected from International Pepper Community. The data analyzed by adopting Compound Annual Growth Rate analysis. The secondary data were collected from the year 2001 to 2010.

Table: 1.1 Country-wise Area under pepper during 2001-2010 (Area in hectares)

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	10	CAGR
Brazil	39,000	41,000	50,000	45,000	40,000	35,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	-10.43
India	2,18,670	2,22,460	2,23,060	2,31,800	2,31,800	2,53,730	2,36,180	1,96,297	1,81,299	1,82,000	-2.14
Indonesia	1,59,884	1,60,606	1,84,000	1,71,000	1,50,000	1,40,000	1,42,500	1,45,000	1,45,000	1,45,000	-2.04
Malaysia	13,400	13,100	13,000	13,000	12,700	12,235	13,023	13,487	13,608	15,000	0.87
Srilanka	30,764	31,378	31,970	32,437	24,739	29,156	29,976	30,655	30,506	30,714	-0.30
Vietnam	36,106	42,000	48,800	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	2.62
China	15,700	16,000	17,000	18,000	19,000	20,000	21,000	22,687	23,545	24,000	5.27
Madagascar	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	0.00
Thailand	2,892	2,890	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	-0.31
Others	2,500	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	1.00
Total	5,22,946	5,36,434	5,77,630	5,71,117	5,38,039	5,49,921	5,22,479	4,87,926	4,73,758	4,76,514	-1.68

Source: International Pepper Community -2011

Figure: 1.1 Country-wise Area under pepper during 2001-2010 (Area in hectares)



The above table 1.1 & figure 1.1 shows the country-wise area under pepper cultivation during 2001 to 2010. It is observed from the table the growth trend in area of cultivation under pepper during 2001 to 2010 is declining. China has registered the highest CAGR among other pepper growing cultivation countries. China has shared with 5.27 per cent followed by Vietnam, Malaysia and Thailand with 2.62 per cent, 0.87 per cent, 0.31 per cent respectively. Some of the countries registered negative growth, the reason might be the low yield and pest diseases.

World scenario of pepper production

Production of the pepper is around 3,38,380 metric tonnes per annum with 4,76,514 ha under cultivation in 2010. The is major reason for decline in output in recent years. Further, the crop in the major producing countries such as Vietnam and India has been affected by disease and poor maintenance due to decreased prices during past few years. World pepper production that is 3,20,303 metric tonnes in 2001 and 3,38,380 metric tonnes in 2010. Out of total pepper production, black pepper constitutes most of it and leaving least to white pepper. Sudden increase in pepper production by Vietnam resulted increase in global production from 61,600 metric tonnes in 2001 to 1,10,000 metric tonnes in 2010. Indonesia is in 2nd position with 65,000 metric tonnes in 2001 and 59,000 metric tonnes in 2010. India with 79,000 metric tonnes in 2001 and decreased to 50,000 metric tonnes in 2010 and followed by Brazil, China, Malaysia, Srilanka, Thailand and other countries which have recorded less production in pepper. The total production of black pepper was registered at 2,53,403 metric tonnes in 2001 and production was registered at increased stage with 2,64,980 metric tonnes in

2010 and simultaneously white pepper increased by 6500 metric tonnes over the decade, 66,900 metric tonnes in 2001 and 73,400 metric tonnes in 2010.

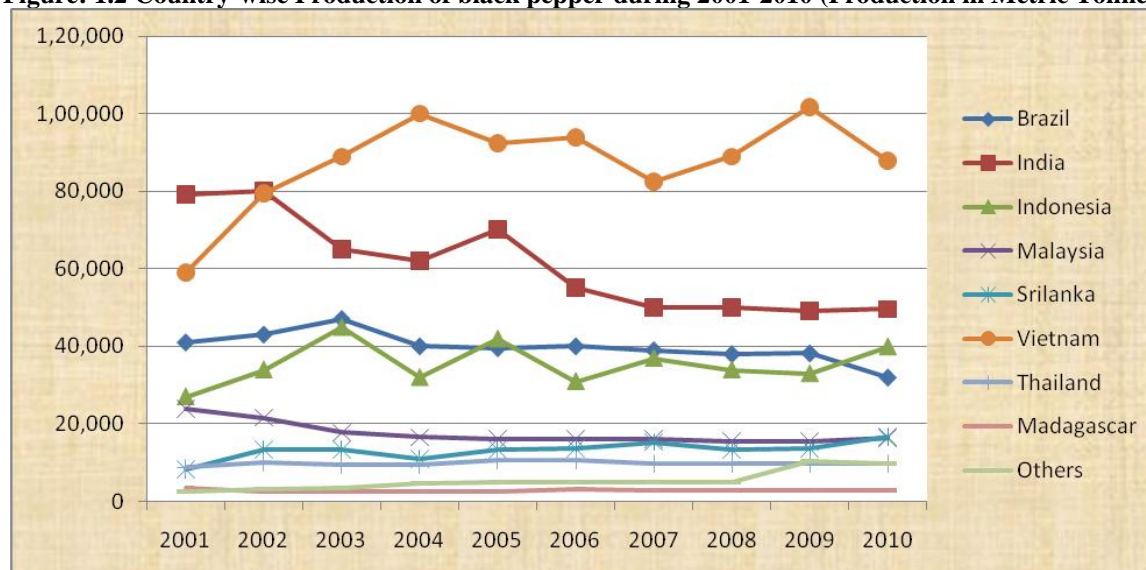
Table: 1.2 Country-wise Production of black pepper during 2001-2010 (Production in Metric Tonnes)

COUNTRY	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	CAGR
Brazil	41,000	43,000	47,000	40,000	39,500	40,000	39,000	38,000	38,200	32,000	-2.50
India	79,000	80,000	65,000	62,000	70,000	55,000	50,000	50,000	49,000	49,550	-5.78
Indonesia	27,000	34,000	45,000	32,000	42,000	31,000	37,000	34,000	33,000	40,000	1.26
Malaysia	24,000	21,600	17,800	16,500	16,000	16,000	16,000	15,400	15,400	16,450	-3.91
Srilanka	8,308	13,310	13,274	11,060	13,316	13,575	15,265	13,288	13,712	16,630	4.62
Vietnam	59,100	79,500	89,000	1,00,000	92,500	94,000	82,500	89,000	1,01,750	88,000	2.92
Thailand	8,820	9,960	9,500	9,500	10,500	10,500	9,800	9,800	9,750	9,750	0.61
Madagascar	3,375	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,000	2,700	2,800	2,800	2,800	0.06
Others	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,656	4,770	4,900	5,000	5,000	10,300	9,800	14.93
Total	2,53,403	2,86,870	2,92,574	2,78,219	2,91,086	2,67,975	2,57,265	2,57,288	2,74,462	2,64,980	-0.52

Source: International Pepper Community -2011

The table & figure 1.2 indicates country-wise production of black pepper during 2001-2010 and the growth rate in percentage. It is observed that the Srilanka has registered with 4.64 per cent among black pepper producing countries of world followed by Vietnam (2.92 per cent), Indonesia (1.26 per cent), Thailand (0.61 per cent) and Madagascar (0.06 per cent). Some of the countries registered negative growth in low production due to low productivity and climatic variation.

Figure: 1.2 Country-wise Production of black pepper during 2001-2010 (Production in Metric Tonnes)



Pepper production in India

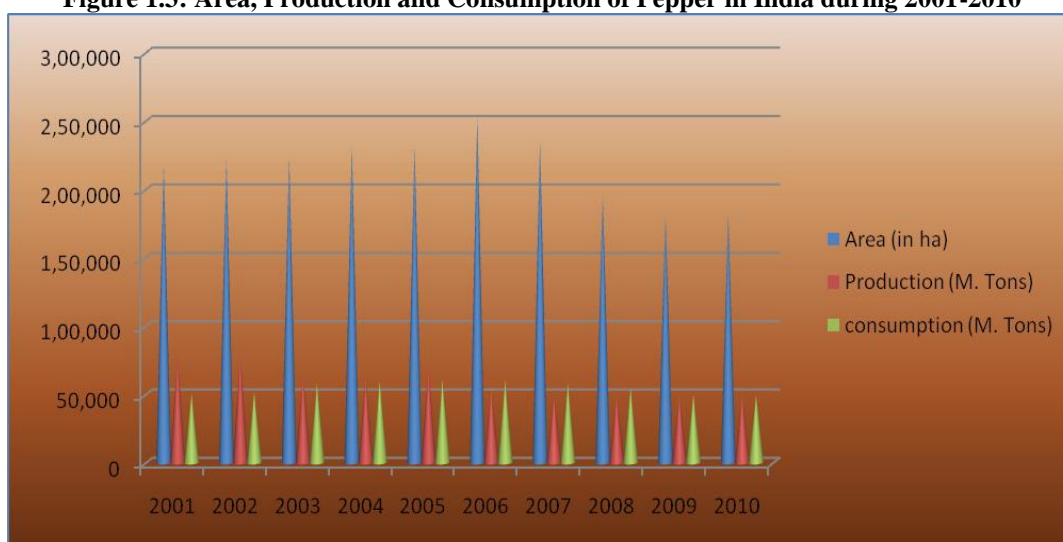
Indian Pepper production in 2010 at 50,000-53,000 metric tonnes according to spot market sources. According to Spice Board of India pepper production for 2010 is expected to increase by 10 per cent. But, erratic rainfall and diseases in the pepper creepers has led to decline in the production. In India, Pepper is cultivated mainly in the states of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Kerala accounts for 96 per cent of the area and 97 per cent of pepper production in India. Pepper crop has lower productivity of 306kg/ha as compared to other producing countries like Thailand with a productivity of 4000kg/ha. Kerala which was the major contributor in total production of pepper, declined since past few years. India with more than 40 per cent share of the world area under pepper contributes about 23 per cent of the total production. Given the high domestic demand, India contributes only 10-12 per cent to total exports. Two important districts namely Idukki and Wayanad are producing less pepper. Most of the pepper creepers were suffering from diseases and had grown old. Thus, new creepers are being planted. This led to decline in the output in the state. Production of pepper in Kerala stood at 23,000 to 25,000 metric tonnes in 2009-10 as compared to 28-30,000 metric tonnes in 2008-09. Production of pepper in 2011 is not clear due to unseasonal rainfall in the pepper grown belt. However, IPC have projected pepper production in 2011 to be 48,000 tonnes, a decline of around 4 per cent from previous year. Pepper prices are highly volatile and factors such as global and domestic production and international prices influence the domestic pepper prices.

Table 1.3: Area, Production and Consumption of Pepper in India during 2001-2010

Year	Area (in ha)	Production (Metric Tonnes)	Consumption (Metric Tonnes)
2001	2,18,670	79,000	50,624
2002	2,22,460	80,000	52,000
2003	2,23,880	65,000	58,000
2004	2,31,800	62,000	60,000
2005	2,31,800	70,000	61,000
2006	2,53,730	55,000	61,000
2007	2,36,180	50,050	58,000
2008	1,96,297	50,100	55,000
2009	1,81,299	50,000	50,000
2010	1,82,000	50,000	50,000
CAGR	-2.16	-5.65	-0.46

Source: International Pepper Community -2011

Figure 1.3: Area, Production and Consumption of Pepper in India during 2001-2010



The above table & figure 1.3 indicates the area, production and consumption of pepper in India during 2001-2010. The area under the pepper cultivation has been decreasing from year to year. In 2001 the area under pepper cultivation was 218,670 ha which is decreased to 182,000 ha during 2010. The CAGR in area of pepper is -2.16 per cent. The production of pepper in 2001 is 79,000 metric tonnes and decreased to 50,000 metric tonnes during 2010 and CAGR in production of pepper is -5.65 per cent. The consumption of pepper in 2001 is 50,624 metric tonnes and 50,000 metric tonnes during 2010 and CAGR in consumption of pepper is -0.46 per cent.

Domestic consumption/Per-Capita consumption of pepper

India is rated as the highest pepper consuming country in the world. Though demand for pepper exists throughout the year, a surge is noticeable during the winter months. The difference between production and exports (along with stocks at the beginning of a year) forms domestic consumption. The domestic consumption consists of pepper for culinary usage, grinding, extraction of oil and oleoresins, pharmaceutical companies etc. This shows that the consumption is increasing in various sectors in India. Domestic consumption in India is about 40,000 to 45,000 metric tonnes with slight variation depending on the production and price.

World Exports

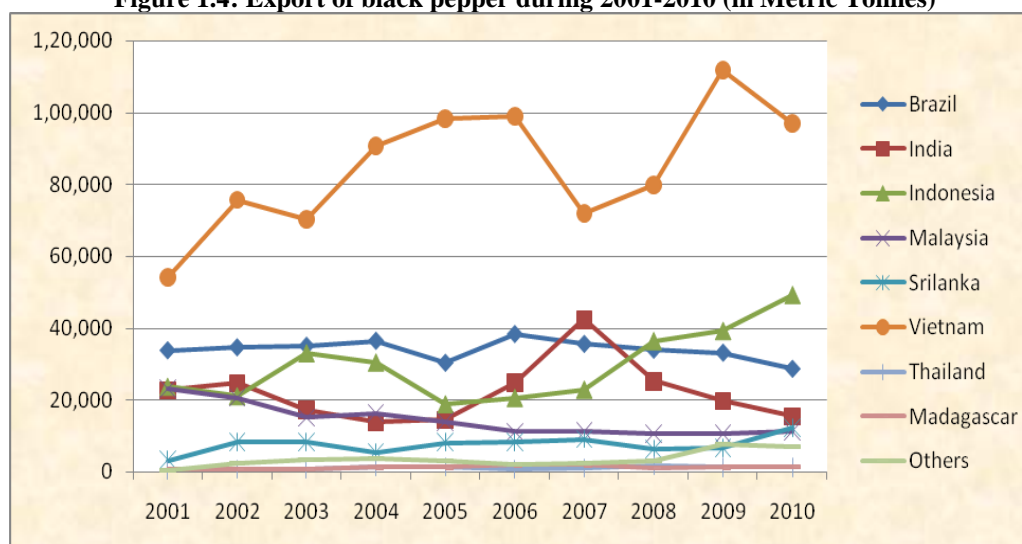
World export of pepper was amounted 2.01 to 2.65 lakh metric tonnes, with 2.65 lakh metric tonnes being exported in 2010. The major exporters of pepper are Vietnam(1,16,860 metric tonnes), Indonesia (62,599 metric tonnes), Brazil (30,786 metric tonnes), India (16,714 metric tonnes) Malaysia (14,077 metric tonnes), Srilanka (12,219 metric tonnes), followed by Thailand, China, Madagascar and other countries. Black pepper is the largest among the spices that exported from country, India as one of the top five exporters of black pepper.

Table 1.4: Export of black pepper during 2001-2010(in Metric Tonnes)

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	CAGR
Brazil	33,885	34,731	35,140	36,526	30,447	38,387	35,665	34,085	33,246	28,786	-1.06
India	22,740	24,678	17,202	13,860	14,482	24,845	42,481	25,269	19,758	15,464	0.48
Indonesia	23,684	21,088	33,004	30,429	18,828	20,618	22,901	36,370	39,178	49,146	6.65
Malaysia	23,220	20,596	15,077	16,289	13,938	11,136	11,180	10,481	10,481	11,189	-8.40
Srilanka	3,161	8,228	8,240	5,353	8,130	8,190	9,009	6,237	6,576	12,219	6.75
Vietnam	54,000	75,571	70,139	90,614	98,215	98,798	71,842	79,729	1,11,732	96,860	4.93
Thailand	437	639	756	1,385	1,385	689	1,089	1,633	1,200	1,200	10.14
Madagascar	811	880	863	1,243	1,229	1,776	1,892	1,209	1,250	1,400	6.69
Others	466	2,320	3,337	3,705	2,945	1,913	2,500	3,000	7,500	7,000	20.27
Total	1,64,404	1,88,731	1,83,758	1,99,406	1,89,630	2,06,351	1,98,559	1,97,838	2,30,921	2,23,264	2.83

Source: International pepper community -2011

Figure 1.4: Export of black pepper during 2001-2010 (in Metric Tonnes)



The table 1.4 & figure 1.4 reveals the export of black pepper from producing countries during 2001-2010. It is observed that the Thailand has registered the highest growth rate among several countries with 10.14 per cent followed by Srilanka, Madagascar, Indonesia, Vietnam, and India with 6.75 per cent, 6.69 per cent, 6.65 per cent, 4.93 per cent and 0.48 per cent respectively. Some of the countries registered negative growth trend.

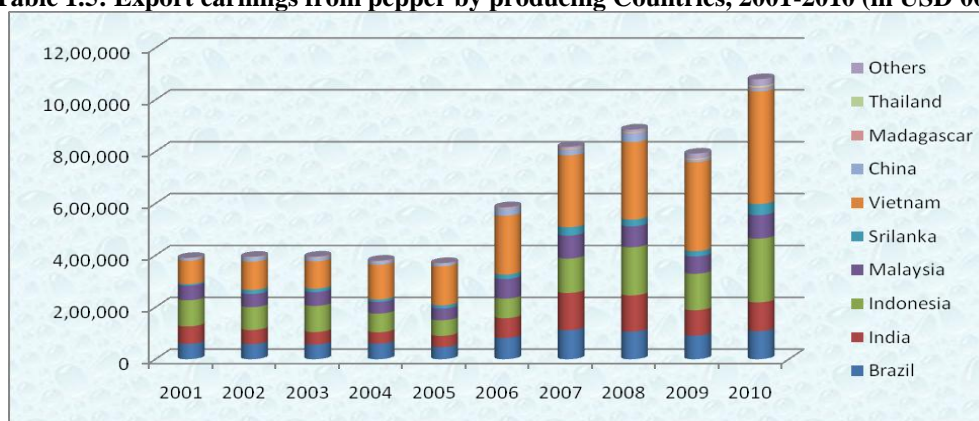
Table 1.5: Export earnings from pepper by producing Countries, 2001-2010 (in USD'000)

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	CAGR
Brazil	59,299	58,433	56,814	60,163	46,385	81,789	1,11,692	1,06,386	91,151	1,07,995	8.90
India	67,311	54,184	48,019	43,700	43,804	76,451	1,43,790	1,39,687	97,829	1,11,121	11.61
Indonesia	1,00,700	88,055	1,00,675	71,999	59,986	75,192	1,32,493	1,85,701	1,40,313	2,45,924	10.46
Malaysia	56,320	50,867	53,217	45,237	45,283	75,911	88,737	80,741	66,756	90,447	6.76
Srilanka	5,854	15,378	12,987	9,274	12,278	17,081	32,347	25,938	20,945	43,039	18.25
Vietnam	90,460	1,09,310	1,05,980	1,33,726	1,50,124	2,27,094	2,77,238	2,99,147	3,43,025	4,34,472	19.88
China	7,378	12,483	9,601	7,642	5,481	24,437	18,810	31,398	5,707	9,254	4.13
Madagascar	1,438	1,421	1,518	951	1,791	3,429	4,360	3,555	3,397	5,398	18.12
Thailand	942	1,239	1,293	1,516	1,155	934	1,710	2,496	3,397	5,398	17.22
Others	871	3,760	5,529	5,834	4,556	3,758	8,081	10,553	20,382	26,991	32.76
Total	3,90,574	3,95,129	3,95,624	3,80,042	3,70,844	5,86,076	8,19,259	8,85,603	7,92,766	10,79,268	13.44

Source: International Pepper Community -2011

The table & figure 1.5 shows the export earnings from pepper by producing countries during 2001-2010. It is observed that the Vietnam has registered the 19.88 per cent among producing countries followed by 18.25 per cent, 18.12 per cent, 17.22 per cent, 11.61 per cent, 10.46 per cent, 8.90 per cent, 6.76 per cent and 4.13 per cent with Srilanka, Thailand, Madagascar, India, Indonesia, Brazil, Malaysia and China respectively.

Table 1.5: Export earnings from pepper by producing Countries, 2001-2010 (in USD'000)



Export performance of pepper

Peppercorns (dried black pepper) are by monetary value, the most widely traded spice in the world, accounting for 20 per cent of all spice imports in 2002. The price of the pepper can be volatile, and this figure fluctuates a great deal year to year; for eg, pepper made up 39 per cent of all spice import in 1998 by weight, slight more chilli peppers are traded worldwide than peppercorns.

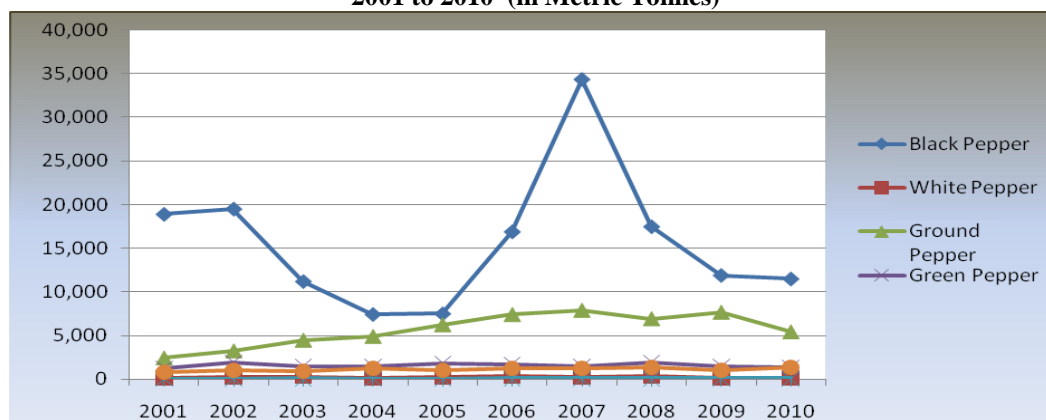
The International Pepper Exchange is located in Kochi, India participation on the IPE however is domestic with regulatory restrictions on international membership on local exchanges; something common to almost all Asian commodity exchanges. Vietnam dominates the export market, using almost none of its production domestically. During 2007 crop fell by nearly 10 per cent from the previous year to about 90,000 metric tonnes. Similar crop yields occurred in 2007 across the other pepper producing nations as well.

Table 1.6: Export of Pepper and Pepper products in India during 2001 to 2010 (in Metric Tonnes)

Year	Black Pepper	White Pepper	Ground Pepper	Green Pepper	Pepper Oil	Pepper Oleoresin	TOTAL
2001	18,860	147	2,452	1,281	48	787	23,575
2002	19,468	213	3,263	1,947	63	968	25,922
2003	11,165	312	4,491	1,546	76	939	18,529
2004	7,395	189	4,918	1,547	65	1,215	15,329
2005	7,466	228	6,263	1,794	64	1,056	16,871
2006	16,855	396	7,425	1,700	78	1,273	27,727
2007	34,311	236	7,913	1,481	98	1,190	45,229
2008	17,441	357	6,946	1,921	81	1,332	28,078
2009	11,866	193	7,687	1,521	77	1,019	22,363
2010	11,458	192	5,443	1,393	82	1,338	19,906
CAGR	-0.18	2.21	10.82	-0.04	4.95	4.34	2

Source: International Pepper Community -2011

Figure 1.6: Export of Pepper and Pepper products in India during 2001 to 2010 (in Metric Tonnes)



The above table 1.6 & figure 1.6 reveals the annual export of pepper and pepper products in India during 2001-2010. In export of black pepper 18,860 metric tonnes in 2001 and 11,458 metric tonnes during 2010 and CAGR is -0.18 per cent. In white pepper export 147 metric tonnes in 2001 and 192 metric tonnes in 2010 and there is a positive growth in export of white pepper with 2.21 per cent. CAGR for ground pepper with 10.82 per cent, green pepper with -0.04 per cent, pepper oil and pepper oleoresin with 4.95 per cent and 4.34 per cent respectively.

Table 1.7: India's export destinations of black pepper during 2001-2012 (Quantity in Metric tonnes)

COUNTRY	Africa	America	Asia	Europe	Pacific & Oceania	TOTAL
2001	303	11,380	1,652	5,115	410	18,860
2002	182	11,492	1,277	6,043	473	19,468
2003	73	4,640	1,882	3,977	593	11,165
2004	104	2,539	1,113	3,230	410	7,395
2005	93	3,072	1,009	3,081	211	7,466
2006	331	8,889	2,024	5,258	353	16,855
2007	686	12,480	3,766	6,898	480	24,311
2008	620	8,270	3,709	4,533	309	17,441
2009	197	5,851	2,406	3,078	333	11,866
2010	204	5,850	2,221	2,992	191	11,458
CAGR	9.26	-1.20	9.41	-3.62	-6.79	-0.81

Source: International Pepper Community -2011

The table 1.7 & figure 1.7 reveals the India's export destination of black pepper during 2001-2010. It is observed that the Asia region has registered with 9.41 per cent among black pepper export followed by Africa (9.26 per cent), Pacific and Oceania (6.79 per cent), Europe and America with (-3.62 per cent) and (-1.20 per cent) respectively

Figure 1.7: India's Export Destinations Of Black Pepper During 2001-2012 (Quantity In Metric Tonnes)

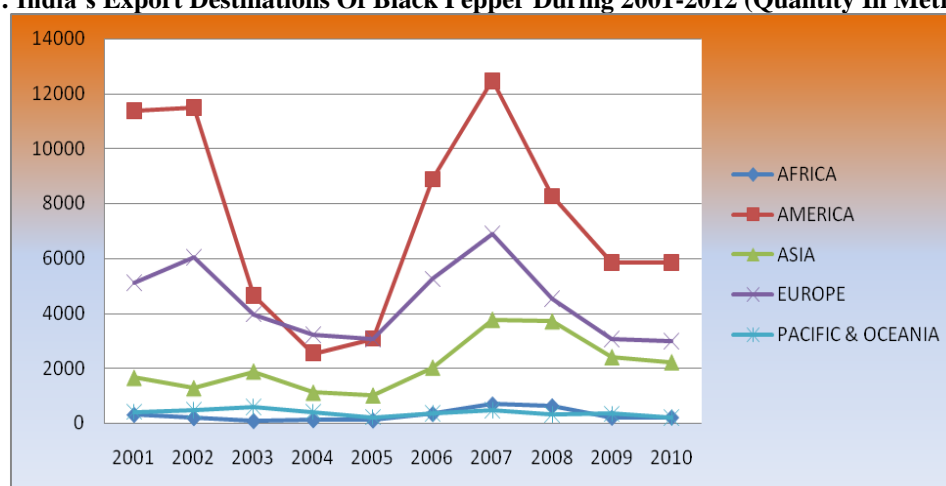


Table 1.8: Country-wise Import of Pepper during 2001-2010(Quantity in Metric tonnes)

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	CAGR
Brazil	211	232	1,206	202	363	249	550	753	469	450	7.55
China	5,211	5,245	3,276	4,259	4,777	5,331	4,972	4,891	6,213	5,000	2.08
Ecuador	59	48	71	82	76	104	55	132	64	50	1.67
India	6,325	15,635	14,584	15,695	18,858	16,897	11,395	14,808	16,022	17,039	5.03
Indonesia	3,274	2,283	139	343	844	1,042	1,393	1,255	3,327	3,300	11.61
Malaysia	2,560	2,779	2,965	4,606	4,969	7,512	3,914	3,133	5,759	2,700	3.57
Srilanka	12	31	148	34	44	50	47	96	62	60	11.71
Thailand	724	832	1,194	74	125	210	631	476	584	500	-2.07
Vietnam	40	55	1,200	325	60	1,500	3,500	6,800	7,700	17,200	92.65
Others	5	1	2	3	1	7	2	4	64	10	27.08
Total	18,421	27,141	24,785	25,623	30,117	32,902	26,459	32,348	40,264	46,309	7.92

Source: International Pepper Community -2011

The table 1.8 & figure 1.8 reveals the Country-wise import of black pepper during 2001-2010. It is observed that the Vietnam has registered the 40 metric tonnes in 2001 and it is increased to 17,200 metric tonnes during 2010 and followed by India with 6,325 metric tonnes in 2001 and 17,039 metric tonnes in 2010. China stands 3rd position in import of pepper with 5,211 metric tonnes in 2001 and it slightly decreased to 5,000 metric tonnes in 2010. Indonesia is in 4th position with 3,274 metric tonnes in 2001 and 3,300 metric tonnes in 2010. Malaysia stands 5th position with 2,560 metric tonnes in 2001 and little bit increased to 2700 metric tonnes in 2010. Whereas some of the countries registered less in import of pepper are shown in this figure.

Figure 1.8: Country-wise Import of Pepper during 2001-2010 (Quantity in Metric tonnes)

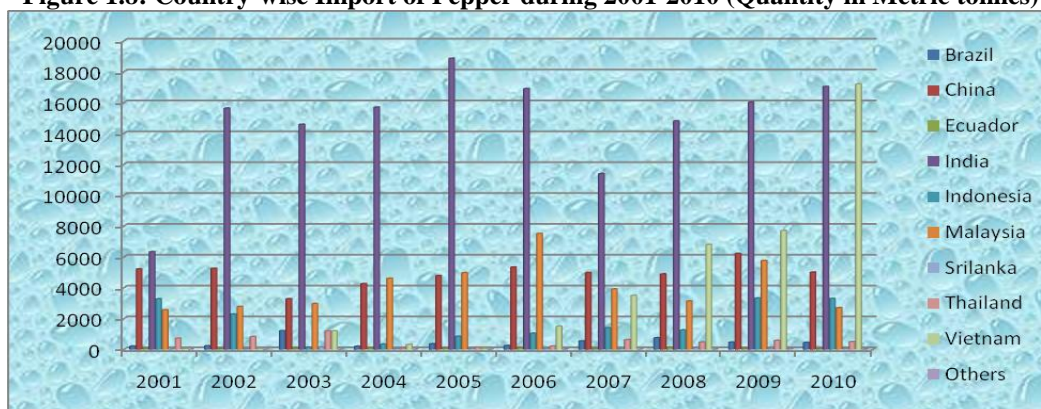


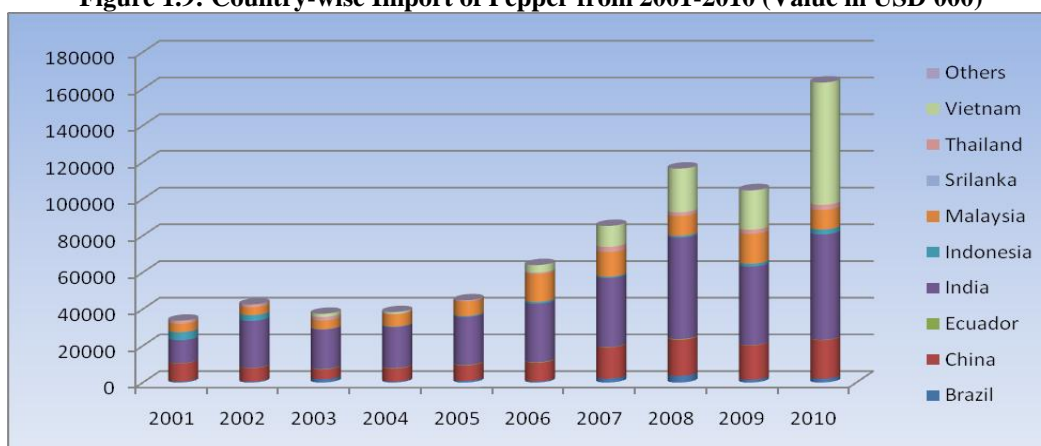
Table 1.9: Country-wise Import of Pepper from 2001-2010 (Value in USD'000)

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	CAGR
Brazil	553	517	1,812	529	930	616	2,135	3,632	1,546	2,077	17.65596
China	9,792	7,313	5,288	7,071	8,390	10,150	16,958	19,685	18,643	21,005	14.82275
Ecuador	183	156	242	240	265	324	198	397	182	199	2.411846
India	12,572	25,609	21,498	22,346	26,146	31,842	37,687	55,269	42,834	57,405	15.48492
Indonesia	4,301	3,120	174	333	518	991	727	918	1,529	2,679	1.252403
Malaysia	4,633	4,296	4,878	6,664	8,041	15,236	13,469	10,888	16,288	10,691	15.39028
Srilanka	39	47	304	63	76	171	199	239	134	182	15.83643
Thailand	1,545	1,410	1,556	308	358	656	2,560	1,722	2,137	2,561	9.466852
Vietnam	68	54	1,700	820	68	4,000	11,400	23,800	21,300	66,600	118.5322
Others	6	1	4	3	2	16	10	15	230	53	52.81865
Total	33692	42523	37,456	38377	44794	64002	85,343	1,16,565	1,04,823	1,63,452	19.18589

Source: International Pepper Community -2011

The table 1.9 shows the Country-wise import of pepper from 2001-2010. It is observed that the Vietnam has registered the figure in value with 68 USD'000 in 2001 and it is increased to 66,600 USD'000 during 2010 and followed by India with 12,572 USD'000 in 2001 and 57,405 USD'000 during 2010. China stands 3rd position in import of pepper are in values with 9,792 USD'000 in 2001 and 21,005 USD'000 in 2010. Malaysia is in fourth position with 4,633 USD'000 in 2001 and 10,691 USD'000 during 2010. Indonesia is in fifth position with 4,301 USD'000 in 2001 and 2,679 USD'000 during 2010. Thailand and Brazil are 6th and 7th position respectively.

Figure 1.9: Country-wise Import of Pepper from 2001-2010 (Value in USD'000)



IV. CONCLUSION

Pepper prices in the international market of Indian origin since July 2010 were quoted at higher rates than other origins. Those led overseas buyers to shift to cheaper destinations such as Vietnam, Indonesia. But, all the major origins started to move northwards and were quoted at the same levels as that of India lower global availability till fresh arrivals in the next year led prices to improve. Pepper arrivals in India commences in the month of January whereas in Vietnam arrivals commences in the month of February, this leads to the bulls in the domestic market. Pepper prices in the spot markets after making a low of Rs. 17,652/qtl in the month of July is still trading at higher levels. India participation on the International Pepper Exchange (IPE) however is domestic with regulatory restrictions on international membership on local exchanges; something common to almost all Asian Commodity Exchanges.

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