

Federation of Indian
FIS
Spice Stakeholders

NEWSLETTER THE SPICE AROMA

फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडियन स्पाइस स्टेकहोल्डर्स

Presented by Federation of Indian Spices Stakeholder,
Unjha, Gujarat, India. Volume 3 / Issue 2. September 2024.

THE THEME OF THE YEAR "CREATING SYNERGY BETWEEN FARMERS,
TRADERS AND GOVT"



HAPPY
GANESH CHATURTHI

From the chairman's desk



Dear Friends

Greetings from Federation of Indian Spice Stakeholders

On behalf of Federation, I extend my heart-felt condolence to the friends & family members who have lost their love one during the recent heavy rainfall in Gujarat.

Due to torrential rains and rising water level of rivers in many districts of the country's two important agricultural producing western states -in Maharashtra and Gujarat, the fields have been flooded due to which there is a possibility of damage to Kharif crops which might lead to heavy loss and hardship to farmers and adversely affecting the Agro-product supply chain

The US presidential election holds significant sway over global markets, including India's bustling stock exchanges. The new government's policies will determine agreements, tariffs, and outsourcing regulations which affect sectors like pharmaceuticals and IT directly.

The rupee plunged to a fresh low of 84 against the US dollar amid continuous foreign fund outflows in the equity market. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) intervened in the foreign exchange market and sold dollars to state-owned banks, stemming the rupee's depreciation.

FISS has submitted following representation with regards to Trade related issues

- *Hon'ble Shri Bhajanlal Sharma, CM, Rajasthan requesting to reduce high Mandi charges which is affecting the spices and Agro-product supply chain. An appeal is also made to Hon'ble Speaker Lok Sabha Shri Om Birla in this regard*
- *Commerce Secretary regarding high cost of freight and logistics hindering the exports*
- *FSSAI to be practical and consider the feedback of the Spice trade in finding an amicable solution for ascertaining the acceptable MRL's norms to harmonise the spice trade eco-system for achieving a sustainable growth and safeguard the health of the consumers.*
- *Spice Board: Request to launch a scheme for Seed spice viz Cumin seed, Coriander, Fennel and Fenugreek in improving its productivity and upgrading the post-harvest quality for export on similar lines as extended to Cardamom.*
- *Shri Amardeep Singh Bhatia, IAS, Secretary, DPIIT, MoC & I regarding Negative report published in some of the leading Print media about Spices and Spice Product from India*

I appeal to our trade members to exercise abundant precaution in conducting EXIM trade in view of the armed conflict between Israel and Hamas, Ukraine and Russia which is disrupting commercial and economic activities affecting the lives and livelihood of people across the globe.

Forthcoming events planned by the Federation

- *The 6th Mid-term meet of the Federation is scheduled to be held in Junagadh during September 2024, date and venue will be finalised and informed.*
- *The 9th Annual Spice Trade Meet is planned in Goa either on 28th February 2024 to 2nd March 2025 or on 7th to 9th March 2025 subject to availability of suitable Hotel and logistic support.*
- *Federation is planning to mount a Trade delegation to Turkey sometime in October / November 2024 to access cumin situation and collaborate with their Local chamber of commerce to arrange B2B meeting to boost the bi-lateral trade between India and Turkey on spices and Agro-products*

Request all members not to have any business deal with Taj Al Iman Foodstuff Trading Co. LLC, Dubai, UAE, Office No-M06, Business Point Building, Port Saeed Deira, Dubai, UAE owned by Mr. Hemant Dharampal, Passport No. P6633129 & Mr. Akbar Hussain Mirza Jamadar Mirza, Passport No. V9755032 who have in collision with Vishal Thakur (Mobile No. +91 84275 77115 Email vishalthakur@globalcargomov.in), Global Cargo Movers s.c.o New Delhi-110019 & X-Trans Logistics Pvt Ltd have fraudulently and dishonestly obtain the delivery of the shipment in Dubai without making payment causing huge loss to our member.

Wishing all members Happy Ganesh Chaturthi and Happy Navratri

With warm regards

Ashwin Nayak, Chairman, Federation of Indian Spice Stakeholders

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Federation of Indian Spice Stakeholders, Unjha, Gujarat Trustees and Board of Directors for the year 2024-2025	
Trustees	
1	Shri Pukhraj Chopra – Trustee
2	Shri Yogesh Mehta – Trustee
3	Shri Ashvin Patel – Trustee
4	Shri Mayur Mehta – Trustee In-charge Farmer Welfare Committee
5	Shri Suresh Chandarana - Trustee
Board of Directors	
1	Shri Ashwin Nayak, Founder - Chairman Federation
2	Shri U Karthik, Co-Chairman Federation
3	Shri Tejus Gandhi Hon’ Secretary, Federation
4	Shri Hardik Patel Hon’ Jt. Secretary, Federation
5	Shri Devendra Patel, Director, Past Chairman, Federation
6	Shri Mitesh Kumar Patel, Director & Past Chairman, Federation
7	Shri Kishore Shah Treasurer, Federation
8	Shri Bharat Dasani – Chairman North West Region
9	Shri Sameer Shah – Director International Trade
10	Shri Vijay Joshi – Director Media coordinator
11	Shri Niraj Patel – Director Govt. Co-ordination
12	Shri Faisal Sorathia – Director Membership Drive
13	Shri Sitaram Patel – Director Domestic Trade
14	Shri Tarun Patel – Director Official Spokesperson
15	Shri Aditya Mota – Director Event Co-coordinator
16	Shri Vinay Patel
17	Shri Hasmukh Patel
18	Shri Dinesh Bhatler
19	Shri Karan Ganatra
20	Shri Chirag Adhiya
21	Shri Arvind Ghodadra
22	Shri Ajay Goyal
23	Shri Ganeshan Pillai, Director General

Newsletter compiled by Ganeshan Pillai

Cover design: Sneha Arts

News and Reports are compiled from various sources.

Views expressed in the FISS Newsletter –

The Spice Aroma are Not necessarily those of Trustees, Board of Directors and Members of the Federation

TOTAL EXPORT (CUMIN SEED/POWDER) JULY 2024

TOTAL EXPORT (CUMIN SEED/POWDER)					
MONTH (20222023)	EX-PORT(MT)	MONTH (20232024)	EX-PORT(MT)	MONTH (2024-2025)	EX-PORT(MT)
MARCH 2022	13597 MT	MARCH 2023	20148 MT	MARCH 2024	33230 MT
APRIL 2022	10475 MT	APRIL 2023	17169 MT	APRIL 2024	41185 MT
MAY 2022	15639 MT	MAY 2023	25975 MT	MAY 2024	22885 MT
JUNE 2022	20345 MT	JUNE 2023	9829 MT	JUNE 2024	16810 MT
JULY 2022	20345 MT	JULY 2023	7994 MT	JULY 2024	20217 MT
AUGUST 2022	24439 MT	AUGUST 2023	7640 MT		
SEPTEMBER 2022	16978 MT	SEPTEMBER 2023	7196 MT		
OCTOBER 2022	11508 MT	OCTOBER 2023	7627 MT		
NOVEMBER 2022	11685 MT	NOVEMBER 2023	9712 MT		
DECEMBER 2022	12100 MT	DECEMBER 2023	13725 MT		
JANUARY 2023	9325 MT	JANUARY 2024	14094 MT		
FEBRUARY 2023	13117 MT	FEBRUARY 2024	13585 MT		
TOTAL EXPORT (MARCH 2022 TO FEBRUARY 2023)	EXPORT 1,79,553 MT (CUMIN BAG 55 KG = 32,64,600 LAKH BAGS EXPORT)	TOTAL EXPORT (MARCH 2023 TO FEBRUARY 2024)	EXPORT 1,54,694 MT (CUMIN BAG 55 KG = 28,12,618 LAKH BAGS EXPORT)	TOTAL EXPORT (MARCH 2023 TO FEBRUARY 2024)	EXPORT 1,34,327 MT (CUMIN BAG 55 KG = 24,42,309 LAKH BAGS EXPORT)

EXPORT OF SEED SPICES FOR JUNE 2024

Export Data in Metric Ton	Jan-21	Jan-22	Jan-23	Jan-24
Cumin seed	12,967.01	13,428.59	8,049.17	13,231.19
Fennel Seed	1,541.34	1,468.66	2,167.91	3,752.14
Coriander	3,923.97	2,461.90	3,548.63	6,225.32
Fenugreek se	2,540.82	2,097.54	2,094.80	2,201.91
	Feb-21	Feb-22	Feb-23	Feb-24
Cumin seed	16,023.68	12,620.09	11,362.19	11882.46
Fennel Seed	3,048.28	2,561.75	951.47	1990.59
Coriander	2,177.30	2,249.89	3,637.07	6577.43
Fenugreek se	3,259.24	1,921.46	2,075.10	3691.74
	Mar-21	Mar-22	Mar-23	Mar-24
Cumin seed	33,203.08	13,406.43	18,552.11	33250.41
Fennel Seed	5,894.67	1,580.99	938.64	1882.75
Coriander	4,717.10	3,076.23	11,477.52	8289.76
Fenugreek se	2,157.24	2,408.14	1,879.40	3682.4
	Apr-21	Apr-22	Apr-23	Apr-24
Cumin seed	30,274.23	9,561.19	16281.87	39182.42
Fennel Seed	6,429.75	1,971.89	6388.14	13396.75
Coriander	4,813.83	3,124.17	10300.26	6054.49
Fenugreek se	2,836.86	3,886.70	2272.85	3562.39
	May-21	May-22	May-23	May-24
Cumin seed	19,452.49	13,372.75	24,794.40	22280.95
Fennel Seed	4,491.72	3,042.27	9,832.53	9574.92
Coriander	3,168.27	3,047.77	24,389.01	5492.14
Fenugreek se	3,176.70	3,777.38	3,848.12	4202.87
	Jun-21	Jun-22	Jun-23	Jun-24
Cumin seed	28,650.05	19,534.38	10,411.13	16624.46
Fennel Seed	6,483.32	1,980.97	1,974.74	11044.09
Coriander	3,350.79	2,427.04	12,240.90	5482.71
Fenugreek se	2,243.63	3,330.71	1,702.06	4174.30
	Jul-21	Jul-22	Jul-23	
Cumin seed	22,544.96	19,096.00	8,297.80	
Fennel Seed	3,334.63	1,474.77	1,153.54	
Coriander	3,163.20	2,267.78	10,473.45	
Fenugreek se	2,824.62	3,291.27	2,375.79	
	Aug-21	Aug-22	Aug-23	
Cumin seed	15,631.39	23,477.82	8,081.60	
Fennel Seed	2,215.12	1,551.81	1,229.95	
Coriander	2,186.70	2,561.56	7,473.44	
Fenugreek se	1,850.26	3,031.30	2,071.68	
	Sep-21	Sep-22	Sep-23	
Cumin seed	12,987.45	17,154.81	7190.83	
Fennel Seed	1,885.01	1,181.65	1395.47	
Coriander	2,462.69	2,463.62	4810.78	
Fenugreek se	2,610.96	2,698.96	1408.17	
	Oct-21	Oct-22	Oct-23	
Cumin seed	9,352.20	11,700.55	7505.53	
Fennel Seed	1,881.96	1,188.55	1739.44	
Coriander	3,490.49	2,040.81	4916.84	
Fenugreek se	2,259.01	2,496.36	2498.75	
	Nov-21	Nov-22	Nov-23	
Cumin seed	9,580.17	10,503.69	9026.95	
Fennel Seed	3,055.49	1,640.76	2573.95	
Coriander	3,079.69	2,350.66	4197.41	
Fenugreek se	1,966.25	2,145.53	2059.68	
	Dec-21	Dec-22	Dec-23	
Cumin seed	10,981.05	11,794.50	13,403.06	
Fennel Seed	2,985.73	1,773.95	5,274.30	
Coriander	3,356.99	3,478.78	6,485.56	
Fenugreek se	3,706.45	1,860.29	2,729.71	

**Export data of Cumin and Seed spices
Courtesy: Shri Devendra Patel, Director & Past Chairman, FISS**

‘Awareness program on exports Risk Management’



Export Credit Guarantee Corporation Limited (ECGC), Federation of Indian Exporters & Exporters (FIEO) along with Federation of Indian Spice Stakeholders (FISS) organised program on ‘Awareness program on Exports Risk Management’ on 12.8.2024 at Hotel Caravan, Unjha, Gujarat.

Shri U Karthik, Co-Chairman, FISS delivered the Welcome speech and spoke about the Spice trade and about FISS.

Shri Saket Kumar, AGM & BM, ECGC Ltd, Ahmedabad branch covered the key elements of ‘Managing Credit Risk’ in his presentation.

Shri S U Manusri, Superintendent of Post Office, Mehasana made a presentation on the Role of Foreign Post office and its Services in Exports.

Shri H N Mevada, General Manager (In-Charge) District Industries Centre, Mehasana enlightened on the Gujarat Industrial Policy

Important Documents required at the time of Claim

- Contract/Order
- Invoice
- Bill of Lading/Airway bills
- Non-payment advice from Foreign Bank
- Direct documents to buyers-proof of delivery of goods to buyer & acknowledgement of debt by the buyer
- Original unpaid bill/accepted(s) of exchange
- Protest Note
- Correspondence with original buyers
- Correspondence for recovery action
- Statement of exports for last two years
- Bank to certify the claim form including all other documents

The program was attended by large number of exporters and spice trade stakeholders with lively Q & A session.

Vote of thanks was proposed by Shri Jayprakash Goel, Head FIEO, Gujarat

Jeera Prices Find Support Amid Bumper Harvest and Strong Demand Dynamics Sept 2024 **KEDIA ADVISORY SERVICES**

Jeera prices have recently experienced slight downward pressure, primarily driven by the anticipation of a bumper harvest in the current season. Favorable weather conditions, improved agricultural practices, and expanded cultivation areas have significantly boosted production expectations, especially in India, the largest jeera producer globally. Indian farmers have been forecasting a substantial increase in yields this season, which has led to bearish sentiment in the market. On the global front, the production of jeera has also surged in key regions such as China, Syria, Turkey, and Afghanistan. China's cumin output, in particular, has more than doubled to 55-60 thousand tons, while other countries have ramped up production, collectively adding to the oversupply concerns in the global market.

However, despite this surge in production, the downside in prices has been somewhat mitigated by robust domestic and export demand. Jeera remains a key ingredient in the food and pharmaceutical industries, ensuring a steady flow of demand. Domestically, consumption has remained resilient, while India's role as the leading global exporter of cumin has further supported prices. Between April and June 2024, India's jeera exports surged by 46.56% compared to the same period in 2023. June 2024 alone saw a remarkable year-on-year export increase of 60.13%, underscoring the strong global demand for Indian cumin. This solid demand has helped absorb some of the excess supply in the market.

Moreover, tight global supplies from earlier seasons have created a situation where stocks are not yet fully replenished, adding another layer of support to the market. Indian farmers have also contributed to price stability by withholding stocks in anticipation of better prices in the future. This withholding strategy has cushioned the price decline and provided a floor for the market, even as global supplies begin to rise. Looking ahead, the arrival of fresh supplies from major cumin-producing regions, especially China, is likely to exert further downward pressure on prices. However, the robust demand from both domestic and export markets is expected to continue supporting prices. In conclusion, jeera prices are expected to find firm support at around ₹24,000 per quintal, with the potential to gradually move towards ₹30,000 per quintal, driven by sustained demand and constrained global supply conditions.

Turmeric Prices Under Pressure Amid Weak Demand and Increased Acreage

The turmeric market is experiencing a notable price decline, driven primarily by weak demand and cautious buyer behaviour. This downturn is compounded by several factors impacting both domestic and international markets. Key among these is the anticipated volatility in the Bangladeshi market, which is likely to further complicate export opportunities. Additionally, dry weather conditions in Indonesia have accelerated the turmeric harvest, with the harvest now at its peak. Many farmers are selling their turmeric at its wet stage, resulting in reduced overall production volumes. This influx of wet turmeric into the market, combined with increased acreage and low export demand, has exerted significant downward pressure on prices.

Recent data highlights the extent of this issue. Turmeric sowing in the Erode region has doubled compared to last year, while Maharashtra, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh have reported a 30-35%

increase in sowing. This surge in acreage, with sowing estimated to rise from 3 to 3.25 lakh hectares last year to 3.75 to 4 lakh hectares this year, suggests a potential oversupply situation. Despite this, the current production estimates for 2024 stand at approximately 70-75 lakh bags, a decrease from last year's 80-85 lakh bags. Moreover, with no carryover stock from the previous year, the market faces a tighter supply scenario in 2025.

The decline in turmeric exports during April-May 2024, which dropped by 20.03% compared to the same period in 2023, contrasts sharply with a 417.74% increase in imports. This shift reflects changing market dynamics and further underscores the challenges faced by the export market. Despite these bearish indicators, the downside to turmeric prices appears limited. Farmers are reportedly holding back stocks in anticipation of a future price rise, suggesting some level of support in the market. Given the tight supply situation and anticipated consumption outpacing production in 2025, turmeric prices are expected to find firm support around the 11500 level. With these conditions, prices are projected to gradually move towards 17000 as the market adjusts to tighter availability and evolving demand patterns.

Dhaniya Market Faces Stagnation Amid Limited Arrivals and Weak Export Demand

The Dhaniya market is navigating a challenging period marked by stagnant prices despite limited arrivals. Analyzing the current fundamentals reveals a complex interplay of supply and demand dynamics impacting the market. Recent market data indicates that coriander arrivals in India for the week ending August 24, 2024, stood at 1,587.40 tonnes, which is a significant 18.56% decrease from the previous week. This reduction in arrivals, while notable, has not resulted in a corresponding increase in prices. Instead, prices have remained stagnant, reflecting a broader issue of sluggish domestic demand coupled with reduced export activity.

The export situation is particularly concerning. For the fiscal year April-June 2024, coriander exports have seen a dramatic decline of 65.37% compared to the same period in the previous year. June 2024 alone witnessed a 55.20% drop in exports, underscoring a sharp contraction in international demand. This downturn in exports is a critical factor contributing to the stagnant prices in the domestic market. The decline in global demand, combined with reduced export volumes, has placed additional pressure on the domestic market, where traders and stockists are grappling with weakened market sentiment. On the supply side, the situation is somewhat mixed. Rajasthan has experienced 61% above-normal rainfall, which is expected to increase coriander arrivals. While this boost in supply could theoretically alleviate some of the supply constraints, it also poses a risk of market disruption. The increased arrivals could exacerbate the existing issue of stagnant prices if demand does not pick up proportionately.

Moreover, the import figures for coriander have risen by 39.32% during the April-June 2024 period, signalling a shift in supply chain dynamics. This increase in imports highlights a potential imbalance in the domestic supply-demand equation. In conclusion, despite the challenging market conditions, prices are expected to find firm support around ₹6600. This support level is anticipated to act as a floor for prices, providing a buffer against further declines. As market conditions stabilize and export demand gradually recovers, prices are projected to move towards ₹7600, reflecting a more optimistic outlook for the coriander market in the near future.

Technical Outlook on Jeera/ Cumin Seed

Jeera June Update: Jeera NCDEX Is trading in a range of Rs.24800-27300 for last one month. After making a high of Rs.30465 in the month of May 2024, prices are making lowers low and lower high indication a shift in bullish to a bearish trend. Volumes have declined substantially and so is the volatility. For the next month we expect prices to remain range bound with bearish tone. Short term Players are advised to Go short in NCDEX Jeera Oct contract at Rs.26250 for 24200 with SL below 27200.

Technical Outlook on Dhaniya/ Coriander

Dhaniya June Update: Dhaniya After creating a recent high of around Rs.8400 in the month of March 2024 declined substantially creating a recent season low of Rs.6710. Prices continued to slide since last 5 months and the carry over cost is adding to the misery of the Buyers. Prices are now creating a bottom like formation and also the multiyear support stand at Rs.6610 which will act as a demand zone to the falling prices. Short term players are advised to go long in Oct contract at Rs.6750 for Rs.7100 stop loss below Rs.6600

Technical Outlook on Turmeric

Turmeric June Update: Turmeric remained the most volatile counters in case of spices on NCDEX. Prices started to rally from the low of Rs. 11980 in November 2023 till the high of Rs.20400 in April 2024. There after there is a slow and steady decline till 21st August 2024. Prices broke the major support zone of Rs.15750 and collapsed towards Rs.12410 in a span of 8 days. Value buying/short covering emerged at lower levels to some extent but its just a dead cat bounce. We advised short term players to go short at higher levels of Oct contract at Rs.15200-15500 for 13200-12100 with Stop loss above Rs.16550 on closing basis.

Dinesh Somani

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IMD predicts above-normal rainfall in September 2024

Heavy to very heavy precipitation expected in northwest; most of India to also record above normal temperature

The met department predicted September rainfall at 109% of the long-period average. However, below-normal rainfall is likely in some parts of extreme northwest India, south peninsula, north Bihar, northeast UP and most parts of northeast.

Like in August, the country is likely to experience above normal rainfall in September with heavy to very heavy precipitation expected in the northwest and surrounding areas, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) said on Saturday.

Most parts of the country will also record above normal temperature in September. “There is an indication of delay in monsoon retreat as multiple systems are likely to emerge which will cause heavy rainfall,” the IMD said. The met department predicted September rainfall at 109% of the long-period average. However, below-normal rainfall is likely in some parts of extreme northwest India, south peninsula, north Bihar, northeast UP and most parts of northeast.

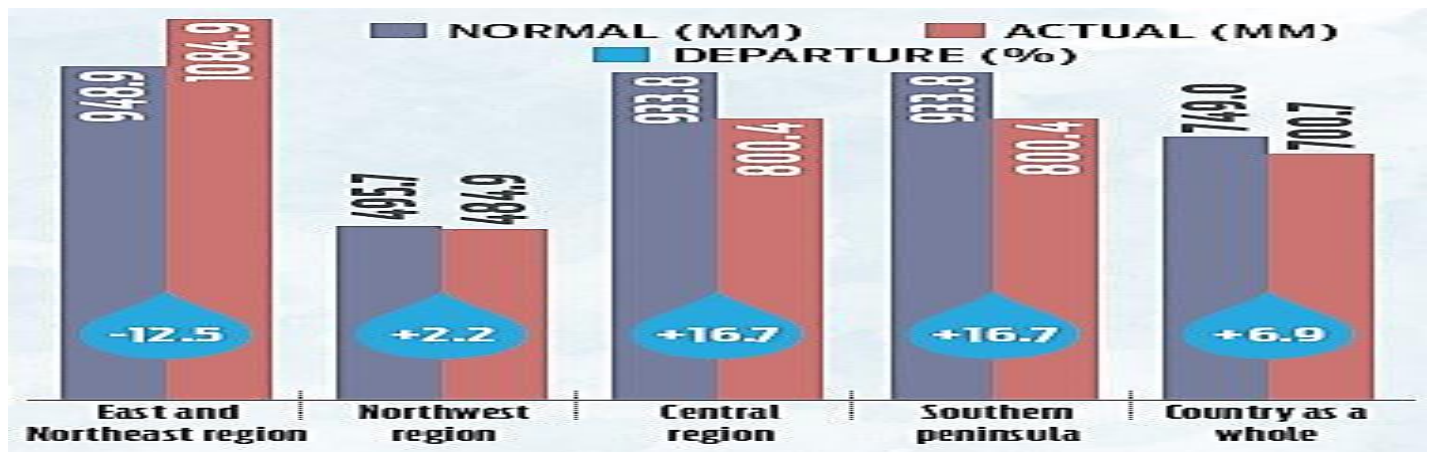
India received 7% above normal rainfall between June and August. Except for the east and northeast, the rest of the country received above normal rainfall in the three months. IMD said neutral conditions of El Nino and emergence of La Nina conditions are possible reasons behind the above normal rainfall. In India, El Nino is synonymous with poor monsoon whereas La Nina symbolises bountiful rain.

Heavy to very heavy rainfall is anticipated in the northwest region, including Uttarakhand, parts of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, and the adjoining areas of Madhya Pradesh.

“There could be episodes of extremely heavy rainfall in these areas, potentially leading to floods. We should remain cautious of landslides, mudslides, and landslips,” IMD said. “We anticipate a low-pressure system developing over the Bay of Bengal each week of the month, which will result in significant rainfall across the country,” it added.

In addition to the expected rainfall, September is likely to bring warmer-than-usual temperatures to most regions of India. Maximum temperatures are predicted to remain above normal across much of the country.

However, some areas, including northwest India, the southern peninsular region, and parts of east-central India, might experience temperatures that are closer to or slightly below normal.



Minimum temperatures are also anticipated to stay above normal in most parts of the country, indicating warmer nights. Exceptions include isolated areas in northwest India, the Himalayan foothills, and southern Peninsular regions, where temperatures may remain normal to below-normal.

Analysing the August rainfall, IMD said the country received second highest extremely heavy rainfall events in the past five years. These events mostly took place in Gujarat, western coasts, eastern India and in east Rajasthan. IMD recorded some exceptionally heavy rainfall in Karauli in Rajasthan (380 mm), Bagafa in Tripura (494 mm), Khambhalia (430 mm) and Jamnagar (380 mm) in Gujarat.

IMD’s subdivision map shows that except Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and J&K , the rest of the country received normal to excess rainfall.

Food Safety and Standards Authority of India proposes inter-ministerial committee to look into pesticide-use

FSSAI also asked all states to submit proposals for setting up their own microbiology laboratories amid growing concerns over food adulteration.

- New Delhi: The national food regulator has proposed an inter-ministerial committee to look into the matter of pesticide-use in India, according to a government official familiar with the development.
- The matter came up for discussion during a meeting last week of the national advisory committee of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, chaired by G. Kamala Vardhana Rao, CEO, FSSAI.
- The issue assumes urgency against the backdrop of two developments: On the one hand, there are growing concerns over food safety at home. On the other, European Union trade negotiators are insisting that India bring down pesticide residues—measured as maximum residue levels (MRL)—in its agricultural exports to Europe.
- “It was proposed to constitute an inter-ministerial committee to address concerns regarding usage of pesticides in food articles. This committee will deliberate on ways to reduce pesticide use and develop strategies to monitor and regulate pesticide application at the farmer level. This will not only ensure safe and sustainable farming practices but also protect consumers from potential health risks associated with pesticides residues in food products,” said the official cited above.
- “We should encourage good agriculture practices and organic farming. While spraying pesticides on the farm, some of the residues remain on the plant and irrational use can have health risks. This can be reduced at the primary level of production so that residues remain within specified MRLs. There are hundreds of pesticides comprising of different chemicals available in markets. Other than spraying methods may be considered and explore other means to stop indiscriminate use of pesticides,” said a former FSSAI official.
- Queries sent to the health ministry spokesperson remained unanswered.

Microbiology laboratories in states

- The meeting also kicked off the process of states setting up their own microbiology laboratories in a move to enhance testing capabilities amid growing concerns over food adulteration.

Source: Mint

ASTA’s upcoming Regulatory Workshop from September 24-25, which is hosted in Washington, D.C., with option for virtual participation

Dear IOSTA Colleagues,

I am writing to share information regarding ASTA’s upcoming Regulatory Workshop from September 24-25, which is hosted in Washington, D.C., with virtual participation also available. Participants will hear directly from U.S. federal and state policymakers, including officials from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, as well as many researchers, industry experts, and more, regarding key regulatory and policy issues in the U.S..

ASTA’s program offers an enriching experience for professionals who want to become more connected and knowledgeable about the U.S. regulatory scene for spices.

We would appreciate it if you would please consider circulating some information to your memberships about our upcoming event. Attached is a flyer. Below, I’ve also included a sample paragraph to easily paste into an email/newsletter to your membership.

With your help, we can reach our sector across the globe to join this informative educational workshop.

Join the ASTA 2024 Regulatory Workshop, September 24-25

The American Spice Trade Association (ASTA), representing U.S. spice industry interests and fostering regulatory compliance, is hosting a Regulatory Workshop in Washington D.C., or virtually, from September 24-25. This educational workshop will cover the latest regulatory and food safety issues, including hazard analysis, economically motivated adulteration, traceability, heavy metals, and ethylene oxide, and feature conversations with U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, and Customs and Border Protection officials. ASTA’s Regulatory Workshop is a one-of-a-kind opportunity to broaden your knowledge of the U.S. spice industry compliance issues – and it’s almost here! Ensure you are registered by September 19 to access ASTA’s expert education in person or by September 20 to join virtually.

Thanks for considering sharing this with your membership. Please let me know if you have any questions!

Warm regards,

Laura Shumow, Executive Director
American Spice Trade Association
Ph No 630-542-3482



बेटी बचाओ
बेटी पढ़ाओ

भारतीय रज़र्व बैंक RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

www.rbi.org.in

RBI/2024-25/71

DOR.STR.REC.41/04.02.001/2024-25

August 29, 2024

All Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding RRBs),

Primary (Urban) Cooperative Banks & State Cooperative Banks (scheduled banks having AD category-I license), and
Exim Bank

Dear Sir / Madam,

Interest Equalization Scheme (IES) on Pre and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit

Please refer to the instructions issued vide [circular No. DOR.STR.REC. 78/04.02.001/2023-24 dated February 22, 2024](#).

1. Government of India, vide Trade Notice No.07/2024-2025 dated June 28, 2024 read with Trade Notice No.08/2024-2025 dated July 10, 2024 has allowed for an extension of the Interest Equalization Scheme for Pre and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit ('Scheme') up to August 31, 2024. The extension takes effect from July 1, 2024 and ends on August 31, 2024.
2. Further, Government has advised the following modifications to the scheme:

Eligibility of borrowers: With effect from July 1, 2024, only MSME Manufacturer exporters would be eligible under the Scheme. Hence, the Scheme benefits will not be available to non-MSME exporters, and such claims are not to be entertained beyond June 30, 2024.

Cap on subvention amount: The interest equalization will be capped at ₹1.66 Crore per Importer-Exporter Code (IEC) for the aforesaid extended period of the scheme.

Other provisions of the extant instructions issued by the Bank on the captioned Scheme shall remain unchanged.

Yours faithfully

(Vaibhav Chaturvedi)
Chief General Manager

Department Regulation, Central Office, 12th and 13th Floor, Central Office Bhavan, Shahid Bhagat Singh Marg, Mumbai - 400001

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Centre for the Promotion of Imports from developing countries, Netherland

Demand for spices and herbs on the European market

CBI The Hague, The Netherland, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

<https://www.cbi.eu/market-information/spices-herbs/what-demand>

What is the demand for spices and herbs on the European market? (29 February 2024)

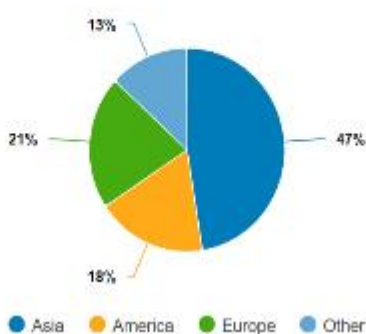
European imports of spices and herbs have been subject to various dynamics in the past few years. There is an increased interest in sustainably sourced certified spices, and related certification is becoming more important. Among the products in highest demand are ginger, dried chillies and pepper. Curcuma, cinnamon and vanilla are also products with good opportunities on the European market.

1. What makes Europe an interesting market for spices and herbs?

Market size and dependence on external suppliers make Europe an attractive target market for suppliers from developing countries. The European countries that present the most opportunities overall are the Netherlands, Germany, Spain, the UK, Poland and France.

Europe's mature and large market offers stability for suppliers

Figure 1: Main spices and herbs import regions in the world, 2021, by volume



Source UN Comtrade (July 2023)

Europe is a mature and diverse market for spices and herbs, and home to 5 of the 10 largest importing countries in the world. The overall demand in Europe is relatively stable, and volumes are large. With a population of over 530 million consumers, Europe imports more spices and herbs than the US, for example.

The above break up shows that spices and herbs imports from Asia take a considerable share of the global market. This is because the total and per capita consumption of spices and herbs is much higher in Asia

than in other regions. Most of the world spices are produced and processed in tropical regions of Asia.

On average, Europe imports about 450,000 tonnes of spices and herbs from developing countries every year. This is between 20-23% of the global average annual volume of spices and herbs coming from developing countries. Europe is an important destination for the more expensive spices and herbs. This is also reflected in its 27-30% share in global imports value.

Europe depends on imports from developing countries

Most of Europe's spice imports come from developing countries. (developing countries are all countries of the [OECD-DAC list](#)). This is different for herbs, as most herbs consumed in Europe are also produced within Europe. Import volumes from developing countries peaking in 2021. This was mainly the result of record harvests of several spices and herbs that year.

Over 2018-2022, the import volume of spices and herbs grew by 2.0% per year on average. The volume of spices and herbs imported from developing countries registered a lower growth (+1.6%). The highest growth was for intra-European trade (+3.3%), while imports from the 'rest of world' declined by 2.9%.

The dependence on imports from developing countries also means that, for most products, there is not much competition from European producers. There are however a few exceptions. Production of dried herbs (and a few spices) takes place in France, Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, Spain and Hungary. Parsley is the most popular dried herb, but European production also includes basil, bay leaves, celery leaves, chives, coriander, dill tips, chervil, fennel, juniper, marjoram, oregano, rosemary, sage, savoury, tarragon and thyme.

Recent years seem to show a decline in domestic production in these European countries. If this trend continues and the lower domestic or regional supply is supplemented with imports, it could offer opportunities for developing country suppliers. At the same time, it should be noted that some spices, such as coriander seeds, are mostly exported to Asia. So declining production will not open up opportunities in Europe, but rather in Asia, the product's destination market.

The level of competition is affected too: the more processing is done in the origin country, such as crushing, grinding, blending and mixing, and packaging, the more competition exporters from developing countries will face from European companies. At the same time, exporters of developing countries certainly have chances to add more value to their product.

Forecast: volumes to remain stable

In the short-to-medium term, European import volumes will remain relatively stable. This does not mean that fluctuations will not take place: import volumes often fluctuate due to non-stable production levels in the countries of origin.

More important is the forecast that prices are likely to go up due to higher costs of production in origin countries and in European destination markets. Especially inflation in European end-markets can be a serious threat to the European consumption of certain products within the spices and herbs category. This will mostly be visible for products that are already more expensive in general, such as cardamom, nutmeg and mace. But more importantly, it is likely to affect sales of organic spices and herbs, as these are generally more expensive.

According to the Harmonized index of consumer prices (HICP) in EU markets, salt, spices and culinary herbs were 130.17 points in July 2023 (EUROSTAT), compared to 115.18 points in October 2022. This means that consumer prices for salt, spices and culinary herbs went up 12% in nine months. Also, the outlook for the inflation level in Europe shows that inflation in 2023 will remain above pre-2022 levels (above 5%), and only in 2024 will it drop to 2.1%.

While European imports are likely to continue increasing at moderate rates over the coming years, they are expected to remain lower than in other regions worldwide, such as South Asia and Southeast Asia, where economic and market growth have been much higher on average in the past decade.

European hubs will remain strong destinations

The most important ports for spices and herbs in Europe are Rotterdam (Netherlands), Hamburg (Germany), Antwerp (Belgium), Felixstowe (UK), Algeciras (Spain) and Marseille (France). After products arrive at those ports they are unloaded and transported by truck to other parts of Europe. The Port of Rotterdam is the largest in Europe.

The main destinations of spices imports are forecast to remain the same in the years to come. This means that the Netherlands will keep its position as the largest hub for spice imports into Europe. Germany also has such a function and that will stay the same too, while France (for vanilla from Madagascar) and Spain (for dried chillies and particular herbs used in processing) will likewise remain important hubs. Germany is specifically a strong re-exporter of black pepper imported from Brazil.

Supply dynamics of single spices have a strong influence on imports

The average growth of the total market is greatly influenced by supply or market developments related to single spices. While this is impacting import values even more (because prices tend to fluctuate more than volumes), this also has an impact on the total import volume and its trajectory.

Several spices experienced a small decline in imports in 2022 (in line with the consumption slowdown due to inflation pressure), but there are also spices that follow a different pattern. For example:

- Pepper: imports in 2022 dropped to levels lower than those of 2018. In 2022, the supply volume in the most important production country, Vietnam, was much lower than in 2021.
- Curcuma: imports peaked in 2020 and 2021 because of COVID-19, with curcuma being used massively as an immunity booster. In 2022, imports dropped below the 2018 import volume.
- Cumin imports peaked in 2021 due to record harvests. Because of mis harvests in 2022 (mostly in Turkey), imports dropped to levels almost as low as those of 2019.
- Nutmeg imports were down in 2020 and 2021 but went up in 2022.
- Remaining stable at record volumes in 2021 and 2022: cloves and vanilla.

Also for the short-to-medium term, the expectation is that the supply volumes of certain spices will continue to show a dynamic pattern. Cumin and pepper are examples of such spices, with supply volumes strongly impacted by climate conditions in large supplying countries like India, Vietnam, Turkey and Brazil.

Import of ground spices grows much faster than unground spices

There is a clear trend towards importing ground spices from developing countries. Although import volumes of ground spices (56,000 tonnes in 2022) are still much lower than import volumes of unground spices (240,000 tonnes), the latter grow at a much higher rate (14% versus 2.6% per year on average).

Innovations in Agriculture & Farming

By 2050, the demand for food will surge 70%, in line with rapid population growth of 10 billion. Feeding the rapidly increasing global population amid the climate crisis requires the speed and accuracy that technology provides.

New innovations in agriculture have revealed us how technology can help build more sustainable food systems and improve food security in every corner of the world. Some of the technology adopted are listed below:

Farm Automation

Automation is already a major part of the farming process. Farmers are already using drones to monitor their crops, and advanced sensors can tell them exactly when they need to water or fertilize their fields. These devices can also be used to monitor soil quality and ensure that crops aren't affected by drought or other environmental factors. The increased level of automation will allow farmers to focus more on other aspects of their business than traditional manual labour tasks like watering, seeding, and harvesting.

Blockchain

Blockchain technologies are used in agriculture to track plant information from the farms to the shelf. Powered by a decentralized database, this technology helps regulate the quality of food and its shelf life. The auditable database allows growers and marketers to monitor farm produce throughout the supply chain. India, the world's largest fruits and vegetables producer, is planning to adopt blockchain technologies in all its Agri exports.

IoT in Agriculture

IoT is used as a smart farming solution for monitoring the crop field from anywhere. It involves using sensors to track soil moisture, crop health, livestock conditions, temperature, etc.

IoT technologies make it possible to create automated irrigation structures where water resources can be managed efficiently. By collecting crop data such as moisture and temperature, IoT technologies can help determine the right amount of water for crops every season.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in Agriculture

GIS in agriculture relies on technology such as drones and satellites to understand crop position and types, fertilization level, soil status, and related information. With data generated from GIS remote sensing devices and software, farmers can determine the best location for crop planting in the field and make informed decisions on how to improve soil nutrition.

AI/ML & Data Science in Agriculture Technology

Agricultural forecasting is made easy when farmers deploy AI/ML & data science technology. The use of 3D laser scanning and spectral imaging/spectral analysis, for example, can help farmers predict weather scenarios and optimize the use of resources required for irrigation, fertilization, and pest control. Through AI/ML & data science technology, farmers can analyze their fields for the best locations for planting seeds. They can use computer vision to recognize plants' optimal height, width, and spacing. This data can then be used to optimize their growing methods.

Regenerative Agriculture

The World Economic Forum describes regenerative agriculture as the way forward to decarbonize the food system and make farming resilient to climate shocks. This unconventional farming practice works based on five fundamental principles.

- Promote biodiversity through the integration of animals and plants
- Improve soil health by adopting all options that will reduce soil disturbance

- Practice soil conservation by keeping the soil surface covered as much as possible
- Practice crop diversity by growing varieties of crops on the same field
- Maintain living roots by planting perennial crops or cover crops
- Controlled Environment Agriculture (CEA)

Agricultural Robotics

Many farming activities performed by humans can now be done by agricultural robots (agribots), maximizing productivity and saving enormous resources. Today, agribots are used in seed planting, crop harvesting, weeding, sorting and packaging, livestock management, etc.

Drones

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles or drones are increasingly becoming useful in crop and livestock management. For example, farmers can use sensor-equipped drones to monitor the growth of plants, detect disease stress, monitor field temperature, and spray pesticides or fertilizers at desired locations on the field. The inherent benefits and the rise of drones in farm operations lie in their ability to help farmers acquire comprehensive data to make timely decisions.

Precision Agriculture

Precision agriculture is a rapidly evolving farm management system that involves the use of sensor technology, AI, GIS, and IoT to collect and analyze data about the soil, plants, and animals. It allows for more targeted use of inputs such as water, fertilizer, plant nutrients, pesticides, seeds, and labour.

Precision agriculture deviates from conventional agriculture practices, where a uniform method is employed over a large area regardless of soil quality or topography variations.

Agricultural Biotechnology

Although there is a growing concern about the health impact of agricultural biotechnology, the use of genetic engineering to improve plants or animals will remain a trend in modern farming. Moreover, genetically modified organisms have been proven safe for human health.

Agricultural biotechnology can improve the quality of farm produce and help create more climate-resilient crops.

Big Data & Analytics

The farm is becoming a data factory, with sensors and other technology collecting thousands of data points about everything from soil quality to humidity and crop yields. Big data & analytics can help farmers decide when to plant and harvest, how much water or fertilizer to use, and how much seed they should sow.

Applying big data and analytics in agriculture help farmers predict water cycles or rainfall patterns.

Connectivity Technologies

Connectivity technologies, such as mobile devices, satellite technology, and internet-based platforms, allow farmers to share information to make better decisions about how they grow their crops or raise their livestock. These technologies also enable farmers to reach out to potential buyers or sell directly to consumers.

QUALITY EVALUATION LABORATORY

Spices Board, Cochin 682 025 TRAINING PROGRAMMES: 2024

Spices Board proposes to conduct the following training programmes on the analysis of spices and spice products during 2024. The training programmes will be held in the Quality Evaluation Laboratory (NABL accredited under ISO/IEC 17025:2017) of the Board located at Sugandha Bhavan, N.H. By-Pass, P.B.No.2277, Palarivattom. P.O, Cochin – 682 025 on the dates specified against each programme.

The programme is open to candidates, mainly sponsored by spice export units registered with the Board (having registration with manufacturing facilities) and candidates from private laboratories & other institutions. The training fee is Rs.14,160/ (Rs.12,000/+18% GST) per programme/participant.

The number of participants in each programme will be limited to maximum SIX. The minimum qualification for the participant is graduation in science with experience in spice/spice products analysis. Selection will be made based on the qualification and experience. Preference will be given to the candidates sponsored by spice export/processing units.

Participants have to make their own arrangements for the travel and accommodation. However, working lunch, tea & snacks will be provided during the training period.

The training fee can be remitted online to Board’s Bank Account using the payment link provided by us through SMS and e-mail for which the participant/institution shall provide the mobile number and e mail ID to which the payment link is to be sent. The nomination in the prescribed form (attached) along with the payment details should reach Scientist- C & Head, Quality Evaluation Laboratory, Spices Board, Sugandha Bhavan, N.H.By-Pass, P.B.No.2277, Palarivattom.P.O., Cochin- 682 025, within 10 days prior to the commencement of the programme. Applications submitted along with the training fee (fee once paid is non-refundable) only will be considered for the selection of participants.

SRILATHA C.M
SCIENTIST – C & QEL i/c

For more details click the following link

<https://indianspices.com/sites/default/files/Training%20Programme%202024%20-Notification%20corrected.pdf>

QUALITY EVALUATION LABORATORY Spices Board, Cochin REGISTRATION FORM

1	Training programme on GCMS/LCMS/MS analysis of Pesticide Residues in Spice & Spice Products	23 rd to 27 th September 2024	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Training programme on Physical Chemical analysis of Spices/Spice Products	21 st to 25 th October 2024	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Training programme on Microbiological Analysis of Spices/Spice Products.	21 st to 25 th October 2024	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Training programme on Analysis of Mycotoxins and illegal dyes in spices and spice products	04 th to 08 th November 2024	<input type="checkbox"/>



SPICES BOARD
(Ministry of Commerce & Industry Govt. of India)
Sugandha Bhavan
N.H.By-pass
P.B.No. 2277
Palarivattom P.O.
Kochi - 682 025, India

स्पाइसेस बोर्ड

(व्यापारिक एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
सुगन्धा भवन
एन.एच.बाईपास
पी.बी.नं. 2277
पालरिवट्टम पी.ओ.
कोच्ची - 682 025, भारत

No. MKT/IPCAwards/2016-2017

24.08.2024

NOTICE INVITING NOMINATIONS FOR AWARDS BY INTERNATIONAL PEPPER COMMUNITY FOR THE EXCELLENCE IN EXPORT OF VALUE ADDED PEPPER PRODUCTS AND FOR THE EXCELLENCE IN MANUFACTURE OF INNOVATIVE PRODUCT / PRODUCTS OF PEPPER FOR THE YEAR 2023

The International Pepper Community (IPC), an intergovernmental organization under the auspices of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP), has invited nominations for IPC Awards-2023 from India. There are two categories for the IPC Awards for exporters:

- 1) Excellence in Export of Value-Added Pepper Products Year 2023
- 2) Excellence in Innovative Pepper Products Manufactures Year 2023

The application form for submitting the nomination and guidelines for filling up the form are appended as Annexures.

The interested exporters may submit the prescribed application along with supporting documents (both soft copy and hard copy), latest by **16th September 2024**, to The Director (Marketing), Spices Board, Sugandha Bhavan, N.H.By-pass, P.B.No.2277, Palarivattom P.O, Cochin-682 025 and soft copy may be mailed to dm.sb-ker@gov.in. The envelop should be superscribed as “IPC Export Award 2023”. The deadline as above shall be strictly followed.

Director (Marketing)

फोन / Phone : 0484 2333510-616, 2347865, 2345417, 2341776
ई-मेल / Email : mail.spices@gov.in वेबसाइट / Website : www.indianspices.com

- *Excellence in Export of Value-added Pepper and Pepper products*
- *Excellence in Manufacture of Innovative Product / Products of Pepper*

Introduction

The International Pepper Community, Jakarta, Indonesia, under the UN-ESCAP has instituted Export Award to honour the exporter of value-added and innovative products of pepper who have excelled in their exports in various pepper products by granting Awards every year.

Product Categories:

Awards will be given for the following categories.

- 1) Excellence in Export of Value-added Pepper and Pepper products
- 2) Excellence in Manufacture of Innovative Product / Products of Pepper

Period of exports covered for the awards

1. FOB value of export performance of all value-added pepper and pepper products less imports of raw material, if any, during the calendar year 2023 - For Excellence in Export of Value-added Pepper and Pepper products category.
2. Total value of innovative products of pepper produced and sold both within the country and abroad during the calendar year 2023- For Excellence in Manufacture of Innovative Product / Products of Pepper category.

For more details click the following link

https://www.indianspices.com/indianspices/sites/default/files/IPC%20AWARD%202023_compressed.pdf

IMPORT REJECTIONS IN SPICES FROM EU AND USA JULY 2024

(Data extracted for India)

RASFF Import Rejection (in Spices)- July 2024

Total Rejections 27

Most no: import rejections reported from India (11)

Spice with the highest number of rejections Cumin (6)

Reason for the most no: of rejections Pesticide residues (11)

USFDA Import Refusal (in Spices)- July 2024

Total Rejections 26

Most no: import rejections reported from India (8), The Dominican Republic (6)

Spice with the highest number of rejections Mixed spice and seasonings (8)

Reason for the most no: of rejections Labelling (10)

RASFF Alerts

Sl. No	Commodity	Origin	Reason for Rejection
7	spices	India	Incomplete documents
8	cardamom powder	India	Presence of ethylene oxide- 0.34 mg/kg
9	crushed chillies	India	Presence of ethylene oxide - 0.78 mg/kg
10	Spices	India	Presence of ethylene oxide- 0.31 mg/kg
11	cumin ground	India	Presence of pesticide residues Azoxystrobin (1.6 ± 0.80 mg/kg), Imidacloprid (0.56 ± 0.28 mg/kg), carbendazim (1.0 ± 0.50 mg/kg), carbofuran (0.23 ± 0.12 mg/kg), chlorpyrifos (0.11 ± 0.055 mg/kg), clothianidin (0.80 ± 0.40 mg/kg), dinotefuran (0.23 ± 0.12 mg/kg), fipronil (0.22 ± 0.11 mg/kg), hexaconazole (0.17 ± 0.085 mg/kg), kresoxim-methyl (0.16 ± 0.080 mg/kg), metalaxyl (0.28 ± 0.14 mg/kg), propamocarb (0.40 ± 0.20 mg/kg), pyriproxyfen (0.14 ± 0.070 mg/kg), thiamethoxam (2.0 ± 1.0 mg/kg), tricyclazole (0.63 ± 0.32 mg/kg)
12	cumin seeds	India	Presence of pesticide residues acetamiprid (1.4 ± 0.70 mg/kg), carbendazim (0.65 ± 0.33 mg/kg), carbofuran (0.14 ± 0.070 mg/kg), chlorpyrifos (0.027 ± 0.014 mg/kg), clothianidin (0.78 ± 0.39 mg/kg), flonicamid (0.14 mg/kg), kresoxim-methyl (0.15 ± 0.075 mg/kg), tebufenozide (0.12 ± 0.060 mg/kg), thiamethoxam (1.3 ± 0.65 mg/kg), thiophanate-methyl (0.46 ± 0.23 mg/kg), tolfenpyrad (0.65 ± 0.33 mg/kg), tricyclazole (1.4 ± 0.70 mg/kg)

13	cumin	India	Presence of pesticide residues acetamiprid (0,162 +/- 0,081 mg/kg), carbendazim (1,41+/-0,706 mg/kg), chlorpyrifos (0,042+/-0,021 mg/kg), fipronil (0,042+/-0,021 mg/kg), hexaconazole (0,221+/-0,111 mg/kg), imidacloprid (0,121+/-0,061 mg/kg), kresoxim-methyl (0,184+/-0,092 mg/kg), picoxystrobin (0,358+/-0,179 mg/kg), thiamethoxam (0,162+/-0,081 mg/kg), tricyclazole (0,720+/-0,360 mg/kg)
14	cumin seeds	India	Presence of pesticide residues acetamiprid (0.18 ± 0.009 (95%) mg/kg), carbendazim (0.41 ± 0.21 (95%) mg/kg), chlorpyrifos (0.094 ± 0.047), clothianidin (0.150± 0.075 (95%) mg/kg), hexaconazole (0.110± 0.055 (95%) mg/kg), thiamethoxam (0.18 ± 0.09 (95%) mg/kg), tolfenpyrad (0.066 ± 0.033 (95%) mg/kg), tricyclazole (0.22 ± 0.11 (95%) mg/kg)
15	cumin seeds	India	Presence of pesticide residues acetamiprid (1,1 ± 0,6 mg/kg), benomil/carbendazim, chlorpyrifos (0,031 ± 0,016 mg/kg), clothianidin (0,55 ± 0,28 mg/kg), dimethoate (0,35 ± 0,18 mg/kg), dinotefuran (0,14 ± 0,07 mg/kg), famoxadone (0,20 ± 0,10 mg/kg), fipronil (0,071 ± 0,036 mg/kg), flonicamid, hexaconazole (0,40 ± 0,20 mg/kg), imidacloprid (0,27 ± 0,14 mg/kg), iprobenfos (0,038 ± 0,019 mg/kg), kresoxim-methyl (0,48 ± 0,24 mg/kg), picoxystrobin (0,95 ± 0,48 mg/kg), pyriproxyfen (0,17 ± 0,09 mg/kg), thiamethoxam (1,3 ± 0,7 mg/kg), tolfenpyrad (0,66 ± 0,33 mg/kg), tricyclazole (1,9 ± 1,0 mg/kg)
16	turmeric (curcuma)	India	Presence of pesticide residues chlorpyrifos- 0,11±0,06 mg/kg
17	ground dried onion	India,Poland	Presence of undeclared allergen gluten- 63486,6 ± 17776,2 mg/kg

USFDA Alerts

Sl. No:	Product	Origin	Reason for Rejection	FDA Sample Analysis
2	Pepper,black, whole (spice)	India	The article appears to consist in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance or be otherwise unfit for food. It appears to contain salmonella, a poisonous and deleterious substance which may render it injurious to health.	No
3	Capsicums (cayenne chili, hot peppers), ground, cracked (spice)	India	It appears to contain Salmonella, a poisonous and deleterious substance which may render it injurious to health.	No
4	Curry powder, ground, cracked, without salt	India	It appears to contain Salmonella, a poisonous and deleterious substance which may render it injurious to health.	No
5	Natural extract or flavor, n.e.c.	India	It appears to bear or contain an unsafe food additive within the meaning of section 409.	No

6	Natural extract or flavor, n.e.c.	India	It appears to bear or contain an unsafe food additive within the meaning of section 409.	No
7	Natural extract or flavor, n.e.c.	India	It appears to bear or contain an unsafe food additive within the meaning of section 409.	No
8	Fenugreek, whole (spice)	India	It appears that the importer (as defined in section 805 of the FD&C Act) is in violation of section 805.	No
9	Cinnamon, cassia, ground, cracked (spice)	India	It appears to bear or contain a poisonous or deleterious substance which may render the article injurious to health	FDA Sample Analysis

Prepared by:

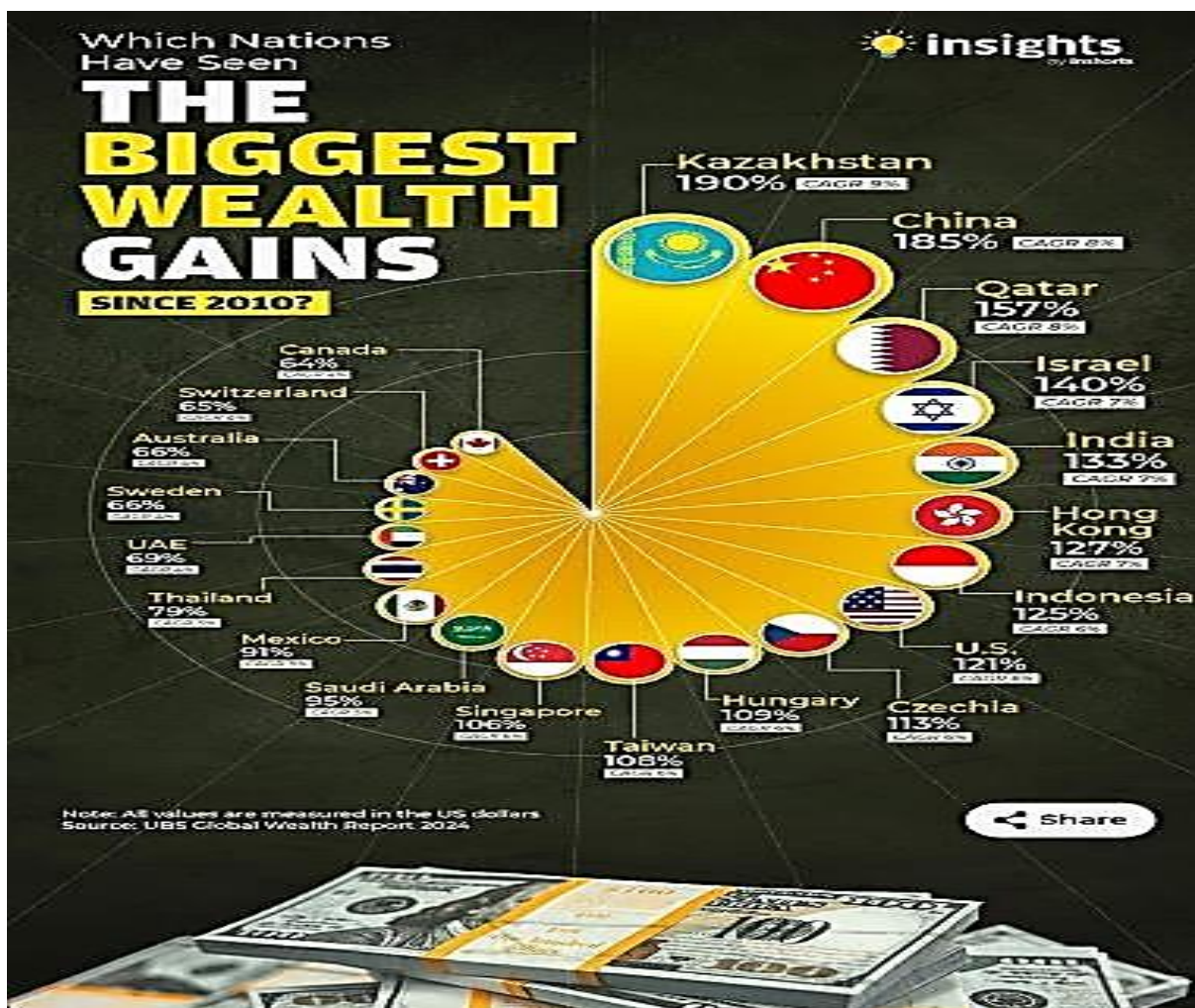
Sources:



WORLD SPICE ORGANISATION

<https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/importrefusals/> <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/rasff-window/portal/?event=SearchForm&cleanSearch=1>

Import Rejection July 24 data
 Courtesy Shri Yogesh Mehta, Trustee, FISS



લસણના ભાવ આસમાને પહોંચતા અજબ ઠગાઈ
કાળા બજારિયાઓએ અકોલામાં સિમેન્ટથી બનેલા નકલી લસણ માર્કેટમાં ઠાલવ્યા

મુંબઈ તા.૧૮ મહારાષ્ટ્રના અકોલામાં લસણના ભાવ આસમાને પહોંચતા કાળા બજારિયાઓએ લોકોને છેતરવાની એક અજબ તરકીબ અપનાવી હતી. આ ઘોંઘાળે સિમેન્ટથી બનેલ લસણ માર્કેટમાં ઠાલવી ઘોંઘાળે સામે છેતરપિંડી કરી હતી. ફેરિયાઓ પણ આ લસણ કોઈપણ કર વગર સાહકોને પધરાવતા ઘોંઘાળે નારાજની વ્યાપી ગઈ હતી. પોલીસ વિભાગના એક નિવૃત્ત અધિકારીની પત્નીના હાથમાં આ નકલી લસણ આવતા આ સમગ્ર બનાવનો પર્દાફાશ થયો હતો. આ સંદર્ભે વધુ વિગતાનુસાર હાલ માર્કેટમાં લસણના ભાવમાં લાકડોળ તોજ આવી છે અને ભાવ પ્રતિ કિલો રૂ.૩૦૦ થી ૩૫૦ સુધી પહોંચી ગયા છે. આ વાતનો લાભ લઈ અમુક કાળા બજારિયાઓએ સિમેન્ટના નકલી લસણનું આભેદૂબ ઉત્પાદન શરૂ કરી તેમને ઘણું આશ્ચર્ય થયું હતું. તેમણે હેરાન થઈ વધુ નિરીક્ષણ કરતા તેમને જણાયું હતું કે આ લસણ નકલી છે તેને કમત ઉપરથી લસણ ઠેભાવ તેવો આકાર આપવામાં આવ્યો જે પણ અંદર સિમેન્ટ ભરવામાં આવી હતી. આ કામ એવું સીક્રિટપૂર્વક કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું કે આ લસણ નકલી છે તે પહેલી નજરમાં કોઈને ખબર જ પડે નહીં. આ રીતે અંદર સિમેન્ટ ભરી ઉપરથી લસણનો ઓંપ આપી વેચાતા નકલી લસણથી રિટાયર્ડ પોલીસ અધિકારી પટિલને પણ આશ્ચર્ય થયું હતું તેમણે આ વાતની જાણ પોલીસ સહિત અન્ય સિબિયને કરી આ રીતે ઠગાઈ કરતે ઘોંઘાળે સામે કાયદેસરની કાર્યવાહી કરી નુને નેશવાને મળતી કરી હતી.

ફેરીયાઓ દ્વારા ધૂમ વેચાણ: લસણ ફોલાયું કે કપાયું જ નહિ તે પછી તપાસ કરતાં ખ્યાલ આવ્યો



What will be the value of ₹1 crore after 10, 20, 30 years?

Assuming an average of 6% inflation rate in India, the value of ₹1 crore could diminish to ₹55.84 lakh after 10 years. After 20 years, the value of ₹1 crore could shrink to around ₹31.18 lakh, factoring in 6% inflation. After 30 years, ₹1 crore will be worth approximately ₹17.41 lakh in today's terms.

swipe left for more at The Financial Express

Two major export promotion schemes likely to get extension

Amiti Sen
New Delhi

Two important export promotion measures — the Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) scheme and the Interest Equalisation Scheme (IES) — are likely to be extended to help exporters retain their competitiveness in a choppy global market, sources said.

The RoDTEP scheme, under which all embedded input duties and taxes paid during manufacture of an exported product are reimbursed, is valid till September 30, 2024. But it is set to be extended for all 10,000 plus product lines that are currently covered under it.

"The extension of RoDTEP is likely to be at least for the fiscal year 2024-25 and may even be beyond it depending on funds," an official tracking the matter told *businessline*. Certain iron and steel items not covered under RoDTEP are likely to continue to be excluded.

A meeting of the Quarterly Monitoring Committee for RoDTEP and the RoSCTL schemes headed by the Finance Secretary will take place soon where a call will be



the decision has to be taken by the Finance Secretary-led committee," the source explained.

An early decision is also likely on the extension of IES, which has lapsed for the 410 beneficiary sectors (non-MSME) on June 30, 2024. Only a two-month extension was given to the MSME sector which will lapse this month-end. Under the scheme, loans are extended at a subsidised rate determined by the government to beneficiary exporters.

FINAL NOTE

"A final note seeking extension of the interest subvention scheme for all beneficiaries covered under the lapsed scheme, will be soon presented before the Expenditure Finance Committee and then to the Union Cabinet. The Commerce Department wants a five-year extension but a final decision will be taken by the EFC and the Cabinet.

Goods exports in the April-July 2024-25 period grew 4.15 per cent (year-on-year) to \$144.12 billion, while in July, exports dipped 1.4 per cent to \$33.98 billion affected by geo-political turmoil and increased protectionism.

taken on RoDTEP extension and its duration, the official added.

"Our review suggests that if exports continue to grow slow, we can manage with available funds of ₹16,075 crore for 2024-25. However, if there is substantial growth in exports we will need to ask for more funds. But we foresee some savings under RoSCTL," the source said.

The Rebate of State & Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) scheme is for exports of made-up articles and garments, and is similar to RoDTEP scheme.

TEXTILE EXPORTS FLAT

"Textile exports are almost flat this year, so the 10 per cent enhancement in outlay they got in the Budget, of about ₹800 crore, should be available for RoDTEP. But

TPC Trade Promotion Council of India

INDIA-KUWAIT-KSA
BUYER SELLER MEET

ON FOOD & BEVERAGES

08th-10th-12th September 2024
Kuwait, Riyadh & Jeddah



PARIS 2024 OLYMPICS

A total of 117 **Indian athletes** made up the contingent that went on the hunt for medals and sporting immortality at the Paris 2024 Olympics, which ran from July 26 to August 11.

In all, India won six medals - a silver and five bronze - at the Paris 2024 Olympics.

Manu Bhaker won the first medal for India at the Paris 2024 Olympics. She bagged a bronze and became the first Indian woman to win an Olympic shooting medal. She then created history by becoming the first Indian to win two medals at a single edition of the Olympics after she clinched a mixed team 10m air pistol bronze with Sarabjot Singh.

Swapnil Kusale added a third medal in shooting to make it India's biggest haul in a sport in a single edition of the Olympics.

The Indian men's hockey team matched their Tokyo 2020 success with the bronze in Paris while Neeraj Chopra became the most successful individual Olympian after he claimed a silver medal in the javelin throw.

Later, Aman Sehrawat became India's youngest Olympic medallist when he won bronze in wrestling.

However, India left the Paris 2024 Olympics with more heartbreaks than cheers. India missed out on six potential medals, most by a whisker, with the athletes finishing fourth in their respective events. This included Lakshya Sen, Mirabai Chanu and Manu Bhaker, who could have bagged her third medal at the Games.

Vinesh Phogat's disqualification ahead of a historic final also added to India's woes.

There was Indian interest in a total of 69 medal events across 16 sports - archery, athletics, badminton, boxing, equestrian, golf, hockey, judo, rowing, sailing, shooting, swimming, table tennis and tennis - at the Paris 2024 Olympics.

Neeraj Chopra, badminton ace PV Sindhu, weightlifter Mirabai Chanu, boxer Lovlina Borgohain and select members of the Harmanpreet Singh-led Indian men's hockey team were the other returning Olympic medallists in the Indian contingent to Paris 2024.

Overall, India have won 41 medals at the Olympics to date. Interestingly, it was Norman Pritchard's dual silver which opened India's account in Paris 1900.

KD Jadhav, with a wrestling bronze at Helsinki 1952, was the first individual athlete from independent India to get on the Olympic medal winners list. Weightlifter Karnam Malleswari became the first woman to win an Olympic medal at Sydney 2000.

Rifle shooter Abhinav Bindra was the first Indian to win an Olympic gold medal in an individual event at Beijing 2008 and was the only one to do so for over a decade before Neeraj's javelin triumph at Tokyo 2020.

Men's hockey, with 13 medals including eight golds, has been the biggest contributor to India's Olympic medals tally followed by wrestling with eight medals.

India returned with its best-ever haul of seven medals, including one gold, from Tokyo 2020.



Paralympics 2024

India enjoyed a successful outing on day two of the 2024 Paris Paralympics, ending the day by winning four medals, including one gold, one silver, and two bronze. India is currently in the 17th spot in the overall medal tally and looks set to achieve the target of 25 medals in Paris, as mentioned by Paralympic Committee of India (PCI) chief Devendra Jhajharia before the start of the games.

India started their day with Avani Lekhara, the reigning Paralympic world champion, continuing her dominance in shooting and clinching her second consecutive gold medal in the Women’s 10m Air Rifle Standing SH1 event at the Paralympic Games. She became the first Indian woman para-athlete to do so. Avani scored 249.7 in the finals, breaking her own Paralympic Games record of 249.6, which she set in Tokyo.

The event was a double success for India as para-shooter Mona Agarwal secured the bronze medal by scoring 228.7 in the finals. Playing in her first Paralympic Games, Mona proved why she can play a critical role in India’s pursuit of 25 medals in Paris.

Manish Narwal, another standout performer of the day, secured a silver medal in the Men’s 10m Air Pistol SH1 event. Manish, who won gold in the mixed pistol SH1 event at the 2020 Tokyo Paralympics, joined the elite list of winning two medals for India at the Paralympics, alongside Avani Lekhara and Devendra Jhajharia.



FEDERATION OF INDIAN SPICE STAKEHOLDERS

Regd. office; 504, APMC Building, Market Yard, Unjha-384170, (North Gujarat)

Phone: +91 75750 12424, 9833320999; E-mail: admin@fissh.org, dg@fissh.org

Membership renewal form

Pan No: AADCF0181D

GST No: 24AADCF0181D1Z8

Name of the person (Please attach latest passport size photo)	
Designation	
Name of the company	
Federation Registration No	
Status: Individual /Proprietorship / Partnership / LLP /Pvt. Ltd / Public Limited/ HUF/ Others	
Registered office address	
Phone No	Fax No
Cell No	WhatsApp No:
Email id	Website
Nature of business (Please mention Farmer /Traders / Processor / Manufacturer / Importer / Exporter / Agent / Broker / Service provider	
Name of the products / service offered.	
Country of Export	
PAN card of the Organisation (Attach a copy if not already submitted)	
Spice Board Registration No & Validity period	
Member of any other Association / Business Chambers / Federation	
Membership fee Rs 9000/- for 3 years (For 2024, 2025 & 2026 upto 31.12.2026) +18%GST (Rs 1620) = Total 10,620/-	
Cheque / DD /UTR No.	
Please draw Cheque / DD for Rs 10,620/- (Rupees ten thousand six hundred and twenty only) in Fa- vour of “Federation of Indian Spice Stakeholders” (Cheque/DD Subject to realization)	
Bank Electronic transfer through RTGS : A/c NAME : FEDERATION OF INDIAN SPICE STAKEHOLDERS Current A/c No: 01570200001082. NEFT: BARB0(zero) UNJHAX. : BANK OF BARODA, UNJHA	
I agree to follow all the rules and regulations of the FEDERATION OF INDIAN SPICE STAKEHOLDERS	
Place	Date
Signature	Company's Stamp
For Official use only	
Approved by	Membership Registration No
Validity of Membership period	Entry made in Membership register



FEDERATION OF INDIAN SPICE STAKEHOLDERS
Regd. office; 504, APMC Building, Market Yard, Unjha–384170, (North Gujarat)
Phone: +91 75750 12424, 9833320999; E-mail: admin@fissh.org, dg@fissh.org
New Membership Registration Form

Pan No: AADCF0181D

GST No: 24AADCF0181D1Z8

Name of the person (Please attach latest passport size photo)	
Designation	
Name of the company	
Status: Individual / Proprietorship / Partnership / LLP / Pvt. Ltd / Public Limited/ HUF/ Others	
Registered office address	
Phone No	Fax No
Cell No	WhatsApp No:
Email id	Website
Nature of business (Please mention Farmer / Traders / Processor / Manufacturer / Importer / Exporter / Agent / Broker / Service provider, Others	
Name of the products / service offered.	
Country of Export	
Country of Import	
GST No of the Organisation (Attach a copy)	
PAN card of the Organisation (Attach a copy)	
Spice Board Registration No & Validity period	
Member of any other Association / Business Chambers / Federation	
Membership fee Rs 9000/- for three years (For 2024, 2025 & 2026 upto 31.12.2026) + One-time Entry / Admission fee Rs 3000/- +18% GST (Rs 2160) = Total Rs 14160/-	
Cheque / DD / UTR No.	
Please draw Cheque / DD for Rs 14160/- (Rupees fourteen thousand one hundred sixty only) in Favour of “Federation of Indian Spice Stakeholders” (Cheque/DD Subject to realization)	
Bank Electronic transfer through RTGS: A/c NAME: FEDERATION OF INDIAN SPICE STAKEHOLDERS Current A/c No: 01570200001082. NEFT: BARBo(zero)UNJHAX.: BANK OF BARODA, UNJHA	
I agree to follow all the rules and regulations of the FEDERATION OF INDIAN SPICE STAKEHOLDERS	
Place	Date
Signature	Company’s Stamp
For Official use only	
Approved by	Membership Registration No
Validity of Membership period	Entry made in Membership register



ABOUT US

Federation of Indian Spice Stakeholders commonly known as FISS in the agro-trade in India and abroad is a Pan India association of prominent stakeholders of the Spice trade viz Farmers, Traders, Processors, Manufacturers and Exporters with an aim to bring them under one platform for creating a viable Eco-system for a sustainable growth and development of the spice trade.

FISS Head office is situated in Unjha Gujarat which has one of the biggest APMC in the country, well known commercial centre throughout India for its trade of Jeera (Cumin), Variali (Fennel Seeds), Isabgol (Psyllium Husk), Raido (Mustard Seeds), Dhaniya (Coriander), Methi (Fenugreek) among other spices.

The Trustees, office bearers & the Board of Directors of FISS consist of eminent leaders from the Spice Industry who work relentlessly to resolve the issues faced by the trade and represent the trade at appropriate levels.

India is predominantly an agrarian economy; the majority of the country's population depends on agriculture for their livelihood and this sector contributes roughly 14% of the country's total GDP.

FISS is one of its kind in the country and works as a catalyst between farmers and Industry.

As a part of our social responsibility, Federation imparts training to Agricultural University students by involving them in the crop survey and impart practical training as these young minds are the future of the country in sustainable growth, development of the agro-sector and building up food security.

Annual Crop Survey of Seed Spices Viz Coriander, Cumin, Fennel and Fenugreek

The Federation undertakes physical and scientific crop surveys during January and February for the last many years of seed spices. The students of Dantiwada Agri University are engaged to tour the various seed spices growing area for surveying the crops under the guidance of the Federation members, faculty, agriculture experts, farmers and compiling the crop survey report which are presented at the Annual Spice Trade meet. The Federation crop survey report is released in the Annual Spice meet held in the month of March every year. Our reports are referred to by the Spice Trade and Ministry for its near accuracy.

Crop Survey 2024 was supported by Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development, Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India

Annual Spice Trade Meet – The most coveted and flagship event of the Federation

Federation has been successfully organising Annual Spice trade meet and Mid-Term meet during the last several years at Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Neemuch and other places. During the annual meet the Crop survey report is revealed and during Mid-term meet review is undertaken to analyze the crop harvested in relation to the crop production estimated.

Interactive Panel discussion are conducted on the major seed spices i.e. Cumin seed, Coriander, Fennel seed and Fenugreek. Veterans and experts from the spice trade are invited as panellists to share their views on the topics moderated by experts from Zee Business, CNBC Awaaz, Times Group, Commodity World and others.

The discussion and deliberation at the panel are focused on Seed spices - Area of cultivation, Yield, Production, effect of climatic changes, Domestic and International consumption and demand pattern, Market Volatility, Stock availability, Effect on usage of pesticides, Organic farming, Crop rotation and Farmers welfare.

Stakeholders from the Spice trade eco-system consisting of farmers, traders, processors, manufacturers, exporters, brokers, agents and others from across India attend this event in large numbers to learn about the sowing, weather conditions, rainfall, crops yield, carried forward stocks, crops from other origin, demand and supply dynamics, future trends of consumption in domestic and international market, etc which are revealed helping them to strategize their business based on the crop survey report accompanied by networking and B2B opportunities amongst the who's who from the Spice and Agro trade.

Awarding Spice trade top performers for Domestic and Exports, farmers, young achievers, startups, Life time achievers

Theme of the year “Creating synergy between Farmers, Traders and Govt”

During Annual meet FISS award and recognise the top performers in Domestic and Exports trade, Young Achievers and start-ups, Felicitates veterans and stalwarts from the Spice trade with Life time Achievement award and Farmers for best agriculture practice, promoting cultivation of organic & Integrated Pest management (IPM) crops, etc

International Trade Meet in Dubai, UAE

Federation organised its first International Trade meet consisting of conference and gala dinner attended by 200+ delegates on 17th February 2024 at Dubai, UAE on the eve of the Gulf Food exhibition held from 19th to 24th February 2024. Federation provided a platform to explore new business opportunities, network with industry leaders from India & abroad, Foreign buyers, importers and help stay updated of the current and future trends. Federation plan to have several more such International trade meet in future for enhancing the spice export from India.

Federation esteemed members have a significant contribution to the exports of spices and spice products from India which was close to US\$ 4 BN during 2022-23.

The theme of the Federation for the year is “**Creating synergy between Farmers, Traders and Govt**”

Federation is led by Mr. Ashwin Nayak, Chairman, Mr. U Karthik, Co-Chairman and Mr. Tejus Gandhi, Honorary Secretary supported by the dynamic Board of Directors and Trustees representing the various facet from the Spice Trade across India.

Federation wishes many happy returns of the day to Shri Ajaybhai Goyal, Shri Ghanshyam Patel, Chiragbhai Adhia, Shri Ashwinbhai Nayak, Shri Maheshbhai Patel on their birthday celebration

Federation is happy to announce that the prestigious Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry has partnered with Federation and have offered their complimentary membership to those who renew or register New membership of Federation up to 31.12.2023 giving them an opportunity to avail access to GCCI influential Network, super-charge business connect, stay informed about the industry trends and seize collaboration opportunities

Federation Newsletter ‘The Spice Aroma’ containing Domestic and International news of importance to the Spice trade is being send to our members, Govt Departments/ agencies, Indian & Foreign embassy among others for creating a wider presence of the Federation. ‘The Spice Aroma’ has attractive advertisement opportunities for members to promote their company and products.

Members are requested to renew their membership and continue enjoying the membership benefits offered by FISS and strengthen its collective power to make its voice heard at the corridor of power. Those who have already renewed may kindly ignore this message.

REVISED MEMBERSHIP FEE

- Membership fee is revised to Rs 9000/- + 18% GST for 3 years (For 2024, 2025 & 2026 upto 31.12.2026)
- New members enrolment Entry /admission fee Rs 3000/- +Membership fee Rs 9000/- for 3 years +18%GST

We look forward for your comments, feedback, suggestions and articles / writeups related to Spices and Spices products which could be of interest to the Spice trade to be published in the forthcoming issues

“Many ideas grow better when transplanted into another mind than the one where they sprang up.”

Thanks for sharing your valuable time

Contact us

For further information,

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