

# NEWSLETTER THE SPICE AROMA

फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडियन स्पाइस स्टेकहोल्डर्स

PRESENTED BY  
FEDERATION OF INDIAN SPICES STAKEHOLDER,  
UNJHA, GUJARAT, INDIA. VOLUME 4 | ISSUE 3 | AUGUST 2025

THE THEME OF THE YEAR  
"SOIL TO SOUL CONNECTING THE SPICE INDUSTRY"



India and UK Sign Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA)

INDIA'S GROUP  
CAPTAIN  
SHUBHANSHU  
SHUKLA



Congratulations on the  
Successful Docking at  
the International  
Space Station – A  
Proud Moment for  
India!



### **From the Chairman's desk**

Dear Friends,

Greetings of the Monsoon season.

The month of July has always held a special place in history. USA celebrates its Independence Day on 4<sup>th</sup> July, after it got freedom from Britain in 1776. National Doctor's day is celebrated on 1<sup>st</sup> July, World population day on 11<sup>th</sup> July, youth skills day on 15<sup>th</sup> July and Nelson Mandela day on 18<sup>th</sup> July. July is also celebrated as

National Minority Mental Health awareness month in USA. It is observed to bring awareness to the unique struggles that racial and ethnic minority communities face regarding mental illness in the United States.

July 2025 will go down as one of the most eventful months in the history of India. Our very own, IAF Captain Shabhanshu Shukla travels into space after 41 years. Another feather in ISRO's cap. Astronauts from 4 countries, INDIA, USA, POLAND & HUNGARY on Axiom Mission IV, 60 scientific experiments across a wide range of disciplines, interests of 31 countries on science and innovation in microgravity. Our very own Capt. Shabhanshu also explored the possibility of crop viability in space. Sprouting of Methi & moong in microgravity were explored by him.

From UK To China, India's foreign policy is re-shaping. The historic Comprehensive Trade agreement with UK, easing visa for China and outreach to Maldives.... India seems to be navigating tariff threats with the new the trade equations with EU & global South preferring pragmatism over provocation. I hope the non-tariff barriers for Spices have been discussed the trade agreement with UK for an amicable solution to be found.

The Gujarat govt. has decided to prepare a logistics master plan to reduce transportation costs for goods produces in the state. A welcome step indeed.

Our directors and members continue to bring pride to the federation. Directors Vijay Joshi, Lignesh Patel, Kishor shah, Secretary Ajay Goyal and Founder Chairman Ashwin Nayak attended the meeting called by the Gujarat govt. on preparations for a mini vibrant in north Gujarat on 8<sup>th</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup> Oct 2025. Founder Chairman also presented his views on the occasion about the challenges in the Spice Industry. Director Neeraj Patel travelled to China to attend the Buer Seller meet organized by Spices Board.

We also organized a seminar on the benefits of ZED scheme for MSMEs & issues faced by exporters with respect to RoDTEP returns, & recall of spices in collaboration with Isabgol Processors Association, Unjha Chamber of Commerce and Unjha Market yard Merchant association. The meet was hailed by each and every one who attended it for the information provided. Attendance in large numbers has motivated us to organize more such events. I thank all the three associations for their support.

***The US President has imposed a 25% tariff plus penalty on buying Russian energy. This has sent shock waves across the financial markets, as the Indian Rupee hits a new low of 87.80 to the USD and the stock markets tumbled. How-ever, the India Govt's stand NOT to given in on agricultural front is indeed a very welcome & Bold move. This is the new India where Nation Comes First. Kudos to the Indian Govt. especially our Commerce Minister Shri Piyush Goyal, on putting up such a brave front.***

I hope the insights of the newsletter will be of importance to one and all.

***With Regards & Best Wishes,***

***Tejus Gandhi, Chairman,  
Federation of Indian Spice Stakeholders***

**फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडियन स्पाइस स्टैकहोल्डर्स - NEWSLETTER – THE SPICE AROMA VOL 4/ISSUE 3 AUGUST 2025**  
**Theme of the year “Soil to Soul Connecting the Spice Industry”**

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**Newsletter compiled by Ganeshan Pillai & Hardik Shah**

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**Views expressed in the FISS Newsletter – The Spice Aroma are Not necessarily those of Trustees, Board of Directors, Trustees and Members of the Federation**

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	<b>Federation of Indian Spice Stakeholders, Unjha, Gujarat</b>
	<b>Trustees and Board of Directors for the year 2025-2026</b>
	<b>Trustees</b>
1	<b>Shri Yogesh Mehta Head of Committee on Seed Spice Board</b>
2	<b>Shri Pukhraj Chopra</b>
3	<b>Shri Ashvin Patel</b>
4	<b>Shri Mayur Mehta – Head Farmers Program</b>
5	<b>Shri Suresh Chandarana</b>
	<b>Board of Directors</b>
1	<b>Shri Tejus Gandhi, Chairman</b>
2	<b>Shri U Karthik, Co-Chairman Federation</b>
3	<b>Shri Ajay Goyal Hon’ Secretary, Federation</b>
4	<b>Shri Ashwin Nayak, Founder &amp; Chairman International Trade</b>
5	<b>Shri Sameer Shah – Director International Trade</b>
6	<b>Shri Mitesh Kumar Patel, Chairman APMC Drive</b>
7	<b>Shri Devendra Patel, Chairman Crop Survey</b>
8	<b>Shri Sitaram Patel – Treasurer</b>
9	<b>Shri Ligneshkumar Narayanbhai Patel, Jt. Treasurer</b>
10	<b>Shri Neeraj Patel Co-ordinator Govt. Dept</b>
11	<b>Shri Vinay Patel, Chairman Regional Meet</b>
12	<b>Shri Vijay Joshi – Director Media coordinator</b>
13	<b>Shri Tarun Patel – Director Media</b>
14	<b>Shri Pratik Adhiya, Chairman Membership Drive</b>
15	<b>Shri Faisal Sorathia – Jt. Secretary Membership Drive</b>
16	<b>Shri Hasmukh Patel, Membership Drive</b>
17	<b>Shri Rohit Sharma, Membership Drive</b>
18	<b>Shri Kishore Shah Zone Chairman South East Region</b>
19	<b>Shri Chirag Kumar Patel, Zone Chairman North West Region</b>
20	<b>Shri Hardik Shah, Membership Drive Maharashtra Region &amp; Newsletter Publication</b>
21	<b>Shri Bimal Rameshbhai Patel Co-ordinator All Gujarat APMC</b>
22	<b>Shri Hardik Patel</b>
23	<b>Shri Karan Ganatra</b>
24	<b>Shri Chintan Kanabar</b>
25	<b>Shri Dhaval kumar Jitendrakumar Patel</b>
26	<b>Shri Himanshu Raiyani,</b>
27	<b>Shri Suresh Kumar Soni</b>
28	<b>Shri Ganeshan Pillai, Director General</b>



**EXPORT OF SEED SPICES FOR MAY 2025**

Export Data in Metric Ton	Jan-22	Jan-23	Jan-24	Jan- 25
Cumin seed	13,428.59	8,049.17	13,231.19	18203.64
Fennel Seed	1,468.66	2,167.91	3,752.14	4935.61
Coriander	2,461.90	3,548.63	6,225.32	5786.13
Fenugreek seeds	2,097.54	2,094.80	2,201.91	4224.53
	Feb-22	Feb-23	Feb-24	Feb- 25
Cumin seed	12,620.09	11,362.19	11882.46	14093.56
Fennel Seed	2,561.75	951.47	1990.59	2497.28
Coriander	2,249.89	3,637.07	6577.43	5434.17
Fenugreek seeds	1,921.46	2,075.10	3691.74	3944.87
	Mar-22	Mar-23	Mar-24	Mar- 25
Cumin seed	13,406.43	18,552.11	33250.41	18737.32
Fennel Seed	1,580.99	938.64	1882.75	1999.82
Coriander	3,076.23	11,477.52	8289.76	5493.32
Fenugreek seeds	2,408.14	1,879.40	3682.4	4664.19
	Apr-22	Apr-23	Apr-24	Apr- 25
Cumin seed	9,561.19	16281.87	39182.42	20688.16
Fennel Seed	1,971.89	6388.14	13396.75	2,623.40
Coriander	3,124.17	10300.26	6054.49	7,259.35
Fenugreek seeds	3,886.70	2272.85	3562.39	4,895.50
	May-22	May-23	May-24	May- 25
Cumin seed	13,372.75	24,794.40	22280.95	24,454.79
Fennel Seed	3,042.27	9,832.53	9574.92	3,261.88
Coriander	3,047.77	24,389.01	5492.14	6,598.61
Fenugreek seeds	3,777.38	3,848.12	4202.87	4,664.19
	Jun-22	Jun-23	Jun-24	
Cumin seed	19,534.38	10,411.13	16624.46	
Fennel Seed	1,980.97	1,974.74	11044.09	
Coriander	2,427.04	12,240.90	5482.71	
Fenugreek seeds	3,330.71	1,702.06	4174.30	
	Jul-22	Jul-23	Jul-24	
Cumin seed	19,096.00	8,297.80	19082.13	
Fennel Seed	1,474.77	1,153.54	7628.22	
Coriander	2,267.78	10,473.45	4383.43	
Fenugreek seeds	3,291.27	2,375.79	2430.88	
	Aug-22	Aug-23	Aug-24	
Cumin seed	23,477.82	8,081.60	14,496.15	
Fennel Seed	1,551.81	1,229.95	4,543.50	
Coriander	2,561.56	7,473.44	4,120.03	
Fenugreek seeds	3,031.30	2,071.68	4,109.93	
	Sep-22	Sep-23	Sep-24	
Cumin seed	17,154.81	7190.83	16973.75	
Fennel Seed	1,181.65	1395.47	6922.64	
Coriander	2,463.62	4810.78	4465.92	
Fenugreek seeds	2,698.96	1408.17	2869.85	
	Oct-22	Oct-23	Oct-24	
Cumin seed	11,700.55	7505.53	18081.38	
Fennel Seed	1,188.55	1739.44	6643.85	
Coriander	2,040.81	4916.84	4694.56	
Fenugreek seeds	2,496.36	2498.75	3779.03	
	Nov-22	Nov-23	Nov-24	
Cumin seed	10,503.69	9026.95	12643.53	
Fennel Seed	1,640.76	2573.95	3156.14	
Coriander	2,350.66	4197.41	3949.11	
Fenugreek seeds	2,145.53	2059.68	2901.79	
	Dec-22	Dec-23	Dec-24	
Cumin seed	11,794.50	13,403.06	19645.18	
Fennel Seed	1,773.95	5,274.30	4524.19	
Coriander	3,478.78	6,485.56	5295.02	
Fenugreek seeds	1,860.29	2,729.71	3613.57	

Courtesy: Data provided by Shri Devendra  
Patel, Director, Past Chairman, FISS

## VOICE OF THE TRADE



*Industries has been a victim of major fraud in a Business transaction with Indo - Afri Metals a Dubai based company As a result, party has suffered significant financial loss, pushing his business into crisis, this has also put his employees in difficult situation. There is a possibility that the same company may have defrauded other Indian business as well. Hon'ble Minister of External affairs Dr Jaishankar is requested to request the Dubai authorities to help recover*

*Yogesh Mehta, CEO, SpicExim, Navi Mumbai*

*Eurofins Labs:*

*Surveyor Eurofins provided the wrong certificate relying on BL without counting the contents which has resulted in showing 26 bags less for which the client has asked for a Credit note and compensation*

*The standard of testing protocols of pesticide residuals within different labs of Eurofins in India, say from Unjha, Guntur, Bengaluru is not consistent. It varies from one lab to another which is unacceptable.*

*Shippers have cautioned the buyers that they will not be responsible for the variation in the results tested from Eurofins India*

*U Karthik & Yogesh Mehta*

**GaCC registration number is not appearing in the Chinese custom system for reason not known, Spice Board has been requested to assist and guide in activating the above registration which will enable to execute the exports to China which is being delayed due to the above reason**

*Kishore Shah, Meet Traders, Unjha*

ITEM-WISE EXPORT OF SPICES FROM INDIA- SPICE BOARD - 2023-24 & 2024-25

ITEM	2023-24(*)			2024-25(**)		
	Qty (Tons)	Value (Lakhs)	Value (Mln \$)	Qty (Tons)	Value (Lakhs)	Value (Mln \$)
PEPPER	17,890	73,648.88	88.96	20,830	105,500	124.54
CARDAMOM(S)	6,168	99,959.85	120.74	6,728	156,682	184.65
CARDAMOM(L)	1,281	14,815.41	17.90	1,368	22,944	27.02
CHILLI	601,084	1,249,248.45	1,508.94	715,506	1,140,490	1,342.52
GINGER	60,833	64,688.57	78.14	131,360	106,240	124.78
TURMERIC	162,019	187,586.79	226.58	176,325	288,539	341.54
CORIANDER	108,624	94,820.97	114.53	60,323	63,320	74.84
CUMIN	165,269	579,723.43	700.23	229,881	617,886	732.35
CELERY	6,599	10,074.31	12.17	8,473	11,879	14.05
FENNEL	39,565	66,960.91	80.88	76,586	76,544	90.93
FENUGREEK	30,855	26,612.76	32.14	44,516	36,589	43.23
OTHER SEEDS (1)	39,438	36,177.50	43.70	35,109	34,959	41.37
GARLIC	73,950	44,118.84	53.29	43,959	53,838	63.34
NUTMEG & MACE	5,143	28,687.69	34.65	4,756	25,192	29.85
OTHER SPICES (2)	102,133	186,808.08	225.64	118,171	242,447	286.33
CURRY POWDER/PASTE	72,421	175,727.66	212.26	77,151	209,499	247.59
SPICE OILS & OLEORESINS	18,762	412,300.59	498.01	20,940	453,324	535.92
MINT PRODUCTS (3)	27,659	343,919.81	415.42	27,283	353,576	417.8
TOTAL	1,539,692	3,695,880.50	4,464.17	1,799,267	3,999,448	4,722.65

SOURCE: DGCIS&S., CALCUTTA /MoC

Revised Final \*\* Final

**REGIONAL MEET HYDERABAD 2025**

**AUG 21 7 PM**

**THE HYDERABAD KIRANA MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION BUILDING, BEGUM BAZAR, HYDERABAD.**

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## India and UK FTA

### Agriculture and food processing

**India gains Duty-free treatment for 95 percent of agriculture tariff lines. Boost for Basmati, Spices, Tea, Seafood, and Packaged Foods from the India and UK FTA**



### India and UK Sign Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA)

In the presence of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, UK Prime Minister Sir Keir Starmer, the agreement was signed by Commerce and Industry Minister, Mr. Piyush Goyal and Secretary of State for Business and Trade, Mr. Jonathan Reynolds on 24.7.2025 in London. Dr. S. Jaishankar, Minister of External Affairs and Ms. Rachel Reeves, Chancellor of the Exchequer were also present.

India and UK Sign Landmark Trade Agreement, advancing a New Era of Economic Partnership and Opportunity under the visionary leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. This marks India's first major FTA in over a decade and the UK's fourth since its exit from the European Union (EU) in 2020. India and the UK finalized the trade pact on May 6, 2025, following over three years of negotiations. Under the agreement, both countries aim to increase annual bilateral trade by £25.5 billion (US\$34.5 billion) and have committed to doubling trade to US\$120 billion by 2030, with an additional US\$40 billion projected by 2040.

Indian farmers are set to benefit most from the India-UK Free Trade Agreement (FTA), which is expected to provide easier access to premium markets in the United Kingdom. The deal will provide Indian agricultural products with duty-free access, offering exporters better terms than those enjoyed by many European countries like Germany and the Netherlands. Traditional Indian items such as turmeric, pepper, cardamom, as well as processed goods like mango pulp, pickles, and pulses, are likely to see improved margins and wider international reach under the new trade framework.

**Agricultural exports from India to the UK are projected to increase by more than 20% in the coming three years. The elimination of duties on over 95% of India's agricultural and processed food items will drive this growth once the agreement takes effect. The agreement encompasses fruits, vegetables, cereals, spice mixes, fruit pulps and ready-to-eat meals. This reduction in import duties will lower costs and strengthen their position in both mainstream and ethnic retail establishments in the UK. India-UK free trade agreement**

### Strategic and operational gains under the India-UK FTA

The India-UK FTA unlocks strategic advantages for businesses in both countries. Beyond reducing tariffs, it facilitates smoother customs processes, enhances mobility, and creates new opportunities in government procurement and digital trade. Under the agreement, both countries have committed to transparent and efficient customs procedures. Key measures include the following:

- a) Simplified processes for qualified traders, including duty suspension and periodic payment options.
- b) Support for digital trade by enabling paperless customs procedures and electronic authentication.
- c) A commitment to clearing goods within 48 hours\*.

\*While this includes provisions against forced source code disclosure and addresses digital spam, it does not

GI protection in the India-UK FTA refers to the mutual recognition and safeguarding of products that originate from specific regions and possess unique qualities, reputations, or characteristics attributable to their geographic origin.

India–UK Free Trade Agreement: Benefits		
Category	India's gains	UK's gains
<b>Export sectors</b>	Tariff elimination for textiles, apparel, gems, jewelry, leather, machinery, auto parts, pharma, agri-products, chemicals, processed foods, and marine products. Expected 20–40 percent rise in exports in key sectors.	Duty-free access for 64 percent of exports to India. Key gains in alcoholic beverages, cosmetics, processed food, and digital services.
<b>Tariff impact</b>	Zero or reduced tariff for 99 percent of Indian exports to the UK. Stronger position for India vs. other leading export markets such as Bangladesh, Vietnam, and China.	Average Indian import tariff on UK goods drops from 15 percent to 3 percent. Reduction in Scotch whisky tariffs from 150 percent to 30 percent in 10 years.
<b>MSME and regional growth</b>	Export boost in leading manufacturing clusters in Tiruppur, Surat, Ludhiana, Pune, Chennai, Gujarat, West Bengal, Assam, etc.	Market access for UK brands like Diageo, Jaguar, Land Rover, and Aston Martin in India.
<b>Professional mobility</b>	Mutual recognition of professional qualifications. Visa relaxation and social security waivers, saving of INR 40 billion (US\$462.88 million).	The UK services sector gains 60,000 Indian professionals, filling skill gaps in engineering and finance.
<b>Green tech and energy</b>	UK investment in solar, hydrogen, battery technology, and electric vehicle (EV) infrastructure.	Strategic entry into India's clean energy market.
<b>Agriculture and food processing</b>	Duty-free treatment for 95 percent of agriculture tariff lines. Boost for basmati, spices, tea, seafood, and packaged foods.	Streamlined sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) regulations.
<b>Marine and fisheries</b>	Duty-free access for 99 percent of Indian marine exports (e.g., shrimp, tuna).	Expands premium seafood import options.
<b>Geographical indications (GI)</b>	Protection for Indian Geographical Indication* (GI) products like feni, toddy, and Nashik wine.	Preferential access to high-end Indian cultural products.
<b>Consumer impact</b>	Access to cheaper UK luxury cars and spirits (in 1–2 years).	Lower prices on Indian textiles, pharmaceuticals, processed foods, and jewellery.
<b>Strategic gains</b>	Access to the EU via UK hubs.	Strengthened digital and defence links.





## Unpacking India-UK FTA for Spices and Oilseeds

Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) between India and UK (including Northern Ireland) and

### 1. Introduction

The India and UK signed the India-UK Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) on 24 July 2025, with the objective of strengthening bilateral trade, enhancing market access, and fostering economic cooperation across key sectors.

This report focuses on market access for exports of oilseeds and spices from India to the United Kingdom under the UK-India CETA.

### 2. Rules of Origin:

Under the UK-India Free Trade Agreement (FTA), the Rules of Origin (RoO) define the conditions under which a product is considered as originating in India and thus eligible for preferential tariff treatment when exported to the UK. These rules are essential to prevent simple transshipment or superficial processing from qualifying goods for duty benefits. The RoO are broadly categorized as follows:

Wholly Obtained (WO):

This rule applies when a product is entirely grown, harvested, or produced in the exporting country. It includes goods like crops, live animals, and other natural products that are wholly sourced without the use of imported inputs.

Substantial Transformation:

This applies when non-originating materials are sufficiently processed in the exporting country to confer origin. The transformation is considered substantial if it meets certain criteria such as a change in tariff classification or value addition.

Change in Tariff Classification (CTC):

A form of substantial transformation where the final product has a different HS code (at chapter, heading, or subheading level) than the imported inputs, indicating a meaningful change in nature or function.

Regional Value Content (RVC):

Another form of substantial transformation where a minimum percentage (e.g., 40% or 50%) of the product's ex-works price must be contributed by local inputs, labor, or processing.

Tolerance (De Minimis):

This allows a limited percentage of non-originating materials to be used in a product without affecting its originating status, provided they do not exceed a specified threshold (usually 10%) and the essential nature of the product remains unchanged.

Table 1 – Rules of Origin

S. No.	HS Code	Product	HS Chapter	Rule of Origin (RoO)
1	071320	Chickpeas (dried)	Chapter 7	WO (Wholly Obtained)
2	081060	Tamarind (fresh or dried)	Chapter 8	WO if whole; CTH if processed
3	090411	Black Pepper (whole)	Chapter 9	WO
4	090421	Chillies (dried)	Chapter 9	WO

5	090700	Cloves (whole)	Chapter 9	WO
6	090811	Nutmeg and Mace	Chapter 9	WO
7	090831	Cardamom	Chapter 9	WO
8	090921	Coriander seeds (dried)	Chapter 9	WO
9	090931	Cumin seeds (dried)	Chapter 9	WO
10	090950	Fennel seeds	Chapter 9	WO
11	091011	Ginger (fresh or dried)	Chapter 9	WO
12	091030	Turmeric (whole)	Chapter 9	WO
13	091099	Fenugreek Seeds	Chapter 9/12	WO
14	120242	Groundnut (shelled)	Chapter 12	WO
15	120740	Sesame Seeds	Chapter 12	WO
16	120750	Mustard Seeds	Chapter 12	WO
17	120999	Basil Seeds / Other oilseeds	Chapter 12	WO
18	121190	Isabgol (Psyllium)	Chapter 12	WO

As can be seen, for most of the products, the rules of origin fall under the WO – Wholly Obtained category.

To qualify for preferential tariff treatment, these products exported from India to the UK must be:

- Grown and harvested entirely in India
- Not blended with non-originating seeds
- Not simply repacked from goods originating in other countries

As long as the seeds are cultivated, harvested, and packaged in India, they will qualify as "originating" under the Wholly Obtained rule and benefit from reduced or zero duties under the FTA.

Thus, if these products are imported and re-exported under the same HS code without qualifying for a change in tariff heading (CTH), such exports will not qualify for preferential duty benefits under the UK-India FTA.

Following is list of products qualifying under CTH (Change in Tariff Heading):

a) Sesame Oil (HS Code 151550) – From Sesame Seeds (HS Code 120740)

The production of sesame oil involves a shift from oilseeds (Chapter 12) to vegetable oils (Chapter 15), satisfying the CTH requirement. The process includes pressing, filtering, and sometimes refining, all of which are substantial operations that significantly transform the raw material. Therefore, sesame oil made from imported sesame seeds qualifies as originating under the FTA.

b) Ground Spices (e.g., Cumin Powder, HS Code 091091) – From Whole Cumin (HS Code 090931)

Although a CTH occurs when converting whole cumin to ground cumin (0909 to 0910), the transformation is often limited to simple grinding, which is explicitly classified as a non-qualifying (minimal) operation under the FTA. As a result, cumin powder made from imported seeds would not qualify for preferential tariffs unless the process includes substantial additional steps such as blending, sterilization, or other valueadded modifications.

c) Castor Oil (HS Code 151530) – From Castor Seeds (HS Code 1207)

The shift from castor seeds to castor oil represents a clear CTH (1207 to 1515). The oil extraction process, involving mechanical pressing and possible chemical refining, qualifies as a substantial operation. Since the process significantly changes the character and use of the product, castor oil made from imported raw material qualifies as originating.

d) Dehydrated Garlic (HS Code 071290) – From Fresh Garlic (HS Code 070320)

**Theme of the year “Soil to Soul Connecting the Spice Industry”**

The tariff heading changes from fresh vegetables to dried products (0703 to 0712), which meets the CTH condition. However, simple drying is listed as a minimal operation and does not confer origin. If the dehydration process includes controlled drying techniques, sterilization, or other processes that meaningfully alter the product’s nature and shelf life, dehydrated garlic made from imported garlic may qualify as originating.

e) Roasted Chickpeas (HS Code 200520) – From Dried Chickpeas (HS Code 071320)

Roasting transforms dried pulses (Chapter 7) into prepared foods (Chapter 20), resulting in a clear CTH. The roasting process, particularly when intended for direct human consumption and involving heat treatment, seasoning, or packaging, constitutes a substantial transformation. Therefore, roasted chickpeas produced from imported raw chickpeas would generally qualify for preferential treatment under the FTA.

### 3. Proof of Origin:

To claim preferential tariff benefits when exporting goods from India to the United Kingdom under the UK-India FTA, the exporter must provide a valid proof of origin. This is a document or declaration that certifies that the goods meet the applicable Rules of Origin defined in the FTA.

The UK accepts the following three types of proof of origin for imports from India:

1. **Origin Declaration:** A self-declaration made by the Indian exporter or producer on a commercial document (like the invoice or packing list). This must include all the required details about the goods and how they qualify as “originating.” The self-declaration should be in the prescribed format.
2. **Certificate of Origin:** A document issued by an authorized body in India (such as Export Inspection Agencies or Chambers of Commerce), certifying the goods meet the origin criteria.
3. **Importer’s Knowledge:** The UK importer may declare that they know the goods are originating, based on reliable supporting evidence provided by the exporter. This method shifts the responsibility of proof to the importer.

### 4. UK Tariff Treatment for MFN

Before the conclusion of a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between India and the United Kingdom, Indian exports continue to face the UK’s Most Favoured Nation (MFN) tariff rates under its Global Tariff Schedule. As India is currently treated as a third country for tariff purposes, these MFN rates apply uniformly to all Indian goods exported to the UK in the absence of preferential arrangements.

The following tables present the MFN duties applicable to key categories of Indian agricultural exports—oilseeds and spices—based on 8-digit HS codes. These rates represent the prevailing tariff structure and serve as a benchmark for assessing potential gains once the UK-India FTA is implemented.

Table-1 Oilseeds

Product	HS Code	Description	UK MFN Duty
Groundnut	12024200	Groundnuts (shelled)	0.00%
Sesame Seeds	12074000	Sesamum seeds	0.00%
Mustard Seeds	12075000	Mustard seeds	0.00%
Basil Seeds	12099900	Basil seeds	4.00%
Isabgol (Psyllium)	12119000	Psyllium (Isabgol)	0.00%
Sunflower Seeds	12060010	Sunflower seeds for sowing	0.00%
Sunflower Seeds	12060091	Striped sunflower seeds (nonsowing)	0.00%
Sunflower Seeds	12060099	Other sunflower seeds	0.00%
Castor Oil Seeds	12073000	Castor oil seeds	0.00%
Safflower Seeds	12076000	Safflower seeds	0.00%

Table-2 Spices

Product	HS Code	Description	UK MFN Duty
Fenugreek Seeds	09109900	Fenugreek seeds	4.00%
Cumin	09093100	Cumin seeds	0.00%
Coriander	09092100	Coriander seeds	0.00%
Fennel	09095000	Fennel seeds	0.00%
Chillies (whole)	09042100	Dried chillies, neither crushed nor ground	8.00%
Chillies (crushed)	09042200	Chillies, crushed or ground	4.00%
Turmeric	09103000	Turmeric	6.00%
Ginger (whole)	09101100	Ginger, whole or in powder	4.50%
Ginger (ground)	09101200	Ginger, crushed or ground	4.50%
Black Pepper (whole)	09041100	Black pepper, not crushed	0.00%
Black Pepper (ground)	09041200	Black pepper, crushed or ground	4.00%
Cardamom	09083100	Cardamom	2.00%
Cloves	09070000	Cloves	0.00%
Nutmeg	09081100	Nutmeg	2.00%
Mace	09082100	Mace	2.00%
Tamarind	08106000	Tamarind	2.00%
Sweet Peppers (Capsicum annum)	09042110	Sweet peppers, dried, not crushed	8.00%
Other dried Capsicum	09042190	Other capsicum, dried, not crushed	0.00%
Other Dried Capsicum	09042120	Other (dried capsicum), neither crushed nor ground	0.00%
Crushed Sweet Peppers	09042211	Sweet peppers, crushed or ground	4.00%
Other Crushed Sweet Peppers	09042219	Other sweet peppers, crushed or ground	4.00%
Other Crushed Capsicum	09042290	Other capsicum, crushed or ground	4.00%

## 5. Tariff Concession for exports from India to UK:

Under the UK-India Free Trade Agreement, nearly all of India's key Agri-based exports— including spices, oilseeds, and processed foods—have been granted immediate duty-free access to the UK market. These products fall under "Staging Category A" in the UK's tariff commitments, meaning the UK will eliminate customs duties on these items from the first day the agreement enters into force.

Under the India-UK FTA, for all the products listed above, will have zero duty access in the markets of UK. Thus, the Tariff Advantage will be as follows:



**Table -3 Products Gaining Tariff Advantage under the India–UK FTA**

Product	HS Code	Description	UK MFN Duty	UK Duty under FTA
Basil Seeds	12099900	Basil seeds	4.00%	0.00%
Fenugreek Seeds	09109900	Fenugreek seeds	4.00%	0.00%
Turmeric	09103000	Turmeric	6.00%	0.00%
Ginger (whole)	09101100	Ginger, whole or in powder	4.50%	0.00%
Ginger (ground)	09101200	Ginger, crushed or ground	4.50%	0.00%
Black Pepper (ground)	09041200	Black pepper, crushed or ground	4.00%	0.00%
Cardamom	09083100	Cardamom	2.00%	0.00%
Nutmeg	09081100	Nutmeg	2.00%	0.00%
Mace	09082100	Mace	2.00%	0.00%
Tamarind	08106000	Tamarind	2.00%	0.00%
Sweet Peppers (Capsicum annuum)	09042110	Sweet peppers, dried, not crushed	8.00%	0.00%
Crushed Chillies	09042200	Chillies, crushed or ground	4.00%	0.00%
Crushed Sweet Peppers	09042211	Sweet peppers, crushed or ground	4.00%	0.00%
Other Crushed Sweet Peppers	09042219	Other sweet peppers, crushed or ground	4.00%	0.00%
Other Crushed Capsicum	09042290	Other capsicum, crushed or ground	4.00%	0.00%

## 6. Conclusion

The UK-India FTA provides a significant opportunity for India's spice exporters to expand their market share in the UK. The removal of MFN tariffs, particularly for processed spices and seeds, aligns with India's strengths and supports value-added Agri-export growth.

Disclaimer: This report is intended for informational purposes only and does not constitute legal, commercial, or trade advice. The tariff rates and classifications referenced herein are based on publicly available data as of the date of publication. While every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, changes in trade policy, classification codes, or tariff schedules may occur without notice. Readers are advised to consult official government sources or qualified trade professionals for the most current and applicable regulations before making any business or export decisions. This report accepts no liability for any loss arising from reliance on the information contained herein. Business decisions should be taken only after due diligence, professional consultation, and verification of the latest applicable trade rules and tariff schedules.



**Report on Pepper, Almond, Peanut, Guar gum, Walnut, Apricot, Raisin, Desiccated Coconut, Pistachio & Cardamom,**

**From the Desk of Mr. Yogesh Mehta, CEO SpicExim, Trustee FISSH**

#Sri Lanka's #pepper #exports reached a record high of 5,830 metric tons in January-April 2025, still selling its 2024 production. #India was the main purchaser (89% of the total volume).

#Australia's 2025/26 #almond #production is projected to increase by 21% y/y to 175,000 metric tons. #Exports are forecast at 143,000 metric tons in the 2025/26 season, 26% more y/y.

#Senegal's #peanut production is projected to be 770,000 metric tons, 5% more year-over-year (y/y), in the 2024/25 season, clearly far from 1.25 million metric tons reached in the 2022/23, due to the current low-term bearish price trend @USDA

Australian #Macadamia Society has updated its 2025 production estimate, projecting a disappointing crop of around 37,300-41,970 metric tons (in-shell at 3.5% moisture), down from the previous forecast of 55,960 metric tons #Australia

#India's #guar gum #exports reached 57,160 metric tons in Q1 2025, +5% y/y. Main importers: #US, #Germany and #Russia, accounting for 31%, 11% and 10%, respectively

Argentina's peanut crop might reach 1.80-1.85 (in-shell) metric tons in 2025, a record in last 10 years, adding groundnuts to the current oversupply with bumper crops in #US #Brazil #India #Senegal #Mozambique Thanks @GEORGALOSAH for your update!

#Prices for Turkish #dried apricots have started a rally due to concerns about frosts and disappointing pollination in #Malatya, the main #apricot origin. FOB prices averaged \$6,069/tonne (+8% m/m and +12% y/y) for wholes. Where is the ceiling after record prices in 2022? #Turkey

#China's #walnut #exports reached 186,400 metric tons (in-shell basis using a conversion rate of 50% for kernels) of walnuts, +79% y/y in Jan-May 25. In-shells: 62,300 metric tons, +53% y/y. Kernel exports reached 68,440 metric tons, up from 27,440 metric tons in Jan-May 24

#Vietnam's raw #cashew nut #imports rose by 7% y/y to 1.6 million metric tons in H1 2025. The main suppliers were #Cambodia and #Tanzania, accounting for 56% and 10%, respectively.

#France's# prune #exports fell by 47% y/y to 3,295 metric tons, with #Spain (970 metric tons, -4% y/y) and #Algeria (540 metric tons, -73% y/y).

#Spain's 2025 #pistachio production has been projected at 8,900 metric tons, 4 times more y/y, due to the combination of an on-season and more hectares coming into fruition

#Argentina's #raisin production is expected to grow by 11% y/y to 42,000 metric tons in 2025. #Exports reached 10,040 metric tons, 8% more y/y in January-May 2025. The main importers were #Brazil (6,240 metric tons, +9% y/y) and #US (1,650 metric tons, +15% y/y).

#EU agri-food companies aiming to diversify exporting markets although with an eye still on the #US despite concerns about a 30% retaliatory tariff.

#South Africa's #raisin #exports fell by 21% y/y to 22,660 metric tons in January-May 2025. The main importers were #Germany (5,980 metric tons, -5% y/y), #Netherlands (3,410 metric tons, -6% y/y) and #UK (3,360 metric tons, +6% y/y)

Theme of the year “Soil to Soul Connecting the Spice Industry”

#Indonesia's #desiccated coconut #exports fell by 14% y/y to 30,110 metric tons in January-April 2025. The main importers were #Singapore and #Russia, with 5,520 metric tons (-54% y/y), and 2,110 metric tons, two times more y/y, respectively.

Philippine desiccated coconut exports fell by 11% y/y to 44,490 metric tons in January-April 2025. Main importers: #US (12,470 metric tons, stagnant y/y), #Netherlands (7,660 metric tons, 23% less y/y) and #China (3,270 metric tons, -15% y/y), respectively.

#US #pistachio #exports totalled 24,270 short tons, 6% more y/y, bringing seasonal international sales to 286,610 short tons, 24% less y/y. The primary seasonal importers were: #China (72,865 short tons, -48% y/y) and #Germany (39,150 short tons, -6% y/y).

### Market Update: Guatemalan Cardamom

Guatemalan cardamom prices remain firm, buoyed by a drastically reduced 2024/25 Guatemala crop, although sluggish demand in recent months has prevented a sharper price escalation.

### Production & Crop Outlook

Severe drought conditions significantly impacted Guatemala's 2024/25 cardamom harvest, reducing output to an estimated 14,000 metric tons—less than half the volume of the previous season. Some trade sources suggest even lower figures, in the range of 11,000–13,000 metric tons.

Looking ahead, initial expectations for the 2025/26 crop—expected to begin in October, a month later than usual—indicate a modest recovery to 19,000–20,000 metric tons, still historically low.

May's extreme dry weather in Guatemala, a critical flowering period for cardamom, has raised fresh concerns about the next crop's prospects.

India new crop cardamom fresh arrivals are expected by late July or early August 2025. Until then, significant market correction remains unlikely, as supply is extremely limited, with most stocks exhausted at both the farmer and trader levels.

Three major factors continue to constrain Indian crop potential this season:

Unexpected early monsoon: The early onset of the southwest monsoon in Idukki has led to capsule rot and clump rot in cardamom plantations. Experts attribute the spread of these diseases primarily to excess rainfall in June, which has created highly conducive conditions for fungal infections and further stressed already vulnerable crops.

Residual impact of the 2024 drought: The severe drought led to an estimated 30% crop loss and significantly delayed the recovery of plantations.

Unseasonal heavy winds in last months: Strong winds caused further damage to developing crops, compounding existing challenges.

### Price Trends

Prices at the farmgate level in Guatemala dipped recently in response to weaker Indian prices, but this has had little impact on export levels due to limited availability of material for trade.

While some price correction in India may occur once the new crop enters the market, a sharp decline is unlikely due to continued production challenges and tight supply conditions.

### Demand & Trading Activity

Despite tight supply, demand remains muted, primarily driven by geopolitical uncertainties and reduced buyer appetite.

### Key factors include:

Ongoing conflict in Israel.  
Uncertainty surrounding U.S. trade tariffs.  
Fragmented, hand-to-mouth buying patterns by importers.

Existing stocks in the Middle East are suppressing upward price momentum. If demand were more aggressive, prices could be 30–40% higher.

Local Indian festival demand may pick up between August - October and may assist in stabilising prices. However, local demand for most spices remain subdued so far.

#### Ramadan Timing & Demand Implications

With Ramadan 2026 expected to begin 17 February, earlier than usual, time will be compressed for new crop arrivals to reach the Middle East. This, coupled with declining carry-over stocks, could tighten the market and support prices ahead.

#### Export Trends

Guatemala's cardamom exports declined sharply in early 2025:  
Total exports (Jan–Apr 2025): 6,070 MT, down 61.2% year-on-year.  
Saudi Arabia: 1,372 MT, down 68.5%.  
UAE: 1,348 MT, down 70.9%.  
Jordan: 869 MT, down 24.3%.

#### Outlook:-

The market remains finely balanced. Buyers are expected to return by September, but until the new crop arrives, they will rely on limited carry-over stocks from Guatemala and inventories with importers or resellers. Robust Middle Eastern demand, reduced supply, and logistical timing around Ramadan are likely to keep prices underpinned in the months ahead.

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## Spices Articles August 2025

### Jeera Crashes 5% in July on Export Woes, But Harmonic Pattern Signals August Upside



- Jeera fell 5% in July amid weak exports and high stocks.
- April–May exports dropped 27% YoY to just 42,925 tonnes.
- Farmers holding stock, unwilling to sell below 19000 levels.
- Bullish Harmonic pattern suggests potential upside toward 19500–20000.

Jeera futures on NCDEX witnessed a significant correction in July 2025, falling nearly 5.50% to close at 18970 levels, as the market struggled under the weight of poor export activity, steady domestic arrivals, and high carry-forward inventories. The bearish pressure intensified due to reduced overseas demand, especially from traditional importers like Bangladesh and Gulf countries. Meanwhile, domestic buyers also stayed sidelined, awaiting further clarity on price stability and demand revival.

According to Spices Board data, jeera exports during April–May 2025 plunged 27.07% YoY to 42,925 tonnes from 58,860 tonnes a year earlier. This substantial shortfall in bulk exports is being viewed as the central trigger behind the price correction. Additionally, India entered the 2025–26 marketing year with a significant carry-forward inventory of around 16 lakh bags, further limiting any upward price momentum. Farmers, too, have played a key role in the recent price trajectory. Unwilling to sell at current low levels, they are holding stocks in expectation of better rates, which has led to slow offloading but failed to spark demand. Meanwhile, consistent arrivals in Unjha, Rajkot, and Gondal have kept supply-side pressures intact.

On the international front, competition remains stiff. Countries like Syria, Iran, and Egypt continue offering stable quality and competitive pricing, diverting demand away from Indian origin. However, a shift in sentiment is beginning to emerge as the market moves into August. A bullish harmonic pattern has formed on the daily chart with point D resting at 18500—this acts as a crucial support zone. The completion of the pattern indicates potential bullish momentum, with price targets toward 19500 and 20000 in the near term. A break and close above 18980 confirms a short-term bottom, and increased volumes suggest fresh buying interest is returning. Going forward, traders should monitor monsoon progression in Gujarat and Rajasthan closely. While adequate rainfall is currently aiding crop conditions, any excessive downpour could affect stored seed quality, tightening supply in Q3.

With the fundamentals slowly shifting and technical signaling strength, the Jeera market is likely to turn mildly bullish in August. Price may test 19500–20000 levels, with 18500 serving as a critical stop-loss. A decisive revival in export demand, supported by lower Indian prices and improving global sentiment, could be the key catalyst for further gains.

### Dhaniya Rallies 7.96% in July on Tight Supply and Export Recovery; Moderate Upside Possible in August



- Dhaniya futures rose 7.96% in July amid export-driven recovery.
- April–May 2025 exports surged 25.21% YoY to 11,938.90 tonnes.
- Open Interest dropped 7.62%, indicating exit of short positions.
- Cup-and-Handle pattern suggests mild bullish continuation toward 8,200 levels.
- Supply remains tight, but upside capped as market digests recent rally.

Dhaniya prices on NCDEX posted a notable rebound in July 2025, ending the month with a 7.96% gain at 7,844 levels, up from June’s average of 7,270. The rally was underpinned by a classic short covering phase, low mandi arrivals, and improving export demand, marking a shift in sentiment after a subdued May–June period. While overall tone remains moderately bullish, some near-term consolidation or pullback cannot be ruled out following this sharp run-up.

Fundamentally, supply constraints remain the strongest driver. Daily arrivals in mandis such as Ramganj, Gondal, and Baran have stayed extremely low—often under ~600 bags per day—reflecting both the seasonal post-harvest decline and cautious farmer selling. With fresh crops expected only by February 2026, spot availability remains limited, prompting strong procurement interest from processors and traders alike.

Export figures further reinforced sentiment. **April–May 2025 exports rose 25.21% YoY**, reaching **11,938.90 tonnes**, compared to 9,535.09 tonnes last year. May alone saw a 22.75% annual rise, though month-on-month figures fell 17.48% due to early April bulk bookings. Imports, while slightly higher YoY at 1,775.29 tonnes, remain a minor factor in the broader domestic equation.

The futures segment reflects a maturing phase in the rally. **Open Interest fell 7.62%**—from 17,645 in June to 16,300 in July—confirming a broad round of short covering. However, fresh long positions haven’t yet emerged in meaningful numbers, suggesting some caution from traders after a strong July run. A rise in OI above current levels, especially if supported by stable prices above 7,800, will be key to sustaining momentum.

From a technical standpoint, a **Cup-and-Handle pattern** has developed, with resistance near 7,898. A breakout above this level may extend the rally modestly toward **8,200**, and at best **8,350**, but the pace is likely to remain measured. Support is seen around **7,620**, with broader retracement levels at 7,478 and 7,350 providing structural strength.

Overall, the outlook for August is **constructively bullish**, but tempered. The strong July rally has priced in much of the current tightness, and unless fresh catalysts emerge—such as a spike in exports or sudden mandi shortages—the move upward is expected to be gradual. Market participants should expect a **moderately higher range** with potential dips offering buying opportunities, while 8,200–8,350 may act as resistance unless backed by rising OI and renewed demand.

In short, the bias remains upward, but the market may now enter a more **measured, step-wise phase**, with **pullbacks likely to attract buyers** rather than trigger trend reversals.

**Turmeric Drops 8% in July as Selling Pressure Rises; August Eyes Rebound Above 13,000**



- Turmeric futures declined 7.40% in July, closing at 12,970 on NCDEX.
- The UK-India FTA is expected to boost turmeric exports by opening new premium markets.
- Open Interest rose from 18,125 to 21,115—indicating aggressive fresh selling.
- April–May exports rose 8.37% YoY to 34,162.28 tonnes.
- Farmers withholding stocks; carryover supply insufficient for next 6 months.
- Bullish harmonic pattern shows upside if 13,000 sustains; next targets: 13,600–13,750.

Turmeric futures corrected sharply in July 2025, slipping 8% to settle at 12,970 as bearish sentiment dominated the market. This marks a three-month cumulative fall of nearly 10%, triggered by subdued domestic buying, limited festive stocking, and strong speculative short selling. However, with key structural supports in place and early signs of technical stabilization, prices may find a base above 13,000 in August, especially if export flows strengthen further.

Open Interest data confirms the July selloff was driven by aggressive fresh shorting, with cumulative OI rising from 18,125 in May to 21,115 in July. This marks the highest level since late 2024 and places the market squarely in the “fresh selling” stage of the OI cycle. Unless prices convincingly sustain above 13,000 and OI begins to ease, a breakout may remain elusive. Yet, a reversal in OI or price firming could trigger short covering ahead.

On the supply side, the tone is tightening. Farmers across major producing states—Telangana, Maharashtra, and Andhra Pradesh—are holding back stocks in anticipation of better off-season prices. With nearly all old inventory cleared from the supply chain, carryover stock is reported to be insufficient to meet projected demand for the next six months. In Sangli, sowing is over 70% complete, while in Telangana and Andhra, progress is steady, albeit delayed in some belts. Export fundamentals remain broadly positive. According to Spices Board data, April–May 2025 turmeric exports rose 8.37% YoY to 34,162.28 tonnes. May alone witnessed a strong 10.28% year-on-year increase and a 28.41% rise over April, driven by Gulf and Asian bulk orders. On the import front, volumes dropped 44.53% YoY to 3,984 tonnes, further reinforcing domestic market support. Critically, the recently signed UK-India Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and a steep rupee depreciation to 87.50 are making Indian turmeric more competitive in export markets. With the UK’s large South Asian diaspora, Indian suppliers are seeing rising inquiries for both raw and value-added turmeric, including GI-tagged and organic varieties. Exporters are actively preparing for long-term positioning in these markets.

Technically, a bullish harmonic pattern has formed with point D marked near 12,800, providing strong base support. If prices hold above 13,000 and cross the 50-day SMA at 13,734, a moderate upside move toward 13,600–13,750 is likely. Support lies at 12,800, while failure below this may expose a drop toward 12,280. That said, the overall tone remains cautiously optimistic. With a significant portion of bearish pressure already played out and demand signals improving slowly, a gradual recovery is possible, though rallies may be shallow unless backed by fresh long build-up and strong spot buying. Export flows, monsoon progression, and trader sentiment will dictate the pace ahead.

Outlook for August 2025: Stabilizing bias with a potential rebound toward 13,600–13,750, provided 13,000 holds. Price action remains dependent on export momentum and OI behavior. Pullbacks may attract support as supply tightens, but strong rallies unlikely without external triggers.



## Coriander technical report:

### Weekly technical chart:



### Technical view:

Coriander (Dhaniya) prices gained second consecutive month on the NCDEX and August futures contract is trading above Rs7800 per quintal. Coriander prices was in downward trend since January 2025 from the high of Rs8,694 and it made a low of Rs6,780 in the month of May. However, coriander prices hold its key support level of Rs6,770 on a monthly closing basis and reversed its trend from June month. Coriander is forming a **"bullish engulfing pattern"** on the monthly technical chart and indicating a continuation of current bullish trend. Coriander prices also crossed its moving average trend line on the daily, weekly and monthly technical charts and RSI is also giving a signal for continuation of bullish trend in this commodity. Based on the technical chart and its current technical setup it is expected that coriander prices could hold its key support level of Rs7,350 in the short term and potentially test its resistance level of Rs8,040-8,300 in the short to medium-term. As per the Fibonacci series prices crossed its 50% retracement level of its downfall of Rs1,914 (Rs8,684-Rs6,780) and trading above Rs7,737 (Rs6,780+Rs957) levels. We have suggested for accumulation in the coriander in the price zone of Rs7,100-6,980 in our previous reports for the targets of Rs7,400-7,700; our both given targets are achieved. We suggest fresh buying in the coriander futures contract on dips around Rs7,700-7,540 zone with a stop loss of Rs7,340 on a closing basis for the target of Rs8,040-8,300.

### Jeera technical report:



Published on Investing.com, 29/Jul/2025 - 9:49:32 GMT, Powered by TradingView.

Jeera Futures, India, NCDEX:NJEc1, W



Weekly technical chart:

## Technical view:

Jeera prices fell more than 35% in last one year, prices fell from its May 2024 high of Rs30,465 to Rs18,520 made in July 2025. Jeera prices are in continuous downtrend this year and also slipped below its key support level of Rs19,800 on a monthly closing basis. Jeera prices slipped below Rs19,800 in the month of July on a monthly closing basis and in a bearish zone. However, jeera prices are in a highly oversold zone on monthly and weekly technical chart and giving indication of some short coverings in the upcoming sessions. Jeera prices only cross and sustain above Rs19,200 on the NCDEX on a daily closing basis could give some short coverings towards Rs20,000 and then Rs21,200. If prices sustain below Rs18,800 could show further weakness towards Rs17,7000. Looking to the technical setup and its weekly technical chart we expect jeera prices could show some short coverings and bargain buying in the upcoming sessions and prices likely to test Rs19,200-19,500 in the short term. If, Jeera prices crossed its resistance level of Rs19,500 on a weekly closing basis then it could test Rs20,000-21,200 levels. We have suggested closely watching the levels of Rs19,800 on a monthly closing basis as immediate support and also watch Rs21,000 for a

reversal of a bearish trend a jeera futures contract closed below Rs19,800 and continued its bearish trend. We suggest for avoiding short selling in this commodity at current levels and can accumulate in staggered manner in the range of Rs18,000-17,200 for potential upside of Rs19,500.

## Turmeric technical report:

### Weekly technical chart:

Published on Investing.com, 29/Jul/2025 - 10:05:31 GMT, Powered by TradingView.

Turmeric Futures, India, NCDEX:NTMc1, W



## Technical view:

Turmeric is one of the top traded spices in the spices complex last year and shows highest volatility among other listed spices on the NCDEX. Turmeric prices slipped from its highest level of Rs20,430 touched in the month of May 2024 and slipped to its lowest level of Rs11,138 in the month of February 2025. Turmeric prices fell nearly 45% from its last year's top before it reversed its bearish trend in the month of February. Turmeric is trading in a range of Rs13,000-15,200 from last three months and breaches its major support level of Rs13,650 on a weekly closing basis in July month. On the weekly technical chart, it breaches its support level of Rs13,650 and MACD and RSI are also indicating a weakness in this commodity. On the weekly technical chart RSI is fetching below 50 levels, simple moving average is also showing negative crossover. Looking to the technical setup of turmeric and based on technical parameters, turmeric futures contract only gives weekly close above Rs13,650 could reverse its current bearish trend. On the other side, if prices sustain below Rs12,800 then it may extend its fall to Rs12,350 and then Rs11,840. We suggest for avoiding long positions in the turmeric futures contract until its gives weekly close above Rs13,650 levels.

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DR. ALBERTO ACOSTA, BUSINESS ECONOMIC CONSULTANT, AND COOPERATION

**DATE & TIME**  
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The Trade Promotion Council of India (TPCI), in collaboration with the Embassy of India in Bogotá (accredited to Ecuador), Connexiones B2B and India Ecuador Cámara de Comercio (IECC) with the valued support of ICA (Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario) and UPL Andina Region, is pleased to invite you to a special ago-food webinar "Harvesting Partnerships for a Better Tomorrow: India-Colombia & Ecuador" on 16th July 2025

This exclusive session spotlighted on trade, investment, and agri-business collaboration opportunities between India and the growing markets of Colombia and Ecuador. Shri Tejus Gandhi, Chairman, FISS spoke at the meet and expressed views of the Bi-lateral business opportunities with focus on export of Spices and Agro Products from India

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[gujarat@ofai.org](mailto:gujarat@ofai.org)



## Seminar on the Burning issues of the Spice Trade

Federation of Indian Spice Stakeholders along with Unjha Chamber of Commerce, Unjha Market yard Merchant Association and Isabgol Processors Association organised Seminar on the benefits of MSME certificate, RODTEP Returns, (DFIA) duty free Import authorisation, (AA) advance authorisation and discussed various other issues of the Spice Trade and Exports held on 18.7.25 at APMC Unjha attended by a large number of Members from the Federation and Trade.



## Food Safety Meet Organised by Geochem at Mehsana on 19.7.25





## BharatNext Accelerator Cohort – India's first acceleration program

BharatNext Accelerator Cohort – India's first acceleration program designed especially for startups from Tier 2 & Tier 3 towns and villages were held on 26.7.25 at Namu I-Hub Mehsana at Hybrid mode

BharatNext Acceleration Start-up Cohorts was launched under the guidance of Shri Nagarajan Ex Mehsana Collector and Current Vice president , GSRTC, Ahmedabad.

Shri Rushikesh bhai Patel, Hon. Health minister, Shri Hari bhai Patel, Mehasana MP and Shri Mukesh bhai Patel , MLA Mehasana were the Chief Guest of the Event.

Start-ups will come to APMC Unjha to understand and explore the market and to find out opportunities for Value addition in our spices. Federation office will made available as co-working space.





NEWS FROM MEDIA - SPICES, AGRO- PROD-  
UCTS AND TRADE RELATED MATTERS

# WHY AGRI WAREHOUSING HASN'T GROWN AS EXPECTED IN INDIA

Santosh Kumar Sahu, Director & Co-founder  
Gogreen Warehouses

## 1 FRAGMENTED LANDHOLDING & SMALL FARMER ECONOMICS

85% of Indian farmers are small and marginal, producing low marketable surplus, and most small farmers prefer immediate cash over storage. Essential loss with value harvest, farmers sell post-harvest to middlemen, limiting direct demand for warehousing.

## 2 INEFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF WAREHOUSING SCHEMES

Schemes like Gramin Bhandaran Yojana, Private Entrepreneur Guarantee Scheme (REG), and NABARD warehouse projects have bureaucratic delays and low-ground-level awareness. Subsidy disbursements are slow. Actual projects are stuck at the approval or funding stage. Resulting in centre dates are announced, but actual operational warehouses lag behind.

## 3 LACK OF ROBUST MARKET LINKAGES.

Warehousing on its own doesn't solve the farmer's problem. Without efficient procurement systems, assaying, grading, and market access, warehousing becomes a liability (extra cost), not an asset. Many states lack functional eNAM markets linked to warehouses.

## 4 POOR INTEGRATION OF PLEDGE FINANCE AND COMMODITY MARKETS

Pledge financing penetration is still below 10% of agri produce in India. Collateral managers and banks reluctant due to risk of price volatility, quality fraud, and legal complexities (especially with FPOs). Farmers often don't trust the financial system to give easy loans against warehouse receipts.

## 7 WEAK PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION

High CAPEX costs, slow ROI, and regulatory hurdles deter private players. Even FDI in warehousing hasn't seen major traction because of lack of predictable returns. GST complexities (multi-state billing), and mandi takes in many states are additional deterrents.

## 8 POLICY & LEGAL BOTTLENECKS

Land acquisition issues; warehouse registration complexities (WDRA), and inconsistent state policies make it difficult to scale. Agri warehousing is a state subject, and many progressive policies are stuck in the centre-state coordination bottleneck.

## WEAKNESS AMID TARIFF UNCERTAINTY & FPI OUTFLOWS

# A Falling Rupee May Get Some Lift from a Trade Deal with US

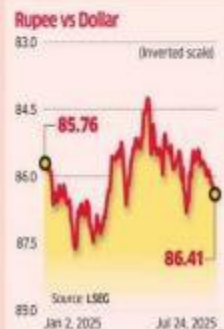
The local currency has depreciated by nearly a rupee in the last month, from 85.46/\$1 on June 28, to 86.41/\$1 as of Thursday. The weakness in rupee comes amid high uncertainty on tariffs, outflows by FPIs in debt and equities, and spot dollar buying by the Reserve Bank of India that has prevented excess appreciation, economists say. Rozebud Gonsalves finds out:



ASIAN CURRENCIES GAIN AGAINST \$ (since Jan)	
Japanese yen	7%
Singapore dollar	6.5%
Chinese yuan	2.1%
Malaysian ringgit	5.8%



Inflows into Indian debt (since Jan)	FPI outflows from equities (since January)
₹27,957 cr	₹1,09,361 cr



A lot will depend on what the trade deal with the US would be on August 1. India is also a part of BRICS, and additionally, we import oil from Russia, so there could be special attention on India when it comes to tariffs. We need to see how this slice plays out.

MADAN SABNAVIS  
Chief Economist, Bank of Baroda

...the risk-off sentiment triggered by worries on US fiscal sustainability has benefited developed markets and not emerging markets.

GAURA SEN GUPTA  
Chief Economist, IDFC First Bank

# Govt. departments told to publicise oil, sugar content of Indian snacks

Rendu Shajan, *Correspondent*  
NEW DELHI

How much oil, sugar, and trans fats are present in your regular evening samosa, pakora, chat biscuit, or jalebi? The Union Health Ministry has asked all government departments to display such information in their cafeterias, canteens, and meeting rooms, in a bid to highlight the health risks of popular Indian snacks, especially at a time when lifestyle diseases are a growing burden across the country.

"We are proposing display of Sugar and Oil labels initiative to promote healthier dietary habits in various settings. These boards serve as visual behavioural nudges in schools, offices, public institutions, etc. displaying key information about hidden fats and sugars in everyday foods," Union Health



Raising awareness: The Ministry has directed departments to display easy-to-read warning boards near food counters. *UPRI/ANNA*

Secretary Punita Salila Srivastava said in a recent letter to all Ministries, departments, and autonomous bodies of the Union Government.

The campaign is being rolled out first in Nagpur, where the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) will serve as the pilot location for the initiative. "AIIMS, Nagpur will

now see the calorie count poster beside popular food stalls with clear information about sugar, fat, and trans-fat content. It will outline long-term health risks from frequent consumption. These warnings are designed to be direct and create awareness. The goal is to promote moderation, not restriction. The campaign is expected to

expand to other cities later this year and we hope that this step will encourage people to make more mindful food choices," said a senior health official.

Healthier choices  
In her letter, Ms. Srivastava asked government departments to print health messages on all official stationery and publications to reinforce daily reminders on fighting obesity.

They were also asked to promote healthy meals and physical activity in their offices by providing nutritious, healthier food options — including more fruits, vegetables, and low-fat options, while limiting the availability of sugary drinks and high-fat snacks — and starting active workplace initiatives, such as encouraging the use of stairs, organising short exercise breaks, and facilitating walking routes.



# Shukla turns farmer in space; grows fenugreek, green gram

**Press Trust of India**  
NEW DELHI

In the final leg of his space sojourn, Indian astronaut Shubhanshu Shukla turned into a farmer, taking photos of green gram and fenugreek seeds sprouting in petri dishes and inserting them into a storage freezer on the International Space Station (ISS) as part of a study on how microgravity influences seed germination and early phase of plant development.

"I am so proud that ISRO has been able to collaborate with national institutions all over the country and come up with some fantastic research which I am doing on the station for all the scientists and researchers. It is exciting and a joy to do this," Mr. Shukla said in an interaction with Axiom Space Chief Scientist Lucie Low on Wednesday.



Captain Shukla conducting scientific experiments aboard the space station.

The sprouts experiment is led by two scientists – Ravikumar Hosamani of the University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad and Sudheer Siddapureddy of the Indian Institute of Technology, Dharwad. Once returned to earth, the seeds will be cultivated over several generations to examine changes in their genetics, microbial ecosys-

tems and nutritional profiles, a statement from Axiom Space said.

In another experiment, Mr. Shukla deployed and stowed microalgae, which are being investigated for their potential to produce food, oxygen and even bio-fuels. Their resilience and versatility make them ideal for supporting human life on long-duration missions.

He also captured images for the crop seeds experiment, where six varieties will be grown over multiple generations post-mission. The goal is to identify plants with desirable traits for genetic analysis for sustainable farming in space.

"One particular research I am excited about is stem cell research where scientists are trying to explore whether it is possible to accelerate recovery or growth or repair injury by adding supplements to stem cells" he said.



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# For most Indian farmers, costs grow faster than income

Atul.Thakur@timesofindia.com

Indian farmers are hit by the double whammy of stagnant income and declining profit margins, according to an analysis of data compiled by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). For nearly all major crops, the increase in agricultural income over the last decade has not kept pace with the rural inflation rate. The data also shows that the profit margins for most crops have declined.

The analysis of ten major crops for both kharif and rabi seasons shows that, except for maize, groundnut and rapeseed/mustard, the increase in farm income has been less than the rural inflation rate during the same period.

In 2013-14, the average input cost was Rs 25,179 per hectare for paddy while the value of family labour was assessed at Rs 8,452 per hectare. The value of the crop was Rs 53,242 per hectare, which meant a profit of Rs 19,611 per hectare. In 2023-24, this profit increased to Rs 30,216 per hectare. Although this was a 54% jump, consumer prices in rural areas increased by 65% between 2013-14 and 2023-24. The crop also saw a decline in profit margins. In 2013-14, the profit margin was 58% of the input and labour costs, which has now dropped to 49.3% of the cost. The input cost and family labour is taken as the total expense to calculate the profit margin since this spending is also part of the formula for Minimum Support Price (MSP).

Wheat, unlike paddy, is primarily a rabi (winter) crop, but a comparison of decadal growth in income and margins shows a similar pattern. The surplus over input cost and family labour was Rs 29,442 per hectare in 2012-13 and increased by 53% to Rs 45,179 in 2022-23. That's lower than the 71% increase in rural consumer prices between 2012-13 and 2022-23. The profit margin too decreased from 123% in 2012-13 to 103% in 2022-23.

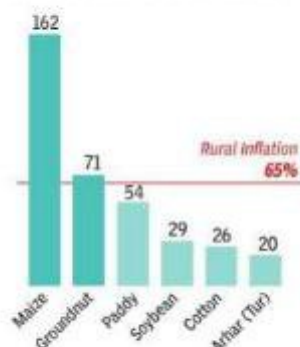
Sugarcane, another major crop, also saw a stagnation in net income. From Rs 96,451 per hectare in 2012-13, the profits increased to 1,21,668 in 2022-23. This 26% increase is lower than the increase in consumer price inflation. In 2012-13, the profit margin was 151%, which declined to 102% in 2022-23.

Of the ten major crops (based on highest output) for which the comparison is done, only three have shown an increase in income higher than the inflation rate. These are maize (162%), rapeseed & mustard (85.7%) and

## Inflation Rate Exceeded Income Growth For 7 Of 10 Crops

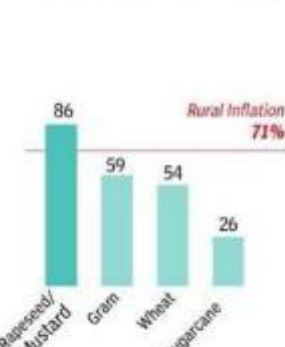
### Kharif Crops

% increase in income vis-a-vis inflation over 2013-14 and 2023-24



### Rabi Crops, Sugarcane

% increase in income vis-a-vis inflation over 2013-14 and 2023-24



## How We Calculated It, Using Two Major Crops As Examples

Wheat	2012-13	2022-23	% Change 2022-23 over 2012-13
Input and family labour	₹23,914	₹43,760	83
Value of product	₹53,356	₹88,939	67
Income (value minus input)	₹29,442	₹45,179	54
CPI Rural Index	103	176	71
Paddy	2013-14	2023-24	% Change
Input and family labour	₹33,631	₹61,314	82
Value of product	₹53,242	₹91,530	72
Income (value minus input)	₹19,611	₹30,216	54
CPI Rural Index	113	186	65

Figures in ₹ per cropping season

groundnut (71.4%).

For the rest, the increase was lower than the inflation rate. It was between 50% and 60% for gram, between 20% and 30% for soyabean and cotton, and less than 20% for arhar (tur). Apart from stagnant incomes, the profit margins have declined for all of these crops except maize.

These per-hectare profits are roughly equal to the seasonal incomes for a vast majority of Indian farmers. The average land holding size in the Agriculture Census of 2015-16 was just under 1.1 hectares, but most farmers (68.5%) are marginal farmers, which means they own

less than 1 hectare of land (averaging at 0.38 hectare). This means that seasonal income for them will be even lower.

Experts have pointed out that the stagnation as well as lower agricultural income is due to the extent of mismatch between the share of agriculture in GDP and in employment. Despite contributing only 16% of GDP, agriculture employs more than 40% of India's workforce. In advanced economies like the US, its share in GDP and employment is 0.9% and 2%, respectively. Even in a developing economy like China, agriculture's contribution to GDP is 6.8% while it employs 22% of the workforce.





# Telangana farmers give chilli farming a miss

METRO INDIA NEWS | HYDERABAD

Chilli cultivation in Telangana has declined sharply this season, driven by a combination of crashing prices, weak demand, and high input costs. The total area under red chilli has fallen by nearly 30 percent in 2024-25 compared to the previous year, with many farmers opting for alternative crops like cotton, maize, and oil palm to avoid further financial distress.

Major chilli-growing districts such as Khammam, Mahabubabad, and Gadwal have reported significant reductions in acreage. In Khammam alone, the area under chilli cultivation has declined from 92,206 acres in 2023-24 to just 59,025 acres this season—marking a steep 36 percent drop. State-wide, the chilli crop now covers 1.54 lakh hectares, compared to 1.59 lakh hectares last year.

District Horticulture Officer Anantha Reddy from Nalgonda highlighted the ripple effect on seed and nursery markets. "Earlier, a 10g hybrid seed packet sold for Rs 1,000. Now, even at Rs 500, there are no buyers," he said. "Only 20 percent of seed



shops have reported any sales." Telangana, once a hub for virus-resistant chilli seed varieties, is witnessing a major slowdown.

"A nursery that sold 16 lakh saplings last year has sold just 1 lakh this season," he added. Reddy warned that basing cultivation decisions only on last season's price trends is unsustainable and could lead to long-term disruptions.

The collapse in chilli prices has severely affected farmers. According to the Agricultural Market Intelligence Centre at PJTSAU, prices that once peaked at Rs 25,000 per quintal dropped to around Rs 10,000 last season. Facing urgent financial needs, many farmers sold their produce early at these low rates.

Jagan Naik, a farmer from Nalgonda, shared his struggle.

■ The total area under red chilli has fallen by nearly 30 percent in 2024-25

■ In Khammam alone, the area under chilli cultivation has declined from 92,206 acres in 2023-24 to just 59,025 acres this season

■ State-wide, the chilli crop now covers 1.54 lakh hectares, compared to 1.59 lakh hectares last year

"I cultivated chilli on 10 acres and harvested nearly 20 tonnes. But instead of making a profit, I suffered a Rs 6 lakh loss. Most farmers in my area are facing the same. No one

wants to grow chilli again under these conditions," he said.

Meanwhile, cold storages are overflowing. Out of the 3.5 crore chilli bags stored across India by May 2025, only 1 crore have been sold. The remaining 2.5 crore include 40 lakh from the previous year and over 2 crore medium-grade bags. In Warangal alone, around 8.5 lakh bags remain unsold.

Despite expectations, exports haven't revived the market due to weak demand from China and Thailand. While larger farmers in places like Bellary are holding stock and waiting for price recovery, small farmers who sold early remain the worst hit.

Chilli growers across Telangana now face a deepening cycle of uncertainty and loss.

# Geopolitical concerns cut cumin seed exports by 26%

## Global Slowdown Compounds Pressure On Gujarat's Cumin Trade

Niyati Parikh & Parag Dave | TNN

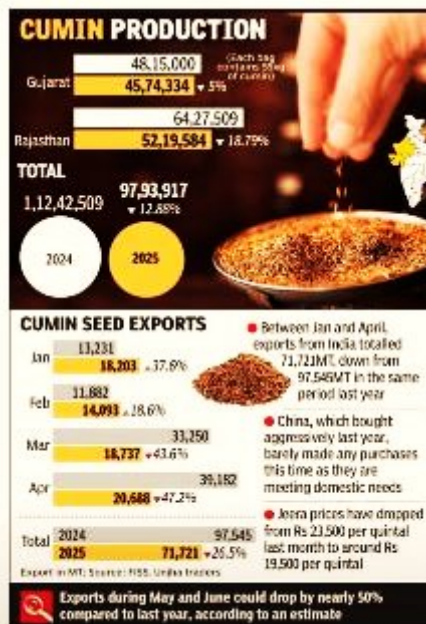
Ahmedabad: Gujarat's cumin seed exports took a sharp hit this year, with geopolitical tensions and a global slowdown in spice demand pulling down jeera shipments.

Between Jan and April 2025, exports from India totalled 71,721 metric tonnes (MT), down from 97,545 MT in the same period last year, marking a 26% year-on-year decline.

Industry players attribute the drop primarily to China's withdrawal from the market, as the country harvested a strong domestic crop and shifted from being a major importer to a net exporter.

"Demand from global markets remained subdued this season. China, which bought aggressively last year, barely made any purchases this time as they are meeting domestic needs. The broader geopolitical environment is also weighing on trade sentiment," said Dinesh Patel, former chairman of Unjha APMC.

While the export dip during the first four months is significant, industry estimates indicate an even steeper fall in the subsequent months. Though official figures for May and June are yet to be released, traders sug-



gest that exports during these two months dropped by nearly 50% compared to last year.

For cumin farmers, the market downturn comes despite a healthy harvest. Guja-

rat produced approximately 97.93 lakh bags (56kg each) this season, only marginally lower than last year's 112.4 lakh bags. However, prices softened noticeably. "Last

month, jeera prices were around Rs 23,500 per quintal. This month, they have dropped to Rs 19,400-Rs 19,600 per quintal. Higher output has not translated into better realisation because of subdued demand and a challenging export scenario. China turning into a net exporter has only worsened matters for the domestic market," said U Kartik, vice-chairman of the Federation of Indian Spice Stakeholders (FISS).

The cumulative export decline became particularly evident from March onwards, coinciding with China's exit as a buyer. In March, shipments fell 44% year-on-year, while April saw a sharper 67% decline. In contrast, Jan and Feb showed modest improvement over 2024 figures.

Exporters also cite sluggish demand from West Asian and European markets, with economic uncertainty prompting buyers to delay procurement. Kartik further pointed out that the increasing influence of online commodity trading platforms is disrupting traditional supply-demand price mechanisms.

"Jeera, like other spices, is no longer being traded purely on physical demand. Digital platforms are disrupting price discovery," he said.

Shri U Kartik, Co-Chairman, FISS expressed his views on Cumin in the article published by TNN



## IMPORT REJECTIONS IN SPICES FROM EU AND USA MAY 2025

(Rejection Data extracted and shown for India only)

### RASFF Import Refusal (in Spices)- May 2025

Total Rejections 26

Most no: import rejections reported from France (3), Turkey (3)

Spice with the highest number of rejections Cumin (3)

Reason for the most no: of rejections Presence of pesticide residues (6)

### USFDA Import Rejection (in Spices)- May 2025

Total Rejections 42

Most no: import rejections reported from India (10), Canada (9)

Spice with the highest number of rejections : Chilli (11)

Reason for the most no: of rejections Improper labelling (20)

### RASFF Alerts

Sl. No:	Product	Origin	Reason for Rejection	FDA Sample Analysis
17	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
18	Capsicums (Cayenne Chili, Hot Peppers), Ground, Cracked (Spice)	India	It appears to bear or contain a pesticide chemical residue, which causes the article to be adulterated	FDA Sample Analysis
19	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.	Private Lab Sample Analysis
20	Capsicums (Cayenne Chili, Hot Peppers), Whole (Spice)	India	It appears to contain Salmonella, a poisonous and deleterious substance which may render it injurious to health.	No
21	Coriander, Ground, Cracked (Spice)	India	It appears to contain Salmonella, a poisonous and deleterious substance which may render it injurious to health.	No
22	Coriander, Ground, Cracked (Spice)	India	It appears to contain Salmonella, a poisonous and deleterious substance which may render it injurious to health.	No
23	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
24	Spices And Seasoning, Ground, Cracked, With Salt, N.E.C.	India	It appears to contain Salmonella, a poisonous and deleterious substance which may render it injurious to health.	No

Theme of the year "Soil to Soul Connecting the Spice Industry"

25	Spices And Seasoning, Ground, Cracked, With Salt, N.E.C.	India	It appears to contain Salmonella, a poisonous and deleterious substance which may render it injurious to health.	No
26	Spices And Seasoning, Ground, Cracked, With Salt, N.E.C.	India	It appears to contain Salmonella, a poisonous and deleterious substance which may render it injurious to health.	No

### USFDA Alerts

Sl. No	Commodity	Origin	Reason for Rejection
13	Ground curcuma	India	Mineral oil
14	Coriander whole	India	Chlorpyrifos

## IMPORT REJECTIONS IN SPICES FROM EU AND USA JUNE 2025

(Rejection Data extracted and shown for India only)

### RASFF Import Refusal (in Spices)- June 2025

Total Rejections 41  
 Most no: import rejections reported from India (16)  
 Spice with the highest number of Cumin (8) rejections  
 Reason for the most no of rejections: Presence of pesticides (10), Improper labelling (10)

### USFDA Import Rejection (in Spices)- June 2025

Total Rejections 41  
 Most no: import rejections reported from India (26)  
 Spice with the highest number of Chilli (11) rejections  
 Reason for the most no of rejections: Presence of Salmonella (18)

### RASFF Alerts

Sl. No	Commodity	Origin	Reason for Rejection
11	Turmeric	India	Rhodamine B unauthorised colour
12	Coriander powder	India	Ethylene oxide
13	Chilli powder Kashmiri	India	Packaging of the product is different from the batch number in the Official Certificate
14	Chilli powder	India	Improper Official certificate
15	Chilly powder hot	India	Packaging of the product is different from the batch number in the Official Certificate
16	Coriander powder	India	Packaging of the product is different from the batch number in the Official Certificate
17	Cumin powder	India	Packaging of the product is different from the batch number in the Official Certificate
18	Cumin powder	India	Packaging of the product is different from the batch number in the Official Certificate
19	Cumin (Jeera whole)	India	Packaging of the product is different from the batch number in the Official Certificate

Theme of the year "Soil to Soul Connecting the Spice Industry"

20	Cumin (Jeera whole)	India	Packaging of the product is different from the batch number in the Official Certificate
21	Turmeric (curcuma)	India	Packaging of the product is different from the batch number in the Official Certificate
22	Turmeric (curcuma)	India	Packaging of the product is different from the batch number in the Official Certificate
23	Fenugreek seeds	India	Exceeding the MRL of pyrrolizidine alkaloids
24	Cardamom	India	Imidacloprid, propamocarb, thiamethoxam
25	Cumin powder	India	Chlorpyrifos unauthorised substance, picoxystrobin unauthorised substance
26	Mutton masala	India	Chlorpyrifos

**USFDA Alerts**

Sl. No:	Product	Origin	Reason for Rejection	FDA Sample Analysis
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7	Fennel, whole (spice)	India	The article appears to contain an artificial coloring and it fails to bear labeling stating that fact. The article appears to be, or to bear or contain a color additive which is unsafe. The food appears to bear or contain the color additive FD & C Yellow No. 5, which is not declared on the label	No
8	Mixed spice and seasonings, without salt, n.e.c.	India	The article appears to contain an artificial coloring and it fails to bear labeling stating that fact. The article appears to be, or to bear or contain a color additive which is unsafe.	No
9	Mixed spice and seasonings, without salt, n.e.c.	India	The article appears to contain an artificial coloring and it fails to bear labeling stating that fact. The article appears to be, or to bear or contain a color additive which is unsafe.	No
10	Mixed spice and seasonings, without salt, n.e.c.	India	The article appears to contain an artificial coloring and it fails to bear labeling stating that fact. It is fabricated from two or more ingredients and the label fails to bear the common or usual name of each such ingredient The article appears to be, or to bear or contain a color additive which is unsafe the label fails to bear the common or usual name of the food, if any there be.	FDA Sample Analysis

Theme of the year "Soil to Soul Connecting the Spice Industry"

11	14	Capsicums (cayenne chili, hot peppers), 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.	No
	15	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.	Private Lab Sample Analysis
12		Capsicums (cayenne chili, hot peppers), 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.	FDA Sample Analysis
	16	Mixed spice and seasonings, without salt, n.e.c.	India	The article appears to consist in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance or be otherwise unfit for food.	No
13		Capsicums (cayenne chili, hot peppers), 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.	No
17		Cumin, ground, cracked (spice)	India	The article is subject to refusal of admission pursuant to section 801(a)(3) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) in that it appears that the importer (as defined in section 805 of the FD&C Act) is in violation of section 805.	No
18		Cumin, ground, cracked (spice)	India	The article is subject to refusal of admission pursuant to section 801(a)(3) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) in that it appears that the importer (as defined in section 805 of the FD&C Act) is in violation of section 805.	No
19		Mustard, whole (spice)	India	The article is subject to refusal of admission pursuant to section 801(a)(3) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) in that it appears that the importer (as defined in section 805 of the FD&C Act) is in violation of section 805.	No
20		Mustard, whole (spice)	India	The article is subject to refusal of admission pursuant to section 801(a)(3) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) in that it appears that the importer (as defined in section 805 of the FD&C Act) is in violation of section 805.	No
21		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.	No
22		Cinnamon, cassia, whole (spice)	India	It appears to bear or contain a poisonous or deleterious substance which may render the article injurious to health.	No
23		Cinnamon, cassia, whole (spice)	India	It appears to bear or contain a poisonous or deleterious substance which may render the article injurious to health.	No
24		Capsicums (cayenne chili, hot peppers), whole (spice)	India	It appears to contain Salmonella, a poisonous and deleterious substance which may render it injurious to health.	Private Lab Sample Analysis

Theme of the year "Soil to Soul Connecting the Spice Industry"

25	Capsicums (cayenne chili, hot peppers), whole (spice)	India	It appears to contain Salmonella, a poisonous and deleterious substance which may render it injurious to health.	Private Lab Sample Analysis
26	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
27	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
28	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
29	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
30	Cumin, ground, cracked (spice)	India	It appears to contain Salmonella, a poisonous and deleterious substance which may render it injurious to health.	No
31	Cumin, ground, cracked (spice)	India	It appears to contain Salmonella, a poisonous and deleterious substance which may render it injurious to health.	No
32	Spices, flavors and salt not mentioned elsewhere, n.e.c.	India	It appears to contain Salmonella, a poisonous and deleterious substance which may render it injurious to health.	No

**Prepared by: Sources:**

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

**Data Courtesy Shri Yogesh Mehta, Trustee, FISS**



### **Cumin Variety - CZC-94 - Potential Game Changer for Cumin Cultivation in Arid Regions**

India is the leader in the Cumin (*Cuminum cyminum* L.) production and export. The Indian Cumin Export has increased 10 times in the past decade reaching to INR 42531 Million in the Year - 2021. The increasing demand of Cumin Seeds in the international market is a boom for the Indian farmers. The Cumin Plant needs cool dry weather for its healthy growth. The terminal heat stress prevailing in the Arid Regions also reduces the productivity. The Cumin cultivation dominated by the variety GC 4 calls for its varietal diversification. Its cultivation needs 4 to 5 irrigations during 120 to 135 Days crop duration.

#### **Cumin Variety**

The short-duration Cumin Genotype "CZC-94" developed by the ICAR-Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur, Rajasthan shows earliness in the flowering (40 to 42 Days) and maturity (100 to 105 Days) and requires less irrigation. The shorter maturity duration favors timely sowing - early harvest and late sowing - timely harvest models. The CZC-94 is a win-win option for both the crop and growers. The shorter duration may also allow the Cumin spread in the non-conventional dry areas with short cold duration. In the Rabi 2021-22, the CZC-94 was commercially cultivated by 15 Cumin growers of the arid regions. The farmers response was encouraging and they are highly convinced by the under mentioned benefits of the CZC-94 shorter duration over the existing cultivars.

#### **Cumin Variety Cumin Variety**

#### **Cumin Variety**

It not only requires less irrigation / water and time in germination but, also requires only 3 irrigations after germination to harvest, thus, saving 1 to 2 irrigations. The landholdings are large in the arid regions, with limited water availability coupled with the limited hours of electricity supply. These constrains the limits cropping intensity, farmer can increase the area of Cumin cultivation with CZC-94 as it can be sown upto mid-December without reduction in the yield.

#### **Potential Game Changer for Cumin Cultivation in Arid Regions**

#### **Potential Game Changer for Cumin Cultivation in Arid Regions**

The Cumin cultivation require 3 to 4 prophylactic pesticide sprays to manage Alternaria Blight Disease but, CZC-94 being short duration, remains for the less period in field, thus, demanding 2 to 3 pesticide sprays only, therefore, reduces the cultivation cost and increases the chances of having produce with minimum pesticide residue.

The Cumin Crop productivity is significantly reduced by abrupt occasional increase in day temperature and dry winds in February-March Months, but, CZC-94 escapes the terminal heat stress encountered during the maturity causes forced senescence. Over the Years, the Western Disturbances causing the untimely winter rains or cloudy weather at the flowering and post-flowering stage has become a normal phenomenon; CZC-94 earliness shows better adaptation to the climatic vagaries at it escapes the risky period by running fast for maturity by mid of the February Month.

The Cumin is a leading cash crop for the Arid Region farmers. The early harvest from CZC-94 cultivation can fetch higher price in the open market and early cash in the hands for CZC-94 growers.

(Source: ICAR-Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur, Rajasthan)

**Data Courtesy : Shri U Karthik, Co-Chairman FISS**



The Trustees & Board of Directors  
Federation of Indian Spice Stakeholders.  
Re. Patron Membership.

Dear All,

First of all let me Thank each and everyone of you from the bottom of my heart for the exceptional teamwork demonstrated during the 9<sup>th</sup> Annual Trade meet @ Goa. The event was applauded and praised by one and all who attended the meet. Another feather in our cap.

During the annual meet we had launched a patron membership scheme for first 50 members on first come first basis. The response was tremendous, and we are still receiving inquiries for the same. This shows how much faith the trade has in the Federation.

The highlights of the scheme are as follows.

---

Each patron member will have to pay a sum of Rs. One Lakh. Upon becoming a patron member, the patron member will enjoy the following benefits:

1. 20% discount on registration at all our events.
2. Free registration for spouse for the first annual Trade meet, on becoming a member.
3. Membership fees waiver for 9 (Nine) years.
4. Special seating arrangements at all our events, as a privileged member.
5. In future, if the Federation publishes a member directory, Special pages will be allotted for patron members.
6. A special patron member card will be issued.
7. A welcome kit will be given to each patron member.
8. In future if we negotiate with any laboratory or insurance company for special rates, the patron member will enjoy the benefits.

Kindly treat this as the official communication from the Federation for anyone who desires to become a patron member.

I look forward to welcoming all the patron members.

Yours Sincerely,

Tejus. Gandhi.

(Chairman)

## 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](mailto:dg@fissh.org)

### PATRON MEMBERSHIP FORM

Pan No: AADCF0181D

GST No: 24AADCF0181D1Z8

Name of the person (Please attach latest passport size photo)	
Date of Birth	
Designation	
Name of the company	
Status: Individual / Proprietorship / Partnership / LLP / Pvt. Ltd / Public Limited/ HUF/ Others	
Registered office address	
Correspondence address	
Phone No	Fax No
Cell No (This will be used for Password for FISS Portal)	WhatsApp No:
Email id (This will be used for Login for FISS Portal)	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)	

Spice Board Registration No & Validity period	
Member of any other Association / Business Chambers / Federation	
PATRON MEMBERSHIP FEE	Rs 100000 + 18% GST = 118000/-
<b>BENEFIT OF PATRON MEMBERSHIP</b>  The following are the benefits /deliverables the Patron members enjoy <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 20% discount on registration at all our events.</li> <li>2. Free registration for spouse for the first annual Trade meet, on becoming a member.</li> <li>3. Membership fees waiver for 9 (Nine) years.</li> <li>4. Special seating arrangements at all our events, as a privileged member.</li> <li>5. In future, if the Federation publishes a member directory, Special pages will be allotted for patron members.</li> <li>6. A special patron member card will be issued.</li> <li>7. A welcome kit will be given to each patron member.</li> <li>8. In future if we negotiate with any laboratory or insurance company for special rates, the patron member will enjoy the benefits.</li> </ol>	
Cheque / DD /UTR No.	
Please draw Cheque / DD for Rs 1,18,000/- (Rupees One lakh eighteen thousand 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: 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
<b>For Official use only</b>	
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

### 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 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: 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](mailto:admin@fissh.org), [dg@fissh.org](mailto:dg@fissh.org)**

**New Membership Registration Form**

**Pan No: AADCF0181D**

**GST No: 24AADCF0181D1Z8**

<b>Name of the person</b> (Please attach latest passport size photo)	
<b>Designation</b>	
<b>Name of the company</b>	
<b>Status: Individual / Proprietorship / Partnership / LLP / Pvt. Ltd / Public Limited/ HUF/ Others</b>	
<b>Registered office address</b>	
<b>Phone No</b>	<b>Fax No</b>
<b>Cell No</b>	<b>WhatsApp No:</b>
<b>Email id</b>	<b>Website</b>
<b>Nature of business (Please mention Farmer / Traders / Processor / Manufacturer / Importer / Exporter / Agent / Broker / Service provider, Others</b>	
<b>Name of the products / service offered.</b>	
<b>Country of Export</b>	
<b>Country of Import</b>	
<b>GST No of the Organisation (Attach a copy)</b>	
<b>PAN card of the Organisation (Attach a copy)</b>	
<b>Spice Board Registration No &amp; Validity period</b>	
<b>Member of any other Association / Business Chambers / Federation</b>	
<b>Membership fee Rs 9000/- for three years (For 2024, 2025 &amp; 2026 upto 31.12.2026) + One-time Entry / Admission fee Rs 3000/- +18% GST (Rs 2160) = Total Rs 14160/-</b>	
<b>Cheque / DD / UTR No.</b>	
<b>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)</b>	
<b>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</b>	
<b>I agree to follow all the rules and regulations of the FEDERATION OF INDIAN SPICE STAKEHOLDERS</b>	
<b>Place</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Signature</b>	<b>Company's Stamp</b>
<b>For Official use only</b>	
<b>Approved by</b>	<b>Membership Registration No</b>



## 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), Variati (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 & 2025 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, Goa 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**

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 17<sup>th</sup> February 2024 at Dubai, UAE on the eve of the Gulf Food exhibition held from 19<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> 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\$ 4.73 BN during 2024-25.

The theme of the Federation for the year is "Soil to Soul Connecting the Spice Industry"

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

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Federation wishes many happy returns of the day to Shri u. Karthik, Shri Chintan Kanabar, Shri Rohit Sharma, Shri Nirajkumar Patel and Shri Karan Ganatra 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, supercharge 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**

- Patron Membership fee Rs 100000 + 18% GST for 9 years
- Renewal Membership fee Rs 6000+ 18% GST for 2 Years (Jan 2025 to Dec 2026)
- New members enrolment One-time Entry /admission fee Rs 3000 +Membership fee Rs 6000 for 2 years upto (Jan 2025 to Dec 2026) +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

**Networking is not about just connecting people. It's about connecting people with people, people with ideas, and people with opportuni-ties**

**Thanks for sharing your valuable time**

**Contact us**

**For further information,**

**फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडियन स्पाइस स्टैकहोल्डर्स**

**Federation of Indian Spice Stakeholders,**

**504, APMC Building, Market Yard, Unjha 384170, North Gujarat**

**Phone: 91 7575012424, +9833320999**

**Email: [admn@fissh.org](mailto:admn@fissh.org), [dg@fissh.org](mailto:dg@fissh.org), [info@fissh.org](mailto:info@fissh.org), , Website: [www.fissh.org](http://www.fissh.org)**