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PRARAMBH

An Export Import Trade Magazine

Red Chilli Powder



An Initiative by iiiEM

Vol: IV, April 2026

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Forward

In early 2026, the geopolitical landscape of the Middle East was convulsed by a direct and escalating confrontation involving the **United States, Israel, and Iran.** What began as a targeted military operation quickly expanded into a broader conflict, with military strikes, retaliations, and heightened tensions. As conflict intensified, strategic chokepoints like the **Strait of Hormuz — through which roughly one-fifth of the world's oil and liquefied natural gas transit — saw severe disruption in maritime traffic and shipping flows**.

For India, a country whose export ecosystem is integrally connected with markets in the **Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) region and wider Middle East**, these developments represent more than distant headlines — they are tangible, pressing realities. The conflict has elevated shipping risk premiums, forced rerouting of vessels away from critical passages, and escalated freight and insurance costs, all of which are now complicating export logistics and delivery timelines for Indian producers and traders.

Beyond logistics, the conflict has exerted macroeconomic pressures. Increased oil and gas prices, triggered by risk premiums on crude supplies and fears of prolonged interdiction at key maritime routes, have pushed up transportation costs, compressed margins, and contributed to inflationary pressures — factors that exporters must now price into their contracts and supply agreements.

Particularly affected are sectors that rely on **time-sensitive deliveries and tightly managed supply chains**, including agricultural commodities, perishables, and intermediate goods destined for processing in Middle Eastern manufacturing hubs.

In the face of these disruptions, Indian exporters are called to innovate — diversifying routes, locking long-term freight contracts, hedging costs, and engaging in dynamic risk management.

The uncertainties of 2026 remind us that geopolitics and global trade are inseparable, and that resilience in export ecosystems is as much about strategic foresight as it is about competitive capacity.



From the Desk of the CMD

Sector-wise Export Vulnerability & Risk Mitigation for Indian Exporters amid Middle East Disruptions



Dipak Sudhir Manohar
(Founder & Director - iiiEM)

The ongoing geopolitical instability around the **Strait of Hormuz, Red Sea**, and adjoining air–sea corridors has reminded the export community of a critical truth: **global trade moves on geography**. When geography is disturbed, supply chains tremble.

For India, whose trade lifelines to the Gulf, West Asia, and onward to Europe depend on these routes, sector-specific vulnerabilities are now visible. This moment calls not for alarm, but for **structured risk mitigation.**

Below is a practical sector-wise view for exporters.

1) Agri Commodities & Food Products (Rice, Spices, Pulses, Fruits, Meat)

Vulnerability

- Perishability and shelf-life sensitivity
- Delays due to vessel rerouting via Cape of Good Hope
- Rejection risk if quality deteriorates in transit
- Demand volatility in GCC due to inflationary pressures

Mitigation Strategies

- Shift from break-bulk to **containerized, controlled-atmosphere** shipments
- Use **marine insurance with war-risk cover**
- Negotiate **CIF contracts** with freight risk built into pricing
- Build **buffer inventory** with regional distributors in UAE/ Saudi Arabia
- Prefer **Nhava Sheva–Jebel Ali direct services** where available

2) Spices & Processed Food Ingredients (Chilli, Turmeric, Cumin, Oleoresins)

Vulnerability

- Moisture and contamination risk due to extended transit
- EU/Middle East buyers insisting on strict delivery windows
- Price renegotiation due to freight spikes

Mitigation Strategies

- Export **steam-sterilized, low-moisture lots**
- Use **multiwall paper bags with liners** for longer voyages
- Quote contracts with **freight fluctuation clause**
- Target **air-sea multimodal** for urgent consignments

3) Textiles, Garments & Fabrics

Vulnerability

- Fast fashion cycles; delays make goods obsolete
- Heavy dependence on Jebel Ali as redistribution hub
- High working capital blockage

Mitigation Strategies

- Diversify routing via **West Coast India -> Egypt -> Mediterranean**
- Use **shorter production cycles** and staggered shipments
- Increase **FOB contracts** to shift freight risk to buyers
- Use bonded warehousing in UAE

4) Engineering Goods, Auto Parts, Machinery

Vulnerability

- Just-in-time supply commitments to Middle East projects
- Heavy cargo facing limited vessel options
- Contractual penalties for delays

Mitigation Strategies

- Maintain **ready stock** of fast-moving SKUs
- Use **project cargo insurance** and penalty clauses linked to force majeure
- Explore **air freight for critical spares**
- Route planning with freight forwarders 3–4 weeks in advance

5) Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals

Vulnerability

- Temperature sensitivity
- Regulatory documentation expiry if delayed
- High freight and insurance cost impact on margins

Mitigation Strategies

- Use **reefer containers with data loggers**
- Pre-validate extended validity documents with buyers
- Long-term freight contracts with shipping lines
- Regional stock points in Dubai/Doha

6) Meat, Marine Products & Frozen Foods

Vulnerability

- Strict cold chain requirement
- Port congestion causing reefer plug shortages
- Risk of total cargo loss if delay exceeds tolerance

Mitigation Strategies

- Ship only with **premium reefer lines**
- Marine insurance covering **temperature deviation**
- Pre-alert importers for priority clearance
- Avoid transshipment ports where possible

7) FMCG & Retail Consumer Packs

Vulnerability

- Retail shelf commitments in GCC supermarkets
- Branding loss if supply gaps occur

Mitigation Strategies

- Appoint **regional distributors holding 60–90 days stock**
- Move from shipment-based to **forecast-based supply model**
- Smaller, more frequent consignments

Strategic Lessons for Exporters

1. **Freight is now a strategic cost**, not a logistical afterthought.
2. **Insurance is mandatory**, not optional.
3. **Route planning and inventory planning** must go together.
4. **FOB vs CIF decisions** should be market-specific.
5. Exporters must build **regional warehousing models** in the GCC.

Branding loss if supply gaps occurGeopolitical disruptions are beyond an exporter's control, but **preparedness is not**. Those who redesign contracts, packaging, routing, and inventory strategy will not only survive this phase but emerge as **preferred reliable suppliers** in uncertain times.



Dipak Sudhir Manohar

Product - Red Chilli Powder

India is universally recognized as the **"Land of Spices."** For over 5,000 years, Indian spices have shaped global cuisine, medicine, trade routes, and even geopolitics. Ancient maritime trade from the Malabar Coast drew Arab traders, and later European explorers like Vasco da Gama to India in search of pepper and other prized spices—events that changed world history.

Indian spices are not merely flavoring agents; they are deeply rooted in **Ayurveda**, traditional healing, religious rituals, food preservation, and daily cooking practices across the subcontinent.



Indian spices are central to:

- **Cuisine**: Complex blends like garam masala, sambar powder, curry powders
- **Health**: Anti-inflammatory, digestive, antimicrobial properties (Ayurveda)
- **Culture**: Religious offerings, traditional remedies, hospitality

India is among the **largest producers, consumers, and exporters** of spices, exporting to over 180 countries in whole, ground, oil, and oleo-resin forms. Indian spices are valued for:

- Strong aroma and volatile oil content
- Natural color and purity
- Wide varietal range
- Competitive pricing with quality

Indian spices are a **heritage commodity** blending agriculture, history, health, and international trade. Their enduring global demand reflects India's unmatched biodiversity, traditional knowledge, and evolving quality systems—making spices one of the strongest ambassadors of India's export identity.

The Spice that is the most exported from India is the Red Chilli Powder.

Introduction to Indian Red Chilli as a Spice

Indian Red Chilli, derived from the dried fruits of **Capsicum annuum**, is one of the most powerful and defining elements of India's spice heritage. Though chilli was introduced to India centuries ago through maritime trade, the country has since transformed it into a globally demanded spice through **selective cultivation, regional varietal development, and advanced processing.**

Today, Indian red chilli is not just a kitchen essential—it is a **high-value export commodity**, a **natural colourant**, and a **heat-control ingredient** used by food processors across the world.



Importance of Indian Red Chilli in Global Trade

Indian red chilli holds a position of prominence in the global spice trade due to:

- Use in **sauces, snacks, pickles, ready meals, meat processing, and spice blends**
- Demand as a **natural food colour** replacing synthetic dyes
- Role in **oleoresin extraction** for the food and pharmaceutical industries
- Suitability for **steam sterilization and export-grade processing**
- Competitive pricing combined with quality compliance for EU, USA, and Middle East markets

India is consistently among the **largest exporters of chilli and chilli powder**, supplying to over 150 countries.

Applications of Red Chilli Powder

The Indian Red Chilli and Chilli Powder is a very versatile product. It has many applications and used in various industries like:

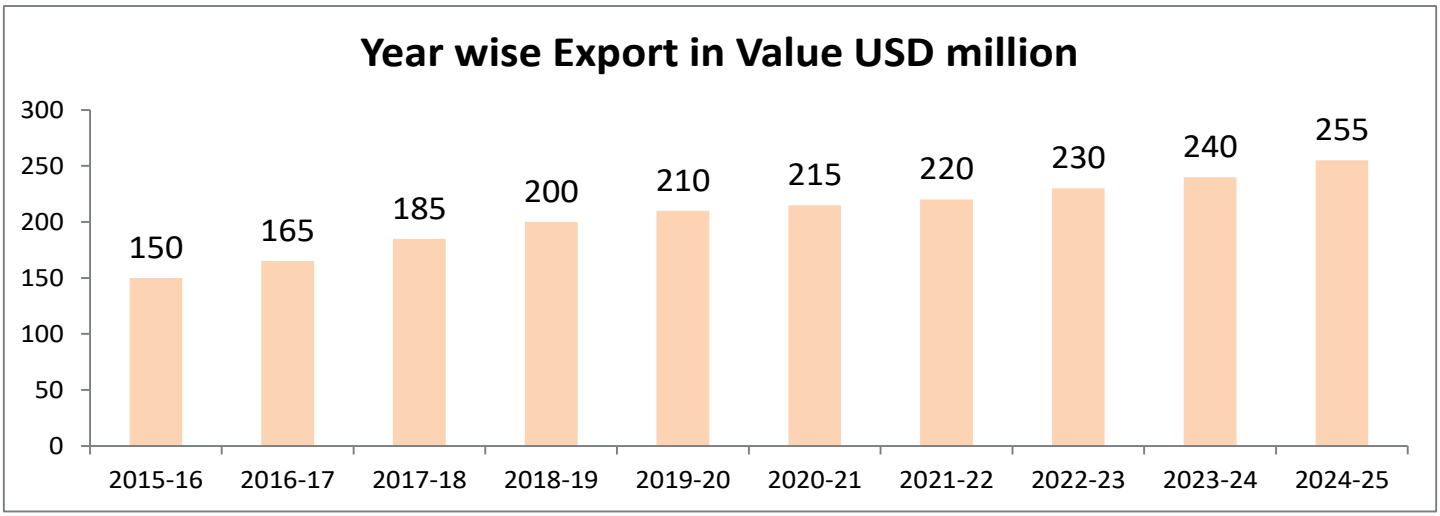
- Culinary
- Food Processing
- Nutraceuticals
- Natural Color Industry
- Oleoresins

With the right pungency (SHU) and the right color (ASTA) + Cleanliness + Compliances = Red Chilli, dried and its powder form, all become scientifically traded spice.

Indian Red Chilli represents the perfect blend of **agriculture, science, processing, and global demand.** Its ability to deliver **controllable heat, vibrant natural colour, and compliance-ready quality** makes it one of the most important ambassadors of India's spice basket in international markets.

Red Chilli Powder	
Information	Details
H.S Code	090422 11
	Crushed or ground chilli powder
Trade Policy	Export Permitted Freely
RCMC	www.indianspices.com
	(mandatory)
Government Benefits	Duty Drawback (0.5% of FOB value)
	Interest Subvention (2.75% of FOB value)
	RoDTEP (1 % of FOB value)
GST (paid to Supplier)	5%
* Check details from www.commerce.gov.in I www.indiantradeportal.in	

Export of Red Chilli Powder from India



Variety and Indian States for sourcing Red Chilli for Chilli Powder

Most used varities of Red Chilli used to make Chilli Powder for Exports		
Chilli Variety	Major Producing State(s) in India	Importance in Red Chilli Powder Exports
Guntur Sannam (S-4)	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana	Balanced heat + colour; backbone variety for export chilli powder
Byadgi Chilli	Karnataka	Very high ASTA colour, mild heat; retail powders, snack coatings, natural colouring
Teja Chilli	Telangana, Andhra Pradesh	Very high pungency (SHU); preferred for hot sauces, seasoning blends,
Kashmiri Chilli	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh	Bright red colour with very low heat; premium culinary colour chilli for blends and retail packs
Reshampatti Chilli	Madhya Pradesh	Medium heat; widely used in blended chilli powder for mass export markets
Sankeshwari Chilli	Maharashtra	Good drying quality; used in commercial chilli powder mixes for processed food industry
Yeleru Guntur No 22	Andhra Pradesh	Hybrid with good yield; suitable for standardized commercial powder production
334 Sannam Chilli	Andhra Pradesh	Popular selection of Sannam; uniform pods; reliable for grinding and export specs
Warangal Chilli	Telangana	Moderate heat and colour; used in domestic + export blended powders
Mundu Chilli	Tamil Nadu	Round chilli with strong colour; used for speciality powders and blends

Importing Countries		
Rank	Key Demand Drivers	Preferred Red Chilli Variety Type
China	Very high heat, processing quality	*Teja* , *Guntur Sannam* (hot & pungent varieties)
United States	High heat + balanced colour	*Guntur Sannam* , *Teja*
Nepal	Strong regional powder demand	*Guntur Sannam* , *Reshampatti*
Canada	Balanced heat & colour	*Byadgi* , *Guntur Sannam*
United Arab Emirates (UAE)	Bright colour + controlled heat	*Kashmiri* , *Byadgi* , *Guntur Sannam*
United Kingdom	Mild heat, high colour	*Byadgi* , *Kashmiri*
Saudi Arabia	Balanced heat & colour	*Guntur Sannam* , *Kashmiri*
Qatar	Mid-heat, vibrant colour	*Guntur Sannam* , *Byadgi*
Singapore	Moderate heat with colour	*Byadgi* , *Kashmiri*
Indonesia	Medium heat + good colour	*Guntur Sannam* , *Teja*

General Registrations and Certificates Required from India	
Requirement	Mandatory?
IEC (DGFT)	Yes
FSSAI License	Yes
Spices Board CRES	Yes
COA with all tests	Yes
Sudan Dye	Yes
Aflatoxin	Yes
Residue Report	Yes
Phytosanitary Certificate	Yes
Fumigation Certificate	Yes (if wood pallets used)
Certificate of Origin	Yes
FDA Registration (USA only)	For USA
Steam Sterilization	Preferred (check buyer requirement)

General Quality Parameters for Red Chilli Powder		
Quality Parameter	Typical Requirement / Standard	Importance
Pungency (SHU)	10,000 – 80,000 SHU (as per contract)	Controls heat level for sauces, blends, seasonings
ASTA Colour	60 – 180+ ASTA	Determines redness/visual appeal in foods
Moisture	≤ 10%	Prevents caking, mold growth, longer shelf life
Mesh Size	30 / 40 / 60 mesh (as required)	Uniform particle size for processing
Total Ash	≤ 8%	Indicates purity and cleanliness
Acid Insoluble Ash	≤ 1.5%	Shows absence of sand/silica/dirt
Extraneous Matter	≤ 0.5%	Clean, well-processed product
Volatile Oil	As per buyer spec	Aroma and flavour strength
1. SHU = Scoville Heat Units. Measures pungency, spiciness, heat		
2. ASTA = American Spice Trade Association - measures the red color intensity		
3. Sudan Dye = Measures illegal synthetic red dyes. No synthetic red dye must be used.		

Packaging Recommended		
Pack Type	Specification	Why Used
Multi-wall Kraft Paper Bag with inner liner	3–4 ply kraft + food-grade LDPE liner	Protects from moisture, light, contamination
Laminated PP / HDPE woven sack with liner	Strong outer + inner liner	Cost-effective, durable for sea freight
Corrugated cartons with inner polybag	5-ply export carton	Used for smaller packs / premium buyers
Food Grade LPDE Liner (50-75 microns)		
Heat Sealed for moisture proof		
Opaque Kraft / woven sacks		
Avoid cantamination with food grade inner liner		

No chilli powder should be exported without an inner LDPE liner and proper palletization.



DID YOU KNOW?

Black Pepper is recognized as the "King of Spices" (with Kerala producing nearly 97% of India's total), while Cardamom is known as the "Queen" and is the third most expensive spice in the world.

Country - Republic of Ghana

Ghana, officially the Republic of Ghana, is a country in West Africa. It is situated with the Gulf of Guinea and the Atlantic Ocean to the south, and shares borders with Côte d'Ivoire to the west, Burkina Faso to the north, and Togo to the east.

Ghana is ranked thirteenth-most populous country in Africa and the second-most populous country in West Africa specifically. The capital and largest city is Accra.

Ghana is a multi-ethnic country with diverse linguistic and religious groups; while the Akan are the largest ethnic group, they constitute a plurality.

Ghana is a founding member of the Non-Aligned Movement and the African Union, and a member of the United Nations, South Atlantic Peace and Cooperation Zone, Economic Community of West African States, the Group of 24 and the Commonwealth of Nations.

India Ghana Map



Ghana Map


UPPER EAST
(BOLGATANGA)
UPPER WEST
(WA)
NORTH EAST
(NALERIGU)
NORTHERN
(TAMALE)
SAVANNAH REGION
(DAMANGO)
BONO EAST
(TECHIMAN)
OTI
(DAMBAI)
BRONG AHAFO
(SUNYANI)
AHAFO
(AHAFO
GOASO)
ASHANTI
(KUMASI)
EASTERN
(KOFORIDUA)
VOLTA
(HO)
WESTERN NORTH
(SEFWI WIAWSO)
GREATER ACCRA
(ACCRA)
CENTRAL
(CAPE COAST)
WESTERN
(SEKONDI TAKORADI)

Ghana	
Basic Information	Details
Language	English; French; Hindi; Arabic
Capital City	Accra
Currency	Cedi (GHS)
	1 Cedi = 8.45 INR
	1 USD = 11.01 Cedi
Major Cities	Accra; Kumasi; Tameli; Sunyani; Koforidua; Bolgatanga; Ho Sekondi-Takoradi; Cape Coast; Wa
Time	5.30 hours behind India (GMT)
Day Light Saving	No
Time Zones	Accra (one Time Zone)
Income Group	Lower Middle Income Economy
Indian Population	approx 15,000

DID YOU KNOW?

Ghana is Africa's largest gold producer and was formerly known as the "Gold Coast".

Bilateral Trade between India and Ghana – 2024-25

- India's exports to Sri Lanka were approximately USD 1.29 billion.
- Ghana's exports to India in were approximately USD 1.99 million
- India remain Trade Surplus with Ghana

India -Ghana Bilateral Trade	
India Exports to Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka Exports to India
Packaged Medicaments	Gold
Large Construction Vehicles	Crude Petroleum
Stone Processing Machines	Coconuts, Brazil nuts, Cashew
Vaccines, Antisera, Toxins etc	Scrap Aluminium
Light Pure Woven Cotton	Scrap Iron
Stranded Aluminium Wire	Cocoa Paste
Plastic lids	Rough wood
Packing Bags	Veneer Sheet
Rice	Sawn Wood
Delivery Trucks	Scrap Copper
Cars	Rubber
Insulated Wire	Lead Oxide

Certificates and Registrations Required for Exporting to Ghana

Ghana's quality certificates and registrations required are governed by GSA (Ghana Standards Authority for various major industry/product categories. These reflect the import requirements of Ghana, including conformity assessments by the GSA and other key Ghanaian authorities.

Quality Certificates and Registrations Required		
Product Category	Quality / Regulatory Certificates Required (Ghana)	Issuing / Regulating Authority (Ghana)
Agricultural Products (raw)	• Phytosanitary Certificate• Certificate of Conformity (CoC) / Certificate of Analysis (CoA)	• Plant Protection & Regulatory Services Directorate (PPRSD, MoFA)• Ghana Standards Authority (GSA)
Processed Food	• Food Safety / Hygiene Certificate• CoC / CoA• FDA Product Registration (if regulated food)	• Ghana Food and Drugs Authority (FDA)• Ghana Standards Authority (GSA)
Plastic Products	• Certificate of Conformity (CoC) under EasyPASS• CoA	• Ghana Standards Authority (GSA)
Ceramics / Building Materials	• CoC / CoA• Physical / quality testing reports	• Ghana Standards Authority (GSA)
Textile & Apparel	• CoC / CoA (textile quality standards)• Labelling compliance	• Ghana Standards Authority (GSA)
Machinery & Mechanical Equipment	• CoC / CoA• Technical safety and conformity certificates	• Ghana Standards Authority (GSA)
Chemicals (Industrial / Specialty)	• Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)• CoC / CoA• Hazard compliance certificates	• Ghana Standards Authority (GSA)
Pharmaceuticals & Medical Products	• Product Registration Certificate (FDA Ghana)• CoC / CoA• Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP)• Health/Quality Certificate	• Ghana Food and Drugs Authority (FDA)• Ghana Standards Authority (GSA)

Useful website for Buyer Finding in Ghana

Useful links for Buyer Finding in Ghana	
Association / Organization (Ghana)	Website / Link
Federation of Associations of Ghanaian Exporters (FAGE)	https://www.fageghana.com/ (fageghana)
Ghana Export Promotion Authority (GEPA)	https://www.gepaghana.org/ (gepaghana.org)
Importers & Exporters Association of Ghana (IEAG)	https://www.ieaghana.com/ (ieaghana.com)
Association of Ghana Industries (AGI)	https://agighana.org/ (agighana.org)
Ghana International Chamber of Commerce (GHICC)	https://ghicc.org/ (ghicc.org)
Food & Beverage Association of Ghana (FABAG)	https://fabag.org/ (fabag.org)
Chamber of Agribusiness Ghana (CAG)	https://www.agribusinessghana.com/ (agribusinessghana.com)
Association of Ghana Apparel Manufacturers (AGAM)	https://www.agamghana.org/ (agamghana.org)
Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association of Ghana (PMAG)	https://pmaghana.org/ (pmaghana.org)
Ghana National Chamber of Commerce & Industry (GNCCI)	https://ghanachambertakoradi.org/ (ghanachambertakoradi.org)

DID YOU KNOW?

English and Akan are the two most spoken languages in Ghana, but the Ghanaians still speak more than 40 languages throughout the country's 10 regions.

Major Sea Ports In Ghana

- Port of Tema
- Port of Takoradi
- Port of Saltpond
- Port of Sekondi
- Port of Elmina
- Port of Accra



Spice States of India

Blessed with diverse agro-climatic zones, monsoo rhythms, rich alluvial plains, laterite hills, black cotton soils, and tropical humidity, India's land is naturally crafted for spices. From coastal belts to highland plateaus, the soil chemistry, rainfall patterns, and sunshine hours together create ideal conditions for aroma, pungency, colour, and essential oil development in spices—qualities the world recognizes and seeks.

It is this unique harmony between Indian soil and climate that allows spices to grow not merely as crops, but as expressions of flavour, fragrance, and therapeutic value—laying the foundation for India's timeless identity as the home and heartland of the world's finest spices.

From the misty hills of **Kerala** and **Karnataka**, where pepper, cardamom, and cloves perfume the air, to the fiery chilli fields of **Andhra Pradesh** and **Telangana**, India's spice story is written across its geography. The turmeric heartlands of **Maharashtra**, the coriander plains of Rajasthan and Gujarat, the cumin belts of **Gujarat**, the fennel and fenugreek clusters of **Madhya Pradesh**, and the ginger and turmeric zones of **Odisha** and **Meghalaya** together form a living map of flavour.

Each state adds its own signature aroma, colour, and character—making India not just a producer, but the true "King of Spices" in the global trade.


Saffron
Red Chilli Powder
Asafoetida
Fennel Seeds
Cumin Seeds
Oregano
Rosemary
Thyme
Pink Rock Salt
Jakhiya
Bhaangjeera
Flax Seeds
Coriander seeds & powder
Basil
Black Pepper
Nutmeg
Cinnamon whole & powder
Green Cardamom
Cloves
Kamarkas
Turmeric powder & whole
Black Cardamom
SPICES & HERBS OF INDIA

Here we see State – wise the spices and its variety. Also the below table will help us know what spices are in demand in which countries.

Spice States of India			
Spice	Key Indian Varieties & Major Producing States	Importance / Strength of the Spice	Major Importing Countries for This Indian Spice
Black Pepper	Malabar (Kerala), Tellicherry (Kerala), Panniyur (Karnataka), Karimunda (Kerala)	High piperine, strong aroma, premium bold berries	USA, Germany, UK, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Canada
Cardamom (Small)	Alleppey Green (Kerala), Idukki (Kerala), Sakleshpur (Karnataka), Theni (Tamil Nadu)	High essential oil, intense aroma, premium green pods	UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, UK, USA, Qatar
Red Chilli	Guntur Sannam (AP), Byadgi (Karnataka), Kashmiri (J&K), Teja (AP), Mundu (TN)	High ASTA colour, variable SHU, ideal for powder	China, Thailand, USA, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Bangladesh
Turmeric	Salem (TN), Erode (TN), Nizamabad (Telangana), Sangli (MH), Lakadong (Meghalaya)	High curcumin %, medicinal value, bright colour	USA, Iran, UAE, Malaysia, Bangladesh, UK
Cumin	Gujarat (Banaskantha, Mehsana), Rajasthan (Jodhpur, Barmer)	High volatile oil, strong flavour, uniform seeds	USA, UAE, Vietnam, Bangladesh, UK, Saudi Arabia
Coriander	Rajasthan (Kota), MP (Guna), Gujarat	Citrus aroma, essential oil rich, culinary base spice	Malaysia, UAE, Sri Lanka, UK, USA
Fenugreek	Rajasthan, Gujarat, MP	High fibre, medicinal & nutraceutical use	UAE, Egypt, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, USA
Clove	Tamil Nadu (Nilgiris), Kerala	High eugenol oil, strong aroma, medicinal	USA, UK, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Germany
Cinnamon	Kerala, Tamil Nadu	High essential oil, sweet woody aroma	Mexico, USA, UK, UAE, Bangladesh
Nutmeg	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu	Dual product (nutmeg & mace), essential oil rich	UAE, USA, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia
Mustard	Rajasthan, UP, MP, Haryana	Oilseed + spice, pungent flavour	Nepal, Bangladesh, UAE, USA
Ginger	Meghalaya, Kerala, Sikkim, Karnataka	High oleoresin, medicinal, fresh & dry use	Morocco, USA, UAE, Bangladesh, UK
Garlic	MP (Mandsaur), Gujarat, Rajasthan	High allicin, strong flavour, medicinal	Bangladesh, Malaysia, UAE, Sri Lanka
Saffron	Pampore (J&K)	High crocin value, premium aroma & colour	UAE, USA, Saudi Arabia, UK
Asafoetida	Processed in Rajasthan, UP (raw imported)	Strong aroma, digestive spice	USA, UAE, UK, Australia, Canada

Which Spice is most Exported and to which Country

Highest Export and its Importing Country - Indian Spices			
Rank (by export value)	Spice	Leading Producing State(s) in India	Top 5 Importing Countries for Indian Exports
1	Chilli (Red)	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Telangana, Tamil Nadu	China, Thailand, United States, Sri Lanka, Malaysia
2	Cumin	Gujarat, Rajasthan	United Arab Emirates, Vietnam, United States, Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia
3	Turmeric	Telangana, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya	United States, Iran, United Arab Emirates, Malaysia, Bangladesh
4	Pepper (Black)	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu	Vietnam, United States, Germany, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom
5	Cardamom (Small)	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu	Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar, United Kingdom
6	Coriander	Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat	Malaysia, United Arab Emirates, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom, United States
7	Fenugreek	Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh	Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, United States
8	Ginger	Meghalaya, Kerala, Karnataka, Sikkim	Morocco, United States, United Arab Emirates, Bangladesh, United Kingdom
9	Mint Products (Menthol)	Uttar Pradesh (Barabanki, Chandausi belt)	United States, Germany, China, United Kingdom, Japan
10	Clove	Tamil Nadu (Nilgiris), Kerala	United States, United Kingdom, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Germany

DID YOU KNOW?

Delhi's spice street, Khari Baoli is the largest wholesale spice market in Asia. Khari Baoli serves as the home of Asia's and perhaps the world's largest spice market.

Indian Spices

Asafoetida	Hing
Bay Leaf	Tej Patta
Black Cardamom	Badi Elaichi
Black Cumin	Shah Jeera
Black Mustard Seeds	Rai
Black Peppercorns	Sabut Kalimirch
Carom Seeds	Ajwain
Cinnamon Stick	Dalchini
Cloves	Laung
Coriander Seeds	Sabut Dhania
Cumin Seeds	Jeera
ied Fenugreek Leaves	Kasuri Methi
Dried Red Chili	Sukhi Lal Mirch
Fennel Seeds	Saunf
Fenugreek Seeds	Methi Dana
Green Cardamom	Hari Elaichi
Mace	Javitri
Nigella Seeds	Kaloni
Nutmeg	Jaiphal
Star Anise	Chakra Phool
White Poppy Seeds	Khus Khus

Trade Knowledge – Using ICEGATE Website



For every exporter and Importer the Icegate website is very important. This website is also used by anyone who has transactions or documents pertaining to International Trade in India.

ICEGATE stands for **Indian Customs Electronic Gateway** — the **national digital portal of the Indian Customs** under the **Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC)**. It serves as the electronic interface between **Indian Customs** and the **trade community** (importers, exporters, agents, carriers, etc.).

ICEGATE is used by:

- Exporters & Importers
- Customs House Agents (CHA)
- Shipping lines & Airlines
- Banks
- Freight Forwarders / Logistics Partners
- Cargo carriers
- Businesses involved in cross-border trade

In simple words, it's the main digital platform where customs-related documents and processes for imports and exports in India are handled online.

Main Functions of ICEGATE

1. Electronic Filing of Trade Documents

- **Shipping Bills (SB)** for exports
- **Bill of Entry (BoE)** for imports
  These are filed electronically, eliminating paper forms and queues at port customs.

2. Duty & Tax Payments

You can pay **customs duty and IGST** online using authorized banks integrated with ICEGATE.

3. e-Sanchit (Document Upload)

Upload supporting documents like invoices, packing lists, certificates, etc. electronically. No need for any physical submission.

4. Status Track in real time:

- Shipping bill status
- Bill of Entry status
- IGST refund status
- IEC (Importer-Exporter Code) status

5. Integration with Other Systems

ICEGATE is connected with:

- Customs EDI (ICES)
- GSTN (GST network)
- DGFT
- Banks
- RBI
- Other partner government agencies
  This integration allows automatic exchange of documents and reduces errors/delays.

Specific Activities Importers & Exporters

For Exporters

- **E-file Shipping Bills** to declare export shipments.
- **Track export clearance status** electronically.
- IGST Refund Tracking: If you export under LUT or after paying IGST, ICEGATE helps monitor the refund process.
- **Generate/Transfer Export Incentive e-Scrips** for schemes like RoDTEP/ROSCTL.

For Importers

- **E-file Bill of Entry** to declare imported goods.
- **Pay Import Duty & IGST online** via authorized banks.
- **Track status of clearances** and actions by customs.
- **View duty payments and refund statuses** where applicable.

Services offered by ICEGATE

Importers, exporters, freight carriers, and other business partners can electronically file documents with the Customs department. The ICEGATE website allows the Customs department to allow exporters and importers in getting shipping bills, bills of entry, and other documents required for the import & export processes. Among the most important services provided are:

- Electronic filing of the Bill of Entry (Import goods declaration)
- IE code status
- Shipping Bills (Export goods declaration)
- e-Payment of Customs Import Duty
- A free-of-cost web-based Common Signer utility for signing all the Customs Documents
- Facility to file online supporting documents through e Sanchit
- End-to-end electronic IGST Refund etc.
- 24X7 helpdesk facility
- Document Tracking status at Customs EDI
- Online verification of DEPB/DES/EPCG licenses
- PAN-based CHA data
- IGST Refund & DBK Status.
- Filing of RoDTEP & RoSCTL

Benefits of Using ICEGATE

- **Paperless, Faster Clearance** — eliminates physical document submission.
- **24×7 Accessibility** — portal is always available.
- **Transparency** — real-time status updates and fewer errors.
- **Tightly Integrated with Customs Systems** — seamless transfer between ICEGATE and India's customs backend (ICES).
- **Better Compliance & Tracking** — helps reduce rejections/ delays by allowing you to proactively monitor submissions and responses.

Register on www.icegate.gov.in

Follow the link given here to understand step by step process of registering on ICEGATE*

https://afleo.com/icegate-registration/

*Courtsey: Afleo Group



DID YOU KNOW?

ICEGATE connects traders and cargo carriers with the Indian Customs EDI System (ICES), which is currently operational at over 250 customs locations.



Questions and Answers

Question 1 :

What is BRC in Export?

Anantha M.S., Anantpur, Andhra Pradesh

Answer:

BRC Full Form: Bank Realization Certificate

An Authorized Dealer Bank issues a Bank Realization Certificate (BRC), confirming to exporters that the bank has accepted a transfer of convertible foreign exchange for the sale of the products.

A BRC is required from a legal standpoint to confirm that:

Export receipts were realized Payment was made via proper banking channels Transaction(s) were conducted in accordance with applicable RBI & FEMA rules

A BRC will serve as a certificate of realization of exports for eligibility purposes under DGFT incentives and compliance purposes.

Question 2 :
What is LEO in Exports?
Mahinder Singh Bhalla, Karnal, Haryana

Answer:

A Let Export Order (LEO) is the final legal permission granted by Indian Customs, authorizing the export of goods after verification of documents and inspection.

It marks the end of compliance requirements, allowing goods to be loaded onto ships or aircraft.

LEO is issued electronically through the EDI system.

Key Details about LEO in Export:

- Significance: It is the final authorization enabling the cargo to leave the country.

- Process: Customs officers examine cargo (dock inspection or factory sealing) and verify documents like the shipping bill, invoice, and packing list.
- Issuance: Once satisfied with the assessment, the Customs officer issues the LEO on the EDI system.
- Location: LEO is issued at ports, airports, or container freight stations (CFS).
- Aftermath: Once LEO is generated, the goods are loaded for export. If the EDI system fails, a manual LEO may be issued.
- Document: It acts as an endorsement on the Shipping Bill.

Question 3 :

What is a Phytosanitary Certificate?

MeghaMeena Banerjee, South 24 Parganas, West Bengal

Answer:

A Phytosanitary Certificate is a certificate document signed by the exporting nation's plant quarantine authority. It warrants that the consignment of plants, plant products, or other regulated products has been inspected, meets the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country, and is free from pests and disease for quarantine.

Phytosanitary Certificate can be obtained from the below link:

https://pqms.cgg.gov.in/pqms-angular/home

Products Requiring a Phytosanitary Certificate

As a rule, articles in the list below are required to have a Phytosanitary Certificate:

- Fresh Plants and nursery stock
- Seeds, bulbs, cuttings
- Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
- Flowers and Foliage
- Grains and Pulses
- Timber and Wood Products
- Soil, Bark, and Plant Debris
- Processed Plant Products (as per destination country regulations)

Question 4 :

When is a Fumigation Certificate required?

Prabodh Mishra, Hathras, Uttar Pradesh

Answer:

A Fumigation Certificate is an official certificate issued by a government-endorsed agency that confirms that the export cargo has undergone fumigation using approved fumigants approved by a licensed agency to eradicate pests, insects or microbial pathogens to ensure no biosecurity threat from exported products to the importing country. This certificate is more applicable for international trade.

Some countries have extremely strict regulatory frameworks in place for the importation of foreign pests and pathogens. Here are four reasons fumigation is required:

- **Pest Infestation**: Fumigation eliminates pests, insects and destructive organisms in the goods and their packaging.
- **Regulations**: Some countries, such as the United States and Australia, do not allow untreated wooden packing notation for agricultural products.
- **Wooden Packing Requirements**: ISPM 15 states 'all wooden pallets, crates, or dunnage must be treated and stamped'.
- **Organic and Agricultural Products**: Rice, wheat, pulses, and spices are usually infested with insects and need to be fumigated.
- **Compliance for Customs Clearance**: Non-compliant cargo will not be cleared from ports, resulting in delay, penalty, or re-export.

The following are the common commodities and products that typically require fumigation treatment:

- Wooden pallets and crates
- Wooden handicrafts
- Exported machinery or equipment with wooden dunnage
- Re-used or second-hand packing materials.



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Arpit Ajmera

Location- **Ajmer**
Product- **Stainless Steel Pipes**
Country- **US, apan & Dubai,Tanznia**



Ankit Begwani

Location- **Bangalore**
Product- **Onions**
Country-**Dubai**



Zeel Virpariya

Location-**Rajkot**
Product- **Submersible Pumps Export**
Country-**Iraq,Spain**



Anas Nawab

Location- **Surat**
Product- **Scrap Material Import**
Country- **USA**



Utsav Thakkar

Location-**Kolkata**
Product- **Spices**
Country-**Europe,Vietnam, Indonesia**

Student's Placement



Darshit Kateliya

Location- **Ahmedabad**
Job Location- **Ahmedabad**
Designation- **Export Documentation Executive**
Industry-**Manufacturing & Export**



Kaushik Bhatt

Location- **Ahmedabad**
Job Location- **Ahmedabad**
Designation- **Logistics Executive**
Industry-**Logistics**



Kunj Mavani

Location- **Ahmedabad**
Job Location- **Ahmedabad**
Designation- **Purchase & Compliance Officer**
Industry-**Manufacturing & Export**



Tejas Tiwari

Location- **Kolkata**
Job Location- **Kolkata**
Designation- **Export Operations Executive**
Industry- **Export Import**



Mahima Lavanya

Location- **Bangalore**
Job Location- **Bangalore**
Designation- **Export Marketing Executive**
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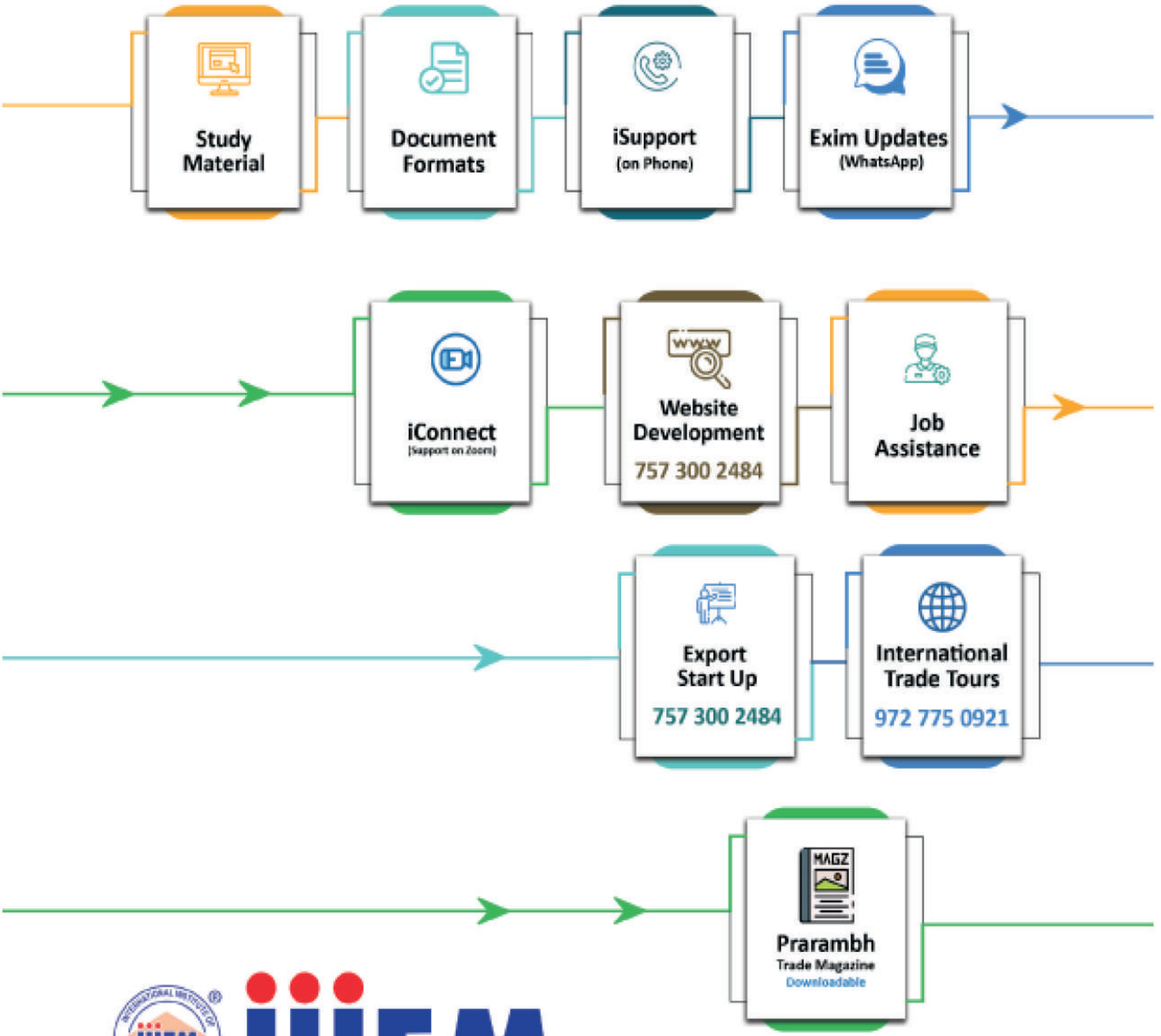
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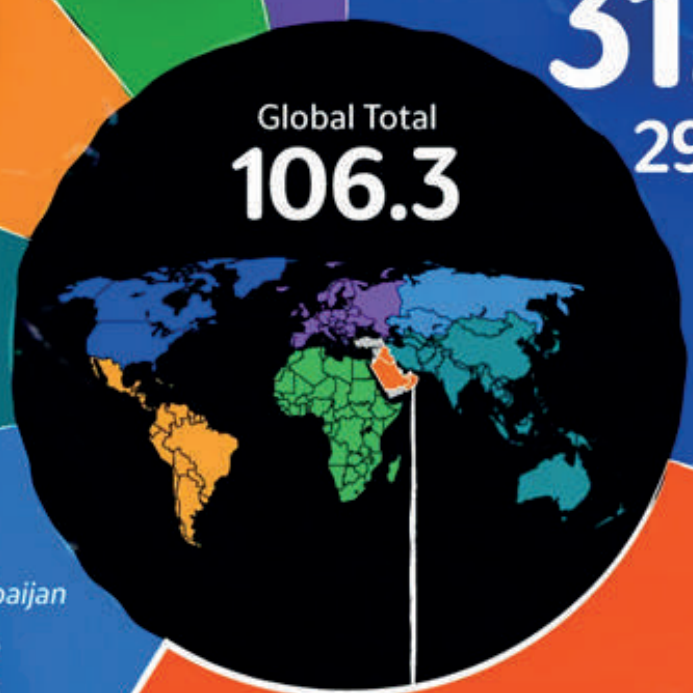
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GLOBAL OIL PRODUCTION

by Region 2025



N. America
31.8 Crude oil & other liquid fuels (million barrels per day)
29.9% Global Share

Europe
4.0
3.7%

Africa
7.6
7.2%

Central & S. America
8.9
8.4%

Asia-Pacific
9.4
8.9%

Eurasia
Russia, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan
13.6
12.8%

Middle East
31.0
29.1%

The Middle East produces more oil than Africa, Central & South America, Europe, and the Asia-Pacific combined.

Crude oil and liquid fuels includes condensates, natural gas plant liquids, and refinery processing gain. Source: U.S. EIA Short-Term Energy Outlook

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