

Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)

The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) was established by the Government of India in <u>December</u>, 1985.

- The Authority replaced the Processed Food Export Promotion Council (PFEPC).
- Ministry of Commerce and Industries, Government of India is the Administrative Ministry of APEDA.
- Head Office of APEDA is located at New Delhi.
- 12 Regional offices of APEDA are located at Mumbai, Kolkata, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Guwahati, Chennai, Kochi, Chandigarh, Ahmedabad, UT of Jammu & Kashmir, Varanasi, Bhopal

<u>Products Monitored under APEDA</u> APEDA is mandated with the responsibility of export promotion and development of the following scheduled products:

- · Fruits, Vegetables and their Products.
- Meat and Meat Products.
- · Poultry and Poultry Products.
- Dairy Products.
- · Confectionery, Biscuits and Bakery Products.
- · Honey, Jaggery and Sugar Products.
- · Cocoa and its products, chocolates of all kinds.
- · Alcoholic and Non-Alcoholic Beverages.
- · Cereal and Cereal Products.
- · Groundnuts, Peanuts and Walnuts.
- · Pickles, Papads and Chutneys.

- Floriculture and Floriculture Products.
- · Herbal and Medicinal Plants.

> <u>Note</u>

- 1. Basmati Rice has been included in the Second Schedule of APEDA Act.
- 2. APEDA has monitoring the import of sugar as well.
- 3. APEDA also functions as the Secretariat to the National Accreditation Board (NAB) for implementation of accreditation of the Certification Bodies under National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) for organic exports.
- "Organic Products" for export are to be certified only if Produced, Processed and Packed as per the standards laid down in the document – "National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP)." I

Functions of APEDA

- Development and export promotion of industries relating to the scheduled products
- Registration of persons as exporters of the scheduled products on payment of such fees as may be prescribed
- Fixing of standards and specifications for the scheduled products for the purpose of export
- Carrying out inspection of meat and meat products in <u>slaughter houses</u>, processing plants, storage premises, conveyances or other places where such products are kept or handled for the purpose of ensuring the quality of such products

• Improving of packaging of the Scheduled products

- Improving of marketing of the Scheduled products outside India
- Promotion of <u>export oriented</u> production and development of the Scheduled products
- Collection of statistics from the owners of factories or establishments engaged in the production, processing, packaging, marketing or export of the scheduled products
- · Training in various aspects of the industries connected with the scheduled products

Members of APEDA

- · Chairman appointed by the Central Government
- · Agricultural Marketing Advisor to the Government of India
- · One member representing the Niti Aayog appointed by the Central Government
- 3 Members of Parliament 2 appointed by Lok Sabha & 1 appointed by Rajya sabha
- 8 members appointed by the Central Government representing (i) Agriculture and Rural Development (ii) Commerce (iii) Finance (iv) Industry (v) Food (vi) Civil Supplies (vii) Civil Aviation (viii) Shipping and transport
- 5 members to represent the States and the Union Territories on the recommendations of concerned State/Union Territory - appointed by the Central Government by rotation in the alphabetical order
- 2 members appointed by the Central Government from specialists and scientists in the fields of agriculture, economics and marketing of the scheduled products.

- 7 members appointed by the Central Govt. representing (i) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ii) National Horticultural Board (iii) National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (iv) Central Food Technological Research Institute (v) Indian Institute of Packaging (vi) Spices Export Promotion Council and (vii) Cashew Export Promotion Council
- 12 members appointed by the Central Government representing (a)Fruit and Vegetable Products Industries (b)Meat, Poultry and Dairy Products Industries (c)Other Scheduled Products Industries (d)Packaging Industry

2

Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)

Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) is the National Standard Body of India which is responsible for the harmonious development of the activities of standardization, marking and quality certification of goods.

- BIS was established on 23 Dec 1986 by Bureau of Indian Standard Act 1986.
- A new Bureau of Indian standards (BIS) Act 2016, notified on 22 March 2016, has been brought into force with effect from 12 October 2017.
- Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Government of India is the Administrative Ministry of BIS.

Highlights of New BIS act

- · Positions BIS as the National Standards Body.
- · Allows multiple conformity assessment schemes in line with global practices.
- Enables the Government to authorize any agency apart from BIS to certify and enforce conformity to a standard.
- Enables the Government to include products under mandatory certification on grounds of health, safety, environment, national security and prevention of deceptive practices.
- Enables the Government to bring Hallmarking of precious metal articles under mandatory certification.
- Provides consumer protection measures like recall of non-conforming standard marked products, compensation to the consumer and more stringent penal provisions.

- Head Office New Delhi
- 5 Regional Offices : Kolkata (Eastern), Mumbai (Western), Chandigarh (Northern), Chennai (Southern), Delhi (Central).

Functions of BIS

- ✓ Providing safe and reliable and quality goods;
- ✓ Minimizing health hazards to consumers;
- ✓ Protecting the environment, promoting exports and imports substitute;
- ✓ Controlling proliferation of varieties
- ✓ Providing thrust to standardization and quality control for growth and development of industry on one hand and to meet the needs of consumers on the other.

Schemes under BIS

Ι

- Product Certification Scheme Applicable for tangible products; with some products classified under compulsory certification.
- System Certification Scheme Applicable for systems/ process
- Foreign Manufacturers Certification Scheme Applicable for foreign manufacturers who are engaged in the sale of their products in India.
- Hallmarking Applicable for articles made from precious metals like gold and silver
- ECO Mark Scheme Applicable for products affecting or related to the environment

Export Inspection Council (EIC)

The Export Inspection Council (EIC) is the official export –certification body of India which ensures quality and safety of products exported from India. EIC was set up by the Government of India under Section 3 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963.

- Head Office New Delhi
- Ministry of Commerce and Industries, Government of India is the Administrative Ministry of EIC.
- EIC has the administrative control over the five Export Inspection Agencies (EIAs) at Chennai, Delhi, Kochi, Kolkata and Mumbai established by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, under Section 7 of Act.

Objective of EIC

- To obtain recognition for India's export certification system from major trading partners.
- · To instill confidence in importers about quality and safety of Indian exports.
- To create an export inspection & certification infrastructure within the country based on International Standards for Certification Authorities in consonance with WTO requirements.
- To participate in international fora and project Indian interest.
- To enhance capability of manpower through trainings to meet International requirements.

EIC Services

- Certification of quality of food items for export through installation of Food Safety Management Systems in the food processing units as per international standards.
- Issue of different types of Certificates such as Health, Authenticity etc. to exporters under various product schemes for export.
- Training and technical assistance to the industry in installation of Quality and Safety Management Systems based on principles of Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP), ISO-9001: 2000, ISO: 17025 and other related international standards, laboratory testing etc.
- Certification of quality of export commodities through installation of quality assurance systems

Marine Products Export Promotion Council (MPEDA) with Fun Screen Recorder

Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) is a nodal coordinating, state-owned agency mandate to promote the marine products industry with special reference to exports from the country.

- MPEDA was set up under Section (4) of MPEDA Act, 1972 and became functional from 20 Apr 1972.
- Ministry of Commerce and Industries, Government of India is the Administrative Ministry of MPEDA.
- Headquarter Kochi , Kerala

I

Functions of MPEDA

- · Registration of infrastructural facilities for seafood export trade.
- · Collection and dissemination of trade information.
- Promotion of Indian marine products in overseas markets.
- Implementation of schemes vital to the industry by extending assistance for infrastructure development for better preservation and modernized processing following quality regime.
- Promotion of aquaculture for augmenting export production through hatchery development, new farm development, diversification of species and up gradation of technology.
- Promotion of deep-sea fishing projects through test fishing, joint ventures and upgradation & installation of equipments to increase the efficiency of fishing.
- · Market promotional activities and publicity.

- To carry out inspection of marine products, its raw material, fixing standards and specifications, training, regulating as well as to take all necessary steps for maintaining the quality of seafood that are marketed overseas.
- Impart trainings to fishermen, fish processing workers, aquaculture farmers and other stake holders in the respective fields related to fisheries; promotion of modernization of fishing harbours.
- Conduct research and development for the aquaculture of aquatic species having export potential through Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Aquaculture (RGCA).
- Conduct extension and awareness activities, trainings etc through Network for Fish Quality Management and Sustainable Fishing (NETFISH) & National Centre for Sustainable Aquaculture (NaCSA).
- To prescribe for itself any matters required for protecting and augmenting the seafood exports from the country in the future.

Spices Board

Spices Board is the flagship organization for the development and worldwide promotion of Indian spices. Spice Board is an international link between the Indian exporters and the importers abroad.

- Spices Board was constituted on 26th Feb 1987 under the Spices Board Act 1986.
- Ministry of Commerce and Industries, Government of India is the Administrative Ministry of Spices Board.
- Headquarter Kochi, Kerala

2

Functions of Spices Board

- Research, Development and Regulation of domestic marketing of Small & Large Cardamom
- · Post-harvest improvement of all spices
- · Promotion of organic production, processing and certification of spices
- · Development of spices in the North-East
- · Provision of quality evaluation services
- · Export promotion of all spices through support for:-
 - ✓ Technology upgradation.
 - ✓ Quality upgradation
 - ✓ Brand promotion
 - ✓ Research & product development

Ι

This PDF is generated automatically by Vizle. Slides created *only for a few minutes* of your Video.



For the full PDF, please Login to Vizle. <u>https://vizle.offnote.co</u> (Login via Google, top-right)

Stay connected with us:

Join us on Facebook, Discord, Quora, Telegram.