

Export Trade Procedure and Related Issues

Select a “quality” product based on the export potential and demand

Select a particular overseas market.

Concentrate only on few products and minimum three countries, if you are a beginner.

Ensure that you can manufacture or procure from other sources the selected product(s) at the competitive prices and in sufficient quantity and will be able to meet the quality specifications, delivery schedule and other terms and conditions of the overseas buyer.

Get the full information of similar products of other manufacturers if already available in selected markets, their prices, marketing techniques, terms of business etc. To offer your product(s) to foreign buyers with a bargaining edge in order to capture the market.

Assess the degree of competition of product (s) which you propose to export in a particular market.

Procedure for becoming an Exporter

To apply for an import export code with the concerned office of the joint director general of foreign trade with all the particulars and necessary fees in this regard.

To find out the particular market and select a quality product and quote the prices in u.s. dollars which is an universally accepted currency for all import – export trade. The prices may be quoted as under:-

F.O.B: it means “free on board” the delivery of the cargo is given till the same is loaded on to the vessel. All future expenses like freight, insurance will be to the account of the buyer.

C & F: It means cost & freight. The price includes even the freight charges till the destination. The buyer has to bear only the insurance and other delivery charges etc at the port of destination.

C I F : it means cost, insurance and freight. The price includes all expenses till the port of destination.

Once the price is acceptable to the buyer, he will immediately open the letter of credit or will send an advance remittance through the banking channels to the seller’s account.

The letter of credit should be always in the form of irrevocable and sight letter of credit.

Once the IC is opened the seller has to prepare the cargo as per the quality, packing specifications mentioned in the IC and send the same to the port of loading so that the C&F (clearing and forwarding) agent will do the rest of forwarding the consignment to the buyer.

Once the shipment is over C&F agent will prepare all the shipping documents called for in the IC.

Once these original shipping documents are received, seller has to prepare his commercial invoice, packing list, bills of exchange and submit all the documents along with the original IC received from the buyer to the bank for negotiation.

The banker will thoroughly scrutinize the documents strictly as per the terms and conditions of the IC and give credit to the sellers account and send the documents to buyers’ bankers for getting the payment. Normally the payment is received within 10-15 days time.

In addition to L/C and advance remittance, the payments can be in the form of D.P (documents against payment) at sight which means exporter will ship the material and send all the original shipping documents through his bank to the buyer's bank. Buyer's bank will collect the money from the buyer and release the documents to him and send proceeds to Indian exporter through the banking channels.

In case of perishable commodities, no buyer will open l/c, send advance remittance or even agree for D.P terms on a pre agreed price. It is all done on consignment sale basis. Exporter will ship the material and send the original documents to the buyer and the buyer in some cases may send some part payment as advance and the final account will be settled only against the sale of exported cargo.

THE ROLE OF E.C.G.C. (EXPORT CREDIT GUARANTEE CORPN OF INDIA LTD). In order to offset the exporter against unforeseen circumstances in exports, ECGC plays an important role. ECGC covers various types of risks such as default by importer or the country, non receipt of payment due to wars, riots etc and charge a nominal premium for this based on the country classification (eg. 0.3% to 0.8% of the value). ECGC also helps an exporter in assessing the credit worthiness of the importer and will fix the credit limit accordingly. This will help an exporter to expose his risks only to that extent.

ORGANISATIONS RELATED WITH THE PROMOTION OF EXPORTS.

Agricultural and Processed Food
Products Export Development Authority,
#12/1/1, Palace Cross Road,
Bangalore – 560 020.
Phone : 23343425. / fax : 23364560.
Visweswaraya Industrial Trade Centre,
Kasturba Road,
Bangalore – 560 001.
Phone : 22864281 / 22860853.

Spices Board,
Govt. Of India, Ministry Of Commerce,
#22/1, Rest House Road,
Bangalore – 560 001.
Phone : 25320354.

Tobacco Board,
Govt. of India, Ministry Of Commerce,
4th Floor, Unity Building Annexe,
Mission road, Bangalore – 560 027.
Phone : 22233087.

Joint Director General of Foreign Trade,
Kendriya Sadan, "E" wing, 7th floor,
Koramangala,
Bangalore.
Phone : 25537214 / 25537215.

Federation of Karnataka Chambers
Of Commerce & Industry,
Post box no. 9996,
Kempgowda road,
Bangalore – 560 009.
Phone : 22262355 / 22261524.

Ministry of Food Processing Industries,
Government of India,
Panchsheel Bhavan,
August Krantimarg,
New Delhi – 110 049
Phone – 26492216, Fax - 26493228



MANGO

1. Origin	: South Asia												
2. Major producing states in India	: UP, AP, Bihar, Karnataka, T.N & M H												
3. Major Producing districts in Karnataka	: Kolar, Ramangar, Bangalore U&R, Chikkaballapur, Tumkur, Haveri, Gadag, Belagum & Kodagu												
4. Latest area & Production in India	2309.00 ha, 127498000 MT (year 2008-09)												
5. Latest area & Production in Karnataka	: 141.30 ha, 1284400 MT (Year 2009-2010)												
6. Commercially Grown Varieties in Karnataka	: Alphonso, Mallika, Totapuri, Banganapalli, Pairi, Neelum & Malgoa												
7. Harvesting Season	: April to June												
8. Export of Mango from India (2008-09)	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">1. UAEs.</td> <td style="width: 30%;">24570914 (tones)</td> <td style="width: 40%;">Rs 781827802</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Bangladesh</td> <td>451.04(tones)</td> <td>Rs 408569372</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. UK</td> <td>25.27(tones)</td> <td>Rs 140320406</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Saudi Arabia</td> <td>21.41(tones)</td> <td>Rs 83627506</td> </tr> </table>	1. UAEs.	24570914 (tones)	Rs 781827802	2. Bangladesh	451.04(tones)	Rs 408569372	3. UK	25.27(tones)	Rs 140320406	4. Saudi Arabia	21.41(tones)	Rs 83627506
1. UAEs.	24570914 (tones)	Rs 781827802											
2. Bangladesh	451.04(tones)	Rs 408569372											
3. UK	25.27(tones)	Rs 140320406											
4. Saudi Arabia	21.41(tones)	Rs 83627506											
9. Export of Mango processed products from India (2008-09)	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">1. Pulp :173013.62(Qts in Mt)</td> <td style="width: 40%;">Rs 75298.90 (Rs. in lakhs)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Squash 7 Mil.</td> <td>USD.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Slices & Juice 2 Mil.</td> <td>USD.</td> </tr> </table>	1. Pulp :173013.62(Qts in Mt)	Rs 75298.90 (Rs. in lakhs)	2. Squash 7 Mil.	USD.	3. Slices & Juice 2 Mil.	USD.						
1. Pulp :173013.62(Qts in Mt)	Rs 75298.90 (Rs. in lakhs)												
2. Squash 7 Mil.	USD.												
3. Slices & Juice 2 Mil.	USD.												
10. Export of Mango from Karnataka	Alphonso, Mallika, Totapuri, Banganapalli & Mulgoa												
11. Major mango Markets in Karnataka	F&V special market Blore, Srinivaspura, Mysore, Chintamani, Ramanagara, CB. pura, Dharwad, Belgaum												
12. Grading and Standardization	<p>1 AGMARK-- Extra Class 33 mm Class I 28 mm Class II 23 mm</p> <p>(Sou. AGMARK NET)</p> <p>2.Codex Elimentarious: Universally accepted Grades & standards (Sou. FAO)</p>												

Countries		Netherlands /Germany	U.K.
Variety	Alphonso	Wt: 250-300 gm	Wt: 250-300 gm
	Kesar	Wt: 225-250 gm	Wt: 225-250 gm
Packing		1 Doz/2.5 Kg	1 Doz/2.5 Kg
Storage Temperature		13°c	13°c
Export		By Air	By Air

Countries		Middle East
Variety	Alphonso	Wt:200-250 gm
	Kesar	Wt:200-250 gm
Packing		1 Doz/2.5 Kg
Storage Temperature		13°c
Export		By Sea

13. Export procedure :

1. Select a "quality" product based on the export potential and demand
2. Select a particular overseas market
3. Concentrate only on few products and minimum three countries, if you are a beginner.
4. Ensure that you can manufacture or procure from other sources the selected product(s) at the competitive prices and in sufficient quantity and will be able to meet the quality specifications, delivery schedule and other terms and conditions of the overseas buyer and
5. To apply for an import export code with the concerned office of the joint director general of foreign trade with all the particulars and necessary fees in this regard.
6. To find out the particular market and select a quality product and quote the prices in u.s. dollars which is an universally accepted currency for all import – export trade. Details contact below mentioned offices

1. Regional Incharge

Agricultural and Processed Food
Products Export Development Authority
12/1/1, Palace Cross Road,
Bangalore – 560 020

2. KAPPEC

No. 17, Richmond Road, Blore-25
Phone: 22271194, 22243082
E-mail [kappec@ data one.in](mailto:kappec@data one.in)
Fax 22278974

3. Office of the DGCIS

Council House Street
Kolkata - 700001
West Bengal

Telephone: 080-23343425/23368272

Fax: 080-23364560

E-mail: apedabl@vsnl.net

Grapes



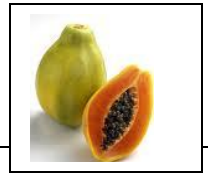
1. Origin	: Western Asia & Europe																																								
2. Major producing states in India	Maharastra, Karnataka, Punjab, AP & Tamilnadu																																								
3. Major Producing districts in Karnataka	Bangalore U&R, Kolar, Bijapur																																								
4. Latest area & Production in India	80.0(000 ha), 18.78 Lakh tones																																								
5. Latest area & Production in Karnataka	12222 ha, 224581.87 tonnes																																								
6. Commercially Grown Varieties in Karnataka	Blore blue, Gulabi, Thompson seedless, Sharad seedless																																								
7. Harvesting Season	December to April																																								
8. Export of Grapes from India (2008-09)	1.Nether land: 24341 mt Rs 13449) 2.UK 12673 mt Rs 6560 3.Bangladesh 54377 mt Rs 6166 4.UAEs 10753 mt RS 4149 5.Belgaum 3642 mt Rs 2242 Total 124627.97 mt Rs 40861.28 crore																																								
9. Export of Grapes processed products from India	Grapes juice, Grape wines and raisin																																								
10. Export of Grapes from Karnataka (Qtny & Value)	Blore blue, Gulabi, Thompson seedless, Sharad seedless																																								
11. Major Grapes Markets in Karnataka	F&V Bangalore, Chikkaballapura, Bijapura																																								
12. Grading and Standardization	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><u>AGMARK Grades</u></th> <th colspan="3" style="background-color: #4F81BD; color: white;">Export Specifications</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="background-color: #4F81BD; color: white;">Variety</th> <th style="background-color: #4F81BD; color: white;">Middle East</th> <th style="background-color: #4F81BD; color: white;">Holland/Germany</th> <th style="background-color: #4F81BD; color: white;">U.K.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>Grades</u> <u>Large(grams)</u> <u>Small (Berry)</u></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Extra Class 200 150</td> <td>Thompson Seedless</td> <td>Berry Size: 15mm Colour: amber</td> <td>Berry Size: 16mm Colour: white/amber</td> <td>Berry Size: 18mm white</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Class I 150 100</td> <td>Sharad Seedless</td> <td>Berry Size: 15mm black</td> <td>Berry Size: 16mm black</td> <td>Berry Size: 18mm black</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Class II 100 75</td> <td>Flame Seedless</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-----</td> <td>Berry Size: 16mm pink</td> <td>Berry Size: 18mm pink</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Packing</td> <td>1 Kg</td> <td>4.5 Kg /9 kg</td> <td>4.5 Kg /9kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Storage Temp.</td> <td>0-1 °C</td> <td>0-1 °C</td> <td>0-1 °C</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			<u>AGMARK Grades</u>	Export Specifications			Variety	Middle East	Holland/Germany	U.K.	<u>Grades</u> <u>Large(grams)</u> <u>Small (Berry)</u>					Extra Class 200 150	Thompson Seedless	Berry Size: 15mm Colour: amber	Berry Size: 16mm Colour: white/amber	Berry Size: 18mm white	Class I 150 100	Sharad Seedless	Berry Size: 15mm black	Berry Size: 16mm black	Berry Size: 18mm black	Class II 100 75	Flame Seedless	-----	Berry Size: 16mm pink	Berry Size: 18mm pink		Packing	1 Kg	4.5 Kg /9 kg	4.5 Kg /9kg		Storage Temp.	0-1 °C	0-1 °C	0-1 °C
<u>AGMARK Grades</u>	Export Specifications																																								
	Variety	Middle East	Holland/Germany	U.K.																																					
<u>Grades</u> <u>Large(grams)</u> <u>Small (Berry)</u>																																									
Extra Class 200 150	Thompson Seedless	Berry Size: 15mm Colour: amber	Berry Size: 16mm Colour: white/amber	Berry Size: 18mm white																																					
Class I 150 100	Sharad Seedless	Berry Size: 15mm black	Berry Size: 16mm black	Berry Size: 18mm black																																					
Class II 100 75	Flame Seedless	-----	Berry Size: 16mm pink	Berry Size: 18mm pink																																					
	Packing	1 Kg	4.5 Kg /9 kg	4.5 Kg /9kg																																					
	Storage Temp.	0-1 °C	0-1 °C	0-1 °C																																					

BANANA



1. Origin	: Southeast Asia															
2. Major producing states in India	: Maharashtra, Kerela, Tamilnadu, Gujarat, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka															
3. Major Producing districts in Karnataka, Area & Prodn.	: Kolar, Ramangar, Bangalore U&R, Chikkaballapur, Tumkur, Haveri, Belagum & Kodagu, D.K Area: 58145 ha, 1402570.81 tonnes															
4. Commercially Grown Varieties in Karnataka	Grand Naine, Shreemanti, Dwarf Cavendish, Basrai, Robusta, Lal yelchi, Safed Velchi, Rajeli Nendran, Red Banana															
5. Harvesting Season	: Round the year															
6. Major export potential	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>UAEs</td> <td>10208 tonnes</td> <td>Rs 2476 (laksh)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Saudi arabia</td> <td>5123 tonnes</td> <td>Rs1090 (lakhs)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bahrain</td> <td>1263 tonnes</td> <td>Rs 446 lakhs</td> </tr> </table>	UAEs	10208 tonnes	Rs 2476 (laksh)	Saudi arabia	5123 tonnes	Rs1090 (lakhs)	Bahrain	1263 tonnes	Rs 446 lakhs						
UAEs	10208 tonnes	Rs 2476 (laksh)														
Saudi arabia	5123 tonnes	Rs1090 (lakhs)														
Bahrain	1263 tonnes	Rs 446 lakhs														
7. Export of Banana processed products	Banana Flavour, Banana Puree, Banana Based Industries, Banana Processing, Banana Concentrate, Banana Pulp, Banana Wine, Banana Beer, Banana Chips, Wafers, Banana Powder															
8. Varieties in demand Internationally	Robusta, Grand Naine, Cavendish															
9. Major Banana Markets in Karnataka	1. F&V Bangalore, 2 .Mysore, 3 Ramanagara 4. Chikk. pura, 5.Tumkur,															
10. Grading and Standardization	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Export Specifications</th> <th></th> <th>Middle East</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Variety</td> <td>Grand Naine Cavendish</td> <td>Colour : Green, Weight of Bunch : 2.5 Kg Fruits preferably straight</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Packing</td> <td></td> <td>13 Kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Storage</td> <td></td> <td>13-14 °C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport</td> <td></td> <td>By Sea</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Export Specifications		Middle East	Variety	Grand Naine Cavendish	Colour : Green, Weight of Bunch : 2.5 Kg Fruits preferably straight	Packing		13 Kg	Storage		13-14 °C	Transport		By Sea
Export Specifications		Middle East														
Variety	Grand Naine Cavendish	Colour : Green, Weight of Bunch : 2.5 Kg Fruits preferably straight														
Packing		13 Kg														
Storage		13-14 °C														
Transport		By Sea														
<u>Grade designation</u>																
1. Extra class																
2. Class I																
3. Class II																

Papaya



1. Origin	: South Mexico and Costa Rica																																
2. Major producing states in India	Karnataka, Gujart, Orisa, WB, Assam Maharastra, Kerala Punjab, AP & Madhyapradesh																																
3. Major Producing districts in Karnataka	Chitradurga, Tumkur, Shimoga, Bangalore U&R, Kolar, Bijapur																																
4. Latest area & Production in India	98.00 (000 ha), 36.29 Lakh tones																																
5. Latest area & Production in Karnataka	5.5 (000 ha), 409.0 Lakh tones																																
6. Commercially Grown Varieties in Karnataka	Honey dew, Coorg Honey dew, Washington, Pusha delicious, Co1, Co 7, Sunrise ,Solo, Taiwn 786, 785																																
7. Harvesting Season	Lean: January to March, Nov. to December Peak: April to October																																
8. Export of Papaya from India (2008-09)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>1.UAEs</td> <td>3777403 mt</td> <td>Rs 60391781 (Lakhs)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Saudi Arabia</td> <td>2141777 mt</td> <td>Rs 32882701</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Netherland</td> <td>74351 mt</td> <td>Rs 24865761</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.Buhrain</td> <td>2179606 mt</td> <td>Rs 14366149</td> </tr> </table>	1.UAEs	3777403 mt	Rs 60391781 (Lakhs)	2. Saudi Arabia	2141777 mt	Rs 32882701	3. Netherland	74351 mt	Rs 24865761	4.Buhrain	2179606 mt	Rs 14366149																				
1.UAEs	3777403 mt	Rs 60391781 (Lakhs)																															
2. Saudi Arabia	2141777 mt	Rs 32882701																															
3. Netherland	74351 mt	Rs 24865761																															
4.Buhrain	2179606 mt	Rs 14366149																															
9. Export of papaya processed products from India (2008-09)	Papaya pulp and dry Powder																																
10. Export varieties from Karnataka	Solo, Washington, Coorghoney, dew,																																
11. Major Papaya Markets in Karnataka	F&V Bangalore, Chikkaballapura, Bijapura , Chitradurga																																
12. Grading and Standardization <u>AGMARK GRADES</u> 1. Extra Class 2. Class I 3. Class II Provisions concerning sizing <u>SIZE CODE (in grams weight)</u> A 200 -300 B 301-400 C 401 – 500 D 501-600 J > 2001	Export Specifications <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">Countries</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th>Middle East</th> <th>Europe</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Variety</td> <td>Taiwan 785</td> <td>Pale Green, 1-1.25 kg/Fruit</td> <td>---</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Taiwan 786</td> <td>Pale Green, 1-1.25 kg/Fruit</td> <td>---</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Solo</td> <td>----</td> <td>400-500 gm/fruit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Packing</td> <td></td> <td>8 kg</td> <td>5 kg.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Storage Temp.</td> <td></td> <td>10-13 °C</td> <td>10-13 °C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport</td> <td></td> <td>By Sea</td> <td>By Sea</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Countries				Middle East	Europe	Variety	Taiwan 785	Pale Green, 1-1.25 kg/Fruit	---		Taiwan 786	Pale Green, 1-1.25 kg/Fruit	---		Solo	----	400-500 gm/fruit	Packing		8 kg	5 kg.	Storage Temp.		10-13 °C	10-13 °C	Transport		By Sea	By Sea
		Countries																															
		Middle East	Europe																														
Variety	Taiwan 785	Pale Green, 1-1.25 kg/Fruit	---																														
	Taiwan 786	Pale Green, 1-1.25 kg/Fruit	---																														
	Solo	----	400-500 gm/fruit																														
Packing		8 kg	5 kg.																														
Storage Temp.		10-13 °C	10-13 °C																														
Transport		By Sea	By Sea																														

Sapota



1. Origin	: Tropical America															
2. Major producing states in India	Karnataka, Gujarat, AP, Maharastra, Orissa															
3. Major Producing districts in Karnataka	Belgaum, Dharwar, Chikkamagalore, Shimoga, Hassan, Kolar															
4. Latest area & Production in India	156(000 ha), 1308 Lakh tones															
5. Latest area & Production in Karnataka	27.50 (000 ha), 297.80 lakh tones															
6. Commercially Grown Varieties in Karnataka	Cricket ball, Kalipatti, Calcutta round, DHS-1, DHS-2															
7. Harvesting Season	Lean: July to Agust Peak: Aprile to jun, September to November															
8. Export of Sapota from India (2008-09)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. UAEs</td> <td>1602296 kgs</td> <td>Rs 29473158</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Bahrain</td> <td>825582 kgs</td> <td>Rs 10281888</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. U.K</td> <td>429529 kgs</td> <td>Rs 9169320</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Canada</td> <td>527006 kgs</td> <td>Rs 3264541</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Sudiarabia</td> <td>150209 kgs</td> <td>Rs 2283196</td> </tr> </table>	1. UAEs	1602296 kgs	Rs 29473158	2. Bahrain	825582 kgs	Rs 10281888	3. U.K	429529 kgs	Rs 9169320	4. Canada	527006 kgs	Rs 3264541	5. Sudiarabia	150209 kgs	Rs 2283196
1. UAEs	1602296 kgs	Rs 29473158														
2. Bahrain	825582 kgs	Rs 10281888														
3. U.K	429529 kgs	Rs 9169320														
4. Canada	527006 kgs	Rs 3264541														
5. Sudiarabia	150209 kgs	Rs 2283196														
9. Export of Sapota processed products from India (2008-09)	Pulp, Chips, Juice,															
10. Major Sapota Markets in Karnataka	F & V Bangalore, Hassan & Dharwar, Chikkamagalore, Belgaum, Tumkur,															
11. Grading and Standardization Grading is mainly based on size and shape of the fruits. The fruits are graded into three categories depending on their size viz. large, medium and small	Export Specifications for Sapota <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Country</td> <td>Middle East</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Variety</td> <td>Cricket ball, Kalipatti</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Packing</td> <td>3 Kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Storage</td> <td>15-20°C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport</td> <td>By Sea</td> </tr> </table>	Country	Middle East	Variety	Cricket ball, Kalipatti	Packing	3 Kg	Storage	15-20°C	Transport	By Sea					
Country	Middle East															
Variety	Cricket ball, Kalipatti															
Packing	3 Kg															
Storage	15-20°C															
Transport	By Sea															

Guava



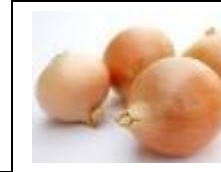
1. Origin	: Tropical America
2. Major producing states in India	Bihar, UP, Karnataka, MP, Gujrath, AP, Maharastra
3. Major Producing districts in Karnataka	Bangalore U&R, Shimoga, Kolar and Dharwar
4. Latest area & Production in India	204(000 ha), 22.70 lakh Mt tones
5. Latest area & Production in Karnataka	7.00 (000 ha), 137.50 MT (000)
6. Commercially Grown Varieties in Karnataka	Allahabad safeda, Luknow-49, Bangalore, Dharwar, Akra mridula
7. Harvesting Season	Lean: Feb to April, Nov. to December Peak: July to September
8. Export of Guava from India (2008-09)	1.Saudi Arabia 363483 kgs Rs 7548385 2. UAEs 252363 kgs Rs 5686703 3.Sudan 251870 kgs Rs 4083387 4.Oman 112572 kgs Rs 2339983 5. UK 23900 kgs Rs 1486853
9. Export of Guava processed products from India (2008-09)	Guava Pulp, Guava Juice
10. Export varieties of Guava from	Sarda, Luknow-49, Allahabad safeda
11. Major Guava Markets in Karnataka	F&V Bangalore, Chikkaballapura, Dharwad, Mysore
12. Grading and Standardization	Size code Diameter(in mm)
<u>AGMARK GRADES</u>	weight (grams)
Extra Class	
Class I	A > 350 >95
Class II	B 251-350 86-95
	C 201-250 76-85



Pineapple

1. Origin	: American continent, Probably brazil & paraguay															
2. Major producing states in India	West Bengal, Assam, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Manipur, Bihar, Kerala															
3. Major Producing districts in Karnataka	Shimoga, North & South Kanara, Chikamagalore															
4. Latest area & Production in India	84(000 ha), 13.41 Lakh tones															
5. Latest area & Production in Karnataka	3.00 (000 ha), 186.30 lakh tones															
6. Commercially Grown Varieties in Karnataka	MD2, Giant kew, Queen, Kew, Mauritius, Charlotte, Roth child, desil lakh etc.															
7. Harvesting Season	Lean: March to May Peak: Jun to Agust															
8. Export of Pineapple from India (2008-09)	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">1. Nepal</td> <td style="width: 30%;">2232909 kgs</td> <td style="width: 40%;">Rs 11781902</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. UAE.s</td> <td>648913 kgs</td> <td>Rs 5344425</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Maldives</td> <td>295176 kgs</td> <td>Rs 7444108</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Soudiarabia</td> <td>206127 kgs</td> <td>Rs 4464682</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. UK</td> <td>23900 kgs</td> <td>Rs 1486853</td> </tr> </table>	1. Nepal	2232909 kgs	Rs 11781902	2. UAE.s	648913 kgs	Rs 5344425	3. Maldives	295176 kgs	Rs 7444108	4. Soudiarabia	206127 kgs	Rs 4464682	5. UK	23900 kgs	Rs 1486853
1. Nepal	2232909 kgs	Rs 11781902														
2. UAE.s	648913 kgs	Rs 5344425														
3. Maldives	295176 kgs	Rs 7444108														
4. Soudiarabia	206127 kgs	Rs 4464682														
5. UK	23900 kgs	Rs 1486853														
9. Export of Pineapple processed products from India	Slices, (Preserves – 10000000 tonnes) Juice 170000 tonnes)															
10. Export of Pineapple from Karnataka	Fresh fruits, Pulp, slices															
11. Major Pineapple Markets in Karnataka	F&V Bangalore, Shimoga, Sagar															
12. Grading and Standardization AGMARK Grades Extra Class Class I Class II	Provisions concerning sizing <u>Size code average weight (+ or – 12%)(in grams)</u> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;"></th> <th style="width: 40%; text-align: center;"><u>With crown</u></th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><u>Without crown</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2750</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2280</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2300</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1910</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1900</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1580</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>With crown</u>	<u>Without crown</u>	A	2750	2280	B	2300	1910	C	1900	1580			
	<u>With crown</u>	<u>Without crown</u>														
A	2750	2280														
B	2300	1910														
C	1900	1580														

Onion



1. Origin	Asia															
2. Major producing states in India	Maharashtra, Bihar, Karnataka, Gujarat, AP,UP, Orissa & MP															
3. Major Producing districts in Karnataka	Dharwad,Chitradurga, Bijapur, Chickmagalur, Gulbarga															
4. Latest area & Production in India	135.65 lakh tonnes															
5. Latest area & Production in Karnataka	165.1 (000ha) 3031.8 (000 MT)															
6. Commercially Grown Varieties in Karnataka	Arka pragati, Baswant 780, Punjab, Red Round, Pusarathar, Pusa Red, Pusa white flat, Pusa white round, Udaipur 101, 102,103, N-53, N-2-4-1 Pusared															
7. Harvesting Season	Peak season : April to Jun, September to October Lean Season: January to April, Nov.															
8. Export of Onion from India (2008-09)	Quantity 1670186.28 Mt, Value Rs 182752.21 Crore															
9. Export of Onion processed products from India (2008-09)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1. Bangladesh</td> <td>685447926 kgs</td> <td>Rs 7357154585</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Malaysia</td> <td>283892846</td> <td>3192798643</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. UAEs</td> <td>189678445</td> <td>2153536007</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Srilanka</td> <td>152197630</td> <td>1588419961</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Pakistan</td> <td>128121035</td> <td>1576128761</td> </tr> </table>	1. Bangladesh	685447926 kgs	Rs 7357154585	2. Malaysia	283892846	3192798643	3. UAEs	189678445	2153536007	4. Srilanka	152197630	1588419961	5. Pakistan	128121035	1576128761
1. Bangladesh	685447926 kgs	Rs 7357154585														
2. Malaysia	283892846	3192798643														
3. UAEs	189678445	2153536007														
4. Srilanka	152197630	1588419961														
5. Pakistan	128121035	1576128761														
10. Export of Onion from Karnataka	Srilank, Middle east, Rose onion, N-53, 670															
11. Major Onion Markets in Karnataka	Bangalore, Belgaum, Bidar, Chikkaballapura, Chikkamagalore, Davanagere, Hassan, Gundal pet, Hassan and Hubli															
12. Grading and Standardization AGMARK Grades of Onion <i>Extra Class</i> <i>Class I</i> <i>Class II</i>	<p>Export Specifications for Onion</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>Colour</th> <th>Size</th> <th>Remarks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Malaysia, Singapore, Port Kelang & African Ports</td> <td>Dark red to violet</td> <td>25 - 30 mm</td> <td>Globular / Pungent</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Country	Colour	Size	Remarks	Malaysia, Singapore, Port Kelang & African Ports	Dark red to violet	25 - 30 mm	Globular / Pungent							
Country	Colour	Size	Remarks													
Malaysia, Singapore, Port Kelang & African Ports	Dark red to violet	25 - 30 mm	Globular / Pungent													

	Sri Lanka	Dark red to light red	25 - 30 mm	Globular or Oval
	Bangladesh, Pakistan & Nepal	Light red to dark red	25 - 30 mm	Globular Pungent
	Japan	Yellowish / brown	60 - 70 mm	Globular / Less Pungent

Country	Europe
Colour	Yellowish / Brown
Size	60 - 70 mm
Remarks	Globular / Less Pungent

Country	Middle East and Gulf (Dubai, Sharjah, Doha, Muscat, Bahrain, Damman, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait)
Colour	Light red to dark red
Size	40 - 60 mm
Remarks	Globular /Pungent

Tomato



1. Origin	Peruvian & Mexican region																																								
2. Major producing states in India	Bihar, Karnataka, UP, Orissa, AP, Maharastra, MP & Assam																																								
3. Major Producing districts in Karnataka	Belgaum, Dharwad, Kolar, Blore U&R, Bellary																																								
4. Latest area & Production in India	145 lakh ha , 111.49 lakh tonnes																																								
5. Latest area & Production in Karnataka	53.40 (000ha) 1573.80 (000MT)																																								
6. Commercially Grown Varieties in Karnataka	Arka saurabh, Co3, HS 101, HS 102, Ruby, Pusasweets, Pusauphar, Rajani, Rashmi, Ratna & Rupali																																								
7. Harvesting Season	Peak season: May to July Lean season: Agust to sept.																																								
8. Export of Tomato from India (2008-09)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. Pakistan</td> <td>100764733</td> <td>kgs</td> <td>Rs1017201600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. UAE</td> <td>11617297</td> <td></td> <td>142519026</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Bangladesh</td> <td>9166428</td> <td></td> <td>84860316</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Nepal</td> <td>1434262</td> <td></td> <td>11142830</td> </tr> </table>	1. Pakistan	100764733	kgs	Rs1017201600	2. UAE	11617297		142519026	3. Bangladesh	9166428		84860316	4. Nepal	1434262		11142830																								
1. Pakistan	100764733	kgs	Rs1017201600																																						
2. UAE	11617297		142519026																																						
3. Bangladesh	9166428		84860316																																						
4. Nepal	1434262		11142830																																						
9. Export of Tomato processed products from India	Jam, Tomato sash, Ketchup,																																								
10. Export of Tomatos from Karnataka	Hybrides, Namdhari companis varities, Sinduri																																								
11. Major Tomato Markets in Karnataka	Kolar, Mulabagilu, Mysore, Belgaum, Bangalore, Ramanagr, Chikkaballapur, Doddaballapur																																								
12. Grading and Standardization:	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><u>Diameter (in mmm)</u></th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Size code</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Minimum</u></th> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Maximum</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>from 30</td> <td>to</td> <td>34 mm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>35</td> <td>to</td> <td>39 mm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>40</td> <td>to</td> <td>46 mm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>47</td> <td>to</td> <td>56 mm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.</td> <td>57</td> <td>to</td> <td>66 mm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.</td> <td>67</td> <td>to</td> <td>81 mm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7.</td> <td>82</td> <td>to</td> <td>101 mm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.</td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;"><u>from 102 and above</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*When tomato in vertical position can pass through a circular opening of the designated diameter</p>			<u>Diameter (in mmm)</u>		<u>Size code</u>	<u>Minimum</u>		<u>Maximum</u>	1.	from 30	to	34 mm	2.	35	to	39 mm	3.	40	to	46 mm	4.	47	to	56 mm	5.	57	to	66 mm	6.	67	to	81 mm	7.	82	to	101 mm	8.	<u>from 102 and above</u>		
		<u>Diameter (in mmm)</u>																																							
<u>Size code</u>	<u>Minimum</u>		<u>Maximum</u>																																						
1.	from 30	to	34 mm																																						
2.	35	to	39 mm																																						
3.	40	to	46 mm																																						
4.	47	to	56 mm																																						
5.	57	to	66 mm																																						
6.	67	to	81 mm																																						
7.	82	to	101 mm																																						
8.	<u>from 102 and above</u>																																								

AGMARK Grades

Extra Class

Class I

Potato



1. Origin	South America												
2. Major producing states in India	UP, Bihar, Wetsbengall, Punjab, Karnataka, Assam & MP												
3. Major Producing districts in Karnataka	Belgaum, Hassan, Dharwad & Kolar												
4. Latest area & Production in India	343.91 ha,												
5. Latest area & Production in Karnataka	71.60(000 ha) 606.30(000 ha)												
6. Commercially Grown Varieties in Karnataka	Kufrisindhuri, Kufri Chandramuki, Kufri Jyothi, kufri muthu, kufri Swarna, Kufrufri megha, kufri Ashoka,												
7. Harvesting Season	Peak Season: Feb to March, Spet. ot Octob Lean Season: April , November to December												
8. Export of potato from India (2008-09)	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">1. Pakistan</td> <td style="width: 30%;">79565504 kgs</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Rs 577526342</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. UAEs.</td> <td>5467339</td> <td>39478636</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.Srilanka</td> <td>10328402</td> <td>118028670</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Nepal</td> <td>74329415</td> <td>282551788</td> </tr> </table>	1. Pakistan	79565504 kgs	Rs 577526342	2. UAEs.	5467339	39478636	3.Srilanka	10328402	118028670	4. Nepal	74329415	282551788
1. Pakistan	79565504 kgs	Rs 577526342											
2. UAEs.	5467339	39478636											
3.Srilanka	10328402	118028670											
4. Nepal	74329415	282551788											
9. Export of potato processed products from India	Chips, preserved Potatoes, Slices												
10. Export of potato from Karnataka	Kufrichandramuki, Kufri sinduri												
11. Major potato Markets in Karnataka	Bangalore, Belgaum, Chikkaballapur, Hassan, Hubli, Hassan, Kolar, Malur, Mysore, Tumkur												
12. Grading and Standardization	<u>AGMARK GRADES (Mixed varieties)</u> Extra Class 46 mm Class 35 mm Class 25 mm												

Brinjal



1. Origin	India (Asia)
2. Major producing states in India	Orissa, Bihar, Karnataka, West Bengal, AP, Maharastra, UP
3. Major Producing districts in Karnataka	Belgaum, DH, Bijapur, Hassan & Mysore
4. Latest area & Production in India	600.30(000ha) 103.78 lakh tonnes
5. Latest area & Production in Karnataka	15.30 (000 ha) 372.90 (000 ha)
6. Commercially Grown Varieties in Karnataka	ABH1, Arka Navneet, My green, Pusha hybrid, Pusaupkar, arka nidhi, punjab bahar
7. Harvesting Season	Season: Janoury to December
8. Export of Brinjal from India (2008-09)	1. Canada 23574 mt Rs 1096955 Laksh 2.N. Land 585 68408 3.Bahrain 3241 31475 4. UK 25 1346
10. Export potential of Brinjal	Canada, N. Land, Bahrain, UK
11. Major Brinjal Markets in Karnataka	F&V Bangalore, Chikkaballapura, Chikamagalore, Doddaballapura, Mysore, Kolar, Dharwad
12. Grading and Standardization	The fruits are graded according to size, shape and colour before packing. Wilted, damaged or over-mature fruits should be discarded. Graded fruits are normally packed into well-ventilated cartons or similar containers; packing into bags or pockets is not recommended, because the fruits are not sufficiently protected.

Cauliflower



1. Origin	Cyprus and around the Mediterranean coast																
2. Major producing states in India	Bihar, UP, Orissa, Westbengal, Assam, Haryana, Maharastra																
3. Major Producing districts in Karnataka	Belgaum, Kolar, Mysore, Chickamangalore																
4. Latest area & Production in India	65.32 lakh tonne																
5. Commercially Grown Varieties in Karnataka	Pusa early, Pusa deepali, Pusa katki,																
6. Harvesting Season	all round the year																
7. Export of Cauliflower from India (2008-09)	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">1. Soudiarabia</td> <td style="width: 20%;">103852 mt</td> <td style="width: 20%;">Rs</td> <td style="width: 30%;">472248 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Canada</td> <td>16000</td> <td></td> <td>425373</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Maldivis</td> <td>26200</td> <td></td> <td>213358</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. UAEs.</td> <td>24200</td> <td></td> <td>38622</td> </tr> </table>	1. Soudiarabia	103852 mt	Rs	472248 L	2. Canada	16000		425373	3. Maldivis	26200		213358	4. UAEs.	24200		38622
1. Soudiarabia	103852 mt	Rs	472248 L														
2. Canada	16000		425373														
3. Maldivis	26200		213358														
4. UAEs.	24200		38622														
8. Export potential of Cauliflower	Soudiarabia, Canada, Maldivis, UAE,																
9. Major Cauliflower Markets in Karnataka	Bangalore, Chikkaballapura, Kolar, Chikkamagalore, Doddaballapura, Hassan, Kolar & Mysore, Belgaum																
10. Grading and Standardization	The fruits are graded according to head size, shape and colour before packing. Wilted, damaged or over-mature fruits should be discarded. Graded fruits are normally packed into well-ventilated cartons or similar containers; packing into bags or pockets is not recommended, because the fruits are not sufficiently protected.																

Arecanut



1. Origin	Vietnam / Srilanka
2. Major producing states in India	Kerala, Karnataka, Assam, Westbengal & Tamil Nadu
3. Major Producing districts in Karnataka , Area & Prodn	D.K, Shimoga, Chikamagalore, Uttarkenera, 181361 ha, Production: 2.81 lakh tonnes
4. Latest area & Production in India	387.10 (000) 481.30(000 MT)
5. Commercially Grown Varieties in Karnataka	Mangala, Sumangala, Sreemangala, Mohithagar, CAL -7, SAS-1
7. Harvesting Season	December to Janoury
8. Export of Arecanut from India (2004-05)	3695 tonnes RS 2066.12 lakhs
9. Export of Arecanut processed products from India (2008-09)	Gutka and Pan Masala. Scented supari, China, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Myanmar, Thailand limited quantity
10. Major Arecanut Markets in India	Campco is the main nodal agency for procuring arecanut. Mumbai, Ahmedadad, Indore, Jaipur, Delhi, Nagpur, Patna, Calcutta, Cuttack, Bangalore, Rajkot, and Chennai are the important marketing centres of arecanut in India.
12. GRADE SPECIFICATIONS FOR	
I. ARECANUT RED VARIETY :	
1.	The Arecanut to be procured should not be less than 6mm of diameter and not above the 22 mm of diameter and should comprise of 45% of Gundubetta – 45% of Karigayi – 10% of Chikani.
2.	Broken variety of Arecanut should not be procured in any circumstances.

3. Moisture content of the arecanut to be procured should be within 4%.

The Foreign materials content in the quality of procurement should not be above 0.5%.

II. WHITE VARIETY ARECANUT:

Sr	Characteristics	Maximum limits of tolerance for FAQ
1	Size (Diameter) Minimum in mm	Above 17 mm
2	Foreign matter % by weight maximum	0.2
3	Mouldy black kernels % by count maximum.	3.0
4	Moisture content % by weight maximum.	7.0

Groundnut



1. Origin	South America
2. Major producing states in India	Gujarat, T.N, AP, Karnataka, Maharastra
3. Major Producing districts in Karnataka	Tumkur, Dharwad, Chitradurga, Bijapura, Gadag ect.
4. Latest area & Production in Karnataka	789511 ha, 660970.80 tonnes
5. Commercially Grown Varieties in Karnataka	ICGS-11, TMV-2, S-206, Pondicherry-8, JL-24, TMV-1, TMV-4, Kadiri-2, Kadiri-3, TMV-10, IEGV-87160, ICGV-86143, TMV-6, DRE-1, ICGV-86564, DH-8, DH-3-30, K134, VRI-2, HG-10, TMV-8, TMV-9, TMV-12, TMV-12, KRG-1, CO-3, CP-4.
6. Harvesting Season	Season: Sept to October, Summer
7. Export of Groundnut from India (2008-09)	1. Indonesia 146105.74 mt Rs 61084.84 2. Malaysia 41405.65 mt Rs 16927.49 3. Philippines 33940.05 mt Rs 14264.02 4.Thailand 9857.21 mt Rs 4128.82 5.UK 9416.80 mt Rs 3959.43
8. Export of Ground nut processed products from India	Oils, Oil Cakes,
9. Export potential	Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, UK etc.
10. Major Ground Markets in Karnataka	Bagalakot, Blore, Bellary, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Challakere, Pavagada, Sira, Raichur, Talikote, Rona, Gadag & Koppal
11. Grading and Standardization	AGMARK Specification: 1. Special 2.Standard 3. General

Basmati rice



1. Origin	India/china
2. Major producing states in India	Haryana ,Uttar Pradesh , Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir Himachal Pradesh ,Rajasthan
3. Major Producing districts in Karnataka	Raichur, Gulbarga, Bellary, Shimoga,
4. Latest area & Production in India	14 lakh hectare last year, 56 lakh tonnes.
7. Harvesting Season	Novmber - December
8. Export of Basmati rice from India, (2009-2010)	1461949.74 Qtls, Rs 8146.74 crores
9. Export Potentials	European Union countries, USA, UK, Canada, Norway, Austria, Australia, Denmark, France , Italy ,Spain, Behrain,
10. Major Basmati rice Markets in Karnataka	Sindhnoor, Gangavati, Raichur, Bellary and Bangalore
11. Grading and Standardization Grades of Indian Rice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common variety: Short bold & long bold rice • Fine variety: Medium slender rice • Superfine variety: Long slender & short slender rice 	Specifications for Basmati Rice: Units exporting Basmati Rice complying with the requirements laid down under notification issued by the Ministry of Commerce under the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act 1963. *Compliance with AGMARK, PFA or any other requirements. * Basmati Rice mills complying with the inspection procedure laid down under Basmati Rice Mills Certification and Pre- shipment Inspection Scheme issued by APEDA. * Availability of in-house testing laboratories equipped to carry out relevant tests to ensure compliance with the quality requirements of importing countries. *Record of any other requirements of Food Regulatory Authority of respective country (ies). * Nature of technical expertise available with exporter. * Status with respect to the detentions/rejections of consignments exported during the last three years. * Nature of complaints, if any, received from importing country with respect to quality and safety of the product exported by the party during the last three years.

Cashew



1. Origin	Eastern Brazil										
2. Major producing states in India	Maharashtra, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Kerala										
3. Major Producing districts in Karnataka	DK, Uttarkerera,										
4. Latest area & Production in India	Area : 893 (in '000 Ha) production: 695 (000 MT)										
5. Harvesting Season	May to july										
6. Export of Cashew from India, (2009-2010)											
7. Export Potentials	USA, Netherlands, UK, Japan, UAE, France, Canada, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Italy, German Fed. Republic, Austria, Israel and Spain are the major international buyers of Indian Cashews.										
8. Major Cashew Markets in Karnataka	Mangalore, Puttur, Sulya, Karkala										
9. Grading and Standardization	<p>Grades of Indian Raw Cashew/nut</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Type</th> <th style="text-align: right;">No. of nuts Per Kgs</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Extra special</td> <td style="text-align: right;">100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Special</td> <td style="text-align: right;">150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Good</td> <td style="text-align: right;">160</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Fair</td> <td style="text-align: right;">180</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type	No. of nuts Per Kgs	1. Extra special	100	2. Special	150	3. Good	160	4. Fair	180
Type	No. of nuts Per Kgs										
1. Extra special	100										
2. Special	150										
3. Good	160										
4. Fair	180										

Black Pepper



1. Origin	South and Southeast Asia
2. Major producing states in India	Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
3. Major Producing districts in Karnataka	Coorg, Chikkamagalore, D.K, Shimoga
4. Latest area & Production in India	Area: 10690.00 ha. Production: 2360.00 tones
5. Harvesting Season	December – January
6. Export of Pepper from India, (2009-2010)	19,750 tonnes
7. Export Potentials	UAEs, UK, Jappan,
8. Major Pepper Markets in Karnataka	Mangalore, Chikkamagalore, Puttur, Sulya, Karkala, Shimoga, coorg.
9. Grading and Standardization	<p>Agmark grades balck pepper have been formulated on the basis of size, extraneous matter, pinhead and light berry contents and other physical characters. In grading, moisture content is also considered</p> <p>Indian black pepper, under Agmark grading system, is classified into eight different schedules, consisting of fifteen specific grades and one nonspecific grade.</p>

Turmeric



<p>1. Origin</p>	<p>Turmeric is a tropical plant perennial herbs, curcuma domestically cultivated in India since ancient time.</p>
<p>2. Major producing states in India</p>	<p>Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, and Kerala.</p>
<p>3. Major Producing districts in Karnataka</p>	<p>Belgaum and Chamrajnagar</p>
<p>4. Latest area & Production in India</p>	<p>Area under turmeric cultivation is about 1.3 lakh ha annually. The yield will be around 3000-4000 kgs per hectare. The production is estimated to be about 4 lakh tons per annum</p>
<p>5. Turmeric varieties</p> <p>Season:</p>	<p>Duggirala, Rajpuri, Erode, Salem, Alleppey, Tekkurpet, Sugandham, Amalapuram (from Andhra Pradesh), Moovattupuzha, Wynadu (from Kerala) and Lakaday (Meghalaya) etc., The main harvest season begins from end of January and extends up to March.</p>
<p>6. Export of Turmeric from India, (2009-2010)</p>	<p>India exports about 40,000 to 45,000 tons of turmeric per annum</p>
<p>7. Export Potentials</p>	<p>Major export markets for Indian turmeric India exports about 10% of its turmeric per annum. The key export destination for Indian turmeric are UAE - 17%, USA - 10%, Bangladesh - 9%, Sri Lanka - 7%, Japan - 7%, Malaysia - 6% and UK - 6%. All these countries together account for 65 % of the India's exports. Remaining 25% is being shipped to Europe, North America, Central and Latin American Countries.</p>
<p>8. Major Turmeric Markets in Karnataka</p>	<p>Belgaum and Chamrajnagar</p>
<p>9. Grading and Standardization</p>	<p>Consumer preference of various forms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Households - powder _ Institution - powder _ FMCG - Dry and oleoresin _ Health care – Oleoresin

Dry chillies



1. Import ants of dry chillies	Indian Chillies are one of the famous in the world and have huge demand in the overseas market
2. Major producing states in India	Andrapradesh, Karnataka, Maharastra, Tamilnadu, Rajastan
3. Major Producing districts in Karnataka	Dharwad , Mysore, Hasan, Bangalore, Bellary Haveri , Dharward, Gadag,
4. Latest area & Production in India	Currently, chillies are produced through the length and breadth of the country making the most dominating player in the world market. India produces the maximum amount of chillies in the world figuring up to around 11 lakh tons and is also the leading country in context of area covered in chilli production.
5. Export of Dry chillies from India	Exports of chillies sum up to around 100000 tons, which makes 33% of the total spices exported from the country.
6. Export Potentials	Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Middle East, South Korea, U.K. and USA & Latin America. , Singapore Malaysia , Germany
7. Dry chillies processed form	Chilli powder, dried chillies, pickled chillies and chilli oleoresins
8. Major Dry chillies Markets in Karnataka	Dharwad , Mysore, Hasan, Bangalore, Bellary Ranibennur, Hubli, Gadag and Byadgi

9. Grading and Standardization

Grading:

In some cases the crop needs to be graded, eg high quality packaged products. Chillie is graded by colour and size this is done by hand. The brighter the colour red the better.

Grinding:

Grinding may also add value but must be done carefully as there are difficulties. A whole, intact product can be easily assessed for quality whereas a ground product is more difficult. There is a market resistance to ground produce due to fear of adulteration. This can only be overcome by producing a consistently high quality product and gaining the confidence of customers. There are basically two types of grinders - manual grinders and mechanical grinders. A grinding mill has to be placed in a separate and well-ventilated room because of dust.