



EXPORT GUIDE : RICE

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1. Introduction

Exports play a pivotal role in driving the economic growth of a country and its states. The success stories of Indian states such as Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka demonstrate how export-oriented policies can significantly enhance economic performance, generate employment and improve living standards. Gujarat's rise as an industrial hub through textile and diamond exports, Tamil Nadu's growth in automobile and textile sectors and Karnataka's economic transformation via the Information Technology and IT Enable Services (ITES) sectors offer valuable lessons in leveraging sectoral strengths for export-led development.

Chhattisgarh, with its rich agro-climatic diversity and strong agricultural base, particularly in paddy production, is uniquely positioned to emerge as a leading exporter of rice. As part of the Government of Chhattisgarh's ongoing efforts to strengthen the state's export ecosystem and in alignment with the objectives outlined in the Chhattisgarh Industrial Development Policy 2024–30 the state aims to upskill its industrial stakeholders and encourage the business community to actively participate in exports.

To support these objectives, this Export Guide for Rice has been crafted as a hands-on manual for new and existing rice exporters across Chhattisgarh. The guide outlines the complete export process, available financial instruments, required documentation, logistics infrastructure and key incentives offered by both the central and state governments. By demystifying the export journey, this guide seeks to empower the rice-growing and trading community of Chhattisgarh to tap into global markets and contribute meaningfully to the state's economic growth.



2. Export Profile of Chhattisgarh's Rice Sector

Rice remains one of the most significant export commodities from the state of Chhattisgarh, both in terms of volume and value. Among the various categories of rice, parboiled rice and broken rice constitute the majority share of total rice exports from the state, owing to their high demand in international markets, particularly in Asia and Africa. Chhattisgarh exports four main varieties of rice, classified under specific Harmonized System of Nomenclature (HS) codes. These include parboiled rice (HS 10063019), broken rice (HS 10064000), husked rice (HS 10062000) and semi-milled or wholly milled rice excluding basmati (HS 10063090). The composition of rice exports from the state reflects its agro-industrial strengths and processing capabilities in non-basmati rice production.

2.1 Major Types of Rice Exported from Chhattisgarh

Chhattisgarh is globally acclaimed for its rich diversity of rice varieties. The state exports both aromatic and non-aromatic rice types that cater to different global markets. These rice types are valued for their unique taste, texture and cooking quality. Their popularity has helped establish Chhattisgarh as a key player in India's rice export sector. Some of the rice varieties and their unique features are listed in Table 1, below.

Table 1: Types of Rice Exported from Chhattisgarh and its features

Sl. No.	Type of Rice	HS Code	Features
1	Parboiled Rice	10063019	Constitutes the highest share in total rice exports
2	Broken Rice	10064000	Widely used in brewing, animal feed and food processing

3	Husked (Brown) Rice	10062000	Partially processed rice retaining bran layers
4	Semi-milled or Wholly Milled Rice (excluding Basmati)	10063090	Non-basmati polished rice with broad global market demand

Source: DGCI&S (<https://www.dgciskol.gov.in>)

2.2 Rice Export Taxonomy - HS Codes and Descriptive Specifications

Rice exports from India, including those from Chhattisgarh, are classified under specific HSN (Harmonized System of Nomenclature) codes for global trade. These codes help identify rice types based on grain length, processing (parboiled or raw) and aroma. Each classification comes with detailed specifications on grain size, level of processing, variety etc. This taxonomy, listed in Table 2 below, ensures uniformity, transparency and compliance in international trade documentation.

Table 2: HS Codes and specifications of rice for exports

Sl. No	HS Codes	Description
1.	1006	Rice
2.	100610	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)
4.	10061090	Others husked rice
5.	10062000	Husked (brown) rice
6.	100630	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice
7.	10063011	Parboiled: Rice, GI recognised
8.	10063012	Parboiled: Basmati rice
9.	10063012	Parboiled: Other
10	10063019	Other Parboiled Rice
12.	10063020	Basmati Rice
12.	10063091	Other: Rice, GI recognised
13.	10063092	Other: Basmati rice
14.	10063099	Other: Other categories of milled rice
15.	10064000	Broken Rice

Source: DGFT (<https://www.dgft.gov.in/CP/>)



3. Export Compliance Framework for Rice under Foreign Trade Policy

3.1 Regulatory Framework for Rice Exports from India

India's Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) governs the export of all goods, including agricultural commodities like rice. As per the FTP, exports are generally permitted without restriction unless specifically regulated by the policy or any other prevailing law. Goods are classified under three categories—Free, Restricted and Prohibited. Most rice varieties under Harmonised System (HS) Code 1006 are categorized as 'Free' for export, meaning they do not require a license. However, depending on domestic supply conditions, price stability and food security considerations, the Government may impose temporary export duties, quantitative limits, or restrictions on specific categories of rice to safeguard national interests. Regulatory requirements applicable on various types of exporters and different forms of exports are described below.

3.2 Manufacturer and Merchant Exporters

It is mandatory for the manufacturing and merchant exporters to indicate the name of the supporting manufacturer (if applicable) in all relevant export documents, including the tax invoice, shipping bill, bill of export and airway bill. As specified in Para 11.59 of FTP 2023, this is a mandatory requirement for availing any applicable export benefits or incentives.

3.3 Third Party Exports

If rice is being exported by a third-party exporter, it is essential that the shipping bill clearly mentions the names of both the manufacturing exporter and the third-party exporter. Further, export documents such as the export order, invoice, e-Bank Realisation Certificate (e-BRC) and RBI's Export Data Processing and Monitoring System (EDPMS) must reflect the name of the third-party exporter. Compliance with this condition is necessary to claim export benefits.

3.4 Export of Samples

Exporters are permitted to export bona fide trade and technical samples of freely exportable rice items without any monetary limit. This helps promote Indian rice in international markets.

3.5 Export of Gifts

Rice can be exported as gifts up to a value not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 in a licensing year. However, items listed as 'Restricted' in the ITC (HS) classification cannot be exported as gifts without prior authorisation from the DGFT.

3.6 Replacement of Exported Goods

Exported rice that is defective, damaged, or otherwise unfit for consumption may be re-imported by the exporter without charge for the purpose of replacement. The replaced goods can then be re-exported in accordance with applicable customs and FTP regulations.

3.7 Payments and Receipts on Exports

All export contracts and invoices for rice must be denominated in either freely convertible foreign currency or Indian rupees. However, the export earnings must be realized in freely convertible currency, such as the US Dollar, Euro, Pound Sterling, or Japanese Yen, unless otherwise specified.

3.8 Non-Realisation of Export Proceeds

In cases where export proceeds are not realized, the exporter must return all benefits and incentives received against such exports. If the failure to realize proceeds is due to force majeure or reasons beyond the exporter's control, the exporter may seek approval from the RBI for a write-off. Proceeds realized through insurance claims will also be considered for export benefits.

3.9 Prohibited Export Destinations



4. Essential Documentation: From Paper to Port

Exporting goods internationally involves a complex process where accurate and complete documentation plays a vital role. Proper export documentation ensures compliance with legal requirements, facilitates smooth customs clearance, helps in securing payments, minimizes disputes and supports logistical operations. For exporters based in Chhattisgarh, understanding each required document's purpose, contents and issuing authority is crucial to avoid delays and financial losses.

The documents required for completing an export transaction varies depending upon the commodity chosen for exports. The table 3 below indicates mandatory documents required for exporting.

Table 3: List of Documents required for exports

Sl.no	Document Name	Purpose	Issuing Authority / Prepared by
1.	Import Export Code (IEC)	Mandatory registration to legally export/import goods	Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT)

2.	Registration-Cum-Membership Certificate (RCMC)	Mandatory document for exporting certain goods and claiming benefits	EPCs, Commodity Boards & FIEO
3.	Commercial Invoice	Details of goods sold, transaction value, payment terms	Exporter
4.	Packing List	Details on packaging, quantity, weight and dimensions	Exporter
5. (a)	Bill of Lading (B/L)	Sea shipment document, contract between shipper & carrier	Shipping Line / Freight Forwarder
5. (b)	Airway Bill (AWB)	Air shipment document, contract between shipper & carrier	Airline / Freight Forwarder
6.	Certificate of Origin (COO)	Confirms product origin, needed for customs & buyers	Export Inspection Councils, FIEO, Authorised agencies
7.	Insurance Certificate	Proof of marine or cargo insurance	Insurance Company
8.	Customs Declaration Form	Declaration to Customs for export clearance	Exporter / Customs Broker
9.	Shipping Bill	Official document filed electronically for customs clearance	Customs Department via ICEGATE portal
10.	Export Inspection Certificate	Verifies product quality as per buyer/destination norms	Export Inspection Council accredited testing labs
Product Specific Documentations			
11.	Phytosanitary Certificate	Certifies agricultural products free from pests/disease	Directorate of Plant Protection and Storage
14.	Test Reports / Certifications	Product-specific certificates like ISO, CE, HACCP	Certified Labs under Export Inspection Council



5. High-Potential Destinations for Rice Exports from Chhattisgarh

Chhattisgarh's rice exports hold significant promise across a range of emerging and high-potential international markets, particularly in Asia and Africa. There is growing global interest in Indian rice varieties, especially non-basmati, broken, parboiled and specialty rice. Countries such as China, South Africa, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia and Ghana present strong export opportunities that can be strategically tapped by rice exporters from Chhattisgarh.

In China, interest in Indian broken rice has increased notably post-COVID, as the country seeks to diversify its sources of supply. South Africa is experiencing a steady rise in demand for both milled and broken rice, particularly non-basmati varieties. Malaysia is actively diversifying its rice imports and showing a growing preference for Indian parboiled and specialty rice. In the Middle East, Saudi Arabia continues to be a key market, driven by a strong Indian diaspora and consistent demand for milled and parboiled rice. Indonesia, one of the world's largest rice-consuming nations, relies on imports during low-yield seasons, creating a recurring demand for broken and parboiled rice. Meanwhile, Ghana, in West Africa, is an emerging market with rising food demand and increasing interest in parboiled and broken rice. These countries collectively represent substantial export potential for Chhattisgarh. By aligning with targeted trade facilitation measures and market entry strategies, exporters from the state can achieve

strong business growth and profitability. The table 4 below highlights these potential markets and their respective opportunities:

Table 4: Potential markets for Chhattisgarh's rice export

Sl. No.	Country	Region	Type of Market	Key Rice Types Imported	HS Codes
1.	China	East Asia	Potential Market	Broken and Parboiled Rice	100640 and 100630
2.	South Africa	Southern Africa	Potential Market	Milled and Broken Rice	100630 and 100640
3.	Malaysia	Southeast Asia	Potential Market	Parboiled Rice	100630
4.	Saudi Arabia	Middle East	Potential Market	Milled and Parboiled Rice	100630
5.	Indonesia	Southeast Asia	Potential Market	Broken and Parboiled Rice	100640 and 100630
6.	Ghana	West Africa	Potential Market	Broken and Parboiled Rice	100640 and 100630

Source: ITC Trade Map (<https://www.trademap.org/>)



6. Tariff Structures Shaping Global Market Access for Rice from Chhattisgarh

The export landscape is significantly shaped by the tariff structures imposed by importing countries. These duties directly impact the competitiveness of Indian rice in international markets. Therefore, understanding and navigating the tariff regimes of key destination countries is crucial for exporters to maintain profit margins, make strategic pricing decisions and explore new market opportunities.

The table 5 below presents an overview of the import tariffs levied by five major importing countries Bangladesh, China, the United States, Nepal and the United Arab Emirates on different types of rice typically exported from Chhattisgarh. These include non-basmati milled rice, broken rice, parboiled rice and husked rice. The comparison helps illustrate how tariff vary across regions and how they influence the market accessibility and export potential of Chhattisgarh's rice in each country:

Table 5: Tariffs levied by top 5 importing countries

HS Code	Product Description	Bangladesh	Benin	Senegal	Nepal	UAE	Togo
100630	Other milled/semi milled non-basmati rice	25%	10%	10%	0%	0%	10%
10064000	Broken rice	25%	10%	10%	0%	0%	10%



7. Non-Tariff Barriers Affecting Rice Exports from Chhattisgarh

The imposition of non-tariff barriers (NTBs) in key importing countries significantly affects market access. These barriers, which often function alongside or in place of traditional tariffs, include Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures, import licensing procedures, labelling and packaging regulations and product-specific quality requirements.

Major importing countries such as China, the United States, Bangladesh, Nepal and the United Arab Emirates apply a range of NTBs to rice imports. China requires mandatory quarantine inspections and export registration with its customs authority. The United States enforces stringent residue limits and prior notification protocols through its food safety agencies. Bangladesh and Nepal impose import permit requirements and conduct physical inspections at entry points. The United Arab Emirates mandates halal certification, compliance with Gulf food standards and specific shelf-life and labelling conditions.

For Chhattisgarh to enhance its rice export potential, it is essential that exporters are aware of and comply with the regulatory frameworks of destination markets. This includes obtaining timely certifications, ensuring proper documentation and adhering to country-specific quality and safety norms. Strengthening institutional support, export facilitation mechanisms and technical advisory services can further help local exporters overcome these barriers and expand their global reach.

The table 6 below outlines the key NTBs applicable to rice exports from Chhattisgarh in top importing countries:

Table 6: NTBs applicable on rice by top importing countries

Country	Certificate-Related NTBs	Other NTBs	Authorized Labs/Agencies in India
Benin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phytosanitary Certificate Fumigation Certificate Health Certificate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Import authorization French labelling Packaging specifications Inspection at port of entry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPPO (Plant Quarantine) APEDA-approved labs FSSAI-notified labs
Senegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phytosanitary Certificate Certificate of Origin Pre-Shipment Inspection Certificate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Import permits French labelling Weight standard enforcement Barcode traceability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPPO Export Inspection Council (EIC) APEDA labs for quality and pesticide testing
Togo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fumigation Certificate Phytosanitary Certificate Certificate of Conformity (CoC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ECOWAS food safety compliance French labelling Inspection for pest/mold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPPO APEDA labs SGS/Intertek (CoC)
Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanitary & Phytosanitary Certificate Fumigation Certificate Certificate of Origin Quarantine Clearance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Import permit from DG Food Bangla labelling Border inspection and sampling Shelf-life declaration required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPPO EIC FSSAI-recognized labs
UAE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Halal Certificate Health Certificate Certificate of Conformity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bilingual labelling (Arabic/English) Shelf-life limits Barcode traceability Compliance with ESMA food laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Halal India, Jamiat Ulema (Halal) FSSAI labs EIC for CoC
Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phytosanitary Certificate Certificate of Origin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Import license from Nepal Customs Nepali labelling Quality checks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPPO EIC Chambers of Commerce (for CoO)



8. Quality and Standards for Rice Exports from Chhattisgarh

Rice testing is a critical component for businesses engaged in rice production, processing and distribution, ensuring that the product meets established quality standards and supports both customer satisfaction and regulatory compliance. One essential test is the rice age test, which determines the rice's age by measuring its moisture content an important factor, as prolonged storage can reduce flavour and nutritional value. Regular testing helps maintain product freshness and quality. In addition, physical and chemical analyses are conducted to assess grain size, texture, appearance and to detect contaminants such as pesticide residues and heavy metals, ensuring the rice is safe for consumption and export. Maintaining high quality and compliance standards is vital for enhancing rice exports from Chhattisgarh.

Exporters must comply with the standards set by the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), including registration requirements and adherence to specifications related to moisture content, grain size, packaging and labelling. Furthermore, conformity with Codex Alimentarius guidelines and SPS measures is critical, particularly for developed markets. With growing interest in niche segments such as organic and specialty rice, exporters must also obtain certifications like India Organic, USDA Organic and EU Organic, supported by traceability systems and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP).

To facilitate quality assurance, the **APEDA-accredited laboratory at Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya (IGKV), Raipur**, is fully functional and equipped for testing export-quality rice. This lab offers a comprehensive range of tests at nominal rates ensuring that exporters do not need to send their samples outside the state. This facility

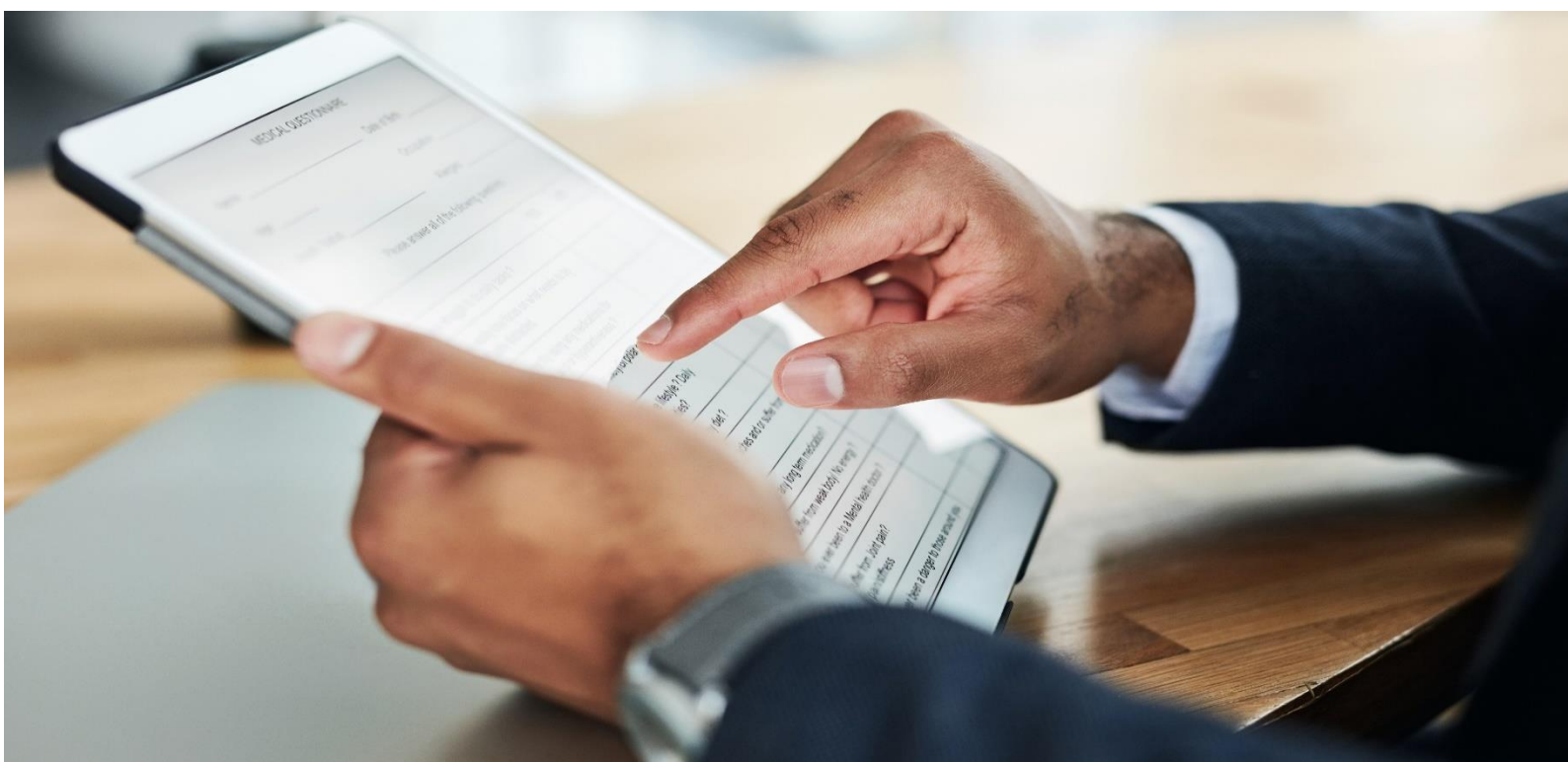
significantly reduces turnaround time and cost, thereby improving competitiveness and compliance for exporters.



9. Institutional Support Framework for Enhancing Rice Exports from Chhattisgarh

The promotion and facilitation of rice exports from Chhattisgarh is driven by coordinated efforts between national and state-level institutions. The Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) plays a key regulatory role by implementing the Foreign Trade Policy, issuing Importer-Exporter Codes (IECs) and extending benefits under schemes like RoDTEP. APEDA, under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, is the nodal body for promoting rice exports. It supports exporters through financial assistance, international marketing, infrastructure development and capacity building, with mandatory registration required to avail its benefits. The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) further strengthens this ecosystem by providing training, market intelligence and strategic insights to help exporters navigate global rice markets.

At the state level, the Departments of Industries and Agriculture complement national efforts by promoting export-oriented farming, modernizing rice mills and developing testing and cold chain infrastructure. These departments work in close coordination with central agencies to align local initiatives with national export goals. Together, this institutional network provides rice exporters in Chhattisgarh with the policy support, technical know-how and market access necessary to compete effectively in international markets.



10. Digital Infrastructure for Rice Export Ecosystem in Chhattisgarh

Digital tools and export platforms have become indispensable for streamlining export processes, enhancing market access and improving transparency in international trade. For rice exports from Chhattisgarh, leveraging government portals such as the DGFT, ICEGATE and e-Sanchit is crucial. These platforms collectively facilitate online issuance of export licenses, electronic filing of shipping bills, customs clearance and digital submission of mandatory documents, reducing paperwork and transaction time for rice exporters. In parallel, trade portals and international e-marketplaces are emerging as key enablers in expanding the global footprint of Chhattisgarh's rice, especially given the region's reputation for premium varieties like aromatic and long-grain rice. These digital platforms enable exporters to showcase their products, receive inquiries and engage in cross-border B2B transactions with minimal intermediation. Additionally, platforms operated by Export Promotion Councils such as APEDA offer targeted support through buyer-seller meets, virtual trade fairs and product promotion, specifically designed to promote agri-exports like rice. Exporters from Chhattisgarh can harness these digital tools not only to meet regulatory compliance but also to increase visibility, discover new markets and improve their competitiveness in global trade.

11. Prominent Rice Export and Trade Associations Worldwide

The table 7 below indicates the list of global export and trade associations related to rice.

Table 7: List of global rice export & trade associations

Sl. No.	Name of Association	Country	Description	Website Link
1.	International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)	Philippines	Premier international organization for rice research and development	www.irri.org
2.	USA Rice Federation	United States	Trade association representing all segments of the U.S. rice industry	www.usarice.com
3.	Vietnam Food Association (VFA)	Vietnam	Represents Vietnam's rice exporters and promotes rice trade policies	www.vietfood.org.vn
4.	Thai Rice Exporters Association (TREA)	Thailand	Major body promoting Thai rice exports and trade interests	www.thairiceexporters.or.th
5.	Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO)	India	Apex body of Indian exporters, including rice exporters	www.fieo.org
6.	European Rice	European Union	Represents the rice sector in the European Union	www.eurice.eu
7.	All India Rice Exporters Association (AIREA)	India	Represents Indian rice exporters, particularly in basmati and non-basmati	www.airea.net



12. Certification and Testing requirements for Rice Exports from India

To ensure compliance with quality and safety standards set by various importing countries, rice exports from India may have to go through specific certification and testing processes. Therefore, testing for parameters such as moisture content, broken grain percentage, foreign matter, pesticide residues and aflatoxin levels is conducted in accredited laboratories. Some of the important tests and certification for rice exports from Chhattisgarh are listed in the table below:

Table 8: Tests and certifications relevant to rice exports

Sl. No	Certification / Testing	Purpose	Importing Countries / Regions	Issuing / Testing Authority	Official Website / Reference Link
1.	Phytosanitary Certificate	Confirms freedom from pests and diseases	Global (mandatory for most countries)	Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage (DPPQS)	https://plantquarantineindia.nic.in
2.	Fumigation Certificate	Ensures rice has been treated for insects/pests	Middle East, Africa, ASEAN	Approved fumigation agencies	https://plantquarantineindia.nic.in
3.	Quality Certificate (as per Codex)	Compliance with prescribed	EU, USA, Japan, Australia	APEDA / FSSAI-approved laboratories	https://apeda.gov.in

		food safety and quality standards			https://fssai.gov.in
4.	Certificate of Origin	Specifies country of origin of rice	All countries	Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) such as APEDA, FIEO, etc.	https://apeda.gov.in https://fieo.org
5.	Aflatoxin Testing	Checks presence of aflatoxins (mycotoxins)	EU, USA, Japan	NABL-accredited laboratories	https://nabl-india.org
6.	Pesticide Residue Analysis	Ensures pesticide levels are within MRLs	EU, Japan, South Korea	APEDA / FSSAI-recognized labs	https://apeda.gov.in https://fssai.gov.in
7.	Heavy Metal Testing	Ensures safe levels of lead, arsenic, cadmium, mercury	EU, USA	NABL-accredited laboratories	https://nabl-india.org
8.	Genetically Modified Organism (GMO) Free Certificate	Declares absence of GM rice	EU, Gulf Countries, Sri Lanka	GM-free certified labs approved by APEDA or Export Councils	https://apeda.gov.in
9.	India Organic / USDA Organic / EU Organic Certification	Certifies organic cultivation and processing methods	USA, EU, Canada, Australia	Accredited organic certifying agencies (under NPOP)	https://apeda.gov.in/apedawebsite/organic
10.	SGS / Cotecna / Intertek Inspection Certificate	Third-party inspection of shipment for quality, quantity & packing	Africa, Latin America, Middle East	International inspection agencies (recognized globally)	https://www.sgs.com https://www.cotecna.com https://www.intertek.com
11.	Radioactivity Test	Ensures absence of radioactive contamination	Japan, South Korea, Russia	Authorized government	https://www.tuvsud.com/en-in https://aurigaresearch.com/testing/radioactivity-testing/

Source – TRAINS (<https://trainsonline.unctad.org/home>), BIS: (<https://bis.gov.in>), FSSAI: (<https://fssai.gov.in>)



13. Strategic Outlook and Roadmap for Enhancing Rice Exports from Chhattisgarh

This Export Guide on Rice Exports from Chhattisgarh presents a comprehensive and structured framework for all stakeholders in the rice export ecosystem including producers, millers, processors, traders and exporters. It outlines key elements of the export value chain such as classification under HS codes, international certification and testing requirements, regulatory mandates under India's Foreign Trade Policy, essential export documentation, logistics infrastructure, market intelligence and available fiscal and policy incentives. In an increasingly competitive global trade environment, exporters must remain attuned to dynamic tariff and non-tariff regimes, emerging international demand patterns and rising expectations for traceability, sustainability and organic standards. Enhanced participation in government export facilitation schemes, international trade expos and global rice trade networks can help improve market penetration and elevate the visibility of Chhattisgarh's rice in key overseas markets. By strategically aligning state-level interventions with national trade priorities and global best practices, Chhattisgarh can significantly augment its rice export potential, generate employment opportunities and strengthen its role in advancing India's agricultural export ambitions.

Annexure - 1

Testing and Certification requirements for Rice (HS 1006) export from India

Sl. No	Certificate	About the Certificate	Issuing Agency	Average time required	Online application / Lab test
1.	Agmark Certification (Not mandatory for export)	Optional but enhance the marketability and quality standards	Directorate of Marketing & Inspection	30 days	<u>Apply</u>
2.	BIS Certification (Not mandatory for export)	For certain types of rice, certification from the BIS is required	Bureau of Indian Standards	30-90 days	<u>Apply</u>
3.	ISO 22000	ISO 22000 certification guarantees food safety management	National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies (NABCB) and Quality Council of India	6-15 months	<u>Apply</u>
4.	FSSAI certificate	License from FSSAI is mandatory to ensure compliance with food safety standards	FSSAI	30-60 day	<u>Apply</u>

5.	Global-GAP (Voluntary)	Demonstrate adherence to internationally recognized quality and safety standards	<u>Global G.A.P. Secretariat</u>	2-4 months	Apply
6.	HACCP	It does Hazard analysis and important control points for food safety	Quality Council of India accredited labs	7 days	<u>OSS Certification Services</u> <u>NQA Global</u>
7.	Purity and authenticity testing Basmati only	Ensures the rice is free of impurities or adulteration and is the claimed variety	FASSAI certified labs	3-7 days	Tested in recognised labs-List given below
8.	Chemical/microbiological testing both basmati and non-basmati -depends on importing nation	Determines the presence of heavy metals, pesticide residues and microbial contaminants	FASSAI certified labs	3-7 days	Tested in recognised labs-List given below
9.	Visual inspection	Assesses colour, size, shape and defects	FASSAI certified labs	3-7 days	Tested in recognised labs-List given below
10.	Moisture content testing	Checks rice spoilage susceptibility	FASSAI certified labs	3-7 days	Tested in recognised labs-List given below
11.	NON-GMO (genetically Modified) certificate	Verifies the product or ingredient is free from genetically modified organisms	Export Inspection Council certified labs	3-6 months	Tested in recognised labs-List given below

12.	Milling degree testing	Assesses quantity of bran and husk layers is removed from the grain during the milling process	BIS certified labs	3-4 hours	Tested in recognised labs-List given below
13.	PQ (Plant Quarantine) Clearance	Ensures products are free from pests and diseases that could harm the local agricultural ecosystem	Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage	7-10 days	<u>Apply</u>
14.	Phytosanitary Certificate (depends on requirement of the importing nation)	Required to avoid insect infestation; rice exports must have a phytosanitary certificate	Export Inspection Council/Plant Quarantine Information System	2-3 days	<u>Apply</u>
15.	Certificate of Origin (depends on PTA/FTA signed)	Identifies the origin of the product	Export Inspection Council/APEDA	2-3 days	<u>Apply</u>
16.	Preferential Certificate	verifies the origin of goods and allows them to benefit from reduced or exempted tariffs (in case of PTA/FTA)	Export Inspection Council	2-3 days	<u>Apply</u>

Testing Labs in Chhattisgarh

Phytosanitary Laboratory Department of Plant Molecular Biology and Biotechnology
College of Agriculture Indira Gandhi Agricultural University Sai Nagar Zora, Krishak Nagar,
Raipur archana030705@igkv.ac.in



Government of Chhattisgarh
Department of Commerce and Industries