

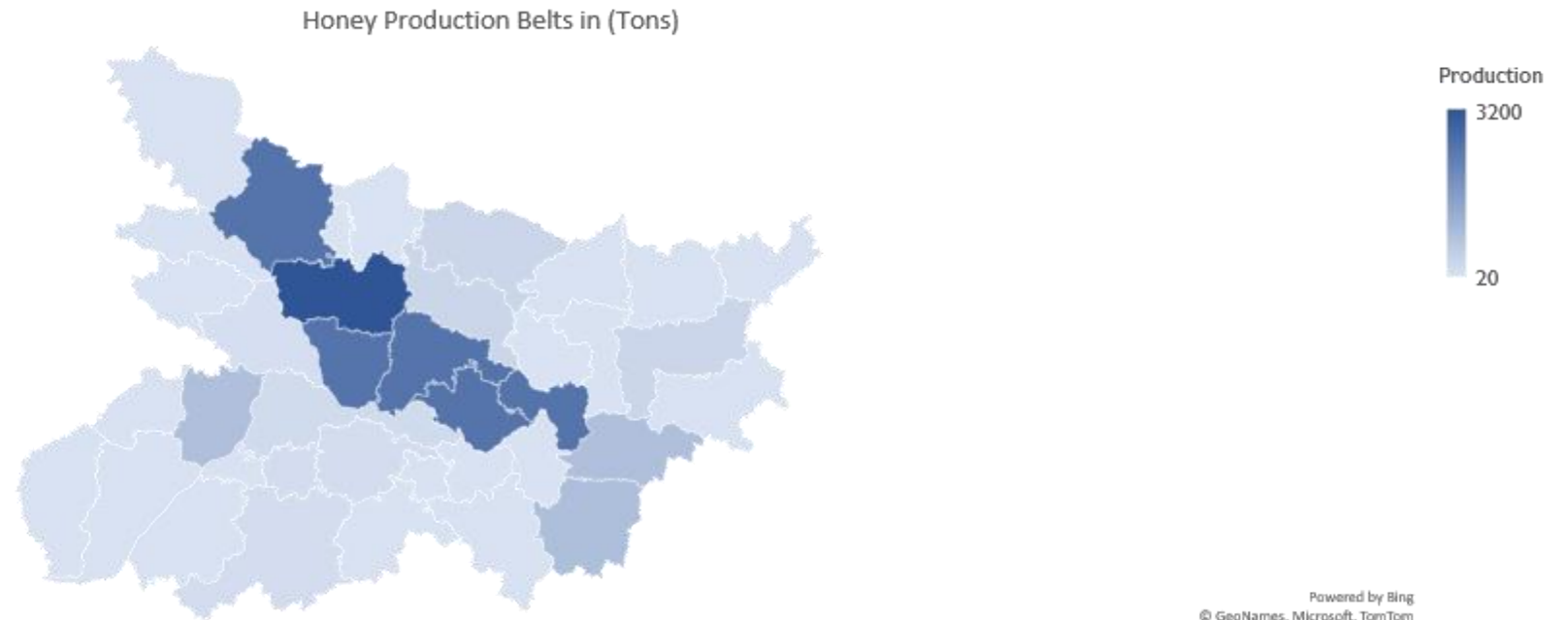
# Honey Export

# Honey Processing in India

- Honey and beekeeping have a long history in India.
- Honey was the first sweet food tasted by the ancient Indian inhabiting rock shelters and forests.
- The raw materials for the beekeeping industry are mainly pollen and nectar that come from flowering plants. Both the natural and cultivated vegetation in India constitute immense potential for the development of beekeeping.
- About 500 flowering plant species, both wild and cultivated, are useful as major or minor sources of nectar and pollen.
- There are at least four species of true honey bees and three species of stingless bees. Several subspecies and races of these are known to exist. In recent years the exotic honey bee has been introduced.
- Together these represent a wide variety of bee fauna that can be utilized for the development of the honey industry in the country. There are several types of indigenous and traditional hives including logs, clay pots, wall niches, baskets and boxes of different sizes and shapes.

## Honey Production in Bihar:

Bihar is located in the eastern part of the country and has the advantage of rich flora and ecological conditions for bee-keeping and has high potential for beekeeping and production of beehive products. Beekeeping is the maintenance of honey bee colonies, commonly in man-made hives, by humans. A beekeeper keeps bees in order to collect their honey and other products that the hive produces (including beeswax, pollen, and royal jelly), to pollinate crops or to produce bees for sale to other beekeepers. The weather conditions prevailing in the state are more conducive for beekeeping as the favorable temperature (25-35°C) prevails throughout the year except during the months of May – June and December-January, for few weeks. The adverse weather conditions are easily overcome by proper management of colonies.



Varieties:

Rapeseed / Mustard Honey, Eucalyptus Honey, Lychee Honey, Sunflower Honey, Karanj / Pongamea Honey, Multi-flora Himalayan Honey, Acacia Honey, Wild Flora Honey, Multi and Mono floral Honey are some of the major varieties of Natural Honey.

- *Areas of Production:*
- *North East Region of India and Maharashtra are the key areas for natural honey production.*
- **India Facts and Figures :**
- The country has exported 79,929.17 MT of Natural Honey to the world for the worth of Rs. 1,622.77 Crore/ 203.07 USD Millions during the year 2022-23.
- **Major Export Destinations (2022-23) :** U.S.A, United Arab EMTs, Saudi Arab, Libya and Canada.

## **How to Export Honey from India??**

- ✓ Start by registering your business as either a start-up or under MSME Udyog Aadhaar.
- ✓ Go through all the basic requirements like tax registration and trademark registration.
- ✓ Follow FSSAI guidelines while developing your product and get FSSAI certification.
- ✓ Also, follow CAC standards while producing your honey. Look for any other laws that might regulate the honey import or food products in general in the country you are exporting to.
- ✓ For hassle free exporting, apply for DGFT registration in India.
- ✓ To set up the infrastructure for customs handling and clearance, contact a customs agent.
- ✓ Find a buyer or a distributor in the country that you are planning to export to and negotiate a contract with them.
- ✓ Obtain all the health certificates and labels you need for the product to be exported.
- ✓ Finally, get clearance from the country you are exporting to.

**Basic certifications required for Honey Export are:**

1. Incorporation Certificate
2. Certificate of Registration as Exporter from the APEDA
3. Import Export Code from DGFT
4. Food Safety Licence and Registration from FSSAI
5. GST Registration
6. Phytosanitary Certificate

# IEC Code

Import Export Code (IEC): A 10-digit code necessary for Indian export-import business:

- ✓ Issued by DGFT, Ministry of Commerce
- ✓ Importers need IEC to clear customs
- ✓ Exporters need it to send shipment and receive payments
- ✓ IEC code does not require filing returns or renewal
- ✓ IEC certificate is valid for a lifetime
- ✓ A valid PAN issued by Income Tax Department of India is mandatory
- ✓ Bank account in the name of the firm or individual, as IEC certificate is issued in the name of applicant
- ✓ Business entity should be registered under the Registrar of Companies
- ✓ Applicant needs to submit documents such as identity proof, address proof and detail of business entity to the DGFT office

# RCMC

- ✓ Registration-Cum-Membership Certificate: The Online Registration Process
- ✓ Sign-up through the APEDA Website. (Click on "Register as Member" link on the Home Page)”
- ✓ The exporter require to first enter the basic detail, IE CODE, Email ID & Mobile number and submit.
- ✓ An OTP (One Time Password) for confirming the details will be sent on E-mail and Mobile number. Exporter should enter the OTP of mobile and E-mail on the verification screen to verify the both and click on Submit to proceed for application.
- ✓ After verification confirmation, exporter will require to fill online application and upload the required documents. The documents should be in the JPEG, PDF or PNG formats only. The exporter should enter all required information carefully and ensure correct information is submitted in the online application form.
- ✓ On-line application can be completed in one or more sessions by revisiting the website using the assigned OTP (One Time Password) of E-mail and Mobile. After filling the fields, the exporter can save the information in between by using the Save button. The exporter can edit the filled data until online payment is not made.
- ✓ The exporter may submit registration fees of Rs. 5000/- excluding taxes = Rs. 5900/- (with GST) may be made through any of the following modes:- Online  Credit Card(MasterCard and Visa) Debit Card (MasterCard and Visa) Offline  Demand draft in favor of “APEDA” payable at respective cities of APEDA offices (Note :- APEDA GST No. – 07AAAJA1150H1ZU)
- ✓ Following documents are required with application form:
  - ✓ 1. Self-certified copy of Import-Export code issued by D.G.F.T.
  - ✓ 2. Bank Certificate duly signed by the authorities.
  - ✓ 3. In case the exporter desired to register as Manufacturer Exporter, they should furnish a self attested copy of the registration of the company with the relevant certification agencies for the products given
- ✓ After the approval of RCMC from APEDA officials, exporter may take printout of their Certificate through their APEDA Login under the heading of “View RCMC Certificate” under RCMC Menu



## Phytosanitary Certificate

- ✓ The Phytosanitary Certificate (PSC) is an official document required for exporting/re-exporting plants, plant products, or other regulated articles.
- ✓ PSC is issued to indicate that the consignments meet specified Phytosanitary import requirements of importing countries.
- ✓ The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare, Government of India, gives PSC following the guidelines of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).

