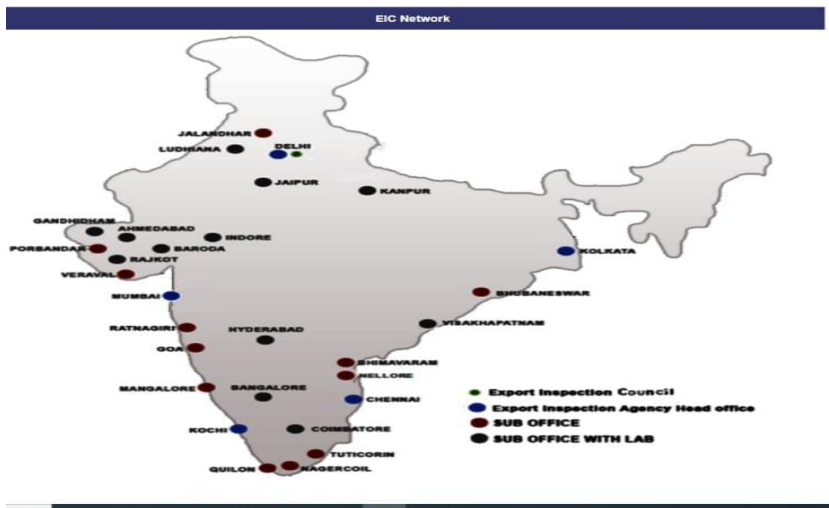


Frequently Asked Questions

S. No.	Questions	Answers
1	What is the mandate of EIC?	Export Inspection Council (EIC) was established by the Government of India under section 3 of the Export(Quality Control and Inspection) Act , 1963 (22 of 1963), in order to ensure sound development of export trade of India and for matters connected thereof.
2	How the mandate is achieved?	The EIC ensures the sound development of export trade through Quality Control and Inspection. As a Competent Authority, officially certifying the notified commodities meant for export to ensure the compliance to the requirements of importing countries.
3	What is the role of EIAs?	Export Inspection Agencies (EIAs) are field organizations of EIC Head Quartered at Mumbai, Kolkata, Kochi, Chennai and Delhi with a network of sub –offices , established by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India , under section 7 of above said Act for the purpose of implementing mandate of Export Inspection Council (EIC).
4	How can I contact offices of EIC/EIAs?	May contact by phone or email or mail to the nearest office of EIC/EIAs, the details of which are available at ; https://www.eicindia.gov.in/WebApp1/pages/menuInfo/contactUs.xhtml
5	Where are the offices of EIC and EIAs located geographically?	The network of EIC ; https://www.eicindia.gov.in/WebApp1/pages/menuInfo/EICNetwork.xhtml 

Frequently Asked Questions

6	What is FSMSC?	Food Safety Management Systems based Certification (FSMSC) by which the processing establishments conforming to Food Safety Management Systems based on Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP)/ Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) / Good Hygiene Practice (GHP) are approved.																																						
7	What is CWI system?	Consignment Wise Inspection (CWI) System wherein export consignment is inspected and tested. Samples are drawn as per statistical sampling plans and tested to verify the conformity of products.																																						
8	Which are the commodities notified under the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963?	<table><tr><td>i.</td><td>Basmati Rice</td></tr><tr><td>ii.</td><td>Black Pepper</td></tr><tr><td>iii.</td><td>Bivalve Molluscs</td></tr><tr><td>iv.</td><td>Fish and Fishery Products</td></tr><tr><td>v.</td><td>Dried Fish</td></tr><tr><td>vi.</td><td>Dried Fish Maws</td></tr><tr><td>vii.</td><td>Honey</td></tr><tr><td>viii.</td><td>Live Fish</td></tr><tr><td>ix.</td><td>Milk and Milk Products</td></tr><tr><td>x.</td><td>Egg and Egg Products</td></tr><tr><td>xi.</td><td>Poultry and Poultry Meat</td></tr><tr><td>xii.</td><td>Raw Meat (Chilled/Frozen)</td></tr><tr><td>xiii.</td><td>Processed Meat Products</td></tr><tr><td>xiv.</td><td>Animal Casings</td></tr><tr><td>xv.</td><td>Crushed Bones, Ossein and gelatine.</td></tr><tr><td>xvi.</td><td>Fruit Products</td></tr><tr><td>xvii.</td><td>Feed additives and Premixtures</td></tr><tr><td>xviii.</td><td>Peanut and Peanut Products</td></tr><tr><td>xiv</td><td>Non Basmati Rice</td></tr></table>	i.	Basmati Rice	ii.	Black Pepper	iii.	Bivalve Molluscs	iv.	Fish and Fishery Products	v.	Dried Fish	vi.	Dried Fish Maws	vii.	Honey	viii.	Live Fish	ix.	Milk and Milk Products	x.	Egg and Egg Products	xi.	Poultry and Poultry Meat	xii.	Raw Meat (Chilled/Frozen)	xiii.	Processed Meat Products	xiv.	Animal Casings	xv.	Crushed Bones, Ossein and gelatine.	xvi.	Fruit Products	xvii.	Feed additives and Premixtures	xviii.	Peanut and Peanut Products	xiv	Non Basmati Rice
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9	Which countries have equivalence agreement or MOU/recognition/cooperation arrangements , etc., with EIC	<p>Indicative list ;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. USA 2. European Union 3. Korea 4. Turkey 5. Sri Lanka 6. Singapore 7. Japan 8. Russian Federation 9. Saudi Arabia 10. Brazil 11. China 12. Bhutan
10	Where I can find details of the schemes covering export of notified commodities	<p>The web link;</p> <p>https://www.eicindia.gov.in/WebApp1/pages/menuInfo/documents.xhtml</p>
11	Does EIC has its own laboratory infrastructure?	<p>The EIC is having a strong network of laboratories to carry out the testing of samples. There are eight food testing laboratories accredited as per ISO 17025: 2017 located at Chennai, Kolkata, Kochi, Mumbai, Delhi, Bhubaneswar, Visakhapatnam and Bhimavaram which supports the respective EIAs in certification of food products for export.</p> <p>The EIAs also have field laboratories attached to its sub-offices for microbiological analysis and has a food grain testing laboratory located at EIA-Delhi.</p>

Frequently Asked Questions

12	Does EIC recognize external laboratories as well?	<p>As per Integrated Lab Assessment Scheme, approval is granted to external laboratories for the purpose of testing of products which meet the EIC criteria.</p> <p>The detail of EIC/EIC approved laboratories and their scope is available at ; https://www.eicindia.gov.in/WebApp1/pages/menuInfo/Lab_List.xhtml</p>
13	Does EIC/EIAs issue Non-GMO certificate?	EIC issues the Non- GMO (Genetically Modified Origin) certificates for agricultural and food commodities through Export Inspection Agencies (EIAs).
14	Do EIC/EIAs issue Health Certificate?	The EIC is authority to issue Health certificate for notified food products.
15	Can EIC issue health certificate for non –notified food commodities?	EIC can issue Health Certificate for non – notified food commodities wherever importing country authority require such certificate under voluntary certification scheme.
16	Whether EIC is empowered to issue Authenticity certificate ?	European Commission has recognized EIC/EIAs as competent authority for issuance of Certificate of Authenticity for export of Basmati Rice to EU as per Council Registration (EC) NO. 797/2006.
17	What is CoO?	<p>CoO stands for Certificate of Origin. This is an instrument which establishes the Origin of Goods.</p> <p>EIC is authorized to issue Preferential as well as Non Preferential CoOs for all goods.</p>
18	What is REX system for Exporters?	Registered Exporter System (REX) established by EU for GSP beneficiary countries. This is a system of certification of origin of goods based on a principle of self – certification. The origin of goods is declared by economic operators themselves by means of so – called statements on origin. To be entitled to make out a statement on origin, an economic operator has to be registered in a database by his competent authorities. The economic operator becomes a “registered exporter”.
19	How exporters will register on REX portal ?	<p>The EIC is one of the competent authorities designated by Department of Commerce to register the exporters in REX system. Exporters can approach respective EIA office for further details. The webpage is ;</p> <p>https://commerce.gov.in/international-trade/eu-gsp-scheme-of-self-certification/</p>

Frequently Asked Questions

20	At present which Preferential Tariff Schemes are available to obtain CoOs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) 2. Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) 3. SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA) 4. Asia- Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) 5. Indo –Thailand Free Trade Agreement (ITFTA) 6. India Singapore Comprehensive Economic Co operation Agreement (ISCECA) 7. India- Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (ISFTA) 8. India Afghanistan Free Trade Agreement(IAFTA) 9. India- Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (IMECA) 10. India- Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IKCEPA) 11. India –Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IJCEPA) 12. ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement (AIFTA) 13. India –MERCOSUR Preferential Trade Agreement 14. India Chile Preferential Trade Agreement (ICPTA) 15. South Asian Free Trade Area(SAFTA) 16. India Mauritius CECPA 17. India- UAE CEPA
21	What is the Common Digital Platform for CoO?	The Common Digital Platform is a platform created by Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) for issuance of CoOs online.