

India Food Certification Market By Type (ISO 22000, SQF, BRC, IFS, USDA Organic, Halal, Kosher, Others), By Application (Processed Meat & Poultry, Organic Food, Infant Food, Dairy Products, Beverage, Seafood, Others), By Region, Competition, Forecast & Opportunities, 2020-2030F

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Abstracts

India Food Certification Market was valued at USD 0.19 billion in 2024 and is anticipated to reach USD 0.26 Billion by 2030, with a CAGR of 5.35% during 2025-2030. Food certification is a process by which an independent, accredited organization or certification body assesses and verifies that a food product or a food-related process complies with specific standards, regulations, or criteria. The primary objectives of food certification are to ensure the safety, quality, authenticity, and sustainability of food products while enhancing consumer trust and access to global markets. Food certification is based on established standards and criteria. These standards can cover various aspects of food production, including food safety, quality, organic practices, sustainability, and ethical considerations. Examples of widely recognized food standards include ISO 22000 (food safety management), USDA Organic (organic farming practices), and Fair Trade (ethical and sustainable sourcing). Independent third-party organizations, known as certification bodies or certifying agencies, are responsible for conducting assessments and audits. These bodies are accredited and recognized for their expertise in specific certification areas. Certification labels and marks serve as a form of assurance for consumers. When consumers see a food product with a certification label, they have confidence that the product meets specific standards or criteria, such as being safe to consume, organic, ethically sourced, or sustainable. There is a growing demand for organic and sustainable food products in India. Certifications related to organic, sustainable, and environmentally friendly

practices are driving the adoption of food certifications in this niche market segment. The growth of the food processing and manufacturing industry in India has created a greater need for food certification. As the industry expands, more businesses are seeking certifications to maintain quality and safety standards. The adoption of technology in the food certification process, such as digital record-keeping and real-time monitoring of production processes, is streamlining and enhancing certification procedures. Changing consumer preferences, including a shift towards vegetarian and vegan diets, are driving the need for specific certifications to cater to these dietary choices.

Key Market Drivers

Technological Advancements

Blockchain is being used for supply chain traceability. It enables real-time tracking of food products from farm to table. This technology ensures transparency and helps identify the origin of any contamination quickly. Many food certification processes have shifted from paper-based documentation to digital records. Digital systems streamline data management and reduce the risk of errors, making it easier for businesses to maintain accurate records. IoT devices and sensors are used to monitor various parameters in food production and storage, such as temperature, humidity, and pH levels. These devices provide real-time data, enabling proactive responses to potential issues. Big data analytics can process large volumes of data from various sources, including IoT devices. This technology can identify trends, anomalies, and potential risks, helping with early detection of food safety and quality issues. Artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms are used for predictive analysis. They can predict the likelihood of contamination or quality issues based on historical data, enabling businesses to take preventive measures. The continuous advancements in technology are driving profound and far-reaching transformations in the Indian food industry. From genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and AI-powered applications to sustainable packaging solutions and plant-based alternatives, these innovations are revolutionizing the sector. They are also enabling businesses to adopt more eco-responsible practices, aligning with global sustainability trends.

Remote auditing technologies, including video and audio conferencing, are increasingly being used to conduct inspections and audits. These technologies reduce the need for physical presence, making the certification process more efficient and cost-effective. Mobile applications are used for data collection, documentation, and compliance checks. Inspectors and auditors can use these apps for on-site data collection and

reporting. QR codes and radio-frequency identification (RFID) tags are used for product traceability. Consumers can scan these codes to access information about the product's origin, certifications, and safety records. Spectroscopy, hyperspectral imaging, and other advanced imaging techniques are employed to assess the quality of food products. These technologies can detect contaminants, pathogens, and quality defects. Smart contracts in blockchain technology can automate compliance checks and payments based on predefined criteria. They ensure that contractual agreements and certifications are upheld automatically.

Robust data management systems are used to store and analyze data related to food safety and quality. Cloud-based solutions provide accessibility and collaboration among stakeholders. Remote sensing and satellite imagery can be used for monitoring large-scale agriculture and food production, helping identify potential issues like crop diseases and pest infestations. Predictive maintenance technology is used in the food industry to monitor the condition of equipment and machinery, helping to prevent unexpected breakdowns, and ensuring the consistency of food quality. Digital certification processes have become more common, allowing businesses to obtain and manage their certifications electronically. This simplifies the process, reduces paperwork, and enhances transparency. This factor will help in the development of the India Food Certification Market.

Increasing Demand for Organic and Sustainable Products

Consumers seeking organic and sustainable products want assurance that the food they purchase meets specific quality and safety standards. Food certification, such as 'organic' or sustainable certifications, serves as a guarantee that products are produced in accordance with established criteria. Certification from recognized bodies and organizations adds credibility to claims of organic and sustainable food production. India leads the world in organic food production, representing 30% of global organic producers. Growing environmental degradation and the increasing prevalence of lifestyle-related diseases have heightened the demand for natural living. Consumers are increasingly prioritizing products free from synthetic additives, hormones, pesticides, and harmful chemicals. The expansion of the organic market in India reflects this shift in consumer preferences and underscores the growing emphasis on sustainable and health-conscious choices. Consumers are more likely to trust products that bear certifications, as they demonstrate compliance with stringent standards. Many organic and sustainable food products are exported to international markets. To gain access to these markets, businesses often need to meet the organic and sustainability certification requirements of importing countries. In a competitive food market, certification helps

products stand out. Organic and sustainable certifications differentiate products from conventional ones, attracting consumers who prioritize environmentally friendly and ethical food choices. Food certification often requires detailed record-keeping and supply chain traceability, enhancing transparency. Consumers can trace the journey of their food from farm to table, fostering trust in the production process.

In some cases, local and national regulations mandate that products labeled as 'organic' or sustainable must undergo certification to ensure they adhere to specific criteria. The demand for sustainable products is driven by concerns about the environmental impact of food production. Sustainable certifications encompass practices that minimize resource consumption, reduce waste, and promote biodiversity. Organic products are often perceived as healthier choices due to reduced pesticide and chemical usage. Health-conscious consumers seek organic and sustainable products, boosting the demand for certification. Sustainable certifications may encompass fair labor practices and ethical treatment of workers. This resonates with consumers who consider social responsibility when making food choices.

Sustainable and organic products often involve complex supply chains. Certification helps integrate various stakeholders, from farmers to distributors, to ensure the integrity of the product. Certification bodies often require regular assessments and improvements in organic and sustainable production practices. This encourages businesses to adopt and maintain environmentally friendly and ethical processes. The certification process involves educating producers and consumers about sustainable and organic practices, fostering a greater understanding of the importance of these principles. Organic and sustainable food products are part of a broader global trend toward eco-conscious consumption. As this trend continues to grow, the demand for food certification is likely to rise in response. This factor will pace up the demand of the India Food Certification Market.

Rising Consumer Awareness

Informed consumers are increasingly concerned about food safety. They recognize that certified products are subjected to rigorous testing and monitoring, providing an added layer of safety assurance. Consumers have higher expectations for the quality and consistency of the food they purchase. Food certification helps meet these expectations by ensuring that products adhere to defined quality standards. Consumers want to know what they are consuming and where it comes from. Certification labels provide information about the origin, ingredients, and production methods, enhancing transparency. Health-conscious consumers look for certifications that indicate healthier

food choices, such as low-fat, organic, or gluten-free. These certifications help them make informed decisions about their diets. Consumer awareness extends to ethical and sustainability concerns. Many consumers prefer products with certifications that align with their values, such as fair trade, non-GMO, and sustainable farming. The ready-to-eat (RTE) segment is experiencing a significant rise in demand for convenient, organic, and nutritious food options. Among 187 countries practicing organic agriculture, India stands out, accounting for 30% of the world's organic producers and boasting 9.12 million acres of organic farmland. As the demand for organic products continues to grow, the need for a reliable system to validate and guarantee their authenticity has become paramount. Certifications play a crucial role in ensuring transparency and building consumer trust in the organic market.

Certification labels are vital for consumers with dietary restrictions or allergies. They rely on certifications to identify products that meet their specific dietary needs. Some consumers have cultural or religious dietary restrictions. Certifications like 'Halal' and 'Kosher' assure them that products align with their dietary requirements.

Environmentally conscious consumers prioritize products that have a reduced environmental footprint. Certifications related to sustainability, eco-friendly practices, and reduced packaging help them make eco-conscious choices. Awareness of global food trends influences consumer preferences. As trends such as plant-based diets, superfoods, and organic products gain popularity, consumers seek certified products that align with these trends. As food allergies and sensitivities become more prevalent, consumers rely on certifications like 'gluten-free' and 'nut-free' to avoid allergens that can have serious health implications.

Informed consumers may be aware of local and national food safety regulations. They expect businesses to comply with these regulations and may actively seek out products with certification to ensure compliance. Certifications often build trust in brands.

Consumers are more likely to choose products from companies with established certifications that demonstrate their commitment to safety and quality. Awareness of social responsibility issues can drive consumers to seek out products with certifications that indicate fair labor practices and ethical treatment of workers. The availability of online resources, including consumer reviews and product ratings, allows consumers to access information about food products and certifications. This information empowers them to make informed choices. This factor will accelerate the demand of the India Food Certification Market.

Key Market Challenges

Cost of Certification

Certification costs can be substantial, and small and medium-sized food businesses may struggle to bear these expenses. The cost of certification includes application fees, assessment fees, training, infrastructure improvements, and ongoing compliance costs. For smaller businesses with limited resources, this can be a significant financial burden. Certification costs can vary widely depending on factors such as the type of certification, the size and complexity of the operation, and the certification body chosen. This variability makes it difficult for businesses to estimate and manage their certification expenses. Many certifications require annual renewal, which means ongoing expenses for businesses. These costs add up over time, and businesses must budget for them to maintain their certifications. Achieving and maintaining certification often necessitates changes and improvements to production processes, infrastructure, and documentation. These adjustments come with associated costs that businesses need to cover. Some businesses may need to hire consultants or experts to help them navigate the certification process. These consulting fees can be an additional expense. Training employees in certification requirements and compliance measures can be costly. Employees need to understand and implement the standards, and this training can require time and resources. Maintaining detailed records and documentation, as required for certification, can lead to additional administrative costs. Documenting every aspect of the production process is essential but can be resource intensive. In situations where remote auditing is used, businesses may need to invest in technology and infrastructure to facilitate remote inspections, adding to their expenses.

Fraud and Counterfeiting

Dishonest producers or suppliers may use counterfeit or misleading certification labels on their products to give the impression that their food items meet specific quality or safety standards when they do not. This misrepresentation can mislead consumers and harm the reputation of legitimate certified products. The food supply chain can be long and complex, making it challenging to track and verify the authenticity of products at every stage. This complexity provides opportunities for fraud and counterfeiting, especially when multiple intermediaries are involved. Fraudsters may engage in counterfeit practices to maximize profits. By falsely claiming a product's certification, they can command higher prices or access premium markets without the cost and effort of compliance. Fraudulent products may not meet food safety standards, posing health risks to consumers. This can lead to foodborne illnesses and erode trust in the safety of certified food products. Fraudulent products can damage the reputation of certification bodies and legitimate businesses. Consumers who encounter counterfeit or

substandard certified products may become skeptical of all certified products, affecting the trustworthiness of the certification process. The use of counterfeit certifications can lead to legal consequences for those involved. It is essential for regulatory authorities to enforce strict penalties for fraudulent practices to deter future instances. Frequent cases of fraud and counterfeiting can dilute the value of certifications, making consumers question their authenticity. This can lead to decreased demand for certified products, affecting the market's overall growth.

Key Market Trends

Online Certification Services

Online certification services allow for remote auditing and inspections, reducing the need for physical presence. This is especially relevant in situations where travel or on-site visits may be challenging or restricted, such as during the COVID-19 pandemic. Online certification services streamline the application, assessment, and communication processes. Businesses can submit documentation, schedule audits, and communicate with certification bodies online, saving time and effort. Online certification services make certification more accessible to businesses, especially small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). They can initiate the certification process, access resources, and communicate with certification bodies without the need for physical visits. Businesses can receive real-time updates on the status of their certification processes, ensuring better transparency and enabling them to take timely corrective actions if necessary. Online certification services significantly reduce the amount of paperwork involved in the certification process. Digital documentation and record-keeping are more efficient and environmentally friendly. Data security is a priority in online certification services. Certified organizations can securely share, and store sensitive data related to their food safety and quality practices. Online platforms often provide access to certification databases and directories, making it easier for consumers and buyers to verify the authenticity of certified products. Digital record-keeping helps businesses maintain detailed records of their food safety and quality practices. These records can be easily accessed and reviewed during audits and inspections.

Segmental Insights

Type Insights

In 2024, the India Food Certification Market largest share was held by ISO 22000 segment and is predicted to continue expanding over the coming years. ISO 22000 is

an internationally recognized standard for food safety management systems. It is widely accepted by businesses and regulatory bodies worldwide. Many Indian food producers and exporters seek ISO 22000 certification to gain access to global markets, as it demonstrates compliance with international food safety standards. ISO 22000 encompasses a holistic approach to food safety management, covering various aspects of the food supply chain. It helps organizations identify and mitigate food safety risks at all stages of production, from sourcing raw materials to distribution. ISO 22000 aligns with the requirements and principles set by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), the national regulatory body. Obtaining ISO 22000 certification often ensures compliance with Indian food safety regulations as well. ISO 22000 certification instills trust in consumers and business partners. It demonstrates a commitment to ensuring the safety and quality of food products, which is crucial for maintaining and expanding market share in a competitive industry. Many large food supply chains in India seek ISO 22000 certification to enhance the efficiency and coordination of their operations. Certification helps streamline processes, reduce risks, and improve overall supply chain management. For Indian food producers and exporters, ISO 22000 certification is often a prerequisite to access international markets. Many countries and importers require suppliers to meet specific food safety standards, and ISO 22000 is considered a benchmark for compliance.

Application Insights

In 2024, the India Food Certification Market largest share was held by Dairy Products segment and is predicted to continue expanding over the coming years. Dairy products have a substantial and consistent demand in India due to their widespread consumption. Milk, yogurt, cheese, and other dairy items are staples in the Indian diet, making this segment a significant part of the food industry. Dairy products are prone to contamination and spoilage, which can lead to foodborne illnesses. As a result, consumers are particularly concerned about the safety and quality of these products, driving the need for food certification to ensure compliance with food safety standards. The Indian government has established stringent regulations for dairy products, primarily under the purview of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). To meet these regulations and gain consumer trust, businesses in the dairy industry often seek food certification. India is a major exporter of dairy products. To access international markets, Indian dairy companies must adhere to the food safety and quality standards required by importing countries. Certification is often a prerequisite for export. Dairy products have a limited shelf life and require strict control of temperature and hygiene throughout the supply chain. Certification ensures that the products are handled and stored appropriately to maintain their quality and safety. Dairy

companies in India place a strong emphasis on their brand reputation. Certification adds credibility to a brand and assures consumers of the quality and safety of the dairy products they consume.

Regional Insights

The North India region dominates the India Food Certification Market in 2024. North India is home to some of India's most populous states and urban centers, including Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, and Punjab. These regions have a substantial consumer base, leading to a higher demand for certified food products. North India is known for its fertile plains and significant agricultural production. This region is a major producer of grains, fruits, vegetables, and dairy products, which are essential components of the food industry. The need for certification is high to ensure the quality and safety of these products. North India has a thriving food processing industry, with numerous food manufacturing and processing units. Certification is crucial for these businesses to meet regulatory requirements and gain consumer trust. Several food businesses in the northern region export their products, especially to international markets. To access global markets, these companies often need to adhere to international food safety and quality standards, which necessitate certifications.

Key Market Players

Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)

Bureau Veritas India Pvt Ltd

SGS India Private Limited

TUV India Pvt. Ltd.

Intertek India Pvt. Ltd.

NABL (National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories)

SIS Certifications Pvt. Ltd.

LRQA Group Limited

Eurofins Assurance India Pvt. Ltd.

IRCLASS Systems and Solutions Pvt. Ltd.

Report Scope:

In this report, the India Food Certification Market has been segmented into the following categories, in addition to the industry trends which have also been detailed below:

India Food Certification Market, By Type:

ISO 22000

SQF

BRC

IFS

USDA Organic

Halal

Kosher

Others

India Food Certification Market, By Application:

Processed Meat & Poultry

Organic Food

Infant Food

Dairy Products

Beverage

Seafood

Others

India Food Certification Market, By Region:

North India

South India

East India

West India

Competitive Landscape

Company Profiles: Detailed analysis of the major companies presents in the India Food Certification Market.

Available Customizations:

India Food Certification Market report with the given market data, TechSci Research offers customizations according to a company's specific needs. The following customization options are available for the report:

Company Information

Detailed analysis and profiling of additional market players (up to five).

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