

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

THIS REPORT CONTAINS ASSESSMENTS OF COMMODITY AND TRADE ISSUES MADE BY
USDA STAFF AND NOT NECESSARILY STATEMENTS OF OFFICIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT
POLICY

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 9/14/2011

GAIN Report Number: IN1184

India

Livestock and Products Annual

2011

Approved By:

Thom Wright

Prepared By:

Ritambhara Singh

Report Highlights:

Strong dairy demand continues to fuel herd growth and is expected to continue in 2012. CY2012 combined stocks forecast more than 4 percent growth over 2011 at 325 million heads. Given ample buffalo populations and competitive Indian prices, the Indian buffalo meat industry has become one of the largest bovine meat producers in the world, with growth almost uniquely focused on the export market. CY 2012 production of Indian buffalo meat is forecast to rise to a record 3.16 million tons (on a Carcass Weight Equivalent basis), up six percent up from CY 2011. In the last two years, exports have grown to record levels, making India the third country in the world to export more than 1 million tons of bovine meat annually. CY 2012 buffalo meat exports are forecast at 1.15 million tons, up 12 percent from 1.02 million tons in CY 2011.

Commodities:

Animal Numbers, Cattle

Meat, Beef and Veal

Production:

As the world's largest dairy consumer, India's bovine herd continues to grow to meet domestic dairy demand. According to the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), consumer demand for milk and milk products is growing at approximately double the growth rate of production. As a result, strong dairy demand continues to fuel herd growth, and has also paved the way for improved management practices. Private and cooperative sector led extension in the dairy field, along with the rise of artificial insemination services are pushing up herd numbers. Thus, herd growth is expected to continue in the short-term, with CY2012 combined stocks forecast more than 4 percent over 2011 at 325 million heads. CY2011 combined stocks for cattle and buffalo are estimated at 320.80 million heads, and CY2010 stocks have been revised upwards to 316.40 million heads to reflect growth in the bovine herd.

Buffalo meat production has experienced significant increases recently, mainly due to the relative low cost of Indian buffalo meat compared to other international suppliers. Increasing animal inventories have also facilitated lower costs and overall buffalo meat production. As a result, the Indian buffalo meat industry has become one of the largest bovine meat producers in the world, with growth almost uniquely focused on the export market. Although no official statistics are available, CY 2012 production of Indian buffalo meat is forecast to rise to a record 3.16 million tons (on a Carcass Weight Equivalent basis), up six percent up from CY 2011. CY 2011 buffalo meat production is estimated at 2.98 million tons and CY 2010 production has been revised slightly up to 2.84 million tons.

India's cattle and buffalo population is made up of small holdings distributed among millions of farmers and is characterized by a "low-input/low-output model," which emphasizes low-cost or no-cost feed rations. However, in order to increase dairying productivity, the Government of India (GOI) is promoting various programs and technologies, including artificial insemination. As a result, industry and government sources have indicated that the Indian herd will level off and decline in the long-term, as more productive technologies are introduced and more efficient producers enter the market. Similarly, industry sources indicate that buffalo meat production will likely peak within the next two to three years, as Indian buffalo meat prices achieve parity with competing producers.

According to India's most recent Livestock Census (2007), buffalo make up approximately one third of India's total bovine population. Buffalo are preferred for their high milk fat content and their adaptability to Indian agricultural conditions. Indian dairy farmers typically earn a bonus for producing buffalo milk. Additionally, farmers can earn secondary income from selling buffalo calves for slaughter, and the buffalo meat industry sources report healthy, growing populations in the regions surrounding buffalo slaughter facilities due to this incentive. Conversely, cattle are preferred by milk producers for their consistent supply and potential for improved yields through imported genetics and management practices. Given the positive benefits of both species, it is likely that the ratio of animals will remain similar in the short term. In the long term, however, many industry sources believe that increased milk production from cattle will lead to a smaller buffalo population.

Feeding practices in the Indian cattle sector reflect the "low-input/low-output model," resulting in feed rations that are based on locally available agricultural bi-products including wheat and rice straw, sugar cane tops, and oil cakes. Commercially prepared feed, feed grains and silage, while available, is not used extensively. According to feed industry representatives, the cattle sector presently constitutes a small portion of their total business. The Indian government, recognizing the importance of feed availability, announced the [Accelerated Fodder Development Program](#) (AFDP) announced in Indian Financial Year 2011-12 (April-March).

Indian law prohibits the slaughter of productive (in milk) bovines. Indian federal and state laws also prohibit the slaughter of cattle (male and female) for religious concerns. Buffalo slaughter is allowed, however this is restricted to male buffaloes and unproductive female buffaloes. Of late, an increasing number of slaughter facilities in buffalo populated regions have encouraged some farmers to salvage and sell male buffalo calves which were previously unused. Given this incentive, meat production is increasing, in part, through the salvage of animals which previously went unused.

According to the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, the state of Uttar Pradesh in India is the largest producer and exporter of buffalo meat, accounting for roughly 70 percent of the production. South India produces around 17 percent of the total buffalo meat with the state of Andhra Pradesh accounting for the largest share.

Production Policy

The Government of India initiated a major program with a focus on genetic improvement entitled "National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB)" in October 2000 for a period of 10 years. Given the success of this project, the GOI has decided to continue this program through the 11th Five Year Plan period (2007 -2012). Government sources indicate that the project is helping to increase both the number of crossbred animals as well as to increase the number of in-milk animals over the last decade.

A major pillar of the GOI's livestock development strategy has been the subsidized public delivery of veterinary services. To improve the quality of veterinary services, the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DAHD), Ministry of Agriculture, GOI, is implementing the 2009 "Livestock Health and Disease Control" program on a nation-wide basis, which aims to improve the diagnosis of a series of common diseases. The various components of the program are: (a) Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases; (b) National Project on Rinderpest Eradication; (c) Professional Efficiency Development; and (d) Foot & Mouth Disease Control Program. In order to effectively tackle the issue of livestock health, the scheme was expanded in August 2010 by including four new components and enlarging the scope of the Foot and Mouth Disease Control Program. These new components are: (a) The National Control Program of Peste des Petits Ruminants; (b) The National Animal Disease Reporting System; (c) Establishment and strengthening of existing veterinary hospitals/dispensaries; and (d) National Control Program of Brucellosis.

Based on the assessments and recommendations made by the GOI Standing Committee of Parliament and the Planning Commission, DAHD launched two major schemes under the 11th five year plan. These schemes are The Salvaging and Rearing of Male Buffalo Calves Scheme and The Utilization of Fallen Animals Scheme. The schemes are funded by the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) and are being launched in a bid to achieve a growth rate of 10 percent for the meat sector in the 11th Five-Year Plan period. The Salvaging and Rearing of Male Buffalo Calves scheme promotes the rearing of male buffalo calves for meat production and to develop linkages with export oriented slaughterhouses. The states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and West Bengal are targeted as priorities. The salvaging scheme is expected to generate a substantial quantity of meat hides and by-products and also provide employment in feed, fodder, meat, leather and various input services. The Utilization of Fallen Animals scheme proposes to establish carcass utilization centers in animal density matrix areas and is expected to provide employment to the rural poor.

The Government of India has launched the National Mission for Protein Supplements in the 2011-12 Indian financial year, with an allocation of more than \$65 million. This mission will take up activities to promote animal based protein production through livestock development, dairy farming, pig farming, goat rearing and fisheries in selected blocks of the country.

Consumption:

Indian consumption of buffalo meat averages approximately two kilograms per person per year. CY 2012 buffalo meat consumption in India is forecasted around 2 million tons (on a Carcass Weight Equivalent basis), up by 2.5 percent over CY 2011. CY 2011 buffalo meat consumption is estimated at 1.96 million tons. CY 2010 buffalo meat consumption is revised to 1.92 million tons, reflecting more exports, and increasing preferences for chicken among the meat -eating (non-vegetarian) population.

Local buffalo meat consumption shows only marginal increases, reflecting population growth and the Indian preference for vegetarian and dairy-based protein sources. For non-vegetarian Indians, poultry meat, fish, and mutton are the most preferred meats. As incomes grow, meat consumption increases are likely to be experienced primarily through increased poultry meat consumption. However, as mentioned earlier, this increase will be overshadowed by the general preference for dairy and pulses. The rise of quick service restaurants in India is also a driver of non-vegetarian consumption. However, quick service restaurants primarily focus on poultry products. Despite an increase in overall consumption, per capita consumption may not change factoring in increasing human population.

Processing

The processed meat sector, formerly regulated by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MOFPI), is now regulated by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) through the Food Safety and Standards Rules and Regulation 2011. These regulations were enforced nationwide with effect from August 5, 2011, repealing the Meat and Meat Products Order (MFPO), 1973. The Food Safety and Standards Regulations (FSSR), 2011 contain standards and regulations for meat and meat products. The FSSR 2011 requires registration and licensing of meat processors and other food operators in the meat value chain. It also enforces sanitary maintenance and controls at all stages of meat (including fish and poultry) products production. These standards equally apply to domestic and imported meat and meat products.

There are around 4000 municipal slaughter houses in the country and [30 abattoirs/meat processing plants](#). These 30 abattoirs/meat processing plants are 100 percent export oriented units and are registered with the Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Authority (APEDA). Additionally, [74 meat processing and packaging units](#) are also registered with APEDA. These meat processing and packaging units receive dressed carcasses from approved municipal slaughter houses for the export of meat. According to industry sources, approximately 7 slaughter houses are expected to be added by the end of 2012.

Existing supply chain and value chain: In India processed meat is sold primarily in two forms- frozen and chilled. Frozen meat is mainly meant for export while chilled meat is consumed in the domestic market. Municipal slaughter houses sell meat to the domestic market. Only 100 percent export-oriented facilities, registered with the APEDA, are eligible to produce and process meat for export purposes. Export oriented processed meat is transported in refrigerated vans/ containers from processing units to port locations and is stored in cold storage near port locations, from where the product is shipped to destination markets.

The Ministry of Food Processing Industries launched the comprehensive financial scheme, [modernization of existing abattoirs/establishment of modern abattoirs](#), under the 11th five year plan (2007-2012). The program is expected to continue in the 12th five year plan period (2012-2017).

MOFPI is also administering another scheme for technology upgrading, establishment and modernization of processing plants. For details see <http://www.mofpi.nic.in/images/ar10-11.pdf>.

In order to improve abattoir conditions, the National Meat and Poultry Processing Board (<http://nmppb.gov.in/>), under the ministry of food processing industries (MoFPI), has taken up an initiative to provide consultancy to build around 160 modern abattoirs across the country. The first abattoir to be set up under the initiative has already started working in the Dholpur district of Rajasthan.

Note: The Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India vide notification No. 12/(2004-2009) dated 21/12/2004, requires abattoirs/meat processing plants to register with APEDA prior to export. It has been decided to adopt the following procedure for grant of registration certificate: [Procedure for Grant of Registration Certificate to Abattoirs /Meat Processing Plants](#).

Trade:

India is a net exporter of buffalo meat (deboned frozen buffalo meat). In the last two years, exports have grown to record levels, making India the third country in the world to export more than 1 million tons of bovine meat annually. Increased exports are primarily the result of the lower cost of Indian buffalo meat (relative to international competitors). Additionally, ample supplies due to herd growth from strong dairy demand and new incentives from slaughter facilities to salvage previously underutilized animals are also driving India's low cost of production and fueling exports. As a result, CY 2012 buffalo meat exports are forecast at 1.15 million tons (on a Carcass Weight Equivalent basis), 12 percent up from 1.02 million tons (on a Carcass Weight Equivalent basis), in CY 2011. CY 2011 buffalo meat export is estimated at record 1.02 million tons, making India only the third country, after Brazil and the U.S. which exports more than 1 million tons of beef (buffalo meat). CY 2010 buffalo meat export is also revised up to a record 917 thousand tons (on a Carcass Weight Equivalent Basis). Import of beef from all sources is restricted and as such imports are set at nil.

As a price-based competitor, India has seen export increases in the previous two years to Middle Eastern, African and Southeast Asian countries. Referring to table 1, (India: Beef Exports), the vast majority of export growth in 2010 was to Middle Eastern and North African Countries (Only 2 of the top 10 growth markets were outside of this region). This was lead by Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, UAE, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait and Syria. Industry sources have stated that a similar trend is expected in 2011.

While Indian buffalo meat competes on a cost basis, there are several other factors which impact trade. Specifically, all Indian buffalo meat is produced according to halal standards. It is also characterized as a lean meat with positive blending characteristics. Industry sources place significant weight on India's

disease status, which includes OIE ‘negligible risk’ classification for Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE), and OIE ‘free’ recognition for rinderpest and CBP (Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia) (Source: [OIE](#)). While this disease status has helped open new key markets (such as Algeria in 2010), India’s Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) status poses issues for new market access in some countries. (Note that FMD in India is controlled through vaccination programs).

	Partner Country	Quantity				
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	World Total	486,157	484,499	480,339	434,704	655,041
1	Vietnam	18,163	39,151	92,258	111,166	90,773
2	Malaysia	75,376	52,325	50,553	48,214	79,865
3	Egypt	5,911	26,560	43,567	28,590	69,779
4	Saudi Arabia	27,102	35,310	25,599	24,274	47,634
5	Philippines	46,407	51,365	53,036	41,479	43,828
6	Jordan	36,125	20,835	15,465	12,503	41,742
7	Kuwait	41,746	40,315	31,203	28,363	36,234
8	United Arab Emirates	30,543	26,887	18,416	16,594	31,757
9	Angola	42,571	47,863	29,870	17,082	19,916
10	Myanmar	37	12	0	286	19,800
11	Algeria	0	30	0	0	18,158
12	Iran	21,719	12,238	12,112	5,391	18,023
13	Iraq	1,610	5,370	2,982	7,436	17,652
14	Syria	168	0	1,702	6,496	13,929
15	Congo	13,785	10,576	13,997	12,148	12,377
16	Oman	11,487	11,962	11,501	8,027	11,351
17	Georgia	10,981	11,214	8,189	6,563	9,427
18	Lebanon	1,689	5,068	6,448	6,830	8,823
19	Gabon	7,198	7,653	6,234	5,837	7,913
20	Senegal	7,617	7,825	5,119	4,814	5,054
21	Qatar	4,253	2,904	4,076	4,116	4,624
22	Ghana	5,712	9,489	6,425	3,674	4,492
23	Thailand	109	99	77	0	3,855
24	Azerbaijan	7,283	3,271	4,241	2,823	3,819
25	Mauritius	3,700	3,361	4,001	2,974	3,189
26	Pakistan	23,055	13,049	3,701	2,939	2,967
27	Bahrain	3,071	2,692	2,322	1,932	2,849
28	Armenia	1,500	4,346	5,570	3,717	2,793
29	Yemen	3,243	3,163	1,368	1,314	2,450
30	Cote d Ivoire	7,403	5,025	4,176	3,783	2,430
31	Equatorial Guinea	1,262	1,366	1,266	1,098	2,056
32	Comoros	1,486	1,702	2,007	1,786	1,945
33	Tajikistan	781	2,790	1,762	2,196	1,681
34	Brunei Darussalam	915	1,641	1,972	954	1,231
35	Turkey	1,512	943	306	158	836
36	Namibia	168	393	1,181	281	813
37	Indonesia	0	0	0	0	683
38	Liberia	674	449	452	254	655
39	South Africa	28	1	0	1	598

40	Uzbekistan	976	897	624	196	577
41	Maldives	531	548	311	186	530
42	Singapore	1547	0	0	0	525
43	Germany	144	37	12	7	450
44	United Kingdom	7	1	0	0	433
45	Afghanistan	3,655	3,390	1,745	464	405
46	Hong Kong	645	572	83	4,063	360
47	Seychelles	71	53	333	219	336
48	Benin	0	0	58	29	316
49	Canada	0	0	0	0	280
50	Sierra Leone	893	838	503	255	263
51	Mozambique	784	1,237	57	0	252
52	United States	7	0	121	67	193
53	Albania	58	1,110	1,425	726	141
54	China	4,186	948	630	363	27
55	Greece	3,258	1,560	512	0	0
	Others	3,004	4,065	771	2,036	1,952

Source: Global Trade Atlas

Policy:

Trade Policy

The GOI has established procedures for the importation of livestock and related products to India through the [Livestock Importation Act, 1898](#). These procedures are implemented by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying, and Fisheries (DADF), Ministry of Agriculture (MA) and are available at: <http://dahd.nic.in/order/livestockimport.doc>. Tariffs for selected livestock products are shown in table 4.

DADF is also responsible for outlining import procedures for various livestock products, sets the sanitary conditions/health protocol for livestock products and also issues guidelines for the import/export of animal germplasm. The procedures for import can be accessed at given links:

Procedure for Import

1. [Procedure for import of Livestock products into India](#)
2. [Sanitary conditions/Health Protocols for various products](#)
3. [Guideline \(Revised 2011\) for Import/Export of Bovine Germplasm](#)
4. [Proforma for submitting proposals for introduction of live Aquatic Organisms](#)
5. [Import Health certificate for import of Dog into India](#)

6. [Veterinary certificate for import of milk and milk products in to India](#)
7. [Animal health certificate for import of in vivo bovine embryo in to India](#)
8. [Veterinary certificate for import of skin/hides into India](#)
9. [Procedure for import of Dairy Items](#)

(**Note:** As mentioned earlier, as per the Foreign Trade Policy of the Government of India, meat aimed for export should be sourced from abattoirs and meat processing plants registered under APEDA).

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Table 2: Commodity, Animal Numbers, Cattle, PSD

Animal Numbers,Cattle India	2010		2011		2012		
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2010		Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		Market Year Begin: Jan 2012		
	USDA Officia l	New Post	USDA Officia l	New Post	USDA Officia l	New Post	
Total Cattle Beg. Stks	316,40 0	316,40 0	320,60 0	320,80 0		325,15 0	(1000 HEAD)
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks	128,80 0	128,00 0	129,00 0	129,00 0		129,35 0	(1000 HEAD)
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
Production (Calf Crop)	61,500	61,700	62,000	62,400		63,200	(1000 HEAD)
Intra-EU Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000

							HEAD)
Other Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
Total Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
Total Supply	377,90 0	378,10 0	382,60 0	383,20 0		388,35 0	(1000 HEAD)
Intra EU Exports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
Other Exports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
Total Exports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
Cow Slaughter	1,225	1,230	1,250	1,250		1,250	(1000 HEAD)
Calf Slaughter	4,500	4,500	4,600	4,650		4,700	(1000 HEAD)
Other Slaughter	22,975	22,980	24,150	24,250		26,000	(1000 HEAD)
Total Slaughter	28,700	28,710	30,000	30,150		31,950	(1000 HEAD)
Loss	28,600	28,590	28,000	27,900		27,000	(1000 HEAD)
Ending Inventories	320,60 0	320,80 0	324,60 0	325,15 0		329,40 0	(1000 HEAD)
Total Distribution	377,90 0	378,10 0	382,60 0	383,20 0		388,35 0	(1000 HEAD)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
CY. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
Balance	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
Inventory Balance	4,200	4,400	4,000	4,350		4,250	(1000 HEAD)
Inventory Change	2	2	1	1		1	(PERCENT)
Cow Change	0	0	-1	0		0	(PERCENT)
Production Change	1	1	1	1		1	(PERCENT)
Production to Cows	48	48	48	48		49	(PERCENT)
Trade Balance	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 HEAD)
Slaughter to Inventory	9	9	9	9		10	(PERCENT)
TS=TD		0		0		0	

Table 3: Commodity, Meat, Beef and Veal, PSD

Meat, Beef and Veal, India	2010		2011		2012		
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2010		Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		Market Year Begin: Jan 2012		
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Slaughter (Reference)	28,700	28,710	30,000	30,150		31,950	(1000 HEAD)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Production	2,830	2,842	2,960	2,985		3,160	(1000 MT CWE)
Intra-EU Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Other Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Imports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Supply	2,830	2,842	2,960	2,985		3,160	(1000 MT CWE)
Intra EU Exports	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Other Exports	900	917	1,000	1,025		1,150	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Exports	900	917	1,000	1,025		1,150	(1000 MT CWE)
Human Dom. Consumption	1,930	1,925	1,960	1,960		2,010	(1000 MT CWE)
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Dom. Consumption	1,930	1,925	1,960	1,960		2,010	(1000 MT CWE)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Total Distribution	2,830	2,842	2,960	2,985		3,160	(1000 MT CWE)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
CY. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Balance	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Inventory Balance	0	0	0	0		0	(1000 MT CWE)
Weights	99	99	99	99		99	(1000 MT CWE)
Production Change	13	13	5	5		6	(PERCENT)
Import Change	0	0	0	0		0	(PERCENT)
Export Change	48	48	11	12		12	(PERCENT)
Trade Balance	900	917	1,000	1,025		1,150	(1000 MT CWE)
Consumption Change	1	1	2	2		3	(PERCENT)
Population	1,173,108,018	1,173,108,018	1,189,172,906	1,173,108,018		1,173,108,018	(PEOPLE)
Per Capita Consumption	2	2	2	2		2	(KG)
TS=TD		0		0		0	

Author Defined:

Table 4 : Tariffs for selected Livestock Products						
HS CODE	ITEM DESCRIPTION	BASIC	CVD	SPL CVD	TOTAL DUTY WITH 2+1%EC	IMPORT POLICY
01011010-01019090	LIVE HORSES, ASSES, MULES & HINNIES	30	0	4	36.136	Restd
01021010-01029090	LIVE BOVINE ANIMALS	30	0	4	36.136	Restd
01031000-01039200	LIVE SWINE	30	0	4	36.136	Restd
01041010-01042000	LIVE SHEEP & GOATS	30	0	4	36.136	Restd
01051100-01059900	LIVE POULTRY I.E. FOWLS OF THE SPECIES GALLUS DOMESTICUS, DUCKS, GEESE, TURKEYS AND GUINEA FOWLS	30	0	4	36.136	Restd
02011000-02013000	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FRESH AND CHILLED	30	0	4	36.136	R SanP
02021000-02023000	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FROZEN	30	0	4	36.136	R SanP
02031100-02031900	MEAT OF SWINE, FRESH, OR CHILLED	30	0	0	30.90	Fr SanP
02032100-02032900	MEAT OF SWINE, FROZEN	30	0	4	36.136	Fr SanP
02041000-02045000	MEAT OF SHEEP OR GOATS, FRESH CHILLED OR FROZEN	30	0	4	36.136	Fr SanP
02061000	EDIBLE OFFAL OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FRESH OR CHILLED	30	0	0	30.90	R SanP
02062100-	EDIBLE OFFAL OF BOVINE ANIMALS, SWINE,	30	0	4	36.136	**

02069090	GOATS, HORSES, ASSES, MULES OR HINNES, FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN					
02071100- 02071200	MEAT, & EDIBLE OFFAL, OF THE POULTRY OF HEADING 0105, NOT CUT IN PIECES, FRESH OR CHILLED OR FROZEN	30	0	4	36.136	Fr SanP
02071300	CUTS & OFFAL, FRESH OR CHILLED	100	0	0	103.00	Fr SanP
02071400	CUTS & OFFAL, FROZEN	100	0	4	111.12	Fr SanP

Source: Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Government of India

** HS Code 02061000-02063000- R SanP, HS Code 02064100-02069090- Fr SanP

Note: CVD – Countervailing Duty, EC – Education Cess, Restd – Restricted, R SanP- Restricted Sanitary Permit,
Fr SanP- Free Sanitary Permit