

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

# GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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**Date:** 8/27/2015

**GAIN Report Number:** IN5106

## India

### Livestock and Products Annual

**2015**

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**Report Highlights:**

CY 2016 water buffalo meat (*carabeef*) and beef production is projected to increase marginally by five percent to 4.5 million tons carcass weight equivalent (CWE) due to population growth and moderate export demand. CY 2016 *carabeef* exports are projected to increase to 2.2 million tons CWE on continued demand from the Middle East, Africa, and Southeast Asia.

## Executive Summary:

The CY 2016 cattle (*Bos taurus* or *Bos indicus*) and water buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*) population is estimated at 301.6 million head. CY 2016 water buffalo meat (*carabeef*) and beef production is projected to increase marginally by five percent to 4.5 million tons carcass weight equivalent (CWE) due to population growth and moderate export demand. CY 2016 *carabeef* exports are projected to increase to 2.2 million tons CWE on continued demand from the Middle East, Africa, and Southeast Asia. CY 2015 *carabeef* exports are lowered to 2.1 million tons on slow export pace.

## Commodities:

Animal Numbers, Cattle

Meat, Beef and Veal

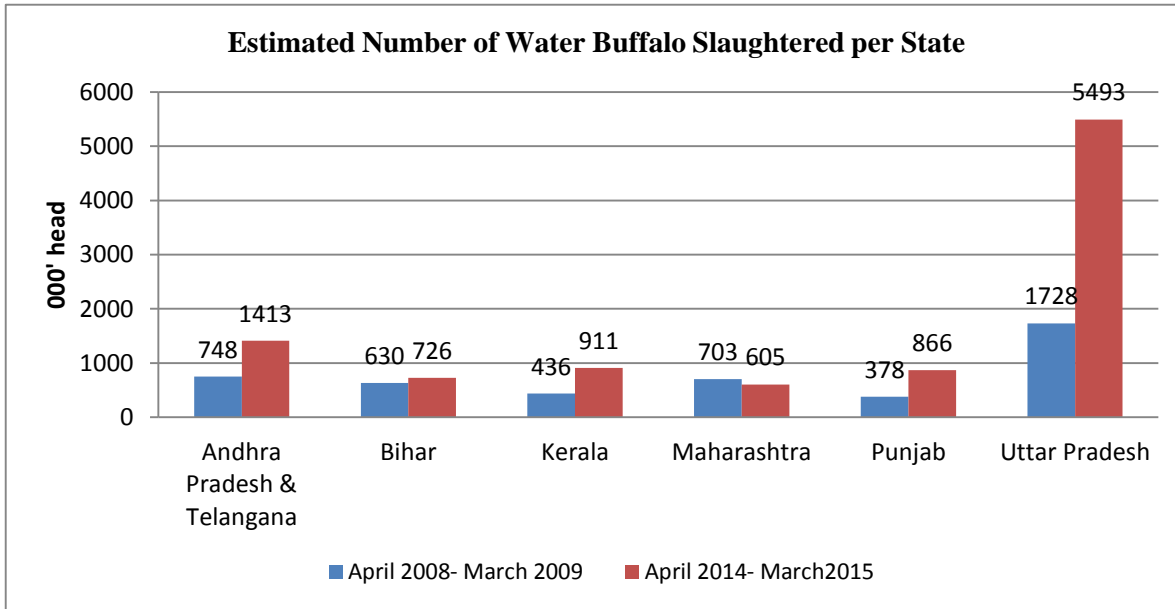
## Production:

The CY 2016 cattle (*Bos taurus* or *Bos indicus*) and water buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*) population is estimated at 301.6 million head. CY 2016 *carabeef* and beef production is projected to increase marginally by five percent to 4.5 million tons carcass weight equivalent (CWE) due to population growth and moderate export demand. The industry and government sources indicate that the cattle and water buffalo population will remain strong over the next decade on steady growth in the dairy sector (see GAIN [IN4080](#) to understand the relationship between the dairy and beef/*carabeef* sector). State government disease control programs as well as improved veterinary services, extension services, and other farm management programs offered through cooperatives and by the private sector reportedly have helped mitigate animal losses. However, challenges remain such as the reoccurrence of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and the lack of readily available veterinary services at the village level.

Most Indian states restrict or prohibit cow slaughter due to religious sensitivities (for more information, please see FAS GAIN report [IN5085](#)), which means that the vast majority of domestic production is *carabeef*. Recently, the state of Maharashtra completely prohibited cow slaughter, including the transportation, sale, or possession of beef. According to the media, domestic traders further pursued the issue at a local court in Maharashtra; this court ruled that that the state government should not to punish consumers for beef possession for a period of three months (until July 29, 2015). Other news reports noted that Haryana is also updating its existing legislation for cow slaughter, which is expected to include stricter provisions against individuals who illegally slaughter cows. Reportedly, Haryana's new legislation has been approved by the state legislative assembly; however, the state government's website currently does not provide any updated information.

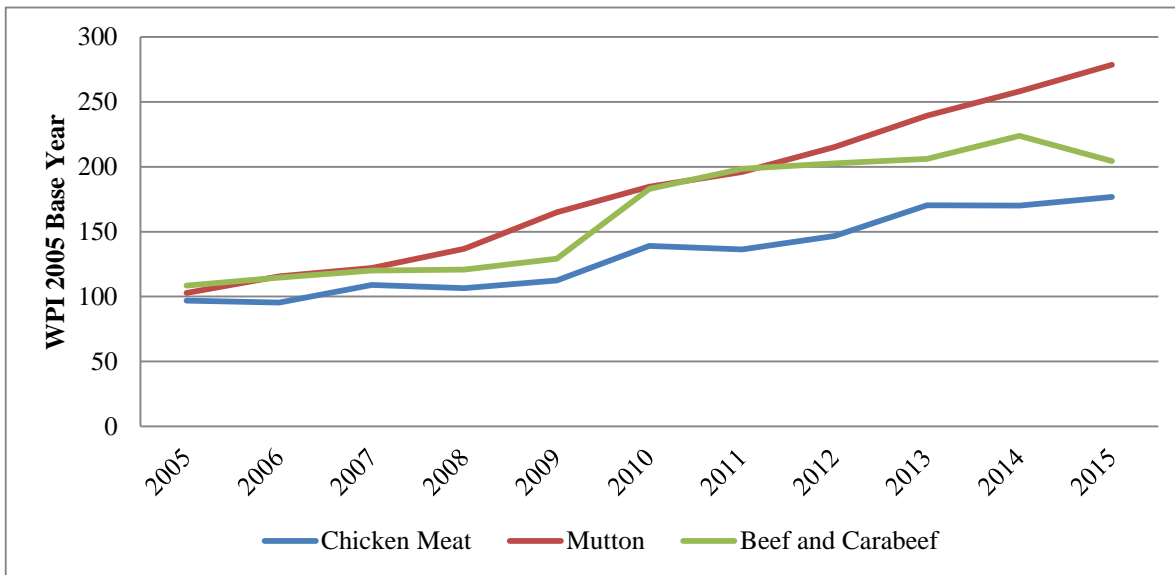
In Maharashtra, industry sources indicate that Indian *carabeef* exporters are not directly affected by the new legislation since they only export *carabeef*. However, according to the media, religious groups have wrongly identified *carabeef* as beef, which resulted in disrupting transportation and sales in a few cases. Live animals are generally traded in livestock markets administered by local government bodies and regulated by state governments. India's *carabeef* production is largely concentrated in states of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Maharashtra, and Andhra Pradesh.

## Figure 1. India: Major *Carabeef* Producing States



Source: Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying, and Fisheries, Government of India

**Figure 2. India: Prices Increase for Beef and Carabeef, Mutton, and Chicken Meat**



Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India

**Consumption:**

CY 2015 and CY 2016 beef and *carabeef* consumption estimates are forecast to grow to 2.175 and 2.3 million tons CWE on population growth. Due to its affordability, *carabeef* is the second most consumed animal protein after chicken meat. At local markets, *carabeef* is sold fresh due to lacking or underdeveloped cold chain facilities; furthermore, consumers largely prefer fresh product.

## Processing

Locally government-managed slaughterhouses or abattoirs slaughter the water buffalo or cattle and sell the primal cuts (sometimes cut into quarters) to wholesalers/brokers or local meat shops that further sell or process the meat at local markets. Modern slaughter houses with processing facilities primarily cater to the export market. According to industry sources, most exported *carabeef* is sold in third country wet markets and not further processed via an organized sector. However, some import markets process *carabeef* into canned meat, sausage, salami, burgers and other processed foods.

The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry approves export-oriented slaughterhouses/meat processing units and provides guidance to industry on how to improve sanitary and hygiene standards for product destined for export markets. There are 66 approved Indian establishments that operate as both an abattoir and processing facility for export (for more details, please refer to [List of Indian Integrated Abattoirs and Meat Processing Plants approved by APEDA](#)).

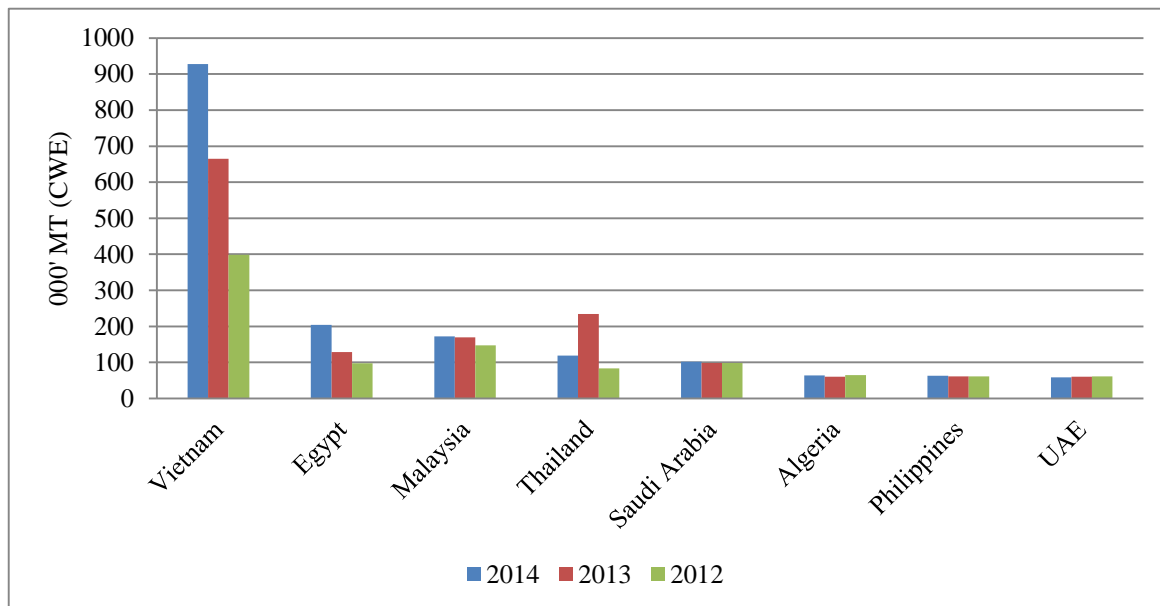
The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) regulates domestic slaughter and meat processing through the regulation entitled: Food Safety and Standards Rules and Regulation, 2011 (FSSR). For further details, please refer to FAS GAIN Report [IN4080](#). In order to further develop the industry, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries provides assistance through various schemes that address the establishment or modernization of abattoirs, cold chain operations, and food surveillance. For further details, please refer to FAS GAIN Report [IN5030](#) and [IN4080](#).

## Trade:

CY 2016 *carabeef* exports are projected to increase to 2.2 million tons CWE on continued demand from the Middle East, Africa, and Southeast Asia. CY 2015 *carabeef* exports are lowered marginally to 2.1 million tons on slow export pace. The CY 2014 export estimate is amended to 2.087 million tons on revised customs data. Vietnam, Egypt, and Malaysia are the largest export markets for India (See figure below). No subsidy is provided for *carabeef* exports.

Regarding future Russian trade, although five Indian plants were initially approved to export to Russia this year, four plants were allegedly suspended due to FMD concerns. It is unclear when the suspension will be lifted.

## Figure 3. India: Vietnam is India's Largest Export Markets for Carabeef



Source: Global Trade Atlas

## Policy:

### Carabean Meat Production Programs and Policy

The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying, and Fisheries (DAHDF) in the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) supports state governments on issues such as animal diseases, genetic resources, feed and fodder research, processing and marketing facilities, and livestock production. However, Indian states are individually responsible for their own agricultural and animal husbandry policies and programs. Regarding major diseases, the MOA administers national level programs for FMD, peste des petits (PPR), and brucellosis; it plans to spend approximately \$468 million from 2012-17. The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) recently recognized that India has an official disease control program for FMD.

Other national level schemes focus more on dairy development, such as the National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBB&DD), which supports enhanced productivity and farm management, and the Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) that encourages private investment in the dairy sector with subsidies up to 25 to 33.33 percent of the project cost. According to MOA, by December 2014, 224,402 dairy units were created through DEDS. The National Dairy Plan (NDP) focuses on improving dairy production through various initiatives such as breed improvement, artificial insemination services, fodder development, and expanding milk procurement systems at the village level (For further details, please refer to FAS GAIN Report [IN5009](#)).

India has limited cultivable land for growing crops, which is mostly devoted to producing food grains, oilseeds, and pulses. Likewise, grazing pasture has degraded due to overuse or urban sprawl. Government programs falling under the Ration Balancing Program and Accelerated Fodder Development initiative strive to improve animal nutrition by distributing information on nutrient requirements and how to produce local fodder. More information can be found at <http://www.nddb.org/> and <http://nfsm.gov.in/guidelines/acceler150311.pdf>

## Trade Policy

According to the current Export and Import Policy of the Government of India, each export consignment is subject to compulsory laboratory testing. If passed, the product receives a pre-shipment health inspection certificate (one certificate is issued per consignment). For more details, please see GAIN report [IN3098](#).

The Government of India has given the following agencies authority to issue health certificates:

1. All State Directorates of Animal Husbandry
2. Export Inspection Agencies (EIAs)
3. Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI)
4. Deonar abattoir, Mumbai (for chilled sheep and goat meat only)
5. Ghazipur abattoir, Delhi (for *carabeef*, sheep, and goat meat)
6. Perumbur abattoir, Chennai (for *carabeef*, sheep, and goat meat)

According to the [Livestock Importation Act, 1898](#) and its further amendments, all meat product exports to India require a sanitary import permit issued by DAHDF. India does not permit beef and beef product imports. Import guidelines and procedures for livestock and livestock products, including germplasm, are available at: <http://dahd.nic.in/dahd/trade.aspx>. Tariffs for selected livestock products are shown in Table 3.

Information on import procedures are provided below:

[Procedure for Import of Livestock notified under clause \(b\) of Section 2 of Livestock Importation Act, 1898](#)

[Procedure for import of live-stock products notified under Section 2\(d\) and section 3A of the Livestock Importation Act](#)

[Sanitary Requirement \(veterinary health certificate\) for import of various livestock products.](#)

[Guidelines for import/ export of bovine germplasm](#)

[Proforma for submitting proposals for introduction of live Aquatic Organisms](#)

[Import Health certificate for import of Dogs for Commercial purpose into India](#)

[Import Health certificate for import of Pet Dogs into India](#)

[Animal health certificate for import of in vivo bovine embryo in to India](#)

[Veterinary certificate for import of skin/hides into India](#)

[Procedure for import of Dairy Items](#)

[Veterinary certificate for import of milk and milk products](#)

[Veterinary Certificate for Import of Canine Semen into India](#)

[Veterinary Certificate for Import of Equine Semen into India](#)

[Veterinary Certificate for Import of Ovine / Caprine Semen into India](#)

[Animal Health Certificate for Import of Porcine Semen into India](#)

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

## Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

**Table 1. India: Commodity, Animal Numbers, Cattle, PSD**

<b>Animal Numbers, Cattle</b>	<b>2014</b>		<b>2015</b>		<b>2016</b>	
<b>Market Begin Year</b>	<b>Jan 2014</b>		<b>Jan 2015</b>		<b>Jan 2016</b>	
<b>India</b>	<b>USDA Official</b>	<b>New Post</b>	<b>USDA Official</b>	<b>New Post</b>	<b>USDA Official</b>	<b>New Post</b>
Total Cattle Beg. Stks	300600	300600	301100	301100	0	301600
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks	123000	123000	125000	125000	0	127000
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (Calf Crop)	66000	66000	67000	67000	0	68000
Total Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	366600	366600	368100	368100	0	369600
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calf Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Slaughter	37000	37000	40500	38500	0	40500
Total Slaughter	37000	37000	40500	38500	0	40500
Loss	28500	28500	27000	28000	0	27200
Ending Inventories	301100	301100	300600	301600	0	301900
Total Distribution	366600	366600	368100	368100	0	369600
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inventory Balance	500	500	-500	500	0	300
Inventory Change	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cow Change	4	4	2	2	0	2
Production Change	2	2	2	2	0	1
Production to Cows	54	54	54	54	0	54
Slaughter to Inventory	12	12	13	13	0	13
Slaughter to Total Supply	10	10	11	10	0	11

**Table 2. India: Commodity, Meat, Beef and Veal, PSD**

<b>Meat, Beef and Veal</b>	<b>2014</b>		<b>2015</b>		<b>2016</b>	
<b>Market Begin Year</b>	<b>Jan 2014</b>		<b>Jan 2015</b>		<b>Jan 2016</b>	
<b>India</b>	<b>USDA Official</b>	<b>New Post</b>	<b>USDA Official</b>	<b>New Post</b>	<b>USDA Official</b>	<b>New Post</b>
Slaughter (Reference)	37000	37000	40500	38500	0	40500
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	4125	4100	4500	4275	0	4500
Total Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	4125	4100	4500	4275	0	4500
Total Exports	2082	2087	2400	2100	0	2200
Human Dom. Consumption	2043	2013	2100	2175	0	2300
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	2043	2013	2100	2175	0	2300
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	4125	4100	4500	4275	0	4500
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inventory Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weights	111	111	111	111	0	111
Production Change	9	9	9	4	0	5
Import Change	0	0	0	0	0	0
Export Change	18	18	15	1	0	5
Consumption Change	0	0	3	8	0	6
Imports Percent Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exports Percent Production	50	51	53	49	0	49
Population	1236344631	1236344631	1251695584	0	0	0
Per Capita Consumption	1.6525	1.6	1.6777	0	0	0



**Table 3. India: Tariffs for Selected Livestock Products, 2015**

HS CODE	ITEM DESCRIPTION	BASIC	CVD	SPL CVD	TOTAL DUTY WITH 2+1%EC	IMPORT POLICY
01012100-01019090	LIVE HORSES, ASSES, MULES & HINNIES	30	0	4	36.136	Restd
01022100 - 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	0	30.90	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	0	30.90	Fr SanP
02061000	EDIBLE OFFAL OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FRESH OR CHILLED	30	0	0	30.90	R SanP
02062100 - 02069090	EDIBLE OFFAL OF BOVINE ANIMALS, SWINE, GOATS, HORSES, ASSES, MULES OR HINNES, FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN	30	0	4	36.136	R SanP
02071100	MEAT, & EDIBLE OFFAL, OF THE POULTRY OF HEADING 0105, NOT CUT IN PIECES, FRESH OR CHILLED	30	0	0	30.90	Fr SanP

<b>02071200</b>	MEAT, & EDIBLE OFFAL, OF THE POULTRY OF HEADING 0105, NOT CUT IN PIECES, FROZEN	30	0	4	36.136	FrSanP
<b>02071300</b>	CUTS & OFFAL, FRESH OR CHILLED	100	0	0	100.00	Fr SanP
<b>02071400</b>	CUTS & OFFAL, FROZEN	100	0	4	108.00	Fr SanP