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Report Highlights:

India fluid milk production forecast for calendar year (CY) 2026 is up two percent over 2025. Largely consumed domestically, consumption is forecasted at 221.37 MMT in 2026. For butter, both production and consumption in 2026 are anticipated to increase by three percent over 2025. Though export is expected to rise, it remains merely one percent of total production. All skimmed milk powder production is anticipated to be used domestically due to negligible export. Weaker global prices in contrast to domestic prices limits Indian exports. Primary milk production enablers are expanding the herd size of cows in milk, government support, growing private and cooperative dairy businesses, and a favorable climate. Population growth and increasing disposable income are key determinants for growing demand.

Executive Summary

India's milk production caters to almost all its demand; import remains insignificant. Supply side factors such as a large herd of cows in milk, government support, growing number of private and cooperative dairy businesses, and favorable climatic conditions are the primary production enablers. New Delhi (Post) forecasts India fluid milk production at 221.4 million metric ton (MMT) for calendar year (CY) 2026, up by over 2 percent from 216.5 MMT in 2025. Demand drivers such as growing population, increasing disposable income, rising awareness about consumption of value-added milk products, and improving availability and accessibility of milk products across all regions of the country facilitated by e-commerce and quick commerce are firming the domestic market. The fluid milk consumption forecast for 2026 is 221.37 MMT, up by over two percent from 216.48 MMT in 2025.

Butter production forecast for 2026 is 7.44 MMT, up by over three percent from 2025. Its consumption is anticipated to reach 7.36 MMT, up four percent from 2025. Demand for butter is both direct demand for household consumption and derived from the demand of processed and value-added products.

Production forecast of non-fat dry – skimmed milk powder (SMP) for 2026 is 0.79 MMT, up from 0.77 MMT in 2025. Production and consumption are determined primarily by surplus milk availability during the flush season, and all year-round demand for milk and milk products. Consumption of SMP is forecasted at 0.78 MMT in 2026, up from 0.76 MMT in 2025. Among the products such as fluid milk, butter, and non-fat dry - SMP, butter is exported, though in meagre volume (1% of total production). The butter export forecast in 2026 is anticipated to reach 75 thousand metric tons (MT), up from 65 thousand MT in 2025. Higher domestic prices in contrast to global prices, discourage exports and encourage domestic consumption or build stocks. Increasing domestic production and the availability of a variety of milk and milk products limits import.

India's production of specialized milk and milk products is almost negligible. These primarily include whey protein and lactose. The surging demand requires imports. However, India's dairy sector is protected by government policies that create import hurdles.

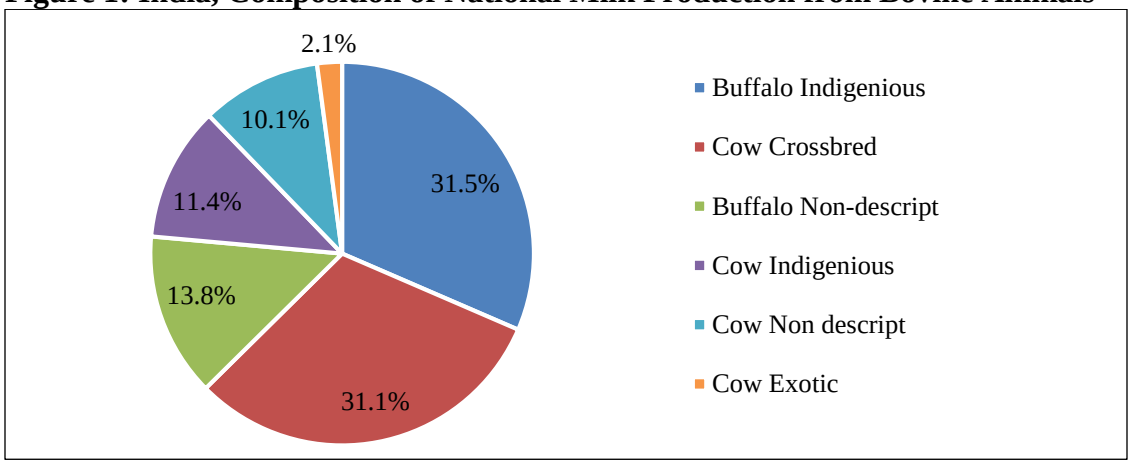
COMMODITY: DAIRY, FLUID MILK

PRODUCTION

New Delhi (Post) forecasts India fluid milk production, from cows for dairy purposes and other ruminants – mostly buffaloes, at 221.4 million metric ton (MMT) for calendar year (CY) 2026, up by over 2 percent from 216.5 MMT in 2025. Supply side factors including large inventory of cows in milk, enabling government support, growing number of private and cooperative dairy businesses, and favorable climatic conditions are key production enablers.

1. ***Herd expansion of cows in milk and improving milk productivity:*** Post forecasts a small rise in herd size of cows in milk, forecasted to reach 62.5 million head in 2026.[1] Herds of crossbred bovine cattle (*Bos taurus and Bos indicus*) and Asian domestic water buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*) are anticipated to rise marginally with the indigenous cattle herd remaining almost the same. This is attributable to the Government of India's programs to boost milk production and productivity, and to sustain its herd of indigenous bovine breeds. The non-descript bovine herd is expected to shrink.

Figure 1: India, Composition of National Milk Production from Bovine Animals



Source: FAS New Delhi Office Research, Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics, 2024

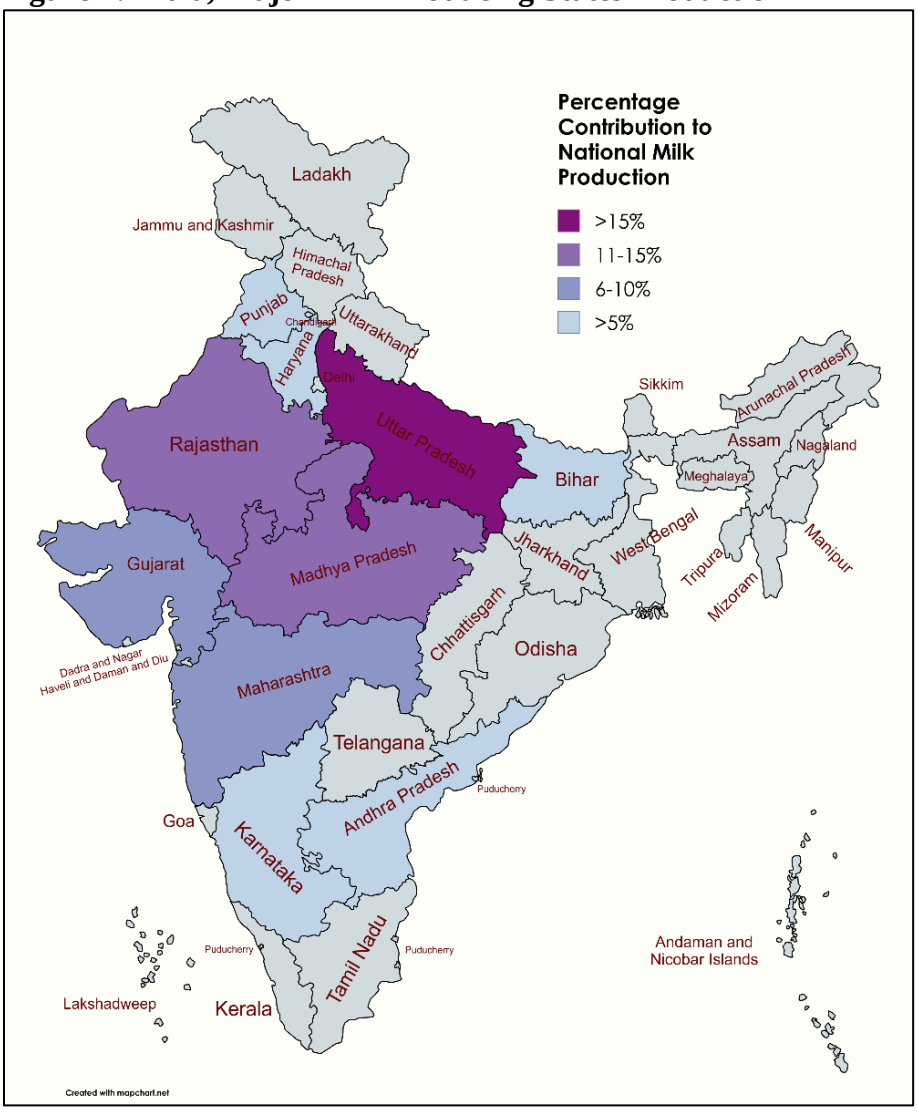
The states of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Adhara Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana are the top milk producers, accounting for over 54 percent of the national milk production (see, figure 2). Asian domestic water buffalo is mostly concentrated in the northern parts of India; bovine cattle is found far and wide. The states of Punjab, Haryana, and Kerala have a higher concentration of large dairy farms and high milk yielding animals in contrast to other states.

On average, cattle milk yield is progressing. Milk productivity of exotic and crossbred cattle increased to 8.4 kg/animal/day in 2024 from 7.71 kg/animal/day in 2018. For

[1] Over ten states in the country have recorded an outbreak of lumpy skin disease (LSD). The Government of India is implementing measures to control the spread. There are no signs yet of reduction in national milk production in 2025 and 2026.

indigenous cattle, milk yield has risen to 3.54 kg/animal/day in 2024, up from 2.93 kg/animal/day in 2018. The states of Punjab, Kerala, Gujarat, and Haryana record the highest milk productivity (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying).

Figure 2: India, Major Milk Producing States Production



Source: FAS New Delhi Office Research, Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics, 2024

2. ***Favorable weather:*** Good monsoon and cooler temperatures during 2025 are seen to boost production of fodder and feed ingredients, stabilize fodder and feed prices, and provide conducive environment to improve milk yield.[2] Assuming a normal to above average monsoon in 2026 similar to 2025, Post anticipates gains in milk production. The stable wholesale price indices of fodder and feed during 2025 hint more fodder production, subsequently improving milk yield (see, Office of Economic Adviser).

[2] Feed and fodder costs constitute 60-70 percent of cost of milk production in India (see, DAHD).

3. ***Strengthening government support:*** The dairy sector contributes nearly three percent to India gross valued added (GVA). In its 2025-26 fiscal budget, the Government of India allocated Indian rupee (INR) 48.4 billion (approx. $565 million (USD)) for the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD). This represents a seven percent increase over the previous year. Some of DAHD's development and support programs including Rashtriya Gokul Mission – providing physical and financial support for improving the genetic pool of bovine animals via doorstep artificial insemination, supporting breed multiplication farms and promoting indigenous cattle and buffaloes; National Livestock Mission – promoting and supporting feed and fodder production and research, National Plan on Dairy Development – creating dairy infrastructural and equipment support, Dairy Infrastructure Development Fund – providing financial support for modernizing existing plants, Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund – establishing value addition and processing infrastructure, and Supporting dairy cooperatives and Farmer Producer organization (for details on these programs see, DAHD). These focus on improvements in animal breed, feed and fodder availability, supply chain and other infrastructure, animal health, milk procurement, processing capacity, quality control, market access, and subsidized credit for dairy farmers.

4. ***Price***: The cooperative dairies across the country set procurement prices for milk sourced from the respective regions.[3] This price is considered a fair price for milk, determined by factors such as inflation, cost of production, and market dynamics. For private dairies, where these coexist with cooperative milk unions, this price becomes the benchmark procurement price. The member farmers of cooperatives are assured milk procurement at a pre-defined price, encouraging continued production.

   Based on a historical trend, the domestic price of raw milk is expected to continue to rise. Milk prices in 2025 (Jan-June) have been rising steadily, primarily driven by operational costs. Such costs include labor, fuel, electricity, and more. Rise in milk procurement prices offered by the dairy cooperatives in the country is pushing up prices.[4] Figure 3 presents the monthly price trend of fluid raw milk.[5]

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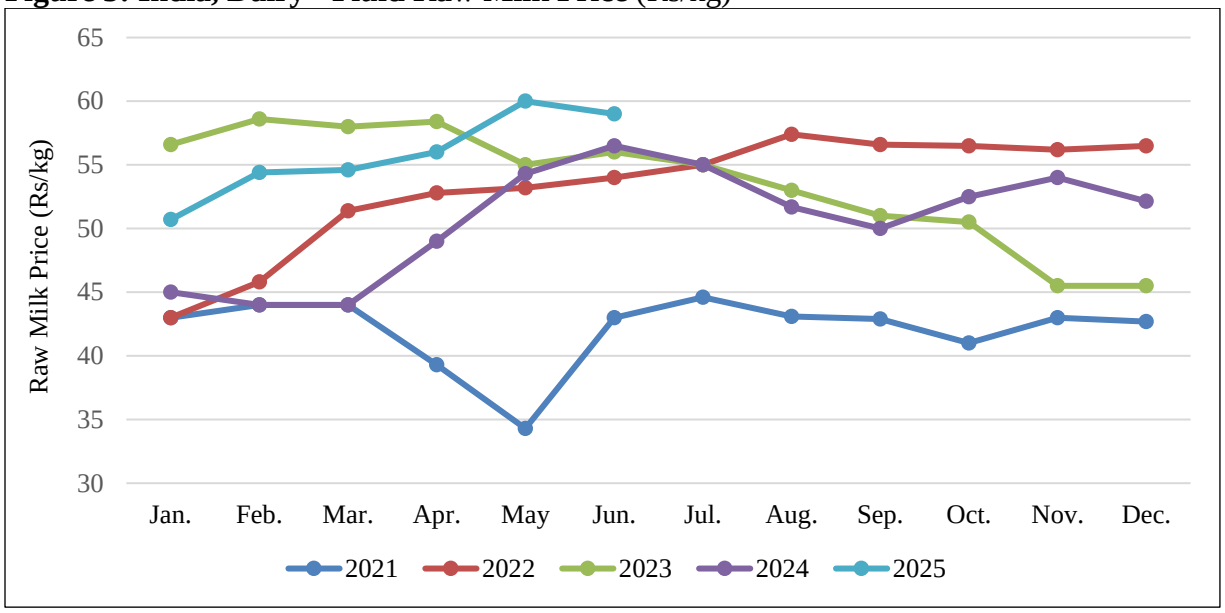
[3] Dairy cooperative societies in India mostly follow the "Anand Pattern". It is a three-tier system wherein at the bottom of the pyramid is the dairy cooperative society (DCS). Milk producers in a village become members of DCS. The members sell milk to the respective DCS for which they are paid regularly. The next tier up is the District Cooperative Milk Producers' Unions that are owned by the DCS. The Unions buy milk from all the DCS, and process and market the processed products. These unions on a state level together form the highest tier in the cooperative society system and are called the State Federation which is responsible for marketing the fluid milk and processed dairy products of the milk unions. The chairman of the cooperatives is elected involving political influence. Often the top managing and decision-making authority lies with a civil services officer or other bureaucrats.

[4] Procurement prices offered by the dairy cooperatives in India mostly act as benchmark price in the respective states, even for private dairies. The prices offered by dairy cooperatives in India is rising steadily due to rising cost of production and other factors, including political. The states cooperatives which do not have high price compared to the neighboring states generally offer bonus over the procurement price.

[5] Most of the milk federations in India raised price during the second quarter of 2025.

Figure 3: India, Dairy - Fluid Raw Milk Price (Rs/kg)

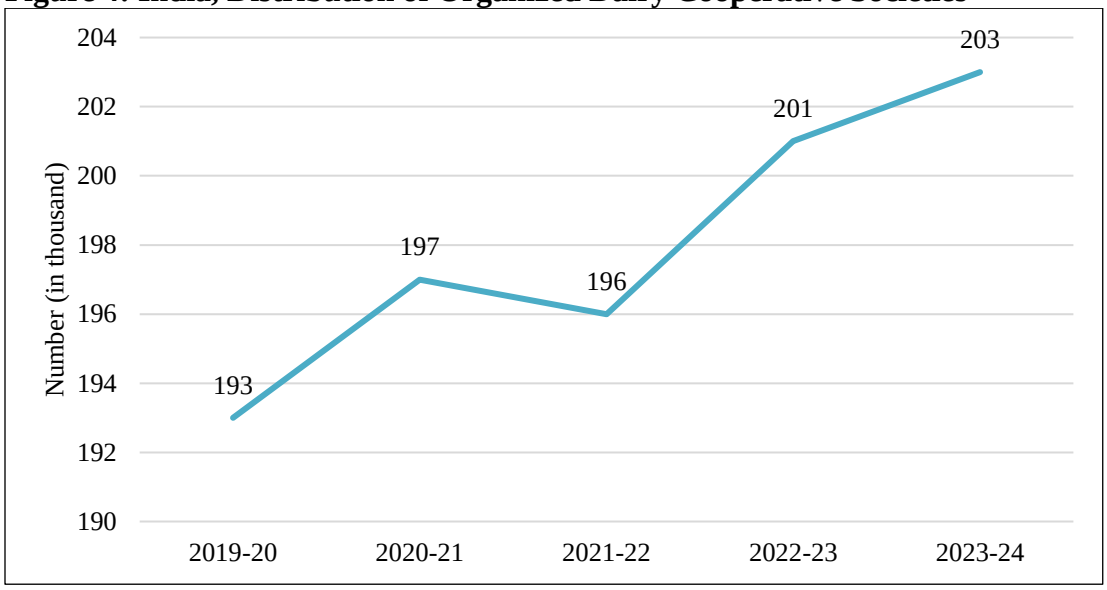


Source: FAS New Delhi Office Research, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India, and www.ncdfi.coop.

5. ***Burgeoning dairy cooperatives and private milk processing:*** Dairy cooperatives procure nearly 56 percent of the total milk supply in the country.[6] The number of dairy cooperatives is on a rise (see, figure 4). These dairy cooperatives gainfully engage small and marginal member farmers even with one dairy animal. Procurement at fair prices determined by the cooperatives encourages continued milk production by farmers. In addition, dairy cooperatives provide support encompassing animal health and welfare, credit, and feed and fodder. In September 2024, the Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation launched 'White Revolution 2.0' to further strengthen dairy cooperatives. It aims to boost employment, women empowerment, and milk procurement, and alleviate malnutrition (see, GAIN – INDIA | IN2024-0049 | dairy and Products Annual). According to Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) report of 2019, India had 44 private dairy processing plants with a registered capacity of 90.17 million liters per day. Private dairies account for nearly 60 percent of the milk processing capacity in India. Post anticipates a continued increase in private dairy processing companies in response to growing demand and supply.

[6] Some of the popular dairy cooperatives are Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation Ltd, Mother Dairy Fruits & Vegetables Pvt Limited, Kerala Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation, Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation Ltd (RCDF), Tamil Nadu Cooperative Milk Producers Federation Ltd (TCMPF), Karnataka Milk Federation, and Punjab State Cooperative Milk Producers Federation Ltd (MILKFED). Few of the major private dairy companies include Nestle India Limited, Hatsun Agro Product Limited, Milky Mist, Tirumala Milk Products Pvt Ltd., and Heritage Foods India Limited.

Figure 4: India, Distribution of Organized Dairy Cooperative Societies



Source: FAS New Delhi Office Research, Government of India

CONSUMPTION

Besides being the largest producer, India is also the largest consumer of milk. The key demand side determinants include growing population, increasing disposable income, rising awareness about consumption of value-added milk products, and improving availability of milk products across all regions of the country - largely driven by e-commerce and quick commerce.

1. ***Growing population:*** Estimated at over 1.45 billion in 2025, the Indian population continues to rise and is expected to peak at 1.7 billion in 2060. This entails a continuous rise in demand.

2. ***Increasing disposable income:*** India annual per capita income is growing gradually, annual per capita income growth in 2024 is 5.5 percent. International Monetary Fund estimates India's per capita income (at current prices) at $2.88 thousand, up from $1.92 thousand in 2020. India records a reduction in extreme poverty (living on less than $2.15 per capita per day, 2017 PPP) from 16.2 percent in 2011-12 to 2.3 percent in 2022-23. India's upper-and middle-income class is expanding. This section is the largest consumer of milk and milk products, especially processed products.[7] All-India Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES) data exhibits growing spending by Indian households, both rural and urban, on milk and milk products. According to HCES 2024, Indian households spend nearly eight percent of their household consumption expenditure budget on milk and milk products.[8] An upwards of 45 percent of total milk production in

[7] Study by People Research on India's Consumer Economy (PRICE) exhibits that over 30 percent of India's population comprises of upper middle class (INR 500 thousand – 300 thousand), over 50 percent is lower middle class (INR 125 thousand – 500 thousand), and over 13 percent of the population is destitute (< INR 125 thousand).
[8] India's Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES) collects information on consumption and expenditure on goods and services by households.

India is consumed in fluid form, the rest is processed into products like butter, ghee, skimmed milk powder, curd, etc.

3. ***Favorable consumer habits:*** Growing interconnectedness within and beyond the national borders is promoting health consciousness. People are becoming more aware of the health benefits of food, especially milk and milk products. Changing lifestyle and evolving consumer preferences are augmenting demand for innovative and processed milk. Demand for organic and fortified milk varieties – a small proportion of total demand – is gaining momentum.

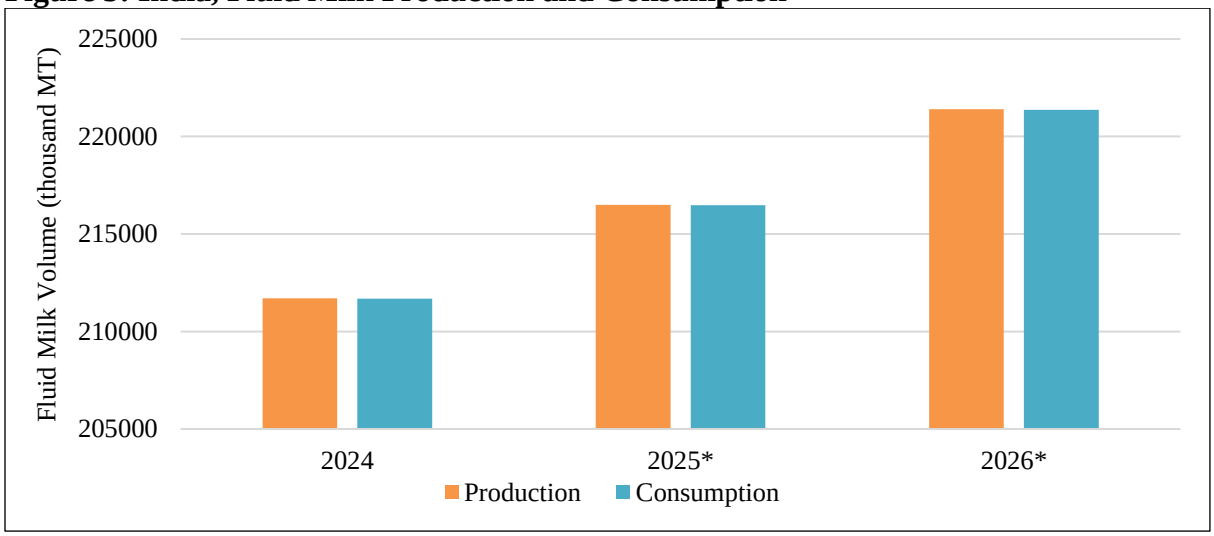
4. ***Easy availability of products:*** Rapid urbanization is boosting consumption by facilitating growth of organized retail outlets and e-commerce and quick commerce platforms.[9]

[9] The common e-commerce platforms for milk and milk products in India are amazon fresh and big basket. For quick commerce the most widely used platforms are blinkit, zepto, and swiggy.

Table 1: India: Commodity, Dairy, Milk, Fluid – Production, Supply and Distribution (PSD)

Dairy, Milk, Fluid	2024		2025		2026	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2024		Jan 2025		Jan 2026	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Cows In Milk (1000 HEAD)	61500	61500	62000	62000	0	62500
Cows Milk Production (1000 MT)	101000	101000	103200	103200	0	105400
Other Milk Production (1000 MT)	110700	110700	113300	113300	0	116000
Total Production (1000 MT)	211700	211700	216500	216500	0	221400
Other Imports (1000 MT)	0	1	0	1	0	1
Total Imports (1000 MT)	0	1	0	1	0	1
Total Supply (1000 MT)	211700	211701	216500	216501	0	221401
Other Exports (1000 MT)	20	20	27	25	0	28
Total Exports (1000 MT)	20	20	27	25	0	28
Fluid Use Dom. Consum. (1000 MT)	89000	89000	91000	91000	0	93000
Factory Use Consum. (1000 MT)	122680	122681	125473	125476	0	128373
Feed Use Dom. Consum. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	211680	211681	216473	216476	0	221373
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	211700	211701	216500	216501	0	221401
Note: Post data is not official USDA data						

Figure 5: India, Fluid Milk Production and Consumption



Source: PSD Table. Note: *Forecast

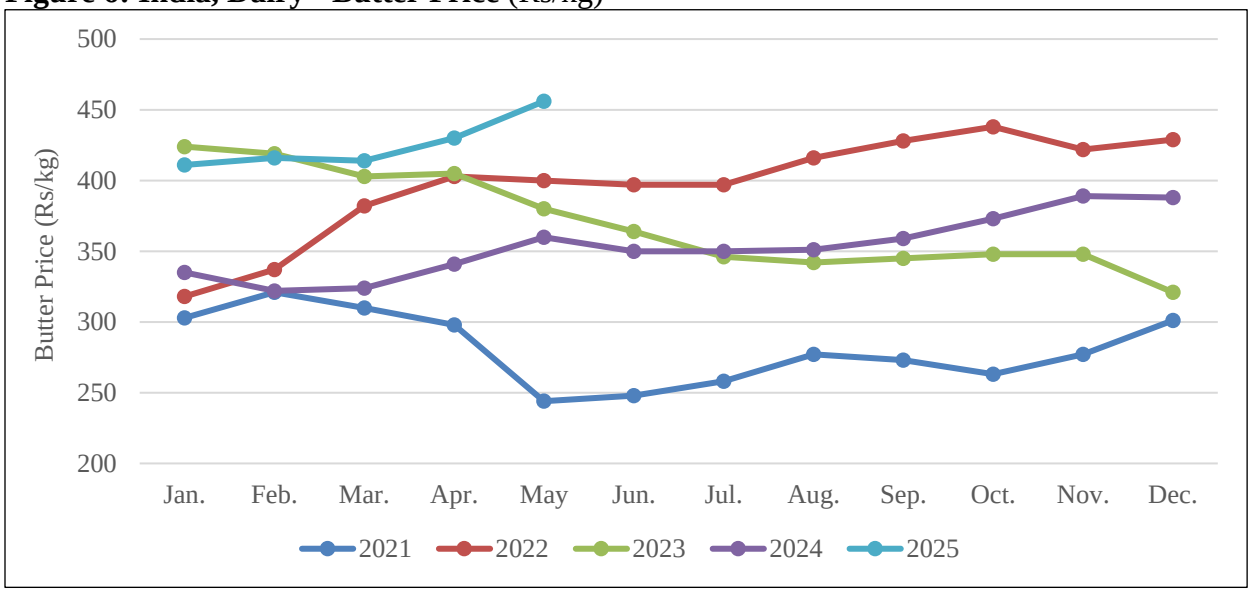
COMMODITY: DAIRY, BUTTER

PRODUCTION

India butter production forecast for 2026 is at 7.44 MMT, upwards of three percent growth over 2025. The higher production estimates for 2025 and 2024 are attributable to surge in domestic milk production and the growing number of milk processing companies, both cooperative and private. Growing butter demand continues to drive production despite rising domestic prices. Higher domestic prices in contrast to global price divert supply from exports to domestic markets.

India butter price is anticipated to rise in 2026, like in 2025 primarily on account of rising operational costs and milk procurement prices. Figure 6 presents monthly butter price trends. The price in 2025 has been almost the highest but is likely to ease towards the latter part of the year.

Figure 6: India, Dairy - Butter Price (Rs/kg)



Source: FAS New Delhi Office Research, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India, and www.ncdfi.coop

CONSUMPTION

India butter consumption in 2026 is forecasted at 7.36 MMT, up three percent over 2025. Demographic and economic growth are causing increased consumption of value-added products like butter in India. Rising population, growing disposable income, improvements in supply chains, and changing lifestyle and consumer habits are prompting consumption. Besides direct

consumption, demand for butter is derived from the increased demand for processed and bakery goods, for which butter is a key input.[10]

TRADE

Import: India butter import is almost nil, forecasted at nearly one thousand metric ton (MT) in 2026. The growing domestic production limits import.

Export: India consumes most of its butter production (see, figure 6). Post forecasts butter export in 2026 at 75 thousand MT, up from 65 thousand MT in 2025. Global butter price is the key determinant of export. Primary international markets of Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Morocco, Qatar, Egypt, and the United States, are expected to grow an appetite for Indian butter in 2026. Butter export estimates for 2025 are lower than earlier expectations due to anticipated weak global prices in contrast to domestic prices during the second half of the calendar year.[11]

TRADE POLICY

Import restrictions, veterinary health certificate: The U.S. dairy industry has no market access to India due to a combination of high dairy tariffs and burdensome non-tariff trade barrier (NTBs). Dairy imports in India require a veterinary health certificate that includes trade restrictive attestations (see, GAIN-INDIA | IN2024-0036 | India - More Time for Implementation of Integrated Veterinary Health Certificate for Importing Milk and Milk products).

Registration of foreign manufacturing facilities: Manufacturing facilities that intend to export milk and milk products to India must be registered with FSSAI in India. The competent authority in the exporting country is required to intimate FSSAI as per a prescribed format (see, GAIN-INDIA | IN2022-0086 | India: India's FSSAI Requires Mandatory Registration of Foreign Food Manufacturing Facilities for the Import of Certain Categories of Foods).

Custom duties: India's relatively high custom duties on dairy products restrict trade (see, appendix table 1 for duties on selected dairy commodities).

Quota allocations: India has a fixed quota for import of milk products including milk powder (harmonized tariff system - HS code 0402.10 and 0402.21) and white butter, butter oil, anhydrous milk fat (HS code 0405). Entities eligible for quota allocations include the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) and the National Cooperative Dairy Federation (NCDF). For India's dairy quota allocations, refer to appendix table 2.

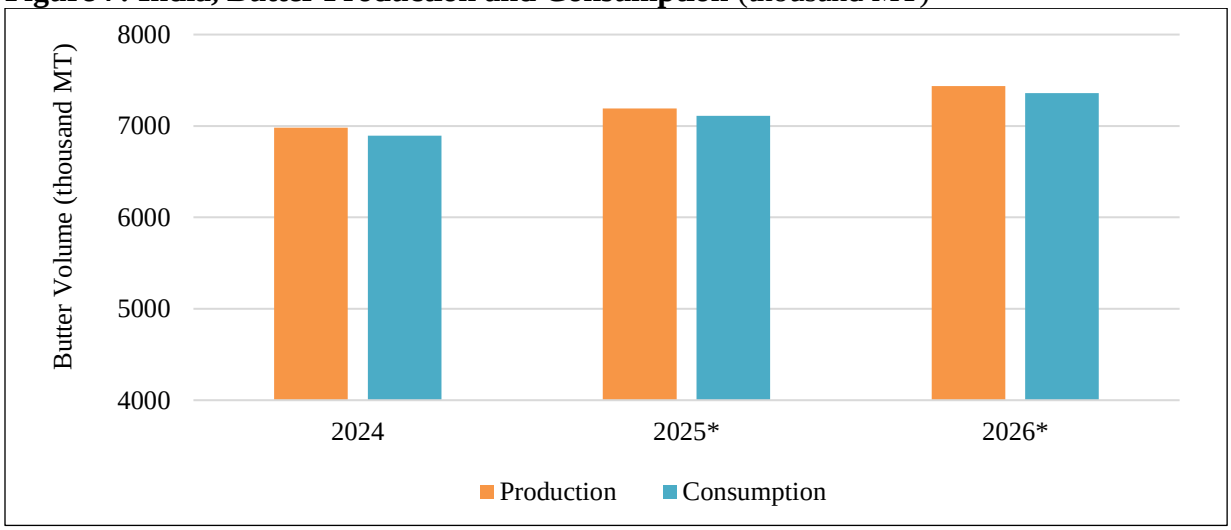
[10] Research reports forecast bakery market in India to grow at CAGR of ~10 percent between 2024-32. Indian quick commerce markets are poised to grow at CAGR 63 percent during 2023-2030.

[11] Butter prices are determined primarily by milk prices which have been increasing overtime due to rising procurement prices offered by the dairy cooperatives.

Table 2: India: Commodity, Dairy, Butter (PSD)

Dairy, Butter	2024		2025		2026	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2024		Jan 2025		Jan 2026	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	28	0	44
Production (1000 MT)	6950	6981	7155	7190	0	7435
Other Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total Supply (1000 MT)	6950	6981	7155	7219	0	7480
Other Exports (1000 MT)	64	58	80	65	0	75
Total Exports (1000 MT)	64	58	80	65	0	75
Domestic Consumption (1000 MT)	6886	6895	7075	7110	0	7360
Total Use (1000 MT)	6950	6953	7155	7175	0	7435
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	28	0	44	0	45
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	6950	6981	7155	7219	0	7480
Note: Post data is not official USDA data						

Figure 7: India, Butter Production and Consumption (thousand MT)



Source: PSD Table. Note: * Forecast

STOCK

Post forecasts India butter ending stock at 45 thousand MT in 2026, up from 44 thousand MT in 2025. The growing stock is in tandem with the continuously growing butter production which is further driven by the rising milk production.[12] Continued demand for butter, increasing milk supply, and large-scale manufacturing operations necessitate companies to maximize processing capacity and maintain stock to generate price gains.[13]

[12] In India, butter stock is maintained by larger processing plants and dairy companies. These stocks are not stored for long durations.

[13] Large milk federations and companies in India procure milk from farmers on a continuous basis irrespective of the seasonal changes in demand for milk products. This leads to manufacturing the surplus milk into butter and SMP.

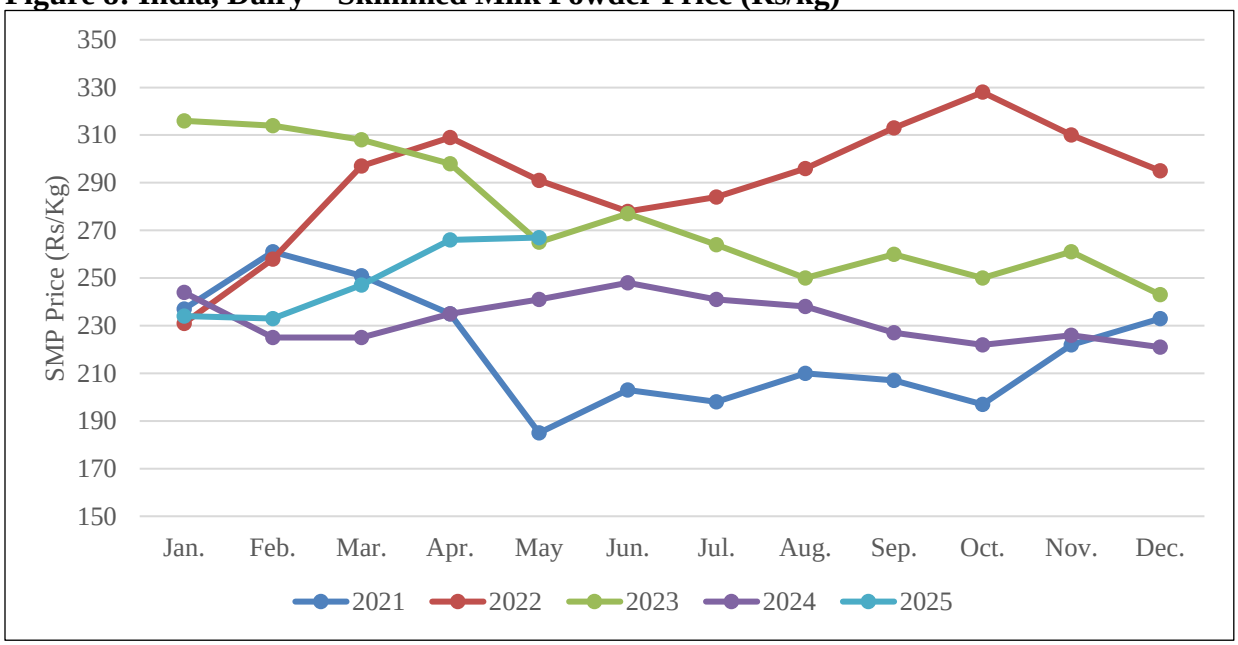
COMMODITY: DAIRY, NON-FAT DRY - SKIMMED MILK POWDER

PRODUCTION

Post forecasts skimmed milk powder (SMP) production at 790,000 MT in 2026, up from 770,000 MT in 2025. The higher production is attributable to supply of surplus milk during flush season, and all year-round domestic demand for milk and milk products.[14] SMP production is critical for India to meet the continuously rising demand for milk and milk products during the lean seasons. SMP reconstituted with water is used as fluid milk.[15] The non-fat milk solids are increasingly demanded by the dairy processing industry to produce dairy products like curd, cheese, ice cream, condensed milk. It is also used in food products for increasing protein content.

Production of SMP and available stock determine SMP price. SMP price in India has been lower in 2025 in contrast to other years due to surplus availability. However, prices are expected to rise due to rising milk prices and inflating production costs. Weak global prices induce reduced export and stocking of SMP. Figure 8 exhibits the trend of monthly price of SMP.

Figure 8: India, Dairy – Skimmed Milk Powder Price (Rs/kg)



Source: FAS New Delhi Office Research, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India, and www.ncdfi.coop

[14] Milk flush season in India generally spread from October to March.
[15] A few states in India procure SMP under its development schemes for public schools and daycares.

CONSUMPTION

India SMP consumption forecast for 2026 is at 0.78 MMT, up from 0.76 MMT in 2025. SMP is reconstituted into liquid milk and milk products mostly during the lean season. Growing demand throughout the year, for both liquid milk and milk products, determines SMP demand.

TRADE

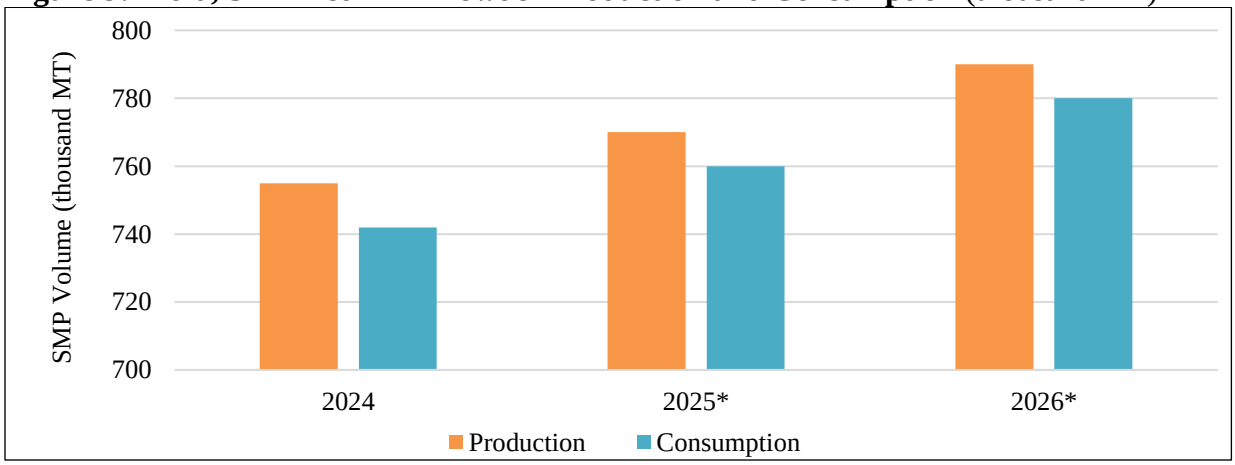
Imports: India import of SMP is negligible. Post forecasts SMP import at nearly one thousand MT in 2026, virtually unchanged over 2025.

Exports: India SMP export for 2026 is forecast to remain virtually unchanged over 2025 at seven thousand MT. Anticipated weak global price and shrinking demand from Bangladesh entail low export. SMP export in 2025 is seen to decline to five thousand MT due to weaker demand from Bangladesh.

Table 3: India: Commodity, Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry – Skimmed Milk Powder (PSD)

Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry	2024		2025		2026	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2024		Jan 2025		Jan 2026	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	20	20	24	24	0	30
Production (1000 MT)	755	755	770	770	0	790
Other Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total Supply (1000 MT)	775	775	794	795	0	821
Other Exports (1000 MT)	9	9	6	5	0	7
Total Exports (1000 MT)	9	9	6	5	0	7
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	742	742	754	760	0	780
Other Use, Losses (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	742	742	754	760	0	780
Total Use (1000 MT)	751	751	760	765	0	787
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	24	24	34	30	0	34
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	775	775	794	795	0	821
Note: Post data is not official USDA data						

Figure 9: India, Skimmed Milk Powder Production and Consumption (thousand MT)



Source: FAS New Delhi Office Research, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India, and www.ncdfi.coop. Note *Forecast.

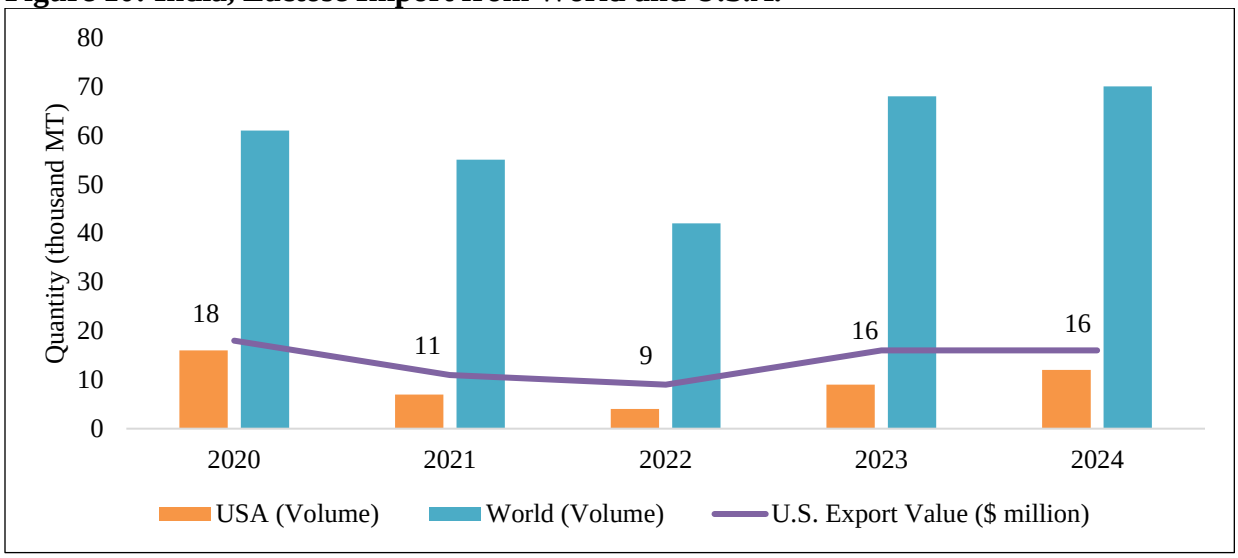
STOCK

For year 2026, ending stock is forecast at 34 thousand MT. Milk production and domestic and export demand determine the ending stocks of SMP. Ending stock of 2025 is estimated lower than earlier expectations due to growing consumption for milk and milk products derived from SMP.

OTHER DAIRY PRODUCTS

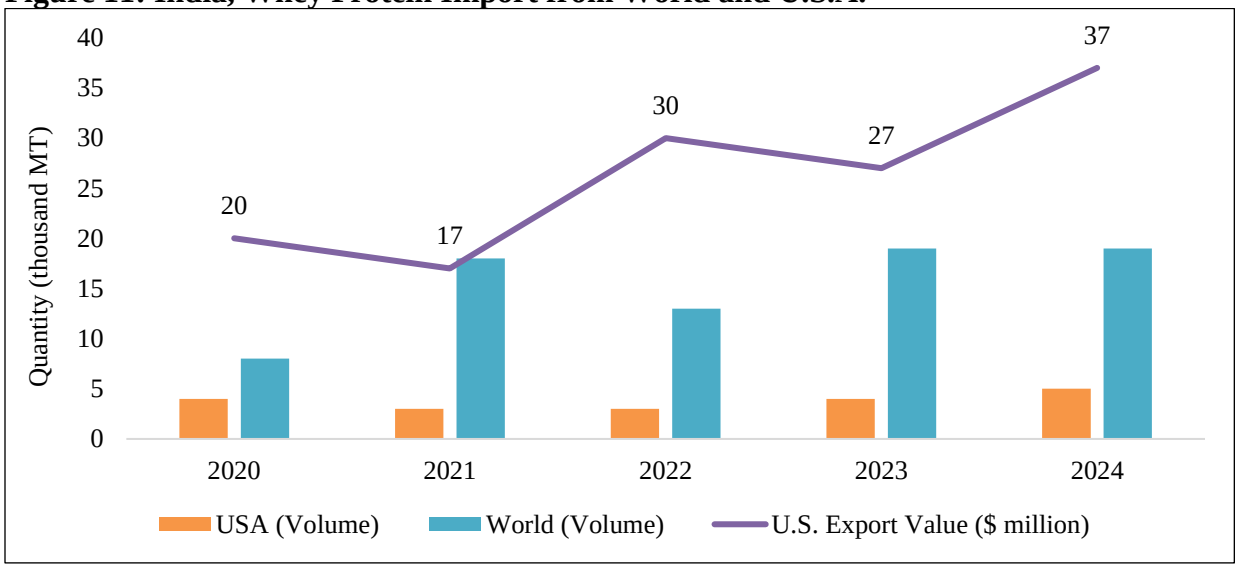
Lactose (harmonized system code (H.S.) 1702.11 and 1702.19) and **albumins including whey protein** (H.S. code 3502) are the two main U.S.– origin dairy commodities imported into India, (see, figures 10 and 11). Other countries competing for Indian market are Germany, Netherlands, Poland, Denmark, and United Kingdom. India's domestic production of these products is negligible. With the implementation of India's veterinary health certificate requirements on November 1, 2024, U.S.-origin whey and lactose lost market access to India impeding the growing exports to India. Based on historical data, U.S. is the second largest exporter of Albumins including concentrates of whey protein, and third largest exporter of lactose to India with nearly 21 percent and 13 percent share of the total market respectively.

Figure 10: India, Lactose Import from World and U.S.A.



Source: FAS New Delhi Office Research, Trade Data Monitor.

Figure 11: India, Whey Protein Import from World and U.S.A.



Source: FAS New Delhi Office Research, Trade Data Monitor.

Appendix Table 1: India: Tariff for Dairy Products

HS Code	Item Description	Basic custom duty (BCD)	IGST	Import policy
0401	Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	30	0/5	Fr Sanp*
0402.10	Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	60	5	Fr SanP BIS
0405.10 and 0405.90	Butter and other fat oils derived from milk: dairy spreads	40	12	Fr SanP
1702.11 and 1702.19	Lactose and lactose syrup containing by weight 99% more lactose, expressed as anhydrous lactose; other	25	18	Free
3502	Albumins (including concentrates of two or more whey proteins, containing by weight more than 80% whey protein), albuminates and other albumin derivatives	20	18	Free
*Standard grade must confirm to IS 13334 (part 1) and extra grade must confirm to IS 13334 (Part2)				

Appendix Table 2: India: Tariff Rate Quota for Import of SMP, Butter and Oils

Description	HS Code	Tariff rate quota quantity (MT)	In/out of quota tariff rate (%)
Milk and cream in powder, granule or other solid forms, a) of a fat content by weight not exceeding 1.5%. b) of fat content, by weight, exceeding 1.5% - not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	0402.10 or 0402.21	10,000	15/60
Butter and other fats	0405.10	15,000	0/30
Butter oil	0405.9010		
Ghee	0405.9020		
Dairy spreads	0405.20	15,000	0/40
Other	0405.9090		

Attachments:

No Attachments