

POULTRY

Widespread market



Visvesvaraya Trade Promotion Centre (VTPC)

VTPC Building, Kasturba Road, Bengaluru-560001

Preface

With a robust agro potential the Country has, the Government of India has launched the One District One Focus Product Scheme (ODOFP) for agriculture sector by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries. Among its primary objectives, the ODOFP initiative aims to enhance the value of the products which is eventually expected to boost employment and income levels of the farmers. The identified products across the country is available at <https://www.nfsm.gov.in/odopstatecropsreport.aspx>

Karnataka has identified its product mix with high demand and export potential across all the districts. The implementing agency for this initiative is the Karnataka State Agricultural Produce Processing and Export Corporation Limited (KAPPEC), the nodal agency in the State.

VTPC being the nodal agency for promotion of exports from the State has made an attempt to draw the action plan district wise, to capture the potential, present status and future prospects in domestic and international markets. Besides, detailed insights have been provided into the biological description of the product, their local, national and international varieties, export-import analysis, HS codes. For a holistic perspective for those concerned, each report also provides SPS standards, processing technologies available, export grading and packing specifications, and suggested pivotal roles and responsibilities among the government departments, boards, corporations and Universities.

Presenting the Action Plan/Report for Poultry, an ODOFP product mapped to Bengaluru Rural district of Karnataka, formulated by VTPC. I sincerely hope that this ready reckoner with first-hand information regarding the farming sector would help all those concerned, especially the FPOs and food processing entrepreneurs who have a desire to focus on exporting this product.

S.R Satheesha

Director (Exports) & Managing Director

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Introduction

Poultry are domesticated birds kept by humans for their eggs, meat or feathers. These birds are most typically members of the superorder Galloanserae (fowl), especially the order Galliformes (which includes chickens, quails, and turkeys). The domestication of chicken occurred around 8,000 years ago in Southeast Asia. The process may have originally occurred as a result of people hatching and rearing young birds from eggs collected from the wild, but later involved keeping the birds permanently in captivity. Domesticated chickens may have been used for cockfighting at first and quail kept for their songs, but people soon realized the advantages of having a captive-bred source of food. Selective breeding for fast growth, egg-laying ability, conformation, plumage, and docility took place over the centuries, and modern breeds often look very different from their wild ancestors. Although some birds are kept in small flocks in extensive systems, most birds available in the market today are reared in intensive commercial enterprises.

Together with pork, poultry is one of the two most widely eaten types of meat globally. Poultry provides nutritionally beneficial food containing high-quality protein accompanied by a low proportion of fat. All poultry meat should be properly handled and sufficiently cooked to reduce the risk of food poisoning. Semi-vegetarians who consume poultry as the only source of meat are said to adhere to pollotarianism.

Chicken

Chickens are medium-sized, chunky birds with an upright stance and characterized by fleshy red combs and wattles on their heads. Males, known as cocks, are usually larger, more boldly colored, and have more exaggerated plumage than females (hens). Chickens are gregarious, omnivorous, ground-dwelling birds that in their natural surroundings search among the leaf litter for seeds, invertebrates, and other small animals. They seldom fly except because of perceived danger, preferring to run into the undergrowth if approached. Today's domestic chicken (*Gallus gallus domesticus*) has mainly descended from the wild red junglefowl of Asia, with some additional input from grey junglefowl, Sri Lankan junglefowl, and green junglefowl.

Chickens were one of the domesticated animals carried with the sea-borne Austronesian migrations into Taiwan, Island Southeast Asia, Island Melanesia, Madagascar, and the Pacific Islands, starting from around 3500 to 2500 BC. By 2000 BC, chickens seem to have reached the Indus Valley and 250 years later, they arrived in Egypt. Since their domestication, a large number of breeds of chickens have been established, but with the exception of the white Leghorn, most commercial birds are of hybrid origin.

Turkey

Turkeys are large birds, their nearest relatives being the pheasant and the guineafowl. Males are larger than females and have spreading, fan-shaped tails and distinctive, fleshy wattles, called a snood, that hang from the top of the beak and are used in courtship display. Wild turkeys can fly, but

seldom do so, preferring to run with a long, straddling gait. They roost in trees and forage on the ground, feeding on seeds, nuts, berries, grass, foliage, invertebrates, lizards, and small snakes. The modern domesticated turkey has descended from one of six subspecies of wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) found in the present Mexican states of Jalisco, Guerrero and Veracruz. Commercial turkeys are usually reared indoors under controlled conditions. These are often large buildings, purpose-built to provide ventilation and low light intensities (this reduces the birds' activity and thereby increases the rate of weight gain). Mature commercial birds may be twice as heavy as their wild counterparts. Turkeys were at one time mainly consumed on special occasions such as Christmas (10 million birds in the United Kingdom) or Thanksgiving (60 million birds in the US). However, they are increasingly becoming part of the everyday diet in many parts of the world.

Ducks

Ducks are medium-sized aquatic birds with broad bills, eyes on the side of the head, fairly long necks, short legs set far back on the body, and webbed feet. Males, known as drakes, are often larger than females (known as hens) and are differently colored in some breeds. Domestic ducks are omnivores, eating a variety of animal and plant materials such as aquatic insects, molluscs, worms, small amphibians, waterweeds, and grasses. They feed in shallow water by dabbling, with their heads underwater and their tails up ended. Most domestic ducks are too heavy to fly, and they are social birds, preferring to live and move around together in groups. They keep their plumage waterproof by preening, a process that spreads the secretions of the preen gland over their feathers.



Geese



The Grey lag goose (*Anser anser*) was domesticated by the Egyptians at least 3000 years ago, and a different wild species, the swan goose (*Anser cygnoides*), domesticated in Siberia about a thousand years later, is known as a Chinese goose. The two hybridize with each other and the large knob at the base of the beak, a noticeable feature of the Chinese goose, is present to a varying extent in these hybrids. The hybrids are fertile and have resulted in several of the modern breeds. Despite their early domestication, geese have never gained the commercial importance of chickens and ducks.

Most Popular breeds of Chicken around the world

- Australia - The Australorp
- Russia - the Russian Orloff
- America - Rhode Island Red
- United Kingdom - Orpington
- Italy - Ancona
- Switzerland - Appenzeller Spitzhauben



Australorp



Russian Orloff



Rhode Island Red



Orpington



Ancona



Appenzeller Spitzhauben

For more information: <https://starmilling.com/poultry-chicken-breeds/>

Chicken breeds of India

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| • Ankaleshwar | • Kadaknath |
| • Aseel | • Kalasthi |
| • Busra | • Kalinga Brown |
| • Cari Gold | • Kashmir Faverolla |
| • Danki | • Krishna-J |
| • Daothigir | • Miri |
| • Debendra | • Mrityunjay |
| • Desi Murgi or Nati Kohli | • Nicobari |
| • Dhanraja | • Punjab Brown |
| • Ghagus | • Siru vidai |
| • Giriraja | • Tellicherry |
| • Gramalakshmi | • Vanaraja |
| • Gramapriya | • Yamuna |



Aseel



Giriraja



Kadakhnath

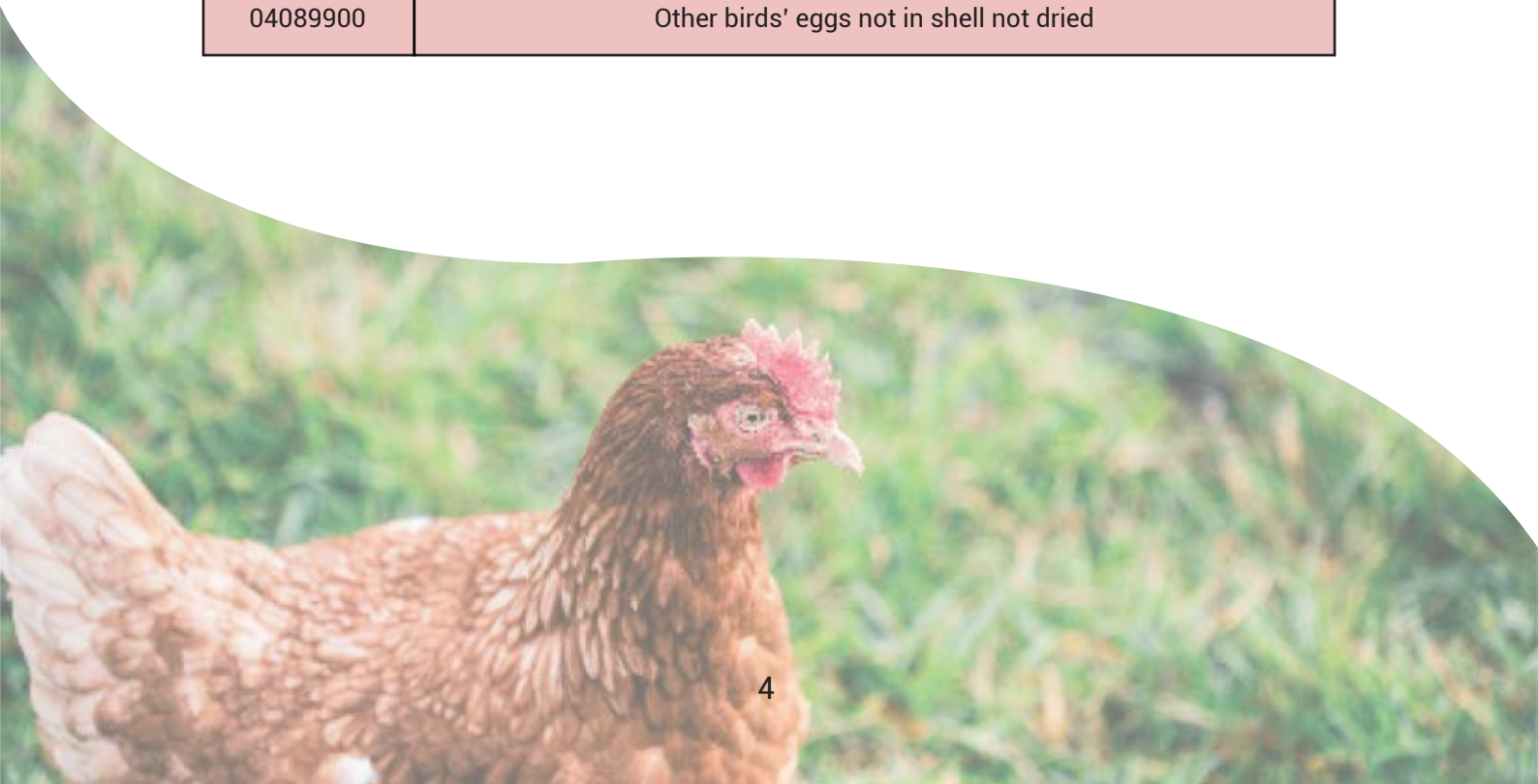


Vanaraja

For more information: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_chicken_breeds

Poultry - HS Codes

HS Code	Description
04071100	Birds' eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus
04071910	Of ducks
04071990	Fertilised eggs of other birds
04072100	Of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus
04072900	Fresh eggs of other birds
04079000	Other eggs of HDG
04081100	Egg yolks dried
04081900	Other egg yolks not dried
04089100	Birds' eggs not in shell dried
04089900	Other birds' eggs not in shell not dried

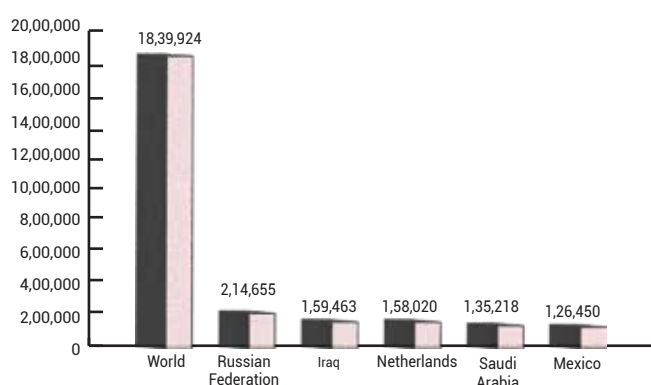


World Export and Imports

040711: Fertilized eggs for incubation, of domestic fowls

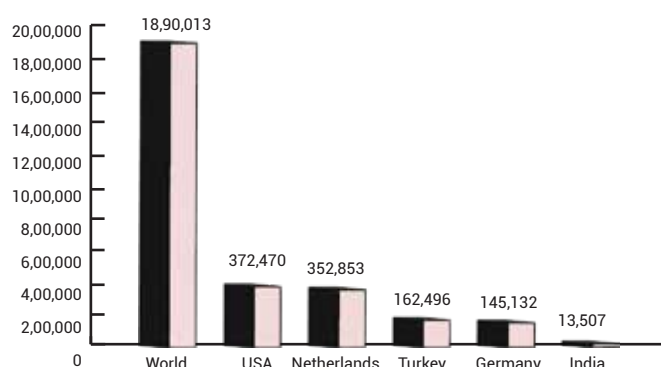
2021 Global Imports 1,839,924 USD.

No.	Country	Value USD
1	Russian Federation	214,655
2	Iraq	159,463
3	Netherlands	158,020
4	Saudi Arabia	135,218
5	Mexico	126,450



2021 Global Exports 1,890,013 USD.

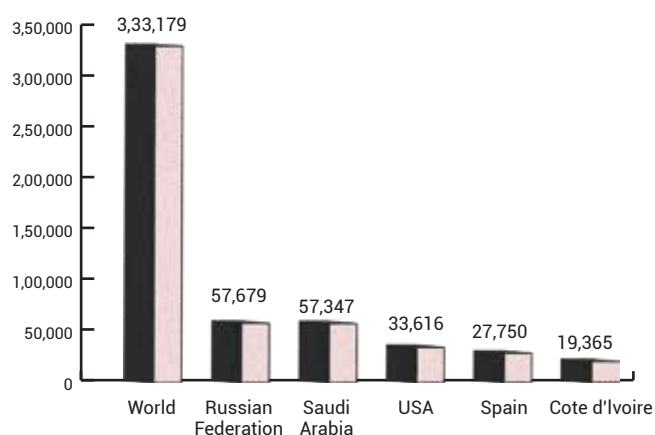
No.	Country	Value USD
1	USA	372,470
2	Netherlands	352,853
3	Turkey	162,496
4	Germany	145,132
19	India	13,507



040719: Fertilized birds' eggs for incubation (excluding of domestic fowls)

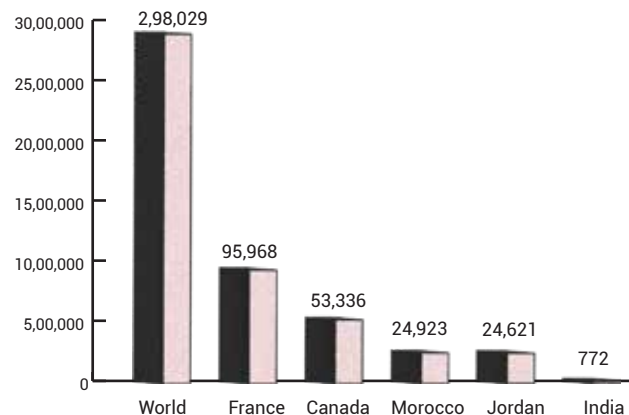
2021 Global Imports 333,179 USD.

No.	Country	Value USD
1	Russian Federation	57,679
2	Saudi Arabia	57,347
3	USA	33,616
4	Spain	27,750
5	Cote d'Ivoire	19,365



2021 Global Exports 298,029 USD.

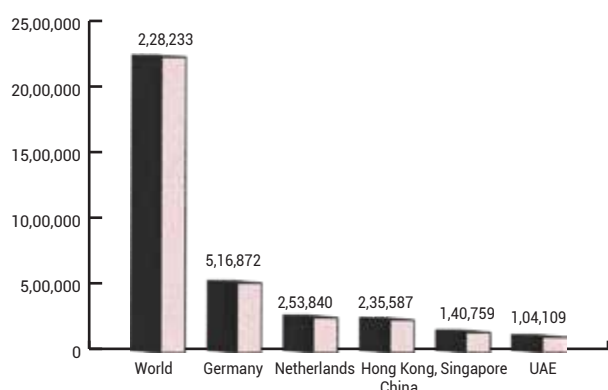
No.	Country	Value USD
1	France	95,968
2	Canada	53,336
3	Morocco	24,923
4	Jordan	24,621
22	India	772



040721: Fresh eggs of domestic fowls, in shell (excluding fertilized for incubation)

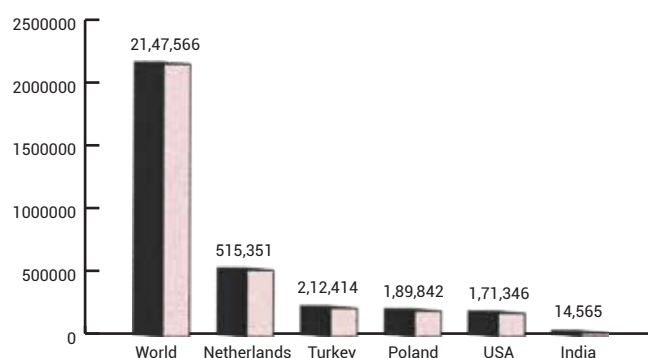
2021 Global Imports 2,28,233 USD.

No.	Country	Value USD
1	Germany	516,872
2	Netherlands	253,840
3	Hong Kong, China	235,587
4	Singapore	140,759
5	UAE	104,109



2021 Global Exports 2,147,566 USD.

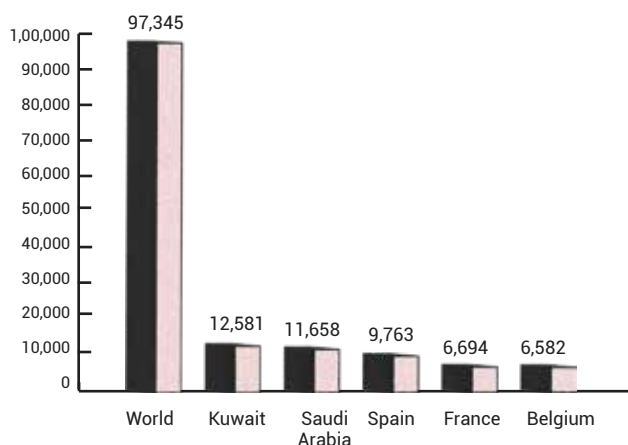
No.	Country	Value USD
1	Netherlands	515,351
2	Turkey	212,414
3	Poland	189,842
4	USA	171,346
22	India	14,565



040729: Fresh birds' eggs, in shell (excluding of domestic fowls, and fertilized for incubation)

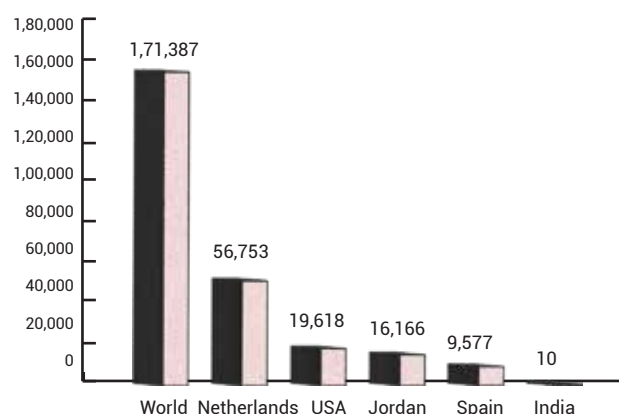
2021 Global Imports 97,345 USD.

No.	Country	Value USD
1	Kuwait	12,581
2	Saudi Arabia	11,658
3	Spain	9,763
4	France	6,694
5	Belgium	6,582



2021 Global Exports 171,387 USD.

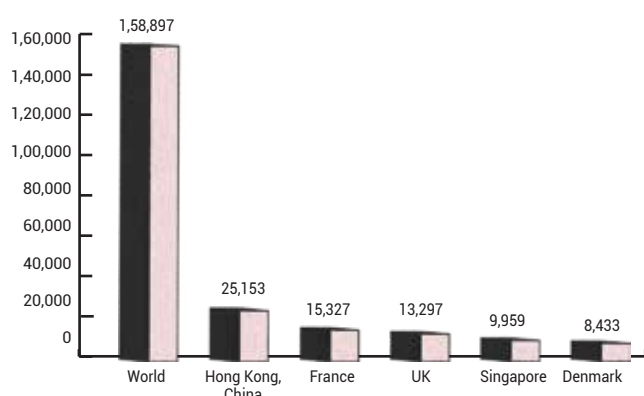
No.	Country	Value USD
1	Netherlands	56,753
2	USA	19,618
3	Jordan	16,166
4	Spain	9,577
59	India	10



040790: Birds' eggs, in shell, preserved or cooked

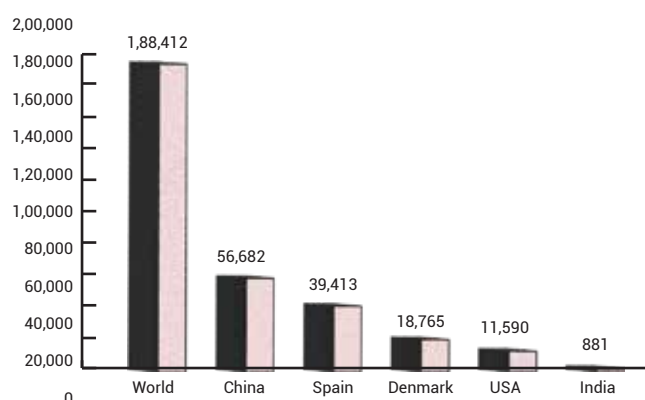
2021 Global Imports 158,897 USD.

No.	Country	Value USD
1	Hong Kong, China	25,153
2	France	15,327
3	United Kingdom	13,297
4	Singapore	9,959
5	Denmark	8,433



2021 Global Exports 188,412 USD.

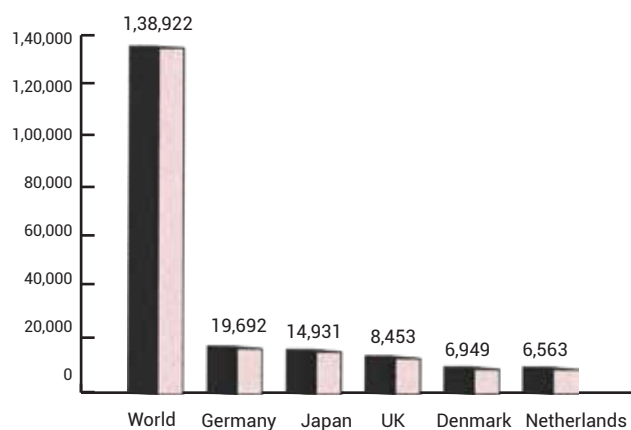
No.	Country	Value USD
1	China	56,682
2	Spain	39,413
3	Denmark	18,765
4	USA	11,590
17	India	881



040811: Dried egg yolks, whether or not sweetened

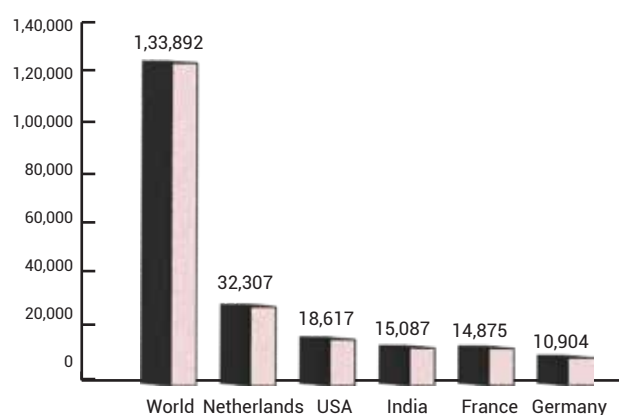
2021 Global Imports 138,922 USD.

No.	Country	Value USD
1	Germany	19,692
2	Japan	14,931
3	United Kingdom	8,453
4	Denmark	6,949
5	Netherlands	6,563



2021 Global Exports 133,892 USD.

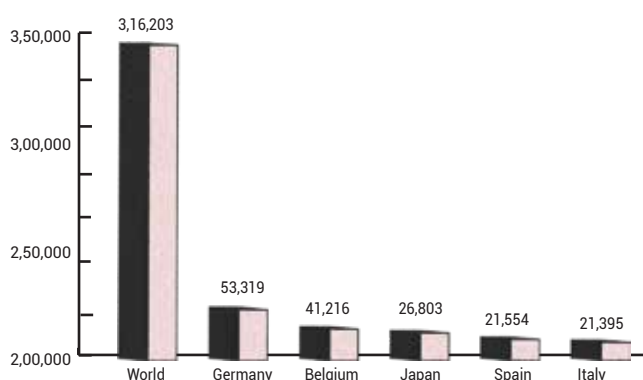
No.	Country	Value USD
1	Netherlands	32,307
2	USA	18,617
3	India	15,087
4	France	14,875
5	Germany	10,904



040819: Egg yolks, fresh, cooked by steaming or boiling in water, moulded, frozen or otherwise preserved, whether or not sweetened (excluding dried)

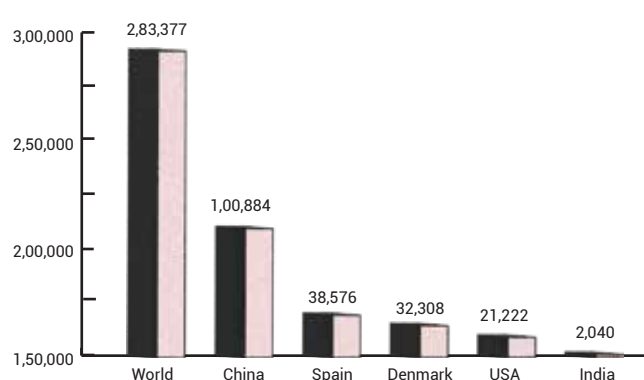
2021 Global Imports 316,203 USD.

No.	Country	Value USD
1	Germany	53,319
2	Belgium	41,216
3	Japan	26,803
4	Spain	21,554
5	Italy	21,395



2021 Global Exports 283,377 USD.

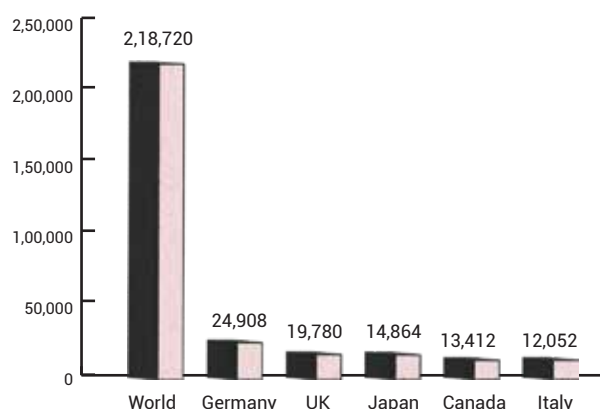
No.	Country	Value USD
1	Netherlands	100,884
2	USA	38,576
3	France	32,308
4	Spain	21,222
16	India	2,040



040891: Dried birds' eggs, not in shell, whether or not sweetened (excluding egg yolks)

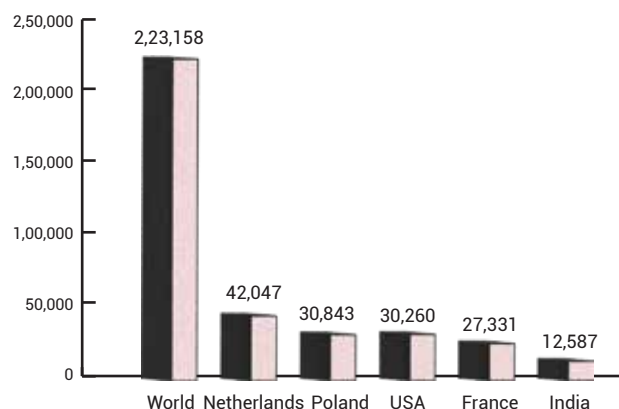
2021 Global Imports 218,720 USD.

No.	Country	Value USD
1	Germany	24,908
2	United Kingdom	19,780
3	Japan	14,864
4	Canada	13,412
5	Italy	12,052



2021 Global Exports 223,158 USD.

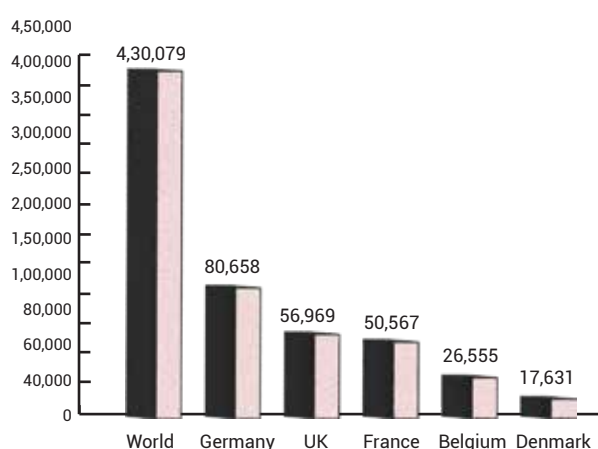
No.	Country	Value USD
1	Netherlands	42,047
2	Poland	30,843
3	USA	30,260
4	France	27,331
6	India	12,587



040899: Birds' eggs, not in shell, fresh, cooked by steaming or boiling in water, moulded, frozen or otherwise preserved, whether or not sweetened (excluding dried)

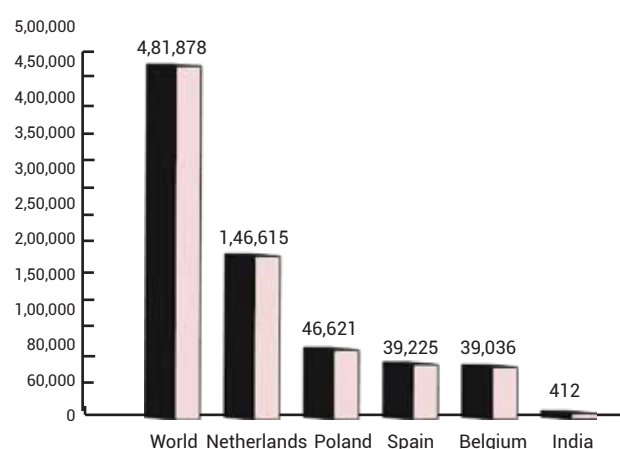
2021 Global Imports 430,079 USD.

No.	Country	Value USD
1	Germany	80,658
2	United Kingdom	56,969
3	France	50,567
4	Belgium	26,555
5	Denmark	17,631



2021 Global Exports 481,878 USD.

No.	Country	Value USD
1	Netherlands	146,615
2	Poland	46,621
3	Spain	39,225
4	Belgium	39,036
37	India	412



Source: ITC Trade-map. Year: 2021.

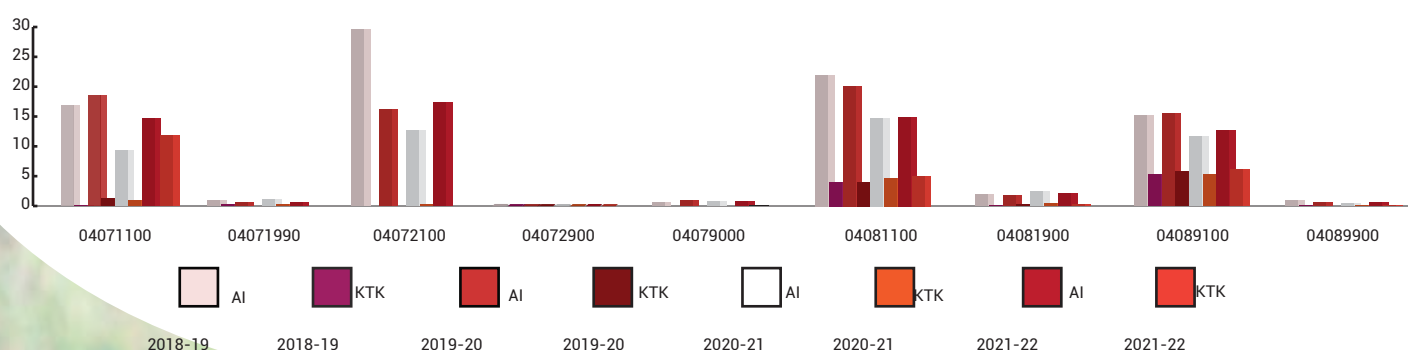
Global Production of Chicken Egg: 2020

Rank	Country	Country Share	Production Quantity
1	China	34.82%	29.82M
2	United States	7.71%	6.61M
3	India	7.34%	6.29M
4	Indonesia	5.89%	5.04M
5	Brazil	3.81%	3.26M
6	Mexico	3.52%	3.02M
7	Japan	3.07%	2.63M
8	Russia	2.91%	2.49M
9	Turkiye	1.44%	1.24M
10	France	1.15%	984.64K

Source: <https://www.tridge.com/intelligences/egg>

Export Performance of Poultry in the last four years: All India & Karnataka

No.	HS Code	Description	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		Major Importing Countries
			AI	KTK	AI	KTK	AI	KTK	AI	KTK	
1	04071100	Birds eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus	16.77	0.15	18.56	1.26	9.23	0.92	14.69	11.75	Oman, Kuwait & Uganda
2	04071990	Fertilised eggs of other birds	0.92	0.22	0.52	Nil	1.10	0.19	0.65	Nil	Oman, Bhutan & Burundi
3	04072100	Of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus	29.71	Nil	16.24	Nil	12.68	Nil	17.32	0.00	Maldives, Oman & Qatar
4	04072900	Fresh eggs of other birds	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	Nil	Maldives
5	04079000	Other eggs of HDG.0407	0.66	0.05	0.87	Nil	0.78	Nil	0.74	0.04	UAE, Maldives & Nepal
6	04081100	Egg yolks dried	22.06	4.07	20.25	4.06	14.9	4.71	14.95	5.03	Indonesia, Russia & Japan
7	04081900	Other egg yolks not dried	1.94	0.15	1.80	0.23	2.42	0.36	2.15	0.26	Oman, Thailand & UAE
8	04089100	Birds eggs not in shell dried	15.30	5.32	15.53	5.81	11.80	5.38	12.70	6.24	Indonesia, Vietnam & Nigeria
9	04089900	Other birds eggs not in shell not dried	0.91	0.09	0.50	0.00	0.38	0.04	0.65	0.05	Ethiopia, UAE & Singapore



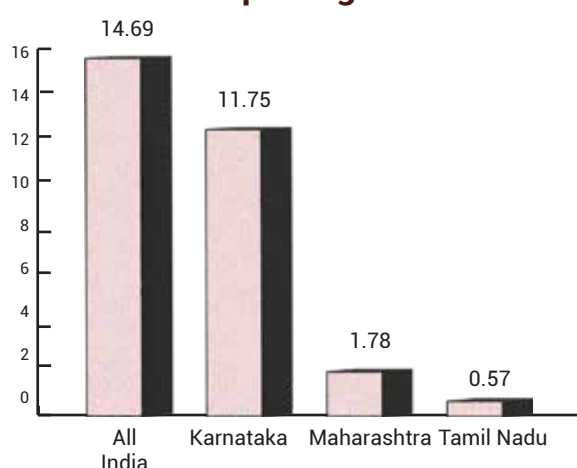
Source: Exim analytics, DGCIS.

Export Analysis of Poultry Products: 2021-22

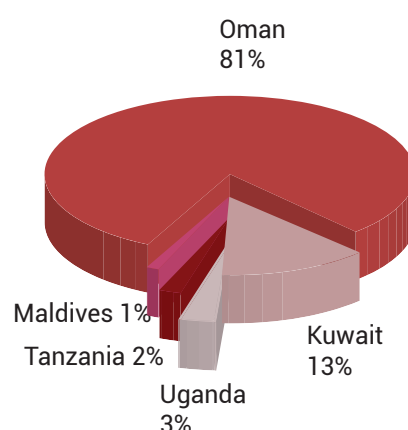
04071100: Birds eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus

No.	State	Value USD Mn	Destination
	All India	14.69	Oman, Kuwait, Uganda (+2)
1	Karnataka	11.75	Oman
2	Maharashtra	1.78	Kuwait, Oman, Tanzania
3	Tamil Nadu	0.57	Oman, Maldives

Exporting States



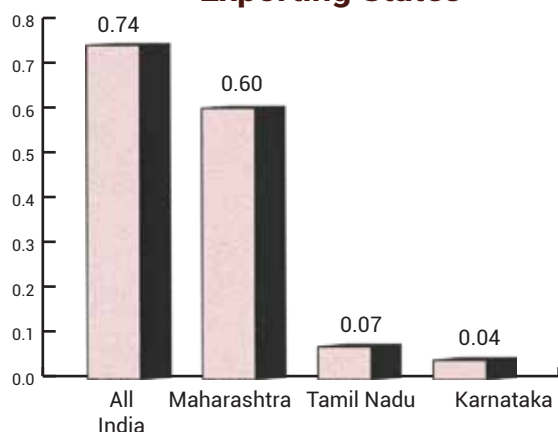
Importing Countries



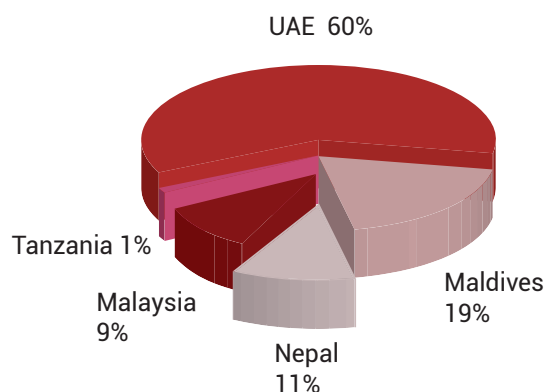
04079000 Other eggs of HDG.0407

No.	State	Value USD Mn	Destination
	All India	0.74	UAE, Maldives, Nepal (+2)
1	Maharashtra	0.60	UAE, Nepal, Malaysia, Tanzania
2	Tamil Nadu	0.07	Maldives
3	Karnataka	0.04	Maldives

Exporting States



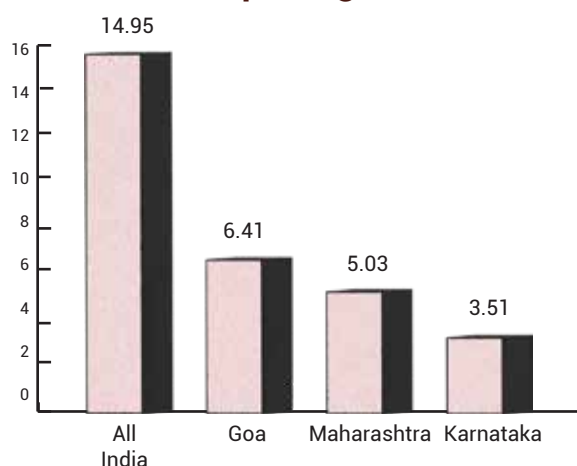
Importing Countries



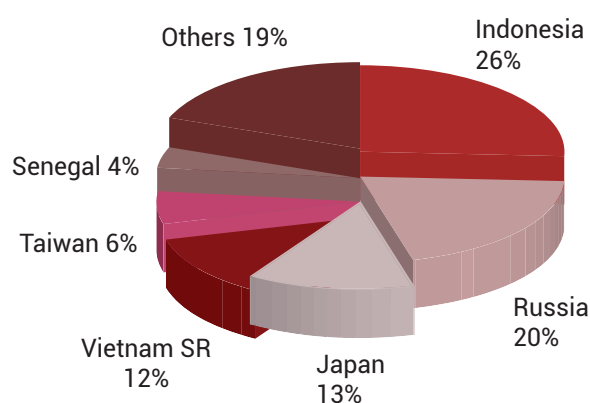
04081100: Egg yolks dried

No.	State	Value USD Mn	Destination
	All India	14.95	Indonesia, Russia, Japan (+20)
1	Goa	6.41	Russia, Japan, Taiwan (+7)
2	Maharashtra	5.03	Indonesia, Vietnam SR, Taiwan (+6)
3	Karnataka	3.51	Senegal, Indonesia, Iran (+12)

Exporting States



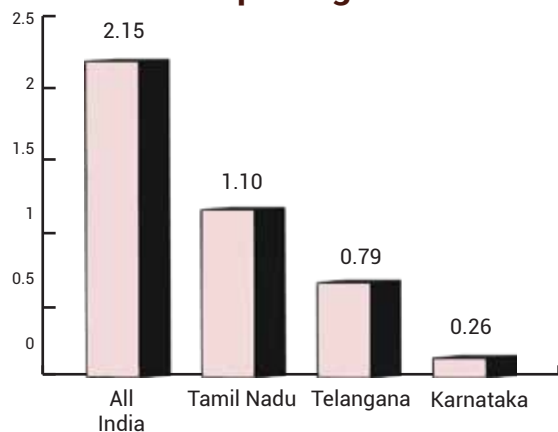
Importing Countries



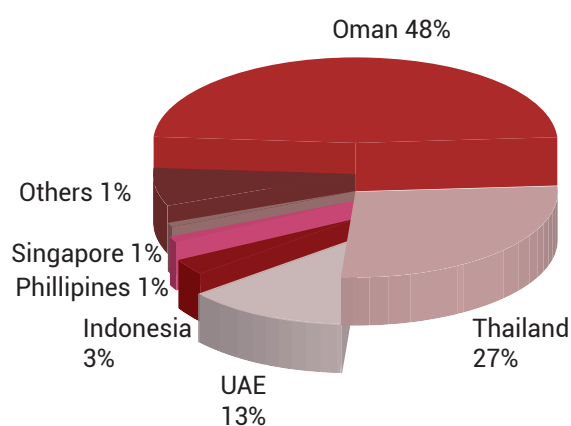
04081900: Other egg yolks not dried

No.	State	Value USD Mn	Destination
	All India	2.15	Oman, Thailand, UAE (+5)
1	Tamil Nadu	1.10	Oman, Thailand, UAE, Maldives
2	Telangana	0.79	Oman, UAE, Singapore, Qatar
3	Karnataka	0.26	Indonesia, Philippines

Exporting States



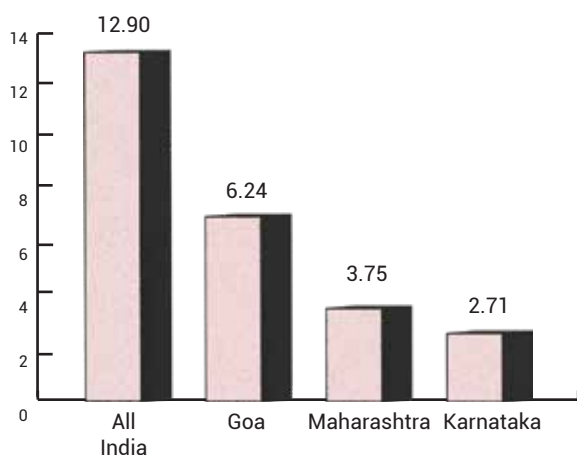
Importing Countries



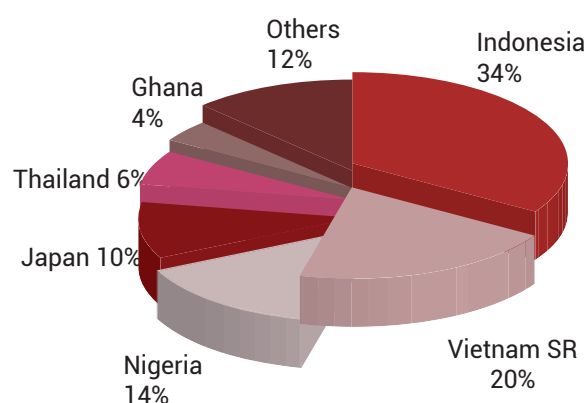
04089100: Birds eggs not in shell dried

No.	State	Value USD Mn	Destination
	All India	12.90	Indonesia, Vietnam SR, Nigeria (+16)
1	Karnataka	6.24	Vietnam SR, Indonesia, Philippines (+3)
2	Tamil Nadu	3.75	Nigeria, Indonesia, Vietnam SR (+7)
3	Telangana	2.71	Indonesia, Japan, Thailand (+11)

Exporting States



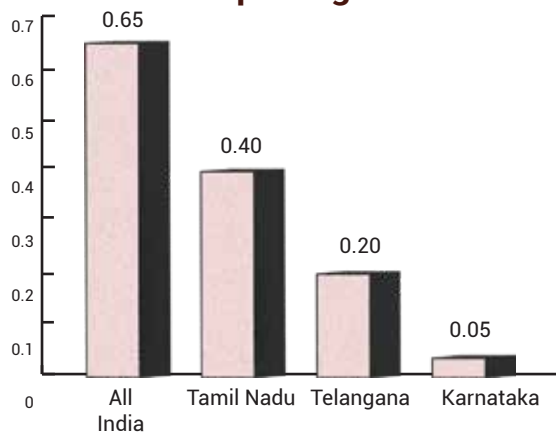
Importing Countries



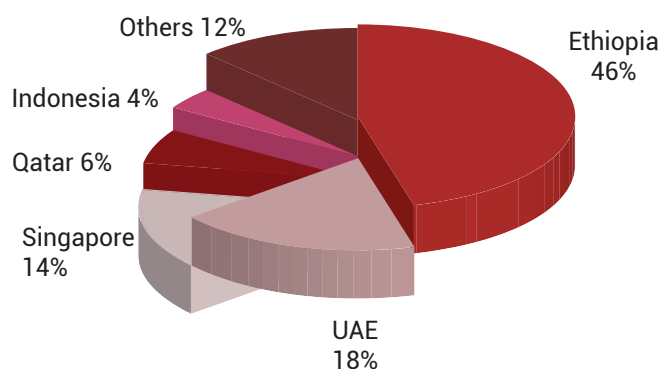
04089900: Other birds' eggs not in shell not dried

No.	State	Value USD Mn	Destination
	All India	0.65	Ethiopia, UAE, Singapore (+5)
1	Kerala	0.40	UAE, Singapore, Qatar
2	Gujarat	0.20	Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia, Uganda
3	Karnataka	0.05	Indonesia

Exporting States



Importing Countries



Source: Exim analytics, DGCIS: 2021-22

Production Data of Poultry in India: 2020-21

Poultry is one of the fastest-growing segments of the agricultural sector in India today. While the production of crops has been rising at a rate of 1.5 to 2 percent per annum, that of eggs and broilers has been rising at a rate of 8 to 10 percent per annum. As a result, India is now the world's third largest egg producer (Egg, hen in shell, Source: FAO).

The potential in the sector is due to a combination of factors - growth in per capita income, a growing urban population and falling real poultry prices. Poultry meat is the fastest-growing component of global meat demand, and India, the world's second-largest developing country, is experiencing rapid growth in its poultry sector. In India, poultry sector growth is being driven by rising incomes and a rapidly expanding middle class, together with the emergence of vertically integrated poultry producers that have reduced consumer prices by lowering production and marketing costs. Integrated production, the market transition from live birds to chilled and frozen products, and policies that ensure supplies of competitively priced corn and soybeans are key to future poultry industry growth in India. There are several small poultry dressing plants in the country producing dressed chickens. In addition to these plants, five modern integrated poultry processing plants are producing dressed chicken, chicken cut parts and other chicken products. These plants manufacture egg powder and frozen egg yolk for export.

Area of Production

Overall, Tamil Nadu accounts for maximum egg production. In Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad is the city with maximum poultry and hatcheries. Besides the state of Andhra Pradesh, Vishakhapatnam, Chittoor, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and the Northeastern states are the major egg contributors.

Exports

The country has exported 320,240.46 MT of Poultry products to the world for the worth of Rs. 529.81 Crores/ 71.04 USD Millions during the year 2021-22.

Major Export Destinations (2021-22)

Oman, Maldives, Indonesia, Vietnam, Bhutan, Japan and Russia.

Source: APEDA, India.



SPS-TBT Measures in Poultry

The kinds of poultry eligible for grading and certification include, but are not limited to, chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, pigeons, and guineas. The form may be as a ready-to-cook carcass or part or as a further processed product.

All poultry that is graded or certified must first be inspected. Inspection refers to the wholesomeness of poultry and its fitness for food.

Standards of quality enumerate the factors that affect these properties and apply to individual ready-to-cook poultry carcasses, parts, and products. There are no grade standards for giblets, detached necks and tails, wing tips, and skin.

For carcasses and parts, the factors include conformation, fleshing, fat covering, defeathering, exposed flesh, discolorations, disjointed or broken bones, missing parts from whole carcasses, and freezing defects, if applicable. For poultry products, such as boneless-skinless breasts, factors include presence of bones, tendons, cartilage, discolorations, and blood clots, as well as other product-specific factors.

(Source: <https://www.ams.usda.gov/sites/default/files/media/PoultryGradingManual.pdf>)

In interpreting the respective requirements for A quality, B quality, and C quality, the intensity, aggregate area involved, quantity, and locations of:

- (1) feathers
 - (2) exposed flesh (resulting from cuts, tears, and missing skin)
 - (3) discolorations (whether or not caused by dressing operations and bruises)
 - (4) disjointed and broken bones and
 - (5) freezing defects, as such defects individually, or in combination, detract from the general appearance, shall be considered in determining the particular quality of an individual carcass or part.
- (e) A ready-to-cook carcass which has a defect may be graded after the defective portion has been removed. The fact that a portion has been removed, will not be considered in determining the quality of the balance of the carcass if the remaining portion of the carcass is to be disjointed and packed as parts or used in the fabrication of poultry food products.

Source: <https://www.ams.usda.gov/grades-standards/poultry-and-poultry-products-grades-and-standards>

Role of DAHD

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (AH&D) is one of the Departments of the newly created Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying vide Cabinet Secretariat's Notification No.1/21/7/2019-Cab dated 17.06.2019 published in e-Gazette S.O.No.1972(E). The Department is located at Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi and parts of some Divisions of the Department are functioning from Chanderlok Building, Janpath, New Delhi.

The Department is responsible for matters relating to livestock production, preservation, protection from diseases and improvement of stocks and dairy development, and also for matters relating to Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) and National Dairy Development Board (NDDB).

Major Functions of DAHD

The Department advises State Governments/Union Territories in formulation of policies and Programme in the field of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development. The main thrust areas are:

- Development of requisite infrastructure in States/ UTs for improving animal productivity.
- Preservation and protection of livestock through provision of health care.
- Strengthening of central livestock farms (Cattle, Sheep and Poultry) for development of superior germplasm for distribution to states.

Data available for new entrepreneurs/farmers

- Schemes/Programs for farmers: <https://dahd.nic.in/schemes-programmes>
- Poultry Entrepreneurship Scheme: <https://dahd.nic.in/poultry>
- Feed and Fodder Entrepreneurship Scheme: <https://dahd.nic.in/feed-fodder>
- Animal Husbandry Infrastructure development fund: <https://dahd.nic.in/ahidf-scheme-brochure>
- National Livestock Mission scheme: <https://dahd.nic.in/nlm-scheme-brochure>
- Handbook of Schemes: <https://dahd.nic.in/english-handbook-scheme>

International co-operation by DAHD

About the division

IC Division serves as a focal point to facilitate communication and interaction between the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying and the international organizations as well as foreign countries, which paves the way for the Animal Husbandry and Dairying sectors in India to keep abreast of the latest technological developments/advancements taking place around the globe, particularly in the technologically advanced countries with the objective to take advantage of the know-how for increasing production and productivity in livestock sector. In the same way the Division works as a bridge between India and the technologically backward nations with the objective to share knowledge and extend technological assistance to them which enables establishing/strengthening friendly relations also.

Areas of activities

- Processing of cases/proposals for official foreign visits of dignitaries in the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying officers in the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying (DAHD) and its attached/subordinate offices connected with the DAHD affairs.
- Processing proposals for signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs)/Agreements with foreign countries/bodies on cooperation in the field of Animal Husbandry and Dairying
- Organizing meetings of foreign delegations with dignitaries in the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying/Senior Officers in DAHD.
- Processing air-fare bills for payments in respect of visits abroad of dignitaries/officials.
- Payment of annual membership fee to international organizations such as World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), International Dairy Federation (IDF), Animal Production Health Commission for Asia (APHCA).
- Collection, consolidation, and onward transmission of information for meetings held by other Departments like, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Commerce, Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers Welfare with foreign delegations etc.

For more information: <https://dahd.nic.in/about-us/division/international-cooperation>

Poultry Products are under the sub-heads as below

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|--|--|
| • Live Poultry <=85 Gram | • Cuts & Offals Excluding Livers |
| • Other Live Poultry <=185 Gram | • Eggs In Shell |
| • Live Poultry > 185 Gram | • Other Eggs |
| • Other Live Poultry >185 Gram | • Egg Yolks Dried |
| • Edible Poultry Meat (Fresh) | • Other Egg Yolks |
| • Edible Poultry Meat (Frozen) | • Eggs Not in Shell (Dried/Cooked) |
| • Other Poultry Meat Not Cut in Pieces | • Eggs Not in Shell (Frozen/Preserved) |

Source: APEDA, India.

Processing Technologies available

- Sausage preparation: Meat, Fish, Chicken & Pork: <https://cftri.res.in/technologies/MMP/spm.pdf>
- Wafers: Chicken, Egg, Fish, Meat, Pork, Prawn: <https://cftri.res.in/technologies/MMP/waf.pdf>
- Shelf-stable chicken biriyani: <https://cftri.res.in/technologies/MMP/ssc.pdf>
- Shelf-stable chicken titbits: <https://cftri.res.in/technologies/MMP/sst.pdf>
- Shelf stable kabab mix with chicken meat: <https://cftri.res.in/technologies/MMP/ssk.pdf>
- Egg loaf: <https://cftri.res.in/technologies/MMP/egg.pdf>
- Egg crunchy bites: <https://cftri.res.in/technologies/MMP/ecb.pdf>
- Dehydrated Egg Cubes: <https://cftri.res.in/technologies/MMP/dec.pdf>
- Deep fat fried Egg Cubes: <https://cftri.res.in/technologies/MMP/dff.pdf>
- Shelf stable egg albumin & egg yolk cubes: <https://cftri.res.in/technologies/MMP/sse.pdf>

Source: https://cftri.res.in/technology_search 17

Responsibility Matrix

No.	Actions	Responsibility
1	Farmer's database & aggregation of the produce	DAHD, GOI
2	Inviting Exporters/entrepreneurs to Investors meet for contract farming & processing industries	DAHD, GOI
3	Arranging Buyer – Seller meet & International trade fairs	DAHD, GOI & KAPPEC
4	Post-harvesting technologies, Grading & Processing of Poultry Products	DAHD, GOI & CFTRI, Mysore
5	Export training, orientation, & Market Intelligence	VTPC Karnataka

Regulators and Service providers

No.	Organization	Service	Contact
1	DAHD, GOI	RCMC, Market survey and assistance.	Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute, Hessarghatta, Bengaluru North. Dr. B Arun Prasad, Director I/C M: 9880132321 E: directorcfstpi@gmail.com
2	KAPPEC	PMFME Scheme	17, Richmond Rd, Shanthala Nagar, Richmond Town, Bengaluru - 560025. E: kappec1996@gmail.com
3	DGFT	IEC, Customs and ICEGATE	6th floor, Kendriya Sadan, C & E Wing, 17th main, Koramangala 2nd Block, Koramangala, Bengaluru - 560034 E: bangalore-dgft@nic.in
4	Animal Quarantine & Certification Service	Inspection certification & Custom procedures	Animal Quarantine & Certification Service Station, Karnataka. Dr. T. K. Sahu, Quarantine Officer M: 9892526150 E: aqcsbng-ka@nic.in W: http://aqcsindia.gov.in/contact-bangalore.html
5	BIAL Cool Port	Freight and Flight	KIAL Road, Devanahalli, Bengaluru -560300 W: http://www.aisats.in