



CLFMA OF INDIA
ASSOCIATION OF LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

61st National Symposium 2019

REPORT

22nd & 23rd August 2019

at Hotel Le Meridien,
Windsor Place Janpath,
New Delhi





61st National Symposium 2019

“Indian Livestock Farming: Prospects & Role of Government Policies”

*Date: August 22, 2019 & Aug 23, 2019
Venue: Le Meridien, New Delhi*

REPORT

CLFMA OF INDIA conducted the two-day symposium and has brought about the report consisting of the details of deliberations and outcomes of the symposium.

Presented by:

S. V. Bhave, Chairman, CLFMA OF INDIA



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"Indian Livestock Farming: Prospects & Role of Government Policies"

Report

Inaugural Session

CLFMA of India, the apex organization and the voice of the country's dynamic livestock sector conducted its annual flagship event, 61st National Symposium in a grand manner on 22nd - 23rd August, 2019 at Hotel Le Meridien, Windsor Place Janpath, New Delhi. The event focused on the Theme "Indian Livestock Farming: Prospects & Role of Government Policies" that will foster sustainable growth for Indian Livestock Sector.

The Chief Guest of the Symposium was Shri Giriraj Singh, Hon'ble Union Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India. Shri. Pawan Agarwal, CEO, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), Government of India, presented the keynote address and Shri. Atul Chaturvedi, Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India gave the Thematic Address.

The Symposium started with a Special Session in the morning on Aug 22, 2019 for welcoming Shri Giriraj Singh, Hon'ble Union Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India. The Honourable Minister launched the book "Nutritional Guidelines for Animal Feeds By CLFMA". This is a pioneering effort made by CLFMA to keep the farmers, feed manufacturers and Industry abreast with latest nutrient requirements of various types of species used in animal agriculture.

The Inaugural Session started with the welcome address by Mr. Divya Kumar Gulati, Secretary CLFMA OF INDIA. Mr. Gulati mentioned that the livestock sector is becoming a sunrise sector and all the stake holders including the government have to work in close co-ordination and emphasised the fact that doubling farmers' income can be achieved by focussing more on livestock farming. He said that the Symposium is being organized to build partnership with the government to take forward the agenda of doubling farmers' income through livestock farming.

This was followed by the lamp lighting ceremony.

Addressing the occasion Mr. S. V. Bhave, Chairman, CLFMA OF INDIA said that the Government has recognized the unexposed potential of Livestock Sector and created a separate/dedicated Ministry for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying and since livestock sector has its own parent ministry now it will be an easy process for all the



stakeholders to resolve the issues/ problems. He thanked the government for taking this transformative step.

Shri Giriraj Singh in his speech appreciated CLFMA OF INDIA for conducting the event and said that the ministry is involved in making a model for the livestock sector, which will work on co-existence of all the species including the humans involved in the food chain, promote Scientific Technologies and Integrated Farming Systems. He emphasized that QPM maize, moringa, Bajra and Cassia should be promoted as animal feed as the protein percentages is more in these feeds and can be produced by Indian farmers. He is planning to start livelihood incubation centres for livestock and also promoting few practices that will benefit the farmers viz merino sheep which will be useful for dual purpose (meat and wool) and promotion of Goat Farming.

Delivering the Thematic Address at the Symposium Shri. Atul Chaturvedi, Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India said that, apart from the Doubling Farmers' Income the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India had the vision of 5 trillion-dollar economy and the sectoral allocations were 3 trillion to service sector, 1 trillion to manufacturing and one trillion to agriculture. Presently, Agriculture contributes to 270 to 280 billion and to take it to 1 trillion mark in near future, we need to focus on Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries. He said that breeding techniques, compound livestock feed or nutrition of fortified foods, control of diseases especially FMD and Brucellosis play an important role to increase productivity of animals. He also emphasized promoting processing, marketing and exports of value-added products.

Shri Pawan Agarwal, CEO, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), Government of India delivered the Keynote Address. He emphasised the importance of Food Safety in the country and said that FSSAI will be stringent about food safety concerns so that safe food is available in our country. He also said that, FSSAI will be working with Ministries and Agencies, who are responsible for primary production and safety regulations will be started at this level itself, as it is difficult to remove the contamination occurring in the primary producing stages while processing.

This was followed by the CLFMA Award Ceremony. The Life Time Achievement award was presented to Mr. P. S. Nandakumar, MD, Nanda Feeds Pvt. Ltd. CLFMA Awards were presented to Dr. Ashish Motiram Paturkar, Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, Maharashtra Animal & Fishery Sciences University, Nagpur, Dr. Ashok Kumar, ADG- ICAR and Dr. Raghavendra Bhatta, Director, ICAR-National Institute of Animal Nutrition and Physiology, Bengaluru for their marvellous contribution to the Indian Livestock Sector.

The vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Neeraj Kumar Srivastava, Dy. Chairman, CLFMA OF INDIA.



Day 2 Symposium Proceedings

The Second day Symposium started with the Welcome Address by Mr. Naveen Pasuparth, Treasurer, CLFMA OF INDIA.

Session-1

The First session was titled “**Doubling Farmers' Income: Government and Industry Partnership**”. **Mr. Balram Singh Yadav**, Managing Director of Godrej Agrovet Ltd. was the moderator of the 1st Session. The **1st Session's Panellists** from the **Government of India**, were

Shri. Tarun Shridhar, IAS(Retd.) Former Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (AH&D), **Shri. Sagar Mehra**, Joint Secretary, Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries Animal Husbandry & Dairying. The Panellists from the Industry side were, **Mr. Daljit Singh**, Chairman, Progressive Dairy Farmer's Association (PDFA), represented the Dairy Industry, **Mr. Ravi Kumar Yellanki**, Managing Director, Vaishaki Bio Resources & Vaishaki Bio Marine, represented the Fishery Industry and **Mr. B. Soundararajan**, Managing Director of Suguna Holdings Pvt. Ltd. and immediate past chairman of CLFMA, represented the Poultry Industry. In the 1st Session, the problems faced by the Fisheries, Dairy and Poultry Industry, existing Government Schemes were discussed in detail and recommendations were drawn. The Summary of the discussions are given below: -

A) Background & Industry Brief

Doubling farmers income is achievable by focusing more on Livestock Farming, as this sector is not much affected by the vagaries of Monsoon, has better price stability as compared to food grains, it is not seasonal and can be carried out throughout the year and is a stable source of income and employment.

Sector wise contribution to GDP:

- Agriculture Industry contributes to 17% of GDP (valued @ 505 Billion USD)
- Of which Animal Husbandry sector contributes to 27% (valued @ 136 Billion USD)
- In developed countries Animal Husbandry contribution in Agriculture Industry is about 40%.
- Livestock sector is growing at a faster pace compared to crop farming. Rate at which Animal Agriculture GDP grew b/w 2011-12 to 2016-17 (livestock + fisheries) is 6.63% as compared to Crop Agriculture GDP Growth which is 1.01%
- Need to promote the growth of Animal Husbandry to become at par with the contribution levels of Developed Countries

Poultry Sector:

- In India, Poultry Sector plays a very crucial role, as it contributes to INR. 1,20,000 Crs.
- Poultry sector is growing @ rate of around 7% - 8% over the last decade
- Poultry sector is expected to grow @ rate of 8% -10% in the coming years on account of increasing urbanization, expanding job markets and rising middle class
- Poultry sector produces 5.8 Million MTs of poultry meat leading to per capita consumption of 4.32 kgs. (World average – 16 kgs)
- Poultry sector produces 100 billion eggs per year leading to per capita consumption of 74 eggs. (World average – 210 eggs)
- National Institute of Nutrition (India) recommends per capita consumption of 10.8 kgs of poultry meat and 180 eggs
- As compared to world average and National Institute of Nutrition recommendations, we need to go a long way in supply of poultry meat and eggs

Impact of Poultry Sector on Society: 3 Major Benefits

1. Support to Nutritional Security
2. Enrichment of Farmers Livelihood
3. Employment Generation

1. Support to Nutritional Security

- Poultry sector is helping in addressing nutritional security of our country in a big way by supply of nutrition rich poultry meat and eggs
- According to FAO, around 20 Crore people in India are under-nourished (15% of the Indian population).
- 20.8% of children under the age of 5 are under weight
- 37.9% of children under the age of 5 are stunted
- 51.4% women in the reproductive age (15-49 years) are anaemic
- The Global Hunger Index 2018 ranks India at 103 out of 119 countries based on above indicators
- Hence it is very critical to promote Poultry Sector to address to nutritional requirement

2. Enrichment of Farmers livelihood

- Indian Government has set a target of doubling farmer's income by 2022 and constituted DFI committee to monitor and support in achieving the target.

- One of the main sources of income as identified by DFI committee is livestock segment.
- Poultry being the main constituent of livestock segment plays a vital role in enriching the livelihood of farmers by providing them sustainable income throughout the year.
- More than 5 lac farmers are associated in broiler farming (meat production) and layer farming (egg production).
- With the less amount of capital and land availability, the farmers are able to take care of their income/earnings, financial independence & stability.
- Farmers associated with Poultry production are able to support the well-being of all their dependents with their sustainable income levels.

3. Employment Generation:

- Poultry sector helps in supporting employment generation in a big way especially supports generation of rural employment.
- More than 4 million people are employed directly and indirectly in the Poultry Sector and the value of employment generation is to the tune of 1.3 Crs (approximately).
- Expected to increase the employment opportunity by 15% per annum in coming years.

B) Problems faced by Poultry Industry

1. Cost of production has gone up by 30%
2. Lack of feed supply from the domestic market, corn and soya is being imported by paying regular duty from Ukraine and Burma.

3. Status of Corn supply:

- 3.1. Currently, there is acute shortage of corn in India, where demand exceeds supply.
- 3.2. During the last 3 years, Indian corn production remains stagnant at around 29 Million MT
- 3.3. As a result of it, Indian corn prices has gone up/high to 350 USD/MT (Rs.25/kg)
- 3.4. Whereas, corn is available in the International market at about 205-215 USD/MT
- 3.5. The restriction on importation of corn also restricts growth of Poultry Sector.
- 3.6. Army worm issues expected to impact corn production and reduce corn supply in the market.

- 3.7. If this situation continues, then the Poultry sector in country might face serious shortage of corn.
- 3.8. The high corn prices have already led to higher production cost of poultry products.
- 3.9. High production cost of poultry products deprives us of level playing ground with international Poultry Sector.

4. Status of Soya meal supply:

- 4.1. Currently India does not face shortage of supply.
- 4.2. However, the reducing soya plantation acreage and monsoon fluctuations are expected to impact the soya production and supply.
- 4.3. Also post GST, the soya seed and soya meal levied @ 5% GST has led to increase in prices.
- 4.4. The tax burden of 5% GST leads to high soya meal input cost and increases the final product prices. The feed cost is increasing because of the tax levied on soya seed and soya meal.
- 4.5. Poultry sector also cannot take input tax credit (ITC) as the poultry products are non-taxable except for the processed poultry products.

5. Government's ban on Cage Rearing

6. Problems in Poultry Exports:

- 6.1. Countries such as Brazil and US, despite high transportation costs, exports poultry meat at a very competitive price around the world as compared to India. India, due to high raw material price & production cost is not competitive in the Global market. Farmers are deprived of level playing ground as far as raw material prices are concerned.

C) Recommendations for Poultry Sector

As Poultry sector plays a very critical role in contributing to the economy and benefitting society in a bigger way, the Government is requested to support for the stability and growth of the Poultry sector in the following ways:

1. Support in Raw Materials:

- 1.1. Corn and soya are the main constituents of the poultry diet (contributes to 75% of the RM cost)



- 1.2. To provide the poultry products at an affordable price and thereby increase poultry meat and egg consumption there should be availability of Corn and Soya meal at reasonable prices

2. Government initiative to address corn shortage:

- 2.1. Currently non- GMO corn import is allowed from Ukraine (but high landing price 350 USD)
- 2.2. As short- term initiative, Government is requested to allow corn imports from other non - GMO corn producing countries like Myanmar.
- 2.3. As a long - term initiative, government is requested to allow corn imports from GMO corn producing countries like US and south American countries.
- 2.4. Government is requested to allow duty free corn import (to be exempted from import duty).
- 2.5. Government can also allow sale of wheat (which is an alternate raw material for corn) at MSP from the warehouse.

3. Government initiative to address soya meal:

- 3.1. Government is requested to waive off the GST imposed on soya seed and soya meal, as the feed cost is increasing because of tax levied on soya meal and soya seed and this leads to the increase of the final product prices.

4. Government Initiatives to Support Egg production:

- 4.1. Currently most of the egg production activity is carried out in cages and modernized poultry housing systems. This helps in rearing egg laying birds in a disease-free environment which leads to better liveability and higher productivity. This higher productivity leads to lower egg production cost and the farmers are directly benefitted as it supports their earning potential. The customers and consumers are also directly benefitted, and their consumption will grow on account of affordability. Government is requested to continue to allow egg production activity in cage farms with flexible regulatory norms.

5. Government Support in Promoting Export opportunities:

- 5.1. Allowing the Poultry sector for duty free import of raw materials especially the corn.
- 5.2. Provide incentives for export of poultry products to promote exports and support Poultry sector growth.



Fisheries Sector

A) Background

- India is the second largest Fish producer and in the year 2018-19 13.42 Million tonnes has been produced.
- It contributes to 6.3% of the Global Production, 1% of the national GDP and 5% of Agriculture GDP, 7% Annual growth rate, 1.45 lac people employment opportunity has been created in the Fishery Sector.
- Present per capita consumption of fish in India is less than 5 Kg and the world average is more than 20kgs.

B) Problems Faced by Fisheries Industry

1. Resistance to accept exotic shrimp varieties like Vannamei
2. Presently shrimp is a fragmented Industry and integrated operators like Poultry should be promoted.
3. Consumption of fish in India is very less compared to other countries. In India the market size is 3.5 to 4 Million tonnes of production but the consumption is 1 million mt.
4. Quantity of shrimp export to European Countries is very less and there is no export strategy, which needs to be developed by government in consultation with the farmers.
5. Cost of production in Shrimp is high coupled with non-availability of disease resistant stock
6. No regulatory frame work to address issues related to shrimp and fish
7. 20 to 30% shortage of quality seed and feed.

C) Existing Schemes promoted by Government in Fisheries Sector

1. Government has introduced Blue revolution to integrate schemes for holistic development of the Fisheries Sector.
2. Financial allocation by the Government in the span of last 5 years is Rupees 3,000 crores and out of which only 2,400 crores has been utilized. The Infrastructure development fund for fisheries allocated is Rupees 75,000 crores.
3. For solving the working capital problems of the fish farmers, the Kisan Credit Card scheme of up to 2 lakhs is available.

4. The implementation of the Matsya Pradhan Mantri Sampada Yojana is under discussion and it will be introduced to tap the untapped potential areas, promote certified seeds, technology improvement, increase hatcheries etc.
5. There is also a discussion with World Bank to launch a scheme to bring in 2000 million USD of investment to promote fisheries and out of these 1000 million dollars should be derived from the private players and this fund can be utilized to create regulatory frame work and technical upgradation in the Fisheries sector Thus, with the current growth rate in fisheries depicts a major growth driver to achieve doubling farmer's income.

D) Recommendations for Livestock and Fisheries:

1. Improve governance and policy framework in the Livestock and Fisheries Sector, create awareness among the people about criticality of these Sectors and they should be promoted like entrepreneurship and serious business. Government policies should focus on creating an enabling eco-system to encourage entrepreneurship rather than merely administering subsidies. This would lead to sustainable growth.
2. Government to create awareness about feeding the animals with healthy feed for producing healthy animals.
3. Considering the huge size of population, the productivity and long-term growth has to be increased in a sustainable manner.
4. Create export opportunities to get rid of surplus. Government to introduce a regulatory framework for fisheries that will encourage exports.
5. Association like CLFMA to play an important role to connect the Industry with the government.
6. Shortage of good quality feed and seed is to be addressed by the government.

Dairy Sector

A) Background:

- India is the first largest producer of milk in the world
- India's current production of milk is in excess of its demand and is expected to be so till 2022-23. India also has one of the most economical milk prices in the world.
- Dairy is a source of income for over 100 million households, with 77% of total milk being produced by small, marginal and landless farmers



B) Problems faced by Dairy Industry

1. Threat in reduction of milk supply due to lack of better price for Milk
2. Dairy business is not yet commercialized in India
3. As on today also 80% plus dairy industry is like a backyard Farming and lacks knowledge about scientific feeding and management of lactating cows/buffalo leading to reduced milk supply and high feeding cost
4. Lack of Feed & Fodder Availability
5. FMD, Brucella, mastitis are the common diseases affecting milk yield and govt spends crores on vaccination. In other countries such animals are sent for slaughtering after vaccinating once and clearing the disease.
6. We go up 6 to 7 lactations whereby other countries after 3rd or 4th lactation it goes to slaughtering.
7. Very important aspect is production cost / per litre of milk is high.
8. Non-descript Indian breeds tend to be uneconomical compared to jersey/HF.
9. The cost of production is un-economical and hence farmer tends to Produce less milk.
10. With the whole scenario our dairy model is going towards low input low Output instead of high input high output model.
11. Lack of Clean Milk production leading to lack of creation of good export market for processed products.

C) Recommendations for Dairy

1. The government's policy of encouraging Indigenous breeds should be based on the rationale of economy and scientific data.
2. Government to take steps in promoting dairy farming business as a commercial enterprise and a strategy should be put in place by the government to work on breed improvements in the indigenous cows/buffaloes.
3. A) Government should offer choice to the farmers to take decision about choosing the breed of the animal, and incentives should be equal.
B) Government to create a policy to address milk adulteration and mixing of the milk of Desi Indian Cow breeds with milk of Exotic breeds.
4. Government may consider a milk price stabilization fund to secure family owned milk farms
5. Government should discourage import of milk and milk products
6. Government should establish a robust programme of disease management.
7. A creation of Public Private Partnership Platform for dairy sector is the way forward. Government could establish a multi stakeholders' institutional

framework, say Dairy Investment Promotion Board or use NDDDB to ask for private players/ corporate/ SME / FPOs / Start-ups to come up with end to end projects for dairy development connecting disorganised dairy producers with dairy consumers through such investors. Government could provide all the assistance under various schemes for finance, production, collections, value added production and infrastructure. Entire country could have hundreds and thousands of such dairy value chains. Agri Start-ups could be the organisers of such value chains and earn /services charge/profits as well.

8. Recommendations and steps which government and Industry needs to take to improve milk yield in cattle should be a part of the value chain and ICAR institutions/ State Agriculture University/ KVK should be part of this partnership.
9. If fodder growers / FPOs are part of the above mentioned (Point 8) value chains and have assured market for fodder/ value added products, they would shift cultivation to fodder from competing crops if returns are higher/ comparable.
10. Government could look into the FPO model provided the FPOs are part of value chains on dairy. Viability would be decided by the business model of dairy value chains as devised by investors/ promoting institutions/ start-ups/ SME/ corporates.



Session-2

During the Second Session “Value Addition with Special Focus on Processing” was discussed in detail. The Session Moderator was **Mr. Narayanan**, Advisor – Food and Beverage. **The 2nd Session's Panellist** from the **Government of India** were **Shri J. P. Meena, IAS(Retd.)** former Secretary, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MOFPI), **Dr. Amit Sharma**, Director, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), **Shri Tarun Bajaj**, General Manager at Ministry of Commerce (APEDA) & from the Industry side **Mr. Vishwas Chitale**, Executive Director, Chitale Agro Industries Pvt. Ltd. represented Dairy Industry, **Mr. Ravi Kumar Yellanki**, Managing Director, Vaishaki Bio Resources & Vaishaki Bio Marine represented Fishery Industry & **Mr. Prashant Vatkar**, CEO of Godrej Tyson Foods Ltd. represented Poultry Industry. The Second Session deliberated the importance of Food processing in doubling farmers income, addressing the traceability issues, reduction of food wastage and Food safety Issues, promotion of Export Markets etc. were discussed in detail. The Summary of the deliberations are given below: -

A) Background

- Food Processing is one of the largest Industry categories in terms of Production, Consumption & Export
- Widely recognised as Sunrise Industry, estimated net worth 67 Billion US\$ and Employing 13 Million Directly & 35 Million Indirectly
- Indian Food & Grocery – 6th Largest in the world, expected to touch 482 Billion US\$ by 2020
- Indian Food processing – 32% of Food Market (14% Manufacturing, 13% Exports, 6% Industrial Investment)
- India's processing industry is highly fragmented and is dominated by the unorganized sector.

India's Agri base is quite strong but wastage is very high & processing of food products is very low.

- The country's processing sector is small and processing of food to consumable standards in India has reached only 10% recently. The processing level is around 2.2 % in F&V, 37% Dairy, 21% in Meat & 6% in Poultry products. While processing of food to consumable standards are at levels of up to 80% in some developed countries,
- The highest share of the processed food is in the Dairy sector, where 37 % of total produce is processed, of which only 15% is processed by the organized sector.



Poultry/Dairy/Fisheries

B) Problems faced by Poultry/Dairy/Fisheries Processing Sector

- Lack of consumer awareness levels about hygiene
- The present cost structure is like any other private sector and hence is leading the processing industry cost to be almost twice as much of a local butcher.
- Aflatoxin Issues at the feed production level
- Lack of proper food safety measures from the primary production level including feed production stages
- Increased cost of production and decreased productivity of animals
- Lack of production, processing and marketing infrastructure for meeting the international quality requirements
- Lack of Focus on Buffalo milk-based speciality Dairy industry in India.
- Problems in getting new breed stock into the country especially in shrimps.
- Improper disease management at hatcheries
- Traceability issues in case of finished products which leads to problems while exporting.

C) Recommendations of the session

Poultry:

1. Evolve a rating approach depending on the Microbial load of the meat from the processors
2. The cost structure can be eased in the following ways
 - 2.1. Lower interest rates (like a priority sector)
 - 2.2. Significantly reduce import and custom duty for equipment at processing plants as well as poultry operations
 - 2.3. GST reduction/waiver for utilities like power, fuel, water including manpower
 - 2.4. Subsidised rates for utilities particularly power and water
 - 2.5. Affordable Insurance of Livestock in poultry
 - 2.6. GST reduction/ waiver for Capital goods
 - 2.7. Accelerated Depreciation on Energy savings equipment



Dairy

1. We should develop proper production, processing and marketing infrastructure, which is capable of meeting international quality requirements.
2. A comprehensive strategy for producing quality and safe dairy products should be formulated with suitable legal backup.
3. To focus on buffalo milk-based specialty products, like Mozzarella cheese,
4. Educating the people on Quality of dairy products

Fisheries

1. Need to bring in new Genetics in to the country.
2. Emerging diseases reported anywhere in the world should be added to the list of diseases to be checked at RGCA quarantine.
3. Need to establish breeding programs for indigenous species as well.
4. Government and industry to provide extension awareness in Disease Management Protocols viz. Regular up-dation of Hatcheries, disinfection protocols in maturation and larval rearing as well keeping emerging diseases in view., Avoiding antibiotics and using probiotics., Brood stock needs to be tested periodically for diseases of concern.
5. To establish a good market development strategy
 - 5.1. As a leading exporter, we need to have lion's share in EU market which is the leading importer of shrimps
 - 5.2. Development of Export market to move up the value chain by Value addition and establishing distribution network in the market place.
 - 5.3. The domestic market needs to be strengthened by way of establishing cold chains and processors also should take a lead in this activity.

D) Other Recommendations

1. Government to implement stringent food safety measures from the primary production level including animal feed production for dairy, aqua, poultry and other animals.
2. Government-MOFPI has schemes like Kisan Sampada Yojana, Mega Food Park Schemes and Mini Mega Food Park Schemes and the industry can take advantage of this.
3. Government to address adulteration in a stringent manner.
4. Industry to promote Voluntary regulatory compliance at all levels of the value chain

5. Government should introduce Food safety ratings like ISI and consumers should be educated about these ratings
6. Antibiotic residue levels should be monitored at every stage of the value chain to promote exports. This quality has to be adhered to the domestic market as well.
7. To promote Indian ethnic foods for export like from Ahmedabad frozen paratha and from Indore frozen halwa and samosa is being exported.
8. Government needs to support the concept of creating disruption by data analysis and bring a realignment.



Session-3

The Third session was titled as “**Livestock Industry Interaction with Government** “. The Third Session Moderator was **Mr. Bharat Tandon**, Past Chairman of CLFMA & Managing Director of Healthline Pvt. Ltd. (Sericare Divison). From the **Government of India**, the Panellists were **Shri. Dr. O.P. Chaudhary**, Joint Secretary (NLM), Dept. of National Livestock Mission, Ministry of Fisheries, AH&D, **Shri. G. N. Singh**, Joint Secretary – Trade, Department of Fishery, AH&D & **Shri. Keshav Chandra**, Joint Secretary, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry and from **CLFMA Team** **Mr. S.V. Bhave**, Chairman, **Mr. Neeraj Kumar Srivastava**, Dy. Chairman, **Mr. Naveen Pasuparthi**, Treasurer, **Mr. Divya Kumar Gulati**, Secretary, and **Mr. Suresh Deora**, President – West Zone. In this session, the Industry Pain Points were discussed with the Government.

A free-range discussion took place in this session wherein various doubts and issues were raised by the industry representatives and necessary clarifications were given by the officers of the government. The highlights of the discussions are given below: -

1. The methodology of crop sowing and area estimation by the government were discussed in detail.
2. Problems related to Port Clearance viz causes of delays, cumbersome process, increase of cost paid by the importers due to demurrages etc for additives & vitamins imported into India for animal feed industry were deliberated.
3. Apart from this Standardization of paperwork & process at all ports for ease of transaction was discussed. Also, the issues related to the availability of all the Feed Additive Lists at all the ports at the same time were discussed.
4. Reduction of the import duty range of 30-35% imposed on import of equipment and machineries related livestock sector which enables improving material handling efficiency was deliberated in detail
5. Reduction of import duty from 20% to 5 % on feed additives by the government for making Indian livestock industry competitive domestically & internationally was also discussed
6. Creation of more certifying infrastructure like (one Plant quarantine facility, Ghaziabad GOI. & One Bhopal lab facility) for exporters were discussed in detail
7. The government's mechanism to act on commodity price rise due to forward trading was also discussed in detail

8. There was also a discussion about allocation of 1% urea quota to help dairy feed manufacturers and also reduction of 28% GST for Molasses used in animal feed industry

The senior officers from different ministries and departments also took note of the suggestions made by industry representatives and assured that these would receive highest consideration while making appropriate policies.

The Valedictory Session was conducted by Shri. Tarun Shridhar, IAS(Retd.) Former Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (AH & D), Ministry of Fisheries, AH&D followed by Felicitation to all Sponsors, Media, Guests and Invitees.

The vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Suresh Deora, President – West Zone.







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