

The background features a stylized globe with a grid of latitude and longitude lines. The left side of the globe is blue and shows a dark silhouette of the European continent. The right side is orange and shows a dark silhouette of the Indian subcontinent. In the center, two hands are shown holding the flags of the European Union (blue with yellow stars) and India (orange, white, and green horizontal stripes with the Ashoka Chakra).

ASSESSMENT OF INDIA'S HEALTH CERTIFICATE REQUIREMENTS

For dairy products imports

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MAIN ABBREVIATIONS

AQ	Alternative Quarantine
BGH	Bovine Growth Hormones
BTS	Bovine Somatotropin Hormones
DG	Directorate-General
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
FSSAI	Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
HACCP	Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point
RMRs	Management recommendations () for residues of veterinary drugs in foods
SIP	Sanitary Import Permit
WOAH	World organization of animal health



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Husbandry:

In this study it has been validated the compliance of husbandry conditions in terms of animal health.

India's standards for dairy products align closely with EU legislation. The current review confirms the findings that the EU dairy products should be able to comply with India's health certificate requirements. Therefore, EU operators can provide assurances to the European and Indian competent authorities that their product is produced in compliance with India's standards, which should facilitate certification of export.

Food safety:

*Both the **cheese industry as well as the milk powder** industry and its affiliates valorising the ingredients from the cheese industry will be impacted if animal derived rennet is used during production. The latter is allowed to be used in Europe, however forbidden in India.*

*Some requirements related to residues of **antibiotics and drugs** are different and additional testing by EU operators might be required.*

*With regard to specific residues of **heavy metals, crop contaminants (aflatoxins), insecticide residues and other contaminants (melamine)**, differences are minor.*

*Some **microbiological** requirements are different between both legislations and may lead to additional testing by EU operators.*

*From a **sanitary** perspective, Indian sanitary requirements for storage and cooling of raw milk before and after heat treatment are different.*

*The **microbiological standards** of European commercial dairy products do not match entirely with the standards stated in the Indian Health certificate requirement.*

*EU dairy products become less of a problem to comply with India's health certificate requirements as to the use of permitted **additives**.*

*For **infant milk (in Europe up to 12 months only) and infant formulae** differences can be noticed for the use of Vit K, Folate and Se and the use of phosphoric acid. There is a difference in the sampling plan for Salmonella.*



Overall, the Indian legislation is more vertical oriented compared to the European legislation. Therefore, a one-to-one comparison is not always straightforward. Therefore, in the tabulated overview evaluating the different articles of the Indian health certificate sometimes multiple European legislative references are included.

Based on these comparisons one can conclude that the negative **impact on exports to India of certain European dairy products could be significant** following the entry into force of India's Health Certificate Requirements for Dairy Product Imports as of 31st March 2023.

1/ The main reason leading to this conclusion relates to Technological factors related to the cheese production process.

According to the new Indian requirements, no animal-derived rennet may be used.

The export of a substantial amount of European cheese and its affiliated products originating from the cheese making process will be affected due to the **still widespread use of animal-derived rennet by the EU industry**. The use of animal-derived rennet is still substantially used in the EU while in the US and other non-EU countries microbial-derived rennet is much more common. There are multiple reasons for the use of animal-derived rennet: it affects the cheese characteristics; it may impact production yield and sometimes for certain cheese products the alternative use of microbial-derived rennet is legally restricted in Europe (because of protected designation of origin). This puts the US and other non-EU countries, with less of a cheese tradition, in a more favourable position from a trade perspective.

The export of following soft, semi-hard and hard cheeses may be impacted: Gouda type cheese, Parmesan, certain types of Gorgonzola, Pecorino Romano, Grana Padano, Camembert, Vacherin, Emmentaler, Gruyere, and Manchego. In addition, sweet whey powder, lactose and milk minerals are impacted if no microbial-derived enzyme is used during the cheese production.

Therefore, **both the cheese industry as well as the milk powder industry and its affiliates valorising the ingredients from the cheese industry will be impacted.**

2/ To a lesser extent this relates to the following:

- A. Some requirements related to residues of **antibiotics and drugs** are different and additional testing by EU operators might be required for consignments intended for export to India if no other equivalent "indicator components" in terms of antibiotics/drugs as listed in Commission Regulation 37/2010 will be accepted by the FSSAI.
- B. With regard to specific residues **of heavy metals, crop contaminants (aflatoxins), insecticide residues and other contaminants (melamine)**, differences are minor.
- C. Some microbiological requirements are different between both legislations and may lead to additional testing by EU operators.
- D. From a sanitary perspective, Indian **sanitary requirements for storage and cooling** of raw milk before and after heat treatment **are different** than those specified in the European Directive, though quality schemes of both Europe and India are based on the same HACCP principles. These strict conditions in India might be required due to less favourable farming conditions and sometimes lower hygienic standards in the Indian dairy industry. However, EU GMP practices show that the European dairy industry is cooling raw and pasteurized milk below European legislative requirements (i.e. to lower temperature) to prolong shelf life and for preserving the high initial quality on farm level. Therefore, the requirements by India could be considered as being aligned with GMP in the European dairy industry from a pragmatic perspective.
- E. The **microbiological standards** of European commercial dairy products **do not match entirely** with the standards stated in the Indian Health certificate requirements. However, differences are sometimes minor are in some cases only related to differences in the sampling plan. India requests additional analysis on total count, Clostridia and yeast & moulds.



The current review confirms that in general other EU dairy products become less of a problem to comply with India's health certificate requirements as to the use of **additives**, since India's standards for dairy products align closely with Codex standards.

Additives can be used in a myriad of composed dairy products in a heavily evolving market with a lot of innovations. Therefore, a final case by case check by the operators is recommended.

The India standards for **infant milk and infant formulae** are compelled in one legislation (Vertical). The EU regulation for infant and follow-on formula as specified in 609/2013 relates to different legislations for the use of additives, packaging, ... (as an illustration of a horizontal approach) instead of compelling all related legislation per product group (vertically organized legislation). Though the European legislation is very strict and detailed, some minor differences can be noticed for the use of Vit K, Folate and Se and the use of phosphoric acid. However, there are valid alternatives for this particular acid regulator.

Important to notice that there is a difference in age (months) related to the denomination of infant food. In Europe infant food is up to 12 months, In India this is stretched to 24 months.

For infant formula, there is a difference in the sampling plan for Salmonella. With respect to other microbial standard see remarks mentioned above.

Further evaluation of Reg. 853/2004 is recommended to validate the compliance of husbandry conditions in terms of animal health and farm hygiene with the specifications defined in India's Health Certificate Requirements. This evaluation is outside the scope of the current study.

INTRODUCTION

Husbandry

India's new Health Certificate Requirements for dairy products, as defined by the FSSAI will enter into force on 1st March, 2023. Considering these new requirements, a gap analysis should assess to what extent current relevant European legislation complies with the reviewed health certification requirements by FSSAI. The outcome of this analysis should help DG Trade to inform the dairy industry and its associations how to overcome the potential new export barriers that may follow from India's new Health Certificate Requirements.

Imports

India's new Health Certificate Requirements for dairy products, as defined by the FSSAI will enter into force on 31st March 2023. Considering these new requirements, a gap analysis is assessed to what extent current relevant European legislation complies with the reviewed health certification requirements by FSSAI.

The outcome of this analysis should help DG Trade to inform the dairy industry and its associations and to drive the discussion how to overcome the potential new export barriers that may follow from India's new Health Certificate Requirements.



The objective of the current assignment is to assess and to indicate the discrepancies between the Indian Health Certificate’s requirements included in the office memorandum dated the 31st March, 2023 and the current European legislation with respect to production of dairy. Husbandry conditions are not considered in this assessment.

Export to India of European dairy products concerns mainly products with a prolonged shelf life or even long live products, stored and sold at ambient conditions. Export of fresh (raw and/or pasteurized only) products is very limited and predominantly concerns niche luxury products only.

Therefore, the requirements and specifications defined in India’s Health Certificate Requirements may mainly affect the following products: cheese, milk powder(s) (skimmed and whole milk powder), sweet and acid whey powder, caseinates, lactose and milk minerals (e.g., calcium), (canned) condensed milk and butter(oil), to a certain extent infant milk, follow-on milk and finally cheese.

These products are used for direct consumption (regular food and special food formulae (infant food, sport nutrition, food supplements)) or sometimes are used beyond food applications (e.g. pharma).

METHODOLOGY

The outcome of the validation results into 4 types of different classifications:

Agreement/Approval:	Green
Additional clarification to comply fully:	Yellow
Requires further investigation, may/might create potential problem:	Orange
In breach with current European legislation/having a significant impact on export: ...	Red

In this review study also European dairy Industry GMP standards are considered to assess the “real-life” impact for the industry.

The veterinary health certificate for import of milk and milk products into India dated from the 31st March 2023 is assessed and validated.

Each paragraph is reviewed and the reference, where available, to the Indian FSSAI Food Safety & Standards Regulations and corresponding European legislation is added.



1 COMPARATIVE REVIEW OF DAIRY PRODUCTS ON HUSBANDRY REQUIREMENTS

1.1 VETERINARY HEALTH CERTIFICATE (OM DATED 10.08.2020). HUSBANDRY REQUIREMENTS.

Document Reference	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
The source animals have never been fed with feeds produced from internal organs, blood meal and tissues of ruminant origin	No reference in the document. (Veterinary certificate for import of milk and milk products into India- General conditions)	<p>Directive 2002/32 EC of the European parliament and of the Council of 7 of May 2002 on Undesirable substances in Animal Feed</p> <p>Regulation EC No 999/2001 of the European parliament and of the Council of 22 of May 2001 laying down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiforme encephalopathies.</p> <p>EC Regulation No 852/2004 general rules of food business operators on hygiene of foodstuffs</p> <p>EC Regulation No 853/2004: Requirements and responsibilities of Food Business Operators, laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin.</p> <p>Annex III, Section IX is dedicated to raw milk and dairy products.</p> <p>Regulation (EU) 2017/625 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products, amending Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 396/2005, (EC) No 1069/2009, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1/2005 and (EC) No 1099/2009 and Council Directives 98/58/EC, 1999/74/EC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC and 2008/120/EC, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 89/608/EEC, 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 96/23/EC, 96/93/EC and 97/78/EC and Council Decision 92/438/EEC</p>	<p>The requirements listed in the Indian Documents column on the left, are generally extensively covered by both Regulations EU 625/2017 on the Official Controls, and EU 2016/429 on Animal Health.</p> <p>Livestock and Germinal products Import/Export rules are detailed in the various articles enumerated in the EU column for movement of animals within the EU member states, from and to “Third countries”.</p> <p>The role of both Central Competent Authorities, and Competent Authorities performing the official controls during the Import/export activities is described in the EU column, and covers the requirements listed in all of the Indian documents on the left columns.</p> <p>No Clashes or gaps were found in the EU related Regulations.</p>	<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023)</p> <p>CHAPTER 11.4. BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY</p> <p>CHAPTER 1.8. APPLICATION FOR OFFICIAL RECOGNITION BY WOA OF RISK STATUS FOR BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY FOR OFFICIAL RECOGNITION</p> <p>CHAPTER 6.2. THE ROLE OF THE VETERINARY SERVICES IN FOOD SAFETY SYSTEMS</p> <p>CHAPTER 6.4. THE CONTROL OF HAZARDS OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE IN ANIMAL FEED</p>



Document Reference	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
The animals from which the milk has been derived were not exposed to Bovine Growth Hormones (BGHy Bovine Somatotropin Hormones (BST).	No reference in the document. (Veterinary certificate for import of milk and milk products into India-Sanitary information)	Council Decision 1999/879/EC The placing on the market and administration of bovine somatotropin. The decision prohibits the use of bovine somatotrophin in the treatment of dairy cows.	Import/export activities is described in the EU column, and covers the requirements listed in all of the Indian documents on the left columns. No Clashes or gaps were found in the EU related Regulations.	CODEX ALIMENTARIUS The CODEX Commission recognises the validity of JECFA risk assessments as the sound scientific basis for its deliberations on rBST. Nevertheless, the Commission as the international risk management body, recognises that consensus has not been reached on the adoption of the draft MRLs at its 38th session. In light of the fact that consensus has not been reached, the Commission agrees to hold the draft MRLs for rBST at step 8 to provide further time to facilitate a possible consensus. The draft MRLs will continue to be on the agenda of the Commission and open to discussion
The Source animals were not subjected to estrogenic treatment in last 90 days.	No reference in the document. (Veterinary certificate for import of milk and milk products into India-Sanitary information)	Council Directive 81/602/EC of 31 July 1981 concerning the prohibition of certain substances having a hormonal action and of any substances having thyrostatic action.	-	CODEX ALIMENTARIUS MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS (MRLs) AND RISK MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS (RMRs) FOR RESIDUES OF VETERINARY DRUGS IN FOODS CX/MRL 2-2021



1.2 SANITARY IMPORT PERMIT - EXTENSION OF VALIDITY OF SANITARY IMPORT PERMIT

Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>The validity of these permits lies between 3 to 12 months depending upon nature of livestock products.</p>	<p>Extension of validity of Sanitary Import Permit (SIP) due to COVID-19 lockdown – regarding. Under the provision of notification S.O. 2666 (E) , dated 16.10.2014 this department issues the Sanitary Import Permit (SIP) for import of livestock products into the country.</p>	<p>REGULATION (EU) 2016/429 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law') Section 7 Animal health certification Article 145 Contents of animal health certificates REGULATION (EU) 2017/625 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products. Article 52 Details of documentary checks, identity checks and physical checks Article 54 Frequency of documentary checks, identity checks and physical checks</p>	<p>The requirements listed in the "Indian Requirements" column on the left, are extensively covered by all the EU Regulations quoted on the EU Related Legislation "Column"</p>	<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023)</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CERTIFICATION</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.2. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.4. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.6. BORDER POSTS AND QUARANTINE STATIONS IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.7. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE ON ARRIVAL</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>In any case, no consignments should be imported into country without valid SIP or veterinary health certificate (to be uploaded on single window system) from official authority of country of origin. In the absence, such consignments will be straight away rejected.</p>	<p>Extension of validity of Sanitary Import Permit (SIP) due to COVID-19 lockdown – regarding. Under the provision of notification S.O. 2666 (E), dated 16.10.2014 this department issues the Sanitary Import Permit (SIP) for import of livestock products into the country.</p>	<p>Article 143 Obligation of operators to ensure that animals are accompanied by an animal health certificate.</p>	<p>The requirements listed in the "Indian Requirements" column on the left, are extensively covered by all the EU Regulations quoted on the EU Related Legislation "Column"</p>	<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023) CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY CHAPTER 5.1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CERTIFICATION CHAPTER 5.2. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES CHAPTER 5.4. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE CHAPTER 5.6. BORDER POSTS AND QUARANTINE STATIONS IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY CHAPTER 5.7. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE ON ARRIVAL</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>Delay/rejections of consignments will be responsibility of importers. Moreover, it will need less choke of the partially functional system on highly emergent ground including logistics, transportation, laboratory, AQCS etc,</p>	<p>Extension of validity of Sanitary Import Permit (SIP) due to COVID-19 lockdown – regarding. Under the provision of notification S.O. 2666 (E) , dated 16.10.2014 this department issues the Sanitary Import Permit (SIP) for import of livestock products into the country.</p>	<p>REGULATION (EU) 2017/625 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products</p> <p>Section IV Approval of the pre-export controls Article 73 Approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries Article 74 Non-compliance with, and withdrawal of, the approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries Section V Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments from third countries Article 75 Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments entering the Union from third countries</p>	<p>The requirements listed in the “Indian Requirements” column on the left, are extensively covered by all the EU Regulations quoted on the EU Related Legislation “Column”</p>	<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023)</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CERTIFICATION</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.2. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.4. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.6. BORDER POSTS AND QUARANTINE STATIONS IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.7. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE ON ARRIVAL</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>The validity of these permits lies between 3 to 12 months depending upon nature of livestock products.</p>	<p>Extension of validity of Sanitary Import Permit (SIP) due to COVID-19 lockdown – regarding. Under the provision of notification S.O. 2666 (E) , dated 16.10.2014 this department issues the Sanitary Import Permit (SIP) for import of livestock products into the country.</p>	<p>REGULATION (EU) 2016/429 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law') Section 7 Animal health certification Article 145 Contents of animal health certificates REGULATION (EU) 2017/625 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products.</p> <p>Article 52 Details of documentary checks, identity checks and physical checks Article 54 Frequency of documentary checks, identity checks and physical checks.</p>	<p>The requirements listed in the "Indian Requirements" column on the left, are extensively covered by all the EU Regulations quoted on the EU Related Legislation "Column"</p>	<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023) CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CERTIFICATION</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.2. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.4. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.6. BORDER POSTS AND QUARANTINE STATIONS IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.7. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE ON ARRIVAL</p>



1.3 SANITARY IMPORT PERMIT - NOTIFICATION S.O. 4559(E), DATED 16TH DECEMBER 2020

Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>“Provided also that livestock products listed at serial numbers (i) to (xxx) of paragraph I shall be allowed to be imported into India through the airport or land port, as the case may be, located at Kannur (Kerala), Nepal Ganj Road (Rupaidiha, Uttar Pradesh) and Palwal (Haryana) under the jurisdiction of respective Animal Quarantine and Certification Stations in Chennai and Delhi.</p>	<p>MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) NOTIFICATION New Delhi, the 16th December, 2020. S.O. 4559(E). In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of section 2 and section 3A of the Livestock Importation Act, 1898 (9 of 1898), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries number S.O. 2666, dated the 16th October, 2014, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), dated the 17th October, 2014</p>	<p>REGULATION (EU) 2016/429 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law')</p> <p>Article 143 Obligation of operators to ensure that animals are accompanied by an animal health certificate</p> <p>REGULATION (EU) 2017/625 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 49 Official controls at border control posts • Article 50 Certificates and documents accompanying consignments and split consignments • Article 52 Details of documentary checks, identity checks and physical checks • Article 54 Frequency of documentary checks, identity checks and physical checks • Article 55 Decisions on consignments • Article 56 Use of the Common Health Entry Document (CHED) by the operator and by the competent authorities • Article 59 Designation of border control posts • Article 60 Listing of border control posts • Article 64 Minimum requirements for border control posts • Section IV Approval of the pre-export controls • Article 73 Approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries • Article 74 Non-compliance with, and withdrawal of, the approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries • Section V Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments from third countries • Article 75 Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments entering the Union from third countries 	<p>The requirements listed in the “Indian Requirements” column on the left, are extensively covered by all the EU Regulations quoted on the EU Related Legislation “Column”.</p>	<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023) CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CERTIFICATION</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.2. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.4. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.6. BORDER POSTS AND QUARANTINE STATIONS IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.7. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE ON ARRIVAL</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>Provided also that Livestock Products listed at serial numbers (xv) to (xxiv) and (xxv) to (xxx), of para I shall be allowed to be imported into India through the sea port, located at Mormugao (Goa) under the jurisdiction of Animal Quarantine and Certification Station in Mumbai:</p> <p>Part 1/2</p>	<p>MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) NOTIFICATION New Delhi, the 16th December, 2020. S.O. 4559(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of section 2 and section 3A of the Livestock Importation Act, 1898 (9 of 1898), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries number S.O. 2666, dated the 16th October, 2014, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), dated the 17th October, 2014, namely:-</p>	<p>REGULATION (EU) 2016/429 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law')</p> <p>CHAPTER 3 Export Article 243 Export from the Union Article 129 General requirement applicable to operators in respect of movements of kept terrestrial animals passing through Member States but intended for export from the Union to third countries or territories Operators shall ensure that kept terrestrial animals intended for export to a third country or territory and passing through the territory of another Member State fulfil the requirements laid down in Articles 124, 125, 126 and 128.</p> <p>CHAPTER 3 Movements within the Union of kept terrestrial animals</p> <p>Section 1 General requirements for movements Article 124 :General requirements for movements of kept terrestrial animals Article 125 Disease prevention measures in relation to transport</p> <p>Section 2 Movements between Member States Article 126 General requirements for movements of kept terrestrial animals between Member States Article 128 Prohibition on movements of kept terrestrial animals for disease eradication purposes outside the territory of a Member State</p> <p>Section 3 Specific requirements in respect of movements to other Member States of ungulates and poultry Article 130 Movements of kept ungulates and poultry to other Member States</p> <p>Section 7 Animal health certification Article 143 Obligation of operators to ensure that animals are accompanied by an animal health certificate Article 145 Contents of animal health certificates</p>	<p>The requirements listed in the "Indian Requirements" column on the left, are extensively covered by all the EU Regulations quoted on the EU Related Legislation "Column".</p>	<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023)</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CERTIFICATION</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.2. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.4. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.6. BORDER POSTS AND QUARANTINE STATIONS IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.7. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE ON ARRIVAL</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>Provided also that Livestock Products listed at serial numbers (xv) to (xxiv) and (xxv) to (xxx), of para I shall be allowed to be imported into India through the sea port, located at Mormugao (Goa) under the jurisdiction of Animal Quarantine and Certification Station in Mumbai:</p> <p>Part 2/2</p>	<p>MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) NOTIFICATION New Delhi, the 16th December, 2020. S.O. 4559(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of section 2 and section 3A of the Livestock Importation Act, 1898 (9 of 1898), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries number S.O. 2666, dated the 16th October, 2014, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), dated the 17th October, 2014, namely:-</p>	<p><i>Continued from table above</i></p> <p>REGULATION (EU) 2017/625 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products</p> <p>Section IV Approval of the pre-export controls Article 73 Approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries Article 74 Non-compliance with, and withdrawal of, the approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries</p> <p>Section V Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments from third countries</p>	<p>The requirements listed in the “Indian Requirements” column on the left, are extensively covered by all the EU Regulations quoted on the EU Related Legislation “Column”.</p>	<p>Same as above</p>



1.4 PROCEDURES FOR LIVESTOCK IMPORT IN INDIA (BY ANIMAL QUARANTINE & CERTIFICATION SERVICES)

Indian requirements	Indian legislation requirements	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>Part 1/3 The word “live-stock products” shall include the following products, namely:-</p> <p>(i) Meat and meat products of all kinds including fresh, chilled and frozen meat of poultry, sheep, goat and pig;</p> <p>(ii) Tissue or organs of poultry, sheep, goat and pig;</p> <p>(iii) Egg and egg powder;</p> <p>(iv) Milk and milk products;</p> <p>(v) Bovine, ovine and caprine embryos, ova or semen;</p> <p>(vi) Pet food products of animal origin;</p> <p>(vii) Eggs and seeds of all aquatic animals including fish, crustaceans and molluscs;</p> <p>(viii) Bristles and hair of pigs hogs or boars; waste of pigs; hogs or boars bristles and hair; badge hair and other brush making hair; yak tail hair; brush making hair; whale bone hair; Bones and bone products including horn cores, crushed bones; Bone grist; ossein; horn cones and part thereof not crusted; bone meal; hoof meal; horn meal; horns, hooves, claws, nails and beaks unworked or simply prepared (but not cut to shape); antlers; ox gallstones; and frozen placenta; obtained from bovine, sheep, goat, poultry and pig and any other animals as the case may be;</p> <p>(ix) Raw skins and other parts of birds, with their feathers or down, feathers and parts of feathers (whether or not trimmed edges) and down;</p> <p>(x) Raw hides and skins of bovine (including buffalo) or equine animals, sheep or lamb, other raw skins (skins of goats, swine), fresh or salted dried, limed, pickled, or otherwise preserved but not tanned, parchment-dressed or further prepared, whether or not de-haired or split with wool on or split;</p> <p>(xi) Raw fur skins (including heads, tails, paws and other pieces or cuttings, suitable for furriers use);</p> <p>(xii) Badminton shuttle cock, feather meal and powder made from birds feather;</p> <p>(xiii) Serum; and plasma of animals like bovine, goat, sheep, horse, poultry, pig, rabbit, mice, rat, dog and cat;</p>	<p>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and Fisheries) NOTIFICATION New Delhi, the 16th October, 2014 S.O. 2666(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of section 2 and section 3A of the Live-stock Importation Act, 1898 (9 of 1898) and in supersession of notification S.O. 655(E) dated the 07th July, 2001, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby notifies the “livestock products” and procedure for the issue of sanitary import permit for import of such products as follows:-</p>	<p>REGULATION (EU) 2016/429 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law')</p> <p>CHAPTER 5 Movements within the Union of germinal products</p> <p>Section 1 General requirements Article 157 General requirements for movements of germinal products</p> <p>Section 2 Movements to other Member States of germinal products of kept animals of the bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine and equine species and germinal products of poultry Article 159 Operators' obligations in respect of movements to other Member States of germinal products of kept animals of the bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine and equine species and germinal products of poultry</p>	<p>In the second column we have added only the EU articles of the Regulation (EU)2016/429 related to germinal product (Bovine, ovine and caprine embryos, ova or semen;)</p> <p>For the purpose of this exercise all of the products are included in the above-mentioned Regulations, and can all of them be included, and described in any certificate</p>	<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023) CHAPTER 5.10. MODEL VETERINARY CERTIFICATES FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN LIVE ANIMALS, HATCHING EGGS AND PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation requirements	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>Part 2/3 continuation from above</p> <p>(xiv) Animal feed and fish feed containing milk and milk products of bovine, ovine, caprine, meat and meat products, tissues, organs of poultry, pig, sheep, goat, fish and fish products;</p> <p>(xv) Horsehair and horsehair waste, whether or not put up as a layer with or without supporting material;</p> <p>(xvi) Coral and similar materials, un-worked or simply prepared but not otherwise worked, shells of molluscs, crustaceans or echinoderms and cuttle bone, un-worked or simply prepared but not cut to shape, powder and waste thereof;</p> <p>(xvii) Medicaments (bovine albumin and drug of animal origin) and diagnostics (containing blood or serum fractions for in vitro application);</p> <p>(xviii) Gelatine (including gelatine in rectangular or square) sheets, whether or not surface worked or coloured and gelatine derivatives, isinglass; other glues of animal origin; excluding casein glues;</p> <p>(xix) Tanned or curst hides and skins of bovine (including buffalo) or equine animals, without hair on, whether or not split, but not further prepared;</p> <p>(xx) Tanned or curst hides and skins of sheep or lamb without wool on, whether or not split, but not further prepared, tanned or curst hides and skins of other animals, without wool or hair on, whether or not split, but not further prepared (of goat, swine, reptile, etc.);</p> <p>(xxi) Leather further prepared after tanning or crusting, including parchment dressed leather, of bovine (including buffalo) or equine animals without hair on, whether or not split. Leather further prepared after tanning or crusting, including parchment dressed leather, of sheep or lamb without wool on, whether or not split, leather further prepared after tanning of crusting, including parchment dressed leather of other animals, without wool or hair on, whether or not split (of goat, swine, reptile, etc.);</p> <p>(xxii) Chamois (including combination chamois) leather, patent leather and patent laminated leather, metalized leather;</p> <p>(xxiii) Composition of leather with a basis of leather or leather fibre, in slabs, sheets or strips, whether or not in rolls, parings and other waste of leather or of composition leather, not suitable for manufacture of leather articles, leather dust powder and flour;</p> <p>(xxiv) Tanned or dressed fur skins (including head, tails, paws and other pieces or cuttings) unassembled, or assembled (with or without the addition of other materials);</p>	<p>Same as above</p>	<p>Continuation from above</p> <p>REGULATION (EU) 2017/625 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products</p> <p>Section IV Approval of the pre-export controls Article 73 Approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries Article 74 Non-compliance with, and withdrawal of, the approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries</p> <p>Section V Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments from third countries</p>	<p>Same as above</p>	<p>Same as above</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation requirements	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>Part 3/3 continuation from above</p> <p>(xxv) Wool not carded or combed, fine or coarse animal hair not carded or combed, waste or wool or of fine or coarse animal hair including yarn waste excluding gamete stock;</p> <p>(xxvi) Saddlery and harness of any animal of any material, trunks, suitcases, vanity cases, brief cases, sachet, pouches, hand bags etc.;</p> <p>(xxvii) Articles of apparel and clothing accessories of leathers, of leather or of composition leather, articles of leather or of composition leather of a kind in machinery or mechanical appliances or for other technical uses;</p> <p>(xxviii) Other articles of leather or of composition leather (straps, welt, covers) articles of apparel, clothing accessories and other articles of fur skin;</p> <p>(xxix) Articles of gut of gold beater's skin, of bladders, of tendons, articles of apparel, clothing accessories and other articles of fur skin, artificial fur and articles thereof;</p> <p>(xxx) Garneted stock of wool or of fine or coarse animal hair, wool and fine or coarse animal hair, carded or combed (including combed wool in fragments), yarn of carded wool not put up for retail sale yarn of combed wool not put up for retail sale, yarn of fine animal hair (carded or combed) not put up for retail sale, yarn of wool or of fine animal hair put for retail sale, yarn of coarse animal hair or of horse hair (including gimped horsehair yarn whether or not put up for retail sale), woven fabrics of carded wool or carded fine animal hair, woven fabrics of combed wool or carded fine animal hair, woven fabrics of coarse animal hair or of horse hair.</p>	<p>Same as above</p>	<p>Same as above</p>	<p>Same as above</p>	<p>Same as above</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation requirements	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>The import of these products shall be allowed only against a sanitary import permit to be issued by this Department as per the procedure laid down in the Schedule annexed to this notification.</p>	<p>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and Fisheries) NOTIFICATION New Delhi, the 16th October, 2014 S.O. 2666(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of section 2 and section 3A of the Live-stock Importation Act, 1898 (9 of 1898) and in supersession of notification S.O. 655(E) dated the 07th July,2001, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby notifies the “livestock products” and procedure for the issue of sanitary import permit for import of such products as follows:-</p>	<p>REGULATION (EU) 2017/625 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products</p> <p>Section IV Approval of the pre-export controls Article 73 Approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries Article 74 Non-compliance with, and withdrawal of, the approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries</p> <p>Section V Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments from third countries</p> <p>REGULATION (EU) 2016/429 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law')</p> <p>CHAPTER 3 Export Article 243 Export from the Union Article 129 General requirement applicable to operators in respect of movements of kept terrestrial animals passing through Member States but intended for export from the Union to third countries or territories Operators shall ensure that kept terrestrial animals intended for export to a third country or territory and passing through the territory of another Member State fulfil the requirements laid down in Articles 124, 125, 126 and 128.</p>	<p>The requirements listed in the “Indian Requirements” column on the left, are extensively covered by all the EU Regulations quoted on the EU Related Legislation “Column”.</p>	<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023)</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CERTIFICATION</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.2. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.4. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.6. BORDER POSTS AND QUARANTINE STATIONS IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.7. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE ON ARRIVAL</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation requirements	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>No live-stock product shall be imported into India without a valid sanitary import permit issued under clause (3).</p>	<p>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and Fisheries) NOTIFICATION New Delhi, the 16th October, 2014 S.O. 2666(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of section 2 and section 3A of the Live-stock Importation Act, 1898 (9 of 1898) and in supersession of notification S.O. 655(E) dated the 07th July,2001, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby notifies the “livestock products” and procedure for the issue of sanitary import permit for import of such products as follows:- SCHEDULE (see para 2) Procedure for import of livestock products into India</p>	<p>REGULATION (EU) 2017/625 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products</p> <p>Section IV Approval of the pre-export controls Article 73 Approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries Article 74 Non-compliance with, and withdrawal of, the approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries</p> <p>Section V Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments from third countries</p> <p>REGULATION (EU) 2016/429 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law') CHAPTER 3 Export Article 243 Export from the Union Article 129 General requirement applicable to operators in respect of movements of kept terrestrial animals passing through Member States but intended for export from the Union to third countries or territories Operators shall ensure that kept terrestrial animals intended for export to a third country or territory and passing through the territory of another Member State fulfil the requirements laid down in Articles 124, 125, 126 and 128.</p>	<p>The requirements listed in the “Indian Requirements” column on the left, are extensively covered by all the EU Regulations quoted on the EU Related Legislation “Column”</p>	<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023) CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY CHAPTER 5.1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CERTIFICATION CHAPTER 5.2. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES CHAPTER 5.4. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE CHAPTER 5.6. BORDER POSTS AND QUARANTINE STATIONS IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY CHAPTER 5.7. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE ON ARRIVAL CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation requirements	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>All applications for a permit to import consignments by land, air or sea shall be made in either Form A or Form B, whichever is relevant, and sent in triplicate to the Joint Secretary, Trade Division, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.</p>	<p>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and Fisheries) NOTIFICATION New Delhi, the 16th October, 2014 S.O. 2666(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of section 2 and section 3A of the Live-stock Importation Act, 1898 (9 of 1898) and in supersession of notification S.O. 655(E) dated the 07th July,2001, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby notifies the “livestockproducts” and procedure for the issue of sanitary import permit for import of such products as follows:- SCHEDULE (see para 2) Procedure for import of livestock products into India</p>	<p>REGULATION (EU) 2017/625 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products</p> <p>Section IV Approval of the pre-export controls Article 73 Approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries Article 74 Non-compliance with, and withdrawal of, the approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries</p> <p>Section V Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments from third countries</p> <p>REGULATION (EU) 2016/429 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law')</p> <p>CHAPTER 3 Export Article 243 Export from the Union Article 129 General requirement applicable to operators in respect of movements of kept terrestrial animals passing through Member States but intended for export from the Union to third countries or territories Operators shall ensure that kept terrestrial animals intended for export to a third country or territory and passing through the territory of another Member State fulfil the requirements laid down in Articles 124, 125, 126 and 128.</p>	<p>The requirements listed in the “Indian Requirements” column on the left, are extensively covered by all the EU Regulations quoted on the EU Related Legislation “Column”</p>	<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023)</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CERTIFICATION</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.2. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.4. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.6. BORDER POSTS AND QUARANTINE STATIONS IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.7. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE ON ARRIVAL</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation requirements	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>(3) (i) The sanitary import permit shall be issued for import of livestock products if, after a detailed import risk analysis, the concerned authorities are satisfied that the import of the consignment will not adversely affect the health of the animal and human populations of this country.</p> <p>(ii) The import risk analysis shall be conducted by the concerned officers of the Department on the basis of internationally recognised scientific principles of risk analysis and the analysis shall be conducted with reference to the specific product and the disease situation prevailing in the exporting country vis-a-vis the disease situation in India.</p> <p>(iii) The issue of permits shall be refused if the results of the import risk analysis show that there is a risk of the specific product bringing in one or more specific diseases, which are not prevalent in the country and which could adversely affect the health and safety of the human and animal populations of this country.</p> <p>(vi) The Sanitary Import Permit shall be valid for a period of one year for import of processed livestock products such as heat treated milk and milk products, fishery products, meat products of poultry, pig, sheep and goat, pet food, processed pig bristles and processed feather.</p> <p>Provided that validity of permit issued for import of unprocessed livestock products shall be valid for six months but may be extended by the Central Government for a further period of six months, on request from the importer and for reasons to be recorded in writing.</p> <p>Part 1/2</p>	<p>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and Fisheries) NOTIFICATION New Delhi, the 16th October, 2014 S.O. 2666(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of section 2 and section 3A of the Live-stock Importation Act, 1898 (9 of 1898) and in supersession of notification S.O. 655(E) dated the 07th July, 2001, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby notifies the “livestock products” and procedure for the issue of sanitary import permit for import of such products as follows:- SCHEDULE (see para 2) Procedure for import of livestock products into India</p>	<p>REGULATION (EU) 2017/625 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products Section IV Approval of the pre-export controls Article 73 Approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries Article 74 Non-compliance with, and withdrawal of, the approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries Section V Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments from third countries</p> <p>REGULATION (EU) 2016/429 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law') CHAPTER 3 Export Article 243 Export from the Union Article 129 General requirement applicable to operators in respect of movements of kept terrestrial animals passing through Member States but intended for export from the Union to third countries or territories Operators shall ensure that kept terrestrial animals intended for export to a third country or territory and passing through the territory of another Member State fulfil the requirements laid down in Articles 124, 125, 126 and 128.</p>	<p>The requirements listed in the “Indian Requirements” column on the left, are extensively covered by all the EU Regulations quoted on the EU Related Legislation “Column”</p>	<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023) CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY CHAPTER 5.1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CERTIFICATION CHAPTER 5.2. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES CHAPTER 5.4. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE CHAPTER 5.6. BORDER POSTS AND QUARANTINE STATIONS IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY CHAPTER 5.7. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE ON ARRIVAL CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation requirements	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>Part 2/2</p> <p>(vii) Sanitary Import Permit will not be required for the livestock products listed at sl. no. (XV) to (XXIV) above. However, import of livestock products indicated at sl. no. (XV) to (XXIV) will be regulated against the production of No Objection Certificate from the Officer-In-Charge of the Animal Quarantine and Certification Services Stations located at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata or any other veterinary officer duly authorized by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries after inspection of the goods.</p> <p>(viii) Further, import of livestock products indicated at sl. No. (XXV) to (XXX) neither sanitary import permit nor no objection certificate of the concerned Quarantine Officer will be required.</p>	<p><i>Same as above</i></p>	<p><i>Same as above</i></p>	<p><i>Same as above</i></p>	<p><i>Same as above</i></p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation requirements	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>(4) All livestock products shall be imported into India through the seaports or airports located at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad where the Animal Quarantine and Certification Services Stations are located.</p> <p>Provided that the import of aquatic products, eggs, seeds, of all aquatic animals including fish, crustaceans, molluscs, the import shall also be allowed through the sea ports or airports located at Visakhapatnam and Kochi.</p> <p>Provided further that in case of import of perishable fish items exclusively meant for human consumption but excluding seed material for breeding or rearing purposes, the import shall be allowed to land at Petrapole, District North 24 Paraganas, West Bengal, through land route.</p>	<p>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and Fisheries) NOTIFICATION</p> <p>New Delhi, the 16th October, 2014</p> <p>S.O. 2666(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of section 2 and section 3A of the Live-stock Importation Act, 1898 (9 of 1898) and in supersession of notification S.O. 655(E) dated the 07th July, 2001, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby notifies the “livestock products” and procedure for the issue of sanitary import permit for import of such products as follows:-</p> <p>SCHEDULE (see para 2)</p> <p>Procedure for import of livestock products into India</p>	<p>REGULATION (EU) 2017/625 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products</p> <p>Section IV Approval of the pre-export controls</p> <p>Article 73 Approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries</p> <p>Article 74 Non-compliance with, and withdrawal of, the approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries</p> <p>Section V Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments from third countries</p> <p>REGULATION (EU) 2016/429 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law')</p> <p>CHAPTER 3 Export</p> <p>Article 243 Export from the Union</p> <p>Article 129 General requirement applicable to operators in respect of movements of kept terrestrial animals passing through Member States but intended for export from the Union to third countries or territories Operators shall ensure that kept terrestrial animals intended for export to a third country or territory and passing through the territory of another Member State fulfil the requirements laid down in Articles 124, 125, 126 and 128.</p>	<p>The requirements listed in the “Indian Requirements” column on the left, are extensively covered by all the EU Regulations quoted on the EU Related Legislation “Column”</p>	<p>Same as above</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation requirements	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>(5) (i) On arrival at the entry point, the livestock product shall be inspected by the Officer-in-charge of the Animal Quarantine and Certification Services Station or any other veterinary officer duly authorised by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, wherever required, in accordance with the specific conditions laid down in the sanitary import permit and with general guidelines issued by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries from time to time.</p> <p>(ii) After inspection and testing, wherever required, the concerned quarantine or veterinary authority shall accord quarantine clearance for the entry of the livestock product into India or, if required in public interest, order its destruction or its return to the country of origin.</p> <p>(iii) Wherever disinfection or any other treatment is considered necessary in respect of any livestock product, the importer shall, on his own or at his cost through an agency approved by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, arrange for disinfection or other treatment of the consignment, under the supervision of a duly authorised quarantine or veterinary officer.</p>	<p>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and Fisheries) NOTIFICATION New Delhi, the 16th October, 2014 S.O. 2666(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of section 2 and section 3A of the Live-stock Importation Act, 1898 (9 of 1898) and in supersession of notification S.O. 655(E) dated the 07th July, 2001, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby notifies the “livestock products” and procedure for the issue of sanitary import permit for import of such products as follows:- SCHEDULE (see para 2) Procedure for import of livestock products into India</p>	<p>REGULATION (EU) 2017/625 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products</p> <p>Section IV Approval of the pre-export controls Article 73 Approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries Article 74 Non-compliance with, and withdrawal of, the approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries</p> <p>Section V Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments from third countries</p> <p>REGULATION (EU) 2016/429 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law') CHAPTER 3 Export Article 243 Export from the Union Article 129 General requirement applicable to operators in respect of movements of kept terrestrial animals passing through Member States but intended for export from the Union to third countries or territories Operators shall ensure that kept terrestrial animals intended for export to a third country or territory and passing through the territory of another Member State fulfil the requirements laid down in Articles 124, 125, 126 and 128.</p>	<p>The requirements listed in the “Indian Requirements” column on the left, are extensively covered by all the EU Regulations quoted on the EU Related Legislation “Column”</p>	<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023) CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY CHAPTER 5.1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CERTIFICATION CHAPTER 5.2. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES CHAPTER 5.4. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE CHAPTER 5.6. BORDER POSTS AND QUARANTINE STATIONS IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY CHAPTER 5.7. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE ON ARRIVAL CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation requirements	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>(6) It shall be the responsibility of the importer –</p> <p>(a) to bring the livestock product to the concerned Animal Quarantine and Certification Services Station, or to the place of inspection, disinfection or treatment or testing as directed by the Quarantine or veterinary officer duly authorized on his behalf;</p> <p>(b) to open, repack and load into or unload from the Animal Quarantine Station and seal the consignment; and</p> <p>(c) to remove them after inspection and treatment or testing, according to the directions of the Quarantine or veterinary officer duly authorized by the Department.</p>	<p>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and Fisheries) NOTIFICATION New Delhi, the 16th October, 2014 S.O. 2666(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of section 2 and section 3A of the Live-stock Importation Act, 1898 (9 of 1898) and in supersession of notification S.O. 655(E) dated the 07th July,2001, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby notifies the “livestock products” and procedure for the issue of sanitary import permit for import of such products as follows:- SCHEDULE (see para 2) Procedure for import of livestock products into India</p>	<p>REGULATION (EU) 2017/625 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products</p> <p>Section IV Approval of the pre-export controls Article 73 Approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries Article 74 Non-compliance with, and withdrawal of, the approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries</p> <p>Section V Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments from third countries</p> <p>REGULATION (EU) 2016/429 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law') CHAPTER 3 Export Article 243 Export from the Union Article 129 General requirement applicable to operators in respect of movements of kept terrestrial animals passing through Member States but intended for export from the Union to third countries or territories Operators shall ensure that kept terrestrial animals intended for export to a third country or territory and passing through the territory of another Member State fulfil the requirements laid down in Articles 124, 125, 126 and 128.</p>	<p>The requirements listed in the “Indian Requirements” column on the left, are extensively covered by all the EU Regulations quoted on the EU Related Legislation “Column”</p>	<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023) CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CERTIFICATION</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.2. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.4. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.6. BORDER POSTS AND QUARANTINE STATIONS IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.7. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE ON ARRIVAL</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation requirements	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>(7) The Central Government may, in public interest, relax any of the conditions specified under this Schedule relating to the permit in relation to the import of any live-stock product.</p>	<p>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and Fisheries) NOTIFICATION New Delhi, the 16th October, 2014 S.O. 2666(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of section 2 and section 3A of the Live-stock Importation Act, 1898 (9 of 1898) and in supersession of notification S.O. 655(E) dated the 07th July,2001, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby notifies the “livestock products” and procedure for the issue of sanitary import permit for import of such products as follows:- SCHEDULE (see para 2) Procedure for import of livestock products into India</p>	<p>REGULATION (EU) 2017/625 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products Section IV Approval of the pre-export controls Article 73 Approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries Article 74 Non-compliance with, and withdrawal of, the approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries Section V Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments from third countries</p> <p>REGULATION (EU) 2016/429 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law') CHAPTER 3 Export Article 243 Export from the Union Article 129 General requirement applicable to operators in respect of movements of kept terrestrial animals passing through Member States but intended for export from the Union to third countries or territories Operators shall ensure that kept terrestrial animals intended for export to a third country or territory and passing through the territory of another Member State fulfil the requirements laid down in Articles 124, 125, 126 and 128.</p>	<p>The requirements listed in the “Indian Requirements” column on the left, are extensively covered by all the EU Regulations quoted on the EU Related Legislation “Column”</p>	<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023) CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY CHAPTER 5.1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CERTIFICATION CHAPTER 5.2. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES CHAPTER 5.4. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE CHAPTER 5.6. BORDER POSTS AND QUARANTINE STATIONS IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY CHAPTER 5.7. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE ON ARRIVAL CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p>



1.5 LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS IMPORTATION ACT 1898 - FUNCTION OF TRADE UNIT

Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>Import of live animal's falls under the category of restricted list (it is not free to import) as per EXIM Policy for which importer has to obtain license from Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT).</p> <p>The DGFT issues license on the recommendation of this Department. This Department makes a decision on recommendation based on the risk analysis and the related germplasm policy. Central Government is empowered to regulate, restrict and prohibit import of live animals in accordance with Section 3 of the Live-stock Importation Act., 1898. Notifications S.O. 1495(E) and 1496(E) dated 10th June, 2014 under Section 3 of Livestock Importation Act has been issued by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries.</p> <p>Through these notifications, Department has notified the classes of animals that can be considered as "Live-stock" and requirement of veterinary health certificate for their import and quarantine procedure of live animals.</p> <p>Livestock products are categorized under Open General License (OGL) as per EXIM Policy. Central Government is empowered to regulate, restrict and prohibit import of live-stock products in accordance with Section 3A of the Live-stock Importation Act., 1898. In this regard, the Department has issued notification S.O. 2666(E) dated 17th October, 2015 listing out the livestock products and procedure for import of livestock products.</p> <p>The import of these products is basically allowed subject to Sanitary Import Permits (SIPs) which are guided by risk analysis done through veterinary health certificates to be accompanied with the import of livestock products.</p> <p>The Department issues SIPs for livestock products are valid for one year or six months depending upon the nature of product and may be used for multiple consignments.</p>	<p>Section 3 and Section 3A of the Livestock Importation Act., 1898.</p>	<p>REGULATION (EU) 2016/429 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law')</p> <p>CHAPTER 3 Export</p> <p>Article 243</p>	<p>The requirements listed in the "Indian Requirements" column on the left, are extensively covered by all the EU Regulations quoted on the EU Related Legislation "Column"</p>	<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023)</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5.</p> <p>ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>A Sanitary Import Permit is not a licence, but a certificate certifying India's sanitary requirements. Imports of animal and animal products are only allowed through sea ports/ air ports of Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, and Mumbai where animal quarantine and certification services are available. Imports of fish products are allowed through the sea port of Vishakhapatnam (in the State of Andhra Pradesh), Sea and airport of Kochi and the Land Custom Station at Petrapole (for imports from Bangladesh only).</p>	<p>Section 3A of the Live-stock Importation Act., 1898. In this regard, the Department has issued notification S.O. 2666(E) dated 17th October, 2015 listing out the livestock products and procedure for import of livestock products</p>	<p>REGULATION (EU) 2017/625 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products</p> <p>Export from the Union</p> <p>Article 129 General requirement applicable to operators in respect of movements of kept terrestrial animals passing through Member States but intended for export from the Union to third countries or territories Operators shall ensure that kept terrestrial animals intended for export to a third country or territory and passing through the territory of another Member State fulfil the requirements laid down in Articles 124, 125, 126 and 128.</p> <p>CHAPTER 3 Movements within the Union of kept terrestrial animals</p> <p>Section 1 General requirements for movements</p> <p>Article 124 :General requirements for movements of kept terrestrial animals</p> <p>Article 125 Disease prevention measures in relation to transport</p> <p>Section 2 Movements between Member States</p> <p>Article 126 General requirements for movements of kept terrestrial animals between Member States</p> <p>Article 128 Prohibition on movements of kept terrestrial animals for disease eradication purposes outside the territory of a Member State</p> <p>Section 3 Specific requirements in respect of movements to other Member States of ungulates and poultry</p> <p>Article 130 Movements of kept ungulates and poultry to other Member States</p>	<p>The requirements listed in the "Indian Requirements" column on the left, are extensively covered by all the EU Regulations quoted on the EU Related Legislation "Column"</p>	<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023)</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CERTIFICATION</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.2. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.4. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.6. BORDER POSTS AND QUARANTINE STATIONS IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.7. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE ON ARRIVAL</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>Implementation of Livestock Importation Act, 1898 by issuing of notification for regulation of import of livestock products.</p> <p>Receiving of applications for Sanitary Import Permits(SIPs) and issuance of SIPs</p>	<p>Functions of Trade Unit.</p>	<p>REGULATION (EU) 2016/429 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law')</p> <p>Section 7 Animal health certification</p> <p>Article 143 Obligation of operators to ensure that animals are accompanied by an animal health certificate</p> <p>Article 145 Contents of animal health certificates</p> <p>Section 8 Notification of movements of kept terrestrial animals to other Member States</p> <p>Article 152 Obligation of operators concerning the notification of movements of kept terrestrial animals to other Member States</p> <p>Article 153 Responsibility of the competent authority to notify movements to other Member States</p> <p>CHAPTER 5 Movements within the Union of germinal products</p> <p>Section 1 General requirements</p> <p>Article 157 General requirements for movements of germinal products</p> <p>Section 2 Movements to other Member States of germinal products of kept animals of the bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine and equine species and germinal products of poultry</p> <p>Article 159 Operators' obligations in respect of movements to other Member States of germinal products of kept animals of the bovine, ovine, caprine, porcine and equine species and germinal products of poultry</p>	<p>The requirements listed in the "Indian Requirements" column on the left, are extensively covered by all the EU Regulations quoted on the EU Related Legislation "Column"</p>	<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023)</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CERTIFICATION</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.2. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.4. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.6. BORDER POSTS AND QUARANTINE STATIONS IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.7. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE ON ARRIVAL</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>Communicates recommendation of the Department on the proposals received from the Directorate General of Foreign Trade(DGFT) for issuance of license by DGFT for import and export of livestock and livestock products under restricted list category.</p> <p>Part 1/2</p>	<p>Functions of Trade Unit.</p>	<p>REGULATION (EU) 2017/625 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products</p> <p>CHAPTER V Official controls on animals and goods entering the Union</p> <p>Article 43 Official controls on animals and goods entering the Union Official controls on animals and goods entering the Union shall be organised on a risk basis. In relation to animals and goods referred to in Articles 47 and 48, such official controls shall be performed in accordance with Articles 47 to 64.</p> <p>Section I Animals and goods other than those subject to official controls at border control posts under section II</p> <p>Article 44 Official controls on animals and goods other than those subject to official controls at border control posts under Section II</p> <p>Article 45 Types of official controls on animals and goods other than those subject to official controls at border control posts under Section II</p> <p>Article 46 Samples taken on animals and goods other than those subject to official controls at border control posts under Section II</p> <p>Section II Official controls at border control posts on animals and goods</p> <p>Article 47 Animals and goods subject to official controls at border control posts</p> <p>Article 48 Animals and goods exempted from official controls at border control posts</p> <p>Article 49 Official controls at border control posts</p> <p>Article 50 Certificates and documents accompanying consignments and split consignments</p> <p>Article 52 Details of documentary checks, identity checks and physical checks</p> <p>Article 54 Frequency of documentary checks, identity checks and physical checks</p> <p>Article 55 Decisions on consignments</p> <p>Article 56 Use of the Common Health Entry Document (CHED) by the operator and by the competent authorities</p>	<p>The requirements listed in the “Indian Requirements” column on the left, are extensively covered by all the EU Regulations quoted on the EU Related Legislation “Column”</p>	<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023)</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CERTIFICATION</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.2. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.4. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.6. BORDER POSTS AND QUARANTINE STATIONS IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.7. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE ON ARRIVAL</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>Communicates recommendation of the Department on the proposals received from the Directorate General of Foreign Trade(DGFT) for issuance of license by DGFT for import and export of livestock and livestock products under restricted list category.</p> <p>Part 2/2</p>	<p>Same as above</p>	<p>Continuation from above</p> <p>Article 59 Designation of border control posts Article 60 Listing of border control posts Article 64 Minimum requirements for border control posts</p> <p>Section III Action in the event of suspicion of Non-compliance and of Non-compliance of animals and goods entering the union Article 65 Suspicion of non-compliance and intensified official controls Article 66 Measures to be taken in cases of non-compliant consignments entering the Union Article 67 Measures to be taken on animals or goods entering the Union from third countries presenting a risk Article 68 Follow-up of decisions taken in relation to non-compliant consignments entering the Union from third countries</p> <p>Section IV Approval of the pre-export controls Article 73 Approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries Article 74 Non-compliance with, and withdrawal of, the approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries</p> <p>Section V Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments from third countries Article 75 Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments entering the Union from third countries</p>	<p>Same as above</p>	<p>Same as above</p>



1.6 LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS IMPORTATION ACT 1898 - NOTIFICATION SO 1495 DATED 10.06.2014

Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>The import of live-stock (except live shrimps) shall be allowed against an import licence if any, issued by the Director General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce under the existing import policy and fulfilment of the sanitary conditions as specified in Veterinary Health Certificate of this country and issued by the official veterinarian of the exporting country or country of origin.</p>	<p>S.O..1495(E).—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of the Live-stock Importation Act, 1898 (9 of the 1898), Central Government hereby notifies the procedure for import of “Live-stock” notified under clause (b) of Section 2 of Live-Stock Importation Act,1898 as follows:-</p>	<p>REGULATION (EU) 2016/429 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health (‘Animal Health Law’)</p> <p>Section 7 Animal health certification</p> <p>Article 143 Obligation of operators to ensure that animals are accompanied by an animal health certificate</p> <p>Article 145 Contents of animal health certificates</p> <p>Section 8 Notification of movements of kept terrestrial animals to other Member States</p> <p>Article 152 Obligation of operators concerning the notification of movements of kept terrestrial animals to other Member States</p> <p>Article 153 Responsibility of the competent authority to notify movements to other Member States</p>	<p>The requirements listed in the “Indian Requirements” column on the left, are extensively covered by all the EU Regulations quoted on the EU Related Legislation “Column”</p>	<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023)</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CERTIFICATION</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.2. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.4. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.6. BORDER POSTS AND QUARANTINE STATIONS IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.7. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE ON ARRIVAL</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>The quarantine of live-stock wherever required as per health certificate shall also be carried out by the Government as per the procedure specified in the Schedule annexed to this notification.</p>	<p>S.O..1495(E).—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of the Live-stock Importation Act, 1898 (9 of the 1898), Central Government hereby notifies the procedure for import of “Live-stock” notified under clause (b) of Section 2 of Live-Stock Importation Act,1898 as follows:-</p>	<p>REGULATION (EU) 2017/625 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products</p> <p>Section IV Approval of the pre-export controls Article 73 Approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries Article 74 Non-compliance with, and withdrawal of, the approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries</p> <p>Section V Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments from third countries Article 75 Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments entering the Union from third countries</p>	<p>The requirements listed in the “Indian Requirements” column on the left, are extensively covered by all the EU Regulations quoted on the EU Related Legislation “Column”</p>	<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023)</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CERTIFICATION</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.2. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.4. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.6. BORDER POSTS AND QUARANTINE STATIONS IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.7. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE ON ARRIVAL</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>1.Procedure for import of live animals into India No live-stock shall be imported into India without a valid import licence issued by the Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) to an importer.</p> <p>Part 1/2</p>	<p>S.O..1495(E).—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of the Live-stock Importation Act, 1898 (9 of the 1898), Central Government hereby notifies the procedure for import of “Live-stock” notified under clause (b) of Section 2 of Live-Stock Importation Act,1898 as follows:-</p>	<p>REGULATION (EU) 2016/429 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law')</p> <p>Section 7 Animal health certification Article 143 Obligation of operators to ensure that animals are accompanied by an animal health certificate Article 145 Contents of animal health certificates</p> <p>Section 8 Notification of movements of kept terrestrial animals to other Member States Article 152 Obligation of operators concerning the notification of movements of kept terrestrial animals to other Member States Article 153 Responsibility of the competent authority to notify movements to other Member States</p> <p>REGULATION (EU) 2017/625 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products</p> <p>Section IV Approval of the pre-export controls Article 73 Approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries</p>	<p>The requirements listed in the “Indian Requirements” column on the left, are extensively covered by all the EU Regulations quoted on the EU Related Legislation “Column”</p>	<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023)</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CERTIFICATION</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.2. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.4. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.6. BORDER POSTS AND QUARANTINE STATIONS IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.7. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE ON ARRIVAL</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>1.Procedure for import of live animals into India No live-stock shall be imported into India without a valid import licence issued by the Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) to an importer.</p> <p>Part 2/2</p>	<p>Same as above</p>	<p>Continuation of the above</p> <p>Article 74 Non-compliance with, and withdrawal of, the approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries Section V Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments from third countries Article 75 Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments entering the Union from third countries</p> <p>Section I Animals and goods other than those subject to official controls at border control posts under section II Article 44 Official controls on animals and goods other than those subject to official controls at border control posts under Section II Article 45 Types of official controls on animals and goods other than those subject to official controls at border control posts under Section II Article 46 Samples taken on animals and goods other than those subject to official controls at border control posts under Section II</p> <p>Section II Official controls at border control posts on animals and goods Article 47 Animals and goods subject to official controls at border control posts Article 48 Animals and goods exempted from official controls at border control posts Article 49 Official controls at border control posts</p>	<p>Same as above</p>	<p>Same as above</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
The import licence shall include the name of specific country at the time of applying for licence through Director General of Foreign Trade.	As above	As above	The requirements listed in the "Indian Requirements" column on the left, are extensively covered by all the EU Regulations quoted on the EU Related Legislation "Column"	-
The import is subject to the fulfilment of a valid and authenticated Veterinary Certificate issued by the official veterinarian of the exporting country or country of origin as per Indian health protocol annexed along with "No objection" issued by this Department.	As above	As above		
All live animals are presently allowed only through the seaports or airports located at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata. Any other port of entry may also be notified by the Central Government from time to time.	As above	As above		
In case of Grand Parent Stock of Poultry (<i>Gallus domesticus</i>), the import is allowed subject to Sanitary Import Permit issued by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries and is presently allowed through seaports or airports of Chennai, Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bangalore and Hyderabad.	As above	As above		
All importers, airlines and shipping companies shall ensure that no animal shall be imported through any non-designated port other than the ports mentioned at (iv) and (v) above.	As above	As above		
2.Pre-import requirement for the Live-stock Import of livestock against a licence shall be allowed on fulfilment of pre-import requirement as per the health protocol of India.	As above	As above		
All the importers, before embarkment shall intimate the Quarantine Officer or Regional Officer (AQ) and will seek permission seven days in advance (relaxable up to three days in pressing circumstances) prior to actual shipment so that proper arrangement could be made in the quarantine premises wherever applicable.	As above	As above		
The importer has to submit the copies of all documents including valid licence, authenticated Veterinary Certificate issued by the official veterinarian of the exporting country as per sub-para (iii) of para1 for getting permission from Animal Quarantine Officer or Regional Officer (AQ) of the respective port of entry.	As above	As above		
3.Verification of documents by Quarantine Officer or Regional Officer (AQ) The Animal Quarantine Officer/Regional Officer (AQ) will issue no objection as pre-import clearance to importer after verifying those documents.	As above	As above		



Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>In case the documents are found incomplete, forged or illegal and are not in compliance with the Indian health certificate requirements at pre-import clearance stage, the Quarantine Officer will not issue the no objection certificate to the importer allowing embankment of animal(s).</p>	<p>As above</p>	<p>REGULATION (EU) 2017/625 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products</p> <p>Section IV Approval of the pre-export controls Article 73 Approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries. Article 74 Non-compliance with, and withdrawal of, the approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries.</p> <p>Section V Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments from third countries Article 75 Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments entering the Union from third countries.</p>		<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023)</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CERTIFICATION</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.2. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.4. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.6. BORDER POSTS AND QUARANTINE STATIONS IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.7. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE ON ARRIVAL</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p>



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<p>The Customs shall inform through public notice to all stakeholders including airlines not to allow embarkation of any live-stock without the pre-import clearance of concerned Animal Quarantine and Certification Station in the country.</p>	<p>As above</p>	<p>REGULATION (EU) 2017/625 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products</p> <p>Section IV Approval of the pre-export controls Article 73 Approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries Article 74 Non-compliance with, and withdrawal of, the approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries Section V Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments from third countries Article 75 Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments entering the Union from third countries</p>		<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023)</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CERTIFICATION</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.2. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.4. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.6. BORDER POSTS AND QUARANTINE STATIONS IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.7. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE ON ARRIVAL</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>4.Post- import requirement for the Quarantining of live-stock After landing into India, the Customs Authority shall refer the consignment to the concerned Regional or Quarantine Officer.</p>	<p>As above</p>	<p>REGULATION (EU) 2017/625 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products Section IV Approval of the pre-export controls Article 73 Approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries Article 74 Non-compliance with, and withdrawal of, the approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries Section V Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments from third countries Article 75 Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments entering the Union from third countries</p>		<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023) CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY CHAPTER 5.1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CERTIFICATION CHAPTER 5.2. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES CHAPTER 5.4. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE CHAPTER 5.6. BORDER POSTS AND QUARANTINE STATIONS IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY CHAPTER 5.7. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE ON ARRIVAL CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>The Regional/ Quarantine Officer shall verify the original documents with the requirement of India's animal health certificate, Directorate General of Foreign Trade license vis-à-vis the documents which were seen at the time of pre-import clearance and if satisfied shall allow the animal to bring into the Quarantine Station of the respective port for quarantine. In case the documents are forged or fabricated or not issued by the Official Veterinary Officer of the exporting country, the animal shall be liable for deportation or re-export immediately (without allowing them to come out of the port of entry).</p>	<p>As above</p>	<p>REGULATION (EU) 2017/625 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products</p> <p>Section IV Approval of the pre-export controls Article 73 Approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries Article 74 Non-compliance with, and withdrawal of, the approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries</p> <p>Section V Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments from third countries Article 75 Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments entering the Union from third countries</p> <p>REGULATION (EU) 2016/429 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law')</p> <p>Section 7 Animal health certification Article 143 Obligation of operators to ensure that animals are accompanied by an animal health certificate Article 145 Contents of animal health certificates</p> <p>Section 8 Notification of movements of kept terrestrial animals to other Member States Article 152 Obligation of operators concerning the notification of movements of kept terrestrial animals to other Member States Article 153 Responsibility of the competent authority to notify movements to other Member States</p>		<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023)</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CERTIFICATION</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.2. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.4. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.6. BORDER POSTS AND QUARANTINE STATIONS IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.7. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE ON ARRIVAL</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>The imported animals shall be subjected to quarantine in the Government quarantine premises for a specified period as indicated in the health certificate applicable for import of a particular animal at a given time.</p>	<p>As above</p>	<p>REGULATION (EU) 2017/625 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products</p> <p>Section IV Approval of the pre-export controls Article 73 Approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries Article 74 Non-compliance with, and withdrawal of, the approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries</p> <p>Section V Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments from third countries Article 75 Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments entering the Union from third countries</p>	<p>Items to include in the Health certificates could be mutually agreed on the basis of the Reg EU 2017/625 section IV Approval of the pre-export certificates</p>	
<p>The wild animals imported by the Zoological Garden shall be quarantined in a separate enclosure at the respective Zoological Garden under the supervision of Quarantine Officer of the respective region.</p>	<p>As above</p>	<p>Not Applicable (Wild Animal)</p>		



Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>The live animals, during the quarantine period, shall be liable to undergo diagnostic tests for the diseases as stipulated in the post import guidelines in the animal health protocol issued by the Government of India or as deemed necessary by the Government of India for protection of human and animal health under the supervision of Animal Quarantine Officer at the cost of importer/owner.</p>	<p>As above</p>	<p>REGULATION (EU) 2017/625 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products</p> <p>Section IV Approval of the pre-export controls Article 73 Approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries Article 74 Non-compliance with, and withdrawal of, the approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries</p> <p>Section V Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments from third countries Article 75 Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments entering the Union from third countries</p>	<p>Items to include in the Health certificates could be mutually agreed on the basis of the Reg EU 2017/625 section IV Approval of the pre-export certificates</p>	<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023)</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CERTIFICATION</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.2. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.4. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.6. BORDER POSTS AND QUARANTINE STATIONS IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.7. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE ON ARRIVAL</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>If the Regional or Quarantine officer, during the quarantine of such animal(s), finds that the animal(s) imported contains any exotic or other infectious diseases even though present in the country, then the Regional Officer or Quarantine Officer may, by giving a notice to the importer through a verifiable means, to deport or re-export the animal(s) to the country of origin within fifteen days or within such period as further may be allowed.</p>		<p>REGULATION (EU) 2017/625 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products</p> <p>Section IV Approval of the pre-export controls Article 73 Approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries Article 74 Non-compliance with, and withdrawal of, the approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries Section V Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments from third countries Article 75 Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments entering the Union from third countries</p>	<p>Items to include in the Health certificates could be mutually agreed on the basis of the Reg EU 2017/625 section IV Approval of the pre-export certificates</p>	<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023)</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CERTIFICATION</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.2. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.4. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.6. BORDER POSTS AND QUARANTINE STATIONS IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.7. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE ON ARRIVAL</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>Where the importer fails to take action as directed by Regional Officer or Quarantine Officer such animal(s) within such time as may be allowed for the purpose, the Regional Officer or Quarantine officer may destroy the animal(s) at the cost of importer or owner.</p>	<p>As above</p>	<p>REGULATION (EU) 2017/625 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products Section IV Approval of the pre-export controls Article 73 Approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries Article 74 Non-compliance with, and withdrawal of, the approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries Section V Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments from third countries Article 75 Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments entering the Union from third countries</p>		<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023) CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY CHAPTER 5.1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CERTIFICATION CHAPTER 5.2. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES CHAPTER 5.4. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE CHAPTER 5.6. BORDER POSTS AND QUARANTINE STATIONS IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY CHAPTER 5.7. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE ON ARRIVAL CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p>
<p>In case of live fish, crustaceans and molluscs, quarantine condition will be applicable only if specifically mentioned against the import authorization for live fishery items.</p>	<p>As above</p>	<p>Not Applicable (Live crustacean)</p>		



Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>5. Government of India may in specific cases relax any of the provisions of this notification to remove any undue hardship, if any, in public interest.</p>	<p>As above</p>	<p>REGULATION (EU) 2017/625 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products</p> <p>Section IV Approval of the pre-export controls Article 73 Approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries Article 74 Non-compliance with, and withdrawal of, the approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries</p> <p>Section V Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments from third countries Article 75 Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments entering the Union from third countries</p>	<p>Items to include in the Health certificates could be mutually agreed on the basis of the Reg EU 2017/625 section IV Approval of the pre-export certificates</p>	<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023)</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CERTIFICATION</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.2. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.4. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.6. BORDER POSTS AND QUARANTINE STATIONS IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.7. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE ON ARRIVAL</p> <p>CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of section 2 of the Live-stock Importation Act, 1898 (9 of the 1898), the Central Government hereby notifies that “Live-stock” shall include all equines (all live equine irrespective of purpose including donkey, horses, mule, assess, hinnies), bovines (all bovine animals including cattle, buffaloes, bullocks or any animals falling in the category of Bovidae), caprine, ovine, swine’s, canines, felines, avian (all avian species except the birds prohibited for import by any law of India and international including poultry), laboratory animals (all laboratory animals such as rats, mice, rabbit, guinea-pig, hamsters and any other animals used in laboratory) and aquatic animals (live fishes, live crustaceans and molluscs).</p>	<p>As above</p>			



1.7 LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS IMPORTATION ACT 1898 - COMPENDIUM OF ACT DATED 2001

Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the regulation of the importation or live-stock which is liable to be affected by infectious or contagious disorders; It is hereby enacted as follows:</p>	<p>THE LIVE-STOCK IMPORTATION ACT, 1898 ACT NO. 9 OF 1898</p>			<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023) CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY CHAPTER 5.1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CERTIFICATION CHAPTER 5.2. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES CHAPTER 5.4. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE CHAPTER 5.6. BORDER POSTS AND QUARANTINE STATIONS IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY CHAPTER 5.7. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE ON ARRIVAL CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>Definitions.—In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—</p> <p>(a) the expression “infectious or contagious disorders” includes tick-pest, anthrax, glanders, farcy, scabies and any other disease or disorder which may be specified by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette; and</p> <p>(b) “live-stock” includes horses, kine, camels, sheep and any other animal which may be specified by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette ;</p> <p>7[(c) “import” means the bringing or taking, by sea, land or air into 8[India].]</p> <p>9[(d) “live-stock products” include meat and meat products of all kinds including fresh, chilled and frozen meat, tissue, organs of poultry, pig, sheep, goat; egg and egg powder, milk and milk products; bovine, ovine and caprine, embryos, ova, semen; pet food products of animal origin and any other animal product which may be specified by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette.]</p>	<p>THE LIVE-STOCK IMPORTATION ACT, 1898 ACT NO. 9 OF 18981</p>	<p>REGULATION (EU) 2017/625 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products</p> <p>Section IV Approval of the pre-export controls Article 73 Approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries Article 74 Non-compliance with, and withdrawal of, the approval of pre-export controls performed by third countries</p> <p>Section V Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments from third countries Article 75 Cooperation between authorities in relation to consignments entering the Union from third countries</p> <p>REGULATION (EU) 2016/429 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law')</p> <p>Section 7 Animal health certification Article 143 Obligation of operators to ensure that animals are accompanied by an animal health certificate Article 145 Contents of animal health certificates</p> <p>Section 8 Notification of movements of kept terrestrial animals to other Member States Article 152 Obligation of operators concerning the notification of movements of kept terrestrial animals to other Member States Article 153 Responsibility of the competent authority to notify movements to other Member States</p>	<p>Items to include in the Health certificates could be mutually agreed on the basis of the Reg EU 2017/625 section IV Approval of the pre-export certificates</p>	<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023) CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY CHAPTER 5.1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CERTIFICATION CHAPTER 5.2. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES CHAPTER 5.4. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE CHAPTER 5.6. BORDER POSTS AND QUARANTINE STATIONS IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY CHAPTER 5.7. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE ON ARRIVAL CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments	International
<p>Power to regulate importation of live-stock.—(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, regulate, restrict or prohibit, in such manner and to such extent as it may think fit, 10[the import], into 7[India] or any specified place therein, of any livestock which may be liable to be affected by infectious or contagious disorders, and of any fodder, dung, stable-litter, clothing harness or fittings appertaining to live-stock or that may have been in contact therewith.</p> <p>11[(2) A notification issued under sub-section (1) or under section 3A shall operate as if it has been issued under section 11 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) and the officers of the customs at every port, airport, Inland Container Depot and Land Customs Station shall have the same powers in respect of any live-stock or livestock product or thing with regard to the importation of which such a notification has been issued and the vessel, aircraft, vehicle and other mode of conveyance containing the same, as they have for the time being in respect of any article the importation of which is regulated, restricted or prohibited by the law relating to customs and the vessel, aircraft, vehicle and other mode of conveyance containing the same; and the enactments for the time being in force relating to customs or any such article or vessel, aircraft, vehicle and other mode of conveyance shall apply accordingly.]</p> <p>1[3A. Power to regulate Importation of live-stock products. —The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, regulate, restrict or prohibit in such manner and to such extent as it may think fit, the import into the territories to which this Act extends, of any live-stock product, which may be liable to affect human or animal health.]</p> <hr/> <p>4. Power for State Government to make rules.—(1) The State Government may 2*** make rules for the detention, inspection, disinfection of destruction of imported live-stock, and of fodder, dung, stable-litter, clothing harness or fittings appertaining to imported live-stock or that may have been in contact therewith and for regulating the powers and duties of the officers whom it may appoint in this behalf.</p> <p>(2) In making any rule under this section the State Government may direct that a breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.</p> <hr/> <p>5. Protection to persons acting under Act.—No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.</p>	<p>THE LIVE-STOCK IMPORTATION ACT, 1898 ACT NO. 9 OF 1898</p>		<p>Indian internal regulation</p>	<p>OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2023) CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY CHAPTER 5.1. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CERTIFICATION CHAPTER 5.2. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES CHAPTER 5.4. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE BEFORE AND AT DEPARTURE CHAPTER 5.6. BORDER POSTS AND QUARANTINE STATIONS IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY CHAPTER 5.7. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE ON ARRIVAL CHAPTER 5.5. ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE DURING TRANSIT FROM THE PLACE OF DEPARTURE IN THE EXPORTING COUNTRY TO THE PLACE OF ARRIVAL IN THE IMPORTING COUNTRY</p>



2 COMPARATIVE REVIEW OF DAIRY PRODUCTS ON IMPORTS

2.1 INDIA HEALTH CERTIFICATE: BOX ATTESTATIONS

Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments
<p>Part I. General conditions:</p> <p>a) The source animals have never been fed with feeds produced from meat or bone meal including internal organs, blood meal and tissues of ruminant origin and porcine origin materials except milk and milk products.</p>	<p>Veterinary Health Certificate for Import of Milk & Milk Products in India. 1 a) General Conditions</p>	<p>Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 lays down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs). Article 7(1) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 prohibits the feeding to ruminants of protein derived from mammals and animals (7.2). Extension as laid down in Commission Regulation (EU) 2021/1372 is referring only to non-ruminants</p>	<p>This requirement matches language in the current veterinary certificate although the wording is not identical.</p> <p>EU regulations prohibit the feeding to ruminants of protein derived from animals. On this basis, EU member state regulatory authorities should be able to make this attestation.</p>
			<p>There is a slight difference in wording.</p>
<p>b) Has/have not been manufactured using animal rennet.</p>	<p>https://www.fssai.gov.in/cms/food-safety-and-standards-regulations.php Art. 2.1.6.</p>	<p>-Regulation (EC) No 1332/2008 and Regulation 853/2004 -Product specifications of Parmigiano Reggiano are defined in 2018/C132/07</p>	<p>The use of animal rennet is still widespread in the European dairy industry and the prohibition of using only non-animal derived rennet impacts not only the cheese producers but also exporters of milk (often blends) and whey powder for (infant and toddler milk and formula) food and pharma applications.</p> <p>Dairy products for export to India should be produced using non-animal and therefore microbial-based enzymes only.</p> <p>There is no threshold value of detection to declare a status of "free from" in whey protein concentrate/isolate, purified lactose and milk minerals (derived from cheese whey) used in food, including infant formula.</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments
<p>Part III. Food Safety Conditions: a) were manufactured at (an) establishment(s) that has/have been approved by, or otherwise determined to be in good regulatory standing with the Competent Authority in the exporting country</p>	<p>Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and registration of Food Businesses) Regulations 2011 (Version – II (09.11.2017): Chapter I (General) & Chapter II (Licensing and registration of food businesses)</p>	<p>See EC Regulation No. 852/2004, Article 6. incl. reference to No. 853/2004</p>	<p>Exporting facilities in the EU are under the control of and approved by the EU member state regulatory authority. This attestation should not pose problems for exporters or regulators. EU regulations provide for control of industry operators, including the notification and registration of food establishments involved in the production, processing and distribution of food. Establishments are subject to approval and on-site inspection visits.</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments
<p>b) does not contain drug/antibiotics/mycotoxins/pesticides/heavy metal residues, etc., above the limits prescribed by the Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, toxins and Residues) Regulations, 2011.</p>	<p>India's limits heavy metals, mycotoxins, and residues for pesticides, antibiotics and veterinary drugs for milk and milk products are found in Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, toxins and Residues) Regulation 2011 at: https://www.fssai.gov.in/cms/food-safety-and-standards-regulations.php</p>	<p>EU limits for residues and contaminants are found in Regulations (EC) No 396/2005, and (EC) No 1881/2006, and (EU) No 37/2010.</p>	<p>Some requirements related to residues of antibiotics and drugs are different and additional testing by EU operators might be required. if no equivalent components listed in the EUR 37/2010 will be accepted by the FSSAI.</p> <p>As demonstrated in Table 2, EU residue limits generally provide equivalent protection compared to the limits listed by FSSAI. However, this list include a few pesticides and several antibiotics/drugs that are not covered by either Codex nor the EU.</p> <p>In summary: No European limits on ...</p> <p>Metal contaminant: Copper, Arsenic and Mercury</p> <p>Crop contaminants and naturally occurring substances: limits between India and EU are aligned for liquid milk. Extrapolation to milk powder does not imply additional constraints</p> <p>Other Contaminants: Melamine</p> <p>Limits between India and EU are aligned for Powdered infant formula. Extrapolation to liquid infant formula does not imply additional constraints.</p> <p>Residues-Insecticides: Clothianidin, Dithiocarbamates, Edifenphos, Fenprothrin, Monocrotophos, Paraquat dichloride, Tricentanol are not listed in the European legislation specific for milk. E.g. REG. (EU) 2016/1 mentions MRLs for Dithiocarbamates, however not specific for milk..</p> <p>Residues-Antibiotics & Drugs: in Table II 93 residues are considered by FSSAI of which 24 (25%) are listed the EU and only 12 (13%) by CODEX. The latter are aligned to the max. limits listed by the EU.</p> <p>For 6 out of the remaining 12 European equivalents the maximal limits are stricter in FSSAI's requirements: cloaxin, streptomycin, cefquinome, thrimethopir, cephalirin and enrofloxacin. Only for ampicillin Europe has set stricter rules.</p> <p>Other components are listed in EUR 37/2010 on pharmacologically active substances and their classification regarding maximum residue limits in foodstuffs of animal origin: e.g. Amoxicillin 4 microgram/kg milk, not listed in India.</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments
<p>c) conforms to the microbiological requirements specified in Appendix 'B' of the Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011</p>	<p>India's microbiological standards for milk and milk products are found in Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulation 2011 at: https://www.fssai.gov.in/cms/food-safety-and-standards-regulations.php.</p>	<p>EU microbiological criteria for food stuffs are found in Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005.</p>	<p>EU microbiological requirements as listed in 2073/2005 do not match up exactly to FSSAI's microbiological standards in Table-2B (Food Safety Criteria). Both make the distinction between process hygiene criteria and food safety criteria. Reference methods are identical for comparable microbial criteria. Some minor differences are noticed in terms of sampling plan (n and or c-value). Some additional microbial criteria are added: aerobic plate count, yeast & moulds and sulphite reducing Clostridia. India also lists requirements for Bacillus cereus for dairy products such as milk powders, whey powders, and casein. Bacillus cereus is included in EU legislation for group 2.2.11 Dried infant formulae and dried dietary foods for special medical purposes intended for infants below six months of age. Below further details are included: In the Table-2B (Food Safety Criteria) FSSAI's requirements for Salmonella are aligned for milk powder and whey powder with the EU. For infant formula, there is just one difference in the sampling plan for Salmonella. For Listeria, FSSAI's requirements cover milk powders, whey powder, and casein whereas those products are not listed in the EU microbiological criteria table.</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments
<p>d) complies with the standards of milk and milk products as specified under the Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011</p>	<p>India's standards for milk and milk products are found in Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulation 2011 at: https://www.fssai.gov.in/cms/food-safetyand-standards-regulations.php.</p>	<p>-Regulation (EC) No 853/2004: Annex III, Section IX (Raw milk & Dairy Products). -Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 (common organisation of the markets in agricultural products). -Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 (food additives) -Codex Alimentarius standard for milk and dairy products. (2022, May 26). In Codex Alimentarius. https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/codex-texts/list-standards/en/. - Regulation (EC) No 2001/114/EC (certain partly or wholly dehydrated preserved milk for human consumption) - Directive (EU) 2015/2203 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on the approximation of the laws caseins and caseinates intended for human consumption)</p>	<p>The Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 is describing in detail all the dairy food products composition including those which are allowed to use rennet. These products are based on Codex standards, with some adaptation, which imply restrictions for European import to India. E.g. with respect to products such as whey and caseinates the standards are identical to Codex with the exception that FSSAI's standards do not allow the use of animal-derived enzymes in the coagulation process. The impact of not allowing animal-derived rennet is substantial as the use is still widespread in the EU. See also comments Part I, b)with respect to lactose and minerals India standards for cheeses also match closely to Codex with respect to the description, essential composition, and quality factors, with the exception of the use of animal-derived rennet prohibited in India. While Codex has separate specific standards for various types of cheese (general standard, cheeses in brine, processed cheese, ...) ,FSSAI has integrated its requirements for cheese in 2.1.6. The FSSAI standards for infant milk and infant formulae include specifications regarding levels of moisture, protein, fat, ash, vitamins and minerals. The standards also include microbiological requirements regarding bacterial count, coliform, yeast/mold, Salmonella/Shigella, E. coli, and Staphylococcus aureus. These are compelled in one legislation (Vertical). The Eu regulation for infant and follow-on food as specified in 609/2013 refers to different related legislations.</p> <p>EU industry operators will have to ensure the production of dairy products in conformance with India's standards. This should be straight forward since Indian standards match up with Codex.</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments
<p>d) complies with the standards of milk and milk products as specified under the Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011</p>	<p>Infant food: https://www.fssai.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/Compendium_Food_Infant_04_10_2022.pdf</p>	<p>Regulation (EC) No 609/2013 (food intended for infants and young children, food for special medical purposes, and total diet replacement for weight control)</p> <p>Regulation (EC)No 2016/127 (General compositional & labelling rules for specific consumer groups)</p> <p>Regulation (EC) No 2006:141 (pesticides in infant food)</p> <p>Directive 1333/2008 (additives)</p> <p>Regulation (EC) 321/2011 (restriction of use of BPA in plastic infant feeding bottles)</p>	<p>Table 3 indicates some discrepancies in definitions: "infants" according the FSSAI Regulation are ranging from 6 to 24 months. According the EC 609/2013 infants are considered up to 12 months.</p> <p>Most specifications on macro parameters and vitamins, amino acids, minerals are similar.</p> <p>Only the max. value for Vit K, Folate and Se exceeds the max. tolerance specified in FSSAI's requirements.</p> <p>The use of E338 Phosphoric acid as an acidity regulator is not permitted in the FFS Regulation. Technically there are alternatives available which are included in the FFSI specifications.</p> <p>With respect to (predominantly) milk cereal based products/drinks the European requirements for pesticides are more strict than those specified in the FSSI's Standards.</p> <p>There is also a ban in the EU for the use of BPA in infant feed bottles as required in FFSI's Requirements.</p>
<p>e) contains only those food additives as specified in Appendix 'A' of the Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 within the limits specified.</p>	<p>India's standards for additives in milk and milk products are found in Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulation 2011 at: https://www.fssai.gov.in/cms/food-safety-and-standards-regulations.php.</p> <p>The current veterinary certificate does not include any requirements related to additives, so this is a new certification requirement.</p>	<p>Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 (food additives)</p> <p>Regulation (EU) No. 231/2012 (specifications for food additives listed in Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No. 1333/2008)</p>	<p>In Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulation 2011 at: https://www.fssai.gov.in/cms/food-safety-and-standards-regulations.php, dairy products are classified according to their Food Category Name, the type of Food Additives which are allowed and their INS No. (this corresponds nearly to E numbers for the same compound: e.g. INS 102, Tartrazine, is also E10) including the Recommended Maximum Level.</p> <p>As additives can be used in a myriad of composed dairy products in a heavily evolving market with a lot of innovations, a final check by the operators on case by case is recommended before submission to the competent authorities.</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments
<p>f) Prepared, packed, held and transported prior to export under good hygienic conditions and an effective food safety control system, implemented within the context of HACCP systems where appropriate and in accordance with the requirements specified in Schedule 4, as applicable, of the Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations, 2011 (India) and such other guidelines as specified from time to time under the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.</p> <p>INCLUDING reference to:</p> <p>h) Conditions for transport/storage</p> <p>i) Temperature required during storage and transportation</p>	<p>Schedule 4 of India's requirements under the Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations, 2011 is found at https://www.fssai.gov.in/cms/food-safety-and-standards-regulations.php. Under Schedule 4, dairy product manufacturing facilities exporting to India would be subject to the general requirements in Part II (requirements on hygienic and sanitary practice) and Part III (specific practices applicable to milk and milk products).</p> <p>India's requirements under Part II cover a number of areas, including layout/design of facilities, equipment, water supply, cleaning/maintenance, sanitation, ventilation, storage of materials, operating procedures, lab/testing facilities, personal hygiene/health, visitors, and training. Part III includes sanitary requirements for the handling and storage of milk, temperature requirements for milk storage, and packaging.</p> <p>articles h & I are listed to provide the data on the certificate respectively on transport and temperature conditions. There are no references to additional legislative constraints.</p>	<p>Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 (hygiene of foodstuffs)</p> <p>Regulation (EC) Reg. 853/2004 (specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin)</p> <p>Regulation (EC) Reg. 627/2019 (practical arrangements for the performance of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption)</p>	<p>Reg. 852/2004 covers the requirements as stated in Schedule 4. Reg. 627/2019 is complementary covering the requirements in terms of audits, documentation and records</p> <p>FOR MORE DETAILS/ SEE ALSO TABLE 2</p> <p>Reg. 853/2004 is focusing on Animal Health, on farm hygiene and criteria for raw milk. In order to maintain the quality of raw milk to the highest standards, milk must be cooled during storage and transport. Immediately after milking, milk must be cooled to not more than 8°C in the case of daily collection, or not more than 6°C if collection is not on a daily basis.</p> <p>in India's FOOD SAFETY AND STANDARDS (LICENSING AND REGISTRATION OF FOOD BUSINESSES), REGULATIONS 2011, part III, sec. 4 it is stated that when raw milk is collected daily from a producer, it shall be cooled immediately to a temperature of 4°C to 6°C or lower and maintained at that temperature until processed; and when the pasteurization process is completed, pasteurized milk shall be cooled immediately to a temperature of 4°C or lower.</p> <p>The maximum temperature at which pasteurized milk may be stored until it leaves the treatment establishment shall not exceed 5°C.</p> <p>These conditions are stricter compared to what is stated in the European legislation.</p> <p>Further evaluation of Reg. 853/2004 is recommended to validate the compliance of husbandry conditions in terms of animal health and farm hygiene with the specification defined in India's Health Certificate Requirements. This evaluation is outside the scope of current evaluation</p>



Indian requirements	Indian legislation reference	EU Related Legislation	Comments
<p>g) regular inspection/monitoring of checks in accordance with FSS Act, 2006, rules and Regulations thereunder and as per the criteria specified by FSSI.</p>	<p>The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 consolidated the laws relating to food and established the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India for establishing standards and regulating food manufacture, storage, distribution, sale, and import.</p>	<p>Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 (hygiene of foodstuffs)</p> <p>Regulation (EU) 625/2017 (official controls along the agri-food chain)</p> <p>Regulation (EC) Reg. 627/2019 (practical arrangements for the performance of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human co</p>	<p>In Reg. 852/2004 it is stated that food business operators shall ensure that all stages of production, processing and distribution of food are under their control and therefore responsibility. Article 6 describes the Official controls, registration and approval.</p> <p>Reg. (EU) 625/2017 describes the official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products.</p> <p>Reg. (EU) 627/2019 describes practical arrangements for the performance of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption in accordance with Reg. (EU) 625/2017.</p> <p>See additionally comments in point “c” above.</p>



2.2 TABLE 1: COMPARISON OF SCHEDULE 4 REQUIREMENTS IN INDIA'S FOOD SAFETY AND STANDARDS REGULATIONS WITH EU REGULATIONS

Requirements Specified in Schedule 4	Applicable EU regulation(s)	Review
<p>Part II. General Requirements on Hygienic and Sanitary Practices to be followed by all Food Business Operators applying for License (provisions in India's regulation are summarized in this column)</p> <p>1. Location and surroundings Food establishment is located away from environmental pollution and industrial activities, pests and wastes that threaten to contaminate food production area. Appropriate measures taken to protect manufacturing area from pollution hazards from any nearby industry. No direct access to any residential area.</p>	EC Regulation No 852/2004, Annex II Chapter I: General requirements for food premises	No additional comments
<p>2. Layout and design of food establishment premises Layout of establishment prevents cross-contamination from other pre- and post-manufacturing operations. Floors, ceiling, doors, and walls maintained in sound and easy to clean condition. Adequate drainage. Control measures to prevent entry of insects and rodents. Windows, doors, and other openings screened to protect premises from insects/pests/animals. Separation of bathroom and waste facilities from production area.</p>	EC Regulation No 852/2004, Annex II Chapter I: General requirements for food premises Chapter II: Specific requirements in rooms where foodstuffs are prepared, treated or processed Complementary relevant legislation: EC Regulation No 852/2004, Annex II Chapter IX: Adequate procedures are to be in place to control pests	No additional comments
<p>3. Equipment and containers Equipment and containers are corrosion-free, non-toxic and easy to clean, kept in good order/repair and clean/sanitary condition. Food, utensils and containers protected from dust/contaminants. Equipment designed and located to permit cleaning and maintenance. Containers and equipment used for waste, by-products, inedible products, and cleaning products are properly labelled and stored separately to prevent accidental contamination of food.</p>	EC Regulation No 852/2004, Annex II Chapter V: Equipment requirements	No additional comments
<p>4. Facilities Only potable water used as an ingredient. Water for washing of such quality to not create a hazard or contamination to final food product. Periodic cleaning of water storage system with maintenance record. Non-potable water pipes should be clearly distinguished from those for potable water. Adequate facilities for the cleaning of utensils and equipment. Adequate facilities for washing raw food. Ice and steam must be made from potable water. Food waste and other waste materials handled properly to prevent contamination of food or water supply and in compliance with local regulations. Personnel facilities shall be adequate for proper hygiene of workers. Restroom and refreshment rooms separate from food processing area and do not open directly to production, service, or storage areas. Proper design of ventilation to prevent air flow from contaminated areas to clean areas. Proper lighting.</p>	EC Regulation No 852/2004, Annex II Chapter I: General requirements for food premises Chapter II (Art. 2&3): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate facilities for the cleaning, disinfecting and storage of working utensils and equipment Adequate provision is to be made for washing food. Chapters VI: Food waste Chapter VII: Water supply Complementary relevant legislation:	No additional comments



Requirements Specified in Schedule 4	Applicable EU regulation(s)	Review
<p>5. Food operation and controls Raw materials shall conform to standards and regulations, be inspected, recorded, handled properly with respect to temperature, segregated, etc. Systems in place to control time and temperature to ensure safety throughout processing, storage, distribution. Packaging shall provide protection from damage, contamination. Food grade packaging used when there is direct contact with product. Temperature and humidity are controlled through supply chain to sustain quality and safety and to prevent spoilage.</p>	<p>EC Regulation No 852/2004, Article 5 EC Regulation No 852/2004, Chapter II: FOOD BUSINESS OPERATORS' OBLIGATIONS: Article 4 in addition to 5 EC Regulation No 852/2004, Annex II Chapter IX: Provisions applicable to foodstuffs Complementary relevant legislation:</p>	No additional comments
<p>6. Management and supervision Detailed SOP developed and maintained. Personnel have qualifications, knowledge and skills regarding food hygiene principles and practices.</p>	<p>EC Regulation No 852/2004, Chapter II Articles 4 & 5 EC Regulation No 852/2004, Annex II Chapter XII: Training</p>	No additional comments
<p>7. Food testing facilities Facility must have a well-equipped laboratory for testing food materials for physical, microbiological and chemical purposes. If there is no on-site laboratory, testing is done through an accredited lab.</p>	<p>EC Regulation No 852/2004, Article 4</p>	The producers should establish and implement effective monitoring procedures at critical control points and establish procedures, which shall be carried out regularly, to verify that measures outlined in subparagraphs are working effectively; and they should establish documents and records commensurate with the nature and size of the food.
<p>8. Audit, documentation and records Periodic audits are required. Records are kept for at least a year or the shelf-life of product.</p>	<p>EU Regulation No 627/2019, Chapter 1, Articles 3 & 4 EC Regulation No 852/2004, Chapter II Article 5</p>	No additional comments
<p>9. Sanitation and maintenance of establishment premises A regular cleaning program is maintained and recorded. Cleaning materials are handled and used according to instructions and stored away from food materials. Pest control system is maintained prevent pest access and to address any infestations.</p>	<p>EC Regulation No 852/2004, Chapter II Article 5 EC Regulation No 852/2004, Annex II Chapter I: General requirements for food premises Chapter IX (4)</p>	No additional comments
<p>10. Personal hygiene Health status of personnel monitored to prevent infected persons from entering production facility. Food handlers will observe proper personal hygiene practices and wear protective clothing to ensure cleanliness of production facility and environment. Visitors should be controlled to ensure safety and hygiene is not compromised.</p>	<p>EC Regulation No 852/2004, Annex II Chapter VIII: Personal hygiene</p>	No additional comments
<p>11. Product information and consumer awareness Packaged food products shall carry a label and information per provisions of the Food Safety & Standards Act, 2006.</p>	<p>Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 on the provision of food information to consumers.</p>	Labelling is responsibility of food manufacturer



Requirements Specified in Schedule 4	Applicable EU regulation(s)	Review
<p>12. Training Food business shall ensure that all food handlers are aware of role in protecting food from contamination or deterioration. Food handlers are trained in food hygiene and safety. Training programs are periodically reviewed and updated.</p>	<p>EC Regulation No 852/2004, Annex II Chapter XII: Training</p>	<p>No additional comments</p>
<p>Part III. Specific Hygienic and Sanitary Practices to be followed by Food Business Operators engaged in the manufacture, processing, storing and selling of Milk and Milk Products I. Sanitary requirements Dairy establishments shall have facilities for the hygienic handling and protection of dairy materials during loading/unloading, storage, and transport. Containers and pipes are constructed of non-corrodible materials that avoid contamination. An approved, hygienic wastewater system and facilities for cleaning after every use. A regular cleaning program is maintained in accordance with point 9.1 of Part II. Non-dairy ingredients are stored separately. Disinfectants and similar substances are properly used and stored.</p>	<p>EC Regulation No 852/2004, <i>Chapter II</i> Article 5 EC Regulation No 852/2004, Annex II Chapter I: General requirements for food premises Chapter IV: Transport Chapter V: Equipment requirements</p>	<p>No additional comments</p>
<p>II. Personal hygiene requirements Employees are medically screened. Personnel working directly with raw materials or dairy products maintain a high level of personal cleanliness.</p>	<p>EC Regulation No 852/2004, Annex II Chapter VIII: Personal hygiene</p>	<p>No additional comments</p>
<p>III. Sanitary requirements for storage Raw milk is immediately placed in a clean place after procurement. Mild steel or plastic containers are not permitted for storage or transportation of milk/milk products. Milk procured daily from producer is cooled as soon as practicable to 4-6 degrees centigrade, or lower, until processed. After completion of pasteurization process, pasteurized milk is cooled to 4 degrees centigrade or lower. Any dairy product not intended to be stored at ambient temperature shall be cooled as quickly as possible to the temperature level intended for storage. The storage temperatures will be recorded for dairy products stored under cooled conditions. The maximum temperature at which pasteurized milk may be stored until it leaves the treatment establishment shall not exceed 5 degrees centigrade.</p>	<p>EC Regulation No 852/2004, Annex II Chapter IX: Provisions applicable to foodstuffs</p>	<p><i>EC Regulation No 852/2004, Annex II Chapter IX: Provisions applicable to foodstuffs is too general.</i> In REG. (EU) 853/2004 Section IX: Raw Milk and Dairy Products criteria do not match up with FSSAI's requirements: for raw milk - Immediately after milking, milk must be held in a clean place designed and equipped to avoid contamination. It must be cooled immediately to not more than 8 °C in the case of daily collection, or not more than 6 °C if collection is not daily. During transport the cold chain must be maintained and, on arrival at the establishment of destination, the temperature of the milk must not be more than 10°C. for pasteurized milk cooling is below or equal to 6°C.</p>



Requirements Specified in Schedule 4	Applicable EU regulation(s)	Review
<p>IV. Wrapping and packaging Packaging of dairy products shall take place under satisfactory hygienic conditions and in rooms provided for that purpose. (Packaging may take place in the same room if several conditions are satisfied.) Bottling or filling of containers with heat-treated milk and milk products shall be carried out hygienically. Wrapping or packaging may not be re-used for dairy products, except where containers are of a type which may be re-used after thorough cleaning and disinfecting. Sealing shall be carried out in establishment where the last heat-treatment has been carried out. Sealing device ensures protection of product and provides evidence that seal has been broken when container is opened.</p>	<p>EC Regulation No 852/2004, Annex II Chapter X: Provisions applicable to the wrapping and packaging of food stuffs And additionally, Commission Regulation (EU) 2022/1616 on recycled plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foods (art 8),</p>	<p>No additional comments</p>



2.3 TABLE 2: CONTAMINANT, TOXIN AND RESIDUE LIMITS FOR MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS: COMPARISON OF INDIA-FSSAI, CODEX & EU

The conclusions of this review are already included in the overall conclusion of this review study.

Reviewing table II, the following comments should be considered. In summary: No European limits on:

- **Metal contaminant:** Copper, Arsenic and Mercury
- **Crop contaminants and naturally occurring substances:** limits between India and EU are aligned for liquid milk. Extrapolation to milk powder does not induce additional constraints.
- **Other Contaminants: Melamine**
Limits between India and EU are aligned for Powdered infant formula. Extrapolation to liquid infant formula is not implying additional constraints.
- **Residues-Insecticides:** Clothianidin, Di thiocarbamates, Edifenphos, Fenpropathrin, Monocrotophos, Paraquat dichloride, Tricentanol are not listed in the European legislation specific for milk. E.g. COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2016/1 is mentioning MRL for Di thiocarbamates in relation to fruit and crops and even for tissues related to PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN -TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS, however not specific for milk.
- **Residues-Antibiotics & Drugs:** in the overview made in the previous study nearly 90 components are listed of which only 25% are covered by European legislation. Of these 95 65% almost no reference to Codex limits is even available.
EU included in EUR 37/2010 other pharmacologically active substances and their classification regarding maximum residue limits in foodstuffs of animal origin: e.g. Amoxicillin 4 microgram/kg milk, not listed in India.

Table 2 is included in annex I

2.4 TABLE 3: INFANT FOOD: COMPARISON INDIA & EU

EC 609/2013 describes the definitions and the substances to be used in terms of vitamins, minerals, amino-acids, carnitine, nucleotides and inositol.

There are some discrepancies in definitions: "infants" according the FSSAI Regulation are ranging from 6 to 24 months. According the EC 609/2013 infants are considered up to 12 months.

Both legislations contains similar forms and purity level of vitamins, minerals, amino-acids, carnitine, nucleotides and inositol.

In de FSSAI each category of special food including baby, infant food,... is listing besides the above mentioned categories the type and quantities of optional additives for e.g. instant formulation with respect to anti-oxidants, thickeners, emulsifiers, acidity regulators, Even packaging specs in terms of FCM are included: BPA and/or packaging gases.



The legislation in India is organised more vertically: everything related to one product group is compelled in one legislative reference. The European legislation is much more horizontally structured implying that different directives and regulations are related to single product components. e.g. packaging, additives, They refer to specific different product groups to whom it may imply.

General compositional and labelling rules for specific consumer groups including baby and infant food are compelled in Regulation (EC) 2016/127, supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council. It describes the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding.

In general the European legislation for infant food complies to the requirements listed in the FSSAI Regulation. With respect to the macro parameters (Protein, Fat, ...) and Vitamins an one-to-one comparison is possible as the requirements are expressed in both per energy units (100kcal) and per 100 ml. Only the max. value for Vit K, Folate and Se are exceeding the max. tolerance specified in the FSS requirements: Vit K: 25µg instead of 4 (FSSAI Regulation, Folate 47,6 (DEF), µm instead of 12,1 and for Se 8,6 instead of 3,6.. With respect to the optional ingredients, requirements in the FSSAI Regulation are expressed in 100 ml of the product ready for consumption. In the study a conversion factor of 65kcal/100ml is used (which is the average between 60-70 kcal stated in FSS Regulation (Chapter 2-Composition (f)). No significant differences could be noticed.

In addition to the requirements in Regulation (EU) 2016/127, infant formulae and follow-on formulae must also comply with other specific provisions laid down in the relevant measures of EU law on hygiene, on the use of food additives, on the presence of contaminants and on the use of materials intended to come into contact with the products.

The use of additives in foods for infants and young children in good health and in FSMP (Food for special medical purposes) or the same age group is regulated under Directive 1333/2008. Based on the Union list referred to in Annex II. The European legislation complies with the FSSAI Regulation requirements with the exception of the use of E338 Phosphoric acid as an acidity regulator.

With respect to (predominantly) milk cereal based complementary food for infants after 6 months up to 24 months (according to FSSAI standards) Directive 2006/141, EC lays down specific requirements on the use of pesticides in products intended for the production of infant formula and follow-on formulae.

A very low residue limit of 0,01 mg/kg for all pesticides is set on the basis of the precautionary principle. In addition, more severe limitations are set for a small number of pesticides or metabolites of pesticide. For those even a maximum residue level (MRL) of 0,01 mg/kg might, under worst-case intake conditions, lead to an exposure exceeding the acceptable daily intake (ADI) for infants and young children. The European legislation is complying with the requirements listed in FOOD SAFETY AND STANDARDS (CONTAMINANTS, TOXINS AND RESIDUES), REGULATIONS, 2011.

With respect to Bisphenol A (BPA) in packaging material for foods for Infant nutrition (Regulation 2019) Bisphenol A (BPA) cannot be used. The use of BPA is

banned, in polycarbonate infant feeding bottles (Regulation (EU) No 321/2011).



3 CONCLUSIONS

3.1 HUSBANDRY

The requirements listed in the Indian Documents provided, are covered by both Regulations EU 625/2017 on the Official Controls, and EU 2016/429 on Animal Health.

Livestock and Germinal products Import/Export rules are covered in several the articles of the above mentioned EU Regulations, for movement of animals within the EU member states, from and to “Third countries”.

The role of both Central Competent Authorities, and Competent Authorities performing the official controls during the Import/export activities are described in the same EU legislations, and covers the requirements listed in all of the Indian documents provided.

No Clashes or gaps were found in the EU related Regulations.

With regards of the prohibition of the use of Bovine Growth Hormones (BGHy Bovine Somatotropin Hormones (BST) required by the Indian Authorities, we have to mention that that CODEX ALIMENTARIUS Commission recognises that consensus has not been reached on the adoption of the draft MRLs at its 38th session. In light of the fact that consensus has not been reached, the CODEX Commission agrees to hold the draft MRLS for rBST at step 8 to provide further time to facilitate a possible consensus.

However, in all of the EU Member states the Council Directive 81/602/EC of 31 July 1981 concerning the prohibition of certain substances having a hormonal action and of any substances having thyrostatic action, strictly prohibits the use of Bovine Somatotropin Hormones, therefore EU is in line with the Indian requirements.

3.2 IMPORT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

The following aspects require attention regarding the impact of the new Indian health requirements:

3.2.1 The use of animal-derived rennet

The largest impact of the Health Certificate requirements relates to the export of cheese and different types of whey and caseinates, lactose and milk minerals originating from the cheese production.

The use of animal-derived rennet is still widespread in the European dairy industry and concerns not only the cheese producing companies but also exporters of whey powder (for infant milk and formulae), special nutrition food applications (sport nutrition) and even beyond (pharma). According to India's requirements dairy products can only be produced using non-animal/microbial-based enzymes only. However, in the EU, the use of microbial-derived rennet has not replaced fully the use of animal-derived rennet, on the contrary: both are allowed from a legal perspective.

To understand the importance and impact, some further technical details on cheese production are highlighted underneath.



Animal-derived rennet originates from the stomach lining of goats and calves and hence therefore be considered as an animal by-product. This enzyme complex facilitates coagulation of the milk protein during cheese production, which helps to separate milk into a whey fraction and solid curds (caseinate fraction). Residues of the animal-derived rennet can be traced back in both fractions.

- Rennet is already added at the beginning of the cheese making process to raw or heat-treated milk and depending on the final recipe, starter culture might be added as well. The curd is pressed in a mould. Most often the product is not ready for consumption shortly after manufacturing. It is stored for some time at such temperature and under such other conditions to allow necessary biochemical and physical changes that characterize a particular cheese. Therefore, it is only after ripening that the cheese turns into commercial cheese ready for consumption. Only Mozzarella types and its derivatives are packed and sold shortly after production in retail (chilled cabinet).
- The soluble fraction still contains some residual rennet as well. This whey fraction is a highly valuable source for whey proteins, minerals and lactose. Whey protein is quite often fractionated, dried and commercialised. The lactose and minerals (especially calcium) are recovered as well and commercialised.

Infant milk, follow-on milk and special food (e.g. sport nutrition formulae) is produced out of blends of different fractions of milk proteins (including whey proteins), lactose and minerals.

Cheese producing companies have the option to use animal-derived rennet originating from calves (animal by-product) or using microbial rennet produced by fungi or yeast strains. However, the use of animal-derived rennet is sometimes obliged by legislation, such as for products of protected designated origin, e.g. product specifications of Parmigiano Reggiano are defined in 2018/C132/07 stating that only animal-derived rennet can be used.

A shift from animal-derived rennet to microbial-derived rennet is often not preferred by the industry either as the characteristics of the cheese might slightly change. Some report a decrease in production efficiency.

The shift to microbial-derived rennet is less advanced in Europe compared to the US and other non-European countries for the production of either traditional cheese (cheeses from a specific location need to follow a consistent recipe to be allowed to carry specific names) nor for the more general semi-hard Gouda type cheeses.

Qualitative market research confirms that a substantial amount of (soft, semi-hard and hard) cheeses still labels the use of animal-derived rennet: Gouda type cheese, Parmesan, certain types of Gorgonzola, Pecorino Romano, Grana Padano, Camembert, Vacherin, Emmenthaler, Gruyere, and Manchego.

Whey powder producing companies can rely on whey originating from the cheese production or on acid whey produced by acidification. The amount of whey originating from the cheese production is however still substantial.

Hence, apart from the impact on cheese export to India, also the export of milk powder blends in which whey protein powder originating from the cheese industry is used (baby and infant food, sport nutrition) will be affected. Also, lactose and minerals (also used in pharma) will be subject to import barriers into India according to India's Health Certificate Requirements for Dairy Products Import defined by the FSSAI.

An important issue is to what extent the enzyme activity can still be detected in whey protein concentrate/isolate and purified lactose and milk minerals.



Therefore, both research institutes and dairy industry have been contacted. The overall conclusion is that the use of animal-derived rennet is more a discussion about principles, rather than a technical discussion related to food safety.

(Sweet) whey originating from the cheese production can contain small, however still detectable, quantities of rennet. During analysis the (remaining) activity of the enzyme complex can be measured. However, the current **detection method cannot make any distinction to what extent the remaining activity is related to the use of microbial or animal-derived rennet.**

Due to downstream purification processes for obtaining lactose and milk minerals (e.g. calcium), the remaining activity of the enzyme complex in these products is little to none.

There are no threshold values of detection to declare a status of “free from”.

The use of microbial-derived rennet is more prominent in the countries with less of cheese tradition or culture, e.g. US. In the US Parmesan is a non-protected name and covers a more general category of hard Italian style cheeses. Therefore, the US export of dairy products (powder, cheese) originating from the cheese production will face less problems from a trade perspective as compared to European dairy exports to India.

3.2.2 Raw milk prepared, packed, held and transported prior to export

Regulation 853/2014 is focusing on Animal Health, on farm hygiene and criteria for raw milk. In order to maintain the quality of raw milk to the highest standards, milk must be cooled during storage and transport. Immediately after milking, milk must be cooled to not more than 8°C in the case of daily collection, or not more than 6°C if collection is not on a daily basis.

In the Indian FOOD SAFETY AND STANDARDS (LICENSING AND REGISTRATION OF FOOD BUSINESSES), REGULATIONS 2011, part III, sec. 4 it is stated that in case raw milk is collected daily from a producer, it shall be cooled immediately to a temperature of 4°C to 6°C or lower and maintained at that temperature until processed; and when the pasteurization process is completed, pasteurized milk shall be cooled immediately to a temperature of 4°C or lower.

In India, the maximum temperature at which pasteurized milk may be stored until it leaves the treatment establishment shall not exceed 5°C.

These conditions are stricter compared to what is stated in the European legislation.

3.2.3 Conformity to the microbiological requirements related to pasteurised milk ensuring destruction of organisms causing Tuberculosis, Listeriosis, Paratuberculosis, Q fever, and Brucellosis.

The microbiological criteria as listed in Regulation 2073/2005 do not comply fully with India's Table-2B (Food Safety Criteria). Both make the distinction between process hygiene criteria and food safety criteria.

Reference methods are identical for comparable microbiological criteria. Some minor differences are noticed in terms of sampling plan (n and or c-value).

Some additional microbiological criteria are added in the Indian health certificate requirements: aerobic plate count, yeast & moulds and sulphite reducing Clostridia. Bacillus cereus is included in the European legislation for group 2.2.11 Dried infant formulae and dried dietary foods for special medical purposes intended for infants below six months of age.



3.2.4 Conformity to absence of residues of drugs, antibiotics, mycotoxins, pesticides and heavy metals

Some requirements related to residues of antibiotics and drugs are different and additional testing by EU operators might be required for consignments intended for export to India if no other equivalent “indicator components” in terms of antibiotics/drugs as listed in Commission Regulation 37/2010 will be accepted by the FSSAI: 93 residues are considered by FSSAI of which 24 (25%) are listed in the EU and only 12 (13%) by CODEX.

Different components in Regulation 37/2010 are listed in terms of pharmacologically active substances and their classification regarding maximum residue limits in foodstuffs of animal origin: e.g. Amoxicillin 4 microgram/kg milk, is not listed by FSSAI.

There are differences in terms of **crop contaminants and residues of insecticides, heavy metals and other contaminants**, which are not covered by EU controls.

In the European legislation there are no limits on residues related to ...

- **Heavy Metal contaminant:** Copper, Arsenic and Mercury
- **Crop contaminants and naturally occurring substances:** limits between India and EU are aligned for liquid milk. Extrapolation to milk powder is not implying additional constraints
- **Other Contaminants: Melamine**
Limits between India and EU are aligned for Powdered infant formula. Extrapolation to liquid infant formula would not imply additional constraints.
- **Residues of Insecticides:** Clothianidin, Dithiocarbamates, Edifenphos, Fenprothrin, Monocrotophos, Paraquat dichloride, Tricentanol are not listed in the European legislation specific for milk. E.g. COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2016/1¹ is mentioning MRL for Dithiocarbamates, however not specific for milk.

3.2.5 Food additives

In Food Product Standards and Food Additives, Regulation 2011, dairy products are classified according to their Food Category Name, the type of Food Additives which are allowed and their INS No. (which corresponds nearly to E numbers for the same compound) including the Recommended Maximum Level.

Products should be produced in compliance with European, based on Codex standards. The latter are adopted by India’s FSSAI requirements, which should facilitate certification of export consignments by the competent European competent authorities for export to India.

However, as additives can be used in a myriad of composed dairy products and a lot of new innovations are introduced in a heavily evolving market, a final check by the operators for each specific case is recommended before submission to the competent authorities for certification.

Further comments and clarification can be retrieved in tables listed underneath including those topics of the health certificate requirements causing problems for export to India by the European dairy industry.



ANNEX

Table 2: Contaminant, Toxin and Residue Limits for Milk and Milk Products: Comparison of India, Codex & EU

Metal Contaminants

Name of metal contaminant	Article of food	India Regulation ² Parts per million (mg/kg or mg/L)	Codex limit (mg/kg)	EU limit ³ (mg/kg)
Lead	Foods not specified	2.5		
	Infant formula (ready to use)	0.02	0.02	0.02 powder 0.01 liquid
	Infant milk substitutes and infant foods	0.2		
	Milks (concentration factor shall be applied to partially or wholly dehydrated milks)	0.02	0.02	0.02
	Secondary milk products	0.02	0.02	
Copper	Foods not specified	30		
	Infant milk substitute and infant foods	15 (but not less than 2.8)		
Arsenic	Foods not specified	1.1		
	Infant milk substitute and infant foods	0.05		
	Milk	0.1		
Tin	Foods not specified	250		
	Infant milk substitute and infant foods	5.0		50 (canned infant formula, excluding dried/powdered products)
Cadmium	Foods not specified	1.5		
	Infant milk substitute and infant foods	0.1		0.01 powder 0.005 liquid
Mercury	Foods not specified	1.0		
Methyl mercury (calculated as an element)	All foods	0.25		

² Per India Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations, 2011

³ Per EC Reg No. 1881/2006



Other Contaminants

Name of contaminant	Food	India limit (mg/kg)	EU limit (mg/kg)
Melamine	Powdered infant formula	1.0	1.0
	Liquid infant formula	0.15	
	Other foods	2.5	2.5

⁴ Per EC Reg No. 1881/2006

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Residues

Name of insecticide	Food	India MRL (mg/kg)	Codex limit (mg/kg)	EU limit ⁵
2, 4-Dichlorophenoxy Acetic Acid	Milk and milk products	0.05	0.05	0.01
Accephate	Milk and milk products	0.02	0.02	0.02
Acetamiprid	Milk and milk products	0.02	0.2	0.2
Azoxystrobin	Milk and milk products	0.01	0.01	0.01
Bifenthrin	Milk and milk products	0.2	0.2	0.2
Buprofezin	Milk and milk products	0.01	0.01	0.01
Carbaryl	Milk and milk products	0.05	0.05	0.05
Carbendazim	Milk and milk products	0.1 (fat basis)	0.05	0.05
Carbofuran (sum of carbofuran and 3-hydroxy carbofuran expressed as carbofuran)	Milk and milk products	0.05 (fat basis)	0.05	0.01
Chlorantraniliprole	Milk and milk products	0.05	0.6	0.05
Chlorothalonil	Milk and milk products	0.07	0.07	0.01
Chlorpyrifos	Milk and milk products	0.02	0.02	0.01
Chlothianid (Chlothianid and its metabolites Thiazolymethylguanidine (TMG), Thiazolymethylurea (TZMU), Methylnitroguanidine (MNG) (TMG))	Milk and milk products	0.02	0.02	
Cypermethrin (sum of	Milk and milk products	0.05	0.05	0.05

⁵ EU limits taken from EU pesticides database: https://food.ec.europa.eu/plants/pesticides/eu-pesticides-database_en

Name of insecticide	Food	India MRL (mg/kg)	Codex limit (mg/kg)	EU limit ⁵
isomers) (fat soluble residue)				
Deltamethrin (Decamethrin)	Milk and milk products	0.05	0.05	0.05
Difenoconazole	Milk and milk products	0.02	0.02	0.005
Dimethoate	Milk and milk products	0.05	0.05	0.01
Dinotefuran	Milk and milk products	0.1	0.1	0.1
Dithiocarbamates (the residue tolerance limits are determined and expressed as mg/CS ₂ /kg and refer separately to the residues arising from any or each group of dithiocarbamates)				
- Mancozeb	Milk and milk products	0.05	0.05	
- Metiram as CS ₂	Milk and milk products	0.05	0.05	
Edifenphos	Milk and milk products	0.01 (fat basis)		
Emamectin Benzoate	Milk and milk products	0.01*	0.002	0.01



Name of insecticide	Food	India MRL (mg/kg)	Codex limit (mg/kg)	EU limit ⁵
Ethion (residues to be determined as ethion and its oxygen analogue and expressed as etion)	Milk and milk products	0.05 (fat basis)		0.01
Ethofenprox (Etofenprox)	Milk and milk products	0.02	0.02	0.07
Fenpropathrin	Milk and milk products	0.01	0.01	
Fenvalerate (fat soluble residue)	Milk and milk products	0.01 (fat basis)	0.1	0.04
Fipronil	Milk and milk products	0.02	0.02	0.005
Flubendiamide	Milk and milk products	0.1	0.1	0.1
Flusilazole	Milk and milk products	0.05	0.05	0.02
Glufosinate Ammonium	Milk and milk products	0.02	0.02	0.03
Imidacloprid	Milk and milk products	0.1	0.1	0.01

Name of insecticide	Food	India MRL (mg/kg)	Codex limit (mg/kg)	EU limit ⁵
Indoxacarb	Milk and milk products	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kresoxim Methyl	Milk and milk products	0.01	0.02	0.02
Methomyl	Milk and milk products	0.02	0.02	0.01
Methyl Chlorophenoxy Acetic Acid (MCPA)	Milk and milk products	0.04	0.04	0.05
Metolachlor	Milk and milk products	0.01*		0.01
Monocrotophos	Milk and milk products	0.02		
Oxydemeton-Methyl	Milk and milk products	0.01	0.01	0.01
Paraquat dichloride (determined as Paraquatcations)	Milk and milk products	0.01	0.005	
Penconazole	Milk and milk products	0.01	0.01	0.01
Phenthoate	Milk and milk products	0.01 (fat basis)		
Phorate (sum of Phorate, its oxygen analogue and their sulphoxides and sulphones expressed as phorate)	Milk and milk products	0.05 (fat basis)	0.01	0.01
Pirimiphos-methyl	Milk and milk products	0.05 (fat basis)	0.01	0.01
Propiconazole	Milk and milk products	0.01	0.01	0.01
Pyraclostrobin	Milk and milk products	0.03	0.03	0.01
Tebuconazole	Milk and milk products	0.01	0.01	0.02
Thiacloprid	Milk and milk products	0.05	0.05	0.05
Thiamethoxam	Milk and milk products	0.05	0.05	0.05
Thiophanate-Methyl	Milk and milk products	0.05		0.05
Trichlorfon	Milk and milk products	0.05		0.01
Tricentanol	Milk and milk products	0.01		
Triadimefon	Milk and milk products	0.01*	0.01	0.01

*: Maximum residue limit fixed at Limit of Quantification (LOQ)

Antibiotics and veterinary drugs



Name of antibiotics or drug	Food	India tolerance limit (mg/kg)	Codex limit (mg/kg)	EU limit (mg/kg) ⁶
Ampicillin	Milk	0.01		0.004
Cloxacillin	Milk	0.01		0.03
Colistin	Milk	0.05		0.05
Dihydrostreptomycin, Streptomycin	Milk	0.02	0.2	0.2
Chlortetracycline Oxytetracycline Tetracycline	Milk	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lincomycin	Milk	0.15	0.15	0.15
Neomycin	Milk	1.5	1.5	1.5
Salinomycin	Milk	0.01		
Spectinomycin	Milk	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sulphadiazine	Milk	0.01		
Sulphathiazole Sodium	Milk	0.01		
Trimethoprim	Milk	0.01		0.05
Sulfadiazine	Milk	0.01		
Sulfanilamide	Milk	0.01		
Sulfaguanidine	Milk	0.01		
Zinc Bacitracin	Milk	0.01		
Amprolium	Milk	0.01		
Apramycin	Milk	0.01		
Ceftiofur	Milk	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cephapirine	Milk	0.01		0.06
Clopidol	Milk	0.01		
Enrofloxacin	Milk	0.01		0.1
Ethopabate	Milk	0.01		
Flavophospholipol (Flavomycin)	Milk	0.01		
Monensin	Milk	0.002	0.002	0.002
Sulphaquinoxaline	Milk	0.01		

⁶ Per EU Reg No. 37/2010

Name of antibiotics or drug	Food	India tolerance limit (mg/kg)	Codex limit (mg/kg)	EU limit (mg/kg) ⁶
Sulfadimidine	Milk	0.025	0.025	
Tyvalosin Tartrate	Milk	0.01		
Virginiamycin	Milk	0.01		
Acepromazine	Milk	0.01		
Albendazole	Milk	0.1		0.1
Amitraz	Milk	0.01		0.01
Aspirin	Milk	0.01		
Buqarvaquone	Milk	0.01		
Buserelin	Milk	0.01		
Butafosfane	Milk	0.01		
Butaphosphan	Milk	0.01		
Calcium Borogluconate	Milk	0.01		
Calcium Magnesium Borogluconate	Milk	0.01		
Carboprost tromethamine	Milk	0.01		
Cefquinone Sulphate	Milk	0.01		0.02
Chloral hydrate	Milk	0.01		
Clospirostenol Sodium	Milk	0.01		
Clenbuterol (Broncopulmin powder)	Milk	0.00005	0.0005 mg/l	0.00005
Diethylcarbazine	Milk	0.01		
Dinitolmide	Milk	0.01		
Doramection	Milk	0.015	0.015	
Dexcloprostenolum	Milk	0.01		
Flunixin Meglumine	Milk	0.01		
Halofuginone	Milk	0.01		
Haloxon	Milk	0.01		
Ivermectin	Milk	0.01	0.01	
Kaolin	Milk	0.01		
Ketamine hydrochloride	Milk	0.01		
Lithium Antimony	Milk	0.01		



Name of antibiotics or drug	Food	India tolerance limit (mg/kg)	Codex limit (mg/kg)	EU limit (mg/kg) ⁶
Thiomalate				
Luprostiol	Milk	0.01		
Madramicin	Milk	0.01		
Magnesium Hypophosphite	Milk	0.01		
Meloxicam	Milk	0.01		0.015
Mepyramine	Milk	0.01		
Methyl Hydroxybenzoate	Milk	0.01		
Nandrolone Laurate	Milk	0.01		
Niclosamide	Milk	0.01		
Nimesulide	Milk	0.01		
Nitroscanate	Milk	0.01		
Nitroxynil	Milk	0.01		0.02
Oxybendazole	Milk	0.01		
Febantel, Fenbendazole, Oxyfendazole	Milk	0.1	0.1	0.01
Oxyclozanide	Milk	0.01		0.01
Parbendazole	Milk	0.01		
Pentobarbitone	Milk	0.01		
Praziquantel	Milk	0.01		
Pregnant Mare Serum, Gonadotropin	Milk	0.01		
Proligestone	Milk	0.01		
Promazine Hydrochloride	Milk	0.01		
Propofol	Milk	0.01		
Prosolvlin	Milk	0.01		
Rafoxanide	Milk	0.01		0.01
Semduramycin	Milk	0.01		
Sulpha Chloropyrazine Sodium	Milk	0.01		
Suramin	Milk	0.01		
Thiabendazole	Milk	0.1mg/l		0.1

Tiamulin Hydrogen Fumarate	Milk	0.01		
Totrazuril	Milk	0.01		
Xylazine	Milk	0.01		
Clorsulon	Milk	0.01		0.016
Diminazene	Milk	0.15 mg/l		
Hydrocortizone	Milk	0.01		
Phenazone	Milk	0.01		
Quinapyramine	Milk	0.01		
Cefphactril	Milk	0.01		
Chlorpyridazine	Milk	0.01		
Tiaprost Trometamol	Milk	0.01		

