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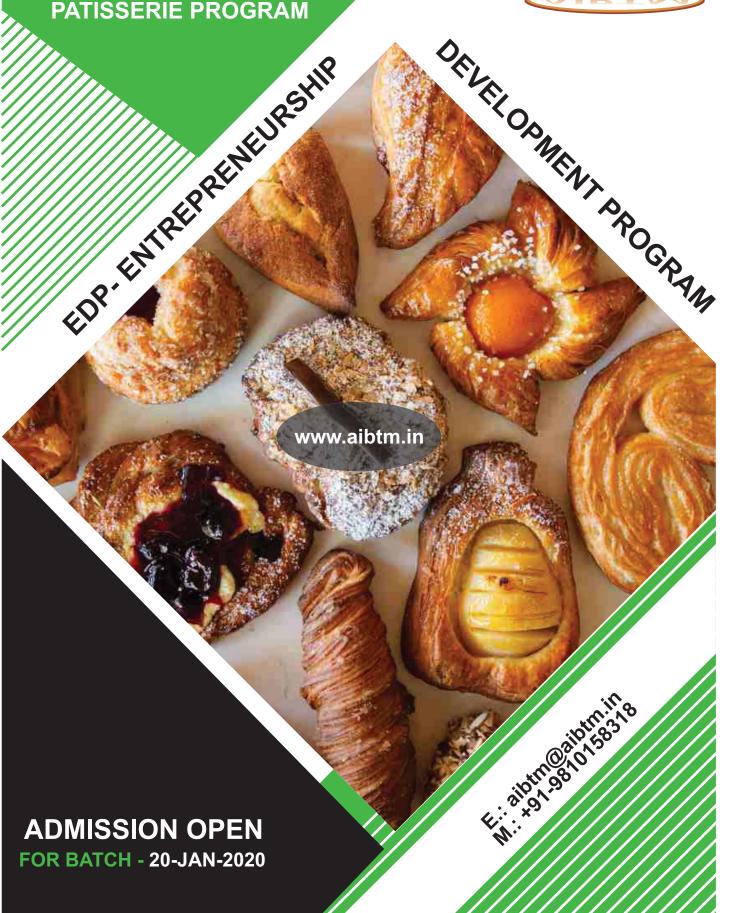


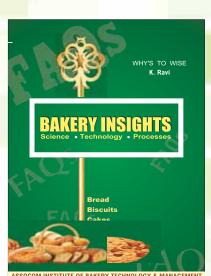
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PG in Artisan Bakery and Patisseries	May 1, 2020	Greater Noida	http://aibtm.in
Advanced cookies and crackers production	Apr 18, 2020	Greater Noida	http://aibtm.in

December wheat stocks hit 7-year high on poor offtake; may pose storage challenge



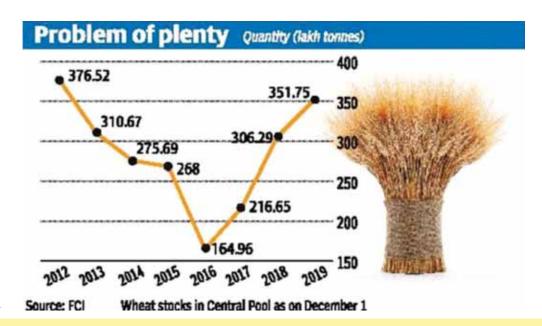
Wheat stocks in the central pool at the beginning of December stood at 351 lakh tonnes, a seven-year high, on muted demand for the grain sold by the Food Corporation of India due to its high price.

(OMSS) is priced higher.

by FCI under the Open Market Sale Scheme

These stocks could add to the storage worries of the government in the days ahead as farmers are seen planting more wheat in the current rabi season, raising the prospects for a bumper harvest. The government had set a base price of ₹2,080 per quintal for the current fiscal under the OMSS and has been raising it by ₹55 every quarter to

Anticipating a huge crop, large traders and stockists, including some corporates, have been offloading their stocks in the recent past, sources said. Millers prefer to buy wheat from the open market as the cereal offered



cover costs. The minimum support price (MSP) for wheat during the 2018-19 season was ₹1,840 per quintal.

Sanjay Puri, President, Roller Flour Millers Federation of India, said the government, in a bid to make the FCI wheat more attractive, should fix a realistic price for the cereal.

"The FCI price for the OMSS wheat should be linked to the NCDEX price. Such a move would help the government attract buyers and trim stocks," Puri said.

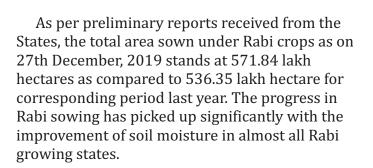
High taxes

Further, Puri said the high taxes charged by Punjab and Haryana are keeping buyers away from markets in these States. The MSP should be inclusive of taxes to attract private buyers, Puri said. Meanwhile, wheat acreages were up by about 10 per cent till December 12. "Farmers in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat are seen shifting from chana (gram) to wheat on account of high soil moisture and water availability resulting in higher acreages," said GP Singh, Director, Indian Institute of Wheat and Barley Research.

He expects wheat acreage to go up by at least 1-1.5 million hectares this year over the normal area of 31 million ha and the increase to result in a bumper harvest. "The wheat crop would be in excess of 105 million tonnes this year depending on the weather conditions in February and March," Singh said.

The MSP for wheat during the ongoing 2019-20 season has been fixed higher at ₹1,925 per quintal. Wheat output stood at 102.19 million tonnes in 2018-19, according to the fourth advance estimates issued by the Agriculture Ministry..

Rabi Crops Sowing area increases by 35.9 Lakh Hectare



Wheat has been sown/transplanted in 297.02 lakh hectares, rice in 13.90 lakh hectares, pulses in 140.13 lakh hectares, coarse cereals in 46.66 lakh hectares and area sown under oilseeds is 74.12 lakh hectares.



The area sown so far and that sown during last year this time is as follows:

(Area in lakh hectare)

Crops	Area Sown	Area Sown
	in 2019-20	in 2018-19
Wheat	297.02	270.75
Rice	13.90	11.93
Pulses	140.13	136.83
Coarse cereals	46.66	42.12
Oilseeds	74.12	74.72
Total Crops	571.84	536.35

FMCG products that may get more expensive in 2020



As we enter 2020, we may have to get ready to shell out more for groceries. Despite consumption slowdown, fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG) companies may be forced to increase prices in some categories. The key reason for these price increase is rising commodity and raw material costs. Here are five categories that are likely to push up shopping bills, going forward:

Onions

Onion prices have increased by 400 percent since March; said Ram Vilas Paswan, minister of consumer affairs, food and public distribution; in Lok Sabha. Unseasonal rainfall had destroyed about 75 percent of the monsoon crop which resulted in a demand supply mismatch, eventually leading to soaring onion prices, he said.

Increase in transportation costs, lack of storage and hoardings at various levels were some other factors that led to rise in onion price. Prices are unlikely to stabilise untill there are significant amount of imported onions that come to the market, say market watchers. Owing to this, it is likely that onion prices will remain firm at least for the next two months.

Milk

Milk availability across states has been under severe stress for the last couple of months owing to the extended monsoon and delayed onset of the flush season. This made it inevitable for dairy companies to take a price increase.

Players such as Amul and Mother Dairy have already passed on the price increase to consumers. The price hike for milk pouches has been in the

range of Rs 2 – Rs 3 per litre. The increase in prices of cattle feed by more than 35 percent has also been a key trigger for the price hike.

Biscuits

Biscuit makers are expected to take a 3-6 percent price increase owing to rising raw material costs. Escalation of commodity prices such as edible oil, wheat flour and sugar may lead to price increases in the biscuits space. "The price of wheat flour has definitely gone up year-on-year.

In South, it is selling at about Rs 24 per kg and it will be slightly lower in North India. There are additional and handling costs that also add costs for small and medium manufacturers," said an official from Roller Flour Millers' Federation of India. For small packs, the price increase is likely to be in the form of a gram reduction and for bigger packs the price raise will most likely be in absolute value terms.

Cooking Oil

Costlier imports have put pressure on the prices of edible oil. Palm oil prices have been up more than 35 percent in the last two months. Some edible oil companies did marginal price increase at the end of November or beginning December.

If the prices remain at this level, companies may be forced to consider another round of increase in price. Therefore as of now, edible oil makers are in a wait and watch mode. There may be some decision on pricing likely in the next two-three weeks.

Bread

Rising input costs have put pressure on bread makers. If these pressures don't ease off, the All India Bread Manufacturers Association expects that the industry to take to a 7 to 12 per cent price

hike over the next two weeks. Small and medium manufacturers may be the first to go ahead with a price hike. The quantum of forward buying will also determine the timing of the price hike.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) launches National Agricultural Higher Education Project (NAHEP) to attract talent and strengthen higher agricultural education in the country



The second Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) of the country established in Barahi, Jharkhand.

Skilled human resources in agriculture must become the basis of agricultural advancement and in view of this, the Modi government has given special emphasis on the upliftment of agricultural education. This was stated by the Union Minister of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare Shri Radha Mohan Singh while addressing inaugural function of the fourth Convention of 2-day "Agrivision-2019" organized by Vidyarthi Kalyan Nyas in Pusa, New Delhi.

The Minister said that in order to make agriculture education useful, the recommendations of the 5th Dean Committee have been implemented in all the Agricultural Universities under which amendment of agricultural degree courses has been done to include biotechnology, information technology, bio-informatics, remote sensing, organic farming, agriculture business management etc. Emphasis has been given on experiential learning, skill and entrepreneurship development. Along with this, four new programs, B.Tech (Biotechnology), B.Sc. Community Science, B.Sc. Food Nutrition and Dietetics and B.Sc. Sericulture have also been included.

Shri Singh informed that the ICAR has recently launched Rs 1100 crore ambitious National Agricultural Higher Education Project (NAHEP) to attract talent and strengthen higher agricultural education in the country. This project will be funded by the World Bank and the Indian Government on a 50:50 basis. In addition, a four year degree in Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries and Forestry has been declared a professional degree.

He said that Rajendra Agriculture University has been upgraded as Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University to strengthen the government's effort to bring green revolution in Eastern India including North East. At the same time, Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) has been set up in Barhi, Jharkhand on the lines of IARI, Pusa New Delhi, and another IARI is being set up in Assam.

In order to promote the participation of students in agricultural business, Student READY (Rural Entrepreneurship Awareness Development Yojana) scheme is being run, under which practical experience of agriculture and entrepreneurship is provided to undergraduate students.

A MoU has been signed between the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare and the Ministry

of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to promote skill development in the field of agriculture. Under this, skill development training programs are being organized regularly in KVKs across the country. These training programs are based on agriculture and related topics.

AAFC lowers Canadian wheat ending stocks outlook



Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) on Dec. 19 forecast Canadian all-wheat ending stocks in 2019-20 at 5.85 million tonnes, down 150,000 tonnes from the November projection and down 66,000 tonnes, or 1.1%, from 5.916 million tonnes in 2018-19.

Canadian all-wheat production in 2019 was estimated at 32.348 million tonnes based on the Statistics Canada November farm survey of crop production. The revised estimate was down 144,000 tonnes from the November number but up 147,000 tonnes from 32.201 million tonnes in 2018.

The Canadian all-wheat supply in 2019-20 was forecast at 38.348 million tonnes, down 144,000 tonnes from the November outlook and down 415,000 tonnes, or 1.1%, from 38.799 million tonnes in 2018-19. AAFC lowered its forecast for 2019-20 wheat exports by 100,000 tonnes, to 23.6 million tonnes.

Domestic use of wheat in 2019-20 was projected at 8.934 million tonnes, up 106,000 tonnes from November based on an increase of the same amount for feed, waste and dockage to 4.363 million tonnes.

AAFC forecast 2019-20 durum ending stocks at 850,000 tonnes, down 150,000 tonnes from the November projection and down 49% from 1.676

million tonnes in 2018-19. AAFC lowered its durum production estimate to 4.977 million tonnes, down 21,000 tonnes from the November projection and down 768,000 tonnes, or 13%, from 5.745 million tonnes in 2018.

The 2019-20 durum supply was forecast at 6.678 million tonnes down 21,000 tonnes from the previous projection and down 516,000 tonnes, or 7%, from 7.194 million tonnes in 2018-19.

AAFC forecast 2019-20 durum exports at 4.8 million tonnes, up 100,000 tonnes from November and up 274,000 tonnes, or 6%, from 4.526 million tonnes in 2018-19. Domestic durum use in 2019-20 was forecast at 1.028 million tonnes, up 29,000 tonnes from the November outlook and up 35,000 tonnes, or 3.5%, from 993,000 tonnes in the previous year.

AAFC projected 2019-20 wheat excluding durum ending stocks at 5 million tonnes, unchanged from November and up 760,000 tonnes, or 18%, from 4.24 million tonnes in 2018-19. AAFC lowered its 2019 production estimate for wheat excluding durum to 27.371 million tonnes, down 123,000 tonnes from November but up 915,000 tonnes, or 3.5%, from 26.456 million tonnes in 2018. Included in the production estimate were 22.17 million tonnes of Canadian western red spring wheat and 1.7 million tonnes of winter wheat.

The total supply of wheat excluding durum in 2019-20 was projected at 31.706 million tonnes, down 123,000 tonnes from November but up 101,000 tonnes from 2018-19. Wheat excluding durum exports in 2019-20 were forecast at 18.8 million tonnes, down 200,000 tonnes from

November and down 964,000 tonnes, or 4.9%, from 19.764 million tonnes in 2018-19. Domestic use of wheat excluding durum in 2019-20 was forecast at 7.906 million tonnes, up 77,000 tonnes from November and up 305,000 tonnes, or 4%, from 7.601 million tonnes in 2018-19.

Dough Properties



Farinograph. Generates a curve that indicates the power used over time as flour and water are mixed into dough. The results describe the mixing properties of the dough and include:

- **Peak Time.** The time interval from the first addition of water to the maximum consistency immediately prior to the first indication of weakening. Long peak times indicate strong gluten and dough properties while short peak times may indicate weak gluten.
- The interval between the point where the top of the curve first intersects the 500-BU line (called the "arrival time") and the point where the top of the curve departs the 500-BU line ("departure time"). Long stability times also indicate strong gluten and dough properties, useful in products such as yeast-raised breads while short stability times indicate weaker gluten useful in many confectionary products.
- **Absorption.** The amount of water (as a percent by weight of 14% moisture wheat flour) required to center the curve peak on the 500-BU line. High water absorption provides economic advantages for producing more dough pieces than flour with lower water absorption.

• **Classification.** Rates the curves produced by the farinograph ("farinograms") on a scale of 1 to 8, with higher values indicating stronger gluten and dough mixing properties for hard red spring wheat flour.

Alveograph. Generates a curve indicating the air pressure necessary to inflate a piece of dough like a bubble to the point of rupture and indicates the gluten strength and extensibility of dough. Values reported include:

- **P** ("overpressure" or resistance), measured in millimeters to the maximum height of the curve, reflects the maximum pressure while blowing the bubble of dough and indicates dough resistance to extension.
- L (length), the length of the curve measured in millimeters, reflects the size of the bubble and indicates dough extensibility.
- **W** (the area under the curve) reflects the amount of energy needed to inflate the dough to the point of rupture and indicates dough strength.

The alveograph is well suited for measuring the dough characteristics of weaker gluten wheat and, with adaptive hydration and mix time, of stronger wheats including durum. Requirements differ depending on intended flour use. A low P value (indicating weak gluten) and long L value (high extensibility) are preferred for cakes and confectionery products; P/L close to 1 and high W values (strong gluten) are preferred for pan breads; and low P and long L values are favored for durum for pasta semolina.

Extensograph. Generates a force-time curve for a piece of dough stretched until it breaks. Results include: **WHEAT GRADE DATA**

Wheat Grades Wheat grades reflect the physical quality and condition of a sample and thus may indicate the general suitability for milling. The U.S. grade for a sample is determined by measurement of such factors as test weight, damaged kernels, foreign material, shrunken and broken kernels and wheat of other classes and contrasting classes. All numeric factors other than test weight are reported as a percentage by weight of the sample. Grade determining factors include:

Test Weight. A measure of the density of the sample and may be an indicator of milling yield and the general condition of the sample, as problems during growing season or at harvest often reduce test weight.

Damaged Kernels. Kernels which may be undesirable for milling because of disease, insect activity, frost or sprout damage, etc.

Foreign Material. Any material other than wheat that remains after dockage is removed. Because foreign material may not be removed by normal cleaning equipment, it may have an adverse effect on milling and flour quality.

Shrunken and Broken Kernels. Kernels that were insufficiently filled during growing and have a shrunken or shriveled appearance or were broken in handling. Such kernels may reduce milling yield.

Vitreous Kernels. Hard red spring wheat kernels that are uniformly dark and have no spots that appear chalky or soft. In durum, vitreous

kernels have a glassy and translucent appearance without any spots that appear chalky.

Total Defects. The sum of damaged kernels, foreign material and shrunken and broken kernels.

Wheat of Other Classes and Wheat of Contrasting Classes. Wheat classes are specific to end use and if too much of a wheat of another class is found the grade is lowered. Amounts allowed are much lower for contrasting wheat classes because the end-use is different and the negative influence on end-use performance is greater.

Stones and other non-Wheat Material. Limits are placed on non-wheat material such as stones wood soods animal filth and any other

stones, weed seeds, animal filth and any other unknown foreign substances

- Resistance, measured at the maximum curve height in Brabender units (BU), reflects the maximum force applied and indicates the resistance of the dough to extension.
- Extensibility, measured as the total length of the curve at the base line in centimeters, reflects how far the dough was stretched.
- Area is the area under the curve reported in square centimeters.

These factors help describe the gluten strength and dough extensibility characteristics of flour for a wide range of end products. The extensograph can also evaluate the effects of fermentation time and additives on dough performance.

Mixograph. Generates a graph that records the force needed to mix flour or semolina and water into dough. The mixograph is similar to the farinograph but is quicker and uses a pin mixer and a smaller flour sample. Peak height and peak time are common mixing parameters that are determined from mixogram.

Solvent Retention Capacity (or SRC). The weight of solvent held by flour after centrifugation, expressed as a percent of the flour weight on a 14% mb. The results can be useful for predicting

commercial baking performance, especially for low protein soft wheat flours. The different solvents used relate to the functionality of specific flour components.

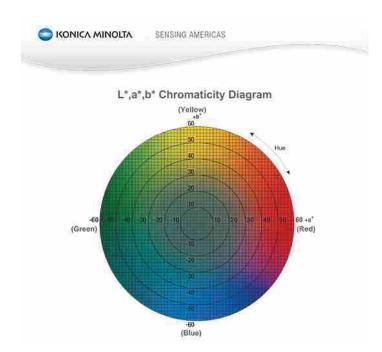
FLOUR DATA

Extraction. The percentage by weight of flour obtained from a wheat sample. In a commercial flour mill, the extraction rate is critically important to mill profitability. In a laboratory, milling with the Buhler laboratory mill is mainly done to obtain flour for other tests.

The Buhler laboratory mill extraction rate is always significantly lower than the rate that can be obtained on a commercial mill, but may be useful for comparison between crop years.

Color. A numerical system to measure a sample's lightness (L*) on a scale of 0 to 100 for white-black and "chromaticity" or hue on two scales each running from -60 to +60 for green-red (a*) and blue-yellow (b*). High L* values indicate a bright white color, and higher b* values indicate more yellow.

Flour color is influenced by the wheat's endosperm color particle size and the ash content of the flour and often affects the color of the finished product. Durum semolina color is heavily influenced by particle size.



Wet Gluten. A measure of the quantity of gluten in wheat or flour samples as determined using the Glutomatic system. Gluten forms when water is added to the protein in wheat and is responsible for the elasticity and extensibility characteristics of flour dough.

Gluten Index. Also determined by the Glutomatic system and is a measure of gluten strength regardless of the quantity of gluten present. Gluten index is used commercially to select durum samples with strong gluten characteristics. In bread wheat, a variety of factors other than gluten quality can affect the results, though very low gluten index may be an indication of protein damage from insect or disease activity.

Amylograph. Measures flour starch pasting properties that are important to end products such as sheeted Asian noodles. Amylograph also measures enzyme (alpha-amylase) activity which results from sprout damage. Amylograph results usually correlate closely with falling number results.

Starch Damage. The percentage by weight of damaged starch in a flour sample, which is a measure of the physical damage done to starch granules during milling. Bread (hard) wheat flour typically has higher starch damage than soft wheat flour. Highly damaged starch readily absorbs more water, which affects dough mixing and other processing properties. Because starch damage depends on how the sample was milled, starch damage is important for interpreting other results reported.

Specks. Small particles of bran or other material that escaped the wheat cleaning and semolina purifying process and thus depend on the milling process as well as the characteristics of the durum. Specks, which can detract from pasta appearance and desirability, are visually counted in a semolina sample and reported as the number in 10 square centimeters.

WHEAT NON-GRADE DATA

Dockage. The percentage by weight of any material easily removed from a wheat sample using the Carter Dockage Tester. Dockage, because



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it can be removed, should not negatively influence milling quality but may have other economic effects for buyers. Grade factors are determined only after dockage is removed.

Moisture Content. The percentage of water by weight of a sample and is an important indicator of profitability in milling. Flour millers add water to adjust wheat moisture to a standard level before milling. Lower wheat moisture allows more water to be added, increasing the weight of grain to be milled at virtually no cost. Moisture content is also an indicator of grain storability as wheat and flour Photo courtesy of Wheat Marketing Center with low moisture are more stable during storage. Because moisture can be readily added to or physically removed from a sample, other analysis results are often mathematically converted to a standard moisture basis (mb), such as 14%, 12% or dry matter, so results can be compared.

Protein. The percentage of protein by weight in factors, which may be an indicator of the a sample. Protein can be quickly and easily measured and therefore is an important factor in determining the value of wheat since it relates to many processing properties, such as water absorption and gluten strength. Low protein is desired for products such as snacks or cakes. High protein is desired for products such as pan breads, flour starch damage content. pasta, buns and frozen yeast-raised products.

Ash Content. The percentage of minerals by weight in wheat or flour. In wheat, ash is primarily concentrated in the bran and is an indication of the indicator of gluten quality and thus the baking flour yield that can be expected during milling. In flour, ash content indicates milling performance by indirectly revealing the amount of bran contamination in flour. Ash in flour can impart a darker color to finished products. Products requiring white flour call for low ash content, while whole wheat flour has higher ash content.

1000 Kernel Weight. The weight in grams of one thousand kernels of wheat and may indicate grain size and expected milling yield.

Kernel Size. A measure of the percentage by weight of large, medium and small kernels in a sample. Large kernels or a more uniform kernel size may help improve milling yield.



Single Kernel Characterization System (SKCS). Measures 300 individual kernels from a sample for size (diameter), weight, hardness (based on the force needed to crush) and moisture. Detailed SKCS results (not reported in USW's Crop Quality Report) include the distribution of these uniformity of the sample and help millers experienced with the system optimize flour milling vields.

Kernel characteristics are related to milling properties such as tempering, roll gap settings and

Sedimentation Value. A measure of the sediment that results when lactic acid is added to a sifted ground wheat sample and can be used as an quality of wheat flour.

Falling Number. Indirectly indicates alphaamylase activity, which results from sprout damage. High falling number values indicate low alpha-amylase activity. Sufficient alpha-amylase activity is required in flour for some products such as yeast-raised bread.

However, excessive alpha-amylase in wheat cannot be removed and it is difficult to blend to a lower alpha-amylase content. The resulting flour produces a sticky dough that can cause problems during processing and products with poor color and weak texture. Falling number usually correlates closely with amylograph.

Global Wheat Update



• Argentina's government reported a significant drop in export license applications for grain including wheat following a run up in applications before the government implemented a hike in export taxes.

Farmer selling and export license applications fell heavily in the week ending Dec. 25, 2019, government data showed.

Bolsa de Cereales, the Buenos Aires Grain Exchange, predicts the Argentinian wheat harvest will reach 18.5 MMT (680 million bushels), down 3% from last year due to drought in the country's central and southern regions.

• Agricultural consultancy SovEcon reported Russian wheat export prices were on the rise this week up to \$213/MT FOB.

Russia's Agricultural Minister was quoted last week saying Russia is considering a new system for restricting grain exports to keep them at the level of its exportable surplus under "certain conditions."

• Consultancy APK-Inform raised its forecast of Ukraine's 2019/20 wheat harvest by 1.3% to 28.3 MMT while other reports suggest that late-seeded new crop winter wheat there could be vulnerable to adverse winter weather.

Total winter wheat seeded area in Ukraine is down slightly compared to last year's crop, government sources reported. • Stratégie Grains (SG) forecasts total 2019/20 EU wheat production at 153 MMT (5.62 billion bushels), up 12% year-over-year as gains in common wheat production more than offset losses in durum output.

SG expects total EU wheat exports to reach 29.6 MMT (1.09 billion bushels), up 37% from last year, if realized.

• According to the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), Australia has issued bulk grain import permits due to extreme drought conditions for the first time since 2006/07.

USDA expects Australian wheat imports due to significant drought-related losses will be 20% more than in 2018/19 and more than double the 5-year average.

ABARE lowered Australian production to 16.1 MMT, which would be the smallest Australian crop since 2007/08.

• As of Jan. 2, according to Bolsa de Cereales, none of Argentina's wheat crop is in good or excellent condition compared to 37% in good condition and 6% in excellent condition this time last year.

The Argentinian wheat harvest is 92% complete compared to 91% last year and the 5-year average of 88%.

Dry weather hinders Ukraine wheat planting



An extremely dry autumn has led to a 10% decrease in winter wheat planting in Ukraine, APK-Inform said on Dec. 16. The consultancy said the area that accounts for more than 95% of Ukraine's total output declined to 5.9 million hectares from 6.64 million hectares a year ago.

The Kiev-based consultancy said, "the completion of sowing in most areas took place in dry soil. Only a strong fog and abundant morning dew in many areas helped form small moisture reserves in the upper layers of the soil."

It noted that 48% of Ukraine winter wheat crops are in good condition, 38% are satisfactory, and 14% are in poor condition. It is Ukraine's lowest wheat planted area since 2014.

Ukraine harvested 28.1 million tonnes of wheat in 2019 compared with 24.6 million tonnes in 2018.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service projects Ukraine's 2020 wheat production at 29 million tonnes.

Argentina raises taxes on corn, wheat, soy exports



Argentina's government has raised taxes on corn, wheat and soybean exports in order to meet the country's fiscal requirements, S&P Global reported. The move, which was widely anticipated, is expected to impact farmers and export volumes.

Taxes on corn and wheat exports were raised to 12% from 6.7%, while taxes on beans, soybean oil and soybean meal shipments were increased to 30% from 24.7% earlier, S&P said, citing an analyst. Analysts said they expect the higher tax to

impact farmers' planning intentions and likely reduce fertilizer applications and quality of seeds.

Grains were selling at a rapid pace prior to the new government taking over, in anticipation of the tax increase. Argentina shipped 230,000 tonnes of wheat in October and 700,000 tonnes in November. December shipments are expected to reach 2.5 million to 2.8 million tonnes, the analyst told S&P Global.

WEEKY INTERNATIONAL WHEAT PRICES

Conversion #	US Hard W #2 Ordinary Gulf IGC US\$/Ton	inter #2 Ordinary Gulf IGC US\$/Ton	Canadian #1 CWRS, 13.5 St. Lawrence IGC US\$/Ton	Argentinian Trigo Pan Up River F.O.B. IGC US\$/Ton	Australian Eastern States IGC US\$/Ton	US Soft Win USDA US\$/Bush 0.027216	ter Red #2 Gulf US\$/Ton
Nov., 2018 AVG		232.00	267.33	225.67	300.75		210.45
Dec., 2018 AVG		242.00	264.50	227.00	310.50		217.50
Jan., 2019 AVG		238.20	259.20	234.00	299.40		218.93
Feb., 2019 AVG		234.50	257.25	244.00	279.25		217.18
Mar., 2019 AVG		223.50	250.25	244.00	256.50		201.36
Apr., 2019 AVG		213.20	233.40	220.00	248.60		194.94
May., 2019 AVG		212.00	238.00	218.50	227.00		202.78
Jun., 2019 AVG	F 2 17 11 2 11	227.50	239.25	243.00	251.75		221.70
Jul., 2019 AVG	10 100	216.40	226.40	244.00	246.40		201.87
Aug., 2019 AVG	MET. (1987)	202.75	215.25	237.50	229.25		196.60
Sep., 2019 AVG		200.50	228.00	228.00	239.00		200.30
04-October-2019 11-October-2019 18-October-2019 25-October-2019 Oct., 2019 AVG	14	208.00 210.00 215.00 214.00	250.00	229.00 228.00 228.00 230.00	225.40	1 Au	211.18 209.89 212.38 216.42 212.78
01-November-2019 08-November-2019 15-November-2019 22-November-2019 29-November-2019	h	212.40 215.00 218.00 223.00 219.00 221.00	250.00	228.60 228.00 200.00 198.00 197.00 196.00	235.60	13	214.03 223.31 223.95 223.03 230.65
Nov., 2019 AVG		220.25	242.75	197.75	235.00		225.24
06-December-2019 13-December-2019 20-December-2019 27-December-2019 Dec., 2019 AVG	4	217.00 215.00 229.00 228.00	251.40	200.0 20.00 203.00 204.00	247.20	11	232.58 234.15 242.96 237.91 238.30
Dec., 2019 AVG		225.20	251.40	203.00	2 4 7.20		∠30.30

Please note that prices are subject to revisions

Source : ESCG, FAO

Iran purchases wheat



Iran purchased around 1 million tonnes of wheat recently, trade sources told Reuters. The bulk of the wheat is expected to come via Russia and other Black Sea regions as well as Germany,

trade sources told Reuters. According to Reuters, Iran plans to import 3 million tonnes of wheat by spring 2020. U.S. sanctions on Iran due to its nuclear program struggles to import food,

medicine and other humanitarian supplies even though those products are exempt, Reuters noted.

Earlier this year in October, 20 ships carrying about 1 million tonnes of grain outside of Iranian ports were stranded due to renewed sanctions.

"But the U.S. measures targeting everything from oil sales to shipping and financial activities have deterred some foreign banks from doing any Iranian business, including humanitarian deals such as food shipments," the news agency said.

Cereal Science Congress, Conference, Symposium, Expo Calendar 2020 – 2030

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2020 JANUARY

11 - 14 January:

"Europain & Intersuc 2020, World Bakery, Pastry, Ice- Cream, Chocolate, Confectionary Trade Show".

Paris Porte de Versailles. Paris, France. Contact: Parc des Expositions. Paris-Nord Villepinte, France.

Tel: +33 (0) 04 78 176 351, Email: visiteur@glevents.com, Web: www.europain.com

28 - 30 January:

"2020 International Production & Processing Expo, IPPE".

Georgia World Congress Center. Atlanta, GA, USA. Contact: U.S. Poultry & Egg Association.

Tel: +1 (770) 493 9401, Fax: +1 (770) 493 9257, Email: info@ippexpo.org, Web: www.ippexpo.org

30 - 31 January:

"Paris Grain Day 2020".

Le Méridien Hotel, Paris, France,

Contact: Agritel.

Tel: +33 (0)1 53 05 96 70, Fax: +33 (0)1 53 05 96 71,

Email: contact@parisgrainday.com, Web:

http://www.parisgrainday.com/

FEBRUARY

04 - 06 February:

"International Association of Operative Millers, IAOM Annual Latin America Region Conference & Expo".

Panama City, Panama.

Contact: International Association of Operative Millers, IAOM.

12351 W. 96th Terrace, Suite 100 Lenexa, Kansas 66215, USA.

Tel: +1 (913) 338 3377, Fax: +1 (913) 338 3553, Email: info@iaom.info, Web: www.iaom.info

16 - 20 February:

"Gulfood 2020, 25th Anniversary".

Dubai World Trade Centre. Dubai, UAE. Contact: Email: gulfood@dwtc.com, Web: www.gulfood.com

27 - 28 February:

"INTL FCStone Inc.'s Vision 20/20: Global Markets Outlook".

Omni Orlando Resort. ChampionsGate, Orlando, FL, USA.

Contact: Giselle Petit, INTL FCStone Inc. Email: giselle.petit@intlfcstone.com,

Web: www6.intlfcstone.com/vision2020globalmarkets/

27 - 29 February:

"2020 Commodity Classic".

San Antonio, TX, USA.

Contact: Web:

http://commodityclassic.com/home

MARCH

05 - 06 March:

"IAOM Wheat State, Central, and Texoma Districts' Joint Spring Conference".

Kansas State University, International Grains Program, IGP Building. Manhattan, KS, USA.

Contact: IAOM, International Association of Operative Millers.

12351 W. 96th Terrace, Suite 100 Lenexa, Kansas 66215, USA.

Tel: +1 (913) 338 3377, Fax: +1 (913) 338 3553, Email: info@iaom.info, Web: www.iaom.info

08 - 10 March:

"124rd Annual National Grain and Feed Association, NGFA Convention".

JW Marriott Austin. Austin, TX, USA.

Contact: Rebecca Grubbs, Director of Meetings & Marketing. National Grain and Feed

Association, NGFA. 1400 Crystal Drive, Suite 260, Arlington, VA 22202, USA.

Tel: +1 (202) 289 0873, Email: rgrubbs@ngfa.org, Web: www.ngfa.org

21 - 24 March:

"GEAPS Exchange 2020, Grain Elevator and Processing Society Annual Conference".

Minneapolis Convention Center. Minneapolis, MN, USA.

Contact: The Grain Elevator and Processing Society, GEAPS.

4800 Memorial Highway, Golden Valley, MN 55422, USA.

Tel: +1 (763) 999 4300, Fax: +1 (763) 710 5328, Email: info@geaps.com, Web: www.geaps.com

24 - 25 March:

"NC-213, Annual Meeting 2020".

Hilton Minneapolis. Minneapolis, MN, USA. Contact: Bill Koshar, NC-213 Administrative

Support.

Tel: +1 (330) 263 3705, Fax: +1 (330) 263 3688, Email: koshar.3@osu.edu, Web: www.oardc.ohiostate.edu/nc213

24 - 26 March:

"VICTAM Asia and GRAPAS Asia 2020, International Exhibitions & Conferences for the Animal Feed, Biomass & Grain Processing Industries".

BITEC. Bangkok, Thailand.

Contact: Patricia Heimgartner, Exhibition Manager. Victam International BV.

P.O. Box 197 3860 AD Nijkerk, The Netherlands.

Tel: +31 33 246 4404, Fax: +31 33 246 4706,

Email: patriciaheimgartner@victam.com,

Web: https://victamasia.com, https://victam.com

26 - 29 March:

"IBAKTECH 2020, 13th International Trade Fair for Bakery, Patisserie Machinery, Ice Cream, Chocolate and Technologies".

Istanbul Fair Center, CNR Expo. Yeşilköy, Istanbul, Turkey.

Contact: Emel Kılınç, International Project Director.

Messe Stuttgart Ares Fuarcılık Ltd. Şti. Tekstilkent A11 Blok No: 51 Esenler 34235 İstanbul, Turkey.

Tel: +90 (212) 284 1110, Fax: +90 (212) 284 1001, Email: emel.kilinc@messe-stuttgart.com.tr, info@messe-stuttgart.com.tr,

Web: www.messe-stuttgart.com.tr,

28 - 31 March:

"North American Millers' Association, NAMA 2020 Spring Conference".

Hammock Beach Resort. Palm Coast, FL, USA. Contact: Christopher Clark, North American Millers' Association.

1400 Crystal Drive, Suite 650, Arlington VA 22202, USA.

Tel: +1 (202) 484 2200 ext. 2,

Email: cclark@namamillers.org, Web:

www.namamillers.org

APRIL

01 - 04 April:

"International Biscuit People Conference, BPC 2020".

Zadar, Croatia.

Contact: Biscuit People Platform.

Web: https://conference.biscuitpeople.com/

07 - 09 April:

"124th Annual IAOM, International Association of Operative Millers, Conference & Expo".

Hyatt Regency Portland at the Oregon Convention Center. Portland, OR, USA.

Contact: International Association of Operative Millers, IAOM.

12351 W. 96th Terrace, Suite 100 Lenexa, Kansas 66215, USA.

Tel: +1 (913) 338 3377, Fax: +1 (913) 338 3553, Email: info@iaom.info, Web: www.iaom.info

15 - 17 April:

"16th ICC Cereal and Bread Congress".

Christchurch, New Zealand.

Contact: ICC - International Association for Cereal Science and Technology.

General Secretariat. Marxergasse 2 A–1030 Vienna, Austria.

Tel: +43 1 7077202 271, Fax: +43 1 7077202 300, Email: office@icc.or.at, Web: www.icc.or.at,

http://icbc2020.icc.or.at/en/

19 - 20 April:

"Atlantic Bakery Expo".

Atlantic City Convention Center. Atlantic City, NJ, USA. Contact: Tel: +1 (847) 620 4472, Web: www.atlanticbakeryexpo.com

19 - 22 April:

"2020 ABA, American Bakers Association, Convention".

The Phoenician. Scottsdale, AZ, USA.

Contact: The American Bakers Association, ABA. 601 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 230, Washington, D.C. 20004, USA.

Tel: +1 (202) 789 0300, Email: info@americanbakers.org,

Web: www.americanbakers.org

19 - 22 April:

"14th International Feed Congress and Exhibition, TUYEM".

Limak Cyprus Deluxe Hotel. Bafra, Cyprus (TRNC). Contact: Turkish Feed Manufacturers Association, TURKIYEMBIR.

Çetin Emeç Bulvarı, Lizbon Caddesi No: 38/7 Dikmen, Çankaya, Ankara, Turkey.

Tel: +90 (312) 472 8320, Fax: +90 (312) 472 8323, Email: info@yem.org.tr, Web: www.yem.org.tr, www.tuyem.com

21 - 24 April:

"Cereals & Grains Association, Milling & Baking Division 2020 Spring Technical Conference".

Kansas City, MO, USA.

Contact: Email: aacc@scisoc.org, Web: www.cerealsgrains.org

26 - 29 April:

"Bakery Showcase Toronto 2020, Trade Show & Conference".

The Toronto Congress Centre. Toronto, ON, Canada. Contact: Ahmed Mutaher, Baking Association of Canada.

Tel: +1 (905) 405 0288-22, Fax: +1 (905) 405 0993, Email: amutaher@baking.ca, Web: www.baking.ca

27 - 30 April:

"Cereals & Grains Association, Cereals & Europe (C&E) Section Spring Meeting".

The Met Hotel. Thessaloniki, Greece.

Contact: Despina Amarantidou, Project Leader.

Artion Conferences & Events.

Email: cesm2020@artion.com.gr, Web: https://cespringmeeting2020.eu/

MAY

19 - 20 May:

"International Bakery Technology Conference: Recent developments in the bakery industry".

Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, UK.

Contact: Campden BRI. Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, UK.

Tel: +44 1386 842000,

Email: training@campdenbri.co.uk,

Web: www.campdenbri.co.uk

31 May - 02 June:

"43th Annual Sosland Purchasing Seminar". Sheraton Crown Center. Kansas City, MO, USA.

Contact: Christina Sullivan, Event Coordinator.

Sosland Publishing Company.

4801 Main St., Suite 650, Kansas City, MO 64112-

2513, USA.

Tel: +1 (816) 756 1000/871, Email: csullivan@sosland.com, Web: www.purchasingseminar.com

JUNE

04 - 05 June:

"7. Food Safety Congress".

Grand Cevahir Hotel & Congress Center. Istanbul,

Turkey.

Contact: Turkish Food Safety Association

Tel: +90 (216) 550 0223, Fax: +90 (216) 550 0274,

Email: muhteber.ersin@ggd.org.tr,

Web: www.ggd.org.tr, www.foodsafetycongress.org

10 - 11 June:

"Cereals, The Arable Event".

Duxford, Cambridgeshire, UK.

Contact: Web: www.cerealsevent.co.uk

28 June - 01 July:

"15th International Conference on Precision Agriculture".

Minneapolis Marriott City Center. Minneapolis,

MN, USA.

Contact: International Society of Precision

Agriculture.

Tel: +1 (217) 762 7955,

Email: info@ispag.org, Web: www.ispag.org/icpa

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Export Certificate Report



In calendar year (CY) 2019, India saw a landmark move for the country's animal husbandry sector by the newly re-elected Modi government. A separate ministerial portfolio was formed for animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries, known as the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (MFAHD).

Additionally, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD) revised its guidelines for the export/import of bovine germplasm. While the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage (DPPQS) modified its list of low-phytosanitary risk processed food items by adding 'processed soy fiber hermetically packed.'

SECTION I. LIST OF ALL EXPORT CERTIFICATES REQUIRED BY THE GOVERNMENT (MATRIX):

Products	Title of Certificate	Attestation required on Certificate	Purpose	Requesting Ministry
Plants and	Phytosanitary	Both special conditions and additional	To prevent the	Ministry of Agriculture
Plant	Health	declarations for the majority of the	introduction of	and Farmers' Welfare
Products	Certificate	commodities per the specific conditions	exotic pests and	(MOA), (formerly
		mentioned in the Plant Quarantine Order	diseases.	known as the
		(PQ Order)/import permit.		Ministry of Agriculture)

Animals	Sanitary Health	Import requirements per the specific	To prevent the	Ministry of Fisheries,
and Animal	Certificate	conditions mentioned in the import	introduction of	Animal Husbandry
Products		permit.	exotic pests and	and Dairying
			diseases and	(MFAH&D)
			minimize human	
			health risks due	
			to microbial or	
			chemical	
			contamination.	
Food	Certificate of	Country of Origin	Traceability	Ministry of Health and
Products	Origin			Family Welfare

Notes:

- For conditions imposed on specific plant products, please refer to the PQ Order 2003 (Regulation of Imports into India), as amended: http://plantquarantineindia.nic.in/pqispub/pdffiles/pqorder2015.pdf
- For conditions imposed on specific animal products, please refer to the MFAH&D's DAHD website, under the "Trade" section: http://dahd.nic.in/ and http://aqcsindia.gov.in/. Interested U.S. exporters may also access the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) website to get required information on India's import requirements for U.S. livestock and livestock products to India.

A list of links to import procedures for specific animal products is at the end of this section.

• A certificate of origin issued by the relevant authority of the exporting country's government, state government, industry association, or manufacturer/supplier should accompany the export consignment of all food and agricultural products, including processed and packaged food. This certificate should mention the order number, container number, port of discharge, buyer's name, and product description.

The certificate also must include a declaration along the following lines: "The undersigned for (relevant organization) declares that the following mentioned goods as consigned above (or below) are products from the United States (or any country of origin). We hereby certify the goods to be of U.S. (or any country) origin."

- On January 21, 2019, DAHD revised its guidelines for export/import of bovine germplasm. Readers can access the revised guidelines from the DAHD website at Guidelines for Export/Import of Bovine Germplasm January 2019. The revised guidelines were not notified to the World Trade Organization (WTO).
- On June 4, 2018, the GOI's Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) published a notification to invite comments from the WTO member countries on its new draft standards for a wide range of meat products. The range included canned/retort pouch, comminuted/restructured, cured/pickled and/or smoked, dried/dehydrated, cooked/semi-cooked, fermented, marinated meat products, and fresh/chilled/frozen rabbit meat (GAIN IN8065). The comment period for trading partners expired on August 18, 2018 per WTO notification G-SPS-N-IND-217.
- In March 2018, the GOI granted access to U.S. poultry and poultry products into the Indian market, following an eleven-year absence. The poultry export requirements for India can be accessed from the export library page of the USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) website at: FSIS Export Library. Links to bilaterally agreed import protocols are also available on MFAH&D's DAHD website: http://aqcsindia.gov.in/trade.html.

Indian import certification requirements and documentation for livestock and livestock products is updated below and available at the following link Trade. Also, please find below hyperlinks to certain import procedures and guidelines related to livestock and livestock products:

- Provisions to Regulate the Import of Poultry & Poultry Products into India
- Procedure for import of livestock notified under clause b of section 2 of livestock importation Act, 1898
- Procedure for import of livestock products notified under Section 2(d) and section 3A of the Livestock Importation Act
 - Procedure for import and export of livestock
- Sanitary requirement (veterinary health certificate) for import of various livestock products: crushed bones, ovine embryo, semen (pig, canine, equine, bovine, caprine, porcine, ovine), serum (equine and bovine), pork meat, processed lamb meat, fish and fisher products, milk and milk products, skin and hides, pet foods (draft veterinary certificate)

[Note: Currently the U.S. has no market access for ovine/caprine semen and embryos; nor pork or pork products into India]

- Sanitary requirement (veterinary health certificate) for import of various live animals
 - Procedure for importing dairy items
- Guidelines for Export/Import of Bovine Germplasm - January 2019
 - Animal quarantine and certification services

Processed Food Products

India does not currently require specific import certificates for processed food products. However, meat and livestock products do require export certificates from the country of origin. On August 5, 2011, the GOI enforced its Food Safety and Standards Regulations (FSSR) 2011. The FSSR 2011 is administered by FSSAI, which oversees implementation of The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. Accordingly, all imported processed food and beverage products must meet the requirements established by FSSR 2011. Further information on these requirements will be

detailed in the Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) – Annual Country Report.

Notes:

- On July 2, 2019, FSSAI published new Draft Labeling and Display Regulations, 2019 covering the labeling requirements for pre-packaged foods and the display of essential information, such as allergens, calorie information, etc., on any premises where food is manufactured, processed, served and stored. The revised draft invited comments from the WTO member countries. Currently, the comments received are under review by FSSAI.
- On July 6, 2018, the Indian Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage (DPPQS) published on its website a memorandum listing low-phytosanitary risk processed food items. The memorandum repealed the clearance requirement from Plant Quarantine authorities and stated that effective immediately, no phytosanitary inspection would be required for these listed items (GAIN In8113). Subsequently in 2019, the DPPQS revised the list to include processed soy fiber, hermetically packed.

Foods with Genetically Modified (GM) Ingredients

On April 7, 2006, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MOCI) Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) announced amendments to the Foreign Trade Policy (2004-2009) regulations, which included new requirements on imports of GM foods, food additives, or any food products that contain GM ingredients. The DGFT mandates that importers of GM food and ingredients submit a declaration stating that the imported consignment contains GM products.

The importer has to provide a reference to prior approval by India's Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC); the reference should indicate a specific authorization number and date of the specified GM event in the consignment declaration. There is no official prescribed format for this declaration. Importers can be prosecuted for failure to properly declare a GM product. "The only GE food products currently authorized for import into India are soybean oil derived from GE

soybeans (glyphosate tolerant and five other events) and canola oil derived from GE canola (a select herbicide tolerant event)." For more information on India's biotechnology import policy, please see the latest annual GAIN report on "Agricultural Biotechnology 2018." Also, please refer to notification Number 2(RE-2006) / 2004-2009 from MOCI and the related GAIN Report In6030.

Notes:

On January 1, 2013, the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food, and Public Distribution formally implemented the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Amendment Rules 2012 as published in the Gazette of India Notification No. G.S.R. 427(E), which stipulates that every package containing food derived from products of biotechnology shall bear at the top of its principal display panel the letters "GM" (GAIN In3003).

SECTION II. PURPOSE OF SPECIFIC EXPORT CERTIFICATE(S)

On July 19, 2016, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (MOA) released a final notification S.O. 2453 E. One of the amendments introduced through this notification included waiving the requirement of import permits for a majority of plant commodities under PQ Order 2003. For phytosanitary requirements specific to any commodity, the exporter/shipper may refer to the referenced notification at: http://plantquarantineindia.nic.in/PQISPub/html/PQO_amendments.htm#

Imports of animals and animal products (including meat and meat products) are subject to a "Sanitary Import Permit" issued by MFAH&D's DAHD, per the conditions of the amended Livestock Importation Act 1898. The relevant authority in the country of export must issue a sanitary certificate based on the specific conditions as stated on the import permit. The import of live animals, germplasm, and other livestock products, that are categorized as restricted items under the GOI import policy, also require an import license from the MOCI's DGFT.

Several key trade restrictions limit market access for U.S. food products. Imports of most

animal and livestock-derived food products are effectively banned because of established Indian import requirements. This includes dairy products classified in Chapters 2-5, 16 and 21 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule, seafood, goat and pork products, and even pet foods. Imports of beef are banned due to religious concerns. Imports of alcoholic beverages are constrained by high import tariffs, state and local taxes, state-level labeling requirements, and a complex licensing system for distribution and sales.

SECTION III. SPECIFIC ATTESTATIONS REQUIRED ON EXPORT CERTIFICATE(S)

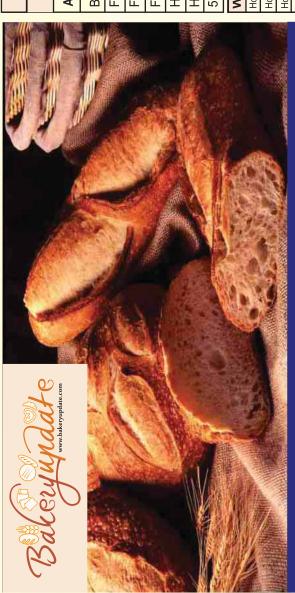
The attestations for all of the export certificates mentioned under Section I of this report must meet all the specific conditions, which vary from commodity to commodity, and can change over time.

SECTION IV. GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATE'S LEGAL ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

Original export certificates must accompany each individual export consignment at the time of entry into India. The GOI does not accept export self-declarations by suppliers or manufacturers as proof of compliance. However, in certain cases, the GOI may allow export certificates containing additional declarations on the import permit by organizations accredited by the government of the exporting country. The government of the exporting country must petition the MOA to get this special approval. Effective June 15, 2017, the DPPOS have started issuing digital phytosanitary certificates (e-phyto) to all countries in order to facilitate the ease of doing business in India, DPPOS issued a Circular on July 18, 2017 to this effect.

SECTION V. OTHER CERTIFICATION / ACCREDITATION REQUIREMENTS

Apart from export certificates, products imported into India must also meet a number of other requirements. Details of the abovementioned requirements are contained in the FAIRS report updated each year by this office, as well as subject reports, which can be accessed online at: https://gain.fas.usda.gov/#/.



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		Monthly	N/A	N/A	4,000	2,000	1,500	1,000	800)/- US\$ 150*	//- US\$ 100*	00/- US\$ 60*	Rs. 1,000/- US\$ 40*	900/- US\$ 30*	on request	16			H	
			US\$ 1500*	US\$ 1000*	US\$ 800*	US\$ 600*	400*	US\$ 300*	US\$ 250*		Rs. 4,500/-	Rs. 2,500/-	Rs. 1,500/-	Rs. 1,0	Rs. 9						
	ertising Info	Yearly	Rs. 50,000/- US	Rs. 30,000/- US	Rs. 25,000/- US	Rs. 15,000/- US	Rs. 12,000/- US\$ 400*	Rs. 9,000/- US\$	Rs. 5,000/- US\$	keryupdate.com	Rs. 50,000/- US\$ 1500*	Rs. 25,000/- US\$ 1000*	Rs. 18,000/- US\$ 600*	Rs. 12,000/- US\$ 400*	Rs. 9,000/- US\$ 300*	on request	1				Dated
Advertising	Print Advertising	Advertisement Size (W x H)	Back Cover (8.26" x 11.69")	Front/Back Inside (8.26" x 11.69")	Full page Colour (7.47" x 9.98")	Full Page B/W (7.47" x 9.98")	Half Page Colour (7.47" x 4.99")	Half Page B/W (7.47" x 4.99")	5.63 cm x 11 cm (2.21"x 4.43")	Web Advertising Info (www.bakeryupdate.com)	Home page Top Banner (350x96 pixels)	Home page Banner Right Side (150x100 pixels)	Home page Banner Right/Left (180x43 pixels)	Inside page Banner display (350x96 pixels)	Inside page Banner display (150x100 pixels)	Special size banner also available		12			r Rs.

Web Advertising Info (www.bakeryupdate.com)	keryupdate.com)	
Home page Top Banner (350x96 pixels)	Rs. 50,000/- US\$ 1500* Rs. 4,500/- US\$ 150*	Rs. 4,500/- US\$ 150*
Home page Banner Right Side (150x100 pixels) Rs. 25,000/- US\$ 1000* Rs. 2,500/- US\$ 100*	Rs. 25,000/- US\$ 1000*	Rs. 2,500/- US\$ 100*
Home page Banner Right/Left (180x43 pixels)	Rs. 18,000/- US\$ 600*	Rs. 1,500/- US\$ 60*
Inside page Banner display (350x96 pixels)	Rs. 12,000/- US\$ 400*	Rs. 1,000/- US\$ 40*
Inside page Banner display (150x100 pixels)	Rs. 9,000/- US\$ 300*	Rs. 900/- US\$ 30*
Special size banner also available	on request	on request

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..Organisation

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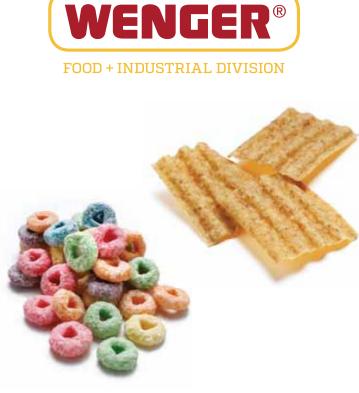
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