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Report Highlights:

The Indian government is prioritizing the country's food processing sector. The sector has a key role in connecting Indian farmers to domestic and international markets. Despite COVID-19 related economic hardships, the sector continues to expand and has significant growth potential for processed foods, especially in Tier II, Tier III cities, and in rural areas. The hotel-restaurant-institutional (HRI) sector plays a crucial role in the economy's recovery from the pandemic. There is good potential for introducing U.S.-origin ingredients and processed products in India, especially in the snacking and consumer-oriented foods categories, however, global supply chain issues, high freight costs, and a complicated regulatory environment impose significant challenges to imports.

Market Fact Sheet: India

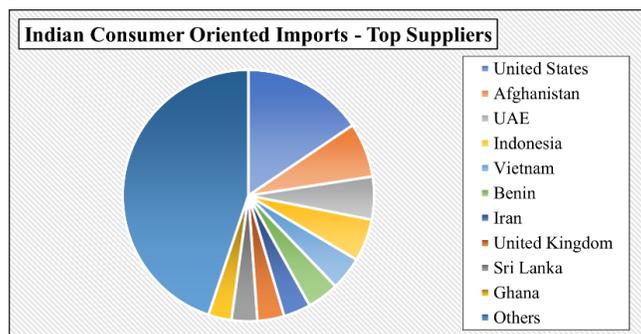
Executive Summary:

India is world's sixth largest economy and is considered amongst the fastest developing major economies. India is expected to become world's third largest economy over the next decade. As the second-most populated country, India is on the verge of surpassing China and becoming the world's most populated country by 2024. As of March 2022, India's population stands at 1.40 billion, around 18 percent of the total world population. The median age in India is 28.4 years and over 65 percent of Indian population is young (below the age of 35 years) with rising income levels creating a large market for food products. According to the [IMF's Jan 2022 World Economic Outlook Report](#), Indian economy contracted by 7.3 per cent in fiscal year (FY) 2020-21 due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in a nationwide lockdown and concerns over the impact of a spread of new variant of coronavirus. The IMF's latest projections forecast that Indian economy is likely to bounce back with a growth rate of nine percent in FY 2022-23.

The Indian food industry is the world's third largest food industry and is experiencing robust growth over the past few years. India is the world's second largest food producer after China and is expected to become number one in coming years. Food processors, importers, wholesalers, retailers, and food service operators are contributing to a rapidly expanding, lucrative agribusiness sector in India. In 2021, India imported \$33.62 billion worth of processed foods and related products from all sources, while exports from India totaled \$51.38 billion.

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products:

India's imports of consumer-oriented foods, led by tree nuts, spices, and fresh fruits, are one of the fastest growing imported agricultural product segments in the country. In 2021, India imported \$6.14 billion worth of consumer-oriented products, out of which 15 percent were from the United States. A rising number of brand-oriented importers, modern and e-retail platforms, and trendsetting restaurants are some of the major contributors to the growth of consumer-oriented products imports.



Source: Indian Ministry of Commerce & Industry and Trade Data Monitor

Food Processing Sector:

The Indian food processing sector is one of the country's largest sectors, contributing 12.8 percent to nation's GDP and ranks fifth in terms of production, consumption, and exports. Accounting for 32 percent of the country's total food market, the Indian food processing industry is expected to grow at an annual growth rate of 12 percent and generate employment for 9 million between 2019 and 2024. According to sources, India's food processing sector output may reach \$535 billion by 2025-26 with increased consumption in Tier-II and Tier-III cities. The sector's primary industries include the processing of milled grain, sugar, edible oils, beverages, dairy products, fresh fruits and vegetables, poultry, meat, and fishery products. To enhance the growth of Indian food processing sector, the Indian government has invested in infrastructure projects such as developing food parks, agro-processing clusters, and cold chain facilities. The government has also authorized 100 percent FDI to attract international food processing firms. The government continues to enact reforms to improve the ease of doing business, from a single dedicated investor facilitation cell to custom clearance reforms.

Food Retail Industry:

India's food and grocery (F&G) retail market is the third largest in the world with sales expected to surpass \$850 billion by 2025.

The Indian F&G retail is experiencing rapid changes with the emergence of new hypermarkets, organized retail outlets and online retail platforms across the country. The F&G market constitutes almost 66 percent of country's total retail market. The market is dominated by traditional retail formats, specifically neighborhood shops called *kirana* stores (equivalent to mom-and-pop stores in the United States), which hold over 85 percent of the total market share. The market share held by modern trade formats including supermarkets and hypermarkets is expanding rapidly over the next few years, as stores fulfill the evolving needs of consumers. Increasing urbanization, dual income households, and disposable incomes are some of the major factors contributing to the growth of the Indian F&G retail market. Moreover, COVID-19 led to a significant increase in the use of e-retail platforms for food purchases, which will lead to a massive expansion of the country's food e-retail sector. The pandemic has also led to significant changes in the consumption patterns of Indian consumers, who now demand healthier, immunity-boosting foods, along with vegan items and probiotics.

SWOT Analysis:

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. products held in high regard No/less language barriers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of awareness regarding the range & value of U.S. products
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growth potential in food processing and imported food ingredients 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tariff and non-tariff barriers Strong competition from domestic & foreign suppliers

Quick Facts - Calendar Year 2021

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products: \$6.14 billion

List of Top Import Growth Products in India

- Tree Nuts (in shell almonds, pistachios, and walnuts)
- Fresh fruits (apples, pears, and grapes)
- Dairy products
- Food preparations
- Processed fruits
- Distilled spirits
- Condiments and sauces
- Cocoa and Cocoa Preparations

Food Industry by Channels (U.S. billion) 2021

Food Industry Output	\$358 billion (2018)
Food Exports	\$51.38 billion
Food Imports	\$33.62 billion
Retail	\$570 billion
Food Service	\$64 billion
Wet Market/Food Stalls/Street Karts	Unknown

Top Indian Food Processors

- Nestle India Ltd
- PepsiCo India Holdings Ltd
- Britannia Industries Ltd
- Hindustan Unilever Ltd
- Parle Agro Pvt. Ltd.

GDP/Population (2021)

- Population (billions): 1.40 billion
- GDP (billions USD): 3.25 trillion (nominal)
- GDP per capita (USD): 2,313 (nominal)

Sources: Global Trade Atlas, Trade Data Monitor & Annual Survey of Industries

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Section I. Market Summary

Rising Demand for Processed Food Products in the Indian Market

Market research reports estimate India's food processing sector's output to reach \$535 billion by 2025-26. Indians' food consumption patterns have evolved over time along with higher incomes, urbanization, demographic shifts, improved transportation, and changing consumer perceptions on quality and safety. These factors along with mass/social media contribute to food processing industry growth in India.

The online grocery market sector has experienced exponential growth over the last few years. The COVID-19 pandemic outbreak itself recalibrated food choices in India, spurring on greater demand for healthy, nutritious, and immunity boosting foods such as organic foods and related products. With half a billion internet subscribers, digital adoption in India has changed the access to information and choices for households. In the 2005 to 2025 period, Fitch forecasts that the average Indian household will allocate 35.3 percent of its total household budget on food by 2025, up from 33.2 percent in 2005.

In calendar year (CY) 2021 (January-December), the Indian food processing sector, was a key contributor to India's gross domestic product (GDP). The sector employs almost 2 million workers in nearly 40,160 registered units with a fixed capital of \$32.85 billion and aggregate output of \$160 billion. The sector accounts for 14 percent of the manufacturing GDP and 32 percent of the country's total food market. India continues to maintain its rank at 63 out of 190 countries on the World Bank's [Report on Ease of Doing Business](#). The country is striving nonetheless to improve its business climate and attract investment.

Food and agricultural products processing levels in India remain significantly lower in comparison to global standards. India processes less than 10 percent of its agricultural output. There are immense opportunities to boost processing levels and attract investments in the sector, in a country that is one of the largest markets in the world for consumer food products. For example, just in the first half of 2020, India's food processing sector received over \$463 million in foreign direct investment (FDI). The entry of multinational food firms has been beneficial to country, leading to supply chain advances, and an improved manufacturing environment.

At the same time, the climate for importing food and beverage products continues to face significant challenges. India routinely throws up changing tariff rates, experiences exchange rate fluctuations (which impact the affordability of imported goods) and implements a host of technical barriers to trade (TBT) and sanitary-phytosanitary (SPS) barriers.

Food waste is a challenge. Post sources estimate that over 40 percent of perishable produce goes to waste in India. In its Annual Report (2018-19), the Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET) indicates that post-harvest losses in India range three to sixteen percent for all the major crops and the level of value addition and processing is below 10 percent.

The food processing sector and the Indian government acknowledge the need to develop better storage and logistical tools to bring down post-harvest losses. Post's [GAIN-INDIA: IN2020-](#)

[0009-Food Processing Ingredients](#) report describes the CIPHET’s quantitative assessment results as published in 2010 (with 2009 wholesale prices) and in 2015 (with 2014 wholesale prices).

Government Support

The Indian government through the [Atmanirbhar Bharat](#) (self-reliant India) initiative is prioritizing the food processing sector.¹ The government is actively encouraging and providing incentives for increased private sector investments for the development of the domestic food processing sector. At the same time, it is promoting value-addition in agricultural and allied sectors and the reduction of waste. Other government initiatives include the financing the development of food parks, cold chain and value addition infrastructure, agro-processing clusters, food safety and quality assurance infrastructure, and fish processing.

The government’s investor portal [Nivesh Bandhu](#) outlines policy support and incentives available to investors on a national and state level. All these initiatives are integrated under the *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana* campaign (Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro Processing Clusters) launched in May 2017 to accelerate the sector’s growth, which has resulted in the development of 22 mega food parks.

As part of the *Atmanirbhar Bharat* campaign, the government launched the [Prime Minister Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises](#) (PMFME) program to promote global outreach, strengthen the Indian agricultural and food processing sectors, and establish India’s economy as self-reliant and self-sustainable. The Operation Greens program was similarly established to protect fruit and vegetable growers from being forced to sell under duress due to the COVID-19 lockdowns and to reduce post-harvest loss.

Table 01. India: Advantages and Challenges for U.S. Food Ingredients	
Opportunities	Challenges
Growing food processing industry and rising demand in Tier I-II cities and in rural areas.	Processed foods are still seen as inferior to fresh foods by many consumers.
Continuous growth in urban population, dual income households, changing spending patterns/priorities, emergence of nuclear families, increasing proportion of working women, fast-paced, busy lifestyle with limited time available for cooking, and a growing preference for convenience.	Forward and backward linkages still developing.
Diverse agricultural climatic zones suitable for agricultural produce, seasonality, and easy availability of raw materials produced in India.	Fragmented and long supply chain resulting in food wastage. Inadequate transportation for perishable items. Inconsistent supply and quality of raw material.
Indian consumers becoming more accepting of foreign foods and flavors.	Processor’s source most of their ingredients locally.
Growing modern food retail and e-retail along with private label penetration.	Dominance of traditional retail formats (Mom and Pop Stores/Kirana Stores).

¹ *Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan* or Self-reliant India campaign is the vision of new India envisaged by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. The aim is to make the country and its citizens independent and self-reliant in all senses. There are five pillars of *Aatma Nirbhar Bharat* – Economy, Infrastructure, System, Vibrant Demography, and Demand. The government aims to reforms in agricultural supply chain, implement a rational tax system, enact simple and clear laws, enable capable human resource, and develop a strong financial system. See, <https://www.investindia.gov.in/atmanirbhar-bharat-abhiyaan>.

Increasing demand for quality and hygienic ingredients and foods. U.S.-origin food ingredients are well known and considered to be of high quality.	High tariffs and market access issues.
Rising number of foreign brands is boosting quality throughout the sector.	Despite expanding palates, most consumers prefer Indian cuisine.
Local processors are increasing their production capacity and food quality to meet higher export standards for foreign markets.	Changing food safety policy regulations.
Proactive government, fiscal incentives, and greater FDI inflows with corporate incentives due to the improved processing technologies, infrastructure, and product standardization	Inadequate infrastructure and industry automation. Nearly one-third of the produce is wasted due to poor post harvesting techniques especially in the seasonal enterprises, inadequate primary processing, and insufficient storage infrastructure, including warehouses, and cold storage.
India's proximity to key export markets.	Inadequate export related infrastructure for produce especially at seaports and airports.
Consumers moving away from cereals towards more protein rich diet.	Price-sensitive market.
Innovative marketing and modern retail outlets increase consumer awareness and makes products easily accessible.	Lack of skilled and trained labor.
Rising demand for frozen, ready-to-eat, and ready-to-cook products.	Majority of consumers prefer eating freshly prepared food.
Changing lifestyles and aspirations. Fast paced and busy lifestyle with limited time available for cooking and meal preparation. Consumers opting for convenience.	Adaptability to varied food habits in each region with climate, topography, culture, and heritage

Section II. Roadmap for Market Entry

A. Entry Strategy

Key factors to consider before entering the market:

- ❑ **Can your product enter India and comply with local laws?**
 - ✓ Conduct due diligence when exporting to India and determine if your product has market access in Indian commerce.
 - ✓ Study India's varied laws, particularly those pertaining to foods and beverages.
 - ✓ Review FAS policy and market reports and consider engaging a market research firm to assist with opportunities and challenges.
- ❑ **Find the Right Partner**
 - ✓ Identify a reliable importer/distributor who services the food retail sector.
 - ✓ Avoid conflicts of interest.
 - ✓ Consider whether participating in an Indian trade show would be an effective means to identify a key importer/distributors/partner.
 - ✓ Consider if collaborating/participating in USDA-endorsed promotional activities would be an effective way to create and/or increase market awareness and penetration.
- ❑ **Secure Payment Terms**
 - ✓ Until a successful working relationship is established, exporters may wish to consider vehicles such as an irrevocable Letter of Credit, advance payment, and or payment at sight.

FAS-India's offices do not have the authority to mediate contractual disputes, or to serve as a collection agent when differences over payment or other commercial issues arise. For information about local legal services, please refer to GAIN report [Error! Hyperlink reference not valid. GAIN-INDIA - IN6155 \(Dec 14, 2016\) – India: List of Commercial Law Firms in India - 2016.](#)

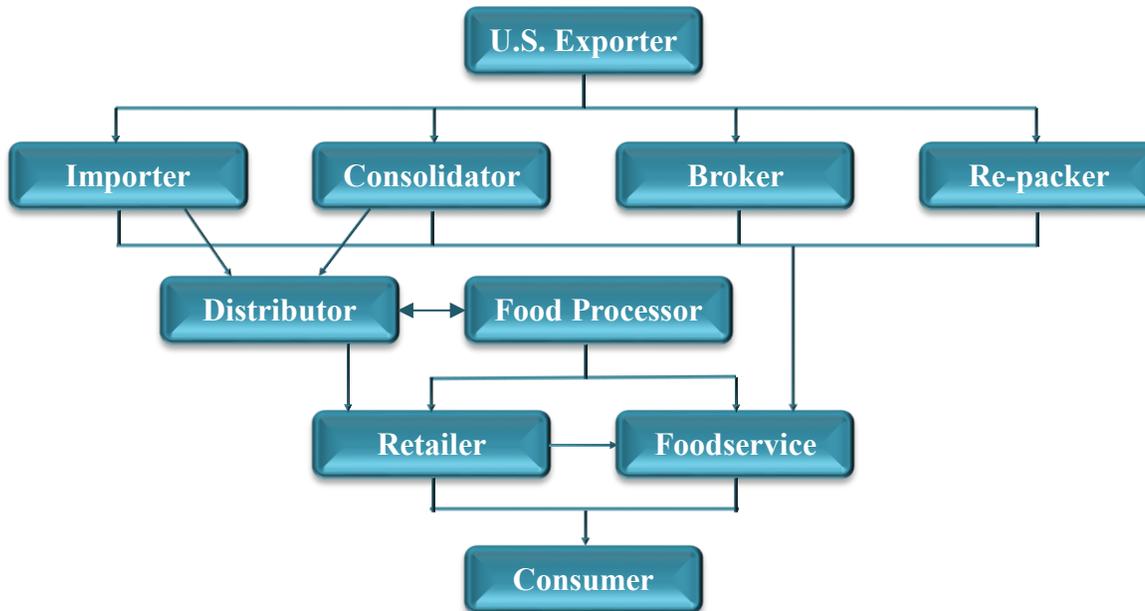
B. Import Procedure

Laws regulating Indian imports of food and agricultural products fall under the jurisdiction of multiple Indian government authorities. For more information, exporters should refer to FAS-India's GAIN report [GAIN-INDIA – IN2020-0201 - Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards \(FAIRS\) Country Report - 2020](#) and the Food Safety Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) [Food Import Clearance Manual](#).

C. Distribution Channels

Major players in the distribution channel for products entering the food ingredients sector include food processing companies that have access to global supply chains, as well as a combination of clearing and forwarding agents, wholesalers, distributors, and importers who supply to domestic food manufacturing companies.

D. Market Structure



E. Share of Major Segments in the Food Processing Industry

Table 02. India: Major Food Processing Sectors in 2021	
Segment	Production in Million Metric Tons (MMT)
Fruits and Vegetables	290.36 (2019-20)
Milk	198.4 (2019-20)
Meat and Poultry	Buffalo Meat: 8.80 (Provisional) 2020-21
	Broiler Meat: 4.06 (2019-20)
	Eggs: 122.11
Marine Products	14.7
Grain (cereals and pulses)	310.7 (crop year July-June 2020/21)
Consumer Foods	Packaged Foods: Not available
Beverages	Aerated soft drinks: 2,659 million liters (2018). Packaged drinking water: 8,305.9 million liters. Alcoholic beverages: Not available

F. Company Profiles

Table 03. India: Top Ten Food Processing Companies	
Company	Website Links
Nestle India	www.nestle.in/
PepsiCo India Holdings Limited	www.pepsicoindia.co.in/
Britannia Industries Limited	www.britannia.co.in/
Hindustan Unilever Ltd.	https://www.hul.co.in/
Parle Agro Pvt. Ltd.	https://www.parleagro.com/
Cadbury India Limited (Mondelēz International)	www.in.mondelezinternational.com/home
Gujarat Cooperative Milk and Marketing Federation (Amul)	www.amul.com/
Kwality Dairy India Limited	www.kwality.com
MTR Foods Limited (Owned by Norway- based Orkla)	www.mtrfoods.com/
Haldiram Snacks Pvt. Ltd.	www.haldiram.com/
Indian Tobacco Company (ITC)	www.itcportal.com/
Source: Public Media.	

G. Sector Trends

Food remains an integral part of Indian culture and each region of the country has its own unique cuisine. Over the past few years, India has been witnessing several changes in the food industry. The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated a significant shift in food habits including consumer buying preferences, consumption pattern, and behavior overall.

Food constitutes half of Indian consumer expenditures and will continue to do so for the next decade. Consumers are now less price conscious, and their focus is shifting from loose to branded packaging. The packaged food segment is the fastest growing food segment and is expected to double in the next decade thanks to economic growth, demographic changes, and e-commerce.

Rice, pasta, and noodles, along with breakfast cereals represent the largest portion of the sector. Other segments driving growth include edible oils, confectionery products, sweet biscuits (cookies), snack bars, savory snacks, spreads, sauces, condiments, baby food and baked goods.

Food consumption is no longer confined to meeting basic energy/nutritional requirements of the human body but seen now as a source for enhancing health attributes. Despite reduced spending power, consumers prefer higher-priced, branded packaged food products as they believe these products are more hygienic and safer. Consumer preference trends show growing demand for more fresh fruits, eggs, meats, beverages, processed foods, probiotic foods, sugar-free products, organic, natural foods, and most importantly immunity boosting and healthy foods. Protein-rich vegan food items as an alternative to meat and poultry is also growing rapidly. Increased interest in *ayurvedic* immunity boosting formulations and growing enthusiasm on fitness is likely to create strong growth for sports nutrition, including energy bars, protein powder, ready-to-drink protein.²

Table 04. India: Sales Volume of Packaged Foods 2017 and 2021 (1,000 tons)

Category	2017	2021	Percent Change
Baby Food	64	67	5
Baked Goods	2,250	2,692	20
Biscuits and Snack Bars	2,203	2,500	13
Breakfast cereals	62	99	60
Confectionery	440	474	8
Dairy	19,494	23,807	22
Ice Cream and Frozen Desserts	407	298	-27
Edible Oils	7,452	9,851	32
Processed Fruit and Vegetables	55	71	29
Processed Meat and Seafood	41	55	34
Ready Meals	26	40	54
Rice, Pasta and Noodles	3,156	6,361	102
Sauces, Dressings and Condiments	549	814	48
Soup	11	16	45
Sweet Spreads	35	50	43
Savoury Snacks	1,009	1,384	37

Source: Euromonitor.

Table 05. India: Sales Value of Processed Foods 2017 and 2021 (\$ billion)

Category	2017	2021	Percent Change
Baby Food	0.5825	0.8524	46.33
Baked Goods	1.9279	2.7198	41.08
Biscuits and Snack Bars	4.2856	6.1361	43.18
Breakfast Cereals	0.2955	0.4598	55.60
Confectionery	2.6028	3.3660	29.32

² *Ayurveda* is an alternative medicine system with 3,000-year-old historical roots in the Indian subcontinent.

Dairy	15.6790	25.1038	60.11
Ice Cream and Frozen Desserts	1.5500	1.3188	-14.92
Edible oils	12.6028	22.3163	77.07
Processed Fruits and Vegetables	0.1750	0.2650	51.43
Processed Meat and Seafoods	0.1652	0.2810	70.10
Ready Meals	0.1002	0.1726	72.26
Rice, Pasta, and Noodles	4.9925	11.0457	121.25
Sauces, Dressings and Condiments	2.0466	3.7860	84.99
Instant Soups	0.0056	0.0095	69.64
Spreads	0.2157	0.4463	106.91
Sweet and Savory Snacks	3.8856	6.3009	62.16

Source: Euromonitor.

Section III: Competition

The Indian food processing industry is primarily dependent on domestic agricultural ingredients and inputs. India's domestic industry is the main competitor for U.S. exporters of food ingredients. Thanks to its diverse climatic conditions and terrain, India produces a variety of foods and ingredients in bulk with seasonal crops at prices below most imported products. Moreover, the quality of these products is steadily increasing, making them more attractive for local processors. Most third-country competitors enjoy a freight advantage over the United States due to their proximity and can often supply at lower costs. Consolidators in neighboring markets in Dubai and Singapore offer quick delivery of smaller shipment volumes, that often include transshipped U.S.-origin ingredients. High import duties and restrictions on several imported raw materials pose challenges for direct U.S. exports to the market.

Table 6. India: Competition in Major Product Categories in Calendar Year (CY) 2020

Product Category	Net Imports (In \$ Million) CY 2021	Major Supply Sources	Strengths of Key Supply Countries	Advantages (A) and Disadvantages (D) of Local Suppliers
Animal or vegetable oils, fats, and related products	17,445	Malaysia Indonesia Argentina Ukraine Nepal	Major production hubs and competitive prices	Local production is inadequate, and more than 40 percent of total edible oil consumption is dependent on imports (A)
Leguminous Vegetables, Dried Shelled/Pulses	2,095	Myanmar Canada Tanzania Mozambique Australia	Price Competitiveness, freight advantage (for countries like Myanmar) and the ability to produce specific kind of pulses demanded in India	Local production is inadequate and more than 20 percent of total demand for pulses is met through imports (A)
Edible Fruits and Nuts	3,655	USA Afghanistan UAE Benin Iran	Growing market demand, preference for specific quality, popular at certain holidays	Domestic production of some of major fruits and nuts is insignificant (A)
Sugars and	318	Brazil	Price competitiveness	India is usually a net

sugar confectionery		Germany Netherlands USA Bangladesh		exporter of sugar (D)
Coffee, Tea, Mate and Spices	900	Vietnam Indonesia Sri Lanka Nepal Madagascar	Price competitiveness and proximity	Most imports are for re-export (D)
Albuminoidal Substances; Modified Starches; Glues; Enzymes	746	China USA Germany Thailand Netherlands	Price competitiveness	Local production is limited (A), U.S. supplies good quality products with competitive prices (A)
Lac; Gums; Resins and Other Vegetable Saps and Extracts	278	Afghanistan Indonesia China USA Mali	Price competitiveness and proximity	Local production is limited (A), U.S. supplies good quality products with competitive prices (A)
Products of the milling industry, malt, starches, insulin, wheat gluten	72	China Australia Sri Lanka Belgium UAE	Price competitiveness, high quality	Growing domestic industry (A), increasing awareness about health & quality food (A), stringent food laws (D)
Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible prod. of animal origin	30	France Germany Spain UK Turkey	Price competitiveness, sanitary requirements	Domestic production is not keeping pace with demand (A), Indian import protocols are very stringent and effectively prohibit imports of dairy products from the United States (D)
Source: Trade Data Monitor.				

The Indian food processing industry is highly fragmented with thousands of unorganized players made up of mills, processing units, and bakeries. Yet, there are major domestic firms, including Amul, Dabur India Limited, ITC Limited, HUL, and Mother Dairy who continue to expand their market share and regional distribution. These domestic food processors are taking advantage of Indian consumers' growing taste for international flavors by producing local substitutes/versions. Products like ketchup, mayonnaise, chipotle southwest dressing, American-style mustard sauce, and Mexican-style sauces, are now being supplied by Indian manufactures. Previously, local consumers only experienced these products in foreign restaurant chains or in hotels. The industry is also seeing the entry of more foreign firms including Mondelez, Kraft, General Mills, among others due to advances being made in local infrastructure and tremendous growth opportunities.

Section IV: Best Product Prospects

India's food processing and manufacturing industry expansion has led to increased demand for imports of food and beverage ingredients, as well as food additives. Products in high demand include tree nuts

(almonds, walnuts, pistachios, hazelnuts, chestnuts - Harmonized Tariff System - HS 0802); products for the milling industry mainly malt, starches, insulin, wheat gluten (HS 11); leguminous vegetables, dried shelled/pulses (HS 0713); fresh fruit such as apples, pears, and quinces (HS 0808); beverages, spirits, and vinegar (HS 22); albuminoidal substances, modified starches, glues, enzymes (HS 35); and essential oils and related products (HS 33). Products such as cocoa and cocoa preparations (HS 18); grapes, fresh or dried (HS 0806); fruit juices (HS 2009); fruit pulps (HS 2202); additives/flavorings/sweeteners (HS 2106); and seasonings, condiments, and sauces (2103) while not imported in quantity from the United States, do have good market potential.

During the COVID-19 pandemic the Indian government encouraged consumers to buy local produce (e.g., fresh fruits and vegetables). Thanks to seasonal complementarity with Indian production, the demand for U.S. products (including fresh fruits and tree nuts) also grew. Meat substitute products and ingredients increasingly offer good market prospects. U.S.-origin pork and pork products also offer good potential.

Products Not Present Because of Significant Barriers

Several trade restrictions limit market access for U.S. products (e.g., red meats and dairy products), due to import requirements. Imports of biotech commodities and products are also prohibited (see, [GAIN-INDIA – IN2021-0121 - Agricultural Biotechnology Annual - 2021](#)).

Section V: Post Contacts and Further Information

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- [FAS India - Retail Report](#)
- [FAS India Online Grocery Market](#)
- [FAS India - Food Service - Hotel Restaurant Institution](#)
- [FAS India Plant-based Meat Substitutes Market](#)
- [FAS India - Food Processing Ingredients Report 2018](#) - *For information on key contacts in the Ministries, Regulatory Authorities, Food Processing Research Institutions and Associations as well as organizations under the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.*

Attachments:

No Attachments