

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
ABSTRACT

Animal Husbandry Department – Poultry Development Policy of Andhra Pradesh
2026 -2029 – Orders – Issued.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRY DEVELOPMENT & FISHERIES (AH-II) DEPARTMENT

G.O.Ms.No.20

Dated:03.09.2026

Read:-

From the Directorate of Animal Husbandry, A.P., Vijayawada, Lr. Roc. No.
AHF02-POL0PDP/1/2026-MGNREGS SEC – DAH, Dt:11.08.2026

-o0o-

ORDER:

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has aimed to achieve Double Digit Inclusive Growth in a mission mode approach. The Primary Sector Mission launched by the Government has identified Livestock sector as one of the growth engines for socio-economic development of the new state of Andhra Pradesh. The Swarna Andhra 2047 promotes rationale exploitation and utilization of the State's resources and agro-climatic conditions in a manner consistent with the overall goal of sustainable development.

2. The Livestock Sector, which provides bulk of the protein to human nutrition, contributes 10.86% to GSDP which is 34.45% of Agricultural Domestic Product for the year 2023-24. Poultry farming in Andhra Pradesh is the most dynamic and fastest growing segment of Agriculture Sector. The Chicken meat and egg being very essential elements of low-cost protein not only for human diets but also a primary source of protein for companion animal food which is a rapidly and fast growing sector competing with human needs, the Government has considered it necessary to intensify the production from Poultry sector through a comprehensive POULTRY DEVELOPMENT POLICY-2026 in the State so as to grab the demand in global protein needs also.

3. The major objectives of the Poultry Development Policy are to enhance the production from commercial broiler and layers. The policy also provides for adoption of appropriate technologies to reduce the cost of production in the sector and aims to increase the availability of trained manpower for farm management.

4. Government with a view to make Andhra Pradesh as the highest egg and poultry meat producing state in the Country with sustainable growth in Poultry Sector for economic prosperity and nutritional security, hereby introduce the "POULTRY DEVELOPMENT POLICY- 2026-29".

5. Establishing Environmental Controlled poultry sheds:

The policy proposes to facilitate a phased and sustainable transition towards modern, climate-resilient, bio-secure and technology-enabled environmental controlled Poultry Sheds with allocation of Rs. 48 Crs. in the next three years @ 16 Crs per year.

The following incentives are proposed for the organizations/ entrepreneurs investing in developing EC poultry sheds for the period 2026 to 2029.

a. Capital Subsidy up to 25% limited to 25 lakhs for the infrastructure required for establishment of new EC poultry shed /any other advanced poultry sheds.

b. Capital Subsidy up to 25% limited to ₹20 lakh for the infrastructure required for upgradation of existing poultry sheds to EC sheds/any other advanced poultry sheds.

c. Interest Subsidy up to 5% on term loans availed (for capital /upgradation/operations) from recognized financial institutions over and above the applicable interest rate of 7% and shall be provided for a period up to two years from commencement of commercial operations limited to 5 lakhs.

D) New commercial Environment-Controlled EC poultry farms will receive a power-tariff subsidy of ₹2 per unit, up to 10 lakh per year, for three years from the date the first batch of birds is placed (current tariff: Rs.3.85/unit under APSPDCL).

6. The following fiscal incentives are applicable in Food Processing Policy 2024-29 approved by Industries and Commerce Department vide G.O.MS.No. 71, INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE (PROGRAMME-III) DEPT. Dt: 26-10-2024, which are administered by Industries and Commerce Department.

6.1 Capital Subsidy-For New enterprises (Clause 8.1.1).

Beneficiary	Subsidy for Primary Processing units	Subsidy for Secondary/ Tertiary Processing units	Incentive disbursement period
FPOs/SHGs/Federations / Cooperatives/Societies	25% FCI, cap at INR 50 Lakh	35%FCI, cap at INR 5 Cr	2 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice
Other enterprises-Micro	25% FCI, cap at INR 25 Lakh	35% FCI, cap at INR 35 Lakh	2 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice
Other enterprises–	25% FCI, cap at	35% FCI, cap at INR	3 years from

Small	INR 1.5Cr	3.5 Cr	generation of 1 st tax invoice
Other enterprises-Medium	25% FCI, cap at INR 7 Cr	35% FCI, cap at INR 8 Cr	4 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice
Large	15%FCI		5 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice

a)Capital Subsidy-Technology Upgradation/Modernization (Clause 8.1.2)

Beneficiary	Subsidy	Incentive disbursement period
FPOs/SHGs/Federations/Cooperatives/Societies	35% FCI, cap at INR 3 Crores	2 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice
Other enterprises-Micro	20% FCI, cap at INR 20 Lakh	2 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice
Other enterprises-Small	20% FCI, cap at INR 1 Cr	3 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice
Other enterprises-Medium	20% FCI, cap at INR 5 Cr	5 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice
Other enterprises-Large	10%FCI	5 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice

b)Capital Subsidy-Waste Processing (Clause 8.1.3).

Beneficiary	Subsidy	Incentive disbursement period
FPOs/SHGs/Federations/Cooperatives/Societies	50% FCI, cap at INR 2 Cr.	2 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice
Other enterprises-Micro	25% FCI, cap at INR 25 Lakh	2 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice
Other enterprises-Small	25% FCI, cap at INR 2.5Cr.	3 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice
Other enterprises-Medium	25% FCI, cap at INR 5 Cr.	5 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice

c)Capital Subsidy –Setting up of Modern Abattoirs /Meat processing /Animal Feed units (Clause 8.1.4).

Beneficiary	Subsidy	Incentive disbursement period
FPOs/SHGs/Federations/Cooperatives/Societies	50% FCI, cap at INR 15Cr.	2 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice
Other enterprises-Micro	35% FCI, cap at INR 35 Lakh	2 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice

Other enterprises–Small	35% FCI, cap at INR 3.5 Cr.	3 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice
Other enterprises–Medium	35% FCI, cap at INR15 Cr.	5 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice
Other enterprises–Large	35% FCI, cap at INR 25Cr.	5 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice

d) Food Testing Laboratories (Clause 8.1.5).

- GoAP will promote setup of National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) approved full-fledged testing labs, including antibiotic testing facilities, for common usage by food processing units in the state.
- Setting up or upgradation of NABL Food Testing laboratory for new and existing food processing units are eligible to get financial assistance of 35% of Fixed Capital Investment (FCI) towards Machinery & Technical civil with capping up to INR 5 Cr.
- The incentive eligible in a given financial year shall be disbursed in 2 equal annual installments, upon generation of 1st Tax invoice.

e) Net SGST reimbursement (Clause 8.1.7).

- For FPOs/SHGs/Federations/Cooperatives/Societies, MSMEs units: 100% net SGST payable on the sale of final products manufactured, sold, and registered in the State, will be reimbursed for a period of 6 years from the date of commercial production capped at 5% of the annual turnover.
- For units of FPOs/SHGs/Federations/Cooperatives/Societies under Large category and Large units: 100% net SGST payable on the sale of final products manufactured, sold, and registered in the State, will be reimbursed over a period of 5 years from the date of commercial production capped at 5% of the annual turnover.

f) Energy and Water audit (Clause 8.1.8).

Beneficiary	Subsidy	Capping on Subsidy
Other enterprises-Micro	• 75% of Audit cost • 25% of cost of equipment as prescribed in audit	• Water audit, cap at INR1L • Energy audit, cap at INR 2L • Equipment cost, cap at INR 20 L.

Other enterprises– Small	• 75% of Audit cost • 25% of cost of equipment as prescribed in audit	• Water audit, cap at INR 1L. • Energy audit, cap at INR 2L. • Equipment cost, cap at INR 40 L.
Other enterprises– Medium	• 75% of Audit cost • 25% of cost of equipment as prescribed in audit	• Water audit, cap at INR 1L. • Energy audit, cap at INR 2L. • Equipment cost, cap at INR 50 L.

g)Skill upgradation (Clause 8.1.9).

Beneficiary	Subsidy	Capping on Subsidy
Other enterprises-Micro	5,000 per person employed	max. of 10 persons
Other enterprises–Small	10,000 per person employed	max. of 20 persons
Other enterprises— Medium	100% of Employer contribution to EPF	(Cap–1LPA) for 3yrs

h) Local Procurement Subsidy (Clause 8.1.10).

- To encourage domestic sourcing of raw material, for exporting units in select sectors registered in the state, the state is extending Local procurement subsidy.

Type of Support	Micro Enterprises	Small Enterprises	Medium Enterprises
Local Procurement Subsidy	1% of annual turnover for 3 years, with overall capping of INR15Lakhs.	1% of annual turnover for 3 years, with overall capping of INR1.5 Crore.	1% of annual turnover for 3 years, with annual capping of INR 7 Crore.

i)Quality Certification (Clause 8.1.11).

- GoAP shall reimburse balance of 100% of the cost of certifications such as HACCP, GMP, ISO 9000, ISO 22000, GLP and TQM for food processing units.

j)Top-up on Schemes of Government of India (Clause 8.1.12).

- State government will give top up of 10-15% additional incentive for the sanctioned projects under PMKSY scheme of Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI), GoI.

MoFPI Scheme	Top up
Agro Processing Cluster	15% of the eligible project cost upto INR1Cr
Irradiation facility	15% of the eligible project cost upto INR1Cr
Food Safety and Quality	15% on the eligible equipment upto 10Lakh

Assurance	10% on technical civil upto 5 Lakh
Operation Greens–Long Term	15% of the eligible project cost upto INR1Cr

- Additional 2% of Interest Subvention upon the sanction of project under the Scheme of Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) on the term loan for a period of 5 years with a capping of additional cumulative interest subvention not exceeding INR 5 Cr.
- Additional 2% of Interest Subvention upon the sanction of project under the Scheme of Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) on the term loan up to INR 1 Cr for 5 years.
- The incentive is eligible for only those projects that received GoI sanction and only to the extent of investment committed to GoI and proportionate investment made in AP.

The following Fiscal Incentives are implemented through Animal Husbandry Department: -

6.2.1 Interest Subvention towards support to all existing & new poultry farms and poultry hatcheries:

- a) The State Government will provide interest subvention based on the MCLR to all the existing, new poultry farms on their Term loans/ Working Capital Loans (TL/WL) taken from commercial banks. The percentage will be allowed similar to the previous financial years 2016-17, 2017-18 & 2018-19 ie., from @3.85 to 4.5% . Hence, a flat rate of 4% of interest subvention is recommended for the upcoming (5) years for the commercial poultry farms confined to A.P.
- b) For the Hatcheries the interest subvention has to be confined to the those hatcheries operating in the A.P. State only and percentage may be allowed on par with the Commercial poultry in the State or as decided by the Go A.P..

6.2.2 Restructuring of loans availed by the Poultry Farmers: The State Government will recommend to the Central Government in all cases of distress on account of natural calamities to restructure all loans availed by the poultry farmers through SLBC.

6.2.3 Relief & Compensation to Poultry Farmers in Natural Calamities: The Government will adopt norms prescribed for

extending relief to the poultry farmers as per NDRF/SDRF norms in cases of calamities subject to revision of scale of compensation by Government from time to time.

6.2.4 Establishment of Entrepreneurs for breed development of Rural Poultry under sub-mission on Breed Development of Livestock and poultry under National Livestock Mission:

- Objective is to promote entrepreneurship in the field of rural poultry in a sustainable manner. Individuals, SHGs, FPOs, Farmers Cooperatives/JLGs and section 8 companies are eligible for establishment of Parent farm, Rural Hatchery, brooder cum mother unit for production of Hatching eggs and chicks and rearing of the said chick up to four weeks in the mother unit.
- The central Government will provide 50% capital subsidy with maximum of Rs.25 Lakhs for the cost of the project under NLM and the State Government will encourage entrepreneurs to set up projects in the state.

7. The policies set out in the Food Processing Policy will be adopted in respect of the concessions that are not mentioned in this policy.

Financial implications for the initiatives proposed through Animal Husbandry Department---296 Crs
--

8. Abstract of Fiscal Incentives (Rs. in Crs.) Proposed

1	As per Food Processing policy	Rs.209.00 Crs
2	As per Industrial policy	Rs.152.18 Crs
3	Through Animal Husbandry Department	Rs.296 Crs
	Grand Total	Rs.657.18 Crs

9. The expenditure/incentives under the Policy shall be accommodated within the approved budgetary allocations of the respective Departments, and convergence with Central Sector Schemes and other available funding sources . Release of funds shall be subject to availability of budget, fiscal space and observance of the prescribed financial procedures from time to time.

- i. The incentives proposed under the Policy shall be implemented within the approved ceilings and eligibility criteria, with appropriate mechanisms for beneficiary verification, prevention of duplication and monitoring of outcomes.

- ii. All individual sanctions/releases under the Policy shall be subject to the applicable financial rules, budget availability and competent authority approvals.

10. Institutional Strengthening:

10.1. Monitoring is an essential component for successful implementation of the policy. A "State Level Steering Committee" shall be constituted in the Animal Husbandry Department for effective implementation of Poultry Development Policy.

10.2. A committee headed by Special Chief Secretary, AH, DD & F as Chairman, Director of Animal Husbandry as Member Convener and other major stakeholders in Poultry sector and representatives of Agriculture, Marketing, Food Processing and Industries Department as members shall be constituted to deliberate on the issues concerning implementation of Poultry Development Policy.

11. Ease of Doing Business: In respect of establishment of new poultry farms, egg processing plants, egg storage dry godowns, organic manure plants etc will be a single desk clearance for giving clearances through the e-platform of Industries department.

Empowered Committee: Secretaries headed by Special Chief Secretary, AH, DD & F Department, will screen the applications and accord sanction to the projects covered under the policy with the following as members of the committee.

- a) Special Chief Secretary, AH, DD & F Department – Chairman
- b) Secretary, Finance - Member
- c) Secretary, Environment, Forest, Science and Technology - Member
- d) Secretary, Water Resources - Member
- e) Secretary, Industries & Commerce - Member
- f) Secretary, Energy - Member
- g) Head of the Department, Animal Husbandry Department – Member Convener.

12. The detailed policy document is appended as Annexure.

13. The Policy will come into operation from the date of issue of this order and shall remain in force up to 25.10.2029.

14. The Head of the Department, Animal Husbandry Department, A.P.Vijayawada shall take necessary action in the matter accordingly.

15. This Order issues with the concurrence of Finance (FMU-A&C,AHDDF, CS) Department vide their U.O.No: FINN01-FMU0PC(AHDF) /22/2025-FMU-AC-CS-AH (3045135), dated:02.09.2026.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

B RAJSEKHAR, I.A.S
SPECIAL CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVT (FAC)

To

The Head of the Department, Animal Husbandry, A.P. Vijayawada.

Copy to:

The Chief Secretary to Government, Planning Department.

The Principal Finance Secretary, Finance Department.

The Special Chief Secretary to Government, PR&RD (RD)Department.

The Special Chief Secretary to Government, EFS & T Department.

The Special Chief Secretary to Government, Co-op and Marketing Department.

The Principal Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

The Principal Secretary to Government, Energy, I & I Department.

The Principal Secretary to Government, MA&UD Department.

The Principal Secretary to Government, Women Development, C&D Welfare Department.

The Principal Secretary to Government, School Education Department.

The Principal Secretary to Government, Water Resources Department.

The Secretary to Government, Industries & Commerce Department.

The P.S to M (Agri, AH, DD &F).

The P.S to Additional Secretary to C.M.

The P.S to Chief Secretary.

The AGAP, Amaravati.

The Secretary to GOI, Min of Agri, AHD&F Dept., Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.

All the District Collectors through HOD, AHD, A.P. Amaravati.

All the HODs concerned through HOD, AHD, A.P. Amaravati.

The Convenor, SLBC, Amaravati.

The Law Department, A.P. Secretariat, Amaravati.

All Sections in AHDD&F Dept.

The G. A(Cabinet)Department, A.P. Secretariat,

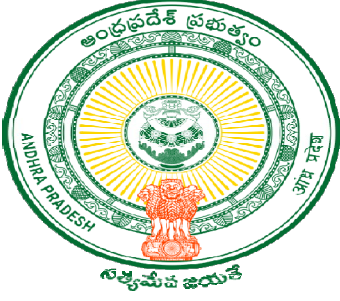
Amaravati (w.r.to CabinetResolution No.699/2026).

SF/SC. (Computer No.2939366)

//FORWARDED::BY::ORDER//

SECTION OFFICER

ANNEXURE



Animal Husbandry Department
Government of Andhra Pradesh

**Poultry Development Policy
2026-29**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

S.NO	CONTENTS	PAGE NO.
1	Executive summary & Introduction	1-2
2	Need for Poultry development policy	3
3	Challenges for poultry development	3-5
4	Opportunities for poultry development	5-7
5	Scope for Rural Poultry Farming	7
6	Vision	8
7	Mission	8
8	Policy validity	9
9	Current scenario in poultry sector	9-15
10	Role of State Animal Husbandry Department in Poultry Sector	15-22
11	Policy initiatives	22-29
12	Fiscal Incentives	32-36
13	Institutional Strengthening	38
14	Policy outcomes	39
15	Annexure (I, II, III, IV, V, VI & VII)	44-54

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT POLICY 2026-2029

Executive summary

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has aimed to achieve Double Digit Inclusive Growth in a mission mode approach. The Primary Sector Mission launched by the Government has identified Livestock sector as one of the growth engines for socio-economic development of the new state of Andhra Pradesh. Based upon the clear understanding of concerns and challenges in Primary Sector, specific target-oriented strategies have been designed. The Swarna Andhra 2047 promotes rationale exploitation and utilization of the State's resources and agro-climatic conditions in a manner consistent with the overall goal of sustainable development.

The Livestock Sector, which provides bulk of the protein to human nutrition, contributes 10.86% to GSDP which is 34.45% of Agricultural Domestic Product for the year 2023-24. Poultry farming in Andhra Pradesh is the most dynamic and fastest growing segment of Agriculture Sector. Taking the special initiatives undertaken for Poultry development by the other states in the Country into consideration and the present saturation status reached by the poultry industry in Andhra Pradesh, further growth of the Poultry sector is dependent on the supplementary actions initiated to increase the local consumption, exploring new areas for development and promotion of exports of various poultry products to other countries. The major challenges in Poultry sector are to reduce cost of production and to protect the poultry from emerging diseases. The Chicken meat and egg being very essential elements of low-cost protein not only for human diets but also a primary source of protein for companion animal food which is a rapidly and fast growing sector competing with human needs, the Government has considered it necessary to intensify the production from Poultry sector through a comprehensive POULTRY DEVELOPMENT POLICY-2026 in the State so as to grab the demand in global protein needs also.

The major objectives of the Poultry Development Policy are to enhance the production from commercial broiler and layers. The policy also provides for adoption of appropriate technologies to reduce the cost of production in

the sector and aims to increase the availability of trained man power for farm management.

1.0 Introduction:-

Out of 8518.10 lakh birds in the country as per Livestock Census 2019 Andhra Pradesh has 1078.63 lakh birds, of which 555.37 lakh birds are layers and 288.10 lakh birds are broilers besides 222.68 lakh backyard poultry and 12.48 lakh other poultry birds in the State.

The contribution of Poultry Sector to GSDP is Rs. 31385.00 cr. as per the estimates for the year 2023-24 at current prices which is about 20.31% of the GSDP contribution from Livestock sector of which Rs. 10379 cr. is contributed from eggs and Rs. 21006.00 cr. is from poultry meat. One fifth of the country's egg production is from Andhra Pradesh and about 50% of the meat produced in the State is from Poultry sector alone.

The growth of poultry industry in Andhra Pradesh is phenomenal and to reach a stage of self-sufficiency and sophistication in the production of breeding stock, feed, pharmaceuticals, vaccines and equipment to meet the current and future needs a holistic policy is needed. Poultry industry assures us provision of quality protein through eggs & meat and also employment generation.

The entire scenario of poultry farming in the country especially in Andhra Pradesh has undergone a systematic change during the past four decades. It is an organized and scientifically based industry with tremendous employment potential through thousands of poultry farms (both large and small scale) that have come up all over. The industry has got greatest potential to fight poverty and malnutrition.

A network of hatcheries has been established all over the country to supply quality commercial chicks, which receive their grandparent and parent stocks from internationally reputed breeders, thus ensuring a wide choice in the availability of commercial layer & broiler stocks.

Factors which favored the growth and development of poultry farming in the state are short generation interval of poultry as compared to other livestock species, the availability of quality chicks, scientific method of feeding, management health control and easy access for bank loan etc.

Both Government and private sectors have worked hand in hand to attain the present status in Andhra Pradesh.

The per capita egg consumption in Andhra Pradesh is @ 108 eggs per annum against the national average of @ 104 eggs/head/year. As per the National Nutrition Council recommendations, a person should consume 180 eggs/year which amounts to consumption/demand of 959 Cr and 26280 Cr. in Andhra Pradesh and India respectively.

By 2030, based on human population projection, it is estimated that about 972.00 Cr and 27270.00 Cr eggs shall be consumed in Andhra Pradesh and India respectively, which implies that the present growth rate in egg production from 4% and 5% (AP and India) should increase additionally by 6% and 8% (demand is 10.20% and 13% in AP and India) during next four (4) year's period to fulfill the NNC recommendations.

Future more the companion animal food sector is rapidly growing and with present market potential it is perceived that companion animal feed sector and the demand for chicken meat and eggs for this sector shall also be considered to formulate policies and growth rates.

Government of Andhra Pradesh has identified Poultry Sector as one of the Growth Engines to increase employment in rural areas and to ensure food security to the masses at the cheapest price, in the shortest possible time.

2.0 Need for a Poultry Development Policy:

High production cost of eggs & meat, uncontrolled disease problems and meager intervention of value addition of meat & eggs have resulted in negative growth in layer and broiler industries in the recent past. Several poultry farmers are in deep financial crisis and trying to close their farms. Hence it has become necessary to safeguard the interest of poultry industry for future economic prosperity and nutritional support through comprehensive Poultry Development Policy.

3.0 Challenges for Poultry Development

- a. Limited local consumption of eggs:** Till 2015, about 65% of the eggs produced in the state (1657crore eggs) are sent to other states like Odisha, West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Nagaland, Tripura, Meghalaya and

Arunachal Pradesh and to cities like Chennai, Bangalore etc. Only 35% eggs are consumed within the state. Now due to more production in other states local consumption need to be improved.

- b. Intensification of Poultry Development in Other States:** States like U.P, Bihar and Odisha have started establishing new poultry farms recently by offering subsidies, loans at lower rates of interest. There is significant raise in layer population in certain states from 2015 to 2025 viz. from 29.50 lakhs to 297 lakhs in West Bengal, from 49 lakhs to 119 lakhs in Orissa and from 8.5 lakhs to 150.9 lakhs in Bihar. Poultry farmers in Andhra Pradesh are likely to face tough competition in near future to sell their products in these states.
- c. High Production Costs:** Due to increase in prices of feed ingredients, production cost of products from Poultry sector has also gone up in the recent past. Cereal grains like maize, jowar, ragi, rice broken, oil cakes like soyabean cake, groundnut cake, cotton seed cake, rapeseed, sunflower etc. are required for preparation of poultry feed which are costing at high prices.
- d. Shortage of raw materials:** Some of the ingredients used for preparation of poultry feed such as maize are utilized in starch and distillery industries. Soya bean cake is exported through forward trading. As a result, poultry sector is facing tough competition from other industries for these feed ingredients.
- e. High Power Consumption charges:** Power is one of the main components which increase the production cost that requires consideration for reduction of power consumption charges to reduce cost of production from poultry.
- f. Shortage of workforce at poultry farms and Lack of skilled man power:** Due to lack of trained man power, required managerial practices are not being followed by the farmers.
- g. Lack of local market for frozen meat:** Wet market account for more than 95%. Indian consumers do not prefer frozen and packaged chicken.

- h. Threat of diseases:** Unsanitary conditions at chicken centers and improper disposal of dressing wastes may favor spread of diseases in poultry which is a major challenge to the poultry Industry.
- i. Lack of awareness in scientific rearing of backyard poultry:** In the absence of scientific rearing of backyard poultry, these birds may become potential source for spread of diseases to commercial poultry.
- j. Lack of storage facilities and ware houses:** Being highly perishable goods there is a dire need for establishment of cold chain storage facilities and warehouses.
- k.** Poor survivability of rural back yard poultry due to predators and diseases.

4.0. Opportunities for Poultry Development

- a. Highest consumer market in the country:** India is the biggest consumer market in the world with 1.46 billion human populations in the country.
- b. Higher purchasing capacities:** As the economic status of people **improves**, the purchasing power will also increase, thus giving a scope for raise in per-capita consumption of eggs & meat.
- c. Wide gap between consumption and recommendations:** As the gap between recommended per capita consumption (eggs-180, meat-11 kg) levels and actual consumption levels (eggs-103, meat-6.5 kg during 2023-24) is wide, there is great scope for increasing egg and meat consumption.
- d. Changing consumption patterns among the youth:** On account of high nutritional value of egg and meat, there is great potential for increased consumption of eggs and meat among the youth (between 15-29 years) who contribute about 27.3 % of country's population (2021).
- e. Scope to produce meat in shortest possible time:** Production of chicken meat can be increased within shortest possible time (Broilers 7-8 weeks) which has no cultural or religious barriers.
- f. Cheapest source of protein:** Chicken meat is also a rich source of protein available at one third of the mutton price.

- g. Major consumer for agriculture products & by products:** Poultry industry in Andhra Pradesh is the major consumer for agriculture products and by-products, rice millers, solvent extraction and mining industries.
- h. Efficient utilization of by-products:** Poultry industry also utilizes the byproducts such as meat meal, bone meal and fish meal which are not used for human consumption.
- i. Poultry manure as organic fertilizer:** Poultry sector produces about 63.64 Lakh tons of organic manure every year which can be used by agriculture farmers. Poultry manure is cheaper than inorganic fertilizers and helps to improve the health of soil.
- j. Power generation:** Poultry manure can also be used for generating electricity. This power can be treated as clean energy and classified under "Non-Conventional energy source".
- k. Efficient Feed Converters:** Next to pigs, the broilers are efficient feed converters which can produce more meat per unit of feed consumed than any other animal in livestock sector.
- l. Fast paced growth of Organized retail sector:** in India resulted in shift from local wet market to organized retail market.
- m. Integration for broiler:** The key players are moving into vertical integration by setting up retail chains, processing and marketing avenues.
- n. Cluster Development Approach:** Development of poultry clusters (like industrial clusters) in districts with highest poultry population for economies of scale. Clusters can integrate hatcheries, feed mills, processing plants, and marketing hubs as per the A.P. Food Processing policy (Clause: 1.2.2).
- o. Rising Focus on Organic and Antibiotic-Free Poultry:** Consumer demand for organic, free-range, and antibiotic-residue-free poultry products is growing. Farmers and entrepreneurs can tap into premium niche markets by adopting organic certifications and better rearing practices.

- p. Demand for animal protein source: In addition to meeting the requirements of human beings there is a rise in demand for animal protein source from companion animal food sector and nutraceuticals.
- q. **Scope for Environmental controlled Poultry Sheds:** To modernize and transform the poultry sector in Andhra Pradesh through promotion of Environmentally Controlled (EC) Poultry Sheds, supported by scientific poultry farming practices, improved bio-security, climate-resilient infrastructure, efficient resource utilization, environmental sustainability, disease surveillance, waste management.

5.0. Scope for Rural Poultry Farming:

The expansion of commercial poultry farming in urban areas has created a wide gap in the availability of eggs and chicken meat between urbanites and malnourished rural / tribal people.

a) Nutrition and Food Security:

- Protein deficiency is a common phenomenon in the diets of rural people as their diets are predominantly based on cereals alone which contain high energy and low protein nutrients.
- By adopting the rural poultry farming, the high incidence of protein hunger in the rural population particularly in pregnant & lactating mothers and growing kids can be obviated.

b) Low Investment, High Returns:

- Backyard poultry farming will generate petty cash for house hold requirement in addition to providing a balanced food with in rural areas. Feeding of the backyard poultry is also easy by using household wastes, farm products and green vegetation, besides free scavenging for waste grains and insects.
- Backyard farming utilizes minimum inputs, least human attention and causes less environmental pollution.

c) Employment Generation

- Growing urban demand for **free-range** and **organic poultry** opens high-value markets for rural producers.
- The eggs and meat of birds reared in the backyard farming fetches premium rates due to high consumer accept ability even in the urban

areas even though plenty of eggs and poultry meat from commercial units are available. Less fat content in meat of these birds makes it acceptable to even aged people.

d) High Adaptability of Rural Poultry

- These birds can thrive well under adverse environmental conditions like poor housing, poor management and poor feeding. These birds are sturdy and resistant to most of the common poultry diseases because of its high immune competence.
- These birds can perform well with diets high in crude fiber and have better feed efficiency even with diets containing low energy and protein diets with common feed ingredients available in rural / tribal areas like rice bran, broken rice, small millets like finger millet, pearl millet etc.

6.0. Vision

To continue Andhra Pradesh as the highest egg and poultry meat producing state in the Country with sustainable growth in Poultry Sector for economic prosperity and nutritional security.

7.0 Mission

- a. To create more domestic demand for eggs by exporting to other countries.
- b. To increase domestic consumption of eggs by promoting egg consumption in Anganwadies, midday meal programme in schools etc.
- c. To reduce cost of production of eggs and chicken.
- d. To ensure availability of skilled man power like farm managers, farm supervisors and vaccinators etc.
- e. To ensure availability of wholesome poultry meat and poultry meat Products.
- f. To create additional market channels for eggs and chicken meat.
- g. To create suitable environment that can stimulate further growth of the sector by attracting private investment (PPP model) with an appropriate policy support (Egg powder plant and meat processing plants etc.)
- h. To establish disease diagnostic facilities at suitable locations for timely and accurate diagnosis of poultry diseases.

- i. Value addition to eggs & chicken by establishing processing plants.
- j. To ensure additional income for SHG/ NGO/ rural youth through backyard poultry rearing by supplying mother poultry units in rural areas.
- k. To integrate advance software technologies like AI, Block Chain & IoT to arise precision poultry farming

8.0. Policy Validity

The provisions made in the Industrial Development Policy, MSME & Entrepreneur Development Policy and Food processing Policy relevant to the Poultry Sector is valid upto the 25.10.2029 only. Therefore in alignment of above two policies the poultry policy is also proposed for validity upto 25.10.2029.

9.0. Current Scenario in Poultry Sector

9.1.0 Layers

The poultry sector is geared for high growth. The domestic poultry industry in India, currently Rs.19827 Cr. in size, is growing at over 10 percent a year and is likely to reach Rs.50000 Cr. in real terms over the next 10 years. Export markets are also likely to open up due to the fact that the subsidies on agricultural products are phased out internationally under WTO agreements and the new markets like Russia and Eastern Europe open up. Developed well; by making the quality and cost of eggs and poultry meat competitive, India's poultry sector could also capture a significant share of the exports market currently dominated by large exporters such as the US and Thailand.

India has emerged as the only country in the developing world with a self-reliant, technology-driven industry with the capability to produce every essential input for successful poultry farming, including indigenous genetic resource & breeding, world class poultry vaccines & medicines, specific-pathogen-free eggs (SPF), farms & hatchery automation systems, pelleted feed, egg processing, poultry processing, nationwide network of disease diagnostic laboratories & facilities for entrepreneurial development and training in both private & public sectors.

Andhra Pradesh is strongly positioned to capture this growth opportunity. It is India's first largest egg-producing state, accounting for one-fifth of the country's entire egg output; has one of the largest broiler (40 million) and layer (40 million) populations in the country; and enjoys 10 per cent share of total Indian broiler meat production. Because of the intensive poultry activity in the State, the supervisory and above level persons have to be well trained to have sufficient knowledgeable manpower for the poultry industry. Furthermore, maize, a critical input in the poultry value chain is already grown in abundant quantities in Andhra Pradesh.

The district wise Egg Production in Andhra Pradesh during the year 2023-24 is as follows.

S. No.	DISTRICT	EGG PRODUCTION (IN LAKH NOS)
1	Alluri Sitarama Raju	770.376
2	Anakapalli	4742.775
3	Ananthapuram	673.135
4	Annamayya	2236.821
5	Bapatla	917.815
6	Chittoor	11048.198
7	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Konaseema	15895.523
8	East Godavari	75802.742
9	Eluru	27726.028
10	Guntur	9037.127
11	Kakinada	27821.655
12	Krishna	15755.926
13	Kurnool	1411.418
14	Nandyal	396.632
15	NTR	11590.524
16	Palnadu	5474.921
17	Parvathipuram Manyam	433.245
18	Prakasam	441.011
19	SPSR Nellore	2407.142
20	Sri Satya Sai	837.879
21	Srikakulam	2813.662
22	Tirupati	7255.886
23	Visakhapatnam	2072.943
24	Vizianagaram	8520.407
25	West Godavari	17369.358
26	YSR Kadapa	1421.328
ANDHRA PRADESH		254874.480

Andhra Pradesh competes with Tamil Nadu for the number one position in poultry production in the country. Poultry sector contributes Rs.145000 Cr. to National GDP and about Rs.31385 Cr. to the State's economy. It is essential to encourage this sector not only for the sake of position but also for its efficient growth engine capabilities in rural employment generation and food security to the masses at the cheapest rate, in a short time.

Andhra Pradesh stands as a leader in India's poultry industry, contributing over 18% to the nation's total egg production. In the fiscal year 2023-24, the state produced approximately 25.5 billion eggs, underscoring its robust poultry infrastructure and favorable climatic conditions.

The layer chick supply facilities are more than sufficient to meet the needs of Andhra Pradesh market. Enough commercial feed milling facilities are also available with poultry farming community as well as with commercial feed manufacturing companies. Approximately, 33 Lakh tons of poultry feed is consumed every year in the state for feeding layer, broiler and breeding birds. To meet the poultry feed requirements of the state, A.P. requires 16.50 Lakh tons of coarse cereals grains like maize, jowar, ragi and by-products like rice broken and cheeru, 8.20 Lakh tons of de-oiled cakes like soybean cake, ground nut cake, cotton seed cake, rape seed cake, sunflower cake etc., and about 4.50 Lakh tons of DORB per year, all being agricultural by-products. Mineral sources like limestone grit and powder are also used to the extent of about 3.30 Lakh tons per year. This huge consumption of agriculture products & by products by the poultry sector will greatly help agriculture farmers, rice millers, solvent extraction industries, and the mining industry in the state to market their products locally.

9.1.1. Employment opportunities through Poultry industry: One worker is required for every 2,000 poultry birds. So, poultry farming sector in the state is creating about 40,000 direct jobs in rural areas. In addition to this, thousands of jobs are also created in hatcheries and feed mills. To transport all the feed ingredients, cull birds and eggs, this sector uses about 3,000 lorries and vans every day, creating employment for about 15,000 people in

transport sector alone. About a million jobs are created in rural areas to raise the agricultural crops used as ingredients to produce poultry feed.

Poultry farming supports the agricultural sector by using 70% of the Maize produced in the state (balance quantity of maize is used by starch and distillery industries), offering minimum support price to the maize growers, and helps the rice milling and solvent extraction industries by using their by-products like rice broken, cheeru and DORB in poultry feed, and rice husk as bedding material in deep litter poultry sheds.

9.1.2. Export Potential of Poultry Products: India is one of the countries where eggs and chicken are produced at the lowest cost. Cost of production of poultry products is also lowest in Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, export of eggs to neighboring countries of SAARC and to Middle-East countries is an opportunity which can be explored and supported by the Government. Up-gradation of the existing and future port facilities on Andhra Pradesh Coast will facilitate Container transshipments. Dry and cold storages, with cold chain facilities, will also help to develop export of eggs and chicken meat to South East countries like Japan which is one of the highest importer of Liquid eggs and to some extent Shell eggs.

In order to compete in international markets, the available genetic material in the State shall be best utilized for production of eggs and chicken meat which however shall be supported with required infrastructure for exports, freight and packing units. Trade delegations should include entrepreneurs to explore the markets abroad and understand their requirements. Facilities shall also be established at the ports for issuing necessary sanitary and phyto-sanitary certificates to facilitate exports. Air freight through ASRR International airport at Bhogapuram will also be used.

9.1.3. Skill Development Facilities: Skill development facilities to impart training to the managerial and supervisory staff are also required to be developed which is the need of the hour.

9.1.4. Poultry Development in Other States: States like Maharashtra, Odisha and Assam have started establishing new poultry farms recently by

offering subsidies, loans at lower rates of interest. There is significant raise in layer population in other states from 2015 to 2025 viz. from 29.50 lakhs to 297 lakhs in West Bengal, from 49 lakhs to 119 lakhs in Orissa and from 8.5 lakhs to 150.9 lakhs in Bihar. Poultry farmers in Andhra Pradesh are likely to face tough competition in future, to sell their products in these states, unless the Government offers similar benefits to the poultry farmers of Andhra Pradesh.

9.1.5. Agricultural Status: The poultry sector is neither treated as Industry nor agriculture for the purpose of extending incentives in the state. Some of the neighboring states have already categorized poultry as “agriculture” for the purpose of extending incentives. Andhra Pradesh should also recognize poultry as an agricultural activity immediately on par with Maharashtra.

9.2.0. Broilers

Andhra Pradesh has 2.88 Crore Commercial broiler birds’ capacity per crop. On an average, 5 crops of commercial broilers are reared in a year. Hence, the total number of commercial broilers raised in a year will be approximately 11 Cr. About 1.75 Lakh tons of broiler meat is produced every year. As the economic status of people gets improved, the purchasing power will also increase, thus giving a scope for further growth of about 10% in broiler sector.

The present per-capita consumption of chicken meat in Andhra Pradesh is 20.09 Kg’s per head per annum compared to the national average of 7.39 Kg’s as against the National Nutrition Council recommendation of 11 Kg’s. The per-capita consumption in Andhra Pradesh is too low when compared to Brazil and America where it is more than 46 Kg’s. In Japan, it is 14.7 Kg’s. Chicken produced in Andhra Pradesh state also caters to the needs of neighboring districts of Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Karnataka States.

Most of the broiler chick requirement is met from hatcheries located in Telangana State, due to the fact that most of the broiler breeder farms and hatcheries are located in and around Hyderabad area of combined state.

Chicken meat is also a rich source of protein in the form of healthy white meat which helps to solve the protein malnutrition problem. It has the highest protein content among all other meats and is available at about half of the mutton price. Unlike other meats, chicken meat production can be achieved in shortest possible time and it has no cultural or religious barriers. Beef and pork will not be consumed by all religious groups.

In India, majority of the consumers prefer chicken dressed in front of the consumer. Consumers dislike chilled & packed meat. Wet bird market (live bird market) is more than 95% in India. This result in unsanitary conditions at chicken centers, improper disposal of dressing waste raises public health issues. Street slaughter has to be regulated. Awareness has to be created regarding advantages of mechanized slaughter, chilled and packed meat where manual handling is less, with ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection, with which the meat quality will be good with known microbial load.

In Andhra Pradesh, 70-75 % broiler farmers are in integration system and the remaining are non - integrators. Integrators will supply chick, feed and medicines etc., whereas the farmer has to prepare shed and meet electricity & labor expenses by himself. At marketing stage, farmer will be paid based on live weights obtained. Whether an individual farmer or integrator, the chain ends with live birds marketing which is called horizontal integration. However, vertical integration needs to be developed, where live birds are dressed in processing plant and value addition is done. Chicken processing and value addition are the other areas yet to catch up in Andhra Pradesh. Though the processing sector is limited today, this will gradually increase as the per-capita income increases due to urbanization.

9.3.0. Desi Birds:

Aseel is an ancient game bird reared in rural areas, and has good meat qualities. This breed has been used for developing improved broiler varieties. The Eggs & Meat produced from the Desi birds are having high commercial demand and good source of easily available protein supplements to the rural livelihoods.

Establishment of 2720 Mother Poultry Units through SHGs in the next five years in Andhra Pradesh with Capacity building and technical support by the Animal Husbandry Department with 50% subsidy per unit.

Through this support, Mother Poultry Units will be able to procure essential infrastructure such as brooders, feeders, waterers, electricity backup, bio security measures, and quality parent stock. These mother poultry units will inturn supply quality Chicks and inputs to interested backyard poultry farmers in villages.

10.0 ROLE OF STATE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT IN POULTRY SECTOR

Present scenario of Animal Husbandry Department with the Commercial Poultry is that, there is no involvement of State Animal Husbandry Department in any step of Commercial poultry establishment & rearing activity. The Commercial poultry farms are approaching the AH Department during the natural calamities, while seeking compensation and during poultry products sale crises only.

Further, Poultry Farms Registration in the state is very important in the view of recent Avian Influenza Outbreaks in the state and across the Country. Poultry Farms Registration is also important for implementation of strict Bio Security measures wherein Poultry Farms must enhance hygienic practices, control farm access and follow stringent Bio-Security protocols to minimize the risk of infection, strengthened Surveillance, Solid waste management and mandatory Registration of all Poultry Farms to enhance disease tracking and control.

10.1. A.P. State Poultry farms Registration

In this policy it is proposed to mandatorily register all Poultry farms in A.P. State and their activities connected with poultry farming and traceability matters concerned there with or incidental thereto and to make available healthy and disease free poultry meat, eggs and live birds to public at large for human consumption.

All poultry farms must register with AP State Animal Husbandry Departments to ascertain traceability of the farm location, inputs, outputs etc. The Government of India has urged Poultry industry stake holders to

ensure 100% compliance with this directive. All Government Poultry farms shall be registered on free of cost.

The involvement of State Animal Husbandry Department must be as mentioned below:

10.1.1 Registration with AH Department:

(Commercial Poultry, Egg traders & packers)

A) Commercial Poultry:

- All the Commercial Poultry farms (Layers/Broilers) shall be registered mandatory with the Animal Husbandry Department along with other permission protocols presently followed in vogue and it should be mandatory.
- **Classification of Poultry Farms:** Backyard poultry is typically owned by small and marginal farmer and comprises of few birds, largely for self-consumption and very small quantities get commercially sold. The poultry farming practiced by the rural and tribal farmers under free range or backyard or semi-intensive systems is usually referred to as rural poultry farming.
- Based on the number of handling of birds, Poultry farms may be classified as per para 10.1.3.

B) Egg traders and packers:

- All the Egg traders or packers exporting eggs from the Andhra Pradesh poultry farms to the other states are required to get Registration with the Animal Husbandry Department by the Registration committee.
- All the registered traders will do lawful trade practices.
- Traders will have to mention the Poultry farm details from where the eggs are collected on the sides of the egg cartoons.
- Traders should do proper grading of eggs and maintain quality ensuring good market image in the consumption centers.
- The following slab-based Registration fees per trader will be charged for registration duly submitting the details as per the annexure – I-B
- Small/Retail traders : Rs.500/- per year
- Wholesale traders : Rs.3000/- per year
- Bulk/Inter-state traders : Rs.7500/- per year

10.1.2 The Registration Committee

- The Registration Committee shall be formed with the following members for registration of the poultry farms at the Divisional level.
 - a) Divisional Deputy Director
 - b) Assistant Director (AH) of concerned Area Veterinary Hospital
 - c) Veterinary Assistant Surgeon of concerned Veterinary DispensaryDistrict Animal Husbandry Officer concerned District upon verification of the necessary documents shall give approval for the Poultry farms.
- The Registration Committee shall visit the Poultry farm to ensure the compliance of the mandatory provisions made as per
 - a) Environment (Protection) Act
 - b) Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act
 - c) Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Animal Diseases Act.
 - d) Any other acts/policies deemed to be fit as per state and central government regulations
- Registration Committee after making such enquiry as it deems fit, if satisfies that, award of registration to the applicant having poultry farms / Hatcheries will not cause any harm to human health and neighboring Poultry population and will not be detrimental to environment; then only will issue the registration certificate to the applicant. The Registration Authority should issue a certificate of Registration within one month from the date of application.

10.1.3 Registration Fee:

- Registration Fee was decided in consulting with stake holders by the Animal Husbandry Department in coordination meeting
- Prescribed fee based on farm capacity and type.
- The registration obtained in pursuance of above shall be valid for period of **(03) years** and shall be renewed from time to time accordingly.
- The following slab rates of registration fee was fixed as per the capacity of the farm

S. No.	Farm Capacity	Registration fee in Rs.
1	Up to 100	Nil
2	100-1,000	50/-
3	1,001-5,000	100/-
4	5,001-10,000	200/-
5	10,001-25,000	500/-
6	25,001-50,000	1,000/-
7	50,001-1,00,000	2,000/-
8	More than 1,00,000	2,000/- + 500/-for every 1,00,000

10.1.4 Application Process:

- Application through the Department of Animal Husbandry, Andhra Pradesh either offline/online or as decided by the department from time to time.
- Submission of required documents.
- A person who, intends to carry on activities related to Poultry Farms and Hatcheries, should make an application for registration of his / her / their farm/premises before the authority in such as per **annexure- I -A**, for the purpose of registration along with (land ownership/lease agreement, layout plan, environmental clearance, etc.).
- The Poultry farms should maintain the records in the form of registers as per **annexure-II**
- The Poultry farms should follow the protocol of Bio-security measures as issued by Government of India and as per details given in **Annexure III**
- **The farmer shall give declaration in the annexure IV**
- The Committee shall, after registering Poultry farm/Hatcheries, issue a Certificate of Registration in the form as per **annexure-V** to the person who has made the application for such Registration.
- The registration details along with date of registration, expiry of registration and renewal date will be displayed by the farmers at the farm premises.
- There are 4 copies of registration form; one copy of registration will be with the farmer, one copy with the Local vet, one copy with the DAHO and one copy with the DAH.
- Based on the details on the registration form, registration certificate will be generated and will send to the farmers through the DAHOs concerned through mail and it should be displayed at the farm premises.

10.1.5 New Poultry Farms

The following norms are to be followed while establishing new poultry farms

- 500 Meters from residential zone in order to avoid nuisance caused due to odor & flies.

- 100 Meters from major water course like River, Lakes, canals and drinking water source like wells, summer storage tanks, in order to avoid contamination due to leakages/spillages, if any.
- 100 Meters from national Highway (NH) and 50 Meters from State Highway (SH) in order to avoid nuisance caused due to odor & flies.
- 10-15 Meters from rural roads/internal roads.
- The Poultry sheds should not be located within 10 Meters from farm boundary for cross ventilation and odor dispersion.

10.1.6 Poultry - Public Health Measures:

- No person shall feed or cause to feed Growth Hormones, Phosphates, Pig Fat to poultry birds through feed, water or any other means.
- No person shall inject or cause to inject Growth Hormones to Poultry birds.
- Only in case of disease conditions where Antibiotic therapy is required, the poultry birds will be permitted to be fed with Antibiotics in prescribed doses after obtaining prescription from Registered Veterinary Practitioner and under his / her supervision.
- The Poultry birds treated with Antibiotics should not be sold in the market for human consumption prior to completion of a period of minimum 7 days or for the period as prescribed in the literature of specific Antibiotic from the date of stoppage of the course of Antibiotics.
- If the poultry birds are under the treatment of Veterinarian, no person shall sale or cause to sale the poultry birds for human consumption before the completion of drug withdrawal period or as prescribed by the Veterinarian.
- If found necessary, the poultry farm owner can take the advice and obtain prescription of Registered Veterinary Practitioner for treatment of the poultry birds.
- Analysis of Drinking Water in Commercial Poultry Farms: The analysis of drinking water in commercial poultry farms is crucial for ensuring the health of poultry birds and optimizing production efficiency. The Animal Husbandry Department will have facility of analysis of drinking water

used in the poultry farms at Veterinary Biological Research Institute (VBRI) Vijayawada and the guidelines are appended in the Annexure VII.

10.1.7 Role of Veterinarian in monitoring Epidemiological Status:

- The Local Veterinarian (VAS/AD) shall visit all the commercial poultry farms (both Layer/Broiler farms) in his jurisdiction regularly for every (03) months for serological assessments, bio-security compliance, mortality rates, disease patterns feed and water qualities in their respective jurisdiction farms.
- During these visits, they will collect feed samples, as well as samples from dead birds, for laboratory analysis. This proactive measure will support timely diagnosis, improve farm-level bio-security, and enable prompt response to emerging health issues, thereby safeguarding the poultry sector and public health.
- During the visit of Veterinarian, if he/she suspects any infections he/she shall collect all the relevant samples infection suspicious poultry farms of his jurisdiction for further laboratory diagnosis and confirmatory tests.
- While conducting regular vaccinations in all the poultry farms, Desi birds available in and around 1-2 Km radius shall also be vaccinated simultaneously (Ring vaccination) by taking cooperation of the local AH Department staff i.e., local Vets /Para-vets/AHA's which facilitates in take care of Bio-security.
- This coordinated effort aims to create a protective buffer zone, prevent the spread of infectious diseases, and ensure comprehensive immunity in surrounding poultry populations, thereby enhancing overall disease control and farm bio-security.
- The Commercial poultry farmers (Layers/Broilers) shall co-operate the local Veterinarian while his/her visit to the poultry farm.
- Proper monitoring of wild birds mortalities, inspection in and around sanctuaries with the help of monitoring authorities like forest, inland water departments etc.,
- Trainings will be given to the TOTs on the guidelines for registration of farms at SMILE Visakhapatnam they intern will train the local vets at

DAHO office on the registration process, implementation of Bio security and hygienic measures. Pamphlets will be distributed to the farmers.

10.1.8 Disease Control & Record Maintenance:

- Any outbreaks shall be immediately reported by Poultry farm owner to nearest Area Veterinary Hospitals or Veterinary Dispensaries.
- On receiving the information about infectious /contagious disease outbreak, the concerned authority of Animal Husbandry Department (Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratories) of respective jurisdiction shall immediately visit the farm and provide technical advice which will be binding on the poultry farm owner to follow.
- The concerned Authority of Animal Husbandry Department may provide Veterinary health care service, diagnostic services and undertake all measures as per the provisions of Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Animal Diseases Act, 2009.
- In case of disease incidence/outbreak (Salmonellosis, Bird Flue etc,) or as a part of routine surveillance for contagious diseases the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon are authorized to inspect any Poultry Farm / Hatchery in the State and collect the samples / random samples if found necessary and submit to concerned laboratories for diagnosis / confirmation of disease collected Disease Diagnostic Laboratories Disease Investigation Section at State.
- Ensuring proper disposal of dead birds, litter, and farm waste monitored by State Pollution Control Boards officials in liaison with local Gram Panchayat, Revenue & AHD officials.
- Proper records of production, mortality, feed consumption to be maintained
- As per Government of India instructions, to ensure disease prevention and maintain healthy poultry production, strict bio-security management is mandated in all poultry farms.
- Compliance with bio-security protocols, including proper culling of dead birds and scientific disposal of fecal material, will be regularly monitored.

- Improper handling of dead birds and waste poses serious risks to animal and public health. Any violation, such as failure to follow approved disposal methods, will attract penalties as per Government of India norms.
- It is proposed to impose a penalty of Rs.10,000 for the first violation, Rs.25,000 for the second, and suspension of farm operations for repeated non-compliance. These measures aim to minimize the risk of disease outbreaks and ensure sustainable, hygienic practices in the poultry sector.

11.0. Policy Initiatives required achieving the Mission Objectives:

To avail the schemes (AH/MSME/APFP/Industrial policy) the poultry farmers should be enrolled in the A.P. State Animal Husbandry Department and schemes being implemented that benefit the poultry farmers are as detailed below.

Initiatives & Mission Objectives will be achieved through different schemes implemented in the State through different Departments i.e.

- 1) A.P. Food Processing Department.
- 2) A.P. MSME Department.
- 3) A.P. Industries Department.
- 4) A.P. Seeds/A.P. Agros. /A.P. MARKFED
- 5) Veterinary University.
- 6) Animal Husbandry Department.

11.1.0 A.P. FOOD PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

The following provisions are available under G.O.MS.No.71, Industries & Commerce (Programme-III) Dept. Dt: 26-10-2024) for establishment of Poultry industry.

The Andhra Pradesh Food Processing Policy 2024-29 is designed with a core focus on value addition as the key driver for growth across the Agriculture, Horticulture, Aqua, and Animal Husbandry sectors. By treating all sectors with equal importance, the policy aims to create a balanced ecosystem that encourages innovation and processing at every level of the value chain. The primary objective is to transform raw produce into higher-value products, thereby boosting market competitiveness, enhancing export

potential, and increasing profitability for farmers and entrepreneurs alike. This strong livestock base is crucial for the development of downstream processing industries, such as dairy and meat processing, and plays a key role in rural employment and income generation.

11.1.1 Product Perfection, Cluster Development, Storage and Value Addition (Clause 3.2.2)

The Government of Andhra Pradesh will adopt a commodity based cluster development approach to strategically enhance the food processing industry. This cluster-based strategy focuses on leveraging the proximity of raw material sources and maximizing the use of shared processing infrastructure to seamlessly integrate production hubs with processing centers.

As per the Andhra Pradesh Processing Policy 4.0 (2024-29) (1.2.2) high potential areas for poultry sector are identified at East Godavari, Prakasam, Chittoor, Krishna, Guntur, West Godavari, Annamayya, Eluru districts and in these clusters will drive efficient resource utilization, reduce post-harvest losses, and attract targeted investments.

Over time, these clusters will be developed into competitive processing zones that produce high-quality products with strong export potential, positioning Andhra Pradesh as a key player in the global food processing industry.

11.1.2 Technology Up-gradation, Technology Transfer and Market Assistance (Clause 3.2.3)

Capital Subsidy on Equipment for Technology Up gradation:-Subsidy will be provided on equipment costs for technology up gradation.

11.1.3 Organic Production Processing (Clause 3.2.4)

The policy supports the development of organic processing units by providing financial incentives, technical assistance, and infrastructure support.

11.1.4 Waste Processing and industrial ecology (Clause 3.2.5)

The policy encourages industries to adopt waste-to-value approaches, such as converting food waste into bio-fuels, animal feed, or compost, thereby reducing environmental impact.

- All poultry farms should ensure environment compliant waste management as per statutory norms. The Poultry establishments or the Poultry maintaining firms have to follow the Solid Waste Management rules 2016 & 2026 and make arrangements for scientific disposal of the waste generated out of day today poultry business.
- Further, the licensing authorities shall duly mention the provision for onsite waste management and scientific disposal by their own or tie up with Panchayath Raj Dept., if the establishment falls under Rural area and Urban Local bodies, Municipal Administration if it is in urban area.
- Prior to this the poultry establishments shall convey their action plan to either Panchayat Raj Dept or Municipal Administration dept (Urban Local Bodies) while starting their activities.
- Poultry Manure to Organic Manure:-Entrepreneurs will be supported to set up units producing 100 MT/day of liquid manure from poultry waste.
- Power Generation from Poultry Manure:-Incentives will be extended for establishing power generation units using poultry manure, on par with renewable energy units.

11.1.5 Quality Certification and Traceability (Clause 3.2.8)

Quality Certification / Patent Registration:- Food Processing Policy 2024-29 of Andhra Pradesh underscores the importance of quality certification and traceability to enhance product integrity and build consumer trust. The policy supports enterprises in obtaining national and international certifications, including FSSAI, HACCP, ISO, and GAP (Good Agricultural Practices).

11.1.6 Food Parks (Clause 5.2.2)

The objective of the Food Parks is to provide modern infrastructure facilities for the food processing units so as to enable them to operate in plug & play model. The parks would consist of basic infrastructure like

internal roads, power, water, drainage systems, effluent treatment plants, etc and core processing infrastructure including cold storages, warehousing, ripening chambers, food testing labs, etc as common facilities with readily available lease plots.

11.1.7 Cold Chain (Clause 5.2.6):

The policy encourages investment in cold storage facilities, refrigerated transportation, and pack houses at strategic locations, particularly near high-production clusters. By enhancing cold chain infrastructure, the policy aims to minimize wastage, extend the shelf life of products, and facilitate seamless access to domestic and export markets, thus boosting overall competitiveness of the state's food processing sector.

- Value Addition to Meat Products: Subsidy will be extended for setting up cold chain facilities exclusively for broiler poultry meat. Interest subsidy on term loans for value addition units will be provided for 4 years from commencement of the commercial operations.
- Capital Subsidy for Cold Chain Facilities: Subsidy will be offered for establishing cold chain facilities for storage of egg/meat.

11.1.8 Food Testing Laboratories (Clause 5.2.8)

- Ultra-Modern Disease Diagnosis Laboratory: A lab will be established for disease diagnosis with facilities for bacteriological, mycological, serological, Histo-pathological, feed, and residue testing.
- Strengthening Diagnostic Labs: Veterinary Biological Research Institute, Samalkot, QAL Visakhapatnam, all Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratories (ADDLs) will be strengthened with advanced Poultry Disease Diagnostic facilities and Virus isolation facilities and poultry disease experts will be made available in the ADDLs.

11.1.9 Modern Abattoirs (Clause 5.2.9)

- These abattoirs will be designed to meet international standards for slaughtering, processing, and packaging, ensuring compliance with stringent food safety and animal welfare regulations.

11.1.10 Chicken Processing Units: Hygienic poultry processing units will be established in peri-urban areas of cities like Chittoor, Vijayawada, and Visakhapatnam in PPP mode.

11.1.11 Capital Subsidy: (Clause -8.1.1)

- Financial grant provided to support the initial investment in plant, machinery or infrastructure. This reduces the overall capital expenditure and encourages new investments in the region.

11.1.12 Technology Upgradation Cost: (Clause -8.1.2)

- To promote competitiveness and modernization, assistance for upgrading technology, including purchasing modern equipment, automation tools, or adopting innovative production methods. This ensures industries stay efficient and globally competitive.

11.1.13 Power Tariff Reimbursement: (Clause -8.1.6)

- Under this benefit, a portion of the electricity charges may be reimbursed by the government, lowering operational expenses.

11.1.14 Net SGST Reimbursement: (Clause -8.1.7)

- Refund on the State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) thus improving cash flow and reducing tax burden during their early stages of operation.

11.1.15 Energy & Water Audit Cost: (Clause -8.1.8)

- Reimbursements for conducting energy and water audits. These audits help identify areas for conservation, reduce environmental impact, and enhance resource efficiency.

11.1.16 Skill Upgradation Cost: Clause -8.1.9)

- The Government supports the cost of training and skill development for workers.

11.1.17 Quality Certification (Clause -8.1.11).

- GoAP, through Food Processing associations and District Industry Centers (DIC) will disseminate information regarding good manufacturing and hygiene practices, regulatory requirements etc.

Financial implications for the initiatives proposed as part of Food processing policy: Rs 209 Crs
--

11.2.0 MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

The following provisions are available under G.O.MS.No.104, Industries & Commerce (Programme-III) Dept. Dt: 26-06-2025 for establishment of Poultry industry

All MSME category units in Food Processing will fall under one of the existing MSME classifications, except for units with investments above 50 crore.

- Units with investments between 25 crore to 125 crore will be categorized as medium,
- Units with investment between 125 crore to 200 crore will be categorized as Large.
- Units with investment above 200crore will be categorized as Mega.

Whereas the AP Food Processing Policy (FPP) (4.0) 2024-29 classifies units with investments above 50 crore to 100 crore as large category units and above 100 crore as mega category units.

Special dispensation for women/BC/SC/ST: (Clause:4.8.2)

The AP Food Processing Policy (FPP) (4.0) 2024-29 provides a special benefits to Women/BC/SC/ST/Physically challenged/Transgender entrepreneurs as per table no.3 from G.O.Ms.No.104, Ind.&Com. (Prog-III) Deptt., dt: 26.06.2025 will be extended to Poultry establishments in Andhra Pradesh.

The overall incentive MSME can claim, through combination of incentive packages offered through this policy, shall not exceed 75% of FCI.

11.3.0 A.P. INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

The following provisions are available under G.O.MS.No.68, Industries & Commerce (P&I) Dept. Dt: 26-10-2024) for establishment of Poultry industry

The state classifies investment categories into four investment bands attached with standard investment periods defined as below:

S. No.	Category	Fixed Capital Investment Range (in Cr.)	Standard Investment period
1	Sub Large Projects	51 to 500	2 years
2	Large Projects	501 to 1,000	3 years
3	Mega Projects	1,001 to 5,000	3 years
4	Ultra Mega Projects	5,001 and above	4 years

The above norms, schemes, incentives and others (from 11.1.0 to 11.3.0) are applicable if they are eligible as per the AP Food processing policy / A.P. MSME Policy/ A.P. Industry policy 2024-29 only.

They should also follow the G.O.MS.No.28, Industries & Commerce (P&I) Dept. Dt: 25-02-2025) for any establishments under the poultry sector. Further, the below mentioned provisions are made available for the poultry sector under this G.O.

List of Enterprises Applicable only for the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribe Entrepreneurs (ANNEXURE- 3A of the G.O.MS.No.28)

S. No	Activity	Criteria for eligible Fixed Capital Investment computation
1	Poultry farming	Investment involved in the land, building & equipment

**List of Activities Qualify As Primary/Secondary/Tertiary
(ANNEXURE- 3D.Aof the G.O.MS.No.28)**

Category	Primary Processes/ Activities	Secondary Processes/ Activities	Tertiary Processes/ Activities
Eggs, Meat & Poultry	Slaughtering (meat), Chilling, Washing, Cleaning, Grading, Shelling (eggs)	Freezing, Cutting, Grinding (for minced products), Marinating, Smoking, Cooking (pre-cooked products) Frying, Curing (sausages, meats) Breaded Coating (nuggets), Canning	Pickling, Powdering (egg powder), Cooking (RTC products), Retorting, Vacuum Packaging, Pasteurizing, Mixing with preservatives (for RTE meals), Encasing (sausages), Smoking (meat products), Packaging for shelf-stable meat products
Animal Feed	Harvesting, Cleaning, Shelling, Milling, Sorting, Grinding	Mixing (feed formulations), Crumbling, Pelletizing, Mash Formulation, Fermentation, Nutrient Fortification, Drying, Baling (for forages), Extrusion	Aseptic Processing (wet foods), Freezing (RTE feeds), Fortification with vitamins/minerals, Flavoring, Shaping (kibble, snacks), Packaging (canned pet food bags), Moisture Control (for dry feeds)

Food processing categories- Based on the Products

(ANNEXURE- 3D.B of the G.O.MS.No.28)

Category	Primary Products	Secondary Products	Tertiary Products
Eggs, Meat & Poultry	Shell Eggs, Liquid Eggs, Whole Carcasses, Cuts (e.g., wings, legs, breast), Chilled & Frozen Meat	Cut, Fried, Frozen Meat, Minced Products, Sausages, Cured & Smoked Meats, Marinated Products, Precooked Meat Patties, Breaded Products (e.g., nuggets), Dehydrated Meat (e.g., jerky), Canned Meat, Processed Egg Products (liquid)	Pickling, Egg Powders, Canned Meat, RTC Meat & Poultry (e.g., kebabs, grilled chicken), RTE Meals (e.g., chicken biryani, meat curries), Shelf-stable Meat Snacks, Smoked Meat Products, Canned Fish, Egg- based RTE Foods (e.g., egg bites), Meat Sausages
Animal Feed	Raw Grains (maize, barley, wheat), Forages, Husks, Shelling By-products, Pulses	Pellets, Mash, Crumbles, Forages (dried & preserved), RTE Flakes, Nutrient-enhanced Feed, Processed Animal Feed, Feed Concentrates, Forage Silage, Fermented Feeds	Aseptic Wet Food, Frozen RTE Animal Feed, Pet Food (dry kibble, wet canned), Specialty Feed (high- protein, hypo-allergenic), Feed Supplements, Grain- based Snack Treats, Enriched Forage Products, Dog Chews, Fish Feed (pellets, flakes)

Financial implications for the initiatives proposed as part of industrial policy: Rs.152.18Crs

11.4.0 Role of Veterinary University

R&D through Veterinary University: Research & Development projects and trainings through Veterinary Universities in partnership with industry.

11.5.0 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

A) INTEREST SUBVENTION TO THE POULTRY FARMERS IN A.P:

To support the sustainability and growth of the Poultry Industry in the State Interest subvention for the bank loans (Term Loans & Capital loans) for both the **existing and newly establishing** commercial poultry farms. The rate of interest subvention will be allowed by the technical committee

report of the AH Department basing on prevailing Marginal Cost of Funds-based Lending Rate (MCLR) every year.

Under this scheme, eligible poultry farms will receive a subsidy on the interest portion of their loans, effectively reducing their borrowing costs. This financial relief aims to ease the burden of high input costs, especially during challenging periods such as disease outbreaks or price volatility, and to encourage continued production and modernization.

The subvention will be linked to Marginal Cost of Funds based on Lending Rates (MCLR) to ensure transparency and alignment with current market rates. Every year, the rate of interest subvention will be permitted as per the recommendation of the Animal Husbandry Department, ensuring it remains relevant to the sector's financial needs and economic conditions.

Hence, to ease the financial burden and encourage growth in the poultry sector, the Animal Husbandry Department is proposing an Interest Subvention Scheme for poultry farmers availing bank loans of existing and newly establishing farms basing on prevailing Marginal Cost of Funds-based Lending Rate (MCLR). The key features of the scheme are:

1. **Objective:** To reduce the effective interest rate on loans taken by poultry farmers for working capital, infrastructure, and expansion.
2. **Eligibility:** All poultry farmers for both existing & newly establishing (broiler, layer, back yard) with valid unit registration and bank loan accounts.
3. **Loan Coverage:** Term loans and working capital loans taken from scheduled commercial banks, cooperative banks, and RRBs.
4. **Subvention Details:** State Government will reimburse a portion of the interest rate basing on average of MCLR of commercial banks every year and the Animal Husbandry Department will propose the rate of interest subvention to the Government, reducing the effective interest paid by the farmer. Applicable for prompt repayment accounts as per bank norms.
5. **Implementation & Disbursement:** Interest subvention will be disbursed directly to the bank account by reimbursement process to the poultry

farmer annually. Animal Husbandry Department will act as the nodal agency by taking help of Andhra Pradesh Poultry Federation (APPF).

The Animal Husbandry Department will pool the District wise Poultry farmers data pertaining to the loan repayment and a certificate from the respective bank shall be produced against each farmer with announced interest subvention by the State Government as per the recommendation of the Animal Husbandry Department. The relevant documents for release of Interest subvention shall be routed through the respective jurisdictional Animal Husbandry Officers.

B) Establishing Environmental Controlled poultry sheds:

The policy proposes to facilitate a phased and sustainable transition towards modern, climate-resilient, bio-secure and technology-enabled environmental controlled Poultry Sheds with allocation of Rs. 48 Crs. in the next three years @ 16 Crs per year.

The following incentives are proposed for the organizations/ entrepreneurs investing in developing EC poultry sheds for the period 2026 to 2029.

- i. Capital Subsidy up to 25% limited to ₹25 lakh for the infrastructure required for establishment of new EC poultry shed /any other advanced poultry sheds.
- ii. Capital Subsidy up to 25% limited to ₹20 lakh for the infrastructure required for up gradation of existing poultry sheds to EC sheds/any other advanced poultry sheds.
- iii. Interest Subsidy up to 5% on term loans availed from recognized banks for capital investment, upgradation or operational requirements, over and above the applicable interest rate of 7%, for a period of up to two years from the commencement of commercial operations, subject to a maximum limit of ₹5.00 lakh.
- iv. New commercial Environment-Controlled EC poultry farms will receive a power-tariff subsidy of ₹ 2 per unit, up to ₹10 lakh per year, for three years from the date the first batch of birds is placed (current tariff: ₹ 3.85/unit under APSPDCL).

- C) Promotion of Egg Consumption:** The Government may promote daily egg consumption in mid-day meals in school, College hostels, Anganwadis, Government programmes etc., sourcing eggs directly from centralized units.
- D) IEC Campaign:** Awareness campaigns on egg consumption will be conducted in coordination with poultry organizations.
- E) Backyard Poultry & Hatcheries:** Hatcheries and mother units promoting Vanaraja, Grampriya, and Aseel breeds will be established in in PPP mode.
- F) Fowl Vaccination:** DWCRA groups will be trained for vaccination under supervision of local veterinarians.
- G) Diploma courses in Poultry management:** The Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University may start 12-month Diploma courses in Poultry management to unemployed youth in various Veterinary colleges for getting employment.
- H) Relief & Compensation in Natural Calamities:** Extending compensation to the Poultry Industry in view of Disease Out breaks through NDRF/SDRF norms.

12.1 Fiscal Incentives:

The initiatives proposed to be implemented under various existing schemes facilitated by respective State Departments, in alignment with their mandate and operational frameworks

- 1) A.P. Food Processing Department / A.P. MSME Department/
A.P. Industries Department.**
- 2) Animal Husbandry Department.**

12.1.1 A.P. Food Processing Department.

The below mentioned fiscal incentives are applicable as per the G.O.MS.No. 71, INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE (PROGRAMME-III) DEPT. Dt: 26-10-2024.

Capital Subsidy-For New enterprises (Clause 8.1.1).

Beneficiary	Subsidy for Primary Processing units	Subsidy for Secondary/ Tertiary Processing units	Incentive disbursement period
FPOs/SHGs/Federations/ Cooperatives/Societies	25% FCI, cap at INR 50 Lakh	35%FCI, cap at INR 5 Cr	2 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice
Other enterprises-Micro	25% FCI, cap at INR 25 Lakh	35% FCI, cap at INR 35 Lakh	2 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice
Other enterprises-Small	25% FCI, cap at INR 1.5Cr	35% FCI, cap at INR 3.5 Cr	3 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice
Other enterprises-Medium	25% FCI, cap at INR7 Cr	35% FCI, cap at INR 8 Cr	4 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice
Large	15%FCI		5 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice

a) Capital Subsidy-Technology Upgradation/Modernization (Clause8.1.2)

Beneficiary	Subsidy	Incentive disbursement period
FPOs/SHGs/Federations/ Cooperatives/Societies	35% FCI, cap at INR 3 Crores	2 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice
Other enterprises-Micro	20% FCI, cap at INR 20 Lakh	2 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice
Other enterprises-Small	20% FCI, cap at INR1 Cr	3 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice
Other enterprises-Medium	20% FCI, cap at INR 5 Cr	5 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice
Other enterprises-Large	10%FCI	5 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice

b) Capital Subsidy-Waste Processing (Clause 8.1.3).

Beneficiary	Subsidy	Incentive disbursement period
FPOs/SHGs/Federations/ Cooperatives/Societies	50% FCI, cap at INR 2 Cr.	2 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice
Other enterprises-Micro	25% FCI, cap at INR 25 Lakh	2 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice
Other enterprises-Small	25% FCI, cap at INR 2.5Cr.	3 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice
Other enterprises-Medium	25% FCI, cap at INR 5 Cr.	5 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice

c) Capital Subsidy –Setting up of Modern Abattoirs /Meat processing /Animal Feed units (Clause 8.1.4).

Beneficiary	Subsidy	Incentive disbursement period
FPOs/SHGs/Federations/ Cooperatives/Societies	50% FCI, cap at INR 15Cr.	2 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice
Other enterprises-Micro	35% FCI, cap at INR 35 Lakh	2 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice
Other enterprises–Small	35% FCI, cap at INR 3.5 Cr.	3 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice
Other enterprises–Medium	35% FCI, cap at INR15 Cr.	5 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice
Other enterprises-Large	35% FCI, cap at INR 25Cr.	5 years from generation of 1 st tax invoice

d) Food Testing Laboratories (Clause 8.1.5).

- GoAP will promote setup of National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) approved full-fledged testing labs, including antibiotic testing facilities, for common usage by food processing units in the state.
- Setting up or upgradation of NABL Food Testing laboratory for new and existing food processing units are eligible to get financial assistance of 35% of Fixed Capital Investment (FCI) towards Machinery & Technical civil with capping up to INR 5 Cr.
- The incentive eligible in a given financial year shall be disbursed in 2 equal annual installments, upon generation of 1st Tax invoice.

e) Net SGST reimbursement (Clause 8.1.7).

- For FPOs/SHGs/Federations/Cooperatives/Societies, MSMEs units: 100% net SGST payable on the sale of final products manufactured, sold, and registered in the State, will be reimbursed for a period of 6 years from the date of commercial production capped at 5% of the annual turnover.
- For units of FPOs/SHGs/Federations/Cooperatives/Societies under Large category and Large units: 100% net SGST payable on the sale of final products manufactured, sold, and registered in the State, will be

reimbursed over a period of 5 years from the date of commercial production capped at 5% of the annual turnover.

f) Energy and Water audit (Clause 8.1.8).

Beneficiary	Subsidy	Capping on Subsidy
Other enterprises-Micro	• 75% of Audit cost • 25% of cost of equipment as prescribed in audit	• Water audit, cap at INR1L • Energy audit, cap at INR 2L • Equipment cost, cap at INR 20 L.
Other enterprises-Small	• 75% of Audit cost • 25% of cost of equipment as prescribed in audit	• Water audit, cap at INR 1L. • Energy audit, cap at INR 2L. • Equipment cost, cap at INR 40 L.
Other enterprises-Medium	• 75% of Audit cost • 25% of cost of equipment as prescribed in audit	• Water audit, cap at INR 1L. • Energy audit, cap at INR 2L. • Equipment cost, cap at INR 50 L.

g) Skill upgradation (Clause 8.1.9).

Beneficiary	Subsidy	Capping on Subsidy
Other enterprises-Micro	5,000 per person employed	max. of 10 persons
Other enterprises-Small	10,000 per person employed	max. of 20 persons
Other enterprises-Medium	100% of Employer contribution to EPF	(Cap-1LPA) for 3yrs

h) Local Procurement Subsidy (Clause 8.1.10).

- To encourage domestic sourcing of raw material, for exporting units in select sectors registered in the state, the state is extending Local procurement subsidy.

Type of Support	Micro Enterprises	Small Enterprises	Medium Enterprises
Local Procurement Subsidy	1% of annual turnover for 3 years, with overall capping of INR15Lakhs.	1% of annual turnover for 3 years, with overall capping of INR1.5 Crore.	1% of annual turnover for 3 years, with annual capping of INR 7 Crore.

i) Quality Certification (Clause 8.1.11).

- GoAP shall reimburse balance of 100% of the cost of certifications such as HACCP, GMP, ISO 9000, ISO 22000, GLP and TQM for food processing units.

j) Top-upon Schemes of Government of India (Clause 8.1.12).

- State government will give top up of 10-15% additional incentive for the sanctioned projects under PMKSY scheme of Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI), GoI.

MoFPI Scheme	Top up
Agro Processing Cluster	15% of the eligible project cost upto INR1Cr
Irradiation facility	15% of the eligible project cost upto INR1Cr
Food Safety and Quality Assurance	15% on the eligible equipment upto 10Lakh 10% on technical civil upto 5 Lakh
Operation Greens–Long Term	15% of the eligible project cost upto INR1Cr

- Additional 2% of Interest Subvention upon the sanction of project under the Scheme of Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) on the term loan for a period of 5 years with a capping of additional cumulative interest subvention not exceeding INR 5 Cr.
- Additional 2% of Interest Subvention upon the sanction of project under the Scheme of Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) on the term loan up to INR 1 Cr for 5 years.
- The incentive is eligible for only those projects that received GoI sanction and only to the extent of investment committed to GoI and proportionate investment made in AP.

12.2.0 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

12.2.1 Interest Subvention towards support to all existing & new poultry farms and poultry hatcheries:

- a) The State Government will provide interest subvention based on the MCLR to all the existing, new poultry farms on their Term loans/ Working Capital Loans (TL/WL) taken from commercial banks. The percentage will be allowed similar to the previous Financial years 2016-17, 2017-18 & 2018-19 ie., from @3.85 to 4.5% . Hence, a flat rate of 4% of interest subvention is recommended for the upcoming (5) years for the commercial poultry farms confined to A.P.
- b) For the Hatcheries the interest subvention has to be confined to the those hatcheries operating in the A.P. State only and percentage may be allowed on par with the Commercial poultry in the State or as decided by the Go A.P..

12.2.2 Restructuring of loan availed by the Poultry Farmers: The State Government will recommend to the Central Government in all cases of distress on account of natural calamities to restructure all loans availed by the poultry farmers through SLBC.

12.2.3 Relief & Compensation to Poultry Farmers in Natural Calamities: The Government will adopt norms prescribed for extending relief to the poultry farmers as per NDRF/SDRF norms in cases of calamities subject to revision of scale of compensation by Government from time to time.

12.2.4 Establishment of Entrepreneurs for breed development of Rural Poultry under sub-mission on Breed Development of Livestock and poultry under National Livestock Mission:

- Objective is to promote entrepreneurship in the field of rural poultry in a sustainable manner. Individuals, SHGs, FPOs, Farmers Cooperatives/JLGs and section 8 companies are eligible for establishment of Parent farm, Rural Hatchery, brooder cum mother unit for production of Hatching eggs and chicks and rearing of the said chick up to four weeks in the mother unit.

- The central Government will provide 50% capital subsidy with maximum of Rs.25 Lakhs for the cost of the project under NLM and the State Government will encourage entrepreneurs to set up projects in the state.

Financial implications for the initiatives proposed through Animal Husbandry Department---296 Crs

Abstract of Fiscal Incentives (Rs. in Crs.) Proposed

1	As per Food Processing policy	Rs.209.00 Crs
2	As per Industrial policy	Rs.152.18 Crs
3	Through Animal Husbandry Department	Rs.296 Crs
	Grand Total	Rs.657.18 Crs

13.0. Institutional Strengthening:

13.1. Monitoring is an essential component for successful implementation of the policy. A “State Level Steering Committee” shall be constituted in the Animal Husbandry department for effective implementation of Poultry Development Policy.

13.2. A committee headed by Special Chief Secretary, AH, DD & F as Chairman, Director of Animal Husbandry as Member Convener and other major stake holders in Poultry sector and representatives of Agriculture, Marketing, Food Processing and Industries Department as members shall be constituted to deliberate on the issues concerning implementation of Poultry Development Policy

Ease of Doing Business: In respect of establishment of new poultry farms, egg processing plants, egg storage dry godowns, organic manure plants etc will be a single desk clearance for giving clearances through the e-platform of Industries department.

Empowered Committee: Secretaries headed by Special Chief Secretary, AH,DD&F Department, will screen the applications and accord sanction to the projects covered under the policy with the following as members of the committee.

- a) Special Chief Secretary, AHDD&F Department – Chairman
- b) Secretary, Finance - Member
- c) Secretary, Environment, Forest, Science and & Technology-Member
- d) Secretary, Water Resources - Member
- e) Secretary, Industries & Commerce - Member
- f) Secretary, Energy - Member
- g) Head of the Department, Animal Husbandry Department –Member
Convener.

14. Policy Outcomes

The implementation of Poultry Development Policy 2025-29 is expected to yield the following outcomes.

- a. Farmers will get support prices for their products (eggs and meat) and make the poultry farming sustainable.
- b. Availability of eggs as per the ICMR recommendations
- c. Local egg consumption will be increased.
- d. Poultry meat consumption will be increased, more number of poultry farms will be established and egg production will be increased.
- e. Supplementary income and nutrition to the BPL families.
- f. Additional employment opportunities to rural youth. Converting BPL families to Lakpathi didids.
- g. Support prices to Maize producing farmers.
- h. Reduction in malnutrition and protein deficiency in children.
- i. Export potential of eggs and egg powder to other countries will be possible.

Poultry Development Policy-Financial Implications

S.No	Unit / Activity	Physical Nos proposed	Financial Implications(Crs)			
			2026-27	2027-29	Total	Remarks
1	Interest subvention	0	24	48	72	AH Dept
2	Establishing Environmental Controlled poultry sheds	120	16	32	48	AH Dept
3	Poultry manure as organic manure units	52	0	26	26	AH Dept
4	Promotion of Mother Poultry Units	2720	10.88	43.52	54.4	AH Dept.
5	Cold chain facilities for small vendors to store poultry meat	1040	0	10.4	10.4	AH Dept.
6	Egg consumption promotion activities	260	1.04	4.16	5.2	AH Dept.
7	Ultra modern disease diagnostic laboratories by upgrading ADDL's	16	0	80	80	AH Dept.
8	Egg processing plant	2	8	8	16	Food Processing policy
9	Chicken processing units	10	5	45	50	Food Processing policy
10	Egg storage dry godowns	10	8	32	40	Food Processing policy
11	Infrastructure support	–	3.5	28.5	32	Food Processing policy
12	Value addition to meat products	5	4	16	20	Food Processing policy
13	Primary processing units by FPOs/SHGs/Fedarations/Cooperatives societies	5	0	35	35	Food Processing policy
14	Secondary/Tertiary processing units by FPOs/SHGs/Fedarations/Cooperatives societies	2	0	16	16	Food Processing policy
15	Marketing assistance for trade fairs / Quality certification / Patent registration	–	1	6.5	7.5	Industries Dept.

16	Tax incentives/ Stamp duties	–	12.23	132.45	144.68	Industries Dept.
----	------------------------------	---	-------	--------	--------	------------------

Cost Benefit Ratio: The Revenue generation and Employment generation due to investment in Poultry Sector is as follows:

S.no	Unit / Activity	Physical Nos proposed		Capital & Interest subsidy in Crs.		Revenue Generation in Crs.		Employment Generation (in Numbers)	
		2026-27	2027-29	2026-27	2027-29	2026-27	2027-29	2026-27	2027-29
1	Interest subvention	0	0	24	48	0	0	–	–
2	Establishing Environmental Controlled poultry sheds	40	80	16	32	9.68*	19.36	400	800
3	Poultry manure as organic manure units	0	52	0	26	0	1820	0	2600
4	Promotion of Mother Poultry Units	544	2176	10.88	43.52	43.52	174.08	2720	10880
5	Cold chain facilities for small vendors to store poultry meat	0	1040	0	10.4	0	728	0	1040
6	Egg consumption promotion activities	52	208	1.04	4.16	0	0	0	0
7	Ultra modern disease diagnostic laboratories by upgrading ADDL's	0	16	0	80	0	160	0	400
8	Egg processing plant	1	1	8	8	320	560	25	125
9	Chicken processing units	1	9	5	45	200	3150	10	100
10	Egg storage dry godowns	2	8	8	32	32	128	10	100
11	Infrastructure support	–	–	3.5	28.5	0	0	0	0
12	Value addition to meat products	1	4	4	16	160	1120	25	125
13	Marketing assistance for trade fairs / Quality certification / Patent registration	–	–	1	6.5	0	0	0	0
14	Primary processing units by FPOs/SHGs/Fedarations/C cooperatives societies	0	5	0	35	0	2450	0	1250
15	Secondary/Tertiary processing units by FPOs/SHGs/ Fedarations / Cooperatives societies	0	2	0	16	0	1120	0	1000
16	Tax incentives/ Stamp duties	–	–	12.23	132.45	0	0	0	0

	Total			93.65	563.5 3	755.5	1142 9	319 0	18420
--	--------------	--	--	--------------	--------------------	--------------	-------------------	------------------	--------------

* 25% ROI against 1.25 Crs Capex

Source of Funding:

The proposed policy shall be implemented through a combination of **State Budget, Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode, Government of India Schemes, SERP, NECC and the One Health Programme**, depending upon the nature of each component.

The component-wise funding pattern is proposed as follows:

S.No.	Component	Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Source of Funding
1	Interest subvention	72	AP State Budget in 3 years
2	Establishing Environmental Controlled poultry sheds	48	AP State Budget in 3 years
3	Poultry manure as organic manure units	26	PPP Mode
4	Promotion of Mother Poultry Units	54.4	NLM(CSS)/SERP/KVIC and PMEGP
5	Cold chain facilities for small vendors to store poultry meat	10.4	AHIDF, PMFME
6	Egg consumption promotion activities	5.2	NECC
7	Ultra modern disease diagnostic laboratories by upgrading ADDL's	80	One Health Programme, GoI and State Sponsored CSR/DMF Components

Funding Pattern and Budget Implications:

- i. The expenditure towards the components proposed under the AP State Budget (120 Crs) namely:
 - Interest Subvention, Establishing Environmental Controlled poultry sheds in 3 years.
 - State share, if any, under Disease Diagnostic Laboratory Upgradation for building within budget allocation

shall be met from the budget provisions available under the concerned Heads of Account of the AP Animal Husbandry Department.

- ii. The Backyard Poultry Development component (Rs.54.40 Cr) is proposed to be implemented through convergence with National Livestock Mission (CSS), SERP, KVIC, PMEGP and other ongoing Government programmes, as per the prevailing guidelines.
- iii. Poultry Manure Processing Units (Rs.26.00 Cr) are proposed to be established through PPP mode, and therefore no exclusive State Budget provision is envisaged for this component.
- iv. Egg Consumption Promotion Activities (Rs.5.20 Cr) are proposed to be implemented in convergence with NECC and stakeholder participation, thereby minimizing direct financial burden on the State Government.
- v. Upgradation of Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratories (Rs.80.00 Cr) is proposed through convergence with the One Health Programme of Government of India and State sponsored CSR/DMF Components, wherever required.

ANNEXURE I –A

Application For Registration of Poultry Farm/ Hatchery **or** Renewal Of
Registration of Poultry Farm / Hatchery with the Department of Animal
Husbandry, State Of Andhra Pradesh Under Andhra Pradesh Poultry Policy

To,

District Animal Husbandry Department, District_____

Subject: Application For Registration of Poultry Farm/ Hatchery or
Renewal of Poultry Farm / Hatchery with the Department of Animal
Husbandry, State of Andhra Pradesh under Andhra Pradesh
Poultry Policy

Madam/Sir,

I am here by submitting my application form for new registration/renewal of
poultry farm / Hatchery. Details are as under.

S. No.	Detail	Information
1	Name of farm:	
2	Farm License Number:	
3	Year of establishment of farm:	
4	Location of the farm:	
i	Address	
ii	Village	
iii	Mandal	
iv	District	
v	Geo-Coordinates	
5	Farm Owner Details	
i	Name	
ii	S/o, D/o, W/o	
iii	Mobile no	
iv	Aadhar no	
v	e mail ID	
vi	Address	
vii	Village	
viii	Mandal	
ix	District	
6	Is farm was Leased & tenant was applying his/her Details	
i	Name	
ii	S/o, D/o, W/o	

iii	Mobile no		
iv	Aadhar no		
v	e-mail ID		
vi	Address		
vii	Village		
viii	Mandal		
ix	District		
x	Enclose lease documents		
7	layout plan		
8	Registration proposed for Layer farming, Broiler farming, Backyard farming with Low Input Technology birds and Hatchery.		
9	Type of Poultry	Farm Capacity	Present Stock
i	Broiler		
ii	Layers		
iii	Chicks/Growers		
iv	Desi Bird breeding farm		
v	Hatchery		
vi	Government farm		
	Total		
10	Broiler farming (tick the applicable box)	Own Farming	Integration
11	If Integration, Name of the integrator		
12	Breed		
13	Total bird capacity of the farm		
14	Source of Feed (tick the applicable box)	Onsite mixing	Purchase from the market
15	If Onsite mixing Feed mixing register is maintained or not If not it should be maintained		
16	If purchasing from the market Name of the seller/Firm		
i	Village		
ii	Mandal		
iii	District		
17	Source of chicks purchased & Mention source with complete address :		
18	Deep litter/Cage system		

19	If capacity of the farm is increased / decreased, it should be brought to the notice of Registering Authority.	
20	Any Additional Information: (enclose)	

ANNEXURE I – B

Application for Registration of Poultry Eggs traders/ packer with the Department of Animal Husbandry, State Of Andhra Pradesh Under Andhra Pradesh Poultry Policy

To,

District Animal Husbandry Department, District_____

Subject: Application For Registration of Poultry Eggs traders/ packer with the Department of Animal Husbandry, State of Andhra Pradesh under Andhra Pradesh Poultry Policy

Madam/Sir,

I am here by submitting my application form for new registration/renewal of poultry farm / Hatchery. Details are as under.

S. No.	Detail	Information
1	Name of Trader /Packer:	
2	Trade License Number:	
3	Office Address:	
i	Address	
ii	Village	
iii	Mandal	
iv	District	
4	Trader/ Packer Details:	
i	Name	
ii	S/o, D/o, W/o	
iii	Mobile no	
iv	Aadhar no	
v	PAN Number	
vi	GST Number	
vii	e mail ID	
5	Poultry farmers registration numbers (AH Department) details from where the eggs are procured:	

6	States to which the trader/packer intends to send the eggs.	
---	---	--

ANNEXURE II

REGISTER TO BE MAINTAINED

S. No.	Register name	Maintained or not (Y/N)
1	A.P. Poultry Registration Certificate:	
2	Visitors register	
3	Vaccination register	
4	Vehicle Moment Register (Egg/Feed/Litter carry lorry)	
5	Daily Bird mortality register	
6	If any disease outbreak	
i	Name the disease,	
ii	Age of the bird	
iii	Mortality/Morbidity rate	
iv	Disease reporting to the Govt. Agency done -date	
7	Culled birds register	
8	List of other animals reared in the premises	
	Species	No.
i	Cattle	
ii	Sheep & Goat	
iii	Dogs	
iv	Ducks	

ANNEXURE III

BIO-SECURITY MEASURES

Bio-security measures that are to be followed by farms are as detailed below

- In all organized poultry farm, there must be provision (fences) to prevent the entry of wild, feral birds and to extend possible, rodents, other vermin into sheds used by poultry.
- Single entry and exit with foot dip.
- All vehicles should be disinfected before and right after leaving the premises.
- Provision for side mesh from ground level to platform level.
- SOPs / Measures to be followed for Dead bird's disposal, Litter Disposal, Bio-Medical waste disposal.
- Minimum space shall be provided to the birds as per animal welfare laws
- Buildings should be constructed in such a way, so that they can easily be cleaned and effectively disinfected when needed.
- Pollution Control Measures are as followed.
- As feed and water can be source of infection, they should be checked for each batch.
- Farm premises should be disinfected periodically to prevent ingress of any diseases
- An area of six feet around the buildings should be kept free from any vegetation, organic matter, litter, feather, debris decaying material to the extent possible to enable a protective ring.
- Poultry farms shall not located close proximity to the water bodies.

Annexure -IV
DECLARATION OF THE POULTRY FARMER

I _____ hereby declare that, the information provided in the annexure-I is true and I will maintain the registers as mentioned in the annexure-II and I will follow all the bio-security measures as mentioned in the annexure -III and I fully cooperate, maintain and submit the registers whenever the Animal Husbandry Departmental officials inspect the Farm.

Place:

Date:

Signature of the Poultry
Farmer/Entrepreneur

Annexure V -A

Registration Certificate

This is to certify that Mr. / Mrs. / M/s _____ Village _____ Mandal _____ District _____ is having Broiler/Layer/LIT/Hatchery/Other Birds farm by name _____ Address _____ with a capacity of _____ poultry birds/Hatcher capacity. He/ She have total _____ no. of sheds with a capacity of _____ birds. The above named farm is registered under District Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry, District _____ and the registration number given is **District Code/Mandal Code/Unit Code** Dated _____ and the annexure I, II, III&IV are verified at the time of visit.

This certificate is valid upto _____

Place:

Date:

1. Veterinary Assistant Surgeon
2. Assistant Director(AH)
3. Deputy Director (AH)

Annexure V -B

Registration Certificate

This is to certify that Mr. / Mrs. / M/s _____ Village
_____Mandal _____District _____is having
Broiler/Layer/LIT/Hatchery/Other Birds farm by name_____
Address_____ with a capacity of _____ poultry birds/Hatcher capacity.
He/ She have total _____ no. of sheds with a capacity of _____ birds. The
above named farm is registered under District Animal Husbandry Officer,
District_____ and the registration number given is **District Code/Mandal**
Code/Unit Code_____ Dated _____.

This certificate is valid upto _____

Place:

Date:

DISTRICT ANIMAL HUSBANDRY OFFICER

(_____District)

Annexure – VI
Certification of Poultry Unit Capacity and Feed Requirement

S. No.	Particulars	Details
1	Name of Poultry Unit	
2	Location	
3	Owner/Proprietor Name	
4	Type of Poultry	
5	Installed Capacity	
6	Average Production Cycle	
7	Number of Production Cycles/Year	

Feed Requirement:

S. No.	Feed Component	Quantity Required (in MT)
1	Maize	

- Maize required for 100 Boiler/Breeder birds per month: 250 Kg
- Maize required for 100 Layer birds per month: 190 Kg
- Calculated for maximum of 3 months.

Certified that the information provided above is true and based on the actual operational capacity and feed consumption pattern of the Poultry Unit.

Date:

Authorized Signatory

Name:

Designation:

Seal/Stamp:

Annexure – VII

Guidelines for Drinking Water Testing in Poultry Farms

Ensuring high-quality drinking water is vital in poultry farming, as water is a primary vector for disease transmission and a critical route for medication and vaccination. Routine testing and corrective actions help maintain flock health, optimize productivity, and protect public health.

1. Frequency of Testing

- Water quality in commercial poultry farms should be tested at least once annually; twice a year is ideal.
- Immediate testing is advised if there are changes in water color, taste, odor, or signs of poor bird performance or health.

2. Parameters to be analyzed

I. Chemical Parameters

The following chemical indicators are crucial:

pH	Optimal range: 6.5–8.5. Influences vaccine efficacy and bird digestion.
Total Hardness	Excessive calcium/magnesium can clog drinkers and interfere with digestion.
Chlorides	High levels give salty or bitter taste; may lead to diarrhea and reduced intake.
Sulphates	Cause diarrhea, stunted growth, and corrosion of equipment.
Nitrates/Nitrites	Indicators of organic contamination; toxic at high levels, causing cyanosis, stunted growth, and death.
Arsenic	Cumulative toxin from soil or pesticides; affects multiple organ systems and poses public health risks.
Calcium & Magnesium	Influence hardness and taste; excess magnesium sulfate causes diarrhea.

Bicarbonates/ Carbonates	Contribute to alkalinity; generally beneficial.
Ammonium	Marker of contamination from waste or bacteria.

Standard acceptable limits should be referred from BIS/ICAR guidelines.

II. Microbiological Parameters

Contamination by microorganisms can lead to significant flock mortality and reduced productivity.

Common pathogens:

- *Salmonella spp.*, *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas spp.*, *Vibrio cholerae*, *Leptospira spp.*
- Protozoa, helminth eggs, and fungi may also be present.

Testing should cover:

- Source water
- Drinking points (nipples, cups)
- Overhead tanks and storage

3. Methods to Improve Water Quality

A. Microbiological Quality

Method	Description
Chlorination	Common, cost-effective; manual or automatic; requires dose verification.
Acidification	Organic/inorganic acids lower pH to reduce microbial growth.
Botanical Extracts	E.g., <i>Cimenol ring</i> —plant-based, eco-friendly biocidal agents.
Facility Hygiene	Proper materials and regular cleaning reduce biofilm formation and microbial load.

B. Chemical Quality

Method	Application
Reverse Osmosis (RO)	Eliminates excess solutes and contaminants.
Filtration	Removes suspended solids; depends on filter type.
Flocculation	Coagulants like aluminum/iron salts remove heavy metals and suspended particles.

4. Conclusion

Water serves not just for hydration but as a **vehicle for treatment** during illness. Birds continue to drink even when feed intake drops, making water quality a direct factor in treatment efficacy.

Key outcomes of good water management: Better bird health, Higher productivity, Lower mortality and treatment costs and Sustainable farm operation.

B RAJSEKAHR, I.A.S
SPECIAL CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

