

**11**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS**

**(2014-15)**

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

**MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS  
(DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS)**

**MOVEMENT OF FERTILIZERS AND MONITORING SYSTEM**

**ELEVENTH REPORT**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

*24 July, 2015/ 2 Shravana 1937, (Saka)*

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(2014-15)**

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(DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS)**

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*Presented to Lok Sabha on 31 July 2015*

*Laid in Rajya Sabha on 24 July 2015*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

*24 July, 2015/ 2 Shravana 1937, (Saka)*

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**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS  
(2014-15)**

Shri Anandrao Adsul - Chairperson			
<b>MEMBERS LOK SABHA</b>			
2.	Shri Idris Ali		
3.	Smt. Anju Bala		
4.	Shri B.N Chandrappa		
5.	ShriSankar Prasad Datta		
6.	Smt. Veena Devi		
7.	Shri R. Dhruvanarayana		
8.	Shri Satish Kumar Gautam		
9.	Shri K Ashok Kumar		
10.	Shri Kamalbhan Singh Marabi		
11.	ShriChhediPaswan		
12.	Smt. Kamala Devi Patle		
13.	Shri Rajendran S		
14.	Shri ChanduLal Sahu		
15.	Dr. Kulamani Samal		
16.	Dr. Uma Saren		
17.	Dr. Krishan Pratap Singh		
18.	Shri Taslimuddin		
19.	Smt. Rekha Arun Verma		
20.*	Shri Innocent		
21.*	ShriKotha Prabhakar Reddy		
<b>RAJYA SABHA</b>			
22.	Shri Biswajit Daimary		
23.	Dr. MS Gill		
24.	Shri Sanjay Dattatraya Kakade		
25.	Shri Narayan LalPanchariya		
26.	Shri K Parasaran		
27.	Shri Garikapati Mohan Rao		
28.	Dr. Sanjay Sinh		
29.*	Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy		
30.%	Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya		
31.§	Vacant		
<b>SECRETARIAT</b>			
1.	Smt. Rashmi Jain	-	Joint Secretary
2.	Shri U.B.S. Negi	-	Director
3.	Shri A.K. Srivastava	-	Additional Director
4.	Smt Emma C. Barwa	-	Deputy Secretary
5.	Shri Nishant Mehra	-	Under Secretary

*Changed the nomination of ShriMurliDeora, Member of RajyaSabha from the Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers to the Committee on External Affairs w.e.f. 25-09-2014.*

*\* ShriPalvaiGovardhan Reddy, Member of RajyaSabha nominated w.e.f. 08-10-2014*

*Shri Mohanbhai KalyanjibhaiKundariya Nominated as Minister of State w.e.f. 09.11.2014*

*The term of ShriBrijlalKhabri, MP (RS) has expire w.e.f. 25.11.2014*

*Changed the nomination of Adv. Joice George, Member of LokSabha from the Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers to the Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice w.e.f. 24-12-2014.*

*\*Shri Innocent, and ShriKothaPrabhakar Reddy, Member of LokSabhanominated w.e.f. 22-12-2014*

*% ShriMansukh L. Mandaviya, Member of RajyaSabha nominated w.e.f. 31-12-2014*

*% Dr. Chandrapal Singh Yadav, Member of RajyaSabha nominated w.e.f. 29.01.2015*

*§Changed the nomination of Dr. Chandrapal Singh Yadav, Member of Rajya Sabha from the Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers to the Committee on Industry w.e.f. 07.05.2015*

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (2014-15) having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Eleventh Report on the subject 'Movement of Fertilizers and Monitoring System' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).

2. The Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (2014-15) selected the subject 'Movement of Fertilizers and Monitoring System' for examination and report. The Committee took oral evidence of the representatives of the Department of Fertilizers in their sittings held on 29 April, 2015 and 19 May, 2015.

3. The Committee (2014-15) considered and adopted the Report at their sitting held on 22 July, 2015.

4. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the Officers of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers) and other Ministries/ Departments for furnishing the written replies and other material/ information and for appearing before the Committee to tender their evidence in connection with the examination of the subject.

5. For facility of reference and convenience, the observations / recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters at the end of the Report.

New Delhi;  
22 July, 2015  
31 Ashadha 1937, (Saka)

**Anandrao Adsul**  
**Chairperson**  
Standing Committee on  
Chemicals and Fertilizers

## Chapter-I

### Fertilizer Assessment:

1.1 The function of Department of Fertilizers (DoF) is season wise assessment of subsidized fertilizers (Urea, DAP, MOP and NPK) in consultation with Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and to make available adequate quantity accordingly.

The assessment of the requirement of chemical fertilizers i.e. Urea, DAP, MOP and NPK for each season is finalized by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in consultation with DOF, States, Railways, Fertilizers Association of India, Companies and other Stake holders.

For this, biannual Zonal Conferences are held before start of each cropping season i.e. Kharif (April to September) and Rabi (October to March).

For the purpose of agronomic requirement, Urea is an important fertilizer and on an average about 30 to 32 MMT is required annually to meet the requirement of the farmers. The indigenous production of urea is about 21-22 MMT and the balance of about 8 MMT is imported. Annual requirement of DAP and NPK is about 10 MMT each and that of MOP is about 3 MMT. The domestic production of DAP and NPK is about 4 MMT and 7 MMT respectively. There is no domestic production of MOP. The country is 90% import dependent for P&K fertilizers either in finished form or raw material.

1.2 When the Committee asked to define zones in the context of the Biannual Zonal Conferences being held before the start of cropping season and the participants who attend the Biannual Zonal Conference, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"Country is divided into five zones based on geographical location namely North, South, West, East and North-East in the context of Biannual Zonal Conferences and details of States/Union Territories under various zones are given below:

North Zone	South Zone	West Zone	East Zone	North-East Zone
Haryana	Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Bihar	Assam
Punjab	Telangana	Madhya Pradesh	Jharkhand	Tripura
Uttar Pradesh	Karnataka	Chattisgarh	Odisha	Manipur
Uttarakhand	Kerala	Maharashtra	West Bengal	Meghalaya
Himachal Pradesh	Tamil Nadu	Rajasthan		Nagaland
Jammu & Kashmir	Puducherry	Goa		Arunachal Pradesh
Delhi	Andaman & Nicobar	Daman & Diu		Mizoram
		Dadar & Nagar Haveli		

These season wise conferences are held zone-wise. Conference for States of South and West Zones is held on one particular day and conference for states of North, East and North-East Zones is held on another day.

Representatives/Officers from Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, State Agriculture Departments, Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Railways, Lead Fertilizer Suppliers, Fertilizer Association of India and representatives of NIC participate in the said conferences."

1.3 When the Committee asked as to whether farmers community or associations of the region or zone are associated or their opinions are solicited in the matter, the Department in its written reply stated as under

"This Ministry advises States before Zonal Conference that detailed consultations should be done with Lead Fertilizer suppliers, farmers, Panchayat/Block Samitis etc. while computing the requirement of fertilizers.

Information in respect of cropped area, irrigated area, cropping pattern is compiled by States at the level of block and information regarding requirement of nutrients as per soil health status etc is compiled by the States Government at the level of Districts."

1.4 On being asked by the Committee about the basis or the methodology applied for in biannual zonal conferences to assess the quantum of fertilizers of various grades required by the farmers for a particular crop season and whether the methodology applied for is scientific to determine the correct dosage of Fertilizers required by the farmers taking into account their land holdings, fertility of the soil, irrigation facility and other local factors, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) assesses requirement of fertilizers every cropping season and for this purpose, organizes Zonal Conferences before every cropping season.

Requirement of fertilizers depends upon many factors such as cropping pattern, cropped area, requirement of nutrients in soil as per soil health status & recommended doses, irrigated area, consumption pattern etc. Accordingly, DAC has devised various formats/proformae and these proformae are circulated to States before Zonal Conference. States compile their data as per the parameters/details defined in these proformae and project the requirement of fertilizers.

Thereafter, requirement is finalized in these Zonal Conferences in consultation with stakeholders namely States, Department of Fertilizers, Lead Fertilizer Suppliers, Fertilizer Association of India (FAI) and NIC .

Copy of the minutes of the last Zonal Conference is enclosed as **Annexure I.**"

1.5 On being enquired by the Committee as to whether it is not necessary to associate Agro-scientists in the assessment process of fertilizers or to seek their opinion in the matter in order to work out the quantum of fertilizers of various grade required by the farmers for their crops, the Department in its written reply responded as under:

"Agro-scientists of Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) are involved in the process of assessment of requirement of fertilizers. Detailed examination of requirement

of fertilizers based on requirement of nutrients as per soil health status & recommended doses has been carried out in consultation with ICAR for high fertilizer consuming states namely Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh. Outcome of the said examination is taken in to account while finalising the requirement of fertilizers of these states. Similar exercise is also being conducted for another five states namely Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu.”

1.6 When the Committee asked about the precautions being taken to check inflated quantum of fertilizers required by the farmers as also to avoid inflated quantum of fertilizers being imported to save the precious foreign exchange, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

“Requirement of fertilizers depends upon many factors such as cropping pattern, cropped area, requirement of nutrients in soil as per soil health status/fertility & recommended doses, irrigated area, consumption pattern etc. All these factors are taken into account by the States Government while projecting the requirement of fertilizers.”



## Chapter-II

### **Assessed requirement and consumption of Fertilizers**

2.1 On being asked by the Committee about the assessed requirement/demand /availability/consumption of Urea, DAP, NPK, MOP for the last three Kharif and Rabi seasons and the current season, State wise, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"State-wise assessed requirement and consumption of Urea, DAP, MOP and NPK fertilizers for last three Kharif /Rabi seasons is enclosed as **Annexure II**. The figures given under "Sales" represent the "Consumption"

2.2 When the Committee asked to indicate the indigenous production and imports of fertilizers separately for Urea, DAP, NPK, MOP during the said seasons during last 3 years and the precise months of imports along with the quantum of imports for each grade of fertilizers and the amount of money incurred thereon, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"The details of indigenous production of fertilizers during the last three years is as under:-  
(Quantity in lakh MT)

Year	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi
Urea	108.71	117.03	112.27	114.89	114.00	111.85
DAP	16.65	19.82	17.46	18.64	16.11	18.34
NPK	32.22	29.59	31.46	37.67	34.82	43.50

Urea is the only fertilizer under statutory price control and it is imported for direct agriculture use on Government account through State Trading Enterprises (STEs) i.e. MMTC Limited (MMTC), State Trading Corporation Limited (STC) and Indian Potash Limited (IPL) to bridge the gap between assessed demand and indigenous production. Government is also importing urea from Oman India Fertilizer Company (OMIFCO) under Long Term Urea Off Take Agreement (UOTA) between GOI & OMIFCO. The import of urea from OMIFCO is made through M/s IFFCO & M/s KRIBHCO. The quantity and value of urea imported during the last three years are as below:-

MONTH WISE SEASON WISE IMPORT OF UREA

(Quantity in lakh MT)

	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
April	1.80	0.00	1.80	1.60	0.64	2.24	2.11	6.61	8.72
May	1.44	0.27	1.71	1.64	2.68	4.32	1.30	4.88	6.18
June	1.70	2.26	3.96	1.28	3.25	4.53	0.78	0.00	0.78
July	1.68	5.02	6.70	2.41	6.80	9.21	0.97	0.00	0.97
August	0.79	2.44	3.23	2.10	8.87	10.97	0.84	3.85	4.69
September	0.91	12.30	13.21	2.15	7.65	9.80	0.42	5.19	5.61
Kharif	8.32	22.29	30.61	11.18	29.89	41.07	6.42	20.53	26.95
October	2.20	7.33	9.53	1.68	7.63	9.31	1.68	3.64	5.32
November	1.21	12.82	14.03	1.76	5.40	7.16	0.90	15.39	16.29
December	0.83	14.52	15.35	1.62	6.19	7.81	0.42	13.59	14.01
January	2.37	4.70	7.07	2.06	0.57	2.63	1.38	9.07	10.45
February	1.61	0.45	2.06	1.29	0.00	1.29	2.18	3.23	5.41
March	1.79	0.00	1.79	1.61	0.00	1.61	1.65	7.41	9.06
Rabi Total	10.01	39.82	49.83	10.02	19.79	29.81	8.21	52.33	60.54
Grand Total	18.33	62.11	80.44	21.20	49.68	70.88	14.63	72.86	87.49
Wt. Avg. CFR Price US\$	227.63	417.40	347.17	172.41	322.66	277.72	179.66	303.94	283.15
Value in million US\$	417.10	2592.39	3009.49	365.51	1602.85	1968.36	262.98	2214.29	2477.27

Fertilizers other than Urea are imported under Open General Licence (OGL) by any one. Companies import these fertilizers as per their commercial judgment. Government do not maintain the value of these imports. However, Government is paying a fixed amount of subsidy on each grade of P&K fertilizers under the Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme from 01.04.2010. The details of quantity of P&K fertilizers imported during the last three years are as under:-

MONTH WISE/SEASON WISE IMPORT OF P&K FERTILIZERS

(Quantity in lakh MT)

Months	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
	DAP	NPK	MOP	DAP	NPK	MOP	DAP	NPK	MOP
April	3.03	0.00	1.31	1.05	0.00	2.14	0.98	0.00	1.11
May	3.11	0.54	2.41	0.90	0.00	2.90	2.32	0.33	2.69
June	2.21	0.51	2.66	2.38	0.33	4.92	5.87	0.72	6.07
July	6.13	0.19	3.08	4.73	0.31	3.02	3.06	0.31	4.87
August	13.98	0.99	6.48	10.43	0.50	2.85	3.69	0.00	3.18
September	13.99	0.86	5.70	5.47	1.20	1.66	3.51	0.66	4.88
Kharif Total	42.45	3.09	21.64	24.96	2.34	17.49	19.43	2.02	22.80
October	8.20	0.97	1.00	3.74	0.42	3.21	7.88	0.15	3.67
November	3.08	0.00	0.00	2.37	0.10	3.90	7.99	0.36	4.44

## MONTH WISE/SEASON WISE IMPORT OF P&amp;K FERTILIZERS

(Quantity in lakh MT)

Months	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
	DAP	NPK	MOP	DAP	NPK	MOP	DAP	NPK	MOP
December	0.45	0.00	0.29	1.05	0.32	1.66	0.33	0.00	3.35
January	1.61	0.00	0.21	0.49	0.44	2.34	0.84	0.38	3.71
February	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.08	0.73	0.00	1.78
March	1.23	0.00	1.81	0.00	0.00	1.12	1.33	0.00	2.22
Rabi Total	14.57	0.97	3.31	7.65	1.28	14.31	19.10	0.89	19.17
Grand Total	57.02	4.06	24.95	32.61	3.62	31.80	38.53	2.91	41.97

The amount of subsidy released during the last three years is as under:

(Rupees in crores)

Year	Imported Urea (col.1)	Indigenous Urea (col.2)	Urea (both imp & ind) (col.3) (col.1+2)	Imported P&K (col.4)	Indigenous P&K (col.5)	P&K (both imp & ind) (col.6) (col.4+5)	Both Urea and P&K (col.7) (col.3+6)
2012-13	20016.00	20000.00	40016	14576.10	16000.00	30576.10	70592.10
2013-14	15353.30	26500.00	41853.30	13926.86	15500.00	29426.86	71280.16
2014-15	16200.00	38200.01	54400.01	8667.30	12000.00	20667.30	75067.31

2.3 When the Committee asked about the quantum of urea imported by STC, MMTC and IPL during the last Kharif and Rabi seasons in the last two years and the quantum of urea imported or is expected to be imported by these STEs for Kharif 2015 and the amount of foreign currency incurred or likely to be incurred for the purpose, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"The urea imported by the three STEs during the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 (both Kharif & Rabi season) are as under:-

(Quantity in Lakh MT)

STEs	2013-2014			2014-2015		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
STC	5.21	2.19	7.40	3.19	12.18	15.37
MMTC	11.15	5.68	16.83	10.95	26.15	37.10
IPL	13.53	11.92	25.45	6.39	14.00	20.39
Total	29.89	19.79	49.68	20.53	52.33	72.86

A quantity of 3.25 lakh MT has been imported in April 2015 by M/s MMTC Limited at a weighted average price of US\$299.30 per MT CFR. The foreign currency incurred for this import works out to 97.27 million US dollar. The total imports through these three STEs during Kharif 2015 will be around 32.50 Lakh MT. The approximate requirement of foreign exchange at the urea price of US\$300 per MT CFR will be 975 million US dollar approximately."

2.4 When the Committee asked about the factors that are taken in to account by SCOS before deciding the quantity of fertilizers to be imported and whether the views of all the stakeholders are also solicited for the purpose, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"Views of all the stakeholders are taken while assessing the requirement by the states governments/UTs.

To bridge the gap between the requirement and estimated production government imports urea, being canalized item, on Govt. Account and import of other fertilizers depends on market forces i.e. as per actual demand. Therefore, the decision for import is taken after availability status in country."

2.5 Requirement, Availability and Sales during 2013-14 and 2014-15 for all fertilizers may be stated as under:

2013-14  
Figures in LMT

	Urea	DAP	MOP	NPK
Requirement	316.90	109.86	35.13	107.36
Availability	306.75	72.90	23.32	79.63
Sales	304.54	69.03	21.92	75.16

2014-15  
Figures in LMT

	Urea	DAP	MOP	NPK
Requirement	306.71	95.94	30.26	99.81
Availability	310.42	77.80	30.72	90.57
Sales	308.74	75.40	27.80	85.98

2.6 The Table for the years 2013-14 and 2014-15 consistently indicate gap between Sale (consumption) and assessed requirements of fertilizers but the Sale (consumption) figures are near to the availability figures. This confirms the lack of assessment of requirement of fertilizers on a scientific basis. When the Committee desired to know the reaction or the comments of the Department in this regard, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"The demand of fertilizers for a state is assessed in advance before the commencement of the season on the basis of consumption during previous seasons, area proposed to be sown, forecast for rainfall etc. The seasonal demand is further projected month-wise. Generally, the assessment of demand for fertilizers by the States is on safer side and hence there is a tendency to over estimation. All the States give projection for the full season. Therefore, though the season-wise consumption of States may match the projected requirement, but month-wise lifting of fertilizers may not always match the month-wise projection.

As the session progresses, the demand for actual consumption is revealed gradually and the suppliers of fertilizers have also to redraw their supply schedule to cope up with

the emerging demand scenario. As a result, sometimes fertilizers are moved according to demand and sometimes supply exceeds the quantity indicated in plan.

In other words, it is stated that actual sales is a reflection of actual demand during the month, whereas the month-wise projection is merely an assessment. The assessed demand for fertilizers is based on ideal conditions whereas due to changes in actual sown area, pattern of rainfall and other conditions prevailing during the season, the demand changes.

However, Department of Fertilizers has to ensure the availability of fertilizers as per demand projected by the various State Governments. If it is viewed from the season's perspective, the seasonal projection of demand, availability and sales always remain at satisfactory level. But there may be a minor deviation in actual sales of fertilizers month-wise against the availability and assessed demand. "

2.7 When the Committee enquired about the Reserve Allocation in the context of Urea as indicated in the table indicating Assessment of requirement of fertilizers for Kharif 2015 **(Annexure-III)** and as to why this Allocation has been made in certain States only, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"Concept of reserve allocation has been introduced in case of urea since Rabi 2013-14 season and as per the concept total assessed requirement of urea season is divided into parts i.e. (i) Actual allocation and (ii) Reserve allocation. State Governments prepare their monthly requirement on the basis of the quantities assessed under 'actual allocation'. They would demand additional urea from 'reserve allocation' if they are able to consume the entire quantity kept under 'actual allocation'.

The basic idea behind this concept was to make the assessed quantities of urea (maximum consumed fertilizer) more realistic/rational and provision for extra quantity in case state(s) require more than the assessed quantity was also simultaneously ensured.

States make an initial projection of requirement of urea before cropping season, which is based on many factors such as proposed cropped area (targeted to be covered in the season), recommended doses, soil health status and historical consumption trend etc. The projected quantities are finalized after deliberations in the Zonal Conference. Looking at the proposed cropped area vis-à-vis cropped area achieved in previous seasons and historical consumption trend, if it appears that state may be able to consume the entire projected quantity, requirement of urea is kept under actual allocation head. Otherwise, some part of requirement is kept under reserve allocation so as to rule out any possibility of shortage of urea in case state is able to consume the quantity kept under actual allocation and requires additional urea."

2.8 When the Committee asked to explain about the mechanism in place to address the sudden increase in demand of fertilizers by the farmers which may be due to change in weather conditions or cropping pattern, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"Requirement of fertilizers is assessed before start of every cropping season and it may not be possible by Meteorological Department at the start of the season to predict/forecast exact weather situation of the next six months. Hence, assessment is done keeping in view the most optimum weather situation likely to prevail during the forthcoming six months so

as to rule out any possibility of fertilizer shortage. Cropping pattern is taken into account while assessing the requirement of fertilizers. Weekly video conference with State Governments help in addressing any sudden increase in demand of fertilizers."

## Chapter-III

### **Supply Plan/Movement of Fertilizers**

3.1 The salient features of Fertilizers (Control) Order, 1985 (FCO) and Fertilizer (Movement Control) Order, 1973, as enumerated by the Department in its written reply are as under:

"Salient features of Fertilizers (Control) Order, 1985 (FCO) are already given by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India **(Annexure-IV)**.

The salient features of Fertilizer (Movement Control) Order, 1973 are as below:

1. For securing the equitable distribution of fertilizers in the States of India, the Central Government has notified the Fertilizer (Movement Control) [F(MC)] Order under Section 3 of Essential Commodities Act, 1955.
2. Under this Order, movement of fertilizers from one state to another state/UT is not permitted/without permission. Movement of fertilizers including production as well as import are monitored through an online Web Based "Fertilizer Monitoring System" (FMS).
3. The Department of Fertilizers prepares and conveys the agreed "Supply Plan" to all State Governments/UTs on monthly basis.
4. The Department of Fertilizers is empowered to direct fertilizer suppliers to supply their 50% of Urea, 20% of Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers (P&K) produced or imported in India to any particular area.
5. Fertilizers inspectors or police officers may search and seize any person, boat, motor or vehicle for ensuring compliance of F(MC) Order."

3.2 To fulfill the monthly requirement as projected by DAC, Movement Division prepares agreed supply plan in consultation with Manufacturers/Importers.

Though 50% of indigenously produced Urea and 20% of the Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers (DAP, MOP and NPK) indigenous/Imported are regulated under clause (6) of Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985 but the Department continues to draw the agreed monthly supply plan of all the fertilizers in consultation with the manufacturers and importers as per Fertilizer (Movement) Control Order, 1973.

The monthly supply plan is prepared keeping in view the following factors:

- a. Approximately 50% supply should be from indigenous sources.
- b. Established marketing zones of the companies and
- c. Keeping the lead distance as minimum as possible.

The agreed monthly supply plan is generally issued before 25<sup>th</sup> of each month for the next month.

The fertilizers are mainly transported through railways and for this purpose directions are issued to all suppliers to maintain 80:20 ratio i.e. 80% of the total quantity to be moved through railways and 20 % by road.

3.3 On being asked by the Committee as to why only Manufacturers/Importers are involved in supply plan and the farmers community are not involved in the process, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"Any person or firm or company (including society) can supply Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers to the farmers. IFFCO and KRIBHCO are two big multi-state cooperatives in which farmers are members. These two entities are engaged in manufacture and imports of fertilizers. Urea can also be produced by any person, firm, society or company. Import of Urea is only restricted and is done by the Government of India. However, distribution of urea to farmers is through urea marketing companies and cooperative societies. Through IFFCO and KRIBHCO, involvement of farmers community is there."

3.4 When the Committee asked about the rationale behind in putting 80:20 ratio for transportation of fertilizers and as to how this ratio is maintained or checked and whether this condition is also applied in remote and inaccessible areas where there is no facility of railways, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"The guideline for maintaining rail/road coefficient of 80:20 for urea is for reduction in cost of transportation as the cost of transportation by rail is substantially lower than the cost of transportation by road. However, road movement is permitted upto 500 Kms keeping in view the local requirements. Transportation, being a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, it is our priority to use an environment friendly transportation mode. Moreover, for saving energy and environment, transportation through rail is preferred over the road transport. However, this guideline is not area specific and is not strictly adhered to for the sake of equal distribution of fertilizers at every corner of the country."

3.5 On being pointed out by the Committee that when the fertilizers are transported by rail, the wagons are sealed but what is being done when the fertilizers are transported by trucks, the representative of NFL responded as under:

"This question also came in our mind while making film that wagon are sealed by the officer of the Railway but in truck we use tarpaulin over it and tie down by ropes but sealing is not possible."

3.6 When the Committee enquired about the experience as to whether there is any malpractice in it, the representative of FACT stated as under:

"Sir, the quantity in truck is very small. Only 10 tonnes are loaded in truck whereas it is very large in wagon."

3.7 When the Committee pointed out that quantity may be less but there may be malpractice in it, the representative of the Department responded as under:

"Sir, that is why mobile SMS system has been developed. Under which retailer to which fertilizer is reaching, he is contacted."



3.8 When the Committee asked about the reasons for not sealing the trucks as in case of railways, the Department in its reply clarified the position as under:

"The quantity of fertilizer supplied by road is less, therefore, there are very less chances of pilferage, but its presence cannot be denied completely"

3.9 Regarding the quantity of fertilizers were moved through railways during each of last three years, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"Details of fertilizers dispatched through rail during each last three years are as follows.

<Figures in LMT>

Year	UREA	DAP	MOP	NPK
2012-13	261.90	89.20	16.85	61.09
2013-14	263.25	64.35	18.42	67.87
2014-15	268.75	69.82	25.53	78.13

3.10 When the Committee desired to know about the criteria or norms adopted in allocation of rake points/notional rake points for the moment/supply of fertilizer in different states in the country and whether the information about rake points are available on the FMS, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"Rake points are railway stations where loading and unloading of various goods take place and notional rake points are virtual rake points where goods are transported by road from a real railway rake point by an arrangement through M/o Railways. Almost all the rake points are utilized for fertilizer movement as per the State Governments' requirements and rake point list is available in FMS under the head "Rake points" which is accessible to all."

3.11 On being asked by the Committee about the number of railway rakes actually required for movement of fertilizers to its destination and whether the Railways are able to provide adequate number of rakes as per the requirement and demand for timely supply of fertilizers to the farmers, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"On an average, 45 rakes per day are required for movement of fertilizers including imported fertilizers. M/o Railways is providing adequate number of rakes on priority basis for movement of fertilizers."

3.12 On being asked by the Committee about the amount charged by the railways for these rakes and whether the amount incurred on these rakes is passed on to the farmers towards the cost of fertilizers, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"Railways charge for these rakes according to the rates of tariff notified from time to time by M/o Railways and Department of Fertilizers fully reimburses the charges under the freight subsidy."

3.13 When the Committee enquired as to whether the cost of rakes is paid by the Department or the Fertilizer companies and also to indicate the amount of money incurred on these rakes during each of the last three years, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"The freight of the railway rakes is reimbursed by the Department to the Fertilizers companies. The amount of freight subsidy reimbursed on movement of fertilizers by railway during the last three year, compiled from FMS data is as under:-

Year	Amount (Rs in crores)
2012-13	4468.43
2013-14	4282.45
2014-15	5149.29

3.14 When the Committee asked as to how much fertilizers have been supplied by the MFL in the Southern States and in case, MFL is closed due to non-supply of gas, then how does the Department ensure the supply of fertilizers to the farmers in these States, the Department, during the course of evidence responded as under:

"Sir, fertilizer first it reach to the district through railway, then from district to the shopkeepers, we give reimbursement of freight to the companies. One rate has been fixed by the department of every district. The distance between the railway station and , average distance is worked out of the distance of every blocks so that the money is given equally to all blocks. It is more somewhere and is less elsewhere then it is understood that it is imperative for the company to supply fertilizer to every shopkeeper. Generally, they use to supply but in some places it is felt that their expenses are more, the cost of transport in the market has increased or sometimes, lorry is not available in season and sometime the cost is more but ours has a standard rate which is increased every year. Whatever inflation is in transport index, that index is multiplied to revise the rate every year and according to that reimbursement is given to the companies. But in spite of this, we have found in certain places that the companies either do not give fertilizer to the last mile, they left it on the way, some dealers are told that they should themselves take it away then we have deducted the money of the companies. They were told that if their expenses are less and if the money is more as per our formula then we will reimburse the expenses which is less. Money will be given less but in market the farmers have to give more than MRP to that extent. We have told repeatedly to the companies that when we are giving freight subsidy then you have to supply to the retailer. For that through you people we want to apprise that the responsibility of the companies is to carry the fertilizer to the shop, therein they are given full reimbursement and they do not incur any special loss. Even then if someone do not supply or charge more than MRP then State Government has power, as told by us repeatedly that the powers under Fertilizer Control Order are vested with State Governments. The machinery at the field level is that of State Government. As you know that Agriculture subject is in concurrent list, the Government of India has also its role but main work has to be done by the State Government. This work is to be done in coordination. There should not be black marketing, smuggling, hoarding, this whole system has been shown to you that there should not be holding. Farmers, the common man should know every day that how much fertilizer is in the stock. He can see it while sitting

at home. Earlier it was that five ten kilometers away from village, the retailer in another village, he used to ask whether fertilizer available or not and if there is no availability then he has to return back. In order to keep away from all these problems, this system has been introduced so that the information regarding the availability of fertilizer is available while sitting at home. Now the issue therein is that computer is not available with every farmers, internet is not available in every village, such issues are before us for that we are developing a new software which is being developed through agriculture department, that is USSD in which all information will be available in mobile. You will go on typing in mobile, he will ask whether you need urea or what else you want. You will know exactly that fertilizer wanted by you is available where and in what quantity it is available. Our efforts is that the farmers may get all information on mobile while sitting at home so that the harassment which he used to undergo, may not happen. This system is being developed well by us. There will be lot of advantages in it. Rest you have said that cooperative institutions are working quite good, there is no doubt in it.”

3.15 On being enquired by the Committee about the percentage of fertilizer supplied through cooperative sector and private license holders, the representative of the Department replied as under:

“Sir, exact figure I will give you later on but initially, a minimum of 50% fertilizer should go through cooperative sector. This was the rule. Several states at their level have increased it to 70%. In Punjab, it has been done to the extent of 80% but 80% of fertilizer will be sold through markfed and cooperative and rest through private dealers. Madhya Pradesh during the last season has taken a decision to the extent of 70%. This decision is taken by their State Government but from here we give advice to sell maximum through cooperative. We have issued orders to sell large quantity of urea through IFFCO, KRIBHO.”

3.16 On being pointed out by the Committee about the instances where non-availability/shortage of fertilizers were reported which confirms the mismatch between supply and the actual requirement of fertilizers at the grass root level, the Department in its written reply commented as under:

"Department of Fertilizers ensures availability at the State level as per the demand projected by the States through Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. State Governments further distribute the fertilizers according to the district plans prepared by them. For this purpose, State Governments tie up with the suppliers for arrangements of rakes provided by railways. However, Department of Fertilizers also monitors the availability at retailers/wholesaler level through mFMS. Whenever any deficiency in terms of availability is noticed in a certain pocket, the Department of Fertilizers take appropriate steps to sensitize the suppliers as well as State Governments.

3.17 On being enquired about the concept of waterways to transport fertilizer , the representative of the Department responded as under:

“Sir, we have experimented. Small quantity of fertilizer was sent through inland waterways and now also sending for coastal. Ministry of Shipping has circulated a

Cabinet Note. They have said in it that we will give one Rupee subsidy per nautical mile for sending any kind of stuff/material through coastal route, so that more material could go through waterways. We are encouraging it.”

3.18 In reply to the query from the Committee regarding the movement of fertilizers which is being decontrolled by the Government from April 2015, the representative of the Department stated as under:

"According to the Department, this will result in competition amongst the fertilizer companies making the fertilizers more affordable to farmers increasing consumption and production..... in this any company can come and sell fertilizers in any state. This will lead to healthy competition. This competition will ensure that companies to sell the fertilizers as per the availability. This will in-turn help the farmers."

3.19 On being asked by the Committee about the decontrolling of movement of fertilizer, the representative of the Department explained as under:

"I am coming to that. In addition to that now what we have done is this. Freight subsidy was there, earlier after giving subsidy, freight subsidy movement plan was given. After giving movement plan, after revenue receipt, freight subsidy was given. From this year, freight subsidy also has been merged with nutrient based. Now movement plan is not necessary. From that the advantage will be that earlier we use to tell only one company to go to the area. Now there instead of one company, several companies can go there and can sell at competitive rates. As a result, the rates of DAP and MOP will decrease, competition will increase and availability of complex fertilizer will increase. For example in North East, J&K or in difficult areas, companies under Fertilizer control Order, 20% can be forced to send in difficult areas. They will be forced to supply in those difficult areas. That is the plan we have done."

The representative of the Department also added as under:

"For North Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarkhand and J&K, a separate rate of freight subsidy has been kept. Those difficult areas, if it is felt that perhaps fertilizer will not reach there. Earlier also there was separate rate. Now in 2012, we have declare rate. According to which they will be given money in addition so that fertilizer may reach there. If fertilizer does not go there we have already available legal tools. We can force companies to force 20% fertilizer. They have to sent. We do monitoring every week. This will not happen that fertilizer do not reach in any area."

3.20 When the Committee enquired about the provision being made so that fertilizer is available to the farmers at every place, the representative of the Department replied as under:

"On account of this any company may come. Just we give movement plan. Therein particular company say RCF is selling only in Maharashtra. No movement plan is given to them to go elsewhere. Now no movement plan will be given. Now RCF can go there, NFL

can go there. Cormandel can also go there. According to convenience any company can go. This will increase competition. Availability- when competition will be amongst several companies then they will make available to sell more and more stuff. Freight subsidy which was received late, now they will receive on time and they will not need to go again and again to the Department to give documents again and again. This is giving advantage to the farmers and simultaneously they are getting subsidy timely.”

3.21 When the Committee asked which company would like to go in inconvenient areas like North East, the Representative of the Department (Samaria) added as under:

“For difficult areas like North East, J&K , Uttarkhand , additional money is given.”

3.22 When the Committee pointed out that the company will go where they could sale more and so what are being done by the Government that they should also go where it is essential, the representative of the Department stated as under:

“For difficult areas, separate freight rate is being given which is very good. This rate was cleared in 2012 after taking information from the State government and these are working very well. Our ideas is that this will not happen that fertilizer does no reach there in any area. If this happens, we do monitoring every week , immediate action will be taken.”

3.23 On being asked by the Committee about the process of reimbursement of freight subsidy to the company/dealer, the rate of reimbursement of freight subsidy and the amount of freight subsidy reimbursed on movement of fertilizers by railway and by road separately during the last Kharif and Rabi season, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"For urea, railways bills are fully reimbursed by DoF and rates for road transport have been notified on normative basis after obtaining recommendation from the Traiff Commission. Rates for direct movement of urea from plants/ports to the Distts. are being notified shortly. Special rates have been notified for difficult areas like HP/J&K/UK/NE States/A&N Islands.

For P&K fertilizers, railway bills are reimbursed as per in urea but road transport component has been in built in the per MT subsidy. Rates for direct movement by road and for difficult areas have also been notified. Actual distance of transport is kept in view while making reimbursement of freight costs. However, the amount of freight subsidy reimbursed on movement of fertilizers by railway and by road during the last Kharif and Rabi season ( 2014-15) is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Particular	Kharif 2014-15	Rabi 2014-15
By Rail	1869.17	2012.58
By Road	223.82	186.18

3.24 When the Committee asked about the essential receipts/invoices submitted by the fertilizer companies for claiming the freight subsidy, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"The copy of railway receipt is essential document for processing the freight claim for movement of fertilizers (P&K Fertilizers and Imported Urea) by rail. The freight reimbursement on account of direct road movement of P&K Fertilizers is paid as per actual, based on statutory auditor certificate, subject to slab rate notified by DoF from time to time. No invoice of road transporter is submitted by the companies to DoF. For Imported Urea, road freight is paid based on the Per KM rates and lead distance notified by DoF."

3.25 When the Committee enquired as to whether it is imperative for the fertilizer companies to seek prior permission of the Department for supply/dispatch of fertilizers to the States and how the subsidy to the fertilizer companies for sale of fertilizers is regulated and disbursed to the fertilizer companies and STEs, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"Department of Fertilizers prepare supply plan for dispatch of fertilizers in the States for Urea and non urea fertilizers. Subsidy is paid to the suppliers their claim bills generated their FMS with due sign for authorized signatory and conditions. STEs are paid full value of the imported urea and MRP recovered by imported urea sellers to the farmers is recovered by Department of Fertilizers later on and is credited in Govt."

## CHAPTER-IV

### **Fertilizers Monitoring System (FMS)**

#### **A. The Need of FMS:**

4.1 The mandate of the Department of Fertilizers (DOF) is to make available fertilizers to the farmers at affordable prices. The “affordable prices” part of the mandate gets translated into subsidized fertilizers. The subsidy portion of the fertilizers which ranges from 30% to 70% of the cost of the fertilizers is given to the companies, so as to make available subsidized fertilizers for the farmers. This means that while the company collects a subsidized retail price from the farmers, the cost plus component of the fertilizer is reimbursed to the company as fertilizer subsidy.

The requirement of fertilizers is given by the State Governments (by the State Agricultural Department) to the DAC, which in turn, coordinates with DOF to make available the requirement of fertilizers in the country.

Prior to the web enabled Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS), there was no means for the Department of Fertilizers to track the movement of fertilizers except through fax, e-mail etc. The manual processing of data was used by various stakeholders and it was very time consuming. Also, the processing of subsidy bills was cumbersome as the tracking of bills was not there. With regard to State Governments also, the State Agriculture Departments manually consolidated their requirements and sent it to the DOF. Therefore, in order to have a real time, transparent and reliable system, a path breaking initiative to make available information of the demand and supply of fertilizers across the country and also to be used by various stakeholders, the FMS was initiated for development by M/s Lateral Praxis in the year 2005. The firm was selected through limited tendering, who are currently managing the FMS for the DOF. The application is owned by DOF, although it was developed by M/s Lateral Praxis. The FMS was developed in stages and today it covers all aspects of fertilizer movement in both controlled and decontrolled fertilizers, as well as in the generation of subsidy bills.

#### **B. Development of FMS :**

4.2 The system was developed in consultation with the industry and other stakeholders. The development initiated in 2005 culminated in 2007 for tracking and subsidy claim generation for P&K fertilizers. Thereafter, FMS was extended to freight subsidy bills and FICC (indigenous urea claim generation as also freight subsidy). The system is working successfully for the past 5 years.

The development cost of the project has been released in stages depending on the various modules that have been developed. Till date, approximately Rs.1 crore has been released for its

development. In addition, AMC is paid to M/s Lateral Praxis. The National Informatics Centre (NIC) of DOF has been consulted at every stage of the new module development.

### **C. Modules of FMS :**

4.3 The following modules are there in the system:-

- (a) Movement Module - The distribution of fertilizers in the country is linked to the requirement given by the States for every season and the States also facilitate the fine tuning of the supply plan for each month, in consultation with the Lead Fertilizer Suppliers (LFS ) and the Department.
- (b) Claim Generation Module (P&K fertilizers, indigenous urea & freight subsidy)
- (c) State Module for certification

In addition, different users have different viewing rights. The Administrator in the DOF is Director(FA). While the transaction details are entered by the companies on a daily basis from the point of import of raw material/ finished goods to custom clearance to receipt at the plant production, dispatches from the plant & port, receipts in the districts, first point sales in the districts and claim generation, the DOF and the State Governments have the latest information on all these issues.

The public domain of the system is ([www.urvarak.co.in](http://www.urvarak.co.in)) and the availability of different grades of fertilizers, at any point of time, in the districts can be viewed by the public here. The system on an average handles 2.5 lakh transactions every month.

### **D. Processing of Claims within the Department:**

4.4 Over a period of time the entire process of approval of Claims within the Department has been mapped onto FMS. Provision has been made for the following:

- i. Tracking of Budgets both for P&K and Urea (cash, bond, special banking arrangement), the amounts booked for the claims that are under process and yet to be disbursed and the Balance available
- ii. Generation of Noting and Sanction advice in the prescribed formats
- iii. Provision to split claims and generate supplementary claims
- iv. Provision to split sanction advice depending on the amount being actually disbursed
- v. Provision to link the Companies' Bank Guarantee and the amounts already utilized and available
- vi. Provision to link the Registration Certificate given by the state for the sale of Fertilizers, to prevent processing of Claims in the case the same has not been submitted to the department.
- vii. Processing of claims on First-In First-Out basis
- viii. Provision to group claims for a company in order to ease the processing of the same.
- ix. Tracking of SSP and claim generation to be made by the ensuing Rabi season subject to approval of the DoF.



### **E. Advantages of FMS :**

4.5 The movement upto the district level and the availability thereon is possible at the click of a single button to the MIS cell, which was earlier manually taking information and collating it, has been closed and the resources used for more productive activities.

- (a) It is possible to track the actual supplies against the plant supplies, which aids in both budget management subsidy bills as also movement of fertilizers.
  - (b) The companies are able to use the system for both tracking their movement as also subsidy bill processing.
  - (c) The State Governments use the FMS to monitor the availability at the districts.
- Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS) therefore, is a path breaking IT initiative undertaken by the Department of Fertilizers.

4.6 When the Committee enquired as to how does the Department monitor the movement of subsidized fertilizer throughout the country and how does the "Fertilizers Monitoring System" (FMS) work in real time, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"The Department of Fertilizers (DOF), since 2007 has been using a web based online Fertilizer Monitoring system (FMS-<http://urvarak.co.in>) that tracks the availability of fertilizers, from the production/import to its receipt and first point sale in the district. The system is operational 24X7 and daily production/import data, its dispatch to the districts, receipt thereafter are captured.

Furthermore, the Department has developed mobile Fertilizer Monitoring System (mFMS) to capture the sales made by Companies to Wholesalers and from Wholesalers to the retailers. The system also captures the confirmation of receipt by the wholesalers and retailers.

FMS system does not work in real time. Companies enter historical data in a stipulated time frame in system.

4.7 On being asked by the Committee as to whether a farmer can ascertain the availability of fertilizer in the retail shop through FMS, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"Availability of fertilizer in a retail shop is not captured through the FMS and the same is captured through mFMS. As of now, the system captures the sales made up to the retailers and its acknowledgment thereof. However, retailer stocks are not updated in the presently operational phase I of mFMS and same is proposed to be done in phase II wherein it is also proposed to capture sales made by the retailers and their stock position on entry basis."

4.8 When the Committee asked about the constraints in the smooth implementation of FMS and remedial steps taken by the Department to address these constraints, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"FMS is working smoothly since the last 8 years. The system has been updated time to time keeping in mind the policy changes. FMS system has been established very successfully and is working very smoothly since 2007."

4.9 On being enquired by the Committee as to how does the Department ensure the adequate availability of fertilizers at the level of retailer and the mechanism in place to monitor the availability of fertilizer at the retailer level, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"District wise Monthly supply plan is uploaded in the system in consultation with state agriculture departments and Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC). According to the supply plan companies dispatch fertilizer to the districts through FMS. From the districts up to the retailer transactions are captured in mFMS. The retailer acknowledges the receipt of fertilizer through his mobile which is captured and updated in the system. Acknowledgments from retailers are ensured by linking balance subsidy of manufacturer to entry of acknowledgments in system"

**Mobile Fertilizers Monitoring System (mFMS):**

4.10 The Department of Fertilizers (DOF) has, since 2007, been using a web based online Fertilizer Monitoring system (FMS-<http://urvarak.co.in> or 115.112.212.145) that tracks the availability of fertilizers, from the production/import to its receipt and first point sale in the district. The system is operational 24X7 and daily production/import data, its dispatch to the districts, receipt thereafter are captured.

In February, 2011, Ministry of Finance constituted a Task Force to recommend implementable solution for direct transfer of subsidies on kerosene, LPG and fertilizers. Task Force submitted its final report on 7<sup>th</sup> August, 2013 which suggested 4 phased approach as below.

- i. Phase-I:-Information visibility till the retailer's level where part subsidy is disbursed to the manufacturers on the basis of the information of retail acknowledgements reported in mFMS.
- ii. Phase -II:-Part subsidy payment to the manufacturers on the basis of the information of retailer sales of fertilizers captured in mFMS.
- iii. Phase-III:-Subsidy payment to the retail customer on the basis of the fertilizer sales made to him/her.
- iv. Phase -IV:-Subsidy payment to the farmer on the basis of details of sales made to him/her.

The Department has developed mobile Fertilizer Monitoring System (mFMS) to upgrade the existing FMS to capture the availability of fertilizers at various points in supply chain below the district. The mFMS captures the sales made by Companies and Wholesalers to the retailer and also the confirmation of receipt by the wholesalers and retailers. mFMS is being implemented in 2 phases as below:

- Phase I: Information visibility till the retailer's level where part subsidy is disbursed to the manufacturers on the basis of the information of retail acknowledgment reported in mFMS.

- Phase II: Part subsidy payment to the manufacturers on the basis of the information of retailer sales of fertilizers captured in mFMS.

Phase I which is made operational from 1st November,2012 is being rolled out through all the registered fertilizers manufacturers (116),wholesalers (22000) and retailers (1.90 lakhs) across the country. Accordingly, a portion of the subsidy (5-15% depending on the grade of fertilizer) is given to manufacturers only when the retailer will acknowledge the receipt in the Mobile Fertilizer Management system (mFMS). Retailer acknowledgement has been ensured by the Department by linking a portion of manufacturer's subsidy to retailer's acknowledgement, and transferring the onus to the industry to train dealers in their supply chain and ensure retail acknowledgement. State Governments have also been brought on board for providing their support for greater reporting. This phase is approaching stabilization.

For Phase II (To capture the retailer sales of fertilizers to farmers) of the project, it was decided to conduct pilot before its implementation across the country and accordingly, pilot project was launched in 6 districts (Nawanshahar-Punjab, East Godavari- Andhra Pradesh, Sonipat- Haryana, Bilaspur- Himachal Pradesh, Ajmer- Rajasthan, and Madurai- Tamil Nadu) on 1st August 2013. The pilot project is being implemented with the help of the 6 Lead Fertilizer Suppliers (LFS) of the concerned states. It was also made clear that the cost of capturing the sales and buyers information in mFMS Phase-II has to be met from the incentive money of Rs.50/-PMT.

To track the progress of the pilot project, conclusion/ feedback reports were sought from 6 Lead fertilizer suppliers (LFS) in February 2015 and the challenges highlighted by Fertilizer companies were evaluated by the department. It was observed that present model which relied heavily on third party/ outsourcing partner for data capture is not sustainable for country wide roll-out and subsequently, department has decided to discontinue the earlier model of phase-II Pilot implementation. At present, department is contemplating to implement a USSD based application in consultation with Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) to capture the sales made by retailers in the mFMS application.

Phase III and IV have been kept on hold, as per the decision taken in the meeting on Direct Transfer of Fertilizer Subsidy chaired by Principal Secretary to PM on 6.5.2013. It was discussed and decided that Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) in fertilizers was complex matter as there are problems in targeting, determining entitlements and preparing beneficiary databases. Therefore, for the moment it would be better to keep DBT away from fertilizers.

However, DoF have taken the cognizance of recent statement made by Hon'ble Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers w.r.t. a Starred Qn (position 3 dated 24<sup>th</sup> February, 2015 on Subsidy on Fertilizers) that the proposal for direct subsidy transfer to all farmers is under consideration of

the government and accordingly this department has started exploring feasible implementation model for Direct Benefit Transfer in fertilizers.

4.11 When the Committee asked about the modus-operandi of the State Governments to distribute the fertilizer down below and up to the level of district level/block level, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"The distribution of fertilizers within the State is the responsibility of the concerned State Government/UTs. Department coordinates with states/UTs whenever there is any shortage reported in any district.

Annual requirements and seasonal needs are calculated based on availability of rainfall data and manufacturers production/import schedule. Demand from districts / block level is consolidated by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), state agriculture departments and the Department of Fertilizers (DOF). Distribution takes place as per the monthly supply plan finalized by the abovementioned stakeholders and same gets uploaded in the FMS system."

4.12 On being asked by the Committee about the difficulty in monitoring the supply/distribution of fertilizer down below beyond district level i.e. at the level of block level and village level and what efforts have been made by the Department to impress upon the State Governments about the need to monitor the movement of fertilizers till it reaches to the farmers, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"Major challenge in tracking the distribution of fertilizer beyond district level is unavailability of IT infrastructure in rural areas and also the illiteracy and reluctance of the retailers. A pilot was conducted in 6 districts in mFMS phase II where sales of retailers and IDs of the buyers were captured through Lead Fertilizer Suppliers in respective States. However, the same was suspended after observing the challenges in outsourcing model adopted by fertilizer companies. Department is exploring alternate ways to capture fertilizer movement below the Districts.

4.13 On being asked by the Committee to elaborate the conclusion/feedback reports received from 6 LFS in February 2015 and the challenges highlighted by Fertilizer companies and the reaction of the Department to these conclusion/report/challenges, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"After evaluation of feedback reports from 6 LFS, following challenges emerged in the implementation model adopted for pilot phase II:

- Unique Id of buyer is not captured
- Higher capital and operating cost for setting up the IT infrastructure
- Reluctance and insufficient knowledge of retailers to capture complex sales data
- High dependency on third party/ outsourcing partner for data capture

- Lack of direct involvement from State Agriculture Departments

In respect of above challenges, the Department has decided to discontinue the Outsourcing model based approach for mFMS phase II Pilot as it is not scalable for pan India roll out. The closure report has been submitted by the department and mFMS phase II pilot has been suspended w.e.f April, 2015. At present, the department is contemplating on alternate and more prudent implementation models for implementation of phase II of mFMS."

4.14 On being asked by the Committee about USSD based application to capture the sales made by retailers in mFMS application and when does the Department propose to implement the same, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"USSD (Unstructured Supplementary Service Data) based application will provide the menu based facility to Retailers for upload of sales and receive stock information on mobile phones. This technology enables two way exchange of data without requiring internet connection and works on common GSM enabled phones.

At present, NIC is implementing the solution with mFMS in consultation with DAC. The solution is in final stages of testing and will be launched soon for use by Retailers."

4.15 When the Committee desired to know as to how many districts in the country have adopted mobile based fertilizers monitoring systems (mFMS) and the experience gained so far, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"Phase I which is made operational from 1st November, 2012 was rolled out across the country through all the registered fertilizers manufacturers (116), wholesalers (22000) and retailers (1.90 lakhs) across the country. So far experience has been satisfactory."

4.16 On being asked by the Committee further enquired as to how does the Department of Fertilizers ensure that the data being entered at retailer, wholesaler level is correct and no false data is being entered to show false scarcity or surplus availability of fertilizers, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"System captures the transactions at each level (Company, Wholesalers and Retailer). For tracking the transactions, on account quantities in districts are reconciled against the acknowledgment of receipt of fertilizers from the retailers. Quantity of raw materials received by the fertilizers producers is entered in FMS and possible quantity of fertilizers is calculated. Production quantity figures can't be more than the estimated."

4.17 When the Committee enquired about the mechanism in place to intervene and make direct supply to the farmers in case of emergent need and demand of fertilizers by the farmers of a particular region (s) of the State(s) , the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"As and when there is emergent need, arrangement is made through the supplies. "

4.18 When the Committee asked about the progress made by the Department in this regard and whether the Department has conducted any study about the feasibility and practicability of the system, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

“The Department published an Expression of Interest for implementation of fertilizer track & trace solution in Sep’ 2014. Further action is being taken.”

4.19 During the course of evidence, the representative of the Department briefed the Committee about the mobile fertilizer system as under:

“Sir, we have prepared that software which has all useful information for common people, dealers and farmers. Around quarter to 2 lakhs are retailers and how much fertilizer have reached to the retailers and quantity of fertilizer received they have reported. How could that could be searched out? This software is running for the last 2-3 months and we give subsidy on that basis. The final settlement of the subsidy is done only after the retailer has acknowledged that this much tone of fertilizers have received by us. We on account give 85 or 90 percent but final settlement of the bill is done only after acknowledging the fertilizer given to them. This is a very good system which is being used by the Department. From this we get lot of information by sitting on the table. Companies get whatever information wanted by them and retailers also get. To popularise this amongst farmers and farmers could use it, for that we have discussed it to do it in vernacular languages like Hindi (devanagari) and other local languages. We will make efforts in times to come to do it in local languages so that all could see it information over it.”

4.20 When the Committee asked that as to how the farmers would be able to operate the new software, the representative of the Department explained as under:

“Sir, as I have told you that it would be made available in local language, this is being discussed by us, it has been told that this would be done after some time.”

4.21 When the Committee enquired as to whether mobile monitoring is operative, the representative of the Department stated as under:

“Yes sir, this system is presently under operation.”

4.22 When the Committee pointed out that it is limited only to the retailers and dealers and has not reached the farmers, the representative of the Department responded as under:

“Sir, there are 11 crore farmers, it is not possible to feed their names in it.”

4.23 When the Committee again pointed out that how they would operate it and they should be given some training, the representative of the Department stated as under:

“Sir, there is a matter of information dissemination. We have requested agriculture department that all states be told. We are also making efforts that this information may be given to the farmers. This system by now is working satisfactorily. Earlier when the system was not working satisfactorily, at that time if we have said then it would not had

been correct. But now we will make all efforts that farmers may be given full information in this regard that this information could be available to you, you can see it while sitting at home."

4.24 When the Committee asked as to whether it is possible to track the movement of fertilizers till it reaches to the farmers with the kind of technology now available, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"There are Barcode/ RFID based solutions available which can track end to end movement of fertilizer in the entire supply chain. Department of Fertilizers is exploring the applicability of these technologies in fertilizers."

4.25 On being further asked by the Committee about the components which are not yet computerized, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"At present, all the payments relating to Imported Urea, are being released based on the manual claims. However, NIC is in the process of developing a module in the FMS for generation / processing of various claims for Imported Urea."

4.26 When the Committee pointed out that since the data on supply/distribution of fertilizer is available at the district level and does not take note of actual consumption of fertilizers by individual farmers for agricultural purpose, the fertilizer Sale/consumption data to that extent seems to be unreliable, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"As of now, fertilizer subsidy is being given to manufacturer which is linked to the receipt of fertilizer by the retailers. Department is working on preparing a roadmap to capture the details/ unique IDs of farmers so that sales data can also be captured and subsidy can be transferred to farmers' accounts directly. In this regard, initial discussions have already taken place with Mission Directorate (DBT)."

4.27 When the Committee enquired about implementation of feasible model for Direct Benefit Transfer in fertilizers, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"In the present policy perspective, it would be difficult to give a firm timeline for implementing the feasible solution for DBT. However, DoF is working in close co-ordination with Mission Directorate of DBT. In this context, the proposal of NISG for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) is under consideration."

4.28 On being enquired about the present status of Direct Subsidy to the farmers, the representative of the Department stated as under:

"Sir, for direct subsidy several meetings have been held and some days ago meeting was also held that how to give direct subsidy to the farmers on the basis of selection of some districts, therein this issue comes time and again that farmers have to sent the same money which they are spending today. If we give fertilizer at full value and later on money will be transferred in his account, perhaps this is not possible because for that he needs lot of money to spend. We are looking all these things. New Director of DBT Mission of the Government of India has been appointed. A separate department has been opened to give

direct subsidy. We have several meetings therein. We are selecting districts of Gujarat and Odisha where we intend to do pilot. A system of technology will be invented so that there is no problems for farmers, simultaneously there is no problems for companies. Because if we do something, then the companies will feel that they will not get money on time or they will have problem of working capital. Companies should get money on time. When fertilizer is sold to the farmers, immediately farmers should get subsidy. As soon as farmers purchase fertilizer, then only subsidy should go to the accounts of the farmers from our accounts. All these things are being thought and we will implement it very soon."

4.29 When the Committee asked about the process of disbursement of subsidy to the company/dealer and whether the subsidy is disbursed at the point of sale to the dealer or after the actual sale of fertilizer to the farmers, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"Present system for disbursement of subsidy is governed as per the notification dated 25<sup>th</sup> Oct'2012. As per this notification "On Account Payment" (85-95%) to companies is given on receipt of fertilizer in Districts and Balance subsidy (5-15%) is paid on sale of fertilizer subject to completion of following:

- Statutory auditor certificate for sale to dealers
- Receipt of Proforma B certificate from states for quantity and quality of fertilizers
- Completion of Retailer acknowledgments against the Company Sale

At present, subsidy is given directly to manufacturers/importers of fertilizers. Present system for disbursement of subsidy is working fine however there are some issues with respect to balance claim generation due to issues in completion of retailer acknowledgements and delay in receipts of proforma B from States.

4.30 When the Committee asked about the various components of subsidy that can be tracked on mFMS, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"mFMS captures sale & acknowledgement and does not track subsidy components. Subsidy to the companies are paid by various modules in FMS which tracks 'On Account', 'balance' and 'freight' subsidy of the companies."

4.31 On being asked by the Committee as to whether the fertilizer companies are reporting the correct price of their products on FMS for claiming subsidy on potash and phosphorous fertilizers and the action taken against such companies for discrepancy between the MRP printed on the bags and that reported on the FMS, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"The fertilizers companies are submitting an undertaking regarding correctness of MRP entered in the Fertilizers Monitoring System (FMS) before releasing the subsidy payment. Statement showing FG Company wise MRP for the month of April 2015 is enclosed herewith (**Annexure-V**). No case of any variation between printed MRP and MRP entered in Fertilizer Monitoring System(FMS) have come to the notice of DoF so far."



## Chapter V

### Important Issues

#### **A. Smuggling/ Black marketing of subsidized fertilizers or its Diversion for non-agricultural purposes**

5.1 In response to the query of the Committee regarding smuggling and black marketing of fertilizers, the representative of the Department replied as under:

"Smuggling issue is different because the prices of fertilizers in the neighboring countries are more compared to us. Our Government provides more subsidy on fertilizers therefore the price is quite low for farmers. So there is substantial difference in price as a result of which a substantial quantity of fertilizer is smuggled through border areas. For this we made efforts that whatever is the requirement of fertilizer of the Nepal, we may fulfill it. They do not have their own fertilizer. They have to import it from outside. They cannot import it as they do not have any port. We have made efforts to give fertilizer to the maximum extent for the last 2-3 years so that fertilizer at full price may reach to them and subsidized fertilizer does not go there through smuggling. For this we are making full efforts.

He further explained as under:

"We give fertilizer there at full price. No subsidy is given on that. Therefore, there is smuggling from here. To check this, letters are written time and again to BSF, Coast Guards and Customs. Letters are also written to State Governments. The Department of Fertilizers does not have its own mechanism in the field. Therefore, we write letters to all of them in every 2-3 months."

5.2 On being asked by the Committee as to how do the retailers ensure that fertilizers are being sold to the genuine farmers and would not be utilized by them for any other purpose other than agriculture, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"At present, there is no system to ensure that the retailer is selling subsidized fertilizers only to the farmers for agricultural use. It is only presumed that the consumers of subsidized fertilizers use fertilizers for only agricultural purpose."

#### **B. Over usage of fertilizers by the farmers**

5.3 On being asked by the Committee about the wastage and loss incurred by the Department due to over-use/excessive use of fertilizers, the mechanism to monitor this over-use of fertilizer and use of urea for non-agricultural purposes, the representative of the Department responded as under:

"Sir, excessive use of urea, which has been told by the member just now that usage of urea is too much, it is known, every day it is printed in newspaper that the cost of urea is too less and rest non-urea fertilizer, phosphate, potash, their cost is too high so the farmers try to use urea more because it is inexpensive, therefore this ratio is around 8:3:1 instead of 4:2:1. For this awareness campaign is necessary. Agriculture Department is also concerned

about it. There is lot of discussion about it. Farmers are also told about it that urea should be less utilized. As if you have raised this question that nitrogen of urea, that is available for the plants.”

5.4 When the Committee observed that more usage of urea should not have adverse effect, the representative of the Department commented as under:

“Sir, efficiency of nitrogen usage is around 30-35%. Rest of nitrogen which is inside urea, that either gets evaporated or gets mixed with water and goes in to underground water. As a result our underground water gets polluted. To save this, the Department, this year in January, has decided to go for neem coating. Earlier very little quantity was neem coated.

I have brought statistics for the last four months from January to April. In our country neem coating has started in 70% production of urea. We have taken a decision on urea policy, therein a decision has been taken to make it compulsory 100%. Earlier it was that you can do it up to 100% and compulsory was 75%. But as per decision taken now, therein the decision is 100% compulsory. Order has also been given to importers for neem coating. This may take four months but neem coating will be done, which will increase nitrogen efficiency. Therein the plant gets nitrogen slowly and slowly, that will be less and urea which use to get evaporated as dust, that will also not get evaporated. This will result less demand of urea because farmers need 10% less urea, if he uses neem coated urea. Farmers will have a good profitability. Crop yield also increases by 10%. This we have found in studies. Neem coated urea is not good for industry. When neem oil is coated then as a chemical it is not useful for industry. Earlier industries use to make efforts to take urea that they do not get urea even after getting licence from different places. For that he use to purchase from farmers. How this could be made easy? We have spoken with Commerce Ministry to issue notification that if any one intends to import then it is not necessary to take our permission or permission of DGFT. He can purchase urea easily. That procedure, we are making efforts to make it more simplified so that small industrialists which require urea, may get industrial urea easily. There are lot of industrialists which intend to purchase urea of full price but they do not get it timely. That is why they try to purchase it from farmers. This step has been taken by the Fertilizer Department during last one-two months, which has been simplified by us.....”

5.5 When the Committee enquired about demonstration of adverse effect of usage of urea by the companies, the representative of the Department replied as under:

“Sir, Fertilizer Department is giving lot of encouragement in agri extension activities, in which it is necessary that we demonstrate in front of the farmers. For example, National Fertilizer has alone given demonstration for different things to 40,000 farmers during the last year. For usage of Neem coated urea, we go to the fields of various farmers and we give assurance to the farmer that you give this plot for this season. If there is any loss to you then we will compensate it and if there is profit, the same will be yours. We use different fertilizer and its result is shown to them that we have used this much quantity of urea, DAP, this much neem coated urea. It is largely seen that there is difference of 4 to 6% in yield using neem coated urea. There is also one more advantage that pesticides and

insecticides are used less because neem itself is a bactericide and pesticide. There is lot of advantage of this.

Sir, urea is mainly ammonia and ammonia is 100% soluble in water. Water in soil, it gets soluble with it to percolate down till roots of the plants absorb it. If this does not happens then water gets evaporated. There is about 40-45% efficiency by neem coated urea and increase in yield by 4-6%. Our Secretary has given encouragement to extension programme so we all companies will do demonstration in all the states. As you said sir, we also do demonstration of neem coated urea in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.”

In this regard, the representative from RCF added as under:

“Sir, in one year RCF organizes about 100 Kisan Melas and about 3 lakh farmers are given training that as to how to use fertilizer in a better manner. We do not have NPK, we have bio fertilizer, water soluble fertilizer. We have 12 soil testing laboratories and 6 mobile laboratories. We have taken sample and soil are tested. About 2 lakh samples in a year collected from the farmers and told them as to what is to be used in soil. There are two training centres at Thal and Nagpur. There farmers are given free training. He may be from Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, MP, he may be from any where, they are given one week training.”

5.6 On being enquired by the Committee about the precise reason for more sales of urea than its projected requirement during 2014-15 and low sale of decontrolled fertilizers i.e. DAP, MOP and NPK as comparative to its requirement and in comparison to urea and about the efforts being made by the Department to encourage balanced use of fertilizers by the farmers, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"Disparity in the prices of Urea and P&K fertilizers may be one of the reasons for low sale of P&K fertilizers.

Following measures are taken by Government for promotion of balanced use of fertilizers:

- a. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) is in implementation in 12<sup>th</sup> Plan to promote soil test based balanced use of fertilizers through setting up/strengthening of soil testing laboratories, trainings and demonstrations on balanced use of fertilizers.
- b. In current year, Soil Health Card Scheme is introduced to assist State Governments to issue soil health cards to all farmers in the country. Soil health card will provide information to farmers on nutrient status of their soil along with recommendation on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and its fertility. Soil status will be assessed regularly every 3 years so that nutrient deficiencies are identified and amendments applied."

5.7 On being asked by the Committee about soil health cards, the representative of the Department Agriculture & Cooperation replied as under:

“Soil Health Card has started from this April. We have started the first cycle of three years. This scheme is to give soil health cards to 14 crore holdings in three years. This is first year of the three years cycle and 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the holdings will be getting Soil Health Card, which will be valid for three years. After every three years, the Soil Health Cards will be renewed for the farmers who get the status. This is because that in three years the fertility status remains almost same and it is expected that in 3-4 years, for natural reasons and because of crop production, the nutrients taken by the crop, because of that the fertility status of the soil will change. Therefore, we give advise that we review it after every three years. This year target is 87 lakh samples. These samples are from rain fed areas. Grid of ten hectare and from irrigated areas and grid of 2.5 heacare. Under therein extension staff, Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) staff, agriculture staff, all coordinators, all have gone to the villages. In all the districts this programme has been started. In Madhya Pradesh and Chattisgarh, this has been started in campaign mode. This has also been started in all melas being organized. Odisha have also started with a campaign mode. Andhra Pradesh has started much before than any other state. There 2 lakh and fifty thousand samples have already been collected. As these are being collected, they are being allotted to the soil test labs, ;they are printing Soil Health Cards, and they are also distributing to farmers in few States. Some States like Tamil Nadu are going to wait until their monsoon starts. After taking all the samples, the entire staff will be withdrawn and they will be allocated for soil testing. Then they start to do it. I am just trying to submit to you that in different States according to their customs and traditions. This has been started under procedure. We expect that these 87 lakh samples will be tested in the country by the end of March, 2016. They have distributed targets between Kharif and Rabi seasons. In some of the States the Kharif season starts a little late. Wheat harvesting is over, in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, they have started a little late. So, they will go for Rabi targets. The entire North East is going for Rabi because heavy rains have already started in those States. So, the target also they have divided between Kharif and Rabi. When in three years, soil fertility status is on Soil Health Card, the shortcomings, mainly shortcomings of micro nutrients and in NPK, according to which how much dose are to be given according to Kharif or Rabi crops that are relevant for that farmer in that season. Their recommendations will also be given simultaneously in Soil Health Card fertility. According to which we hope that the farmer also will follow those recommendations. We tell them that this dosage in this quantity is essential, that much quantity in balance may be used by you. This information will be given under Soil Health Card. We are also going to advice them through our extension staff. In all villages under Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna and, we want to send mobile vans in next four years and in every MPs Aadarsh Gram also we would like to give the demonstration with at least 20 samples. We will give recommendations to the farmers on the same day, the next day during demonstration, how to add the micronutrients that are found deficient in the Soil Health Card or what dosages have to be added also we would like to give demonstrations. We will do this work from our side and we have also given this advisory to the State Governments that all the recommendations in Soil Health Cards, those may reach maximum to the farmers through demonstration and for that we have also made available some money that whatever is the nutrient deficiency per acre under Rs. 2500, that may be demonstrated to the farmers. But in the first cycle itself or first year of the three cycle, there will be difference in fertilizer consumption. I could not say definitely because the NPK ratio is skewed only in 9 States or less than 9 States. In two three states in every zone where urea or the ratio is not balance but there are more such States where urea is short in ratio or other NPK is also short. I can not say definitely that consumption of fertilizer will be less but I can say definitely that the States where NPK ratio has increased, hope that will decrease. But we can wait and watch in the first three cycles, that is, after 9 years or so when we can finally establish and say ;that Soil Health Cards is a system that is accepted by the farmers, and he takes the recommendations that are given

by the Soil Health Card and then only we can say that there should be direct relationship between Soil Health Card and fertilizer recommendations. But regarding cycle fertility we are doing fertilizer movement in video conferencing. I monitor cycle health card. Today also I have done it. The feedback that we are getting is that the farmers are very enthusiastic including in the North East and some of the States were saying like Shimla in Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and one other State that they are coming with their samples and getting examined. They are even ready to give money. We hope for the best, but we will wait and watch, at least, for three cycles.”

## OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

### FERTILIZER ASSESSMENT

The Committee note that on an average about 30 to 32 MMT of urea is required annually to meet the requirement of the farmers. Annual requirement of DAP and NPK is about 10 MMT each and that of MOP is about 3 MMT. The domestic production of DAP and NPK is about 4 MMT and 7 MMT respectively. There is no domestic production of MOP. The country is 90% import dependent for P&K fertilizers either in finished form or raw material. The assessment of the requirement of fertilizers i.e. Urea, DAP, MOP and NPK for each season is finalized by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) in consultation with Department of Fertilizers, States, Railways, Fertilizers Association of India, Companies and other Stake holders. For this purpose, biannual Zonal Conferences are held before start of each cropping season i.e. Kharif (April to September) and Rabi (October to March). The country is divided into five zones based on geographical location namely North, South, West, East and North-East in the context of Biannual Zonal Conferences. Before Zonal Conference, the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers advises States that detailed consultations should be done with Lead Fertilizer suppliers, farmers, Panchayat/Block Samitis etc. while computing the requirement of fertilizers. According to the Department, the requirement of fertilizers depends upon many factors such as cropping pattern, cropped area, requirement of nutrients in soil as per soil health status & recommended doses, irrigated area, consumption pattern etc. Information in respect of cropped area, irrigated area, cropping pattern is compiled by States at the level of block and information regarding requirement of nutrients as per soil health status etc is compiled by the States Government at the level of Districts. Accordingly, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) has devised various formats/proformae and these proformae are circulated to States before Zonal Conference. States compile their data as per the parameters/details defined in these proformae and project the requirement of fertilizers. Thereafter, the requirement is finalized in these Zonal Conferences in consultation with stakeholders namely States, Department of Fertilizers, Lead Fertilizer Suppliers, Fertilizer Association of India (FAI) and NIC. It has also been informed that Agro-scientists of Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) are involved in the process of assessment of requirement of fertilizers. So far, the detailed examination of requirement of fertilizers based on requirement of nutrients as per soil health status and recommended doses has been carried out in consultation with ICAR for high fertilizer consuming states namely Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh. Outcome of the said examination is taken in to

account while finalizing the requirement of fertilizers of these states. Similar exercise is also being conducted for another five states namely Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu.

In view of the foregoing, the Committee observed that it would be essential that the data furnished by the States as per performae devised by the DAC to project the requirement of fertilizers by the States reflects the ground realities and therefore, it would be essential that data furnished by the States are thoroughly examined by the Department with a view to ensure realistic assessment of requirement of fertilizers by the States . If felt necessary the performae devised for the purpose could be further revised on the basis of the experience gained over the years. The Committee, therefore, desire that all the issues/factors relating to computation of requirement of fertilizers may be thoroughly and meticulously examined/deliberated by the Department in consultation with all concerned in zonal conferences held for the purpose.

The Committee further observed that attempts are being made to assess the requirement of fertilizers in a scientific and realistic manner. Agro-scientists of ICAR are also being involved in the process of assessment of requirement of fertilizers. However, the fact remains that the several states of the country still remain uncovered by the Agro-scientists for assessment of requirement of fertilizers as per soil health status. In the absence of soil health status in respect of large number of States, the Committee are of the view that it would be difficult to compute the actual requirement of nutrients for various crops. The Committee, therefore, recommend that exercise undertaken by the Agro-scientists may be intensified for all the States of the country in order to get relevant and accurate information about the nutrients based soil health status to arrive at accurate demand of the fertilizers in the country. Further, the Committee would like to be apprised of the initiatives undertaken by the Department in this regard.

## **2. Assessed requirement and consumption of Fertilizers**

The examination of last three years data furnished by the Department to the Committee revealed that there was consistent gap between Sale (consumption) and assessed requirements of fertilizers. As for illustration, during Kharif 2014, the projected requirement of urea was 146.60 LMT against which the actual consumption (sale) was only 139.97 LMT. For Rabi 2014-15, while the projected requirement of urea was 160.11 LMT, the actual consumption (sale) was 168.79 LMT. Further, the projected requirement of DAP, MOP and NPK for Kharif 2014 was 48.07 LMT, 14.85 LMT and 49.60 LMT respectively against which the actual consumption (sale) was 37.05 LMT , 14.12 LMT and 38.92 LMT

respectively. For Rabi 2014-15, the projected requirement of DAP, MOP and NPK was 47.87 LMT, 15.41 LMT and 50.22 LMT respectively against which the actual consumption (sale) of fertilizers was 38.53 LMT, 13.68 LMT and 47.06 LMT respectively. All these figures clearly shows that there is variation in actual consumption figures of major fertilizers vis-a-vis the projected requirement. In fact it has been found that by and large, the actual consumption (sale) of fertilizers is considerably less than the projected requirement of fertilizers. This clearly reveals that the existing methodology adopted for assessment of fertilizers is not meticulous and scientific and still needs further improvement. The Committee are not convinced with the explanation of the Department that the assessment of demand for fertilizers by the States is generally on safer side and hence there is a tendency to over estimation. The assessed demand for fertilizers is based on ideal conditions whereas due to changes in actual sown area, pattern of rainfall and other conditions prevailing during the season, the demand changes. According to the Department, the seasonal projection of demand, availability and sales always remain at satisfactory level. But there may be a minor deviation in actual sales of fertilizers month-wise against the availability and assessed demand. However, on close scrutiny of minutes of the zonal conference by the Committee reveals that the projected requirement of fertilizers by the States is primarily based on the trend of consumption of fertilizers against the requirement during the past three years which is certainly not the prudent way of computing the projected requirement of fertilizers by the States. Needless to say, it is absolutely essential that the requirement of fertilizers is computed as accurately as possible. Any variation in the projection of requirement of fertilizers may upset the whole process of planning involved in production, import, transport and timely distribution of fertilisers to the farmers and ultimately may adversely affect the agriculture productivity of the country. On the contrary, if the demand is over estimated, the same may force the Government to go for unnecessary import of fertilizers and in the process, the same may result in outgo of precious foreign exchange. In view of the foregoing, the Committee recommend that methodology being adopted for computing requirement of fertilizers of various States may be comprehensively reviewed and a methodology based on scientific approach may be adopted for realistic assessment of requirement of fertilizers. The Committee would like to be apprised of the initiatives undertaken by the Department in this regard.

### **3. Supply Plan /Movement of Fertilizers**

The Committee note that the Department of Fertilizers prepares agreed monthly supply plan of all the fertilizers in consultation with the manufacturers and importers as



per Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985 (FCO). However, as per Fertilizer (Movement Control) Order, 1973, the Department of Fertilizers is empowered to direct fertilizer suppliers to supply their 50% of Urea, 20% of Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers (P&K) produced or imported in India to any particular area. The agreed monthly supply plan is generally issued before 25<sup>th</sup> of each month for the next month. The fertilizers are mainly transported through railways and for this purpose directions are issued to all suppliers to maintain 80:20 ratio i.e. 80% of the total quantity to be moved through railways and 20 % by road. The guideline for maintaining rail/road coefficient of 80:20 for urea is for reduction in cost of transportation as the cost of transportation by rail is substantially lower than the cost of transportation by road. However, road movement is permitted up to 500 Kms keeping in view the local requirements. However, this guideline is not area specific and is not strictly adhered to for the sake of equal distribution of fertilizers at every corner of the country. During the course of evidence, the Committee were informed that while railway wagons transporting fertilizers are completely sealed, trucks transporting fertilizers are not sealed and the same are covered simply by tarpaulin which are tied by ropes. The Committee are not convinced with the explanation of the Department that quantity supplied by road is too less to pilferage. The Committee apprehend that in the absence of any seal on trucks transporting fertilizers may lead to pilferage or cause adulteration of fertilizers on the way by unscrupulous elements. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the trucks transporting fertilizers may also be sealed as per the procedure being followed in the context of railway wagons, to avoid any chance of pilferage or adulteration of fertilizers on the way to its destination by unscrupulous elements. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken by the Department in this regard.

#### 4. Availability of rakes for movement of fertilizers

The Committee were further informed that on an average, 45 rakes per day are required for movement of fertilizers including imported fertilizers. However, loading and unloading time in most of the States is much more than the stipulated time of 9 to 10 hours as pointed by the Ministry of Railways during the zonal conference held for assessment of requirement of fertilizers for Kharif 2015. The Committee feel that the timely supply and movement of fertilizers to the various parts of the country largely depends upon the adequate number of railway rakes and its speedy loading and unloading at origin and destination points. It is, therefore, imperative for the Department to monitor and co-ordinate with Ministry of Railways ensuring availability of adequate number of rakes for timely and smooth movement of fertilizers from ports/plants to the States. It is also

essential that the indents for railway rakes are timely placed by the State Governments in compliance with monthly supply plan issued by the Department. Further, loading and unloading operations are facilitated in the minimum possible time to maintain continuous flow of rakes especially in peak consumption time. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the a mechanism may be put in place by the Department to monitor and coordinate with Ministry of Railways to ensure availability of adequate number of rakes for timely and smooth movement of fertilizers. Further, the Committee also recommend that the State Governments may also be urged to facilitate the loading/unloading operations in the minimum possible time. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken by the Department in this regard.

#### **5. Transportation of fertilizers**

The Committee note that the Department of Fertilizers reimburse the freight subsidy to the fertilizer companies for delivering it to the retailer and finally to the farmers. It is, therefore, the responsibility of the company to transport the fertilizer to the retailer at any corner of the block/district. However, it has been brought to the notice of the Committee that certain companies are not transporting the fertilizers to the last mile i.e. retailer and asking the retailer to take it on its own. The Committee feel that it should be the responsibility of the company to transport the fertilizers to the retailer and ultimately for distribution to the farmers for its usage and the Department should take stringent action against those companies which fail to transport the fertilizers to the retailer. The Committee would like to be apprised of the initiatives taken by the Department in this regard.

The Committee also note that the fertilizers are transported to the district through railways and thereafter the same are transported by road from district to the retail shopkeepers. The Department reimburses the cost of freight to the companies. The Committee were informed that there is uniform freight rate for every district fixed by the Department. The average distance between the district and the block is worked out so that the freight cost is reimbursed with uniform rate with in the district. Rate of freight is revised every year keeping in view in inflation in transport index. However, the Committee could not understand the rationale behind working out average distance between the district and the blocks for payment of road freight. The Committee are of the view that the road freight being paid at a uniform rate irrespective of distance does not seem to be rationale or logical. Companies are not inclined to transport the fertilizers to its last destination, particularly in far flung areas unless they are reimbursed road freight on the

basis of actual distance. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the existing mechanism being followed by the Department for reimbursement of road transport of fertilizers from district to the blocks on the basis of average distance and price may be revisited so that expenses incurred on the basis of actual distance of road transport are reimbursed to the companies as being reimbursed in the case of rail transport. The Committee would like to be apprised of the initiatives taken by the Department in this regard.

6. Movement of fertilizers through inland water ways

The Committee further note that Department of Fertilizers has started to experiment to transport fertilizers using inland water ways and the Ministry of Shipping had also circulated the cabinet note in this regard. The Committee feel that transportation of fertilizers through water ways at coastal areas would be comparatively less costly, safer and environment friendly and therefore, the Department in coordination with Ministry of Shipping should explore all possibilities of using the inland waterways for transportation of fertilizer in the Country expeditiously. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress made in this regard.

7. Decontrol on movement of fertilizers

The Committee note that the movement of fertilizers is being decontrolled by the Government from April 2015. According to the Department, this will result in competition amongst the fertilizer companies making the fertilizers more affordable to farmers increasing consumption and production. However, the Committee are of the view that that decontrolling of movement of fertilizer may have its adverse effect as the fertilizer companies would like to go and supply fertilizers only in those areas which are accessible and would not be very much inclined to go to far flung and inaccessible areas like in hilly and north-east areas of the country. The Department in this regard explained that freight subsidy has now been merged with nutrient based subsidy and it is now not necessary to issue the movement plan. Earlier one company was asked to go to a particular area but under the decontrolled regime, several companies can go to sell fertilizers at competitive rates. According to the Department, this will result in availability and decrease in the rates of DAP and MOP. Further, a separate rate of freight subsidy has been given to difficult area like in North Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu & Kashmir. Moreover, under Fertilizer ( Movement Control) Order, 1973, the Department of Fertilizers can adopt legal recourse to force the companies to supply fertilizers to any particular area.

In view of the foregoing, the Committee recommend that the movement of fertilizers under the decontrolled regime may be strictly monitored ensuring availability of adequate quantity of fertilizers to all the farmers of the country with special attention towards remote and inaccessible areas of the country.

**8. Monitoring of Fertilizers movement and Direct Subsidy to the Farmers.**

The Committee note that the movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is monitored throughout the country by an online web based monitoring system ([www.urvarak.com](http://www.urvarak.com)) which is also known as Fertilizers Monitoring System (FMS). With the help of this System, it is possible to track the movement of fertilizers up to the district level at the click of the mouse. The companies are able to use the system for both tracking their movement as also subsidy bill processing. The system is operational 24 X 7 and daily production/import data, its dispatch to the districts, receipt thereafter are captured. The Department has also developed mobile Fertilizer Monitoring System (mFMS) to upgrade the existing FMS to capture the availability of fertilizers at various points in supply chain below the district. The mFMS captures the sales made by Companies and wholesalers to the retailers and also the confirmation of receipt by the wholesalers and retailers. It is being implemented in the phased manner. So far mFMS is being implemented in 2 phases, i.e. Phase-I- Information visibility till the retailer's level where part subsidy is disbursed to the manufacturers on the basis of the information of retail acknowledgment reported in mFMS and Phase-II- part subsidy payment to the manufacturers on the basis of the information of retailer sales of fertilizers captured in mFMS. Phase I which is made operational from 1st November,2012 is being rolled out through all the registered fertilizers manufacturers (116),wholesalers (22000) and retailers (1.90 lakhs) across the country. Phase I is approaching stabilization. For Phase II, it was decided to conduct pilot before its implementation across the country and accordingly, pilot project was launched in 6 districts in various States in country on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2013 with the help of 6 Lead Fertilizer Suppliers (LFS) of the concerned States. However, on the basis of feedback reports from 6 LFS, the Department has decided to discontinue Phase II pilot implementation as it was not found sustainable for country wide roll- out and mFMS Phase II has been suspended w.e.f. April 2015. However, the Department is contemplating to implement a USSD (Unstructured Supplementary Service Data) based application in consultation with DAC to capture the sales made by retailers in the mFMS application. The solution being prepared by NIC for the purpose is in final stages of testing and will be launched soon for use by retailers. It was also informed that the farmers will be able to operate the new software in their local

languages. Phase III and Phase IV have been kept on hold as per the decision taken on 6.6.13 as there are problems in targeting, determining entitlements and preparing beneficiary databases and therefore, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) is being kept away from fertilizers for the moment. However, the Committee were informed that the Department is working on a roadmap to capture the details/unique IDs of farmers so that sales data can also be captured and subsidy can be transferred to farmers' accounts directly. A separate department Mission Directorate (DBT) has been opened for the purpose and districts of Gujarat and Odisha are being selected to go for pilot project. The Committee were also informed that the Department is also exploring the applicability of Barcode/RFID based solutions to track end to end movement of fertilizer in the entire supply chain. While taking note of the initiatives undertaken/contemplated by the Department to monitor movement of fertilizers as well as to reform subsidy disbursement mechanism, the Committee recommend that the initiatives undertaken by the Department may be intensified and made time bound in coordination with State Governments to strengthen the monitoring mechanism ensuring timely and smooth movement of fertilizer to the farmers and disbursement of the benefit of subsidy directly to the beneficiaries in a transparent manner at the earliest. In this regard, the Committee desire that the development of USSD based application to capture the sales made by retailers in the mFMS application may be expedited. The Committee hope and trust that this would help the farmers to get all information about the availability of fertilizers in retail shop without going elsewhere, in their local languages as assured by the Department during the course of evidence. The Committee also recommend that the applicability of Barcode/RFID based solutions to track end to end movement of fertilizer in the entire supply chain may also be explored and expedited with in fixed time frame. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress made in this regard.

9. **Smuggling /Black marketing of subsidized fertilizers or its Diversion for non-agricultural purposes**

The Committee note that the prices of fertilizers in the country is substantially less as compared to neighbouring countries which is primarily due to grant of subsidy on fertilizers. As a result of this, substantial quantity of fertilizers is smuggled through border areas to the neighbouring counties. One of the efforts being made by the Department is that the demand of fertilizers of the neighbouring country is met by the Government which is supplied to them at full price in order to check the outgo of subsidized fertilizers meant for Indian farmers. As the Department has no mechanism in the field, letters are also being written to BSF, Coast Guards , Custom and State Governments time and again to check

smuggling of fertilizers to the neighboring countries. However, the Committee are not satisfied with the explanation given by the Department on the issue and strongly feel that simply by writing letter to the authorities concerned would not be enough to check the menace of smuggling and black marketing of subsidized to the neighboring countries. The Committee are of the considered opinion that the Department, being the nodal authority, should take initiatives and hold regular meetings with all the authorities concerned including State Governments and they should be made responsible to check the smuggling of fertilizers effectively as otherwise they should face strict action under the law. Further, a mechanism should also be developed that where companies and dealers are also made responsible if they are involved in smuggling or black marketing of fertilizers. In this context, the Committee also desire that the Department should also find out the feasibility of establishing vigilance cell in every state to inspect the depots of companies or dealers on regular basis with a view to ensure that the fertilizers are being sold/supplied to the farmers and also to curb unscrupulous activities of smuggling and black marketing of subsidized fertilizer. The Committee would like to be apprised of the initiatives undertaken by the Department in this regard.

#### **10. Over usage of Fertilizers by the farmers**

The Committee note with concern that the urea is being utilized by the farmers in excessive quantity as result of which the fertility of soil has degraded. It was brought to the notice of the Committee that the soil of various States like Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh has degraded due to over usage of urea. In this regard, the Department explained to the Committee that urea is being used by farmers extensively particularly due to the fact the urea is inexpensive as compared to phosphate and potash fertilizers. It is, therefore, imperative that the farmers are educated on this aspect for which vigorous awareness campaign needs to be launched through the country by the Department in consultation with all stakeholders. About the steps being taken by the Department to check adverse effect of over usage of urea, the Committee were informed that Soil Health Card Scheme has been started by the Ministry of Agriculture from April, 2015 under which Soil Health Cards to 14 crore holdings will be given in three years. These cards will indicate the shortcomings of micro nutrients or NPK and will also contain recommendations to be followed by the farmers. After every three years, the Card will be renewed to get the fresh status of soil fertility. The Committee are of the view that soil Health Cards are absolutely essential to help the farmers to use the fertilizers judiciously not only for increasing the productivity and production of the crops but also to stop degradation of soil health of their

fields. The Committee were of the view that the Soil Health Card should also reflect various other factors like land holdings, cropped area, irrigated area, etc., which would help in assessment of requirement of fertilizers and also would be helpful in determining the entitlements and preparing the data bases of the beneficiaries to facilitate direct payment of subsidy to the farmers. It is, therefore, imperative that vigorous efforts may be made to expedite the process of grant of Soil Health Cards to the farmers. In this regard all the States should be urged to involve Agriculture universities/colleges of their State so that these Cards could be issued to the farmers in a time bound manner. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department should pursue with Ministry of Agriculture and States Government to take appropriate measures so that Soil Health Cards are issued to the farmers with in a targeted time frame. The Committee would like to apprise of the initiatives undertaken by the Department in this regard.

The Committee were also informed that a policy decision has been taken by the Department to go for 100% production of neem coated urea which will be compulsory for all fertilizers companies and importers as well. According to the Department, neem coated urea will increase nitrogen efficiency and hence less demand of urea by the farmers. This will increase crop yield by 4-6% and the profitability of farmers. It also acts as bactericide and pesticide. At the same time neem coated urea could not be used by industries for non-agricultural purposes. The Department has also taken steps to simplify the procedure for the industrialists to import urea without taking permission of the Department or DGF. As a result of these steps, the industrialists will not try to purchase urea from farmers for non-agricultural purposes. The Committee were also informed that the Department gives lot of encouragement in agri extension activities under which demonstration about the usage of fertilizers are given in front of the farmers. For usage of neem coated urea, the fields of farmers are actually taken over and utilized to demonstrate the fact that yield of the crop increases by 4-6% by utilizing neem coated urea. Kishan Melas are also being organized where farmers are given free training as to how to use fertilizer in a better manner. However, the Committee strongly feel that the steps taken by the Department are not enough as a large number of farmers in the entire country still remain uneducated and untrained in the judicious use of fertilizers. The Committee, therefore, recommend that sustained and vigorous awareness campaign through electronic and print media should be made by the Department in coordination with Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and other stake holders. The Committee also desire that the Department in coordination with State Governments should set up demonstration centres in each State to provide extensive training to the farmers in

judicious use of fertilizers. The Committee would like to be apprised of the initiatives undertaken by the Department in this regard.

New Delhi;

22 July, 2015

31 July, 2015/ Ashadha1937, (Saka)

Anandrao Adsul  
Chairperson  
Standing Committee on  
Chemicals and Fertilizers



**MINUTES OF THE ZONAL CONFERENCE FOR ASSESSMENT OF REQUIREMENT OF FERTILIZERS FOR KHARIF 2015 SEASON HELD ON 19<sup>th</sup> JANUARY, 2015**

Venue: Lecture Hall, II Floor, NASC Complex, DPS Marg, Pusa, New Delhi

Present: As per list annexed

**Subject: Assessment of requirement of fertilizers for Kharif 2015**

In the Zonal Conference, the main issues raised and discussed were as follow:

1. Joint Secretary (INM), Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) welcomed the participants and introduced the agenda.

(a) JS (INM) emphasized on the promotion of balanced use of fertilizers. States were requested to create awareness among the farmers for balanced use of fertilizers, take up soil testing and issue of soil health cards etc that would also help them in arriving at more realistic requirement of fertilizers and promote balanced use of fertilizers.

Further, she advised States to institute a mechanism at their level for monitoring of district-wise availability of fertilizers in association with fertilizer companies on weekly/fortnightly basis. She also requested States to nominate a nodal officer to participate in weekly video conferences and the nodal officer shall have up-to-date information/data discussed in the video conference.

(b) Joint Secretary (DOF) and Director (Movement) also requested States to project requirement of urea as per the quantities actually required. Further, they conveyed that consumption of urea is maximum in the months of July & August and movement of rakes is also hampered in these two months on account of adverse weather conditions (being monsoon season) due to which it is very difficult to supply entire quantity of urea actually required in these two months. Therefore, they advised States to divide the entire urea requirement of season equally in each month. This will not only help in availability of adequate stock before the peak consumption months but will also reduce the undue pressure on M/o Railways for movement of rakes in the peak consumption period.

Besides, JS (DOF) also advised States to improve dealer network in their respective states, which will facilitate smooth distribution of fertilizers among the farmers especially in peak period and remote areas.

(c) Dr (Mrs) Vandana Dwivedi, ADC (INM) made a presentation on Soil Health Card Scheme approved for 12<sup>th</sup> Plan. The presentation broadly covered components of scheme, soil sampling norms, action plan for soil sampling and important/immediate steps to be taken by the States, which are as below

- Soil sampling window: April – May, 2015.
- Principal Secretary and Director Agriculture should issue directives to all concerned officials up to block level to take up soil sampling as a campaign so as to ensure collection of desired number of samples within a very narrow window available before sowing.
- This would require outsourcing/engaging students. Hence, wide publicity has to be done through mass media by the State Governments.
- Soil samples have to be essentially collected using GPS and recording GPS co-ordinates.
- States have to ensure that their existing laboratories are functional in respect of equipments, consumables, electricity and trained manpower.
- A provision has been made to engage contractual staff (maximum 2 young professionals per lab) having M.Sc. (Soil Science) degree.

- Impart 1 week training i.e. Orientation Course through SAUs/ICAR institutes as per norms laid down in the Soil Health Card sub-scheme.
- Soil samples have to be processed as per standard procedure and analysis work has to be undertaken utilizing full capacity of the equipments and facilities available with STLs. Once young professionals are engaged, analysis work could be done even in two shifts.

(d) Senior Technical Director, NIC made a presentation on the role of State Government in mFMS. JS (DOF) requested all the States to submit their pending Proforma B2 for the period November, 2013 to June 2014 before 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2015.

(e) The representative of M/o Railways pointed out that unloading time of rakes in most of the states is much more than the stipulated time of 9-10 hours and therefore, requested states to reduce the unloading time so that continuous flow of rakes may be maintained especially in peak consumption period.

## 2. Assessment of requirement:

Total assessed requirement of urea is divided into two parts i.e (i) Actual Allocation and (ii) Reserve Allocation. State Governments will prepare their monthly requirement on the basis of the quantities assessed under 'actual allocation' and they could demand additional urea from their quantities kept under 'reserve allocation' whenever they require it provided they have completely utilized/consumed the quantity of urea kept under 'actual allocation'. DOF will be requested to make arrangement(s) for only 50% of the total quantity assessed under 'reserve allocation' head in addition to the total quantity assessed under 'actual allocation' head.

## SOUTH ZONE

### 1. Andhra Pradesh

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014			Kharif 2015 (E)		
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	-		-		47.44			48.64		
Irrigated Area(Lakh hectares)	-		-		-			-		
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Req		Cons	Projected Req	Assessed Req	
					Actual Allocation	Reserve Allocation			Actual allocation	Reserve allocation
(a) Urea					750	50	679	1000.0	850	50
(b) DAP					280		108	450	200	-
(c) MOP					122.5		137	200	150	-
(d) Complexes					577		453	650	550	-
(e) SSP					207		98	150	200	-

### Urea

Consumption of 'N' nutrient in previous Kharif seasons has been more than the requirement computed by ICAR on the basis of crop-wise recommended dose. Proposed cropped area for Kharif 2015 season is 48.64 lakh hectares which is about 2.5% more than the area in season 2014. Hence, looking at requirement computed by ICAR as per recommended dose, historical consumption trend of 'N' nutrient in the state and proposed cropped area, requirement was kept as 850 TMT under 'actual allocation' head and 50 TMT under 'reserve allocation' head.

### DAP, MOP, Complexes:

Looking at the trend of consumption against the requirement in last 3 seasons (since Kharif 2012), projected requirement & proposed cropped area during the upcoming Kharif season, requirement of DAP, MOP and Complexes was kept as 200, 150 and 550 TMT respectively.

### SSP:

In view of policy of promotion of use of SSP and simultaneously looking at the projected demand & proposed cropped area, requirement of SSP was kept as 200 TMT.

## 2. Telangana

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014		Kharif 2015 (E)				
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	-		-		39.48		46.15				
Irrigated Area(Lakh hectares)	-		-		9.94		14.23				
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Req		Cons	Projected Req		Assessed Req	
					Actual allocation	Reserve allocation		Actual allocation	Reserve allocation		
(a) Urea					892	50	746	1100.0		850	100
(b) DAP					220	-	106	4200	400	200	-
(c) MOP					77.5	-	62	250		100	-
(d) Complexes					423	-	433	575		550	-
(e) SSP					93	-	31	9500	100	100	-

### Urea

Consumption of 'N' nutrient in previous Kharif season has been more or less the same as the requirement computed by ICAR on the basis of crop-wise recommended dose. Proposed cropped area for Kharif 2015 season is 46.15 lakh hectares which is about 16.5% more than the area in season 2014. Hence, looking at requirement computed by ICAR as per recommended dose, historical consumption trend of 'N' nutrient in the state and proposed cropped area, requirement was kept as 850 TMT under 'actual allocation' head and 100 TMT under 'reserve allocation' head.

### DAP, MOP, Complexes:

Looking at the trend of consumption against the requirement in last 3 seasons (since Kharif 2012), projected requirement & proposed cropped area during the upcoming Kharif season, requirement of DAP, MOP and Complexes was kept as 200, 100 and 550 TMT respectively.

### SSP:

In view of policy of promotion of use of SSP and simultaneously looking at the projected demand & proposed cropped area, requirement of SSP was kept as 100 TMT.

## 3. Karnataka

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014		Kharif 2015 (E)				
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	62.88		70.58		69.35		72.00				
Irrigated Area(Lakh hectares)	40.07		-		-		-				
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Requirement		Cons	Projected Req		Assesd Req	
					Actual allocation	Res allocation		Actual allocation	Reserve allocation		

					tion						
(a) Urea	800.0	647.6	800.0	915.1	800	100	845.2	920		850	50
(b) DAP	615.0	172.0	500.0	298.5	400	-	340.3	450	430	400	-
© MOP	290.0	151.1	290.0	152.8	200	-	207.6	250		250	-
(d) Complexes	740.0	433.8	750.0	537.3	650	-	-	700		650	-
(e) SSP	40.0	22.6	25.0	36.27	107	-	55.49	60	120	120	-

## Urea

Consumption of 'N' nutrient in previous Kharif seasons has been more than the requirement computed by ICAR on the basis of crop-wise recommended dose. Proposed cropped area for Kharif 2015 season is 72 lakh hectares which is about 3.8% more than the area in season 2014. Hence, looking at requirement computed by ICAR as per recommended dose, historical consumption trend of 'N' nutrient in the state and proposed cropped area, requirement was kept as 850 TMT under 'actual allocation' head and 50 TMT under 'reserve allocation' head.

## DAP, MOP, Complexes:

Looking at the trend of consumption against the requirement in last 3 seasons (since Kharif 2012), projected requirement & proposed cropped area during the upcoming Kharif season, requirement of DAP, MOP and Complexes was kept as 400, 250 and 650 TMT respectively.

## SSP:

In view of policy of promotion of use of SSP and simultaneously looking at the projected demand & proposed cropped area, requirement of SSP was kept as 120 TMT.

## 4. Kerala

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014			Kharif 2015 (E)			
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	25.66		25.94		25.92			26.06			
Irrigated Area (Lakh hectares)	4.15		4.16		4.17			4.17			
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Requirement		Cons	Projected Req	Assesd Req		
					Actual allocation	Reserve allocation			Actual allocation	Reserve allocation	
(a) Urea	100.0	72.29	100.0	89.3	90	10	98.1	110		90	10
(b) DAP	25.0	14.24	20.0	18.95	15	-	14.8	20	15	20	-
© MOP	90.0	46.6	97.0	87.8	88	-	55.1	101.5		100	-
(d) Complexes	130.0	87.9	124.0	115.0	130	-	75.1	149.95		125	-
(e) SSP	3.0	0.9	0.5	0.3	20	-	0.54	2.3	16.3	20	-

## Urea

Looking at the trend of consumption against the requirement in last 3 seasons (since Kharif 2012), projected requirement & proposed cropped area during the upcoming Kharif season, requirement was kept as 90 TMT under 'actual allocation' head and 10 TMT under 'reserve allocation' head.

## DAP, MOP, Complexes:

Looking at the trend of consumption against the requirement in last 3 seasons (since Kharif 2012), projected requirement & proposed cropped area during the upcoming Kharif season, requirement of DAP, MOP and Complexes was kept as 20, 100 and 125 TMT respectively.

### SSP:

In view of policy of promotion of use of SSP and simultaneously looking at the projected demand & proposed cropped area, requirement of SSP was kept as 20 TMT.

## 5. Tamil Nadu

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014			Kharif 2015 (E)		
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	21.16		24.18		21.97			26.00		
Irrigated Area(Lakh hectares)	16.19		17.12		17.11			19.80		
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Requirement		Cons	Projected Req	Assesd Req	
					Actual allocation	Reserve allocation			Actual allocation	Reserve allocation
(a) Urea	450.0	353.8	450.0	421.8	450.0	-	363.8	459.08	450	0
(b) DAP	225.0	112.1	200.0	118.0	175.0		103.6	176.6	150	-
© MOP	211.0	88.74	200.0	112.0	150.0		126.9	230.8	150	-
(d)Complexes	306.0	277.1	293.0	186.1	300.0		181.2	297.9	300	-
(e) SSP	53.0	33.95	40.0	31.2	80.0		34.6	52.78	78	-

### Urea

Looking at the trend of consumption against the requirement in last 3 seasons (since Kharif 2012), projected requirement & proposed cropped area during the upcoming Kharif season, requirement was kept as 450 TMT under 'actual allocation' head and 0 TMT under 'reserve allocation' head.

### DAP, MOP, Complexes:

Looking at the trend of consumption against the requirement in last 3 seasons (since Kharif 2012), projected requirement & proposed cropped area during the upcoming Kharif season, requirement of DAP, MOP and Complexes was kept as 150, 150 and 300 TMT respectively.

### SSP:

In view of policy of promotion of use of SSP and simultaneously looking at the projected demand & proposed cropped area, requirement of SSP was kept as 78 TMT.

## 6. Puducherry

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014			Kharif 2015 (E)		
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	0.14		0.15		0.15			0.15		
Irrigated Area(Lakh hectares)	0.14		0.14		0.14			0.15		
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Requirement		Cons	Projected Req	Assesd Req	
					Actual allocation	Reserve allocation			Actual allocation	Reserve allocation
(a) Urea	16.5	8.5	12.0	10.8	11.0		8.2	10.5	10.5	0
(b) DAP	5.2	0.7	2.3	0.2	0.5		0.5	2.37	0.7	-
© MOP	5.2	1.2	2.0	0.8	1.5		1.0	1.4	1.4	-

(d)Complexes	16.1	4.3	8.0	3.35	5.3		1.9	4.8		4.8	-
(e) SSP	2.0	0.3	0.9	0.2	2.5		0.3	0.8	2	2.2	-

### Urea, DAP, MOP, Complexes, SSP:

Requirement of Urea, DAP, MOP, Complexes and SSP was kept as 10.5, 0.7, 1.4, 4.8 and 2.2 TMT respectively.

## 7. Andaman Nicobar

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014			Kharif 2015 (E)		
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	0.37		0.38		0.38			0.36		
Irrigated Area(Lakh hectares)	-		-		-			-		
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Requirement		Cons	Projected Req	Assesd Req	
					Actual allocation	Reserve allocation			Actual allocation	Reserve allocation
(a) Urea	0.33	0.31	0.50	0.29	0.5			0.5	0.5	0
(b) DAP	0.50	0.29	0.50	0.29	0.28		0.29	0.5	0.5	-
© MOP	0.35	0.15	0.40	0.11	0.40		0.13	0.4	0.4	-
(d)Complexes	0.25	0.11	0.50	0.11	0.50			0.25	0.25	-
(e) SSP	0.00				0			0	0	0

### Urea, DAP, MOP, Complexes, SSP:

The representative of State was not present in the conference. However, requirement of Urea, DAP, MOP, Complexes and SSP was kept as 0.5, 0.5, 0.4, 0.25 and 0 TMT respectively.

## WEST ZONE

## 8. Gujarat

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014			Kharif 2015 (E)		
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	84.22		85.73		86.25			87.95		
Irrigated Area(Lakh hectares)	47.44		48.98		52.39			52.90		
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Requirement		Cons	Projected Req	Assesd Req	
					Actual allocation	Reserve allocation			Actual allocation	Reserve allocation
(a) Urea	1200.0	993.2	1200.0	1082.5	1100	100	1045	1400	1200	0
(b) DAP	480.0	224.4	300.0	211.3	270		297	300	300	-
© MOP	100.0	42.14	70.0	49.3	70		68	100	100	-
(d)Complexes	275.0	205.1	243.0	192.7	270		272	270	270	-
(e) SSP	110.0	72.41	120.0	52.7	100		72	100	100	-

### Urea

Consumption of 'N' nutrient in previous Kharif seasons has been less than the requirement computed by ICAR on the basis of crop-wise recommended dose. Proposed cropped area for Kharif 2015 season is 87.95 lakh hectares which is about 2% more than the area in season 2014. Hence, looking at requirement computed by ICAR as per recommended dose, historical consumption trend of 'N' nutrient in the state and proposed cropped area, requirement was kept as 1200 TMT under 'actual allocation' head and 0 TMT under 'reserve allocation' head.

**DAP, MOP, Complexes:**

Looking at the trend of consumption against the requirement in last 3 seasons (since Kharif 2012), projected requirement & proposed cropped area during the upcoming Kharif season, requirement of DAP, MOP and Complexes was kept as 300, 100 and 270 TMT respectively.

**SSP:**

In view of policy of promotion of use of SSP and simultaneously looking at the projected demand & proposed cropped area, requirement of SSP was kept as 100 TMT.

**9. Madhya Pradesh**

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014			Kharif 2015 (E)		
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	118.45		123.80		122.11			125.35		
Irrigated Area(Lakh hectares)	NA		NA		NA			NA		
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Requirement		Cons	Projected Req	Assesd Req	
					Actual allocation	Reserve allocation			Actual allocation	Reserve allocation
(a) Urea	750.0	688.2	750.0	924.2	750	100	746.19	1100	1000	50
(b) DAP	650.0	610.0	650.0	512.9	600	-	453.37	650	650	-
© MOP	90.0	57.7	90.0	33.75	60	-	52.25	100	60	-
(d)Complexes	220.0	176.6	220.0	101.3	220	-	93.4	220	200	-
(e) SSP	775.0	515.7	500.0	553.5	600	-	400.14	600	600	-

**Urea**

Consumption of 'N' nutrient in previous Kharif seasons has been less than the requirement computed by ICAR on the basis of crop-wise recommended dose. Proposed cropped area for Kharif 2015 season is 125.35 lakh hectares which is about 2.7 % more than the area in season 2014. Hence, looking at requirement computed by ICAR as per recommended dose, historical consumption trend of 'N' nutrient in the state and proposed cropped area, requirement was kept as 1000 TMT under 'actual allocation' head and 50 TMT under 'reserve allocation' head.

**DAP, MOP, Complexes:**

Looking at the trend of consumption against the requirement in last 3 seasons (since Kharif 2012), projected requirement & proposed cropped area during the upcoming Kharif season, requirement of DAP, MOP and Complexes was kept as 600, 60 and 200 TMT respectively.

**SSP:**

In view of policy of promotion of use of SSP and simultaneously looking at the projected demand & proposed cropped area, requirement of SSP was kept as 600 TMT.

**10. Chattisgarh**

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014			Kharif 2015 (E)		
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	47.95		48.09		48.10			48.20		
Irrigated Area(Lakh hectares)	14.12		14.86		14.90			-		
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Requirement		Cons	Projected Req	Assesd Req	
					Actual allocation	Reserve allocation			Actual allocation	Reserve allocation

					alloc a tion	alloca tion			tion	tion	
(a) Urea	500. 0	457. 2	500. 0	525. 9	500	50	510	575	500	50	
(b) DAP	221. 8	155. 1	210. 0	174. 9	200		218.8	22 5	2 2 5	225	-
© MOP	85.0	47.7	75.0	57.0	60		53.3	70	70	-	
(d) Complexes	125. 0	112. 6	130. 0	72	130		47.4	100	100	-	
(e) SSP	160. 8	98.2 1	160. 0	100	185		111.1	15 5	1 5 5	155	-

### Urea

Looking at the trend of consumption against the requirement in last 3 seasons (since Kharif 2012), projected requirement & proposed cropped area during the upcoming Kharif season, requirement was kept as 500 TMT under 'actual allocation' head and 50 TMT under 'reserve allocation' head.

### DAP, MOP, Complexes:

Looking at the trend of consumption against the requirement in last 3 seasons (since Kharif 2012), projected requirement & proposed cropped area during the upcoming Kharif season, requirement of DAP, MOP and Complexes was kept as 225, 70 and 100 TMT respectively.

### SSP:

In view of policy of promotion of use of SSP and simultaneously looking at the projected demand & proposed cropped area, requirement of SSP was kept as 155 TMT.

## 11. Maharashtra

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014			Kharif 2015 (E)			
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	159.16		161.84		158.18			165.01			
Irrigated Area (Lakh hectares)	7.56		8.23		8.23			8.23			
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Requirement		Cons	Projected Req	Assesd Req		
					Actual allocation	Reserve allocation			Actual allocation	Reserve allocation	
(a) Urea	155 0	1374. 7	155 0	1595.5	1500	150	1461.8	1800	1700	0	
(b) DAP	100 0	399.2 9	950	343.5	500		373.11	6 7 1	6 0 0	500	-
© MOP	325	184.1 3	300. 0	186.0	200		271.86	275	275	-	
(d) Complexes	950	822.2 3	950. 0	768.5	1000		887.44	1300	1100	-	
(e) SSP	500	282.7 2	500. 0	313.2	600		407.04	4 6 1	6 0 0	600	-

### Urea

Consumption of 'N' nutrient in previous Kharif seasons has been less than the requirement computed by ICAR on the basis of crop-wise recommended dose. Proposed cropped area for Kharif 2015 season is 165.01 lakh hectares which is about 4.3 % more than the area in season 2014. Hence, looking at requirement computed by ICAR as per recommended dose, historical consumption trend of 'N' nutrient in the state and proposed cropped area, requirement was kept as 1700 TMT under 'actual allocation' head and 0 TMT under 'reserve allocation' head.

### DAP, MOP, Complexes:



Looking at the trend of consumption against the requirement in last 3 seasons (since Kharif 2012), projected requirement & proposed cropped area during the upcoming Kharif season, requirement of DAP, MOP and Complexes was kept as 500, 275 and 1100 TMT respectively.

### SSP:

In view of policy of promotion of use of SSP and simultaneously looking at the projected demand & proposed cropped area, requirement of SSP was kept as 600 TMT.

## 12. Rajasthan

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014		Kharif 2015 (E)				
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	153.24		164.58		149.31		140.50				
Irrigated Area(Lakh hectares)	16.64		19.69		NA		NA				
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Requirement		Cons	Projected Req	Assesd Req		
					Actual allocation	Reserve allocation			Actual allocation	Reserve allocation	
(a) Urea	675.0	627.4	700.0	701.5	700	50	626.5	800		800	0
(b) DAP	380.0	242.4	304.0	252.7	285		296.5	400	400	400	-
© MOP	32.0	7.7	9.0	0.1	8		3.4	8	8	8	-
(d)Complexes	90.0	47.7	69.7	13.5	45		27.8	45	45	45	-
(e) SSP	280.0	205.8	250.0	180.8	365		198.3	365	365	365	-

### Urea

Consumption of 'N' nutrient in previous Kharif seasons has been less than the requirement computed by ICAR on the basis of crop-wise recommended dose. Proposed cropped area for Kharif 2015 season is 140.50 lakh hectares which is about 5.9 % less than the area in season 2014. Hence, looking at requirement computed by ICAR as per recommended dose, historical consumption trend of 'N' nutrient in the state and proposed cropped area, requirement was kept as 800 TMT under 'actual allocation' head and 0 TMT under 'reserve allocation' head.

### DAP, MOP, Complexes:

Looking at the trend of consumption against the requirement in last 3 seasons (since Kharif 2012), projected requirement & proposed cropped area during the upcoming Kharif season, requirement of DAP, MOP and Complexes was kept as 400, 8 and 45 TMT respectively.

### SSP:

In view of policy of promotion of use of SSP and simultaneously looking at the projected demand & proposed cropped area, requirement of SSP was kept as 365 TMT

## 13. Goa

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014		Kharif 2015 (E)			
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	0.68		0.68		0.68		-			
Irrigated Area(Lakh hectares)	NA		NA		NA		-			
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Req	Assesd Req		
								Actual allocation	Reserve allocation	
(a) Urea	4.41	3.10	4.00	3.04	3.2	3.2	3.32	3.32	0	
(b) DAP	2.50	2.27	2.40	1.59	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.9	-	
© MOP	0.80	1.30	0.85	0.40	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.8	-	
(d)Complexes	4.55	3.00	4.85	1.21	5.0	1.07	2.9	2.9	-	
(e) SSP			0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-	

**Urea, DAP, MOP, Complexes, SSP:**

Requirement of Urea, DAP, MOP, Complexes and SSP was kept as 3.32, 1.9, 0.8, 2.9 and 0 TMT respectively.

**14. Daman & Diu**

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014		Kharif 2015 (E)		
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	0.03		0.03		0.03		-		
Irrigated Area(Lakh hectares)	0.001		0.001		0.001		-		
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Projected Req	Assesd Req	
								Actual allocation	Reserve allocation
(a) Urea	0.21	0.19	0.21	0.10	0.21	0.1	0.18	0.18	0
(b) DAP	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.03	0.03	-
© MOP	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.0	0.01	0.01	-
(d)Complexes	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.0	0.08	0.08	-
(e) SSP	0.01		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	-

**Urea, DAP, MOP, Complexes, SSP:**

Requirement of Urea, DAP, MOP, Complexes and SSP was kept as 0.18, 0.03, 0.01, 0.08 and 0.01 TMT respectively.

**15. D & N Haveli**

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014		Kharif 2015 (E)		
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	0.13		0.12		0.13		-		
Irrigated Area(Lakh hectares)	0.06		0.06		0.06		-		
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Projected Req	Assesd Req	
								Actual allocation	Reserve allocation
(a) Urea	0.93	0.84	0.96	0.77	0.98	0.77	0.87	0.87	0
(b) DAP	0.90	0.78	0.93	0.72	0.92	0.72	0.82	0.77	-
(c) MOP	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.0	0.10	0.0	0.01	0.01	-
(d) Complexes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	1.05	0.0	0.0	0	-
(e) SSP			0.00	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.05	0

**Urea, DAP, MOP, Complexes, SSP:**

Requirement of Urea, DAP, MOP, Complexes and SSP was kept as 0.87, 0.77, 0.01, 0 and 0 TMT respectively

## **MINUTES OF THE ZONAL CONFERENCE FOR ASSESSMENT OF REQUIREMENT OF FERTILIZERS FOR KHARIF 2015 SEASON HELD ON 21<sup>st</sup> JANUARY, 2015**

Venue: Lecture Hall, II Floor, NASC Complex, DPS Marg, Pusa, New Delhi

Present: As per list annexed

### **Subject: Assessment of requirement of fertilizers for Kharif 2015**

In the Zonal Conference, the main issues raised and discussed were as follow:

1. Joint Secretary (INM), Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) welcomed the participants and introduced the agenda.

(a) JS (INM) emphasized on the promotion of balanced use of fertilizers. States were requested to create awareness among the farmers for balanced use of fertilizers, take up soil testing and issue of soil health cards etc that would also help them in arriving at more realistic requirement of fertilizers and promote balanced use of fertilizers.

Further, she advised States to institute a mechanism at their level for monitoring of district-wise availability of fertilizers in association with fertilizer companies on weekly/fortnightly basis. She also requested States to nominate a nodal officer to participate in weekly video conferences and the nodal officer shall have up-to-date information/data discussed in the video conference.

(b) Joint Secretary (DOF) and Director (Movement) also requested States to project requirement of urea as per the quantities actually required. Further, they conveyed that consumption of urea is maximum in the months of July & August and movement of rakes is also hampered in these two months on account of adverse weather conditions (being monsoon season) due to which it is very difficult to supply entire quantity of urea actually required in these two months. Therefore, they advised States to divide the entire urea requirement of season equally in each month. This will not only help in availability of adequate stock before the peak consumption months but will also reduce the undue pressure on M/o Railways for movement of rakes in the peak consumption period.

Besides, JS (DOF) also advised States to improve dealer network in their respective states, which will facilitate smooth distribution of fertilizers among the farmers especially in peak period and remote areas.

(c) Dr (Mrs) Vandana Dwivedi, ADC (INM) made a presentation on Soil Health Card Scheme approved for 12<sup>th</sup> Plan. The presentation broadly covered components of scheme, soil sampling norms, action plan for soil sampling and important/immediate steps to be taken by the States, which are as below

- Soil sampling window: April – May, 2015.
- Principal Secretary and Director Agriculture should issue directives to all concerned officials up to block level to take up soil sampling as a campaign so as to ensure collection of desired number of samples within a very narrow window available before sowing.
- This would require outsourcing/engaging students. Hence, wide publicity has to be done through mass media by the State Governments.
- Soil samples have to be essentially collected using GPS and recording GPS co-ordinates.
- States have to ensure that their existing laboratories are functional in respect of equipments, consumables, electricity and trained manpower.
- A provision has been made to engage contractual staff (maximum 2 young professionals per lab) having M.Sc. (Soil Science) degree.
- Impart 1 week training i.e. Orientation Course through SAUs/ICAR institutes as per norms laid down in the Soil Health Card sub-scheme.

- Soil samples have to be processed as per standard procedure and analysis work has to be undertaken utilizing full capacity of the equipments and facilities available with STLs. Once young professionals are engaged, analysis work could be done even in two shifts.

(d) Senior Technical Director, NIC made a presentation on the role of State Government in mFMS. JS (DOF) requested all the States to submit their pending Proforma B2 for the period November, 2013 to June 2014 before 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2015.

(e) The representative of M/o Railways pointed out that unloading time of rakes in most of the states is much more than the stipulated time of 9-10 hours and therefore, requested states to reduce the unloading time so that continuous flow of rakes may be maintained especially in peak consumption period.

## 2. Assessment of requirement:

Total assessed requirement of urea is divided into two parts i.e (i) Actual Allocation and (ii) Reserve Allocation. State Governments will prepare their monthly requirement on the basis of the quantities assessed under 'actual allocation' and they could demand additional urea from their quantities kept under 'reserve allocation' whenever they require it provided they have completely utilized/consumed the quantity of urea kept under 'actual allocation'. DOF will be requested to make arrangement(s) for only 50% of the total quantity assessed under 'reserve allocation' head in addition to the total quantity assessed under 'actual allocation' head.

## NORTH ZONE

### 1. Haryana

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014		Kharif 2015 (E)				
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	24.19		24.10		24.67		26.95				
Irrigated Area(Lakh hectares)	27.11		27.14		27.32		27.14				
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Requirement		Cons	Projected Req		Assesd Req	
					Actual allocation	Reserve allocation				Actual allocation	Reserve allocation
(a) Urea	875.0	793.2	850.0	810.0	810.0	40	827.94	850		810	40
(b) DAP	320.0	302.5	300.0	162.0	200.0	-	211.70	320	320	300	-
© MOP	35.0	18.4	25.0	11.9	15.0	-	33.39	25		25	-
(d) Complexes	50.0	19.8	35.0	3.8	25.0	-	12.68	25		25	-
(e) SSP	50.0	36.5	40.0	36.8	75.0	-	66.86	75	75	75	-

## Urea

Consumption of 'N' nutrient in previous Kharif seasons has been more or less the same as the requirement computed by ICAR on the basis of crop-wise recommended dose. Proposed cropped area for Kharif 2015 season is 26.95 lakh hectares which is about 9.2% more than the area in season 2014. Hence, looking at requirement computed by ICAR as per recommended dose, historical consumption trend of 'N' nutrient in the state and proposed cropped area, requirement was kept as 810 TMT under 'actual allocation' head and 0 TMT under 'reserve allocation' head.

## DAP, MOP, Complexes:

Looking at the trend of consumption against the requirement in last 3 seasons (since Kharif 2012), projected requirement & proposed cropped area during the upcoming Kharif season, requirement of DAP, MOP and Complexes was kept as 300, 25 and 25 TMT respectively.

**SSP:**

In view of policy of promotion of use of SSP and simultaneously looking at the projected demand & proposed cropped area, requirement of SSP was kept as 75 TMT.

**2. Punjab**

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014			Kharif 2015 (E)		
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	39.35		39.18		39.26			39.17		
Irrigated Area(Lakh hectares)	38.35		38.15		38.25			39.49		
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Requirement		Cons	Projected Req	Assesd Req	
					Actual allocation	Reserve allocation			Actual allocation	Reserve allocation
(a) Urea	1325	1340	1325	1300	1165.0	100.0	1280	1450	1250	0
(b) DAP	550	392.4	500.0	209.0	400.0	-	255	450	400	-
© MOP	56.0	25.3	40.0	25.0	30.0	-	37	38.83	38	-
(d)Complexes	50.0	25.97	50.0	10.2	25.0	-	8	8.42	10	-
(e) SSP	25.0	22.02	25.0	-	40.0	-	46	48.4	50	-

**Urea**

Consumption of 'N' nutrient in previous Kharif seasons has been more than the requirement computed by ICAR on the basis of crop-wise recommended dose. Proposed cropped area for Kharif 2015 season is 39.17 lakh hectares which is same as the area in season 2014. Hence, looking at requirement computed by ICAR as per recommended dose, historical consumption trend of 'N' nutrient in the state and proposed cropped area, requirement was kept as 1250 TMT under 'actual allocation' head and 0 TMT under 'reserve allocation' head.

**DAP, MOP, Complexes:**

Looking at the trend of consumption against the requirement in last 3 seasons (since Kharif 2012), projected requirement & proposed cropped area during the upcoming Kharif season, requirement of DAP, MOP and Complexes was kept as 400, 38 and 10 TMT respectively.

**SSP:**

In view of policy of promotion of use of SSP and simultaneously looking at the projected demand & proposed cropped area, requirement of SSP was kept as 50 TMT.

**3. Uttar Pradesh**

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014			Kharif 2015 (E)		
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	123.72		122.54		123.31			130.99		
Irrigated Area(Lakh hectares)	79.37		82.52		83.23			87.29		
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Requirement		Cons	Projecte d Req	Assesd Req	
					Actual allocation	Reserve allocation			Actual allocation	Reserve allocation
(a) Urea	2600	2683.8	2800	2710	2700.0	200.0	2563	3250	2600	200
(b) DAP	900.0	764.9	950	433.0	750.0	-	568	1150	750	-
© MOP	100.0	95.7	100	49.0	75.0	-	84	100	100	-
(d)Complexes	575.0	373.3	600	78.83	400.0	-	112	700	500	-
(e) SSP	200.0	264.9	250	150.4	400.0	-	176	250	250	-

## Urea

Consumption of 'N' nutrient in previous Kharif seasons has been more than the requirement computed by ICAR on the basis of crop-wise recommended dose. Proposed cropped area for Kharif 2015 season is 130.99 lakh hectares which is about 6.2% more than the area in season 2014. Hence, looking at requirement computed by ICAR as per recommended dose, historical consumption trend of 'N' nutrient in the state and proposed cropped area, requirement was kept as 2600 TMT under 'actual allocation' head and 200 TMT under 'reserve allocation' head.

### DAP, MOP, Complexes:

Looking at the trend of consumption against the requirement in last 3 seasons (since Kharif 2012), projected requirement & proposed cropped area during the upcoming Kharif season, requirement of DAP, MOP and Complexes was kept as 750, 100 and 500 TMT respectively.

### SSP:

In view of policy of promotion of use of SSP and simultaneously looking at the projected demand & proposed cropped area, requirement of SSP was kept as 250 TMT.

## 4. Uttarakhand

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014			Kharif 2015 (E)		
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	5.06		4.39		4.87			4.37		
Irrigated Area(Lakh hectares)	0.46		0.44		0.45			0.46		
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Requirement		Cons	Projected Req	Assesd Req	
					Actual allocation	Reserve allocation			Actual allocation	Reserve allocation
(a) Urea	135.0	136.1	135.0	150.0	135.0		150.48	134.28	135	0
(b) DAP	20.0	10.3	20.0	9.53	20.0		9.53	19.96	20	-
© MOP	5.0	2.7	3.5	0.76	3.5		0.76	5.22	5	-
(d)Complexes	25.0	14.9	25.0	13.7	25.0		13.7	25.18	25	-
(e) SSP	10.0	3.2	5.0	1.36	10.0		1.36	5.1	5	-

## Urea

Looking at the trend of consumption against the requirement in last 3 seasons (since Kharif 2012), projected requirement & proposed cropped area during the upcoming Kharif season, requirement was kept as 135 TMT under 'actual allocation' head and 0 TMT under 'reserve allocation' head.

### DAP, MOP, Complexes:

Looking at the trend of consumption against the requirement in last 3 seasons (since Kharif 2012), projected requirement & proposed cropped area during the upcoming Kharif season, requirement of DAP, MOP and Complexes was kept as 20, 5 and 25 TMT respectively.

### SSP:

In view of policy of promotion of use of SSP and simultaneously looking at the projected demand & proposed cropped area, requirement of SSP was kept as 5 TMT.

## 5. Himachal Pradesh

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014			Kharif 2015 (E)		
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	4.62		4.66		4.72			4.74		
Irrigated Area(Lakh hectares)	1.16		1.16		1.16			1.17		
Fertilizers (000	Req	Con	Req	Con	Requirement	Cons	Projected	Assesd Req		

tonnes)		s		s	Actual allocation	Reserve allocation		Req	Actual allocation	Reserve allocation
(a) Urea	35.0	31.8	33.0	34.3	37.0	-	35.5	37	37	0
(b) DAP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
© MOP	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.59	0.8	-	0.6	0.7	0.7	-
(d) Complexes	17.5	7.1	10.0	6.08	10.0	-	4.4	10.0	10	-
(e) SSP	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.49	5.0	-	0.5	0.8	0.8	-

## Urea

Looking at the trend of consumption against the requirement in last 3 seasons (since Kharif 2012), projected requirement & proposed cropped area during the upcoming Kharif season, requirement was kept as 37 TMT under 'actual allocation' head and 0 TMT under 'reserve allocation' head.

## DAP, MOP, Complexes:

Looking at the trend of consumption against the requirement in last 3 seasons (since Kharif 2012), projected requirement & proposed cropped area during the upcoming Kharif season, requirement of DAP, MOP and Complexes was kept as 0, 0.7 and 10 TMT respectively.

## SSP:

In view of policy of promotion of use of SSP and simultaneously looking at the projected demand & proposed cropped area, requirement of SSP was kept as 0.8 TMT.

## 6. Jammu & Kashmir

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014			Kharif 2015 (E)		
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	-		-		-			-		
Irrigated Area (Lakh hectares)	-		-		-			-		
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Requirement		Cons	Projected Req	Assesd Req	
					Actual allocation	Reserve allocation			Actual allocation	Reserve allocation
(a) Urea	67.5	55.4	67.5	55.0	60.0	-	62.51	67.5	60	-
(b) DAP	40.0	16.5	32.0	24.0	32.0	-	26.41	38.0	38	-
© MOP	10.0	3.2	6.0	2.76	5.0	-	5.12	6.0	6	-
(d) Complexes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	1.21	0.0	0	-
(e) SSP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.75	-	0.08	5.75	5.75	-

## Urea

Looking at the trend of consumption against the requirement in last 3 seasons (since Kharif 2012), projected requirement & proposed cropped area during the upcoming Kharif season, requirement was kept as 60 TMT under 'actual allocation' head and 10 TMT under 'reserve allocation' head.

## DAP, MOP, Complexes:

Looking at the trend of consumption against the requirement in last 3 seasons (since Kharif 2012), projected requirement & proposed cropped area during the upcoming Kharif season, requirement of DAP, MOP and Complexes was kept as 38, 6 and 0 TMT respectively.

## SSP:

In view of policy of promotion of use of SSP and simultaneously looking at the projected demand & proposed cropped area, requirement of SSP was kept as 5.75 TMT.

## 7. Delhi

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014			Kharif 2015 (E)		
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	0.65		0.49		0.48			0.48		
Irrigated Area(Lakh hectares)	0.22		0.22		0.21			0.21		
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Requirement		Cons	Projected Req	Assesd Req	
					Actual allocation	Reserve allocation			Actual allocation	Reserve allocation
(a) Urea	2.2	1.4	2.2	1.9	2.5	-	3.22	3.2	3.2	0
(b) DAP	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-		2.0	2	-
© MOP	0.5	-	0.5	-	0.5	-		0.5	0.5	-
(d)Complexes	0.6	0.0	0.6	-	0.6	-		0.6	0.6	-
(e) SSP	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0	-		0	0	-

### Urea, DAP, MOP, Complexes, SSP:

Requirement of Urea, DAP, MOP, Complexes and SSP was kept as 3.2, 2, 0.5, 0.6 and 0 TMT respectively.

### Concern/Issue

State Government reported that they do not get fertilizers as per the allocated quantities because none of the concerned companies supply fertilizers to Delhi. DOF issued instructions to the concerned companies to supply fertilizers to the state as per their requirements.

## EAST ZONE

### 8. Bihar

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014			Kharif 2015 (E)			
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	37.83		36.91		38.11			41.77			
Irrigated Area(Lakh hectares)	23.52		27.97		28.26			31.77			
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Requirement		Cons	Projected Req	Assesd Req		
					Actual allocation	Reserve allocation			Actual allocation	Reserve allocation	
(a) Urea	100.0	903.0	100.0	861.9	900.0	100.0	864	1000	900	100	
(b) DAP	225.0	216.5	250.0	94.52	175.0	-	129	250	237.5	200	-
© MOP	80.0	44.53	80.0	51.0	55.0	-	55	100	60	-	
(d)Complexes	175.0	98.83	175.0	40.67	125.0	-	76	200	125	-	
(e) SSP	100.0	37.13	60.0	29.96	140.0	-	26	100	136	140	-

### Urea

Looking at the trend of consumption against the requirement in last 3 seasons (since Kharif 2012), projected requirement & proposed cropped area during the upcoming Kharif season, requirement was kept as 900 TMT under 'actual allocation' head and 100 TMT under 'reserve allocation' head.

### DAP, MOP, Complexes:



Looking at the trend of consumption against the requirement in last 3 seasons (since Kharif 2012), projected requirement & proposed cropped area during the upcoming Kharif season, requirement of DAP, MOP and Complexes was kept as 200, 60 and 125 TMT respectively.

### SSP:

In view of policy of promotion of use of SSP and simultaneously looking at the projected demand & proposed cropped area, requirement of SSP was kept as 140 TMT.

## 9. Jharkhand

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014			Kharif 2015 (E)		
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	20.68		21.15		21.62			24.39		
Irrigated Area(Lakh hectares)	4.52		4.83		5.19			7.25		
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Requirement		Cons	Projected Req	Assesd Req	
					Actual allocation	Reserve allocation			Actual allocation	Reserve allocation
(a) Urea	170.0	119.0	160.0	111.0	125.0	35	108	248	125	35
(b) DAP	80.0	24.5	50.0	12.0	45.0	-	20	128	45	-
© MOP	20.0	2.3	15.0	0.68	10.0	-	0.62	46	10	-
(d)Complexes	40.0	15.5	35.0	10.0	35.0	-	15	85	35	-
(e) SSP	40.0	0.8	20.0	0.83	60.0	-	2.44	51	50	-

### Urea

Looking at the trend of consumption against the requirement in last 3 seasons (since Kharif 2012), projected requirement & proposed cropped area during the upcoming Kharif season, requirement was kept as 125 TMT under 'actual allocation' head and 35 TMT under 'reserve allocation' head.

### DAP, MOP, Complexes:

Looking at the trend of consumption against the requirement in last 3 seasons (since Kharif 2012), projected requirement & proposed cropped area during the upcoming Kharif season, requirement of DAP, MOP and Complexes was kept as 45, 10 and 35 TMT respectively.

### SSP:

In view of policy of promotion of use of SSP and simultaneously looking at the projected demand & proposed cropped area, requirement of SSP was kept as 50 TMT.

## 10. Odisha

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014			Kharif 2015 (E)		
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	57.76		58.25		60.48			61.50		
Irrigated Area(Lakh hectares)	25.14		26.95		27.26			27.53		
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Requirement		Cons	Projected Req	Assesd Req	
					Actual allocation	Reserve allocation			Actual allocation	Reserve allocation
(a) Urea	450.0	375.3	450.0	445.6	450.0	30.0	359	480	450	30
(b) DAP	175.0	109.0	175.0	112.8	110.0	-	110	164	150	-
© MOP	110.0	52.0	100.0	66.04	75.0	-	64	90	90	-
(d)Complexes	205.0	133.6	250.0	127.7	200.0	-	147	230	230	-

(e) SSP	17.0	4.6	17.0	6.27	50.0	-	5	26	50	-
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### Urea

Looking at the trend of consumption against the requirement in last 3 seasons (since Kharif 2012), projected requirement & proposed cropped area during the upcoming Kharif season, requirement was kept as 450 TMT under 'actual allocation' head and 30 TMT under 'reserve allocation' head.

### DAP, MOP, Complexes:

Looking at the trend of consumption against the requirement in last 3 seasons (since Kharif 2012), projected requirement & proposed cropped area during the upcoming Kharif season, requirement of DAP, MOP and Complexes was kept as 150, 90 and 230 TMT respectively.

### SSP:

In view of policy of promotion of use of SSP and simultaneously looking at the projected demand & proposed cropped area, requirement of SSP was kept as 50 TMT.

## 11. West Bengal

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014			Kharif 2015 (E)			
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	55.89		55.68		56.13			57.64			
Irrigated Area (Lakh hectares)	38.02		38.53		38.56			38.61			
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Requirement		Cons	Projected Req	Assesd Req		
					Actual allocation	Reserve allocation			Actual allocation	Reserve allocation	
(a) Urea	500.0	518.7	560.0	520.7	520.0	40.0	556	626		520	40
(b) DAP	250.0	140.1	300.0	72.9	125.0	-	118	164	156	150	-
© MOP	150.0	77.3	150.0	95.4	100.0	-	108	189		150	-
(d) Complexes	400.0	296.7	400.0	254.0	350.0	-	371	409		409	-
(e) SSP	200.0	126.3	200.0	105.0	200.0	-	136	188	213	213	-

### Urea

Looking at the trend of consumption against the requirement in last 3 seasons (since Kharif 2012), projected requirement & proposed cropped area during the upcoming Kharif season, requirement was kept as 520 TMT under 'actual allocation' head and 40 TMT under 'reserve allocation' head.

### DAP, MOP, Complexes:

Looking at the trend of consumption against the requirement in last 3 seasons (since Kharif 2012), projected requirement & proposed cropped area during the upcoming Kharif season, requirement of DAP, MOP and Complexes was kept as 150, 150 and 409 TMT respectively.

### SSP:

In view of policy of promotion of use of SSP and simultaneously looking at the projected demand & proposed cropped area, requirement of SSP was kept as 213 TMT.

## NORTH EAST ZONE

## 1. Assam

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014			Kharif 2015 (E)		
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	-		-		-			-		
Irrigated Area(Lakh hectares)	-		-		-			-		
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Requirement		Cons	Projected Req	Assesd Req	
					Actual allocation	Reserve allocation			Actual allocation	Reserve allocation
(a) Urea	145.0	140.6	145	143	160.0	-	136	170	160	0
(b) DAP	25.0	18.4	25.0	13.4	30.0	-	15	25	25	-
© MOP	60.0	28.1	60.0	55.3	60.0	-	55	65	65	-
(d)Complexes	7.5	0.0	7.50	0.0	5.0	-	0.0	5.0	5	-
(e) SSP	80.0	77.6	80.0	77.0	80.0	-	74	90.0	90	-

### Urea, DAP, MOP, Complexes, SSP:

Requirement of Urea, DAP, MOP, Complexes and SSP was kept as 160, 25, 65, 5 and 90 TMT respectively.

## 2. Tripura

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014			Kharif 2015 (E)		
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	2.1		2.2		2.4			2.5		
Irrigated Area(Lakh hectares)	0.23		0.34		0.32			0.32		
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Requirement		Cons	Projected Req	Assesd Req	
					Actual allocation	Reserve allocation			Actual allocation	Reserve allocation
(a) Urea	28.0	11.2	30.0	8.75	30.17		9.63	29.20	20	0
(b) DAP	2.80	1.24	3.00	2.45	2.50		1.18	2.50	2.5	-
© MOP	7.50	3.79	5.00	3.42	8.64		2.93	8.27	6	-
(d)Complexes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0		0	0	0	-
(e) SSP	26.0	10.9	26.0	12.7	32.00		9.37	30	30	-

### Urea, DAP, MOP, Complexes, SSP:

Requirement of Urea, DAP, MOP, Complexes and SSP was kept as 20, 2.5, 6, 0 and 30 TMT respectively.

### Concern/Issue

State Government requested DOF to supply 1 rake of MOP immediately. DOF assured that they will get it.

## 3. Manipur

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014			Kharif 2015 (E)		
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	1.37		2.34		2.35			2.35		
Irrigated Area(Lakh hectares)	NA		NA		NA			NA		
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Requirement		Cons/	Projected Req	Assesd Req	
					Actual allocation	Reserve allocation			Actual allocation	Reserve allocation
(a) Urea	37.0	16.9	30.6	13.1	31.25		19.42	31.70	25	0
(b) DAP	5.20	1.58	5.00	1.39	8.09		2.95	9.75	5	-
© MOP	2.15	0.62	2.15	0.64	3.5		2.36	3.65	3.65	-
(d)Complexes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0		0	0	0	-
(e) SSP	1.95	0.96	1.39	1.04	1.40		1.40	1.45	1.45	-

**Urea, DAP, MOP, Complexes, SSP:**

Requirement of Urea, DAP, MOP, Complexes and SSP was kept as 25, 5, 3.65, 0 and 1.45 TMT respectively.

**4. Meghalaya**

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014		Kharif 2015 (E)			
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	-		-		-		-			
Irrigated Area(Lakh hectares)	-		-		-		-			
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Requirement		Cons	Projected Req	Assesd Req	
					Actual allocation	Reserve allocation			Actual allocation	Reserve allocation
(a) Urea	3.95	3.89	4.10					3.35	3.35	0
(b) DAP	2.70	0.89	3.00					0.8	0.8	-
© MOP	.30							0.55	0.55	-
(d)Complexes	0.00							0	0	-
(e) SSP	2.50	1.98	3.00					2.2	2.2	-

**Urea, DAP, MOP, Complexes, SSP:**

Requirement of Urea, DAP, MOP, Complexes and SSP was kept as 3.35, 0.8, 0.55, 0 and 2.2 TMT respectively.

**Concern/Issue**

State Government requested DOF to supply 3000 MT of Urea in the months of February and March immediately. DOF assured that they will get it.

**5. Nagaland**

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014		Kharif 2015 (E)			
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	3.29		3.33		3.35		3.58			
Irrigated Area(Lakh hectares)	0.84		0.85		0.87		0.88			
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Requirement		Cons	Projected Req	Assesd Req	
					Actual allocation	Reserve allocation			Actual allocation	Reserve allocation
(a) Urea	1.11	0.59	0.85	0.99	1.09		1.09	1.13	1.13	0
(b) DAP	0.65	0.43	0.50	0.65	0.66		0.67	0.69	0.69	-
© MOP	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.27	0.34		0.34	0.36	0.36	-
(d)Complexes	0.19	0.15	0.00	0.27	0.32		0.32	0.33	0.33	-
(e) SSP	0.24	0.20	0.24	0.24	0.28		0.28	0.29	0.29	-

**Urea, DAP, MOP, Complexes, SSP:**

Requirement of Urea, DAP, MOP, Complexes and SSP was kept as 1.13, 0.69, 0.36, 0.33 and 0.29 TMT respectively.

**6. Arunachal Pradesh**

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014		Kharif 2015 (E)			
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	1.67		1.69		1.69		-			
Irrigated Area(Lakh hectares)	0.66		0.71		0.76		-			
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Requirement		Cons	Projected Req	Assesd Req	
					Actual allocation	Reserve allocation			Actual allocation	Reserve allocation
(a) Urea	0.57	0.57	0.50	0.57	1.93	0	0.57	1.93	1.93	0

<b>(b) DAP</b>	0.05	0.05	0.30	0.10	0.00	-	0.01	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	-
<b>© MOP</b>	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.20	1.06	-	0.20	<b>1.059</b>	<b>1.059</b>	-
<b>(d)Complexes</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	-
<b>(e) SSP</b>	0.80	0.08	0.20	0.30	6.50	-	0.3	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	-

**Urea, DAP, MOP, Complexes, SSP:**

Requirement of Urea, DAP, MOP, Complexes and SSP was kept as 1.93, 0, 1.059, 0 and 6.5 TMT respectively.

**7. Mizoram**

	Kharif 2012		Kharif 2013		Kharif 2014			Kharif 2015 (E)		
Gross Cropped Area (Lakh hectares)	1.18		1.18		1.19			1.20		
Irrigated Area(Lakh hectares)	NA		NA		NA			NA		
Fertilizers (000 tonnes)	Req	Cons	Req	Cons	Requirement		Cons	Projected Req	Assesd Req	
					Actual allocation	Reserve allocation			Actual allocation	Reserve allocation
<b>(a) Urea</b>	10.0	2.90	8.00	5.70	11.31	<b>0</b>	4.1	8.20	<b>8.2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>(b) DAP</b>	6.00	0.00	4.00	0.17	5.2	-	0.1	5.70	<b>5.2</b>	-
<b>© MOP</b>	6.00	0.25	4.00	0.24	3.98	-	0.45	4.0	<b>4</b>	-
<b>(d)Complexes</b>	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.0	0	<b>0</b>	-
<b>(e) SSP</b>	13.5	0.16	3.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.27	0.80	<b>0.80</b>	-

**Urea, DAP, MOP, Complexes, SSP:**

Requirement of Urea, DAP, MOP, Complexes and SSP was kept as 8.2, 5.2, 4, 0 and 0.80 TMT respectively.

&lt;Figures in LMT&gt;

CUMULATIVE REQUIREMENT, AVAILABILITY AND SALES OF FERTILIZERS DURING KHARIF 2012 (APRIL TO SEPTEMBER)												
State	UREA			DAP			MOP			NPK		
	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales
Andaman & Nicobar	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	16.50	14.67	14.54	7.30	4.47	3.60	3.25	2.01	1.57	11.50	10.08	9.04
Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	1.45	1.24	1.24	0.25	0.17	0.14	0.60	0.21	0.11	0.08	0.04	0.03
Bihar	10.00	9.19	9.08	2.25	3.03	2.16	0.80	0.54	0.45	1.75	1.23	0.99
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chattisgarh	5.00	4.25	4.19	2.22	1.36	1.09	0.85	0.48	0.41	1.25	0.92	0.86
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
GOA	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.01
Gujarat	12.00	9.90	9.75	4.80	1.98	1.47	1.00	0.40	0.36	2.75	2.29	1.83
Harayana	8.75	8.25	8.13	3.20	2.85	2.51	0.35	0.21	0.18	0.50	0.21	0.14
Himachal Pradesh	0.35	0.33	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.04	0.04
J&K	0.68	0.56	0.55	0.40	0.15	0.14	0.10	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	1.70	1.20	1.19	0.80	0.38	0.26	0.20	0.02	0.02	0.40	0.19	0.16
Karnataka	8.00	6.56	6.48	6.15	2.56	1.83	2.90	1.91	1.51	7.40	5.36	4.61
Kerala	1.00	0.73	0.72	0.25	0.19	0.15	0.90	0.54	0.47	1.30	1.03	0.87
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	7.50	6.99	6.83	6.50	7.13	5.85	0.90	0.76	0.61	2.20	1.69	1.42
Maharashtra	15.50	13.27	13.14	10.00	4.09	3.19	3.25	2.57	1.72	9.50	7.93	7.11
Manipur	0.37	0.21	0.21	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Megalaya	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0.10	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Orissa	4.50	3.79	3.73	1.75	0.90	0.78	1.10	0.61	0.47	2.05	1.36	1.14
Pondicherry	0.17	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.16	0.06	0.05
Punjab	13.25	12.03	12.01	5.50	4.70	4.38	0.56	0.35	0.25	0.50	0.29	0.28
Rajasthan	6.75	6.28	6.27	3.80	2.63	2.48	0.32	0.12	0.08	0.90	0.51	0.50
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	4.50	3.55	3.54	2.25	1.28	1.14	2.11	1.02	0.89	3.06	3.24	3.04
Tripura	0.28	0.10	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	26.00	27.44	27.01	9.00	9.82	8.04	1.00	1.05	0.98	5.75	4.44	4.03
Uttaranchal	1.35	1.39	1.36	0.20	0.14	0.10	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.25	0.16	0.15
West Bengal	5.00	5.33	5.19	2.50	1.96	1.44	1.50	1.14	0.79	4.00	3.52	3.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>150.82</b>	<b>137.47</b>	<b>135.80</b>	<b>69.40</b>	<b>49.84</b>	<b>40.79</b>	<b>21.98</b>	<b>14.07</b>	<b>10.98</b>	<b>55.53</b>	<b>44.60</b>	<b>39.45</b>

&lt;Figures in LMT&gt;

Cumulative Requirement, Availability and Sales of Fertilizers during Rabi 2012-13												
State	UREA			DAP			MOP			NPK		
	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales
Andaman & Nicobar	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Andhra Pradesh	16.00	14.85	13.98	5.00	3.20	2.89	3.35	1.78	1.57	11.00	9.12	8.55
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	1.70	1.39	1.38	0.40	0.24	0.18	0.90	0.50	0.46	0.16	0.03	0.03
Bihar	11.50	12.02	11.93	2.75	3.48	3.25	1.50	0.70	0.69	1.90	2.04	2.02
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00
Chattisgarh	1.90	3.07	2.87	0.90	1.42	1.25	0.42	0.28	0.26	0.50	0.30	0.18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
GOA	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01
Gujarat	11.75	9.61	9.49	4.00	2.73	2.48	1.00	0.47	0.43	2.80	2.86	2.75
Harayana	11.25	12.87	12.21	4.00	4.73	4.36	0.40	0.03	0.03	0.48	0.12	0.12
Himachal Pradesh	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.28	0.13	0.13
J&K	0.78	0.95	0.89	0.45	0.41	0.36	0.25	0.14	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	1.00	0.79	0.79	0.45	0.28	0.28	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.10	0.10
Karnataka	7.00	8.17	7.99	2.75	2.36	2.21	2.75	1.25	1.16	7.00	5.07	4.79
Kerala	1.05	0.64	0.64	0.20	0.15	0.10	1.04	0.42	0.41	1.21	0.74	0.66
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	11.00	12.65	12.08	5.00	5.89	5.23	0.50	0.24	0.24	2.14	1.08	0.90
Maharashtra	12.50	10.28	9.80	5.60	3.82	3.44	3.00	1.52	1.42	9.50	6.17	5.69
Manipur	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Megalaya	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Orissa	2.00	1.67	1.52	1.00	0.72	0.66	0.90	0.28	0.28	1.92	1.25	1.17
Pondicherry	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.14	0.08	0.08
Punjab	13.15	17.04	16.42	3.30	4.73	4.34	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.98	0.16	0.14
Rajasthan	10.50	12.64	12.19	3.80	3.85	3.48	0.16	0.08	0.08	0.76	0.34	0.34
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	7.00	5.82	5.74	2.30	1.29	1.19	3.44	1.29	1.28	3.76	2.85	2.66
Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tripura	0.23	0.09	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	34.00	36.31	35.55	9.15	13.63	12.81	2.50	0.49	0.33	5.73	2.70	2.59
Uttaranchal	1.10	1.15	1.09	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.32	0.19	0.17
West Bengal	8.50	8.83	8.69	2.75	2.90	2.82	2.75	1.39	1.37	4.28	4.91	4.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>164.61</b>	<b>171.31</b>	<b>165.81</b>	<b>54.18</b>	<b>56.03</b>	<b>51.51</b>	<b>25.84</b>	<b>11.08</b>	<b>10.36</b>	<b>55.99</b>	<b>40.26</b>	<b>37.88</b>

&lt;Figures in LMT&gt;

CUMULATIVE REQUIREMENT, AVAILABILITY AND SALES OF FERTILIZERS DURING KHARIF 2013 (APRIL TO SEPTEMBER)												
State	UREA			DAP			MOP			NPK		
	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales
Andaman & Nicobar	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	16.50	17.97	17.79	7.00	3.51	3.08	3.00	1.60	1.48	11.00	8.51	7.99
Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	1.45	1.22	1.22	0.25	0.17	0.10	0.60	0.53	0.44	0.08	0.02	0.02
Bihar	10.00	8.88	8.62	2.50	1.63	0.95	0.80	0.73	0.51	1.75	0.60	0.48
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	5.00	4.83	4.72	2.10	1.55	1.37	0.75	0.60	0.38	1.30	0.67	0.60
Haveli	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
GOA	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01
Gujarat	12.00	10.44	10.21	3.00	1.98	1.47	0.70	0.49	0.48	2.43	2.07	1.82
Harayana	8.50	8.40	8.15	3.00	1.79	1.53	0.25	0.12	0.12	0.35	0.06	0.04
Himachal Pradesh	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.05
J&K	0.68	0.59	0.55	0.32	0.30	0.24	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	1.60	1.19	1.11	0.50	0.19	0.12	0.15	0.03	0.01	0.35	0.11	0.10
Karnataka	8.00	9.33	9.15	5.00	3.46	2.98	2.90	1.68	1.53	7.50	6.25	5.68
Kerala	1.00	0.66	0.65	0.20	0.22	0.14	0.97	0.49	0.47	1.24	0.72	0.62
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	7.50	10.27	9.89	6.50	5.22	4.21	0.90	0.43	0.27	2.20	1.13	1.04
Maharashtra	15.50	16.47	15.88	9.50	4.03	3.04	3.00	2.07	1.78	9.50	7.38	6.86
Manipur	0.31	0.17	0.17	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Megalaya	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Orissa	4.50	4.59	4.40	1.75	1.05	0.95	1.00	0.73	0.61	2.50	1.17	1.10
Pondicherry	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.04	0.04
Punjab	13.25	12.33	11.98	5.00	3.26	2.68	0.40	0.26	0.25	0.50	0.13	0.11
Rajasthan	7.00	7.28	7.07	3.04	3.01	2.65	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.16	0.14
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	4.50	4.26	4.22	2.00	1.45	1.18	2.00	1.14	1.13	2.93	2.20	2.06
Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tripura	0.30	0.11	0.11	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	28.00	29.13	27.82	9.50	7.03	4.73	1.00	0.57	0.49	6.00	1.76	1.17
Uttaranchal	1.35	1.57	1.50	0.20	0.13	0.10	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.16	0.14
West Bengal	5.60	5.47	5.21	3.00	0.95	0.73	1.50	1.15	0.96	4.00	3.00	2.54
<b>Total</b>	<b>153.19</b>	<b>155.73</b>	<b>150.99</b>	<b>64.59</b>	<b>40.97</b>	<b>32.30</b>	<b>20.25</b>	<b>12.74</b>	<b>10.99</b>	<b>54.83</b>	<b>36.21</b>	<b>32.61</b>



&lt;Figures in LMT&gt;

Cumulative Requirement, Availability and Sales of Fertilizers during Rabi 2013-14												
State	UREA			DAP			MOP			NPK		
	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales
Andaman & Nicobar	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	16.00	17.33	17.08	4.00	3.22	3.06	2.00	1.97	1.78	11.00	12.77	11.76
Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	2.00	1.46	1.45	0.35	0.21	0.19	0.65	0.41	0.37	0.20	0.03	0.03
Bihar	11.50	10.15	10.09	2.75	2.84	2.66	0.74	0.95	0.89	2.00	1.32	1.25
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chattisgarh	2.00	1.71	1.63	1.00	1.15	1.06	0.31	0.29	0.18	0.60	0.20	0.14
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GOA	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02
Gujarat	10.25	10.61	10.57	2.40	2.53	2.36	0.60	0.77	0.62	2.30	2.96	2.78
Haryana	11.00	10.40	10.30	0.50	1.61	1.54	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.20	0.07	0.06
Himachal Pradesh	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.20	0.18	0.18
J&K	0.78	0.80	0.71	0.43	0.36	0.30	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.00	0.02	0.02
Jharkhand	1.00	0.56	0.51	0.40	0.17	0.17	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.40	0.06	0.06
Karnataka	7.50	5.85	5.64	2.00	1.87	1.58	2.00	1.11	1.01	7.00	6.02	5.03
Kerala	1.00	0.78	0.78	0.08	0.16	0.12	0.90	0.49	0.49	1.19	0.95	0.75
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	11.75	13.12	12.96	5.00	4.72	4.23	0.10	0.33	0.24	2.00	1.17	0.96
Maharashtra	11.50	10.66	10.53	4.50	2.81	2.79	1.92	1.79	1.48	8.00	9.06	8.58
Manipur	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Megalaya	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Orissa	2.30	0.93	0.80	0.70	0.55	0.45	0.60	0.33	0.28	1.30	0.75	0.65
Pondicherry	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.05	0.05
Punjab	13.15	14.23	14.20	4.15	2.19	2.00	0.30	0.17	0.10	0.70	0.18	0.17
Rajasthan	11.00	11.44	11.38	3.00	2.22	2.05	0.14	0.04	0.03	0.51	0.19	0.18
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	6.00	4.90	4.89	2.00	1.03	1.00	1.91	1.44	1.34	4.00	2.99	2.65
Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tripura	0.23	0.11	0.09	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	34.00	31.57	30.95	9.15	10.96	9.31	0.80	0.64	0.60	5.00	3.06	2.77
Uttaranchal	1.15	1.30	1.25	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.29	0.26	0.21
West Bengal	8.90	7.29	7.18	2.50	1.83	1.71	1.37	1.19	1.12	5.50	4.71	4.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>163.72</b>	<b>155.76</b>	<b>153.55</b>	<b>45.26</b>	<b>40.60</b>	<b>36.73</b>	<b>14.88</b>	<b>12.33</b>	<b>10.93</b>	<b>52.53</b>	<b>47.03</b>	<b>42.55</b>

&lt;Figures in LMT&gt;

CUMULATIVE REQUIREMENT, AVAILABILITY AND SALES OF FERTILIZERS DURING KHARIF 2014 (APRIL TO SEPTEMBER)												
State	UREA			DAP			MOP			NPK		
	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales
Andaman & Nicobar	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	7.58	8.55	8.11	2.80	1.38	1.20	1.23	1.30	1.07	5.77	5.67	4.84
Arunachal Pradesh	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	1.45	1.55	1.53	0.20	0.16	0.15	0.60	0.39	0.28	0.05	0.08	0.05
Bihar	9.00	8.69	8.64	1.75	1.70	1.29	0.55	0.72	0.55	1.25	1.09	0.77
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chattisgarh	5.00	4.50	4.48	2.00	1.69	1.56	0.60	0.52	0.33	1.30	0.50	0.45
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
GOA	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01
Gujarat	11.00	10.30	10.24	2.70	2.35	2.20	0.70	0.74	0.67	2.70	2.87	2.77
Harayana	8.10	8.24	8.21	2.00	1.90	1.74	0.15	0.37	0.33	0.25	0.18	0.14
Himachal Pradesh	0.37	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.03
J&K	0.60	0.64	0.63	0.32	0.30	0.26	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01
Jharkhand	1.25	1.08	1.08	0.45	0.22	0.20	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.35	0.15	0.15
Karnataka	8.00	8.52	8.45	4.00	3.56	3.35	2.00	2.31	2.08	6.50	7.11	6.68
Kerala	0.90	0.73	0.72	0.15	0.23	0.18	0.88	0.64	0.61	1.30	0.90	0.74
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	7.50	7.31	7.28	6.00	3.88	3.64	0.60	0.69	0.51	2.20	0.92	0.87
Maharashtra	15.00	14.44	14.39	5.00	3.51	3.48	2.00	3.09	2.70	10.00	8.86	8.43
Manipur	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
Megalaya	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Orissa	4.50	3.63	3.58	1.10	1.09	1.01	0.75	0.66	0.59	2.00	1.47	1.36
Pondicherry	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.02
Punjab	11.65	12.34	12.31	4.00	4.67	4.37	0.30	0.52	0.47	0.25	0.23	0.20
Rajasthan	7.00	6.47	6.43	2.50	3.21	3.09	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.45	0.33	0.32
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	4.50	3.63	3.63	1.75	1.10	1.02	1.50	1.41	1.26	3.00	2.08	1.85
Telangana	8.92	5.79	6.15	2.20	0.73	0.82	0.78	0.67	0.62	4.23	3.46	3.77
Tripura	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01
Uttar Pradesh	27.00	26.56	26.18	7.50	6.86	6.21	0.75	0.96	0.84	4.00	1.73	1.55
Uttaranchal	1.35	1.49	1.48	0.20	0.09	0.07	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.16	0.14
West Bengal	5.20	5.60	5.56	1.25	1.34	1.18	1.00	1.40	1.08	3.50	4.01	3.74
<b>Total</b>	<b>146.60</b>	<b>140.96</b>	<b>139.97</b>	<b>48.07</b>	<b>40.02</b>	<b>37.05</b>	<b>14.85</b>	<b>16.55</b>	<b>14.12</b>	<b>49.60</b>	<b>41.89</b>	<b>38.92</b>

&lt;Figures in LMT&gt;

Cumulative Requirement, Availability and Sales of Fertilizers during Rabi 2014-15												
State	UREA			DAP			MOP			NPK		
	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales
Andaman & Nicobar	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	9.00	10.05	9.96	2.00	1.79	1.75	1.50	1.64	1.47	7.00	8.03	7.67
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	1.70	1.66	1.63	0.25	0.22	0.18	0.65	0.51	0.40	0.05	0.07	0.06
Bihar	10.00	10.78	10.76	2.85	2.37	2.24	1.00	1.22	0.99	1.50	2.10	1.88
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chattisgarh	1.75	1.84	1.80	0.75	0.81	0.76	0.25	0.37	0.28	0.50	0.33	0.26
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
GOA	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02
Gujarat	11.00	12.50	12.45	2.70	2.12	1.84	0.70	0.69	0.66	2.50	3.17	2.84
Harayana	10.50	11.86	11.82	2.50	2.53	2.38	0.10	0.28	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.21
Himachal Pradesh	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.21	0.18	0.18
J&K	0.78	0.54	0.53	0.40	0.47	0.37	0.20	0.25	0.19	0.00	0.01	0.01
Jharkhand	1.00	0.72	0.72	0.30	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.11	0.11
Karnataka	6.00	6.97	6.87	2.00	1.89	1.75	1.25	1.87	1.55	5.50	5.93	5.42
Kerala	0.80	0.63	0.63	0.10	0.17	0.13	0.75	0.54	0.53	1.00	0.76	0.66
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	12.50	13.45	13.42	4.00	5.55	5.39	0.30	0.48	0.32	1.25	1.63	1.38
Maharashtra	11.50	11.39	11.29	3.50	2.14	2.12	2.00	2.20	1.78	10.00	8.59	7.74
Manipur	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Megalaya	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Orissa	1.50	1.49	1.47	0.50	0.48	0.47	0.50	0.35	0.31	1.25	0.96	0.93
Pondicherry	0.11	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.04
Punjab	13.15	15.04	15.03	5.00	2.99	2.79	0.20	0.29	0.18	0.20	0.26	0.25
Rajasthan	11.50	12.05	12.03	2.50	2.62	2.57	0.08	0.12	0.08	0.51	0.35	0.34
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	5.50	6.27	6.27	2.00	1.39	1.36	2.50	1.75	1.67	3.50	3.52	3.30
Telangana	7.00	6.32	6.21	1.75	0.87	0.83	0.75	0.55	0.47	4.50	4.06	3.81
Tripura	0.15	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	35.00	36.96	36.36	12.00	10.63	9.96	1.00	1.52	1.19	5.00	5.02	4.74
Uttaranchal	1.15	1.34	1.32	0.15	0.19	0.18	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.28	0.24
West Bengal	8.00	7.57	7.56	2.50	1.45	1.37	1.40	1.80	1.28	5.00	5.47	4.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>160.11</b>	<b>170.09</b>	<b>168.79</b>	<b>47.87</b>	<b>40.77</b>	<b>38.53</b>	<b>15.41</b>	<b>16.57</b>	<b>13.68</b>	<b>50.22</b>	<b>51.12</b>	<b>47.06</b>

Assessment of requirement of fertilizers for Kharif 2015							
							Figure in "000"
Sates Name	Urea		Requirement + Reserve Allocation	DAP	MOP	NPK	SSP
Name of States	Requirement	Reserve Allocation		Requirement	Requirement	Requirement	Requirement
<b>South Zone</b>							
Andhra Pradesh	850.00	50.00	900.00	200.00	150.00	550.00	200.00
Telangana (from June 2014)	850.00	100.00	950.00	200.00	100.00	550.00	100.00
Karnatka	850.00	50.00	900.00	400.00	250.00	650.00	120.00
Kerala	90.00	10.00	100.00	20.00	100.00	125.00	20.00
Tamilnadu	450.00	0.00	450.00	150.00	150.00	300.00	78.00
Puducherry	10.50	0.00	10.50	0.70	1.40	4.80	2.20
Andaman & Nicobar	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.25	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>3101.00</b>	<b>210.00</b>	<b>3311.00</b>	<b>971.20</b>	<b>751.80</b>	<b>2180.05</b>	<b>520.20</b>
<b>West Zone</b>							
Gujarat	1200.00	0.00	1200.00	300.00	100.00	270.00	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	1000.00	50.00	1050.00	600.00	60.00	200.00	600.00
Chattisgarh	500.00	50.00	550.00	225.00	70.00	100.00	155.00
Maharashtra	1700.00	0.00	1700.00	500.00	275.00	1100.00	600.00
Rajasthan	800.00	0.00	800.00	400.00	8.00	45.00	365.00
Goa	3.32	0.00	3.32	1.90	0.80	2.90	0.00
Daman & Diu	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.01
Dadar & Nagar Hav	0.87	0.00	0.87	0.77	0.01	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>5204.37</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5304.37</b>	<b>2027.70</b>	<b>513.82</b>	<b>1717.98</b>	<b>1820.01</b>
<b>North Zone</b>							
Haryana	810.00	40.00	850.00	300.00	25.00	25.00	75.00
Punjab	1250.00	0.00	1250.00	400.00	38.00	10.00	50.00
Uttar Pradesh	2600.00	200.00	2800.00	750.00	100.00	500.00	250.00
Uttarakhand	135.00	0.00	135.00	20.00	5.00	25.00	5.00
Himachal Pradesh	37.00	0.00	37.00	0.00	0.70	10.00	0.80
Jammu & Kashmir	60.00		60.00	38.00	6.00	0.00	5.75
Delhi	3.20	0.00	3.20	2.00	0.50	0.60	0.00
Chandigarh							
<b>Total</b>	<b>4895.20</b>	<b>240.00</b>	<b>5135.20</b>	<b>1510.00</b>	<b>175.20</b>	<b>570.60</b>	<b>386.55</b>
<b>East Zone</b>							
Bihar	900.00	100.00	1000.00	200.00	60.00	125.00	140.00
Jharkhand	125.00	35.00	160.00	45.00	10.00	35.00	50.00
Orissa	450.00	30.00	480.00	150.00	90.00	230.00	50.00
West Bengal	520.00	40.00	560.00	150.00	150.00	409.00	213.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1995.00</b>	<b>205.00</b>	<b>2200.00</b>	<b>545.00</b>	<b>310.00</b>	<b>799.00</b>	<b>453.00</b>
<b>North East Zone</b>							
Assam	160.00	0.00	160.00	25.00	65.00	5.00	90.00
Tripura	20.00	0.00	20.00	2.50	6.00	0.00	30.00
Manipur	25.00	0.00	25.00	5.00	3.65	0.00	1.45
Meghalaya	3.35	0.00	3.35	0.80	0.55	0.00	2.20
Nagaland	1.13	0.00	1.13	0.69	0.36	0.33	0.29
Arunachal Pradesh	1.93	0.00	1.93	0.00	1.06	0.00	6.50
Sikkim			0.00				
Mizoram	8.20	0.00	8.20	5.20	4.00	0.00	0.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>219.61</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>219.61</b>	<b>39.19</b>	<b>80.62</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>131.24</b>
<b>G. Total</b>	<b>15415.18</b>	<b>755.00</b>	<b>16170.18</b>	<b>5093.09</b>	<b>1831.44</b>	<b>5272.96</b>	<b>3311.00</b>

### 1. **FERTILIZER (CONTROL) ORDER (FCO), 1985**

- a. To ensure adequate availability of quality fertilizers to farmers, the Fertilizer was declared as an Essential Commodity in 1957 and the Fertilizer (Control) Order was promulgated in March 1957 under section 3 of Essential Commodities Act (ECA), 1955 to regulate trade, price, quality and distribution of fertilizers in the country. The FCO has since been revised and re-enacted in 1985.
- b. Fertilizer (Control) Order provides for
  - Specification of all fertilizers manufactured or imported and sold in the country
  - Compulsory registration of fertilizer manufacturers, importers and dealers
  - Quality Control (Inspection and Analysis) of fertilizers
  - Restrictions on the manufacture/import and sale of fertilizers not in conformity with the laid down quality parameters
- c. Fertilizer (Control) Order is administered by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and implemented by State Governments.

### 2. **Central Fertilizer Committee (CFC)**

Central Fertilizer Committee (CFC) has been constituted under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary (INM) and comprising members from Department of Fertilizers, ICAR, State Governments and Fertilizer Association of India. Mandate of the CFC is to advise the Government regarding following

- Inclusion of a new fertilizer under the Order
- Specifications of various fertilizers
- Methods of drawl and analysis of samples
- Any other matter referred by Central Government

### 3. **Notification of specifications of fertilizers**

On the basis of recommendations of Central Fertilizer Committee (CFC), specifications of chemical fertilizers are notified in Schedule I of FCO.

CFC has further constituted a technical sub-committee under the chairmanship of DDG (NRM) ICAR and the said sub-committee has other scientists from IISS Bhopal, IARI, ICAR, NCOF and CFQC&TI as its members.

CFC recommends inclusion of fertilizer(s) along with the specifications in the FCO on the basis of the examination/report of technical sub-committee.

### 4. **Process/Mechanism of Quality Control of Fertilizers**

- i. **Enforcement Authority (Appointment of inspectors):** Under clause 27 of FCO, the State Governments or the Central Government are empowered to appoint inspectors of fertilizers for the purpose of quality control of fertilizers.  
There are around 11105 fertilizer inspectors in the country. Central Government (Central Fertilizer Quality Control & Training Institute and its three regional centres) has 11 inspectors of fertilizers.
- ii. **Inspectors of Fertilizers** are empowered to draw the samples of fertilizers **(Clause 28)**.
- iii. **Drawl of samples**  
Samples of fertilizers are drawn by notified fertilizer inspectors of both Central Government and State Governments as per the procedure prescribed in Schedule II of FCO. **Inspectors of Central Government draw samples of fertilizers from imported ships and inspectors of State Governments draw samples from indigenous sources viz. factories, retailers/wholesalers, godowns etc.**
- iv. **First Analysis (Clause 29)**

- a. Every sample drawn by Inspector is analysed as per the methods of analysis given in FCO in a Laboratory notified by Central/State Government. This is known as first analysis.
  - b. Presently there are 78 notified Fertilizer Quality Control Laboratories (FQCLs) in the country.  
Out of these, 4 laboratories viz. Central Fertilizer Quality Control & Training Institute (CFQC&TI) and its three Regional Fertilizer Control Laboratories (RFCLs) located at Navi Mumbai, Chennai and Kalyani, are under the control of Central Government and the remaining are under the control of different State Governments.
- v. Referee Analysis (Clause 32 and 32A)**
- a. For redressal of the grievances relating to the first analysis of fertilizer, there is a provision of referee analysis in case a person is aggrieved by the analysis (first) report of any laboratory.  
**Aggrieved person may appeal to the "Controller" for referee analysis** of sample tested by Central Government laboratories within a period of 30 days from the receipt of analysis report. Joint Secretary (INM) of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation acts as the "Controller".  
In case of samples tested by State Government laboratories, aggrieved person may appeal to the "Appellate Authority" for referee analysis within a period of 30 days from the receipt of analysis report. Appellate Authority is notified by the State Government.
  - b. **Laboratories for referee analysis:** Each laboratory notified under FCO can act as a referee laboratory.
- vi. Standard/Non-Standard sample** If sample does not conform to the prescribed standards in referee analysis, **the sample is declared non-standard.**  
If sample in referee analysis conforms to the prescribed standards, **the sample is declared standard.**  
An opportunity of being heard is given to the aggrieved applicant (manufacturer/importer) in the existing process before the consignment of fertilizer is declared non-standard.
- vii. Restriction on manufacture/import, sale of fertilizers (Clause 19)**  
No person shall manufacture/import for sale, sell, offer for sale, stock or exhibit for sale or distribute any fertilizer which is not notified in the Fertilizer (Control) Order or not of standards prescribed in the said Order.
- viii. Authorization of dealers (Clause 8)**  
Every person including a manufacturer, an importer, wholesaler and a retail dealer intending to sell or offer for sale or carrying on the business of selling of fertilizer shall make a Memorandum of Intimation to the Notified Authority, in Form A1 duly filled in, in duplicate, together with the fee prescribed and certificate of source in Form O.  
On receipt of a Memorandum of Intimation, complete in all respects, the Notified Authority shall issue an acknowledgement of receipt in Form A2 and it shall be deemed to be an authorization letter granted and the concerned person as authorized dealer for the purpose of FCO.
- ix. Penalties for violating the quality control provisions of FCO, 1985**
- a. **Administrative Action (Clause 31):** In the event of sale of fertilizers not in conformity with the quality parameters laid down in the FCO, the administrative action that the State Government can take is to either suspend or cancel the letter of authorization of dealer (retailer/wholesaler). In that situation, the dealer would not be able to carry on the business of the fertilizer sale.

**b. Legal Action:**

- Prosecution can be launched either through
  - (a) Filing FIR with police against the offender
  - (b) The Fertilizer (Control) Order has been declared as “special order” for the purpose of summary trial under section 12A of Essential Commodities Act and accordingly, the complaint may be filed with designated special courts for summary trial.
- Penalties for contravention of FCO can be imprisonment from 3 months to 7 years and fine and these penalties are defined under Essential Commodities Act.

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Annexure pertain to Page No.4.31

Statement showing FG Company wise MRP for the month April 2015			
S. No	NBS FG Group	Company Group	Apr-15
1	DAP :18-46-0-0	Agrigold	
		CFCL	24700
		CIL	25220
		Deepak	
		FACT	
		GNVFC	
		Green Star	24792.5
		GSFC	24492.74
		HINDALCO	24595.78
		HPM	
		IFFCO	25120
		IGF	
		IPL	25130
		KPR	
		KRIBHCO	25650
		MFL	
		MCFL	23727.98
		MOSAIC	24920
		NFCL	
		PPL	25728
		RCF	
		SFC	
		Sunfert	
		TAIPL	
		TCL	
		ZIL	25460
2	MAP : 11-52-0-0	GNVFC	
		IPL	
		MOSAIC	
		ZIL	
3	TSP: 0-46-0-0	IPL	
4	MOP:0-0-60-0	Agrigold	
		CFCL	16960
		CIL	16960
		DEEPAK	16800
		FACT	16860
		GNVFC	
		IPL	16980
		IGF	
		KRIBHCO	16880
		MCFL	16000
		MOSAIC	
		NFCL	
		PPL	
		RCF	
		SFC	



		TAIPL	16800
		TCL	
		ZIL	16930
5	16-20-0-13	CIL	18560
		CIL-SSP	18480
		Green Star	
		GSFC	
		IFFCO	
		IPL	
		KRIBHCO	
		NFCL	
		PPL	
		ZIL	
6	20-20-0-13	Agrigold	
		CIL	19280
		FACT	19180
		Green Star	18990
		GSFC	18311.7
		IFFCO	
		IPL	18560
		MCFL	18227.76
		MFL	
		NFCL	
		PPL	19787
		TCL	19400.85
		ZIL	
7	23-23-0-0	GreenStar	
8	10-26-26-0	CFCL	23010
		CIL	23000
		DEEPAK	
		Green Star	
		GSFC	22352
		IFFCO	22260
		MCFL	
		NFCL	
		PPL	23607
		TCL	23340.45
		ZIL	23480
9	12-32-16	CIL	23520
		GSFC	22452
		IFFCO	22470
		MCFL	
		NFCL	
		PPL	
		TCL	23194.5
		ZIL	
10	14-28-14	CIL	
11	14-35-14	CIL	24260
		RCF	
12	15-15-15	RCF	18010
13	AS : 20.6-0-0-23	FACT	13715
		GSFC	12714.85
		Green Star	
		IPL	
14	20-20-0-0	CFCL	

		CIL	
		DEEPAK	
		Foliage	
		FACT	
		GNVFC	17610
		Green Star	
		GSFC	
		HPM	
		IFFCO	
		IGF	
		IPL	
		KPR	
		KRIBHCO	
		MCFL	
		NFCL	
		PPL	
		RCF	17540
		TAIPL	
		ZIL	
15	28-28-0-0	IFFCO	
		CIL	24260
		GNVFC	
16	17-17-17	MFL	23224.72
		CIL	21000
17	19-19-19	ZIL	23160
		MFL	
18	SSP	Aarti	
		Adheeshaa Phos	7720
		Agrigreen	6953
		Agro phos	7500
		Arawali Phosphate	6223.48
		Arihant Fert.	7252
		Arihant Phos.	
		Asian	
		Basant Agro	7760
		Bharat Fert.	7353
		Bhaskar	7714
		BECL	7359
		Bohra	8300
		BPPL	7170
		CFCL-SSP	8800
		CIL-SSP	8280
		Chemtech	8100
		Coimbatore	7640
		DattaAgro	6876
		Ganpati	
		Gayatri spinners	6400
		G D S	6806.08
		Green Star	
		Greenstar-SSP	7638.2
		Indira	5571.61
		IPL-SSP	
		Jay shree	8000
		Jagdamba	
		Jubilant	8225

		Khaitan Chemical	8120
		Kothari Indust.	
		KPR	7600
		Kisan Phosphate	
		Krishna Industrial	7240
		Krishna Phoschem	7560
		Liberty	8120
		Liberty Urvarak	
		Madan Madhav	
		Madhya Bharat Agro	6960
		Madhya bharat-Jhabua	7961
		Madhya bharat-Raisen	7961
		Mahadhan	
		Mangalam Phosphate	
		N G Fertilizer	8100
		Narmada Agro	355
		Narmada Bio chem	7825
		Nirma	7625
		NitinChem.	
		Ostwal	6600
		Patel Phoschem	7800
		Prathyusha	7657
		PremSakhi	
		Progressive	8100
		Pushkar	
		RCF-DPPL	
		Raj Laxmi	
		Rama Phosphate	7923.81
		Rama Krishi	7772.51
		RM Phosphate	7619
		R C Fert.	7900
		R C Fert.-Udaipur	7000
		SaiFert.	8685.71
		Sadhana Phosphate	
		Shiva Global	7714
		Shurvi colourchem	
		Shree Pushkar	
		Subhodaya	7920
		Suman Phosphate	
		TCL-SSP	9206.24
		Teesta Agro	7100
		T.J. Agro	7020
		The Andhra	7300
		The Phosphate	8109
		Tungbhadra	
		VarunFert.	7280
		V.K. Phosphate	5600
		Vinayaka Agro	
		ZIL-SSP	
		Zuari Fertilizers	8000
19	16-16-16-0	IPL	18000
20	DAP lite (16-44-0-0)	CFCL	
		CIL	
		Deepak	
		Green Star	

		HINDALCO	
		IPL	
		IGF	
		KPR	
		KRIBHCO	
		MCFL	
		NFCL	
		PPL	
		RCF	
		ZIL	
21	15-15-15-09	IGF	
		PPL	
22	24-24-0-0	DEEPAK	
		CIL	
23	NPK 13:33:0:6	IPL	
		ZIL	
24	MAP Lite	CFCL	
		IPL	
		ZIL	
25	DAP Lite Group II	Green Star	
		Iffco	
		IGF	
		NFCL	
		PPL	
		TCL	
		ZIL	
26	16-20-0-0	CIL	
		MFL	
		PPL	
27	20-20-0-13-0.3	FACT	19710
		MFL	
28	15-15-15-0.2	RCF	
29	24-24-0-8	CIL	22040
30	DAP Zinc	CIL	
31	NPK Zinc 12:32:16	IFFCO	

**MINUTES OF THE FIFTEENTH SITTING OF THE  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS  
(2014-15)**

The Committee sat on Wednesday, the 29th April, 2015 from 1500 hrs. to 1540 hrs. in Committee Room 'D', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

**Shri Anandrao Adsul - Chairperson**

**MEMBERS**

**LOK SABHA**

2. Smt Anju Bala
3. Shri B.N. Chandrappa
4. Shri Shankar Prasad Datta
5. Smt. Veena Devi
6. Shri R. Dhruvanarayana
7. Shri Satish Kumar Gautam
8. Shri K. Ashok Kumar
9. Shri Kamalbhan Singh Marabi
10. Smt. Kamala Devi Patle
11. Shri Chandu Lal Sahu
12. Dr. Kulamani Samal
13. Shri Kotha Prabhakar Reddy

**RAJYA SABHA**

14. Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya
15. Shri Garikapati Mohan Rao
16. Dr. Sanjay Sinh
17. Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy
18. Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya

**SECRETARIAT**

Smt. Rashmi Jain	-	Joint Secretary
Shri U.B.S. Negi	-	Director
Shri A.K. Srivastava	-	Additional Director

**I. MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS  
(DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS)**

- |                                |                                   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Sh. Jugal Kishore Mohapatra | Secretary (Fertilizer)            |
| 2. Sh. Rajiv Yadav             | SS & FA                           |
| 3. Sh. Sham Lal Goyal          | Joint Secretary, (SLG)            |
| 4. Sh. Heera Lal Samriya       | Joint Secretary, (HLS) & CMD, NFL |
| 5. Sh. Sushil Kumar Lohani     | Joint Secretary, (SKL)            |

## **II. REPRESENTATIVES FROM OTHER MINISTRIES / DEPARTMENTS**

- |    |                           |  |
|----|---------------------------|--|
| 1. | Smt. Vandana Dewidi       | ADC (INM), DAC                           |
| 2. | Sh. Manoj Krishna Akhouri | Executive Director (TT-F), Railway Board |

## **III. REPRESENTATIVES OF PSUs**

- |    |                        |  |
|----|------------------------|--|
| 1. | Dr. S.K. Das           | CMD, FCI Aravali Gypsum & Minerals India Ltd. (FAGMIL)         |
| 2. | Sh. R.G. Rajan         | CMD, Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF)         |
| 3. | Sh. CMT Britto         | Director, (Tech.) Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL)             |
| 4. | Sh. T. Paul Prem Kumar | DGM, Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL)                          |
| 5. | Cap. P.K. Kaul         | Director, (Mktg.) National Fertilizers Limited (NFL)           |
| 6. | Sh. Jaiveer Srivastava | CMD, Fertilizer and Chemicals of Travencore Ltd. (FACT)        |
| 7. | Sh. S. Venketeshwar    | CMD, Projects and Development India Ltd. (PDIL)                |
| 8. | Sh. S.D. Singh         | CMD, Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL) |

2. At the outset, Hon'ble Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Committee and representatives of the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers) to the sitting. Their attention was invited to the provisions contained in Direction 55(1) of the Directions by the Speaker regarding confidentiality of the Committee's proceedings.

3. After the witnesses introduced themselves, the Secretary, Department of Fertilizers briefed the Committee about Department's activities through Power Point Presentation on the subject "Movement of Fertilizers and Monitoring System".

4. The Chairperson thereafter thanked the witnesses for appearing before the Committee as well as for furnishing valuable information to the Committee. The next sitting of the Committee has been fixed on 06.05.2015 for detailed briefing by the Ministry on the subject "Movement of Fertilizers and Monitoring Systems".

5. A copy of the verbatim record of the proceedings of the sitting has been kept.

***The Committee then adjourned.***

**MINUTES OF THE SIXTEENTH SITTING OF THE  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS**

**(2014-15)**

The Committee sat on Tuesday, the 19th May, 2015 from 1500 hrs. to 1700 hrs. in Committee Room 'D', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**Present**

**Shri Anandrao Adsul - Chairperson**

**Members**

**Lok Sabha**

2. Shri B.N. Chandrappa
3. Shri Shankar Prasad Datta
4. Smt. Veena Devi
5. Shri R. Dhruvanarayana
6. Shri K. Ashok Kumar
7. Shri Chandu Lal Sahu
8. Dr. Kulamani Samal
9. Shri Tasleem Uddin

**Rajya Sabha**

10. Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy
11. Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya

**Secretariat**

Smt. Rashmi Jain	-	Joint Secretary
Shri U.B.S. Negi	-	Director
Shri A.K. Srivastava	-	Additional Director

**I. MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS  
(DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS)**

1. Sh. Sham Lal Goyal                      Joint Secretary (SLG)
2. Sh. Heera Lal Samriya                Joint Secretary, (HLS) & CMD, NFL

**II. REPRESENTATIVES FROM OTHER MINISTRIES / DEPARTMENTS**

1. Smt. I Rani Kumudani                JS (INM), DAC

**III. REPRESENTATIVES OF PSUs**

1. Sh. R.G. Rajan                          CMD, Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF)
2. Sh. T. Paul Prem Kumar              DGM, Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL)
3. Cap. P.K. Kaul                          Director, (Mktg.) National Fertilizers Limited (NFL)
4. Sh. V. Subramaniam                  Director, (Mktg.) Fertilizer and Chemicals of Travencore Ltd. (FACT)

2. At the outset, Hon'ble Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Committee and representatives of the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers) to the sitting. Their attention was invited to the provisions contained in Direction 55(1) of the Directions by the Speaker regarding confidentiality of the Committee's proceedings.
3. After the witnesses introduced themselves, the Joint Secretary, Department of Fertilizers briefed the Committee about Department's activities through Power Point Presentation and a small documentary on the subject "Movement of Fertilizers and Monitoring System" and functioning of Fertilizers Monitoring Systems website of the Department.
4. During the discussion, the Hon'ble Chairperson and Members of the Committee raised queries on several issues such as movement of fertilizers, decontrolling the movement of fertilizers, fertilizers subsidy, direct transfer of fertilizers subsidy to farmers, soil health card, smuggling of fertilizers, balanced utilization of fertilizers, farmer education programme etc., which were replied by the Joint Secretary, Department of Fertilizers and other officials.
5. The Chairperson thereafter thanked the witnesses for appearing before the Committee as well as for furnishing valuable information to the Committee.
6. A copy of the verbatim record of the proceedings of the sitting has been kept.

*The Committee then adjourned.*



**MINUTES****MINUTES OF THE TWENTEETH SITTING OF THE  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS****(2014-15)**

The Committee sat on Wednesday, the 22<sup>nd</sup> July, 2015 from 1500 hrs. to 1530 hrs. in Committee Room 'E', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**PRESENT****Shri Anandrao Adsul - Chairperson****MEMBERS****LOK SABHA**

2. Shri B.N. Chandrappa
3. Shri Sankar Prasad Datta
4. Smt. Veena Devi
5. Shri Rangaswamy Dhruvanarayanan
6. Shri K. Ashok Kumar
7. Smt. Kamala Devi Patle
8. Shri S. Rajendran
9. Dr. Kulamani Samal
10. Shri Kotha Prabhakar Reddy

**RAJYA SABHA**

11. Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya
12. Shri Garikapati Mohan Rao
13. Dr. Sanjay Sinh
14. Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya

**SECRETARIAT**

- |    |                      |   |                     |
|----|----------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Smt. Rashmi Jain     | - | Joint Secretary     |
| 2. | Shri U.B.S. Negi     | - | Director            |
| 3. | Shri A.K. Srivastava | - | Additional Director |

2. At the outset, the Hon'ble Chairperson welcomed the members of the Committee.

3. The Committee thereafter took up for consideration the Subject report on "Movement of Fertilizers and Monitoring System" of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).

4. The draft Report relating to the Department of Fertilizers was adopted by the Committee with minor corrections.

5. The Committee authorised the Chairperson to make consequential changes, if any, arising out of the factual verification of the Report by the Department of Fertilizers of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers and present the same to both the Houses of Parliament on 24<sup>th</sup> July, 2015.

*The Committee then adjourned.*