12th Position

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & COOPERATION

RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 207

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 7TH AUGUST,2015

"PRODUCTION AND DEMAND OF EDIBLE OILS"

*207. SHRI ANAND SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of edible oils has been affected because of the damage to the oilseed crops;

(b) if so, the estimated production of edible oils in the country and the projected shortfall; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the demand of edible oils?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH)

(a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (C) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 207 DUE FOR REPLY ON 07-08-2015.

(a) & (b) Yes. The production of oilseeds in 2014-15 at 27.38 million tonnes (3rd advance estimate) is less than 32.75 million tonnes in 2013-14 and 30.94 million tonnes in 2012-13. The production of edible oil during the year 2014-15 as compared to previous years is given below:

(lakh tonnes)

Year	Estimated production of edible oil	Total availability/ consumption	Shortfall/import
2011-12	89.57	189.00	99.43
2012-13	92.19	198.24	106.05
2013-14	100.80	210.56	109.76
2014-15	90.02	227.00*	72.34 (upto May,2015)

*The projected demand /consumption on the basis previous trends an increase of 8% over the previous year.

(c) In order to meet the demand of edible oil in the country, Government of India has launched National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) from April, 2014 . Under NMOOP, three Mini Missions are being implemented i.e. Mini Mission-I (MM-I) on Oilseeds for increasing production & productivity of nine oilseed crops, Mini Mission-II (MM-II) for sustainable production of oil palm including area expansion and Mini Mission-III (MM-III) on tree borne oilseeds (TBOs) to enhance area under TBOs with the focus on utilizing wasteland.

In order to encourage oilseed growers under MM-I, various incentives like production and distribution of seeds, supply of minikits, plant protection equipments/ chemicals, micronutrients, supply of improved farm implements, irrigation devices, block/ IPM demonstrations, training of farmers, etc. are being provided.

In order to promote oil palm cultivation under MM-II, assistances are provided for planting materials, maintenance cost, irrigation devices, establishment of seed gardens, inputs for inter-cropping, support for oil palm processing unit in North East /Hilly States and left wing areas, farmers training, etc.

Under MM-III, support is provided for planning materials, maintenance cost, incentives for inter-cropping, distribution of pre-processing and oil extraction equipments , farmers training etc.

In order to provide remunerative prices to farmers, Government declares Minimum Support Price of oilseeds well before the cropping season. The import duty is 7.5% on crude edible oil and 15% on refined edible oil which are very low compared to bound rates of 45% to 300%. The export of edible oils has been banned (except certain exemptions) w.e.f. 17.03.2008 to ensure smooth availability of edible oil.

12th Position

NOTE FOR SUPPLEMENTARIES

FOR RAJYA SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO. 207

ASKED BY

SHRI ANAND SHARMA:

FOR REPLY ON 07.08. 2015

REGARDING "PRODUCTION AND DEMAND OF EDIBLE OILS"

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICUTURE & COOPERATION
OILSEEDS DIVISION

INDEX

Shri Anand Sharma
Member Of Parliament
(RAJYA SABHA)

BIODATA

Father's Name : Late Shri P.A. Sharma
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Date of Birth : 5 January 1953
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Positions Held:

April 1984 Elected to Rajya Sabha 1984-86 Member, Committee on Petitions, Rajya Sabha 1985-88 Member, Joint Parliamentary Committee on Lok Pal Bill 1986-89 Nominated to the Panel of Vice-Chairmen, Rajya Sabha 1988-90 Member, Committee on Government Assurances Member, Press Council of India April 2004 Elected to Rajya Sabha Aug. 2004 - Jan. 2006 Member, Committee on Defence Member, Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Aug. 2004 - July 2006 Member, Business Advisory Committee 29 Jan. 2006 - 22 May 2009 Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs 18 Oct. 2008 - 22 May 2009 Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Additional Charge) 22 May 2009 - 26 May 2014 Minister of Commerce and Industry July 2010 Re- elected to Rajya Sabha 12 July 2011 - 17 June 2013 Minister of Textiles (Additional Charge) 3 April 2014 - 26 May 2014 Minister of Textiles (Additional Charge) Oct. 2014 onwards Member, Committee on Defence Oct. 2014 - Dec. 2014 Member, Select Committee on the Insurance Amendment Bill, 2008.

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Books Published:

<u>12th Position</u>

<u>RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 207 FOR REPLY ON 07.08. 2015 REGARDING "PRODUCTION AND DEMAND OF EDIBLE OILS" ASKED BY SHRI ANAND SHARMA:</u>

1. QUESTION

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of edible oils has been affected because of the damage to the oilseed crops;

(b) if so, the estimated production of edible oils in the country and the projected shortfall; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the demand of edible oils?

2. THRUST OF THE QUESTION

The question seek the details whether it is a fact that the production of edible oils has been affected because of the damage to the oilseed crops, the question further seek the information about estimated production of edible oils in the country and the projected shortfall; and steps taken by Government to meet the demand of edible oils

3. TEXT OF THE ANSWER

(a) & (b) Yes. The production of oilseeds in 2014-15 at 27.38 million tonnes (3rd advance estimate) is less than 32.75 million tonnes in 2013-14 and 30.94 million tonnes in 2012-13. The production of edible oil during the year 2014-15 as compared to previous years is given below:

(lakh tonnes)

Year	Estimated production of edible oil	Total availability/ consumption	Shortfall/import
2011-12	89.57	189.00	99.43
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* The projected demand /consumption on the basis previous trends an increase of 8% over the previous year.

(c) In order to meet the demand of edible oil in the country, Government of India has launched National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) from April, 2014 . Under NMOOP, three Mini Missions are being implemented i.e. Mini Mission-I (MM-I) on Oilseeds for increasing production & productivity of nine oilseed crops, Mini Mission-II (MM-II) for sustainable production of oil palm including area expansion and Mini Mission-III (MM-III) on tree borne oilseeds (TBOs) to enhance area under TBOs with the focus on utilizing wasteland.

In order to encourage oilseed growers under MM-I, various incentives like production and distribution of seeds, supply of minikits, plant protection equipments/ chemicals, micronutrients, supply of improved farm implements, irrigation devices, block/ IPM demonstrations, training of farmers, etc. are being provided.

In order to promote oil palm cultivation under MM-II, assistances are provided for planting materials, maintenance cost, irrigation devices, establishment of seed gardens, inputs for inter-cropping, support for oil palm processing unit in North East /Hilly States and left wing areas, farmers training, etc.

Under MM-III, support is provided for planning materials, maintenance cost, incentives for inter-cropping, distribution of pre-processing and oil extraction equipments, farmers training etc.

In order to provide remunerative prices to farmers, Government declares Minimum Support Price of oilseeds well before the cropping season. The import duty is 7.5% on crude edible oil and 15% on refined edible oil which are very low compared to bound rates of 45% to 300%. The export of edible oils has been banned (except certain exemptions) w.e.f. 17.03.2008 to ensure smooth availability of edible oil.

4. Present status of Oilseeds in India

Indian Vegetable oil economy is world’s fourth largest after USA, China and Brazil. Oilseed cultivation is undertaken across the country in about 260 lakh ha, largely under rainfed areas (>70%) with risk in investment. Domestic consumption of edible oils has increased substantially over the years and has touched the level of 21.06 million tonnes in 2013-14 (Nov-

Oct) and is likely to increase further with change in dietary habits, enhancement in income and population. The growth in production of oilseeds 32.75 million tonnes in 2013-14 has not been able to keep pace with the growth in consumption and the gap between production and consumption is being met through imports. More than 10 million tonnes of vegetable oil was imported with a total value of more than Rs. 56,000 crores during 2013-14, which include largest share of palm oil/palmolein (78%) followed by soybean (10%) and sunflower oil (9%).

Nine oilseeds are the major source of vegetable oil in the country. Among 09 oilseeds soybean (39%), groundnut (26%), Rapeseed & Mustard (24%) contributes >88% of total oilseeds production in the country. However, in terms of vegetable oil production mustard, soybean and groundnut contributes >31%, 26% and 25% respectively. The state wise area, production and productivity of oilseeds during last 06 years is given in ***Annexure-I.*** However, the year wise summary is given below :

(Area: lakh ha, Production: lakh tonnes, Yield: Kg/ha)

Year	**Area**	**Production**	**Yield**
2009-10	259.59	248.82	958
2010-11	272.24	324.79	1193
2011-12	263.08	297.99	1133
2012-13	264.84	309.41	1168
2013-14	280.50	327.49	1168
2014-15*	258.24	273.80	1060

*** 3rd advance estimates**

The above statement indicates that area, production and yield, which was 259.59 lakh ha, 248.82 lakh tonnes and 958 kg/ha respectively during 2009-10, touched a record area coverage of 280.50 lakh ha, production of 327.49 lakh tonnes and yield of 1168 kg / ha respectively during 2013-14 with an increase of >63% in production and >29% in yield. However, the area, production and productivity of oilseeds sharply declined to 258.24 lakh ha, 273.80 lakh tones and 1060 kg/ha respectively during 2014-15 mainly due to delayed and deficit rainfall.

The availability of vegetable oil from primary sources(nine oilseed crops) range from 70.61 to 77.80 lakh tonnes during the last three years and more than 30 lakh tonnes of vegetable oils is being harnessed from secondary sources like cotton seeds, rice bran, coconut etc in the country. In addition to these sources seeds of tree/crop species like sal, mahua, mango kernel, karanja, neem, jatropha, water melon, mesta and tobacco are also being collected and crushed for vegetable oil. Details are at **Annexure-II**. The year wise (November to October) status of availability of edible oil from all these sources during last 03 years is given below:

(Quantity in lakh tonnes)

Source	**2011-12**	**2012-13**	**2013-14**	**2014-15(upto April, 2015)**
Primary	70.61	72.03	77.80	65.21
Secondary	28.42	28.57	30.10	32.15
Import	99.43	106.05	109.76	59.15
Total availability	198.46	206.65	217.66	156.51
Export/industrial use	9.46	8.41	7.10	5.94
Net availability(less export etc)	189.00	198.24	210.56	-

Oil Palm was introduced in India in early 70s for plantation in Kerala, Andman Nicobar and Goa. It has now been well acclimatized and under commercial cultivation over an area of 2.69 lakh ha in the country during 2013-14. Out of which 1.75 lakh ha is at fruiting stage and approximately 1.5 lakh tonnes of palm oil is being produced. The major oil palm growing States are Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Mizoram, Kerala, Odisha, Gujarat, Goa, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh.

5. Progress of kharif oilseeds (as on 30.7.2015)

The total coverage under oilseeds so far is 148.52 lakh ha against 135.60 lakh ha covered during last year, which is 12.92 lakh ha more than the area sown during the corresponding period of last year. Higher coverage is reported in the states of Madhya Pradesh(59.59 lakh ha), Maharashtra (34.18 lakh ha), Rajasthan(18.59 lakh ha) and Gujarat(14.39 lakh ha). State-wise area coverage of oilseed crops is given in **Annexure-III**.

6. Constraints in oilseeds production

- Oilseed crops are largely grown under rainfed condition (>70%) and more prone to biotic and a-biotic stresses.
- Oilseeds are energy rich crops but are grown under energy starved conditions (with minimum inputs with high risk).
- Majority of oilseed growers (more than 85%) are small and marginal farmers having poor resource base.

- High seed rate and cost of seeds coupled with non-availability of quality seeds of varieties and hybrids.
- Limited adoption of improved varieties and technologies.
- Unorganised marketing infrastructure and procurement mechanism.
- External price shock on account of dependence on import is a major challenge in this sector.

7. National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)

Background: NMOOP is built upon the achievements of the existing schemes of Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Tree Borne Oilseeds (TBOs) and Oil Palm Area Expansion (OPAE) programme during the 11^{th} Plan period, implementation of which had positive impact on production and productivity of oilseeds and on area expansion under Oil Palm with increased production of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB). NMOOP comprising 03 Mini Missions (MM), one each for Oilseeds (MM-I), Oil Palm (MM-II) and Tree Borne Oilseeds -TBOs (MM-III) was launched from April, 2014 .

Mission Targets: The Mission aims to enhance production of oilseeds from 28.93 million tonnes (average of 11th Plan) to 35.51 million tonnes by 2016-17 and to bring additional area of 1.25 lakh ha under Oil Palm cultivation with increase in productivity of FFBs from 4927 kg/ha to 15000 kg/ha by end of 12th Plan.

Strategies: In order to increase the production and productivity of oilseeds, emphasis is to be laid on increasing the Seed Replacement Ratio (SRR) with focus on Varietal Replacement; increasing irrigation coverage under oilseeds ; diversification of area from low yielding cereals crops to oilseeds crops; inter-cropping of oilseeds with cereals/ pulses/ sugarcane; use of paddy fallows ; expansion of cultivation of Oil Palm & TBOs in watersheds and wastelands; increasing availability of quality planting materials of Oil Palm & TBOs; enhancing procurement of oilseeds and collection & processing of TBOs. Inter-cropping during gestation period of oil palm and TBOs would provide economic return to the farmers when there is no production.

Funding pattern & Fund Flow: Cost of interventions under the Mission was in the ratio of 75:25 during 2014-15 which has been restructured to 50:50 between Centre and States. However, for some components like seed production, FLDs,Minikits, Adaptive research being implemented through central agencies/SAUs/ICAR Institutes are provided 100% central support. The funds to states are released to the Departments of Agriculture/Horticulture through state treasuries.

Area of Operation: The Mission wise coverage is given as under:

Mini Mission – I : Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Ar. Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal,

Mini Mission- II: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Ar. Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura and West Bengal

Mini Mission-III: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

Central Agencies: In addition to the above mentioned States, Central Agencies like NSC, IFFCO, KRIBHCO, NAFED, HIL, SFAC and institutions of ICAR including SAUs and ICRISAT are also involved in production and distribution of seed including seed minikits, FLDs and R&D activities.

Interventions included: In order to encourage oilseed growers various incentives like production and distribution of seeds, supply of minikits, plant protection equipments/ chemicals, micronutrients, supply of improved farm implements, irrigation devices, block/ IPM demonstrations, training of farmers, etc. are being provided under MM-I.

In order to promote oil palm cultivation assistances are provided under MM-II for planting materials, maintenance cost, irrigation devices, establishment of seed gardens, inputs for inter-cropping, support for oil palm processing unit in North East /Hilly States and left wing areas, farmers training, etc.

Support is provided for planning materials , maintenance cost, incentives for inter-cropping , distribution of pre-processing and oil extraction equipments , farmers training etc under MM-III.

Financial progress: The State/Agency wise details of allocations and releases under ISOPOM and NMOOP during 2012-13 to 2015-16 are given in **Annexure-IV** and year wise summary is given below:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	**Scheme**	**Allocation**	**Release**
2012-13	ISOPOM	403.02	402.83
2013-14	ISOPOM	558.36	558.14
2014-15	NMOOP	333.00	318.98
2015-16	NMOOP	353.00	130.58

Strategic adaptive research:

In order to address various issues and gaps of potential yield and yield realized at farmer' field, adaptive research projects are being sanctioned to Institutions of ICAR including SASUs and ICRISAT during 12th Plan. These projects will help in addressing various issues relating to crop improvement, production and protection technologies and mechanization in oilseeds in the country. The list of adaptive research project sanctioned so far is given below:

Name of institution	Title of the project	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Period
GBPUA&T, Pantnagar	Productivity enhancement of rapeseed-mustard crops through technology implementation and their refinement under farmers' field conditions in the state of Uttarakhand	35.66	02 years
IGKVV, Raipur	Block Demonstration and training of raised – bed technique of soybean cultivation	30.66	02 years
ICAR-CAFRI, Jhansi	National Network on Integrated Development of Jatropha, Karnja and Mahua	16.61	02 years

8. Front Line Demonstration (FLDs)

For re-validation and refinement of production and protection technologies, FLDs are conducted by the Agricultural Scientist of ICAR/SAUs on farmers' field in various states. During 2014-15, 4809 number of FLDs of 0.40 ha each were conducted and during 2015-16, 5245 number of FLDs on different oilseeds crop have been allocated to ICAR Institutions.

9. Outcome of the Mission

NMOOP was implemented in 23 States for Oilseeds (MM-I), 14 States for Oil Palm (MM-II) and 11 States for TBOs (MM-III). In addition, Central Agencies namely NSC, IFFCO, KRIBHCO, NAFED, HIL, SFAC, IIOR and IIOPR and ICRISAT were also involved in production and distribution of seed including seed minikits, FLDs and R&D activities. An amount of Rs.333 crores were allocated under NMOOP at RE stage. The Annual Action Plans of the States/Agencies were approved with a total allocation of Rs. 505.98 crores under MM-I (Rs.426.05 crores), MM-II (Rs. 72.24 crores) and MM-III (Rs. 7.69 crores) during 2014-15. As against the RE of Rs.Rs.333.00 crores, a sum of Rs. 318.98 crores were released to the programme implementing States/Agencies during 2014-15.

Production and Distribution of certified seeds

In order to ensure the availability of quality seeds of improved varieties/hybrids of oilseed crops, in addition to State Department of Agriculture / State Seed Corporation, some Central Seed Agencies like NSC, IFFCO, KRIBHCO, NAFED, HIL, SFAC have been involved in organizing production and distribution of certified seeds including the seed minikits. The details of seed production and distribution including seed minikits of last 03 years under oilseeds programme is given below:

S.No.	Item	Year		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Production of foundation seed (qtl.)	135067	72951	58171
2	Production of certified seed (qtl.)	1245463	603030	838377
3	Distribution of certified seed (qtl.)	1379522	1221184	431396
4	Seed minikits (Nos.)	846945	988176	798244

Other components:

- Demonstration of improved production technologies over an area of about 86000 ha;
- Supply of gypsum for an area of >3 lakh ha, which contributes directly in increasing the yield of oilseeds
- Supply of >37000 improved farm implements like seed drills, ridge & furrow planter, rotavaters and threshers etc.
- Supply of >14000 sprinklers and >32 lakh mtr of water carrying pipes.
- Capacity building of extension workers (>6000) and farmers (>1.2 lakhs)
- Additional coverage of 17,000 ha under Oil Palm with largest share of AP (9259 ha) followed by Mizoram (2981 ha) and Karnataka (1911 ha); Operationalization of one oil palm unit by Godrej Agrovet in Mizoram.

National events organized during 2014-15:

- Orientation Workshop-cum-Review meeting of NMOOP and NFSM at Guwahati on 10-11th November, 2014.
- Brain-storming Session on "Minimizing Aflatoxin Contamination in Groundnut" on 13th November, 2014.
- National Seminars on Oilseeds on 18-19th January, 2015 at ICAR-IIOR, Hyderabad.
- National Seminar on Oil Palm on 5-6th February, 2015 at ICAR-IIOPR Pedavegi, West Godavari district of AP.
- A Kissan Mela on mustard seed production on 3rd March, 2015 at Madhurikund Farm, Mathura through ICAR- DRMR, Bharatpur.
- Launching of dedicated website of NMOOP (*www.nmoop.gov.in*).
- Release and circulation of "Status paper on Oilseeds".

10. Status of implementation during 2015-16

As per BE of Rs.353.00 crores has been allocated for implementation of NMOOP during 2015-16. AAPs of 23 States for MM-I (Oilseeds) for Rs. 186.91 crores, 12 States for MM-II(Oil Palm) for Rs. 64.58 crores and 8 States for MM-III (TBOs) for Rs. 4.12 crores and Central Agencies like NSC, IFFCO, KRIBHCO, NAFED, HIL, SFAC, IIOR and IIOPR for Rs. 109.50 crores with a total allocation of Rs. 365.11 crores have been approved during 2015-16 under NMOOP. To facilitate the implementation, the unspent balances available with the States have been revalidated for utilization during 2015-16. Besides, a sum of Rs.130.58 crores has also been released to the programme implementing States/Agencies as on 4th August, 2015. Mini Mission wise approved allocations including Central Agencies may be seen at **Annexure V.**

Proposed National events:

- National Seminar on TBOs in the 1st week of October, 2015 at CAFRI, Jhansi.
- A Kisan Mela on groundnut at ICAR-Directorate of Groundnut Research, Junagarh during 1st fortnight of September, 2015.
- A Kisan Mela on soybean at ICAR-Directorate of Soybean Research, Indore during 2nd fortnight of August, 2015.

11. Trade Policies and price situation of vegetable oils.

The import duty on edible oil is reviewed from time to time. The import duty is 7.5% on crude edible oil and 15% on refined edible oil which are very low compared to bound rates of 45% to 300%. The export of edible oils has been banned (except certain exemptions) w.e.f. 17.03.2008 to ensure smooth availability of edible oil. The details of bound duty and current applied duty are given below:

Bound Duty, Standard Duty and Current Applied Duty				
HS Code	**Description**	**Bound Duty**	**Standard Duty**	**Current Applied Duty**
15071000	Soya- bean Crude Oil	45	45	7.5
15079010	Soya- bean Edible grade	45	45	15.0
15089091	Groundnut edible Grade	300	100	15.0
15099010	Olive Edible grade	40	40	15.0
15111000	Palm Crude Oil	300	100	7.5
15121910	Sunflower oil edible Grade	300	100	15.0
15141120	Low erucic rape oil	75	75	7.5
15141920	Refined rapeseed oil of edible grade	75	75	15.0
15149920	Refined rapeseed oil of edible grade	75	75	15.0

Source: DGFT, Department of Revenue, Government of India and World Trade Organisation (WTO)

The price trend of major edible oils in domestic and international markets during last 02 years given in **Annexure-VI** indicates large price fluctuations. However, the peak and bottom price of vegetable oils in domestic and international market are given below:

(Price: Rs. per MT)

Name of vegetable oil	Domestic				International			
	Peak		Bottom		Peak		Bottom	
	Price	Month	Price	Month	Price	Month	Price	Month
Groundnut	100800	Apr,15	70220	June,14	105838	Aug,13	70863	Apr,14
Soybean	69379	Nov,13	58960	Nov,14	62815	Nov,13	46341	Apr,15
Mustard	78461	Jun,15	63091	Jul,13	64196	Nov,13	46357	Feb,15
Sunflower	87500	Sep,13	60700	Sep,14	70189	Jun,13	51227	Sep,14
Palm Oil	58218	Mar,14	42910	Dec,14	55468	Mar,14	38764	Apr,15

Import of vegetable oil

More than 10 million tonnes of vegetable oil was imported during 2012-13 and 2013-14, to meet the domestic demand. During 2014-15 (upto May, 2015) import of edible oils is recorded as 72.34 lakh tonnes. Details of availability, import and demand of edible oils in the country over the years is given below.

(Qty in lakh tonnes)

Year (Nov-Oct)	Domestic availability of edible oils	Imports of edible oils	Total demand/consumption	% share of imports
2009-10	79.45	74.64	154.09	48.4
2010-11	97.82	72.42	170.24	42.5
2011-12	89.57	99.43	189.00	52.6
2012-13	92.19	106.05	198.24	53.5
2013-14	100.80	109.76	210.56	52.12
2014-15	90.02	72.34 (upto May ’15)	227.00#	60.34

The projected demand/consumption on the basis previous trends indicates an increase of 8% over the previous year.

Share of oils in total import

It can be seen from the following table that palm oil/palmolein contributes more than 67% share of total import followed by soybean (17%) and sunflower oil (13%) during 2013-14. Detail is given below:

(Qty. in lakh tonnes)

Year (Nov-Oct)	Refined Oil	Crude Oil				Total
	RBD Palmolein	Palm Oil	Sunflower Oil	Soybean Oil	Others	
2008-09	12.40	51.87	5.90	8.90	1.76	81.83
2009-10	12.13	51.69	6.30	16.66	1.40	88.23
2010-11	10.82	53.74	8.04	10.07	0.99	83.71
2011-12	15.77	59.94	11.35	10.79	1.96	99.81
2012-13	22.23	58.89	9.73	10.91	2.07	103.85
2013-14	15.76	62.53	15.09	19.51	3.29	116.18
2014-15(Nov to May)	7.66	42.67	10.31	13.50	2.94	77.08

Source: Solvent Extractors' Association of India, Mumbai.

Export of oilseeds and their products

Export of oilseeds like HPS groundnut, white sesame, sunflower, mustard and niger seeds is allowed without any quantitative restrictions. Export restrictions have also been lifted in respect of castor oil, coconut oil and certain oils produced from the seeds of forest origin like sal, mahua, kokum, mango kenal etc. Besides, large quantity of De-Oiled Cakes (DOC) are also allowed for export. Soybean extraction has a largest (71%) share in export of cakes. In case of seeds HPS groundnut (59%) and sesame (33%) have largest share in export and castor oil (95%) in case of export of oils/fats. Exports of these commodities have earned a foreign exchange of Rs. 28,308/- crores during 2013-14. Details of export of these commodities during last 03 years are given below.

(Q= Quantity in lakh tonnes, V=Value in crores)

Commodities	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
De-Oiled Cakes (DOC)								
Soybean	38.38	7062.23	38.30	7009.75	34.40	10050.00	65.64	17034.43
Others	13.43	1248.94	17.81	1437.98	14.16	1771.89		
Seeds								
HPS Groundnut	4.34	2178.41	8.33	5246.45	5.36	4065.59	5.12	3212.06
Sesame	3.98	2307.52	3.89	2641.66	3.00	2881.54	2.57	3583.46
Others	0.42	133.99	0.86	324.93	0.63	310.02	0.21	113.61
Oils / Fats								
Castor oil	4.25	2982.92	4.93	4571.67	5.66	4314.78	5.45	4364.33
Others	0.06	43.14	0.07	65.02	0.28	287.29		
Grand total	**64.86**	**15957.15**	**74.17**	**21297.46**	**63.48**	**23681.11**	**78.99**	**28307.89**

12. MSP and procurement Agency

In order to provide remunerative prices to farmers, Government declares Minimum Support Price of oilseeds well before the cropping season. The crop wise MSPs of major oilseeds of last five years is given below**.** NAFED has been designated as a Central Agency for procurement of oilseeds.

Oilseeds	**Year wise MSP (Rs. per qtl.)**				
	2011-12	**2012-13**	**2013-14**	**2014-15**	**2015-16**
G.Nut (pod)	2700	3700	4000	4000	4030
Soybean(Yellow)	1690	2200	2560	2560	2600
Rapeseed-Mustard	2500	3000	3050	3100	*
Sesame	3400	4200	4500	4600	4700
Safflower	2500	2800	3000	3050	*
Sunflower	2800	3700	3700	3750	3800

***** MSP yet to be announced for Rabi season.

Current market price of oilseeds

The status of market price of oilseeds in important of major oilseed growing states as on 15th July, 2015 given in the above Table indicates that prices of groundnut, soybean, sesame and mustard are ruling much above the MSP, whereas, price of sunflower and safflower are ruling below MSP. Minimum Support Prices and model market prices of Oilseeds in major markets (as on 15th July,2015) is given below:

Crop	**State**	**Market**	**Arrival (Qtl.s)**	**Price(Rs. per qtls.)**	
				Model Price	**MSP (2015-16)**
Groundnut	Gujarat	Gondal	158	4980	4030
		Rajkot	28	4900	
Soybean	Madhya Pr.	Dewas	368	3350	2600
		Indore	236	3400	
Mustard	Rajasthan	Alwar	3250	4150	3100*
		Bharatpur	121	4066	
Sesamum	Gujarat	Jam Nagar	196	7425	4700
		Rajkot	112	7850	
Sunflower	Karnataka	Gulbarga	4	3150	3800
		Bagalakot	-	3565	
Safflower	Karnataka	Gulbarga	5	2485	3050*
		Gadag	2	2381	

*MSP for 2014-15.

13. Probable Questions

1. **What are the major factors attributing to low productivity of oilseeds as compared to other countries?**

Long duration and better availability of organic matter in the soil coupled with mechanized operations attributes to higher per unit productivity of oilseeds in countries with high productivity, whereas in India short duration crop with low input application and dependence on rainfall attribute to low productivity.

2. **What were the reasons attributing to decline in oilseeds production?**

Ever highest production of 32.75 million tonnes recorded during 2013-14 was declined to 27.38 million tonnes during 2014-15 mainly because of decline in area of more than 2 million hectare due to delayed and deficit rainfall. In addition, there was some damage to rabi oilseeds like rape-seed mustard due to hailstorm occurred in February/March, 2015.

3. **What are the prospects for oilseeds during kharif, 2015 in the country?**

An area coverage of 148.52 lakh ha is covered as against 135.60 lakh ha during corresponding period of last year under oilseeds during kharif, 2015, which is 12.92 lakh ha more than the area sown during the corresponding period of last year. Crop conditions is normal without any major incidence of disease/pests to far.

4. **What steps has been taken by the Government to meet the demand of edible oil?**

- Importing edible oil to meet the demand
- Inclusion of all the North Eastern States with a special focus on development of oil palm in the region.
- Special emphasis on adaptive research in oilseeds by ICAR/SAUs.

5. **What is the current status of Oil Palm Plantation in India?**

Till date 2.69 lakh hectare area has been brought under Oil Palm plantation, out of which 1.75 lakh hac is at fruiting stage producing approximately 1.5 lakh tonnes of palm oil. The major oil palm growing states are AP, Telangana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Odisa, Kerala. Among North-Eastern States, Mizoram has emerged a major oil palm growing state with area coverage of more than 20,000 hactare.

6. **What are the initiatives undertaken under NMOOP?**

Raised Bed- Furrow technology has been found beneficial both in conservation of moisture and management of excess rains and being encouraged with incentive on Raised-Bed Furrow maker. Intercropping of red gram with groundnut and soybean is being promoted on a massive scale. Promotion of oilseeds cultivation in rice fallows in rabi season. States have been given flexibilities for inter-componental changes to meet local needs and utilization of flexi-funds to meet the situation arises due to natural calamities. States and farmers are also being recognized for increasing the productivity through awards.

7. **What are the steps taken by the Ministry to protect the interests of oilseeds growers?**

   The Minimum Support Price (MSP) for kharif oilseeds has already been announced. NAFED has been designated as a Central Agency for procurement of oilseeds. The matter relating to import and export is followed regularly with the concerned Ministries. The import duty was increased from 2.5 to 7.5% on crude oil and 10 to 15% on refine edible oils in the month of December, 2014.

:-:-:-:

Annexure-III

Trend of Production and Trade of vegetable oils in Domestic and International markets

Source: Directorate of Economic and Statistics

- Soybean oil production has increased in the last 10 years at CAGR of 5.67 percent.
- Production of Rapeseed oil has increased in the last 10 years at CAGR of 0.46 percent.

Global Production Trend of Major Edible Oils

A) Groundnut oil

Source: United States Department of Agriculture

- China is the top producer followed by India and Burma in 2014-15.
- India's share in global production of Groundnut Oil in 2014-15 was 26.22 percent.

B) Mustard Oil

Source: United States Department of Agriculture

- European Union (EU) is the top producer followed by China and Canada in 2014-15. India is the fourth largest producer.
- India's share in global production of mustard oil in 2014-15 was 10.40 percent.

C) Sunflower oil

Source: United States Department of Agriculture

- Ukraine is the largest producer followed by Russia and EU in 2014-15. India is the 9th largest producer.
- India's share in global production of sunflower oil in 2014-15 was 1.37 percent.

D) Soybean oil

Source: United States Department of Agriculture

- China, United States, Argentina and Brazil are the key producers of Soybean oil in 2014-15.
- India's share in global production of Soybean Oil in 2014-15 is around 4.13 percent.

1. Major Exporting and Importing Countries of Edible Oils

A. Groundnut oil

Source: United States Department of Agriculture

- Argentina and Brazil are the top two exporting countries of Groundnut oil in 2014-15. India is the 8th largest exporting country of groundnut oil in the world.

Source: United States Department of Agriculture

- EU and China are the major importing bloc/country of groundnut oil in 2014-15.

B. Mustard oil

Source: United States Department of Agriculture

- Canada is the largest exporter of Mustard oil in the world followed by EU and Russia.

Source: United States Department of Agriculture

- The US and China are the leading importing countries of Mustard oil in the world. India is the 9th largest importing country in 2014-15.

C. Sunflower oil

Source: United States Department of Agriculture

- Ukraine and Russia are the top two global exporters of sunflower oil during 2014-15.

Source: United States Department of Agriculture

- India is the largest importer of Sunflower oil followed by EU, Egypt, and Turkey during 2014-15.
- There is a secular increase in the importation of Sunflower oil of China.

D. Soybean oil

Source: United States Department of Agriculture

- Argentina is the largest exporting country in the world followed by Brazil, EU, and the US during 2014-15.

Source: United States Department of Agriculture

- India is the largest importer of soybean oil that constituted 17.55 percent of the global import in the year 2014-15.

E. Palm oil

Source: United States Department of Agriculture

- Indonesia and Malaysia hold both competitive as well as comparative advantage in exportation of Palm oil in the world.

Source: United States Department of Agriculture

- India is the largest importer of Palm oil in the world followed by China, EU and Pakistan.

2. India's import of major edible oils

(Million Tonnes)

Table 2: India's Import of Major Edible Oils during 2011-12 to 2015-16			
Year	**Soybean Oil**	**Palm Oil**	**Sunflower Oil**
2011-12	0.8	6.5	0.8
2012-13	1.1	8.4	1.1
2013-14	1.3	7.6	1.1
2014-15	2.3	8.1	1.7
2015-16(April)	0.2	0.7	0.1

Source: Department. Of commerce

- India imports substantial amount of edible oils for its domestic consumption. Among all edible oils importation into India, Palm oil importation share is around 70-80 percent.

3. India's top import sources of Palm, Soya and Sunflower Oils

Table 3: India's Top Import Sources of Palm, Soya and Sunflower Oils

Edible Oils	Import Source
Soybean Oil	Argentina and Brazil
Palm Oil	Indonesia and Malaysia
Sunflower	Ukraine and Mexico

Source: Department of Commerce

4. Movement of Domestic and International Edible Oils Prices

I. Groundnut oil

Source: Domestic Price Agriwatch and International Price are FAO Prices.

- Domestic prices of Groundnut oil are lower than that of International prices during July 2013 to April 2014 and June to December 2014.

II. Mustard oil

Source: Domestic Price Agriwatch and International Price are FAO Prices.

- Domestic price of Mustard Oil is higher than that of International prices throughout the years.
- Since April 2015, the domestic price as well as international prices are showing increasing trend.

III. Sunflower oil

Source: Domestic Price Agriwatch and International Price are CIF Ukraine origin Prices.

- Domestic prices of Sunflower oil are higher that International prices throughout.

IV. **Soybean oil**

Source: Domestic Price Agriwatch and International Price are CIF Argentina origin Prices.

- Domestic prices of soybean oil are higher than International prices throughout period.

V. **Palm oil**

Source: International landing Price at Kandla, Agriwatch.

- International price of palm oils are showing increasing trend from December 2014.

5. Trade Policy

5.1 Import Policy

Table-4: Import Policy			
HS Code	Item Description	Policy Conditions	Remarks
1507	Soya-bean oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified		
1507 10 00	Crude, whether or not degummed	Free	
1507 90	Other:		
1507 90 10	Edible grade	Free	
1507 90 90	Other	Free	
1508	Groundnut Oil and its fractions, whether or not refined but not chemically modified		
1508 10 00	Crude	Free	
1508 90	Other:		
1508 90 10	Deodorized (Salad Oil)	Free	
	Other :		
1508 90 91	Edible Grade	Free	
1508 90 99	Other	Free	
1509	Olive Oil and its fractions, whether or not refined but not chemically modified		
1509 10 00	Virgin	Free	
1509 90	Other:		
1509 90 10	Edible grade	Free	
1509 90 90	Other	Free	
1510	Other Oils and their fractions, obtained, solely from olives, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified, including blends of these oils or fractions with oils or fractions of heading 1509		

1510 00 10	Crude oil	Free	
1510 00 91	Edible Grade	Free	
1510 00 99	Other	Free	
1511	Palm Oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified		
1511 10 00	Crude	Free	Import not permitted through any port in Kerala.
1511 90	Other:		
1511 90 10	Refined bleached deodorised palm oil	Free	Import not permitted through any port in Kerala.
1511 90 20	Refined bleached deodorised palmolein	Free	Import not permitted through any port in Kerala.
1511 90 90	Other	Free	Import not permitted through any port in Kerala.
1512	Sunflower Seed, Safflower or Cotton Seed Oil and their fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified		
	Sunflower Seed or Safflower Oil and fractions thereof :		
1512 11	Crude Oil:		
1512 11 10	Sunflower Seed Oil	Free	
1512 11 20	Safflower Seed Oil (Kardi Seed Oil)	Free	
1512 19	Other:		
1512 19 10	Sunflower oil, edible grade	Free	
1512 19 20	Sunflower oil, non-edible grade(other than crude oil)	Free	
1512 19 30	Saffola oil, edible grade	Free	
1512 19 40	Saffola oil, non-edible grade	Free	
1512 19 90	Other	Free	
	Cotton Seed Oil and its fractions:		
1512 21 00	Crude Oil, whether or not gossypol has been removed	Free	
1512 29	Other:		
1512 29 10	Edible grade	Free	
1512 29 90	Other	Free	
1513	Coconut (Copra), Palm Kernel or Babassu oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified		
	Coconut (Copra) oil and its fractions:		
1513 11 00	Crude oil		Import allowed through STC subject to para 2.11 of Foreign Trade Policy.
1513 19 00	Other		Import allowed through STC subject to para 2.11 of Foreign Trade Policy.
	Palm Kernel or Babassu oil and fractions thereof:		
1513 21	Crude Oil:		
1513 21 10	Palm Kernel Oil	Free	Import not permitted through any port in Kerala.
1513 29	Other:		
1513 29 10	Palm Kernel Oil and its fractions	Free	Import not permitted through any port in Kerala.
1513 29 20	Babassu Oil and fractions edible grade	Free	
1513 29 30	Babassu Oil and fractions, other than edible grade	Free	
1513 29 90	Other	Free	

1514	Rape, Colza or Mustard oil and its fractions thereof, whether or not refined , but not chemically modified		
	Low erucic acid rape or colza oil and its factions:		
1514 11	Crude oil:		
1514 11 10	Colza Oil	Free	
1514 11 20	Rape Oil	Free	
1514 11 90	Other	Free	
1514 19	Other:		
1514 19 10	Refined colza oil of edible grade	Free	
1514 19 20	Refined mustard oil of edible grade	Free	
1514 19 90	Other	Free	
	Other:		
1514 91	Crude oil:		
1514 91 10	Colza Oil	Free	
1514 91 20	Mustard Oil	Free	
1514 91 90	Rapeseed Oil	Free	
1514 99	Other:		
1514 99 10	Refined colza oil of edible grade	Free	
1514 99 20	Refined mustard oil of edible grade	Free	
1514 99 30	Refined rapeseed oil of edible	Free	
1514 99 90	Other	Free	
1515	Other fixed vegetable fats and Oils (including Jojoba oil) and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified		
	Linseed Oil and its fractions :		
1515 11 00	Crude Oil	Free	
1515 19	Other:		
1515 19 10	Edible grade	Free	
1515 19 90	Other	Free	
	Maize (Corn) Oil and its fractions:		
1515 21 00	Crude oil	Free	
1515 29	Other:		
1515 29 10	Edible grade	Free	
1515 29 90	Other	Free	
1515 30	Castor Oil and its fractions:		
1515 30 10	Edible grade	Free	
1515 30 90	Other	Free	
1515 50	Seasame oil and its fractions:		
1515 50 10	Crude oil	Free	
	Other:		
1515 50 91	Edible grade	Free	
1515 50 99	Other	Free	
1515 90	Other:		
1515 90 10	Fixed vegetable oils, namely the following:Chul moogra oil, Mawra oil, Kokam oil, Tabacco seed Oil, Sal Oil	Free	
1515 90 20	Fixed vegetable Oils, namely the following: Neem Seed Oil, Karanj Oil, Silk cotton Seed Oil, Khakhon Oil, Water Melon Oil, Kusum Oil, Rubber seed Oil, Dhup Oil, Undi Oil, Maroti Oil, Pisa Oil, Nahar Oil	Free	
1515 90 30	Fixed Vegetable Oils, namely the following : Cardamom Oil, Chillies/ Capsicum Oil, Turmeric Oil, Ajwain Seed Oil, Niger Seed Oil, Garlic Oil	Free	

1515 90 40	Fixed Vegetable Oils of edible grade namely: Mango Kernel Oil, Mahua Oil, Rice bran Oil	Free	
	Other:		
1515 90 91	Edible grade	Free	
1515 90 99	Other	Free	
1516	Animal or Vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated, inter-esterified, re-esterified or eladlnised, whether or not refined, but not further prepared		
1516 10 00	Animal fats and oils and their fractions	Prohibited	Not permitted to be imported
1516 20	Vegetable fats and oils and their fractions:		
	Cotton Seed oil :		
1516 20 11	Edible grade	Free	
1516 20 19	Other	Free	
	Ground nut oil:		
1516 20 21	Edible grade	Free	
1516 20 29	Other	Free	
	Hydrogenated Castor oil (opal wax):		
1516 20 31	Edible grade	Free	
1516 20 39	Other	Free	
	Other:		
1516 20 91	Edible grade	Free	
1516 20 99	Other	Free	

Source: Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT)

5.2 Export Policy

At present, export of edible oils is prohibition*. The following exemptions are permitted from the prohibition on export of edible oils:

a) Castor oil
b) Coconut oil from all EDI Ports and through all Land Custom Stations (LCS) on Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bangladesh, Indo-Bhutan and Indo-Pakistan borders.
c) Deemed export of edible oils(as input raw material) from DTA to 100% EOUs for production of non-edible goods to be exported
d) Edible oils from Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) to Special Economic Zones (SEZs) to be consumed by SEZ units for manufacture of processed food products, subject to applicable value addition norms
e) Edible oils produced out of minor forest produce, ITC (HS) Code 15159010, 15159020, 15159030, 15159040, 15179010 and 15219020.
f) 10,000 MTs of Organic edible oils per annum. The conditions notified in Notification No. 50 dated 03.06.2011 for export of organic edible oils will continue to apply.

(* DGFT's Notification No 22 (RE – 2013)/2009-2014 dated 18 June, 2013)

ii) Export of edible oils in branded consumer packs of upto 5 Kgs is permitted with a Minimum Export Price of USD 900 per MT (vide DGFT's Notification No. 108 (RE–2013)/2009-14 dated 6th Feb, 2015)

iii) The prohibition will not apply to export of Peanut Butter, ITC (HS) Code 15179020.
(Source: DGFT)

5.3 Bound Duty, Standard Duty and Current Applied Duty

Table 5: Bound Duty, Standard Duty and Current Applied Duty				
HS Code	**Description**	**Bound Duty**	**Standard Duty**	**Current Applied Duty#**
15071000	Soya- bean Crude Oil	45	45	7.5
15079010	Soya- bean Edible grade	45	45	15.0
15089091	Groundnut edible Grade	300	100	15.0
15099010	Olive Edible grade	40	40	15.0
15111000	Palm Crude Oil	300	100	7.5
15121910	Sunflower oil edible Grade	300	100	15.0
15141120	Low erucic rape oil	75	75	7.5
15141920	Refined rapeseed oil of edible grade	75	75	15.0
15149920	Refined rapeseed oil of edible grade	75	75	15.0

Source: DGFT, Department of Revenue, Government of India and World Trade Organisation (WTO)

applied duty on crude edible oil has been increased from 2.5% to 7.5% and on refined edible oil from 10% to 15% by Department of Revenue vide Notification No. 34/2014-Customs dated 24.12.2014.

(Qty. in lakh tonnes)

Year (Nov-Oct)	Refined Oil	Crude Oil				Total
	RBD Palmolein	Palm Oil	Sunflower Oil	Soybean Oil	Others	
2008-09	12.40	51.87	5.90	8.90	1.76	81.83
2009-10	12.13	51.69	6.30	16.66	1.40	88.23
2010-11	10.82	53.74	8.04	10.07	0.99	83.71
2011-12	15.77	59.94	11.35	10.79	1.96	99.81
2012-13	22.23	58.89	9.73	10.91	2.07	103.85
2013-14		76.00	11.00	13.00		
2014-15(April to Feb)		75.00	16.00	21.00		

ANNEXURE-I

State-wise Area, Production & Productivity of Oilseed Crop from 2009-10 to 2014-15

Sl.No.	State	Area(lakh ha.)						Production('Lakh tonnes)						Yield(kg.ha.)					
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15*	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15*	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15*
1	Andhra Pr.	20.72	23.19	19.45	19.45	20.31	15.47	15.00	19.96	12.65	16.51	18.86	12.03	724	861	650	849	929	778
2	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	593
3	Bihar	1.38	1.30	1.33	1.28	1.22	1.16	1.45	1.36	1.39	1.43	1.46	1.49	1043	1048	1046	1120	1189	1278
4	Chhatisgarh	3.30	3.16	3.08	2.97	2.89	2.92	2.00	2.17	1.69	2.15	1.85	1.70	606	686	550	723	640	582
5	Gujarat	27.93	28.93	31.31	24.52	30.79	25.38	30.97	48.96	50.35	27.05	68.70	41.49	1109	1692	1608	1103	2231	1635
6	Haryana	5.33	5.19	5.53	5.80	5.49	5.44	8.77	9.64	7.71	9.93	8.99	8.70	1645	1855	1394	1712	1637	1599
7	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	885
8	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	662
9	Karnataka	20.01	16.24	14.16	14.22	14.1	13.39	10.05	12.70	9.42	9.20	11.62	10.94	502	782	665	647	824	817
10	Madhya Pr.	67.65	70.30	72.07	75.34	77.32	70.74	76.36	80.35	77.28	92.76	66.35	75.4	1129	1143	1073	1231	858	1066
11	Maharashtra	38.84	36.15	36.67	38.06	41.48	42.85	28.14	50.40	44.85	50.86	52.94	30.93	724	1394	1223	1337	1276	722
12	Orissa	2.92	2.90	2.51	2.43	2.23	2.25	1.72	1.80	1.66	1.70	1.69	1.56	589	619	661	700	755	692
13	Punjab	0.62	0.53	0.50	0.51	0.48	0.56	0.83	0.71	0.68	0.69	0.64	0.73	1339	1336	1360	1350	1335	1304
14	Rajasthan	41.33	54.88	46.22	49.12	52.74	46.51	44.07	66.05	57.44	63.65	60.34	55.30	1066	1203	1243	1296	1144	1189
15	Tamil Nadu	4.95	4.49	4.49	3.88	4.08	4.18	9.40	9.33	11.14	8.17	9.64	9.75	1899	2077	2479	2103	2362	2335
16	Uttar Pr.	10.84	11.05	11.29	11.47	11.06	11.16	8.16	9.19	9.35	10.30	8.96	8.23	753	832	828	898	810	737
18	West Bengal	6.83	6.72	6.76	7.32	7.70	7.79	7.27	7.04	6.72	8.51	9.09	9.30	1064	1047	994	1162	1181	1194
	Others	6.93	7.21	7.71	8.47	8.61	2.04	4.63	5.13	5.66	6.50	6.36	2.07	668	711	734	767	730	1014
	All India	259.59	272.24	263.08	264.84	280.50	258.24	248.82	324.79	297.99	309.41	327.49	273.80	958	1193	1133	1168	1168	1060

* IIIrd Adv.Est.

<u>Annexure -II</u>

ESTIMATED DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, IMPORT AND TOTAL AVAILABILITY OF EDIBLE OILS (OILS-WISE) DURING THE years 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 AND 2014-15

(NOVEMBER TO OCTOBER)

(Quantity in lakh tons)

Name of Oilseed	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14*				2014-15**			
	Oilseed	Oil	Oilseed	Oil	Oilseed				Oilseed			
					Kharif	Rabi	Total	Oil	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Oil
A. PRIMARY SOURCE												
Rapeseed/Mustard	66.04	20.47	80.29	24.89	-	79.60	79.60	24.68	-	67.57	67.57	22.80
Soyabean	122.14	19.54	146.66	23.47	119.89	-	119.89	19.19	107.05	-	107.05	17.13
Groundnut	69.64	16.02	46.95	10.80	78.13	18.60	96.73	22.25	50.57	15.91	66.48	15.29
Sunflower	5.16	1.70	5.44	1.80	1.53	3.94	5.47	1.80	1.03	2.79	3.82	1.25
Sesame	8.10	2.51	6.85	2.12	6.75	-	6.75	2.09	7.70	-	7.70	2.39
Niger Seed	0.98	0.29	1.02	0.31	0.89	-	0.89	0.26	0.85	-	0.85	0.26
Safflower Seed	1.45	0.44	1.09	0.33	-	1.14	1.14	0.34	-	0.64	0.64	0.19
Castor	22.95	9.18	19.64	7.86	16.89	-	16.89	6.76	18.24	-	18.24	7.30
Linseed	1.52	0.46	1.49	0.45	-	1.43	1.43	0.43	-	1.45	1.45	0.44
Sub Total	**297.98**	**70.61**	**309.43**	**72.03**	**224.08**	**104.71**	**328.79**	**77.80**	**185.44**	**88.36**	**273.80**	**65.21**
B. SECONDARY SOURCE												
Coconut		4.00		3.90	-	-	-	4.3	-	-	-	3.8
Cottonseed		11.62		11.57	-	-	-	12.40	-	-	-	12.15
Rice Bran		7.50		7.8	-	-	-	8.1	-	-	-	9.2
Solvent Extracted Oils		4.10		4.1	-	-	-	4.1	-	-	-	4.0.
Tree & Forest Origin		1.20		1.2	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	1.6
Sub Total		28.42		28.57	-	-	-	30.10	-	-	-	32.15
Total (A+B)		**99.03**		**100.60**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**107.90**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**97.36**
C. LESS: EXPORT & INDUSTRIAL USE		**9.46**		**8.41**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7.10**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5.94**
D. NET DOMESTIC AVAILABILITY		**89.57**		**92.19**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**100.80**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**90.02**
E. IMPORT OF EDIBLE OILS $		**99.43**		**106.05**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**109.76**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**72.34 (Upto May'15)**
F. TOTAL AVAILABILITY/ CONSUMPTION OF EDIBLE OILS FROM DOMESTIC AND IMPORT SOURCES		**189.00**		**198.24**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**210.56**	**-**	**-**	**-**	

***** Based on 4th Advance Estimates (declared by Ministry of Agriculture on 14.08.2014).

** Based on 3rd Advance Estimates (declared by Ministry of Agriculture on 13.05.2015).

$ Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (Department of Commerce).

Area Coverage under oilseeds during kharif 2015 as on 30.07.2015.

Annexure-III

(Area in Lakh ha)

Sl.No	State	Normal Area (DES)	Targetted Area 2014 (SDA)	Average Area as on Date	Area Covered (SDA)						Difference in Area coverage (2015) with				Crop condition
					2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Average of Area as on Date	2014	2013	2012	
1	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Andhra Pr	15.797	0	10.192	6.384	5.66	11.29	7.54	10.93	15.54	-3.808	0.724	-4.906	-1.156	
	Andhra	11.998	0	7.088	3.544	2.65	7.47	5.177	8.113	12.32	-3.544	0.894	-3.926	-1.633	N
	Telanga	3.799	0	3.104	2.84	3.01	3.82	2.363	2.817	3.22	-0.264	-0.17	-0.98	0.477	N
2	Arunachal	0.048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Assam	0.103	0	0.001	0	0	0.005	0	0	0	-0.001	0	-0.005	0	
4	Bihar	0.059	0	0.028	0.04	0.026	0.021	0.021	0.038	0.032	0.012	0.014	0.019	0.019	N
5	Chhattisga	2.209	0	2.054	1.91	1.86	2.04	1.92	2.23	2.22	-0.144	0.05	-0.13	-0.01	N
6	Gujarat	25.056	0	15.822	14.386	13.287	18.96	11.062	16.43	19.37	-1.436	1.099	-4.574	3.324	N
7	Haryana	0.064	0	0	0.07	0	0	0	0	0	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	
8	Himachal	0.035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Jammu &	0.047	0	0.007	0.086	0.003	0.003	0.03	0	0	0.079	0.083	0.083	0.056	
10	Jharkhand	0.356	0	0	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	
11	Karnataka	10.54	0	6.782	5.85	7.27	7.02	4.28	6.35	8.99	-0.932	-1.42	-1.17	1.57	N
12	Kerala	0.013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Madhya P	63.622	0	60.91	59.59	59.86	66.86	61.72	61.73	54.38	-1.32	-0.27	-7.27	-2.13	N
14	Maharasht	34.951	0	30.868	34.184	27.179	39.459	31.126	28.93	27.644	3.316	7.005	-5.275	3.058	N
15	Odisha	1.355	0	0.934	1.037	1.129	0.804	0.892	1.073	0.774	0.103	-0.092	0.233	0.145	N
16	Punjab	0.073	0	0.064	0.07	0.1	0	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.006	-0.03	0.07	0.02	
17	Rajasthan	20.023	0	14.537	18.594	13.131	17.747	14.871	17.437	9.501	4.057	5.463	0.847	3.723	N
18	Tamil Nad	2.852	0	1.046	1.161	1.121	0.5	0.804	1.21	1.595	0.115	0.04	0.661	0.357	N
19	Uttar Prad	4.368	0	3.12	4.49	4.49	3.64	3.11	3.02	1.34	1.37	0	0.85	1.38	N
20	Uttaraklha	0.146	0	0.042	0.12	0.12	0.03	0.06	0	0	0.078	0	0.09	0.06	
21	West Beng	0.068	0	0.041	0.036	0.04	0.038	0.035	0.042	0.05	-0.005	-0.004	-0.002	0.001	N
22	Others	0.51	0	0.172	0.329	0.327	0	0.183	0	0.352	0.157	0.002	0.329	0.146	
All INDIA		**182.295**	**0**	**146.62**	**148.517**	**135.603**	**168.417**	**137.704**	**149.48**	**141.898**	**1.897**	**12.914**	**-19.9**	**10.813**	

DES -Directorate of Econc SDA -State Direct Crop condition Normal (N), Satisfactory (S), Poor (P)

Annexure-IV

STATEMENT SHOWING STATE-WISE AND YEAR-WISE DETAILS OF ALLOCATION AND RELEASE OF FUNDS IN RESPECT OF ISOPOM SCHEME DURING THE YEAR 2012-13 AND 2013-14 & NMOOP FOR 2014-15 AND 2015-16

(Position as on 05.08.2015)

(` in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	States MH - (3601)								
1	Andhra Pradesh	1793.33	1793.33	8594.01	8594.01	5136.00	1798.00	4956.15	2471.83
2	Bihar	919.23	919.23	0.00	0.00	231.00	154.29	139.50	69.75
3	Chhattisgarh	755.46	755.46	1024.52	1024.52	534.16	319.50	637.72	318.86
4	Gujarat	517.96	517.96	2753.55	2753.50	3665.00	1401.14	1648.26	0.00
5	Haryana	434.60	434.60	363.00	363.00	692.00	242.00	384.38	0.00
6	Himachal Pradesh	65.25	65.25	45.00	45.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Jammu & Kashmir	41.95	41.95	158.30	158.30	134.96	101.22	59.21	0.00
8	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	238.00	118.77	138.81	0.00
9	Karnataka	1481.00	1481.00	2313.40	2313.40	2245.00	2021.85	1642.08	821.04
10	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.00	41.41	21.13	0.00
11	Madhya Pradesh	5690.65	5690.65	4076.26	4076.26	7507.00	4505.78	3439.15	1715.65
12	Maharashtra	3669.88	3669.88	3132.21	3132.21	4544.00	3408.10	2434.84	1217.41
13	Orissa	1068.43	1068.43	1450.00	1449.50	1581.53	925.61	685.28	342.64
14	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	115.00	40.00	49.90	0.00
15	Rajasthan	3688.64	3688.64	4018.36	4018.35	5085.00	4784.86	2842.19	1421.10
16	Tamil Nadu	821.94	821.94	1206.45	1206.45	1059.00	842.58	689.83	480.15
17	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1091.00	619.07	781.30	390.65
18	Uttar Pradesh	666.41	666.41	1008.00	1008.00	1400.00	1172.85	1138.39	569.20
19	West Bengal	664.96	664.96	334.20	334.21	958.12	602.97	569.70	284.85
20	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.13	20.06
A	**Total (3601)**	**22279.69**	**22279.69**	**30477.26**	**30476.71**	**36285.77**	**23099.99**	**22297.93**	**10123.18**
	NER MH - (2552)								
21	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	408.01	204.01	285.96	142.98
22	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1771.92	885.95	1048.61	524.30
23	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	264.64	198.48	133.20	0.00
24	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	125.86	62.93	0.00	0.00
25	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	146.25	146.25	891.14	668.36	1271.47	507.33
26	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	454.63	454.64	240.72	0.00
27	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.02	69.02	0.00	0.00
28	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	512.44	512.44	282.96	141.48
B	**Total (2552)**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**146.25**	**146.25**	**4497.66**	**3055.83**	**3262.91**	**1316.09**
	Central Agencies MH - (2401)								
1	NSC	17110.37	9960.00	13548.23	18084.93	8890.99	3109.04	7999.92	950.91
2	KRIBHCO	1025.51	677.00	1223.70	722.26	850.03	314.55	900.00	457.00
3	NAFED		0.00	130.00	382.28	320.04	421.47	360.00	34.10
4	IFFCO/IFFDC		0.00			176.79	25.80	240.00	0.00
5	HIL		0.00			854.26	260.77	1100.00	0.00
6	SFAC		0.00		0.00	845.35	1.79	200.00	0.00
7	ICAR (IIOPR, DOR, DRMR and others)	335.55	240.67	131.60	209.85	279.29	1028.04	300.54	71.00
8	SFCI	9747.55	6577.83	7576.30	5461.13		208.56		
9	ICRISAT	106.99	106.99	114.54	114.54	97.78	97.78		
10	Other	25.00	5.58	25.00	3.47				
11	NOVOD/TRIFED (TBOs)	650.00	435.00	400.00	212.98	300.00	274.17	300.00	106.00
C	**Total (2401)**	**29000.97**	**18003.08**	**23149.37**	**25191.45**	**12614.53**	**5741.97**	**11400.46**	**1619.01**
	Total (A+B+C)	**51280.66**	**40282.77**	**53772.88**	**55814.42**	**53397.96**	**31897.79**	**36961.30**	**13058.28**

ANNEXURE-V

Statement Showing Allocation(GOI Share) underMM-I, MM-II and MM III under NMOOP during 2015-16
{Position as on 05.08.2015}

(` in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/Agencies	MM-I	MM-II	MM-III	TOTAL
		Approved Allocation	*Approved Allocation*	*Approved Allocation*	*Approved Allocation*
	States MH - (3601)				
1	Andhra Pradesh	1620.43	3335.72	0.00	4956.15
2	Bihar	139.50	0.00	0.00	139.50
3	Chhattisgarh	375.00	262.72	0.00	637.72
4	Gujarat	1590.98	57.28	0.00	1648.26
5	Haryana	384.38	0.00	0.00	384.38
6	Jammu & Kashmir	59.21	0.00	0.00	59.21
7	Jharkhand	138.81	0.00	0.00	138.81
8	Karnataka	1458.39	183.69	0.00	1642.08
9	Kerala	0.00	21.13	0.00	21.13
10	Madhya Pradesh	3431.29	0.00	7.86	3439.15
11	Maharashtra	2404.09	0.00	30.75	2434.84
12	Orissa	230.00	437.35	17.93	685.28
13	Punjab	49.90	0.00	0.00	49.90
14	Rajasthan	2687.65	0.00	154.55	2842.19
15	Tamil Nadu	425.00	219.83	45.00	689.83
16	Telangana	520.70	260.60	0.00	781.30
17	Uttar Pradesh	1120.39	0.00	18.00	1138.39
18	West Bengal	569.70	0.00	0.00	569.70
19	Uttarakhand	40.13	0.00	0.00	40.13
A	**Total (3601)**	**17245.54**	**4778.32**	**274.08**	**22297.93**
	NER MH - (2552)				
20	Arunachal Pradesh	113.44	172.52	0.00	285.96
21	Assam	836.74	211.87	0.00	1048.61
22	Manipur	133.20	0.00	0.00	133.20
23	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Mizoram	0.00	1166.41	105.06	1271.47
26	Nagaland	112.28	128.44	0.00	240.72
27	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Tripura	250.00	0.00	32.96	282.96
B	**Total (2552)**	**1445.66**	**1679.24**	**138.02**	**3262.91**
	TOTAL STATE	**18691.19**	**6457.55**	**412.10**	**25560.84**
	Central Agencies MH - (2401)				
1	NSC				7999.92
2	KRIBHCO				900.00
3	NAFED				360.00
4	IFFCO/IFFDC				240.00
5	HIL				1100.00
6	SFAC				200.00
7	ICAR (IIOR and other)				300.54
8	NOVOD /TRIFED(TBOs)				156.00
C	**Total (2401)**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**10956.46**
	Total (A+B+C)	**18691.19**	**6457.55**	**412.10**	**36517.30**

Annexure-VI

Price Details of Edible Oils

(in Rs/MT)

Months	**Groundnut Oil** Domestic (Rajkot, Refined without VAT)	**Groundnut Oil** International (Any origin, cif Rotterdam)	**Mustard Oil** Domestic (Kota, Expeller without VAT)	**Mustard Oil** International (Rape oil (Dutch, fob ex-mill)	**Sunflower Oil** Domestic (Chennai, Refined & Expeller with VAT)	**Sunflower Oil** International Sun oil (CIF Ukraine Origin)	**Soyabean Oil** Domestic (Indore, Refined without VAT)	**Soyabean Oil** International(Soya oil CIF Argentina origin)	**Palm Oil** Domestic (Kandla, Crude 5% FFA)	**Palm Oil** International (Crude palm oil FOB Indonesia origin)
Jun-13	98360	105696	64125	62846	79825	70189	68070	59120	49880	46592
Jul-13	96759	105046	63091	60470	83214	70177	65100	56869	50207	46196
Aug-13	95166	105838	64952	62623	82369	61747	65769	59223	52883	47342
Sep-13	83131	104324	67437	63308	87500	60999	65058	60848	53875	48537
Oct-13	84772	96973	68850	62247	81350	61061	68226	60662	53192	49087
Nov-13	82500	96638	71780	64196	76068	62225	69379	62815	56733	53862
Dec-13	81045	92432	68630	62653	73020	59317	66641	59766	55012	52500
Jan-14	76782	87483	66628	59067	68391	56246	66000	56730	53135	50493
Feb-14	73130	81073	65100	60727	66391	57783	66417	58873	54934	53337
Mar-14	73220	74420	65980	62108	69780	58798	69000	60767	58218	55468
Apr-14	71630	70863	63627	61446	65309	56859	68654	58716	56700	52738
May-14	70460	71184	63154	56829	64184	55820	68860	55210	54228	50118
Jun-14	70220	78233	63620	55062	63420	55707	66820	56734	52400	48134
Jul-14	76807	79566	66846	52544	62750	54633	66492	55907	53688	47582
Aug-14	75960	82148	65875	51905	61160	51815	62480	54461	51656	42865
Sep-14	75000	82742	69780	50376	60700	51227	60100	51106	46200	40094
Oct-14	82300	83770	66409	51305	63652	53963	60700	51305	45445	41092
Nov-14	82160	84365	68220	50970	63168	55861	58960	51715	44890	41566
Dec-14	86940	85995	71653	50806	62480	54999	59760	52886	42910	39620
Jan-15	100300	86451	72140	48123	65650	53573	66750	53542	44870	39900
Feb-15	96826	84719	67239	46357	63730	50608	62615	49577	45315	40092
Mar-15	98000	84848	65360	46448	63021	51532	60015	47813	44588	39166
Apr-15	100800	84479	65700	46520	62660	53132	60544	46341	43720	38764
May-15	94480	85730	72230	48685	68340	57972	60938	49918	45044	39343
Jun-15	99423	85878	78461	51830	68596	58457	61561	49221	45900	41541

Source: Agmarknet & Agriwatch