**SHORT, MEDIUM AND LONG TERM TARGETS**

1. **Background**

Edible oils and fats are essential ingredients of our daily diet. In addition to source of vegetable oil, soybean, groundnut and sesame are also consumed in various forms as a source of protein, vitamins and minerals. The growth in production of vegetable oil has not been able to keep pace with growth in consumption and the gap between production and consumption is being met through huge import. Current status of demand, domestic availability and import of vegetable oil is given in **Table-1**:

**Table-1** : **Demand, availability and import of Vegetable Oil**

***(Qty. in lakh tonnes)***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Demand** | **Domestic availability** | **import** |
| 2012-13 | 198.24 | 92.19 | 106.05 |
| 2013-14 | 211.66 | 101.90 | 109.76 |
| 2014-15 | 241.63 | 95.75 | 145.88 |

The above statement indicates that import of edible oils touched the level of 145.88 lakh tonnes during 2014-15 with foreign exchequer of > Rs.60,000 crores. However, de-oiled cake of soybean, HPS groundnut, white sesame seed, niger seeds and castor oil compensate the loss of foreign exchange incurred on import by > Rs. 25,000 crores annually through export.

1. **Vision 2030** 
   1. **Oilseeds (Primary sources)**

Among 09 oilseeds, groundnut, soybean and mustard contribute >85% of total oilseed and edible oil production in the country. These crops are mostly raised under rainfed eco-system with minimal use of water for protective irrigation and fertilizers. Groundnut and soybean have added capacity of enriching soil health through nitrogen fixation. Thus, oilseeds with enormous indigenous and export demand holds a major role in achieving the food security, improving the nutrition of both human & livestock and promoting sustainable agriculture. Cultivation of these oilseeds in their agro-climatic zones have made them resilient to harsh agro-climatic conditions such as wider adaptability of mustard cultivation in Northern India particularly whole of Rajasthan; soybean in Central India and groundnut in Southern & Western part of the country favors oilseeds cultivation. The crop and commodity wise targets and ever highest production achieved during 12th five year Plan and proposed short, medium and long term targets are given in **Table-2 and Table-3** respectively:

**Table-2: Targets achievements during 12th five year Plan**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No.** | **Crops** | **12th Plan targets (2016-17)** | **Ever highest production** | | **Oil** |
| **Year** | **Million tonnes** |
| 1 | Groundnut | 8.73 | 2013-14 | 9.67 | 2.22 |
| 2 | Soybean | 13.56 | 2012-13 | 14.67 | 2.35 |
| 3 | Rapeseed-Mustard | 8.53 | 2005-06 | 8.13 | 2.52 |
| 4 | Sesame | 0.80 | 2011-12 | 0.81 | 0.24 |
| 5 | Others | 3.89 | - | - | - |
| **Total** | | **35.51** | **2013-14** | **32.75** | **7.75** |

**Table-3: Short, Medium and Long term targets for oilseeds and vegetable oil**

***(Million tonnes*)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Crops** | **Short term**  **(2021-22)** | | **Medium term**  **(2026-27)** | | **Long term**  **(2030-31)** | |
| **Oilseeds** | **Oil** | **Oilseeds** | **Oil** | **Oilseeds** | **Oil** |
| Groundnut | 10.75 | 2.47 | 11.25 | 2.59 | 12.00 | 2.76 |
| Soybean | 16.50 | 2.64 | 18.50 | 2.96 | 20.00 | 3.20 |
| Rapeseed-Mustard | 9.75 | 3.02 | 11.25 | 3.49 | 12.00 | 3.72 |
| Sesame | 1.10 | 0.33 | 1.35 | 0.41 | 1.50 | 0.45 |
| Others | 4.00 | 1.50 | 4.50 | 1.68 | 5.00 | 1.87 |
| **Total** | **42.1** | **9.96** | **46.85** | **11.13** | **50.50** | **12.00** |

* 1. **Other sources of vegetable oils**

In addition to the cultivated oilseeds, cotton seeds and rice bran are the major secondary source of edible oil. Besides, oil palm has also emerged as an important source of edible oil. As against the potential of about 2 million ha for oil palm cultivation an area of about 0.03 million ha has been covered so far in the country. Tree Borne Species, which yields edible oils and fat, includes mahua, cheura, kokum and exotic species like olive and simarouba. Olive has shown good results in Rajasthan and simarouba in Odisha and Karnataka. The commodity wise targets for these oil is given in **Table-4.**

**Table-4: Commodity wise targets for other sources of vegetable oils**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Commodities** | **Targets / Vision (million tonnes)** | **Targets / Vision (million tonnes)** | | |
| **2021-22** | **2026-27** | **2030-31** |
| Rice bran | 1.10 | 1.15 | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| Cotton seed | 1.30 | 1.35 | 1.40 | 1.40 |
| Oil Palm | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| TBOs | 0.20 | 0.22 | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| Others \* | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.15 | 1.15 |
| **Total** | **3.90** | **4.22** | **4.55** | **4.55** |
| **\*** Others include coconut oil and oil extracted from cakes | | | | |

**3. Seven years strategies from 2017-18 to 2023-24**

**3.1** The country is surplus in food grain production excluding pulses and facing a threat for crisis of water and soil health management due to cultivation of cereals after cereals (paddy-wheat). Land being a limiting factor area expansion under any agricultural crop will depend on economic viability of the crop. Front line demonstration conducted by ICAR indicates an average yield gap of 40% - 50% with adoption of available varieties / technologies. Therefore major emphasis will be laid on productivity improvement. The broad strategy is suggested as under:

* Productivity improvement by adoption of proven and climatic resilient technologies like Ridge-Furrow/Broad-Bed-Furrow, water saving devices (sprinklers), zero tillage, inter-cropping, relay cropping, strategic application of micro-nutrient and soil ameliorants.
* Area expansion under oilseeds through diversification of low yielding food grain, use of rice fallows area, and inter-cropping of oilseed crops with pulses and coarse cereals
* Remunerative prices and assured procurement.
* Additional fiscal incentives on production of additional quantity of cotton seed oil in general and rice bran oil particularly in Eastern States, where rice production has gone up significantly after the inception of Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI).
* Plantation of oil palm, olive and other TBOs species on larger scale under wastelands spread over large railway tracks, highways, social forestry programme.

**4.** **Three year action documents from 2017-18 to 2019-20**

National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) launched in 2014-15 is under implementation across the country. Recently, FDI has been allowed for large scale plantation and processing of oil palm and olive. A proposal for imposing a cess of 0.50% on import of vegetable oils to create development funds is under consideration. The Mission may be strengthened with larger budgetary support, convergence and coordination between the different Ministries involved in procurement/price support, tariff structures, need of oil industry & trade and incentive to the oilseed growers. In addition, a separate programme may be formulated for harnessing the potential of rice bran and cotton seed oil, which is currently being dealt with by the Ministry of Food Processing.

1. **Likely financial implications**

BE of Rs. 500.00 crores is allocated for 2016-17 under NMOOP as against the provision of Rs.958.54 crores approved in CCEA note. An allocation of Rs. 1000 crores per year is proposed for next 03 years.

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