PROCEEDINGS
6TH NATIONAL FARMERS CONVENTION 2009


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A. PROGRAM DETAILS:
1600 Farmers Delegates from 169 districts, representing 24 states participated in the convention. The delegates comprises of CIFA Member organizations, Commodity Interest Groups, Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA), IFFCO, stake holders of various organizations concerning with Agriculture and allied activities, Agro inputs, Agro Processing Industry, Policy Makers, Administrators, Scientists, Economist and also Foreign dignitaries participated in the conference.

B. DAY-I: INAUGURAL FUNCTION – TECHNICAL SESSIONS – DELEGATE SESSION:

First day on 02.12.2009 Inaugural session was gracied by Sri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, MP and Former Rural Development Minister, GOI; Sri N. Chandra Babu Naidu, Former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh; Sri Navjot Singh Siddu, MP; Sri Shrad Joshi, MP & Founder President – Shetkari Sangatana, Sri. Ajit Singh, MP, other Member of Parliament and Ms Amita Sarkar, Director, Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and many others. Mr. Ganesan, Advisor-CIFA; Mr. Shanmugam, MCX; Mr. Sarin, Director World Bank; Mr. Christian Goute, AGri Cord and others participated in the Technical Sessions.

C. DAY-II: SPECIAL SESSION AND VALEDICTORY FUNCTION:

D. SESSION ON MCX:

E. STATUS PAPERS AND FUTURE PROGRAMS:

➢ Separate status papers for each commodity are prepared. (details: www.indianfarmers.org)
➢ A program of action for CIFA for the year 2010 is prepares (details: www.indianfarmers.org)
➢ A partnership program between CIFA and CII will be finalized after discussions.
➢ A partnership program with ATMA will be prepared with each state.
➢ A partnership program with MCX will be finalized shortly.
➢ A partnership program with NRAA will be prepared after discussions.
F. DISCUSSION DETAILS:

1. The key note by Sri N.Chandra Babu Naidu, emphasized on the need to adopt a new economic model to bring about economic equity to the 600 million small farmers. He pointed out that the reforms process from 1990s have bi-passed the farm sector as is evident from stagnated agriculture production growth (1.5% average in the past 10 years).

He suggested that the next decade 2010-20 should be declared as a decade of farmers. He wanted a consensus on the new economic policy and have suggested series of discussions across the country in the next one year.

Mr. Naidu identified large opportunities both in availability of natural resources and also capabilities for investments which can make India an agriculture super power. (*Details of key note address in www.indianfarmers.org).

The other dignitaries have pointed out that the service delivery mechanism in rural areas is not efficient and requires immediate rectification.

IN the inaugural session policy makers pointed out that the agriculture sector requires to be liberated from the controls, licenses and restrictions that are being now imposed by the government of India and others.

It was also identified monopoly of procurement and marketing by Government should be reduced.

2. During the deliberations the participants observed that the rain-fed areas are affected by low productivity, high level of unemployment, migration, mal-nutrition, social unrest and also suicides.

It is further pointed out by the speakers that large number of programs by Central and State Governments are under implementation. There are also many success stories in many parts of the country. However, lack of coordination seems to be the main problems in replicating the success stories and also achieving optimum utilization of the resources under various programs.

The delegates further suggested that many technologies are available with private sector and also public sector institutions that requires to be taken to the field level.

India has huge consumer markets of about 300 million which is in a position to utilize the commodities produce produced in Rain Fed Areas.

It is also further observed that private sector with high entrepreneur skills & managerial capacities can play a key role in developing of Rain Fed Areas by establishing processing, research, info-centers and other activities.

3. It is suggested to request governments to focus on construction of farm ponds in individual farms. Strengthening and maintenance of ponds should be a continuous program. Awareness on the small ponds and supporting farmers in Rain Fed areas should be taken as a full time activity. Its importance in terms of recharging the wells/tube wells and providing the life saving irrigation has to be highlighted.
4. It is suggested to propagate conversion of Irrigation tanks as percolation tanks especially in Southern States where Tanks are existing in large number. A campaign has to be launched for this purpose.

5. It is suggested to encourage usage of solar energy or wind mills or bio-mass power generation in the Rain Fed Areas.

6. It is suggested that CIFA may take-up pilot study projects to study the ground level situation in selected Rain Fed districts in different states.

The study will also identify scope and feasibility for changing the cropping pattern, market related issues, development of Animal Husbandry, opportunities for PPP, introducing new technologies etc. The study will also include issues of migration and Rural unemployment problems.

7. It is suggested to conduct workshops in partnership with Confederation of Indian Industry and others in different states to identify areas of investment and partnership by private sector.

8. It is suggested to establish an info center to assist exchange of information, technologies and other related issues related to rain-fed areas. CIFA may approach private sector and also NRAA for establishing the centers.

9. The speakers expressed unanimous opinion that Animal Husbandry plays a very important role in providing sustainability under Rain-Fed conditions. Even in the extreme climates of RANN of Kutch, Thar Desert, Deccan Plateau, cattle (cows, sheep, donkeys, camels) will provide multiple usages to small farmers.

   > It is reported that the farmers do not get adequate credit for purchase of cattle.
   > There is need to improve breed and genetic characteristic of the animal.
   > There is need to provide veterinary (animal husbandry) services and also training farmers as para-veterinary volunteers.
   > It is suggested that a special effort be made by CIFA in consultation with government, research institutions and private sector to take up animal husbandry development as a priority area. The support of NRAA may be sort for the study.

10. India has huge forest cover and also de-graded lands including marshy areas. For various reasons these huge land mass is not utilized. The speakers suggested that in these lands can be utilized for productivity purpose.

   > CIFA should make special efforts to study the issue and prepare a detailed road-map for action program.
   > The legal and administrative issues to be studied to get the lands allocated to farmers organizations or even private sectors.
   > It is suggested that CIFA may seek assistance from NRAA on this issue.
11. Speakers suggested that special trees – Red Sanders, Sandal Wood, are grown in rain-fed areas in South India. These trees have very high value in foreign countries.

- These trees can be grown extensively in forest lands and also private lands. Procedures have to be simplified to grow these trees in private lands.
- Government may consider providing forest lands to farmer’s societies to grow these trees.
- CIFA is suggested to conduct a study and prepare detailed report with support of NRAA.

12. Medicinal and aromatic plants have huge commercial value. Ole-resins and natural colours are having huge demand. The synthetic colours used in cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and food industry are replaced by natural colours. It is suggested that CIFA may conduct a study and prepare a detailed report on the above issues.

13. The delegates pointed out that the procurement of food grains by FCI and cotton by CCI is not done uniformly specially in backward states of Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Madya Pradesh and others.

14. They suggested that the procurement agencies must take up awareness on quality parameters and also establish procurement centers in these backward states.

15. Modern and innovative Agriculture Equipment, small and big, be provided to village Panchayats or Co-operatives or Primary Producer Companies or SHGs and farmers clubs at subsidized prices to enable completion of agricultural operations in time, reduce physical drudgery on the part of men, women & animals and reduce production costs. It is to be taken into consideration animal usage for agriculture is constantly reduce due to labour shortage, non-availability of fodder and also grazing lands.

16. It is suggested to request agro processing industries specially sugar industry and milk processing centers to considering the following:

a. To provide share in the profit of the company either by cash or through shares to the farmers. The sugar mills, milk chilling centers, rice mills directly involved on day to day basis activity require considering this program.

b. To provide / nominate farmers representative as a director in the board of management. To recognize an elected farmers Union as a representative body of the farmers.

17. It is suggested to request all the industries to consider the following

a. The rural markets for your products are now 40-50% (soaps- cloth-TV-scooters-fritz etc) which accounts for 40&% of your profit. The rural people consists of 86% mall farmers 70% illiterate 40% mal nutritioned 60% ignorant of personal hygiene 70% ignorant of gender equity, importance of education, small family etc. it is there fore resolved that the advertisement budget by the above industry / manufacturer be spent on the above purpose. It is further resolved that the Consortium of Indian Farmers Associations (CIFA) represent to the meet the manufacture associations as well as individual companies and request for their support.
18. It is suggested to request all agro connected industries- inputs- seed fertilizer pesticides, tractors implements banks insurance FCI, CCI and others to actively take up agriculture research, technology transfer extension farmers training, HRD establishing info centers etc. They are requested to partner with Farmers Organizations (FOs) in the above activity.

19. It is suggested to request all the MNC’s working in agriculture sector in pesticides, seeds, tractors to arrange for farmers exchange between Indian and international farmers organizations. It is resolved to request them to seek their help.

20. To involve Consortium of Indian Farmers Associations (CIFA) as a partner of SAMETHI / ATMA for establishing Commodity Interest Groups (CIGs) at different levels. The partnership will be identify markets and to link producers with processors. CIFA will also assist on policy related issues. To make CIFA as nodal agency for arranging Partnership between CIGs and Industry, Processing & Exporters.

21. It is resolved to work in partnership with FMC, MCX and NCDX to create awareness on the utilization of commodity trading for the benefit of farmers.

22. It is resolved to work with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) on programs beneficial to farmers on Industry.

23. It is resolved to work with UPASI to take up agriculture development programs in North Eastern States. To identify market opportunities for specific crops. To arrange contract forming. To identify legal and administrative problems and work for solutions.

24. To re-evaluate Tenancy Act, to facilitate tenant farmers to obtain Crop Loans, Crop Insurance and Relief Incentives when affected by natural calamities.

25. It is found that the present education system is not beneficial to the rural people specially farmers. Agriculture graduates are not willing to stay in villages and work for the welfare of farmers. The present common entrance test is forcing students into agriculture education after their inability to get seats in medical education. Therefore, resolved that the Government / Universities to hold separate entrance test exclusive for students who are interested in Agriculture / Horticulture / Animal Husbandry.

It is resolved to request GOI that students getting education at Government expenses to compulsory take agreement for service in Rural Areas. Failure abide by the condition should be denied of certificate as well as recovery of expenses from the students.

26. To introduce Agriculture as a compulsory subject in the Curriculum of School Education at all levels.

27. To introduce reorientation and awareness training to progressive farmers and utilize their services as Agricultural Extension facilitators.

28. To expedite Bio Technology Approvals. The procedure now adopted for approval is complex and time consuming. The complex procedure now existing must be simplifies taking International standards as parameters. Permissions have to be made keeping in view agricultural seasons.
29. Like Basumathi Rice India is now producing Sona Maasuri Rice and Durram Wheat which have special markets in foreign countries. It is therefore, requested that Government to evolve a preferential export policy for Sona Masoori and Durram Wheat on par with Basumathi.

30. To include Agriculture in concurrent list and a separate Union Budget for agriculture and Irrigation.

31. To allocate Rs. 1, 00,000 Crores for completing ongoing Irrigation projects in all the states as a one time investment by the government of India. The uncertainty of Rain Fed farming has created many difficulties to the farmers. It is constituted obligation on GOI to provide water to the farmers which provides secured and sustainable Income.

32. To Nominate Farmers representatives in the managing committees / boards of all organizations concerning with Agriculture and allied activities at all levels-commodity boards water users, market yards.

33. To Constitute State level Commissions for Agriculture Costs and Prices for fixing remunerative prices to all agriculture commodities.

34. To extend agriculture credit through new channels viz., post offices, rice mills, oil mills, Dal mills, Textile mills, Retail Chains. Industries connected with Agriculture value addition and processing.

35. To include Agriculture operations under Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme including working on farmers fields.

36. To fix uniform 4% simple rate of interest on all Agriculture loans viz., short, medium and long term loans.

37. To encourage Commodity Trading by removing restrictions and controls.

38. To pay adequate pension to all farmers on attaining the age of 60 years on par with Government and other sector employees.

39. It was pointed out by the delegates that social issues of all alcoholism, tobacco usage and others should be controlled by creating awareness instead of passing legal acts which will be abused.

40. To encourage exchange of farmers among farmers organizations of Foreign Countries.

41. To encourage transfer of Research, Technology and Mechanization between India and Foreign Countries.

G. RESOLUTIONS:

1. It is resolved to request and persuade the Government Departments of Agriculture / Irrigation, Rural Development, Forests and others to take-up construction of farm ponds, minor and medium irrigation tanks in their lands. These water storages will be used for percolation, animal drinking water facilities and other purposes.

2. It is resolved to request to provide drip Irrigation / Micro Irrigation facilities to the crops in all the rain-fed areas.
3. It is resolved to promote producer farmers groups and also women groups for the following activities.
   a. Credit to farmers including tenant/share croppers / to take up animal husbandry.
   b. To provide quality inputs – fertilizer, seed & pesticides.
   c. To establish warehousing facility to enable farmers store their produce & obtain credit through hypothecation. It will help the farmers from distress selling immediately after production.
   d. Establishing processing or direct marketing or entering into contract farming with retail chains, processors and exporters.

4. Reduction of physical drudgery is an incentive for rural youth to continue in agriculture. It is resolved to request to establish agriculture service centers in every village. The service centers will have agriculture machinery, such as tractors, equipment such as sprayers, dusters, threshers, deep ploughing equipment and etc. The equipment for the service center be provided at concessional rate to unemployed youth. The center can be established as cooperative or primary producer company.

5. It is resolved to establish a state level coordination committee in each state for Rain fed Areas. The committee will work on policy related issues, mobilization of additional resources, identifying investors, solving procedural problems and lobby with policy makers and others. The committee will work with various Government Departments including NRAA. It will also coordinate with private sector.

6. It is resolved that CIFA should continue to work with NRAA in all the future activities.
   ➢ Prepare joint programs for the coming year 2010.

7. NRAA is now playing the role of co-coordinator in Rainfed Area programs. However, without sufficient power & authority it will be difficult for NRAA to bring about various institutions together to get the programs implemented in a time bound manner.

   An empowered NRAA will be able to identify partners at different levels for different purpose. It can coordinate activities with farmer’s organizations including CIFA, State level Committees, and Commodity (producer) groups.

   The NRAA will also identify opportunities and partnership programs with private sector.

   It is resolved to request Government of India to empower NRAA to perform the above mentioned activities effectively under independent Ministry which enables it to get be purposive and performance oriented.
8. The government of India is not in a position to looking all the problems of the agriculture development and farmers. The private sector including input industries, processing industries and also consumer industries are in a position take up following activities:-
   a. Agriculture research and Technology Transfer.
   b. Farmers training
   c. Awareness through publications, documentaries, tours, etc
   d. Provide insurance coverage to farmers as raw material suppliers.
   e. Creating awareness through advertisement on personal hygiene health social problems, importance of education, social evils, women education, gender equity and gender related issues.
   The money spent by industries as a investment or as a corporate social responsibility should be given tax exemption of 150% in addition to bringing it under tax benefit.

9. Equipments used by farmers for agriculture should be totally exempted from excise duty. Harvesters, Transplanters etc. The investment of equipment at concessional rate of interest.
   a. Plastic pipes used in water pumping including drip irrigation
   b. Electric motors and diesel engines used by farmers
   c. Tractor tires
   d. Steel used in agriculture implements including manufacturing trailers etc.
   e. Animal vaccines including use by fish and prawn farmers & poultry are exempted from excise duty.

10. To implement recommendations of National Commission on farmers headed by Prof M.S. Swaminathan with immediate approval of
    a. Provide MSP at c2+50%
    b. CACP as an autonomous organization
    c. Provide risk mitigation fund and others.

11. It is resolved to request GOI to encourage Private investments for developing agriculture infrastructure by offering incentives, tax holidays etc under Public, Private, Partnership scheme (PPPs).

12. Direct subsidy to farmers. Subsidies on fertilizer and food should be directly given to farmers.
    The payment to be made through coupons or bank acc or post office. It is resolve to request Government of India to introduce the direct subsidy on Pilot project in 50 districts.

13. Keeping in view the benefits provided by the plantation sector especially Coffee Growers who have provided huge foreign exchange but suffered with past 10 years. To implement comprehensive relief package to rehabilitate indebted Coffee Growers by waiving all outstanding short and long term loans.

14. To evolve Long term export policies by GOI. It is necessary that Indian products should enter into international markets. This can be done by through long term contract farming by processors & exporters. It will help create brand and also monopolies international markets. It will also help farmers to produce quality products and adapt to consumers preference.

15. To abolish Essential Commodities Act. The government of India has liberalized industrial and service sector but is retaining controls on all agriculture produce. This is against the principals of Liberalization process.

16. Milk prices be fixed by adding minimum 50% to the production costs.

17. Clause 5A of Sugarcane Control Order 1966 be restored, facilitating sharing of profits of by-products by farmers.

18. Insurance be made compulsory to all crops, animals involved in Agriculture and allied activities at a nominal insurance premium.
19. Organic farming be encouraged, all incentives extended to Chemical Fertilizers be extended to organic products.

20. In the case of 1 Crop failure interest be waived and in the case of 2 crop losses total loan amount waived.

21. It is resolved to request Government of India to give time bound regulatory approvals for genetically improved crops. In view of the success of BT cotton and also need to overcome pests and diseases in other crops and also to utilize de-graded lands in India. The above resolution is approved and CIFA is requested to pursue this issue with concerned authorities.

22. It is resolved to constitute a committee to identify issues related to Women Farmers Legal Rights in the land records. Including the name of the wife along with her husband will enable the women farmer overcome the legal hassles and also provide for a right.

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ANNEXURE-1

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS LIST -

1. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, MP & Former GOI Rural Development Minister
2. Sri Sharad Anantarao Joshi, MP
3. Sri Ajit Singh, MP, Former GOI Agriculture Minister
4. Sri N. Chandrababu Naidu, Former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.
5. Sri Navjoh Singh Sidhu, MP
6. Sri Nama Nageswar Rao, MP
7. Mr. Ramamohan Rao, MP
8. Sri Konakalla Narayana Rao, MP
9. Sri Ponnam Prabhakar, MP,
10. Sri Rajaiah, MP
11. Sri Ganesha Murthi, MP, Tamil Nadu
12. Sri Malai Chani, MP, Tamil Nadu
13. Sri Natarajan, MP, Tamil Nadu
14. Sri Mule Venkata Mysura Reddy, MP
15. Sri Nandamuri Harikrishna, MP
16. Sri Bharath Singh, Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development, Government of Rajasthan
17. Sri V. Sobhanadreeswar Rao, Former Agriculture Minister, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh
18. Sri Uma Reddy Venkateswarlu, Former GOI Minister for Rural Development
19. Sri K. Yerran Naidu, Former GOI Minister
20. Prof Abhijit Sen, Member Agriculture, Planning Commission, GOI
21. Mr. Katua, IAS, Chairman, FMC, GOI.
22. Mr. Shanmugam, MCX
23. Ms Amitha Sarkar, Director – Agriculture, CII
24. Dr. S.A. Patil, Chairman, Agriculture Price Commission, Government of Karnataka
25. Prof T. Haque, Former Chairman, CACP
26. Mr. Ganesan, Advisor, CIFA
27. Mr. Ulhas Menon, Secretary General, UPASI
28. Mr. Shirish Barwale, Director Mahyco.
29. Mr. Manish Sarma, Jain Irrigation

Foreign Dignitaries

1. Mr. Eric Do Val Lacerda Sogocio, First Secretary Embassy of Brazil
2. Mr. Hans Wolff, Councilor for Agriculture, Netherlands Embassy
3. Mr. Sarin, Director World Bank
4. Christian Gout, Agriterra, Netherlands
ANNEXURE - II

TOBACCO COMMODITY COMMITTEE SUGGESTIONS

1. Maintain stability in Cigarette Excise Duty rates:

In order to improve domestic leaf off take, allow the cigarette industry to recover from a combination of the economic slowdown and the crippling impact of the increased excise duties imposed in the 2008/09 Union Budget, which resulted in the non-filter segment being priced out of the market.

2. Retain the Specific Excise Duty Structure for cigarettes

The specific duty structure has greatly benefited the tobacco farming community as it has resulted in better price realizations through the usage of higher quality and more expensive tobacco leaf.

Farmers have also profited through higher export earnings.

3. Reduce the large tax differential between cigarettes and other tobacco products.

Cigarettes are taxed at high and discriminatory rates and bear the brunt of tobacco taxation. Despite representing only 15% of total tobacco consumption they generate as much as 85% of the revenue from tobacco. Excise duties on cigarettes are 35 times higher than on other tobacco products, which are either lightly taxed or escape taxation.

This is forcing consumers to switch to cheaper and revenue in-efficient alternatives like bidis, chewing, etc. that contain higher levels of nicotine & tar. It is also resulting in a growth in non-cigarette tobacco consumption.

4. High tax rates on cigarettes encouraging illegal manufacture/tax evasion

In recent years, a large number of small cigarette manufacturing units have been set up who are evading excise duty and taking advantage of the lucrative tax arbitrage opportunity. Trade prices of their products even lower than the applicable excise duty rates. This can only happen if stocks are being illegally removed from the factory without payment of excise duty.

It is now estimated that such illegally cleared stocks account for as much as 10% of the industry resulting in an estimated revenue loss on this account of Rs.1000 crore p.a.

This illegal manufactures/clearances are affecting farmer incomes since these small manufacturing units source cheap / low grade tobaccos.

This activity should be controlled through stricter surveillance, harsher penalties and compulsory licensing (as required under the I(D&R) Act, 1951).

5. Imposition of GST on cigarettes should be tax-neutral

For a highly taxed product like cigarettes, an Ad-valorem levy like GST would be a “tax on tax”, resulting in a significant cascading of taxes. This would only further increase the tax burden on cigarettes.
In order to ensure that:
   a. The tax differential between cigarettes and other tobacco products does not further increase.
   b. The imposition of GST is tax-neutral it must be ensured that GST on cigarettes is levied on “net value” i.e., transaction value net of all taxes.

6. Contain smuggling of International brands

High tax rates on domestic cigarettes provide an attractive tax arbitrage opportunity, resulting in the widespread availability of smuggled international brands. It is reported that the loss to the National exchequer, in terms of evaded taxes/duties and foreign exchange outflow is estimated to be anywhere between Rs.1500 to Rs.2000 crores.

More importantly, smuggled international cigarettes erode the demand for domestic tobaccos, affecting farmer incomes.

So as to minimize the impact on the domestic tobacco farming sector this activity should be controlled through:

- Prohibiting sales of cigarettes in duty-free shops and also excluding them from the duty-free baggage allowance.
- Stricter implementation of anti-smuggling measures, including increased surveillance and harsher penalties.

***
To
Dr. SAMRA
Chief Executive Officer
National Rain-Fed Area Authority
NASC Complex, PUSA
NEW DELHI – 110 012

Date: 28.12.2009


Dear Sir,

Sub: 6TH NFC- SPONSORSHIP OF TECHNICAL SESSION BY NRAA – REPORT OF THE DELIBERATIONS & RESOLUTIONS -REG.

CIFA conveys its gratitude to NRAA for sponsoring the technical session on the occasion of 6th National Farmers Convention on 2-3 December 2009 at New Delhi.

The deliberations on the above technical workshop were enthusiastically participated by a large number of delegates from various states. The convention has resolved to continue its programs with NRAA in its activities including policy advocacy, training farmers, revitalizing Primary Producer Companies and in other related matters.

We are enclosing a report of the proceedings along with resolutions. An album of photos taken during the 6th NFC meeting is enclosed for your kind perusal.

The utilization certificate is sent separately.

Thanking you once again

Yours Sincerely

(P.Chengal Reddy)
Secretary General

Copy to: Dr V.K.Bahuguna, Technical Expert, (Forestry) NRAA

Encl: as above

A. PROGRAM DETAILS
1600 Farmers Delegates from 169 districts, representing 24 states participated in the convention. The delegates comprises of CIFA Member organizations, Commodity Interest Groups, Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA), IFFCO, stake holders of various organizations concerning with Agriculture and allied activities, Agro inputs, Agro Processing Industry, Policy Makers, Administrators, Scientists, Economist and also Foreign dignitaries participated in the conference.

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C. Technical Session on Integrated Management of Rain Fed Farming:

The following participated:

a. Sri Bharat Singh, Minister of Rural Development, Govt. of Rajasthan
b. Dr S.A.Patil, Ex-Director, IARI & Chairman, Karnataka Agriculture Commission.
c. Sri V.S.Rao, Former Agriculture Minister, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.
d. Sri Manish Sharma, Jain Irrigation
e. Sri Basavaraj Thambake, President, CIFA
f. Sri K. Prabhakar Reddy, President, Federation of Farmers Assns,AP.
g. Sri Basavaraj Ingin, State President, KARNATAKA Pradesh Red Gram Growers Association

h. Shri Kanhaiah Lal Sihag, EC Member, CIFA, Rajasthan
i. Sri Raghunadadh Ramachandra Patil, Shetkari Sangathana, Maharashtra
j. Sri Rajput, Madhya Pradesh and others.
D. Discussion Details:

1. During the deliberations the participants observed that the rain-fed areas are affected by low productivity, high level of unemployment, migration, mal-nutrition, social unrest and also suicides.

It is further pointed out by the speakers that large number of programs by Central and State Governments are under implementation. There are also many success stories in many parts of the country. However, lack of coordination seems to be the main problems in replicating the success stories and also achieving optimum utilization of the resources under various programs.

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RESOLUTIONS PASSED

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   c. To establish warehousing facility to enable farmers store their produce & obtain credit through hypothecation. It will help the farmers from distress selling immediately after production.
   d. Establishing processing or direct marketing or entering into contract farming with retail chains, processors and exporters.
4. Reduction of physical drudgery is an incentive for rural youth to continue in agriculture. It is resolved to request to establish agriculture service centers in every village. The service centers will have agriculture machinery, such as tractors, equipment such as sprayers, dusters, threshers, deep plaguing equipment and etc. The equipment for the service center be provided at concessional rate to unemployed youth. The center can be established as cooperative or primary producer company.

5. It is resolved to establish a state level coordination committee in each state for Rain fed Areas. The committee will work on policy related issues, mobilization of additional resources, identifying investors, solving procedural problems and lobby with policy makers and others. The committee will work with various Government Departments including NRAA. It will also coordinate with private sector.

6. It is resolved that CIFA should continue to work with NRAA in all the future activities.

➢ Prepare joint programs for the coming year 2010.

7. NRAA is now playing the role of co-coordinator in Rainfed Area programs. However, without sufficient power & authority it will be difficult for NRAA to bring about various institutions together to get the programs implemented in a time bound manner.

An empowered NRAA will be able to identify partners at different levels for different purpose. It can coordinate activities with farmer’s organizations including CIFA, State level Committees, and Commodity (producer) groups.

The NRAA will also identify opportunities and partnership programs with private sector.

It is resolved to request Government of India to empower NRAA to perform the above mentioned activities effectively under independent Ministry which enables it to get be purposive and performance oriented.

A special vote of thanks was proposed by Sri Basavaraj Ingin to the NRAA for sponsoring the technical session.

***
Shri P. Chengal Reddy,
Secretary General,
Consortium of Indian Farmers Association,
8/32, South Patel Nagar,
NEW DELHI-110 008

Dear Shri Reddy,

Reg: Pre-Budget Agenda for Oilseed Sector

I refer to your circular letter dated 3rd November, 2009 regarding your invitation to participate in the 6th National Farmers Convention 2009 to be held on 2nd & 3rd December, 2009 at New Delhi.

I noticed from the Agenda various demand by the farmers community including demands of the Farmers / Agriculture sector for inclusion in the Union Budget 2010-11. In this regard, we would like to submit as under:

Indian vegetable oil industry; consists of 15,000 oil mills, 600 solvent extraction units, 600 vegetable oil refineries and 250 vanaspati units spread across the country; is crushing / processing oilseeds, oilcakes, rice bran & processing vegetable oils. The domestic turn over of the vegetable oil industry is Rs.100,000 crores and import-export turnover of about Rs.40,000 crores per annum, consisting of Rs.27,000 crores for import of vegetable oils & Rs.13,000 crores for export of oilmeals, oilseeds castor oil, groundnut oil & vegetable fats of tree borne oilseeds.

The production is characterized by low yields and hovering around 250-270 lakh tonnes only. The oilseeds are grown mainly on marginal and sub-marginal lands under low input usage. Moreover, less than 25% of the oilseed area is irrigated, rendering cultivation vulnerable to weather-related yield risk. This has resulted in slow growth in oilseed production and continued low yields. India's oilseed yields at about 950 Kg/ha is about half of the world's average and less than one-third of leading producers.

Contd...two
To bridge the gap between demand and supply, country is compelled to import a large quantity of edible oils. India has become the largest importer of vegetable oils in the world. During November, 2008 to October, 2009 (2008-09) country imported 86 lakh tonnes of edible oil worth Rs.27,000 crores, a huge burden on exchequer, next to crude petroleum products. It is therefore very essential to increase the availability of vegetable oils from domestic resources by encouraging diversification of land from food grains to oilseeds for increasing productivity and fullest exploitation of non traditional domestic sources. This will improve capacity utilisation, increase production & productivity thereby bring the industry to be fully competitive in the international market and check the rising import of vegetable oils.

To achieve this objective, we are pleased to submit herewith Pre-Budget Memorandum for Vegetable Oil & Oilseeds Sector 2010-11 containing our views and suggestions in respect of vegetable oil and oilseeds sector, for your kind consideration and inclusion in your Pre-budget Memorandum.

We are pleased to also enclose herewith the following statements for your kind information:
1. Oilseed Production & Self Sufficiency Level
2. Export of Oilmeals, oilseeds, Castor oil & Minor Oils in last 5 years
3. Import of Edible Oils - 1987-88 to 2008-09

Thanking you,
Yours faithfully,

(Dr. B. V. MEHTA)
Executive Director

Encl: Pre-budget Memorandum with enclosures

PP
THE SOLVENT EXTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Pre-Budget Memorandum for
Vegetable Oil & Oilseed Sector
2010-2011

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To achieve this objective we suggest the following measures for consideration in Union Budget for 2010-11.

1. Need for Oilseeds and Oils Development Fund

Concerted and massive effort is required for achieving higher productivity in oilseeds and for promoting diversification to oilseeds. With a view to giving a special thrust to oilseeds/oils development, it is very important to create "Oilseeds and Oil development Fund" by imposing development cess on imported edible oils. A comprehensive package of fiscal and other measures may be initiated, which may be funded from Oilseeds/Oils Development Fund or larger allocations may be made for increasing oilseeds production to meet the rising demand for edible oil.
2. Weighted Deduction for Oilseeds Extension Programme

The industry is conscious of the fact that there is need for pro-active approach on the part of the industry and enter into Oilseeds Extension Programme to provide to the farmers the necessary agri inputs to achieve higher productivity level. It is suggested that weighted Income Tax deduction of 200% be granted to companies undertaking Oilseeds Extension Programme. The private involvement in Oilseed Extension Programme will supplement Government's efforts and will go a long way in increasing oilseeds production and productivity in the country.

3. ICAR R&D Centre at Raipur for TBOs for Social Upliftment

Chattisgarh is blessed with vast national forests. There is a vast potential to collect Tree Borne Oilseeds (TBOs) and make its Value Added Products. However, there is no R&D centre in the field of TBOs and minor seeds in the country that can cater to the various aspects of utilisation of their oils and fats and non-oil constituents. There is an urgent need to set up ICAR R&D centre at Raipur in Chattisgarh where the vast multitude of TBOs and other minor oilseeds occur in abundance. The value addition in TBOs would help to enhance the livelihood of the tribals particularly in the Bastar Area. It may not be out of place to mention that large scale Naxalites activities mushroomed in this area due to poverty and unemployment. The increase in collection of TBOs and value addition of TBOs would greatly help the tribals with better livelihood and employment and help to reduce their poverty and keep them away from Naxalites activities.

SEA has already submitted the proposal to Ministry of Agriculture / ICAR for R&D Centre at Raipur at the cost of Rs.5.5 crores for development of value added products for consideration which is being further pursued by the Government of Chattisgarh. A copy of letter sent by Dr. Raman Singh, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Chattisgarh to Shri Sharad Pawar, Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture, Government of India is enclosed which is self explanatory in the matter.

4. Declare Oil Palm as Plantation Crop

Palm is a rich source of vegetable oil in the world. Palm plantation gives the highest yield of 3.5 to 4.0 tonnes of vegetable oil per hectare, where as even the best high oil-content oilseeds like groundnut or rapeseed give only 350-400 kg of oil per hectare. The Government of India has identified 8 lakh hectares land suitable for palm cultivation out of which hardly 100,000 hectares is under palm cultivation. The area under palm cultivation is not expanding due to various reasons, but one of the critical reasons is that palm has not been declared as "plantation crop" by the State Governments. If this is done, it would attract the entrepreneurs and also foreign investments to take up oil palm cultivation in a big way and help to bridge the gap between demand and supply of edible oil to a great extent in the years to come.
5. Re-imposing Custom duty on Edible Oils to Raise Oilseed Production

The Oilseed production is stagnant at around 25 to 27 million tons. Our dependence on import of edible oil has increased to over 55%, which is not desirable from the National Food Security Angle and can prove to be suicidal in the long run. Also, there is an urgent need to increase the availability of oilmeal in the country, which is an essential raw material for poultry, cattle and aqua feed, which in turn will keep a check on the rising price of milk, poultry and fish. The current prevailing price of edible oil in the International & Domestic markets is 25% lower compared to Oct. 2008 prices and even lower than what was prevailing in June, 2007 when we had a duty on RBD olein 57.5%, CPO 50% and Soybean oil 45%. Also, the future quotes for Dec. 2009 to Feb. 2010 for Crude Palm Oil FOB Indonesia and degummed soybean oil F.O.B. Argentina are showing downward trend for the next 3 months due to bearish International market scenario.

The hike in import duty may have marginal impact on domestic price, as we have seen in the past, with the increase in import duty by India, the International market will go down to some extent and the landed cost will be more or less same even after imposition of duty. In the past, the Government of India was getting revenue from import duty on edible oils to the tune of Rs.5,000 to 6,000 crores per annum. However, with the withdrawal of duty in April, 2008 on crude oil and reduction of duty on refined oil just 7.5% (effective duty 5%), revenue has greatly reduced to Rs.200 crores per annum. Reimposing the import duty would generate the revenue, which could be utilized for oilseeds development programme and thereby raising the domestic production of oilseeds & vegetable oils to reduce our dependence and check the rising imports of vegetable oils.

SEA request the Government to revisit the import duty structure and impose atleast 20% duty on Crude Palm Oil, 30% on RBD Olein, 25% on Crude soybean oil and Sunflower oil from the present level of ‘Nil’ duty on crude oils and 7.5% on refined oil.

Even with the above duty structure, the domestic wholesale price would remain in the price band of Rs.40,000-50,000 and therefore consumer will not be affected and at the same time, increase in duty will boost the farmers’ confidence & sentiments and encourage them to expand area under oilseeds cultivation.

6. Re-alignment of Tariff Value

The Government has fixed the tariff value for RBD olein at US$ 484, CPO at US$ 447, SBO at US$ 580 for the purpose of collecting the custom duty. Currently, there is no duty on CPO and SBO, being crude oils, however, RBD olein attracts the duty at 7.5%. The current CIF price of RBD olein is US$ 765, whereas the duty is being collected at the rate of 7.5% on US$ 464 and therefore the effective duty is only 5% and in process, the Government is loosing the heavy revenue too.
This also encourages import of finished products instead of raw material (crude oils), hitting the domestic refining industry. It is therefore necessary that the tariff value for all oils be aligned to the current market price for edible oils. Also, tariff value for sunflower oil should be fixed as India is now importing large quantity sunflower oil as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RBD Palmolein</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude Palm Oil</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybean Oil</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower Oil</td>
<td>Not fixed</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. **Grant General Exemption to Vegetable Oil Refining Industry from the excise duty**

At present refined vegetable oils and vanaspati is liable to nil rate of excise duty, so the by-products of this industry are not liable for excise duty by virtue of notification No. 89/95-C.E. dated 18th May, 1995. But still excise authorities at some of the places are demanding excise on these by-products. To settle this controversy, we suggest that general exemption from excise duty be granted to "Refining of Vegetable oils and manufacture of vanaspati".

8. **Grant Excise Exemption to encourage value-addition in Rice Bran Oil Processing**

Refined Rice Bran Oil is used as a premium cooking oil in countries like Japan, Korea, China, Taiwan, Thailand & U.S.A. Besides refined rice bran oil, a number of value-added products including nutraceuticals are produced from the by-products generated during the refining of rice bran oil.

Although India is the second largest producer of paddy in the world, but the concept of production of value added products is in the infancy stages in the country. It needs to be encouraged through appropriate policy measures. At present most of these products attract excise duty @ 16%. There is an urgent need to grant general exemption from excise to "Refining of Rice Bran Oil & Processing of its By-Products" with a view to encourage value-addition in this area.

9. **Excise Exemption on Food Grade Hexane**

The Solvent Extraction Industry uses food grade hexane (2710.12) to process oilseeds & oil bearing material to recover vegetable oil and residual product called oilmeal is either consumed locally or exported for cattle/poultry feeds. The industry consumes about 120,000 KL of food grade hexane per annum. Earlier, the solvent extraction industry was exempted to pay excise duty on food grade hexane under L6 License upto March 1994. Subsequently, this exemption was withdrawn and excise duty of 32% was levied which was reduced to 16 percent in July, 2004.
Currently, 14% excise duty plus 3% education cess is levied on food grade hexane. Imported hexane is available cheaper by Rs.5,000/6,000 per KL affecting the domestic production and demand of hexane manufactured by P.S.U like HPCL, BPCL, IOC & M.R.L.

The solvent extraction industry is an Agro Food processing and export oriented industry identified as thrust area by the Government of India. Oilmeals export is earning over Rs. 8,000 crores of foreign exchange per annum facing stiff competition in the international market could be given some support by restoring exemption on food grade hexane from excise duty. It is, therefore, suggested that food grade hexane (No. 2710.12) used in the processing of oilseed and oil bearing material, be exempted from the purview of excise duty or reduce excise duty to 8% from the present level of 14%.

10. **Edible Oil & Oilseeds - Exempt or Tax at Lower Rate under Proposed GST**

The Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers is in the process of finalising the tax rates under proposed 'Goods and Service Tax (GST) which will integrate most the existing indirect taxes prevailing in the country. Edible Oil, an essential commodity is used by all strata of population as a cooking medium across the country. The essential commodities are highly price sensitive and any inflationary impact is immediately & reflected in the Consumer Price Index apart from creating a problem of adulteration in the country. We understand that two tax rates structure is being contemplated under GST i.e a lower rate for certain essential goods and standard rate for others. The edible oil & oilseeds deserve to be classified under lower rate as this price sensitive essential commodity affects every common man's pocket. Moreover, edible oil being an agro based product, it impacts the lives of a large number of farmers who are involved in agriculture. We, therefore request the Government that the sensitive essential items of mass consumption like edible oils & oilseeds should be either exempted or taxed at lower rate under the proposed GST structure and should be the same for all States.

11. **Input Tax Exemption**

The consumables used by the vegetable oil processing / refining industry attract VAT and many states do not permit credit of such VAT, because consumables are not treated as inputs. Consumables such as coal, fuel oil, diesel etc. are directly used in the process of manufacturing and hence should be treated as inputs and credit of VAT paid on these items should be permitted.

We request that State Governments be persuaded to allow credit of VAT paid on inputs for manufacture of edible oils.
12. Service Tax on Transportation

The Government has imposed service tax on various services, including transportation of goods. In almost all the services, it is the responsibility of the service provider to collect the tax from the beneficiary of the service and deposit it in the treasury. However, in case of transportation, the liability has been shifted to the service-taker, which is not only against the general principal of tax collection but also a great injustice to the user industry, which is indirectly being held responsible for the actions of someone else, viz. the transporter in this case.

It is requested that collection and deposit of service tax should be the sole responsibility of the transporters, as is the case in other service sectors.

13. Future / Commodity Exchanges

Commodity futures exchanges provide a very good tool for price discovery and risk management through hedging, which is their basic purpose. However, when demand is far in excess of supply of a commodity, there is always a risk of futures trading being used more for speculation than for its real purpose, unless the contracts have enough built-in safeguards and the market regulator keeps a close eye on price movements, to check any unusual price behaviour. We have the following suggestions for preventing the misuse of future/commodity exchanges by speculators.

a. Futures contracts for oilseeds should be restricted to one month only and existing futures contracts for the next six months should be squared off on the date of settlement next month. Also, for all futures contracts, a minimum quantity of delivery should be made compulsory so that it corresponds to the physical market prices which many a times varies abnormally.

b. The margin money required for futures trading in oilseeds should be enhanced to a level that will discourage pure speculative activity in the market and ensure that the mechanism of futures trading is used for the purpose of risk management only.

Ashok Sethia

(ASHOK SETHIA)

President

Encl: 1. Oilseed Production & Self Sufficiency
2. Export of Oilmeals, oilseeds, Castor Oil & Minor Oil
3. Import of Edible Oils
4. Copy of letter sent by Dr. Raman Singh, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh to Shri Sharad Pawar, Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture (Item No. 3)

Date: 5th Nov, 2009

File: Pre-budget Memorandum (FCDLER)
Dear Shri Sharad Pawar Ji,

Chhattisgarh with an area of 1,36,000 sq. km is 9th largest State in the country. 44% of this area is covered by reserved forest. Trees like Sal, Mahua, Mango and Neem Trees are found abundantly in these forests. 32% of our population is scheduled tribe which is heavily dependent on these forests. Neighbouring States like Jharkhand, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra are also having good forest where these trees are grown. Chhattisgarh and these neighbouring States have large potential for collection of Tree Borne Oilseeds (TBO).

In Chhattisgarh alone about 6 lakh quintals of sal seed is produced every year. From sal seed, good quality butter is produced which is exported to Japan, Malaysia & European countries for use in confectionery as cocoa butter equivalent. Some of the processing industries are also located in Chhattisgarh. There is a tremendous potential of value addition from TBO seeds. Raipur is the most ideal place for locating a national research centre to develop value product from TBO seeds.


You would appreciate that young State of Chhattisgarh is predominantly agriculture dependent and we do not have any institute of ICAR in our State. If this centre is located in Raipur, it would provide much need research support not only to Chhattisgarh but also to other neighbouring States. In view of this, I would request you that a new research and development centre to develop value added products from TBO should be created at Raipur. State Government would be willing to extend necessary support & cooperation in this regard.

With regards,

Yours Sincerely,

(Dr. Raman Singh)

Shri Sharad Pawar
Minister of Agriculture
Government of India
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
New Delhi – 110 001
# THE SOLVENT EXTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

## INDIAN VEGETABLE OIL INDUSTRY

### Present Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nos. of Units</th>
<th>Annual Capacity (Mn/T)</th>
<th>Capacity Utilisation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OIL MILLS (CRUSHING UNITS)</td>
<td>15000</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOLVENT EXTRACTION PLANTS</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>31.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEGETABLE OIL REFINERIES</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VANASPATI (HYDROGENATED UNITS)</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>3.0</td>
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</table>

## Indian Production of Cultivated Oilseeds

### 1997-98 To 2008-09 (Nov-Oct)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Oilseeds</th>
<th>05-06</th>
<th>06-07</th>
<th>07-08</th>
<th>08-09</th>
<th>09-10</th>
<th>10-11</th>
<th>11-12</th>
<th>12-13</th>
<th>13-14</th>
<th>14-15</th>
<th>15-16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Rapeseed &amp; Mustard</td>
<td>7.37</td>
<td>8.83</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>7.60</td>
<td>6.13</td>
<td>5.73</td>
<td>7.59</td>
<td>6.29</td>
<td>5.86</td>
<td>4.70</td>
<td>3.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Sesameum</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Soybean</td>
<td>9.90</td>
<td>10.97</td>
<td>8.05</td>
<td>8.27</td>
<td>7.82</td>
<td>7.67</td>
<td>6.87</td>
<td>6.83</td>
<td>6.65</td>
<td>5.93</td>
<td>5.28</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Sunflower</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>1.73</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.68</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Mustard</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.24</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Nigella</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Linseed</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Castor</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>26.16</strong></td>
<td><strong>20.76</strong></td>
<td><strong>24.29</strong></td>
<td><strong>27.86</strong></td>
<td><strong>24.35</strong></td>
<td><strong>25.15</strong></td>
<td><strong>18.44</strong></td>
<td><strong>20.66</strong></td>
<td><strong>24.75</strong></td>
<td><strong>21.32</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, GOI

## Domestic Oilseeds & Edible Oil Production

### Vis-à-vis Import of Edible Oils

### (Qty. in Million Tons)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year (Nov-Oct)</th>
<th>Oilseeds Production</th>
<th>Domestic Veg. Oil Availability</th>
<th>Import of Edible Oil</th>
<th>Self Sufficiency (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>281.6</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td>82.0(E)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>297.6</td>
<td>82.4</td>
<td>56.1</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>242.9</td>
<td>77.6</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>279.8</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>44.2</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>243.5</td>
<td>74.2</td>
<td>50.4</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>251.8</td>
<td>75.9</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>148.4</td>
<td>51.5</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>206.6</td>
<td>67.2</td>
<td>44.2</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>184.4</td>
<td>58.1</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999-00</td>
<td>207.2</td>
<td>63.2</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-99</td>
<td>247.5</td>
<td>69.1</td>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
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<td>1989-90</td>
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<td>1988-89</td>
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Source: SLA Data Bank
Date: 20th April, 2009
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<th>ITEM</th>
<th>2004-05</th>
<th>2005-06</th>
<th>2006-07</th>
<th>2007-08</th>
<th>2008-09</th>
<th>Quantity (1,000 Tonnes)</th>
<th>Value in Rs. Cr.</th>
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<td><strong>OILMEALS/EXTRCTIONS</strong></td>
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<td>d) Rice Bran Ext.</td>
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<td>e) Rapeseed Ext.</td>
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<td>g) Other Ext. / Seeds</td>
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<td>4.70</td>
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<td>h) Castorseed Ext.</td>
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<td>a) Nigerseed</td>
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<td>21.7</td>
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<td>N.I</td>
<td>N.I</td>
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<td>e) Kokum Oil (F.R)</td>
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<td>f) Mahua Oil</td>
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<td>g) Neemseed Oil</td>
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<td>16326.76</td>
<td>5817.4</td>
<td>6568.55</td>
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*Estimated*  
N.A. = NOT AVAILABLE  
@ Bulk Only if Dultz & Container
# THE SOLVENT EXTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

## IMPORT OF EDIBLE OILS 2000-01 TO 2008-09

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>RBD</th>
<th>Ref.Sun</th>
<th>Refined Palm Oil</th>
<th>Refined Sunflower Oil</th>
<th>Refined Rapeseed Oil</th>
<th>Refined Soybean Oil</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>FOB Value Rs. Cr.</th>
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<td>15,324</td>
<td>2,659,579</td>
<td>421,943</td>
<td>75,322</td>
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<td>100,643</td>
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<td>195,245</td>
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Source: SEA Data Bank