Annexures

Annexure I

(referred to in para 1.3)

List of fertilizers covered under NBS Policy

S. No.	Name of the fertilizer
1.	DAP (18-46-0-0)
2.	DAP Lite (16-44-0-0) (included in 2010-11)
3.	MAP (11-52-00)
4.	TSP (0-46-0-0)
5.	MOP (0-0-60)
6.	SSP (0-16-0-11) (included in May 2010)
NPK Group	
7.	16-20-0-13
8.	20-20-0-13
9.	20-20-0-0
10.	23-23-0-0
11.	24-24-0-0
12.	28-28-0-0
13.	10-26-26-0
14.	12-32-16-0
15.	14-28-14-0
16.	14-35-14-0
17.	15-15-15-0
18.	15-15-15-09 (included in 2010-11)
19.	16-16-16-0
20.	17-17-17-0
21.	19-19-19-0
22.	Ammonium Sulphate
23.	DAP Lite grade II (14-46-0-0) (included in 2011-12)
24.	MAP Lite (11-44-0-0) (included in 2011-12)
25.	13-33-0-6

Annexure II

(referred to in para1.4)

Illustration of calculation of NBS subsidy (₹per MT) for different P&K fertilizers

Ratio of Nutrient (N:P:K:S)	Quantity of nutrient in one tonne (1000 kg)	Subsidy per tonne (in ₹)	Total subsidy per tonne (in ₹)
(1)	(2)	(3) (Col. 2 × NBS rate per KG as notified by DoF[1] for respective nutrient)	(4)
Case A: Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP)			
18:46:0:0	180 kg (N) 460 kg (P)	180 × 27.153 (N)= 4887.54 460 × 32.338 (P)= 14875.48	19763
Case B: Mono-Ammonium Phosphate (MAP)			
11:52:0:0	110 kg (N) 520 kg (P)	110 × 27.153 (N)=2986.83 520 × 32.338 (P)=16815.76	19803
Case C: Triple Super Phosphate (TSP)			
0:46:0:0	460 kg (P)	460 × 32.338 = 14875.48	14875

[1] Rates of NBS for the year 2011-12 have been used for the illustration.

Annexure III

(referred to in para 2.5)

PAC recommendations in 81st Report (laid in Parliament in April 2013) for P&K fertilizers and action taken by Department of Fertilizers

S. No.	PAC recommendation	Action taken by DoF (as intimated in November 2014)
1	The Committee deprecate that the assessment of fertilizer requirement was not done in a scientific manner, but in a pedestrian manner by enhancing the requirement generally by 5 to 10 per cent over the previous season's/year's consumption. While the actual consumption figures of major fertilizers are considerably less than the requirements projected, the availability has been more than the assessed requirement in almost all the cases. The Committee desire that since the zonal meetings deliberate crucial issues like intensive study of the cropping and consumption pattern, cropped and irrigated area, per hectare consumption of fertilizers, requirement of nutrient in soil in different parts of the States etc., it is all the more important that detailed minutes of zonal conferences are meticulously maintained so as to keep track of things and take corrective measures. The Committee, therefore, urge that the overall assessment process be comprehensively reviewed for moving towards a more scientific approach based on realistic and accurate statistical data obtained from the fields and also taking resort to more cost effective futuristic technology applications like remote sensing and satellite imagery for plot assessment so that fertilizer requirement movement and distribution are done in a prudent and effective manner.	• This Ministry introduced new proforma and modified few earlier proforma (used for assessment of requirement of fertilizers) to make the assessment of requirement of fertilizers more scientific. • The States were requested to compile the information related to gross cropped area, area under irrigation, area under crops at block level and information pertaining to deficiency in terms of nutrients, requirements in terms of NPK nutrients at district level in these new proforma. • The matter relating to collection of statistical data was taken up with Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. • This Ministry has sanctioned a project to Indian Institute of Soil Sciences Bhopal for preparation of Geo-referenced soil fertility maps to generate site specific recommendations for fertilizer application in 19 major states (171 districts). As on date, soil maps of all 171 districts has been completed. The component on preparation of digitized maps is proposed to be continued in 12th Plan period to cover 371 districts. • Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) has already started recording detailed minutes of Zonal Meetings/Conferences since September 2012.
2	The Committee note with profound concern that payments on account of fertilizer subsidy increased more than eight fold from ₹11835 crore in 2003-04 to ₹96,603 crore in 2008-09 before coming down to ₹61,636 crore in 2009-10. The Committee also note that decontrolled fertilizers were the primary factor on high subsidy payments with an increase of almost 20 times	In order to meet the gap between the total requirement of P&K fertilizers and indigenous production, the Department of Fertilizers has also been encouraging fertilizer companies to explore the possibility of establishing Joint Venture (JV) projects, acquiring fertilizer assets abroad and entering into long term agreements for

	from ₹3326 crores in 2003-04 to ₹65,555 crores in 2008-09. According to the Department, the increase in subsidy amount was due to the cost of import of raw material for production of P&K fertilizers, fluctuation in the Indian Currency and the increased consumption leading to continued increase in the delivered cost of the fertilizers as the MRP remained unchanged from February, 2002 to March, 2010. The Committee are also concerned to note that although the capacity for phosphatic fertilizers doubled from1998-99 to 2008-09, actual production increased by only 30 per cent. As the increase in consumptions of DAP/MAP/NPK complexes over this period was met primarily through imports at very high prices, there were multi-fold increases in the subsidy burden. The Committee find that while the installed capacity of DAP units increased from 28,70,000 MT in 1998-99 to 72,99,000 MT (amounting to 154 per cent) in 2008-09, the production registered a negative growth of 22 per cent as it decreased from 38,67,000 MT to 29,93,000 MT during the same period. Intriguingly, though the production of DAP increased considerably during the subsequent years touching more than 84 per cent capacity utilization in the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 and 80.8 per cent in 2011-12, the dependence on imports for finished phosphatic fertilizers or phosphatic raw materials/intermediaries for indigeneous production of phosphatic fertilisers stands at 90 per cent as the Country's endowments of rock phosphate are minimal and of poor quality. Worse, the dependence on imports for potassic fertilizers for agricultural usage is 100 per cent. The Department of Fertilisers are reportedly encouraging exploration/surveys for locating fresh deposits of rock phosphate and potash. The Committee, however, desire that in addition to the steps initiated for further exploration of raw material for P&K fertilizers, the Department should also initiate adequate steps to secure long term supplies of not only finished fertilizers but also for new raw materials through strategic investments and tie ups with fertilizer resource rich Countries especially for those sectors which are substantially import dependent.	supply of raw materials/finished fertilizers under beneficial pricing arrangement. In this regard, Indian companies have already set up Joint Ventures in Oman, Senegal, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan and Nigeria. Cooperation in fertilizers sector is being pursued in countries like Ghana, Togo, Belarus, Canada, Russia, Ukraine, Iran, Iraq, Jordon, Algeria etc. Joint Ventures projects in Iran, Russia, Togo and long term purchase agreement of Potash from Canada are under consideration in the Department.
3	With the introduction of the Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy w.e.f. 01.04.2010, no further rise in the subsidy amount on P&K fertilizers has been observed and in fact, the total subsidy outgo in P&K sector saw a	Due importance is accorded to Integrated Nutrient Management, conjunctive use of chemical fertilizers and organic manures is advocated to sustain soil health and promoted under National Project

	decline i.e. ₹36,107 crore for the year 2011-12 and ₹28,576.12 crore for the year 2012-13 (BE). On the rationale of subsidizing a decontrolled item, the Committee are informed that the decontrol of P&K fertilizers w.e.f. 25.08.1992 adversely affected the consumption of these fertilizers as subsidy was lifted affecting the small and marginal farmers and ultimately led to imbalance in the usage of NPK nutrients. The Committee find that while fertilizer consumption increased by 46 per cent from 2003-04 to 2008-09, the major components of agricultural production (food grains oilseeds and sugarcane) increased by just 16 per cent over the same period, indicating a relatively weak correlation. Mindful of the fact that imbalanced use of chemical fertilizers and neglect of organic manure results in low yields causing stagnation in agricultural productivity; low fertilizer use efficiency with consequent low farmer profit and further depletion of the most deficient nutrients in the soil, the Committee impress upon the Department to accord due importance to the Integrated Nutrient Management as contemplated, encompassing conjunctive use of Chemical fertilizers and organic manures so as to maintain soil organic carbon for higher fertilizer response *vis-à-vis* crop productivity. Further, as increasing fertilizer use efficiency undoubtedly has a high potential of saving a huge quantity of fertilizers without affecting the crop yield, it is of utmost importance that equal emphasis is also paid to the adoption of better agronomic practices and use of better quality fertilizers including organic and bio fertilizers for sustainable agriculture. The Committee, therefore, desire the Department to address the balanced fertilization need of the nation as a dynamic concept with appropriate linkages and necessary inputs so that the intended goals of NBS policy are achieved within a targeted time fame.	on Management of Soil Health & Fertility (NPMSH&F). The scheme is also proposed to continue during 12th Plan as a Sub-Mission under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture. Better agronomic practices are provided to farmers by the State Governments and State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) through Package of Practices. In order to have better results in implementation of NBS Policy, the Department has assigned a task to study the impact of NBS policy to a consultancy firm namely M/s. Ernst & Young (EY). The key focus areas of the study are as under:- I. Impact of NBS policy on prices and availability of fertilizers in India. II. Impact of NBS policy on balance fertilization of soil and its impact on agricultural productivity. III. Mechanism to ascertain 'reasonability' of MRP. IV. Identification of additional mechanism under NBS policy to make it more effective in achieving its objectives. V. Monitoring and regulation of prices. VI. Price discovery and fixation of prices. After examining the final study report, which is awaited, and taking views from stake holder Departments/ companies, the Department will take appropriate measures to achieve intended objectives of NBS Policy.
4	The Committee note that the requirement for certification in Proforma 'B' by the State Governments for sale of decontrolled fertilizers for agricultural purposes is the only major control over end use of fertilizers, but with the removal of such linkage since June, 2007, adequate incentive to ensure certification by the competent authorities (*viz*. the State Governments) of end use of decontrolled fertilizers for agricultural purposes no longer exists. As a result, there was a steep increase in the amount of unreconciled sales	DoF has launched mobile FMS (m-FMS) system which extends the existing FMS from district level to the retailer level. Phase-I of m-FMS plans to capture the receipts of fertilizers till the retailer level. This has been operational since November 2012 and is getting stabilized now. Phase-II of m-FMS plans to capture the sales details & buyers details for the sales made by the retailer (i.e. last point sale). Phase-II application has been tested successfully in Ajmer

	figures which stood at ₹50,587 crore for the years 2007-08 to 2009-10 as compared to only ₹ 111 crore for the years 2003-04 to 2006-07. The Department have clarified that the outstanding amount as on 14.12.2011 for the period 2003 to 2010 stood at ₹2447.08 crore and the latest pendency figure was ₹1947 crore subsequent to a drive undertaken by the Department based on the Audit findings as submitted by the Secretary, DoF in evidence. On the audit recommendation for re-introduction of the earlier system of relating 10-15 per cent of subsidy till receipt of certification in Proforma 'B', the DoF have contended that the Proforma 'B' was getting less relevant as the Department is gearing up for the mobile Fertiliser Monitoring System (FMS) which will record on a daily basis, the fertilizer receipt and sales at the retailer level in the first stage. According to the Department, such information would be available online and once the system stabilizes within the financial year 2012-13, subsidy payment would be made based on the mobile FMS, which would not only obviate the need for reconciliation of sales figures but also act as an effective disincentive against black marketing and hoarding. Taking into consideration the Department's own admission that there is no existing mechanism of verification of sales and stocks beyond the district level and secondary sales and consumption patterns are being monitored by the State Agricultural Departments, the Committee are of the considered opinion that the DoF's role should not be limited to merely sensitizing the State Governments in light of various reported instances of diversion of subsidized fertilizer for non-agricultural use. Further, in view of the magnitude of the problem and the underlying consequences on the subsidy burden due to the malpractices, it is imperative that a strict verification regime with stringent enforcement of deterrent punitive/financial penalties based on real time information/data be put in place. As assured by the Secretary, DoF in evidence that the Department is developing a pilot plan to track the fertilizer movement upto the farmer level, the Committee desire that the DoF should urgently come out with a more robust monitoring mechanism and inspection regime with foolproof procedure for verification of stocks/sales so as to curb the menace of pilferage, diversion and leakages of subsidized fertilizers.	district by 6 retailers during February 2013. The application has been modified based on the feedback from companies, retailer & User Acceptance Test (UAT) participants. Pilot for Phase-II is being launched from 15 August 2013 in 6 pilot districts initially. Once the Phase-II stabilized, mFMS will not only provide availability of fertilizer till retailer level but also sales made for each category of fertilizers to the concerned individual. This would provide DoF with a robust monitoring mechanism for verification of stock/sales till the retailer level. Further, all the Director of Agriculture of concerned states have already been requested to expedite the issuance of proforma 'B' pending.

5	The Committee note with profound concern several deficiencies and inadequacies that plague the quality testing of fertilizers. Such areas of concern *inter-alia* include grossly inadequate annual capacity of the existing quality control laboratories *vis-à-vis* the required capacity for testing samples from all sales outlets; deficient physical and human infrastructure in many of the laboratories; significant shortfalls in the actual number of samples tested, etc. What concerns the Committee more is the non-adherence to the time limit prescribed for analysis and communication of results of fertilizer quality testing. Though the Department is reportedly taking a number of measures which *inter-alia* include strengthening of 39 existing FQCLs; sanctioning 15 new FQCLs; increasing the number of soil testing laboratories to 1049 with analyzing capacity of 10.7 million samples as on 31.03.2012; planning to add another 180 static and 145 mobile soil testing laboratories etc; the Committee are still worried over the reported existing bottlenecks in proper quality checking of fertilizers and use of sub-standard fertilizers. The problem is compounded with the FCO provisions under which the responsibility of ensuring the quality of fertilizers is solely left to the State Governments, though the Central Government provide financial assistance to the State Governments under the National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSH&F). The Committee therefore impress upon both the Departments (Fertilisers and Agriculture) to seriously consider the imperatives involved in the quality testing of fertilizers and constantly endeavour towards augmenting and strengthening both physical and human infrastructure of the quality testing and soil testing laboratories so that possibilities of supplying sub-standard fertilizers to the farmers are completely eliminated. The Committee believe that working in tandem with the State Governments and involving Research Institutes like Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Indian Institute of Soil Science (IISS), the Departments will certainly be able to bring in noticeable improvements in the quality testing of fertilizers.	For point No. 5 & 6: The Committee has impressed upon to improve the functioning mechanism of Fertilizer Quality Control and implementation of FCO in the states. This Ministry from time to time takes up with the State Governments the need for strengthening of fertilizer quality control set-up and enforcement machinery of FCO in States to ensure quality fertilizers to the farmers etc. Recently also, the directions have been issued to all the State Governments vide this Ministry's letter dated 31 July 2013 for taking corrective/remedial actions on various points.
6	Taking note of the adverse implications of the delay in communicating results of the fertilizer quality testing within the stipulated time period of 52 days, the Committee exhort the Departments to prevail upon the State Governments to take stringent action against the officials for violation of	

	clause 30 of the FCO which provides for strict compliance with the time limit stipulated for analysis and communication of the quality testing results. The Committee further recommend that the penal provisions under the Essential Commodity Act (ECA), which prescribe prosecution of offenders and sentence, if convicted, upto seven years of imprisonment besides cancellation of the authorization certificate and other administrative action, be invoked against the offenders/defaulters to deter sale/supply of sub-standard fertilizers.	
7	Taking note of the admission of the representative of the DoF about complaints of supply of sub-standard fertilizers, the Committee recommend that the farmers' complaint lodging mechanism for sub-standard quality of fertilizers be streamlined and they be allowed to lodge their complaints with the District Magistrate/District Agriculture officer for expeditious and appropriate action. It is also equally important that the MPs, MLAs and other representatives of the people as also the NGOs be provided with the list of the exact location of the fertilizer Quality Testing Centres in the respective States so as to enable them to take necessary action, whenever warranted. The Committee further desire that requisite measures be taken by the Departments so that the National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility addresses the issue of contaminated water used by the farmers while harvesting.	The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, M/o Agriculture has issued letter to all the State Governments advising them to streamline the farmers' complaint lodging mechanism for sub-standard quality of fertilizers. Besides, they have also been advised to provide the information in respect of Fertilizer Quality Testing laboratories to MPs, MLAs and other representatives of the people etc. The Committee has desired that measures be taken so that National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility addresses the issue of contaminated water used by farmers. In this regard, it is mentioned that the subject matter of irrigation water fall under the purview of Ministry of Water Resources.

Annexure IV

(referred to in para 3.5)

Statement showing state-wise no. of samples analyzed

State	No. of FQC Labs	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Annual analyzing capacity	No. of samples actually tested	Annual analyzing capacity	No. of samples actually tested	Annual analyzing capacity	No. of samples actually tested	Annual analyzing capacity	No. of samples actually tested
Assam	1	500	271	500	275	500	292	500	324
Mizoram	1	250	5	250	0	250	1	250	1
Jharkhand	1	3385	682	3385	838	4165	824	1500	723
Bihar	1	2000	1748	2000	1738	2000	1719	2000	2080
Odisha	3	3500	2396	3500	2196	3500	2217	10000	3398
West Bengal	3	4500	2064	4500	2079	4500	2971	4500	2387
Gujarat	3	7500	5977	7500	9060	7500	9990	7500	14623
Madhya Pradesh	4	5200	4560	5200	4853	6500	5497	7270	6671
Chhattisgarh	1	2500	2098	2500	2018	2500	2150	2500	2171
Maharashtra	5	13630	14989	16000	16403	18000	16939	18000	17422
Rajasthan	4	8000	14336	8000	15820	10000	15586	8000	14051
Haryana	3	5100	4089	5100	4561	5100	4277	5100	3901
Himachal Pradesh	3	2000	1866	2000	1707	2000	1770	2000	1673
Jammu & Kashmir	2	1400	1395	1450	1895	1450	1980	1450	2127
Punjab	3	3000	3123	3000	3018	3000	3629	3600	3576
Uttar Pradesh	5	10000	9205	10000	11345	10000	10227	16500	10848

Uttarakhand	2	700	200	800	183	700	215	700	261
Andhra Pradesh	5	15000	14935	15000	15419	15000	15284	15000	15238
Karnataka	7	10065	5948	10065	6229	15000	9642	15000	10423
Kerala	2	3000	2574	3000	2542	4000	2262	4000	2463
Pondicherry	1	700	627	700	484	700	627	700	467
Tamil Nadu	14	17500	18011	17500	17398	17756	16540	17900	17899
Government of India	4	8500	10769	8500	11909	8500	9233	8500	6234
TOTAL	**78**	**127930**	**121868**	**130450**	**131970**	**142621**	**133872**	**152470**	**138961**

Annexure V

(referred to in para 4.1)

Statement of additional outgo of subsidy due to delayed fixation of Benchmark price for DAP (Nutrient P)

S. No.	Fertilizers	Quantity sold during 2011-12 (in MT)	Quantity of Phosphate* (P) (in MT)
1	2	3	4
1.	DAP (18-46-0-0)	9634024.82	4431651.41
2.	DAP Lite (16-44-0-0)	1129456.75	496960.97
3.	MAP (11-52-00)	112995.45	58757.63
4.	TSP (0-46-0-0)	84479.45	38860.55
5.	SSP	4814287.60	770286.01
NPK Group			
6.	16-20-0-13	314392.10	62878.42
7.	20-20-0-13	2931482.97	586296.60
8.	20-20-0-0	2710128.25	542025.65
9.	24-24-0-0	176203.10	42288.74
10.	28-28-0-0	283646.70	79421.08
11.	10-26-26-0	1711250.10	444925.03
12.	12-32-16-0	1252722.30	400871.14
13.	14-28-14-0	241542.20	67631.82
14.	14-35-14-0	321090.50	112381.68
15.	15-15-15-0	410969.70	61645.46
16.	15-15-15-0.2	30262.90	4539.43
17.	15-15-15-09	69829.55	10474.43
18.	16-16-16-0	46152.80	7384.45
19.	17-17-17-0	5422.00	921.74
20.	19-19-19-0	12101.55	2299.30
			8222505.54

Quantity of 'P' in P&K Fertilizers sold during 2011-12 (in MT)		8222505.54
Subsidy for 'P' based on rates fixed in May 2011 at the benchmark price of US$ 612 (₹ per MT)	32338	
Subsidy for 'P' if rates were fixed in November 2010 at the benchmark price of US$ 500 (₹ per MT)	25582**	
Differential subsidy (in ₹)	6756	
Subsidy avoidable	Quantity × 6756	₹5555.12 crore

* Quantity of phosphate calculated on the basis of per cent of phosphate in the fertilizer.

** Subsidy has been worked out on the basis of exchange rate of ₹46.06, custom duty at the rate of 5.15 per cent, London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) for 105 days credit at the rate of 1.03 per cent, handling charges ₹729 per MT, dealer margin ₹275 per MT, return on capital ₹50 per MT and MRP of DAP at ₹9950 PMT.

Annexure VI

(referred to in para 4.5)

Difference in quantity of fertilizer supplies depicted in 'Initial Monthly Supply Plan' and 'Regularized Monthly Supply Plan'

(quantity in MT)

Name of the Company	Month	Name of the product	Name of the State	Plan as per DoF	Quantity regularized	Excess Quantity regularized	Reasons for excess supply
Deepak Fertilizers	Jun-12	NPK	Maharashtra	2000	10900	8900	Increased production of NPK
	Jun-12	NPK	Karnataka	0	800	800	Increased production of NPK
	Jun-12	NPK	Gujarat	0	800	800	Increased production of NPK
	Jun-12	NPK	Madhya Pradesh	0	500	500	Increased production of NPK
Rashtriya Chemical and Fertilizers	Jun-12	Imported MOP	Maharashtra	0	5400	5400	Not given
	Jun-12	Imported MOP	Andhra Pradesh	0	2700	2700	Not given
	Jun-12	Imported MOP	Karnataka	0	8100	8100	Not given
	Jun-12	Imported MOP	Tamil Nadu	0	5400	5400	Not given
	Jun-12	Imported MOP	Bihar	0	2700	2700	Not given
	Jun-12	Imported MOP	West Bengal	0	2700	2700	Not given
Coromandel International Limited	Jun-12	DAP indigenous	Andhra Pradesh	0	5000	5000	Increase in production
	Jun-12	DAP indigenous	Karnataka	0	2500	2500	Increase in production
	Jun-12	DAP indigenous	Maharashtra	0	5000	5000	Increase in production
	Jun-12	NPK indigenous	Maharashtra	0	10000	10000	Increase in production
	Jun-12	NPK indigenous	Madhya Pradesh	0	5000	5000	Increase in production
	Jun-12	NPK indigenous	Andhra Pradesh	55000	65800	10800	Increase in production
	Jun-12	MOP imported	Andhra Pradesh	0	3500	3500	Increase in production

Name of the Company	Month	Name of the product	Name of the State	Plan as per DoF	Quantity regu-larized	Excess Quantity regu-larized	Reasons for excess supply
	Jun-12	MOP imported	Tamil Nadu	0	2500	2500	Increase in production
	Jun-12	MOP imported	Karnataka	0	2500	2500	Increase in production
	Jun-12	MOP imported	West Bengal	0	2500	2500	Increase in production
Chambal Fertilizers and Chemical Ltd.	Jan-13	MOP imported	Gujarat	0	486	486	Left over stock at port
	Jan-13	DAP imported	Chhattisgarh	0	2716.35	2716.35	To complete the demand of Markfed
	Jan-13	DAP imported	Andhra Pradesh	0	311.95	311.95	To clear the stock at port
	Jan-13	DAP imported	Rajasthan	8000	13259.55	5259.55	Material sent to Rajasthan as the same was not allowed for other state
	Jan-13	DAP imported	Gujarat	1000	7520	6520	Material sent due to directional restriction. Material moved by Rail
Tata Chemicals Ltd.	Jan-13	DAP indigenous	Bihar	0	10982.20	10982.20	Not available
	Jan-13	NPK indigenous	Bihar	0	669.90	669.90	Receipt of 608 MT is against the last month transit & 62 MT is left over stock of NPK factory
MS Green Star	Jan-13	DAP imported	Madhya Pradesh	0	2646.60	2646.60	Original Plan was not submitted.
Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	Jan-13	DAP indigenous	Chhatisgarh	2600	4019.40	1419.40	Residual stock was supplied
	Jan-13	DAP indigenous	Jharkhand	0	1046.80	1046.80	Residual stock was supplied
	Jan-13	DAP indigenous	Maharashtra	1200	2670.80	1470.80	Residual stock was supplied
	Jan-13	NPK indigenous	Andhra Pradesh	21800	33228.70	11428.70	Residual stock was supplied
	Jan-13	NPK indigenous	Jharkhand	0	655	655	Residual stock was supplied
	Jan-13	NPK indigenous	Maharashtra	4000	8197.80	4197.80	Residual stock was supplied
	Jan-13	DAP Lite imported	Chhattisgarh	0	2728.55	2728.55	Residual stock was supplied
	Jan-13	DAP Lite imported	Uttar Pradesh	2600	7718.85	5118.85	-do-
	Jan-13	MOP imported	Assam	0	2657.70	2657.70	Not available

Name of the Company	Month	Name of the product	Name of the State	Plan as per DoF	Quantity regu-larized	Excess Quantity regu-larized	Reasons for excess supply
Indian Potash Ltd.	Aug-11	MOP	Andhra Pradesh	0	500	500	Supply due to getting instructions from DoF/requirement by State Government/ Federation
	Aug-11	MOP	Gujarat	0	8000	8000	-do-
	Aug-11	MOP	Rajasthan	0	1500	1500	-do-
	Aug-11	DAP	Haryana	15000	19000	4000	Instruction from DoF / requirement by State Government
	Aug-11	DAP	Gujarat	0	4000	4000	-do-
	Aug-11	DAP	Jammu and Kashmir	0	4000	4000	-do-
	Aug-11	DAP	Kerala	0	2700	2700	-do-
	Aug-11	DAP	Orissa	0	500	500	-do-
	Aug-11	DAP	Punjab	50000	65000	15000	-do-
	Aug-11	MAP	Gujarat	0	4000	4000	-do-
	Aug-11	MAP	Maharashtra	0	4000	4000	-do-
	Aug-11	MAP	Punjab	0	3500	3500	-do-
	Aug-11	DAP Lite	Bihar	0	3000	3000	-do-
	Aug-11	DAP Lite	Jharkhand	0	3000	3000	-do-
	Aug-11	DAP Lite	Madhya Pradesh	0	3000	3000	-do-
	Aug-11	DAP Lite	Chhattisgarh	0	8000	8000	-do-
	August 2011	DAP Lite	Andhra Pradesh	0	12000	12000	-do-
Shriram Fertilizers and Chemicals	Jul-12	DAP imported	Rajasthan	0	2700	2700	Not given
	Jul-12	DAP imported	Punjab	0	2700	2700	Not given
	Jul-12	DAP imported	Haryana	0	2700	2700	Not given
	Jul-12	DAP imported	Madhya Pradesh	0	5400	5400	Not given
	Jul-12	DAP imported	Gujarat	0	1500	1500	Not given
	Jul-12	DAP imported	Maharashtra	0	2700	2700	Not given
	Jul-12	DAP imported	Uttaranchal	0	5100	5100	Not given
Tata Chemicals Ltd.	Jul-12	DAP imported	Bihar	0	13250	13250	A vessel of imported DAP of 31198 MT reached on 16.7.2012
	Jul-12	DAP imported	Jharkhand	0	2650	2650	-do-
	July 2012	DAP imported	West Bengal	0	10600	10600	-do-

Name of the Company	Month	Name of the product	Name of the State	Plan as per DoF	Quantity regu-larized	Excess Quantity regu-larized	Reasons for excess supply
Indian Potash Ltd.	May-12	MOP	Andhra Pradesh	20000	32000	12000	State Government requirement
	May-12	DAP	J & K	0	2700	2700	-do-
	May 2012	DAP	Uttar Pradesh	0	2700	2700	-do-
Tata Chemical Ltd.	Apr-12	DAP imported	Uttar Pradesh	0	12000	12000	Planned/Allocated 106600MT against requirement of 60000 MT
Coromandel International Limited	Apr-12	MOP	Karnataka	0	2500	2500	MOP stock of 6200 tonnes was available at Kakinada port on 09.04.2012
	Apr-12	MOP	West Bengal	0	2500	2500	-do-
	Apr-12	MOP	Andhra Pradesh	0	1200	1200	-do-
Green star Fertilizer Ltd	Apr-12	DAP Imported	Punjab	Not issued	3900	3900	DAP vessel of 37000 MTs excepted to arrive on 21.04.2012
Nagarjuna fertilizers and chemicals limited	Sep-12	MOP imported	Andhra Pradesh	0	15716.30	15716.30	Dispatch and left over stock of August 2012 has taken place in September 2012
	Sep-12	MOP imported	Karnataka	0	3805.80	3805.80	-do-
	Sep-12	MOP imported	Orissa	0	3767	3767	-do-
	Sep-12	MOP imported	West Bengal	0	2514	2514	-do-
Zuari Holding Ltd.	Sep-12	DAP Indigenous	Andhra Pradesh	0	743	743	Left over stock at rake point at the end of August 2012
	Sep-12	DAP Indigenous	Karnataka	0	355	355	-do-
	Sep-12	DAP Indigenous	Tamil Nadu	0	630	630	-do-
	Sep-12	DAP Indigenous	Kerala	0	590	590	-do-
Tata Chemical Ltd.	Oct-12	DAP Indigenous	Bihar	0	481.45	481.45	Receipt was against the supply plan of September 2012
	Oct-12	DAP Indigenous	Jharkhand	0	1004.15	1004.15	-do-

Name of the Company	Month	Name of the product	Name of the State	Plan as per DoF	Quantity regu-larized	Excess Quantity regu-larized	Reasons for excess supply
Tata Chemical Ltd.	Oct-12	DAP Imported	Bihar	0	13225.65	13225.65	Supply made against the supply plan of Sep 2012
	Oct-12	DAP Imported	West Bengal	0	5383.50	5383.50	-do-
	Oct-12	NPK Indigenous	Jharkhand	2650	3595.15	945.15	To maintain the rake quantity
	Oct-12	NPK Indigenous	Assam	500	1262.20	762.20	-do-
	Oct-12	MOP Imported	Assam	0	2572.20	2572.20	Supply made against the supply plan of September 2012
Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.	Oct-12	MOP Imported	Madhya Pradesh	0	202.95	202.95	This movement was in part rake with DAP
	Oct-12	MOP Imported	J&K	0	252.40	252.40	-do-
	Oct-12	MOP Imported	Uttaranchal	0	117.50	117.50	-do-
	Oct-12	DAP Imported	J&K	4000	7042.05	3042.05	State Government requirement
Indogulf Fertilizer	Oct-12	DAP Imported	Uttar Pradesh	0	13181	13181	Not given
	Oct-12	DAP Imported	Bihar	0	10874.80	10874.80	Not given
	Oct-12	DAP Imported	West Bengal	0	8621.80	8621.80	Not given
	Oct-12	DAP Imported	Jharkhand	0	2138.40	2138.40	Not given
	Oct-12	DAP Lite Imported	Uttar Pradesh	0	36485.60	36485.60	Not given
	Oct-12	DAP Lite Imported	Bihar	0	9707.60	9707.60	Not given
	Oct-12	DAP Lite Imported	West Bengal	0	3929.60	3929.60	Not given
	Oct-12	DAP Lite Imported	Jharkhand	0	517.40	517.40	Not given
Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.	Dec-12	MOP imported	J&K	0	562.05	562.05	This movement was in part rake with DAP
	Dec-12	MOP imported	Maharashtra	0	316.25	316.25	Receipt of transit rake of November 2012
	Dec-12	DAP imported	Madhya Pradesh	15000	18016.75	3016.75	Transit rake of November received in December 2012
	Dec-12	DAP imported	Maharashtra	0	1567.20	1567.20	-do-

Name of the Company	Month	Name of the product	Name of the State	Plan as per DoF	Quantity regu-larized	Excess Quantity regu-larized	Reasons for excess supply
IFFCO	Dec-12	Complex (NPK) Indigenous	Chhattisgarh	0	2727	2727	Demand from member co-operative societies, HL rake quantities and availability of stock in transit
	Dec-12	Complex (NPK) Indigenous	Himachal Pradesh	0	2665	2665	Direction received from DoF
	Dec-12	Complex (NPK) Indigenous	West Bengal	8000	15731	7731	Demand from member co-operative societies, HL rake quantities and availability of stock in transit
	Dec-12	Complex (NPK) Indigenous	Tamil Nadu	0	5294	5294	Direction received from DoF
	Dec-12	DAP Indigenous	Haryana	11000	24370	13370	Demand for Co-operative Society
	Dec-12	DAP Indigenous	Rajasthan	14000	20320	6320	-do-
	Dec-12	DAP Indigenous	Tamil Nadu	0	2567	2567	-do-
Tata Chemical Ltd.	Dec-12	NPK Indigenous	Bihar	2100	6545.25	4445.25	Due to extra production of Fertilizers
	Dec-12	NPK Indigenous	West Bengal	11340	20406.20	9066.20	-do-
Agrigold Organics Pvt. Ltd.	Nov-12	NPK	Andhra Pradesh	0	3400	3400	Supply plan was received late in the month of November 2012
	Nov-12	NPK	Karnataka	0	3500	3500	-do-
	Nov-12	NPK	Tamil Nadu	0	9000	9000	-do-
	Nov-12	DAP imported	Tamil Nadu	0	1000	1000	-do-
	Nov-12	DAP imported	Jharkhand	0	1000	1000	-do-
	Nov-12	DAP imported	Bihar	0	6000	6000	-do-
	Nov-12	DAP imported	Chhattisgarh	0	1100	1100	-do
	Nov-12	DAP imported	Uttar Pradesh	0	7500	7500	-do-
HPM chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	Nov-12	DAP Imported	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	15000	15000	Due to delay in shipment during the month of October 2012
	Nov-12	DAP Imported	Punjab	Nil	15000	15000	-do-
	Nov-12	DAP Imported	Haryana	Nil	5000	5000	-do-