Quarterly Statistical Bulletin

Review of Fertilizer and Agriculture Situation

(For FAI members only)

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Contents

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1.0 Rainfall

1.1 Southwest monsoon 2022

Onset of Southwest monsoon 2022 was advanced by 3 days. India Meteorological Department (IMD) updated long rang forecast of rainfall during Southwest monsoon season 2022 on 31st May, 2022. According to IMD, rainfall during Southwest monsoon 2022 is most likely to be normal (96-104% of LPA). But, the rainfall during the first month of the monsoon season *i.e.* June 2022 was 8 per cent lower than LPA. However, the monsoon progressed rapidly and covered the entire country by 2nd July. Rainfall received during July 2022 was 17 per cent above LPA. The cumulative rainfall during 1st June to 31st July, 2022 was 8 per cent above the long period average (LPA). The country received 480 mm rains as against 445.8 mm of normal rains during the period. Out of a total of 36 meteorological sub-divisions, 29 constituting 82 per cent of the total area of the country received excess/normal rains. Out of 703 reported districts, 67 per cent districts received normal to excess rains during the period.

As per the forecast of IMD on 1st August, 2022, rainfall during August 2022 and August to September 2022 is most likely to be normal (94 to 106% of LPA). It is expected that the forecast of normal monsoon for the fourth consecutive year may remain good for the farm economy.

1.2 Water reservoirs

Total live storage capacity in 143 reservoirs monitored by Central Water Commission is 177.46 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) at full reservoir level. Live storage in these reservoirs was 101.47 BCM as on 28th July, 2022 as against 85.54 BCM on the same date in the previous year. Current year's storage is 119 per cent of the last year's storage and 139 per cent of the normal storage.

2.0 Fertilizer Scenario – April/June 2022

2.1 Production

In the first quarter of 2022-23 *i.e.* April-June 2022, fertilizer production for the cumulative period registered mixed growth over the corresponding period in the previous year. The production of urea, DAP and SSP increased while NP/NPKs declined. Production of urea, DAP and SSP recorded increase of 16.1%, 35.6% and 8.9%, respectively, during April-June 2022 over April-June 2021. However, production of NP/NPK complex fertilizers registered a decline of 2.4% during the same period.

2.2 Import

Import of urea and NP/NPKs recorded positive growth, whereas DAP and MOP showed negative growth during April-June 2022 over April-June 2021. Import of urea and NP/NPKs increased by 2% and 105.1%, respectively, during April-June 2022 over April-June 2021. However, import of DAP and MOP declined by 34.6% and 5.6%, respectively, during the same period.

2.3 Sale (DBT)

Among the major fertilizers, sale of urea and DAP recorded positive growth while MOP, NP/NPKs and SSP marked negative growth during April-June 2022 over April-June 2021. Sale of urea at 6.13 million metric tonnes (million MT) and DAP at 2.10 million MT during April-June 2022 recorded increase of 6.1% and 28.7%, respectively, over April-June 2021. However, DBT sale of NP/NPK complex fertilizers at 1.49 million MT, MOP (for direct application) at 0.26 million MT and SSP at 1.17 million MT witnessed decline of 36%, 55.9% and 2.9%, respectively, during the same period. **Table 1** shows production, import and sale of major fertilizers during April-June 2021 and April-June 2022.

Table 1: Production, Import and DBT Sale of Major Fertilizers (April-June 2021 & 2022)

	Urea	DAP	NP/NPKs	SSP	MOP
I. Production (Million MT)					
April - June 2021	5.738	0.810	1.985	1.281	-
April - June 2022	6.660	1.098	1.938	1.395	-
± % in 2022 over 2021	16.1	35.6	-2.4	8.9	-
II. Import (Million MT)					
April - June 2021	1.414	1.339	0.375	-	0.585
April - June 2022	1.442	0.876	0.769	-	0.552
± % in 2022 over 2021	2.0	-34.6	105.1	-	-5.6
III. DBT Sale (Million MT)					
April - June 2021	5.779	1.631	2.327	1.207	0.594*
April - June 2022	6.134	2.099	1.489	1.171	0.262*
± % in 2022 over 2021	6.1	28.7	-36.0	-2.9	-55.9
* MOP for direct application.					

3.0 Crop Situation

3.1 Crop Area

Monsoon became active over most parts of India during July 2022. However, uneven distribution of rains during the period has created concerns over adverse impact on *kharif* crops. As on 29th July, 2022, total sown area under all *kharif* crops was 82.34 million hectares (million ha) as compared to 84.17 million ha during the corresponding period in the previous year. This was lower by 2.2% during the period. Sown area under pulses, coarse cereals, oilseeds, sugarcane and cotton increased by 2.9%, 5.1%, 0.8%, 0.2% and 5.3%, respectively, over the corresponding period of the previous year. However, sown area under rice and jute & mesta declined by 13.3% and 0.4%, respectively, during the period.

Area sown under *kharif* crops upto 29th July, 2022 compared to corresponding period in the previous year is shown in **Table 2**.

Table 2: All India Crop Situation – *Kharif* 2022 as on 29th July, 2022					
Crop	Normal Area (Million ha)	Area sown during *kharif* (Million ha)		± in 2022 over 2021	
		2022	2021	Area (Million ha)	%
Rice	39.706	23.159	26.705	-3.546	-13.3
Pulses	14.018	10.618	10.323	0.295	2.9
Coarse cereals	18.357	14.221	13.530	0.691	5.1
Total oilseeds	18.411	16.434	16.303	0.131	0.8
Cotton	12.557	11.765	11.169	0.596	5.3
Sugarcane	4.738	5.451	5.442	0.009	0.2
Jute & Mesta	0.709	0.691	0.694	-0.003	-0.4
Total	**108.497**	**82.340**	**84.166**	**-1.826**	**-2.2**

3.2 Production of Food Grains and Commercial Crops: 2021-22

Government of India has released third advance estimates for production of food grains and other principal crops for 2021-22. Total food grain production for 2021-22 is estimated to be 314.51 million MT, about 3.77 million MT (1.2%) higher over 2020-21. Production of rice and pulses are estimated to increase by 4.3% and 9.0%, respectively, during 2021-22 over 2020-21. However, production of wheat and coarse cereals is estimated to decline by 2.9% and 1.2%, respectively, during the period. Production of oilseeds, sugarcane and jute & mesta are estimated to increase by 7.1%, 6.2% and 9.3%, respectively, during the period. However, production of cotton is estimated to decline by 10.5%. **Table 3** shows details of the production of principal crops in 2021-22 compared to 2020-21.

Table 3: Estimated production of principal crops in 2020-21 and 2021-22 (Million MT)				
Crop	2020-21	2021-22 (3rd Advance est.)	± in 2021-22 over 2020-21	
			Quantity	%
Rice	124.37	129.66	5.29	4.3
Wheat	109.59	106.41	-3.18	-2.9
Coarse cereals	51.32	50.70	-0.62	-1.2
Pulses	25.46	27.75	2.29	9.0
Total foodgrains	**310.74**	**314.51**	**3.77**	**1.2**
Total oilseeds	35.95	38.50	2.55	7.1
Cotton #	35.25	31.54	-3.71	-10.5
Sugarcane	405.40	430.50	25.10	6.2
Jute & mesta $	9.35	10.22	0.87	9.3
# = Million bales of 170 kg each. $ = Million bales of 180 kg each.				

3.3 MSP for Kharif Marketing Season 2022-23

Government has approved the increase in the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for all *kharif* crops to be marketed in 2022-23. The details of MSP for all *kharif* crops for marketing season 2022-23 with comparative figures for 2021-22 are given in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Minimum support prices for *kharif* crops for marketing season – 2021-22 and 2022-23

(Rs./quintal)

Crop	2021-22	2022-23	Increase in MSP
Paddy (Common)	1940	2040	100
Paddy (Grade A)	1960	2060	100
Jowar (Hybrid)	2738	2970	232
Jowar (Maldandi)	2758	2990	232
Bajra	2250	2350	100
Ragi	3377	3578	201
Maize	1870	1962	92
Tur (Arhar)	6300	6600	300
Moong	7275	7755	480
Urad	6300	6600	300
Groundnut	5550	5850	300
Sunflower Seed	6015	6400	385
Soybean (Yellow)	3950	4300	350
Sesamum	7307	7830	523
Nigerseed	6930	7287	357
Cotton (Medium Staple)	5726	6080	354
Cotton (Long Staple)	6025	6380	355

4.0 Procurement, Stock and Exports of Foodgrains

4.1 Procurement

All India progressive procurement of rice as on 31st July, 2022 for *kharif* marketing season (KMS) 2021-22 was 58.98 million MT. The procurement was highest in Punjab of about 12.55 million MT, followed by Telangana 7.90 million MT, Chhattisgarh 6.17 million MT, Odisha 4.83 million MT, Andhra Pradesh 4.53 million MT, Uttar Pradesh 4.39 million MT, Haryana 3.71 million MT, Madhya Pradesh 3.07 million MT, Bihar 3.01 million MT, Tamil Nadu 2.83 million MT, West Bengal 2.40 million MT and Maharashtra 1.18 million MT. The procurement was less than 1 million MT in remaining rice growing states. ***Annex I*** shows the state-wise procurement position of rice as on 31st July, 2022 for the *kharif* marketing season 2021-22.

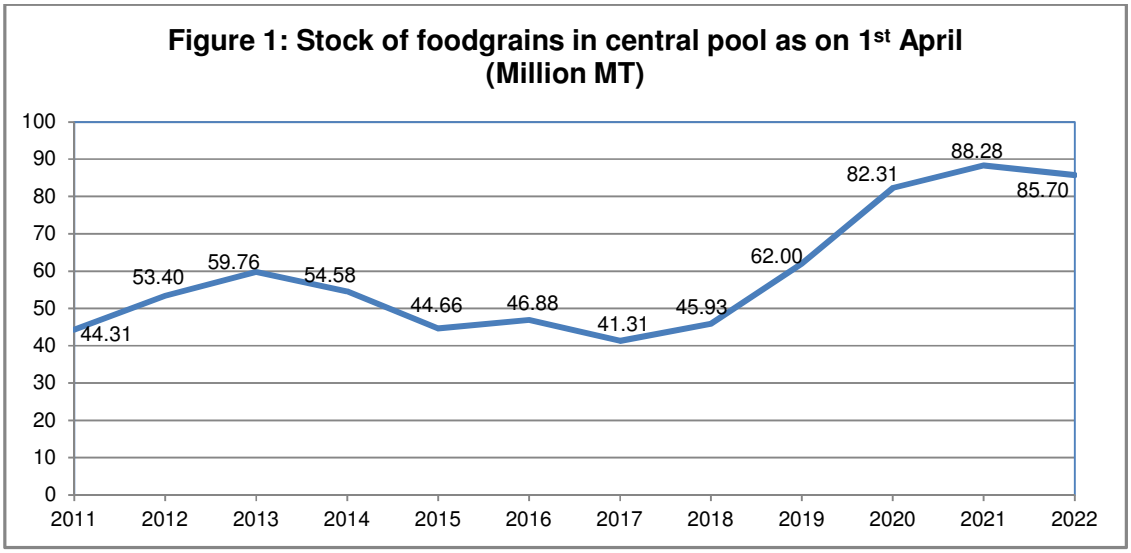
All India progressive procurement of wheat for *rabi* marketing season 2022-23 was 18.79 million MT. Out of 18.79 million MT of wheat, procurement by Punjab was 9.65 million MT,

followed by Madhya Pradesh 4.60 million MT and Haryana 4.19 million MT. The procurement was less than 1 million MT in remaining wheat growing states. ***Annex II*** shows the state-wise procurement of *wheat* for the *rabi* marketing season 2022-23.

4.2 Stock of Food grains

Total stock of food grains in Central Pool improved considerably at the beginning of the year 2021-22. Way back in 2011 (as on 1st April), stock of food grains was 44 million MT which increased to 53 million MT in 2012 and 60 million MT in 2013 but thereafter gradually reduced to about 41 million MT in 2017. Thereafter, it increased progressively in the subsequent years and touched a figure of 88 million MT in 2021. However, total stock of food grains reduced to 86 million MT during 2022. **Figure 1** shows the changes in stock of food grains in Central Pool as on 1st April during the past 12-year period.

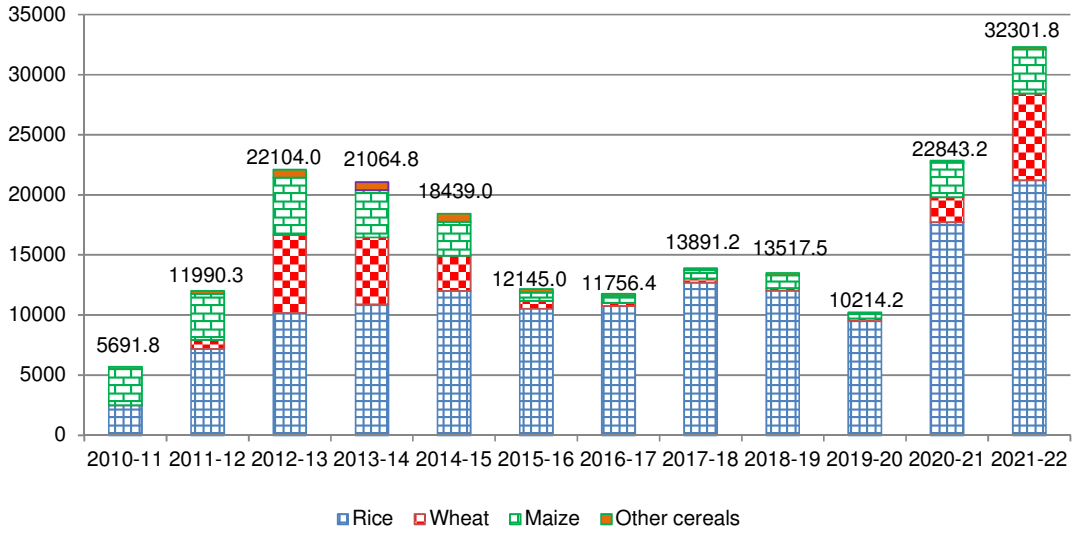
Figure 1: Stock of foodgrains in central pool as on 1st April (Million MT)



4.3 Exports

Export of cereals registered a record level of about 32.30 million MT in 2021-22. Out of which, rice accounted for 21.21 million MT, wheat 7.24 million MT, maize 3.69 million MT and other cereals 0.16 million MT. **Figure 2** shows trends in export of cereals between 2010-11 and 2021-22.

Figure 2: Export of cereals - 2010-11 to 2021-22 ('000 MT)



5.0 Policy Developments

5.1 Modified Guidelines for purchase of specified grade and sources of rock phosphate for use of raw materials by manufacturers of SSP under Nutrient Based policy (NBS) policy

The Department of Fertilizers (DoF), Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers issued a notification on 6th June, 2022 regarding the subject as mentioned above. As per the modified guidelines, all the SSP manufacturing units are required to use only specified grades of rock phosphate for production of SSP and the said grades of rock phosphate are to be imported or purchased in India as per modified guidelines to become eligible for subsidy under NBS. The details are given in ***Annex III.***

5.2 Guidelines relating to Potash Derived from Molasses (0-0-14.5-0) under Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) scheme

DOF issued an OM on 12th July, 2022 regarding the subject mentioned above. A copy of the OM providing the guidelines relating to Potash Derived from Molasses is given in ***Annex IV.***

6.0 Global Food Outlook 2022

The Food Outlook, June 2022 issue of FAO shows estimated global production of cereals and oil crops during 2021-22 compared with actuals for 2020-21 and forecast for 2022-23.

World production of rice at 520.8 million MT in 2021-22 was marginally up by 0.7 per cent over the previous year's level. However, it is expected to decline marginally to 519.5 million MT during 2022-23. There is an expectation of higher production from Asian countries and

Australia. However, there is apprehensions of decline in production in other countries due to water constraints and high input costs.

Global production of wheat is estimated at 776.8 million MT in 2021-22, more or less same at the level of the previous year. In 2022-23, it is anticipated to be at 770.8 million MT, decline of 0.8 per cent than the level of 2021-22. The decline in wheat production is mainly due to ongoing war in Ukraine. There is also tight global availability of wheat due to reduction in harvests in some major exporting countries and export suspensions by others.

World coarse grains production is estimated at 1503.1 million MT in 2021-22, up by 1.3 per cent over 2020-21. However, it is forecast to decline by 0.6 per cent at 1494.3 million MT in 2022-23 over 2021-22. Production of maize is expected to decline in USA and Ukraine. Production of other major coarse grains including barley and sorghum are forecast to increase.

World oil crops production is estimated at 616.4 million MT in 2020-21, up by 4.8 per cent over 2019-20. The forecasts for production of oil crops at 604.2 million MT during 2021-22 marked a decline of 2 per cent over 2020-21due to expected lower soybean and rapeseed production. The war in Ukraine and restrictive export policy measures are expected to bring additional uncertainty during the year.

Table 5 shows the production of various crops in world during 2020-21 with estimates for 2021-22 and forecast for 2022-23.

Table 5: World production of cereals and oil crops during 2020-21, 2021-22 (estimated) and forecast for 2022-23

Crop	2020-21 (million MT)	2021-22 (Estimated) (million MT)	2022-23 (Forecast) (million MT)	% change in 2021-22 over 2020-21	% change in 2022-23 over 2021-22
Rice	517.0	520.8	519.5	0.7	-0.3
Wheat	776.7	776.8	770.8	0.01	-0.8
Coarse grain	1483.2	1503.1	1494.3	1.3	-0.6
Total Cereals	**2776.9**	**2800.8**	**2784.5**	**0.9**	**-0.6**
Oil crops	616.4	604.2		-2.0	

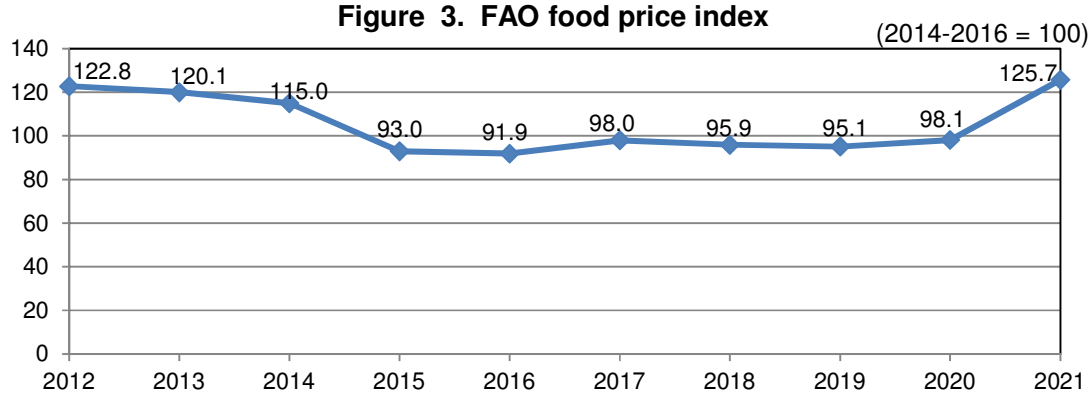
Source: Food Outlook – June 2022, FAO, Rome.

7.0 FAO Food Price Index

FAO food price index consists of 5 commodity group price indices, *viz.*, cereals, sugar, vegetable oils, meat and dairy. The food price index has remained by and large low during past 6-year period *i.e.* from 2015 to 2020 compared to the prices prevailed during 2012 to 2014. The food price index was above 100 between 2012 and 2014. It plummeted to a low of

91.9 during 2016. Thereafter, it moved upwards and touched 125.7 in 2021. **Figure 3** shows trends in FAO food price index from 2012 to 2021. However, during the first five months of 2022 (January/May), the food price index increased to an average high of 150.4.

Figure 3. FAO food price index



Source: Food Outlook – June 2022, FAO, Rome

8.0 Provisional Estimates of National Income 2021-22

The National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation released the provisional estimates of annual national income 2021-22 on 31st May, 2022.

8.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP at constant prices (2011-12) in the year 2021-22 was estimated at ₹147.36 lakh crore, as against the first revised estimates of GDP for the year 2020-21 of ₹135.58 lakh crore. The estimated increase in GDP during 2021-22 is 8.7% as compared to a contraction of 6.6% during 2020-21.

8.2 Gross Value Added (GVA) at Basic Prices

GVA at basic prices is estimated to increase from ₹125.85 lakh crore in 2020-21 to ₹136.05 lakh crore in 2021-22. The estimated increase in GVA during 2021-22 is 8.1% as against a contraction of 4.8% during 2020-21.

Among the various sectors, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing registered 3% growth during 2021-22 over 2020-21. The sector-wise details are given in **Table 6**.

Table 6: Provisional Estimates of GVA at Basic Prices by Economic Activity (At 2011-12 Prices)

(₹ crore)

Sector	2019-20 (2nd RE)	2020-21 (1st RE)	2021-22 (PE)	± change over previous year	
				2020-21	2021-22
1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	19,82,303	20,48,032	21,09,697	3.3	3.0
2. Mining & Quarrying	3,21,766	2,94,024	3,27,984	-8.6	11.5
3. Manufacturing	22,61,294	22,47,740	24,70,822	-0.6	9.9
4. Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & other Utility Services	3,00,675	2,89,771	3,11,598	-3.6	7.5
5. Construction	10,38,680	9,62,835	10,73,595	-7.3	11.5
6. Trade, Hotels, Transport, Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	26,89,726	21,47,679	23,85,605	-20.2	11.1
7. Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	28,97,393	29,61,910	30,87,360	2.2	4.2
8. Public Administration, Defence and other Services*	17,27,639	16,33,081	18,38,814	-5.5	12.6
GVA at Basic Prices	**1,32,19,476**	**1,25,85,074**	**1,36,05,474**	**-4.8**	**8.1**
Net Taxes on Products	12,96,482	9,73,400	11,30,041	-24.9	16.1
GDP (GVA + Net Taxes)	**1,45,15,958**	**1,35,58,473**	**1,47,35,515**	**-6.6**	**8.7**

PE= Provisional estimates. RE = Revised estimates.

*= Public Administration, Defence & Other Services category includes the other services sector i.e. Education, Health, Recreation and other personal services.

Annex I

State-wise Procurement of Rice for *Kharif* Marketing Season 2021-22 (Fig. in LMTs)		
S. No.	**States/ UTs**	**Procurement**
1	A.P.	45.26
2	Telangana	79.02
3	Assam	2.97
4	Bihar	30.09
5	Chandigarh	0.18
6	Chattisgarh	61.65
7	Delhi	0.00
8	Gujarat	0.82
9	Haryana	37.06
10	H.P.	0.19
11	Jharkhand	5.12
12	J&K	0.27
13	Karnataka	1.47
14	Kerala	5.09
15	M.P.	30.70
16	Maharashtra	11.77
17	Odisha	48.30
18	Puducherry	0.00
19	Punjab	125.48
20	Rajasthan	0.05
21	NEF(Tripura)	0.36
22	Tamil Nadu	28.27
23	U.P.	43.91
24	Uttarakhand	7.74
25	West Bengal	24.01
	Total	**589.78**

Position up to 31.07.2022.

Annex II

State-wise Procurement of Wheat for Rabi Marketing Season 2022-23

(Fig. in Lakh MTs)

S. No.	States/ UTs	Procurement
1	Punjab	96.47
2	Haryana	41.86
3	U.P.	3.36
4	M.P.	46.03
5	Bihar	0.04
6	Rajasthan	0.10
7	Uttarakhand	0.02
8	Chandigarh	0.03
9	Delhi	0.00
10	Gujarat	0.00
11	Jharkhand	0.00
12	Maharashtra	0.00
13	H.P.	0.03
14	J&K	0.00
15	West Bengal	0.00
	Total	**187.94**

Position up to 31.07.2022.

Annex III

No. 23011/6/2015-MPR
Government of India
Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers
Department of Fertilizers

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi
Dated 06th June, 2022

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject : Modified guidelines for purchase of specified grade and sources of rock phosphate for use of raw materials by manufacturers of SSP under Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) policy.

I am directed to refer to guidelines issued by this Department vide OM No. 23011/6/2015-MPR dated 05.02.2018 regarding purchase of Rock Phosphate from specified sources and to state that the said guidelines have been modified by the Competent Authority. The modified guidelines are as under:

1. All the SSP manufacturing units are required to use only specified grades of rock phosphate for production of SSP and the said grades of rock phosphate are to be imported or purchased in India as per details below to be eligible for subsidy under NBS:

i. Import /purchase of rock phosphate should be made directly from the suppliers duly supported by original Bill of lading in the name of SSP manufacturers as direct importer along with the certificate of the Mine from which the Rock Phosphate has been mined certifying its composition and clearly specifying its P2O5 Content.
ii. Purchase of rock phosphate/BRP from RSMML, HZL and approved BRP manufacturers in India duly supported by vouchers issued by the seller companies.
iii. Purchase of rock phosphate from other importers subject to:

(a) The Bill of Lading is endorsed in favor of concerned SSP manufacturer, or
(b) The Bill of Entry should be in the name of SSP manufacturer.
(c) Certificate of Mine from where the rock has been mined certifying its composition and clearly specifying its P2O5 Content.

2. Transfer of Rock Phosphate from one NBS registered unit to other NBS registered unit on loan basis only may be permitted subject to prior approval of D/o Fertilizers.

3. Any purchase of rock phosphate from sources other than the approved sources as mentioned above will not qualify for reckoning as raw material for production of SSP

P.T.O.

and the SSP so produced from such rock phosphate will not qualify for subsidy under the NBS Scheme.

4. This issues with the approval of Competent Authority and above guidelines are valid from immediate effect.

(**Vikram Kumar Yadav**)
Under Secretary to the Govt of India
Ph- 011 2307 3820

To,

All SSP companies under NBS Scheme.

Copy to:

(i) PDIL Noida / FEDO Udyogmandal
(ii) DG-FAI, New Delhi
(iii) Dir (Agriculture) of All States
(iv) Dir (FS) / Dir (Fin) / PAO / AC (Shipping) / AC (Movt)

Annex IV

F.No. 23011/21/2021-P&K
Government of India
Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers
Department of Fertilizers
*****

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi
Dated the 12th July, 2022

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject:- Guidelines relating to Potash Derived from Molasses (0-0-14.5-0) under Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) scheme

Pursuant to the inclusion of Potash Derived from Molasses (0-0-14.5-0) at S.No. 25 of para 3 of DoF's notification No. 23011/1/2021-P&K dated 13.10.2021 under the Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme, the following guidelines have been framed for Potash Derived from Molasses notified under NBS scheme:

A. Induction

a) Manufacturers of granulated Potash Derived from Molasses shall be provided subsidy under Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) scheme.

b) For the purpose of subsidy, manufacturer/company which will granulate the Potash Derived from Molasses shall be considered as manufacturer.

c) Granulated Potash Derived from Molasses with a minimum 14.5% of K2O content as per Fertilizer Control Order (FCO) 1985 as amended from time to time will be allowed for claiming subsidy.

d) The subsidy on Potash Derived from Molasses will be inclusive of the freight subsidy.

e) Reasonability of MRPs of Potash Derived from Molasses shall be assessed by DoF as per guidelines formed by DoF from time to time

f) The company has to submit an undertaking that in case of dispute between DoF and the concerned company, the matter of case of litigation shall be decided by court of jurisdiction in New Delhi.

g) The documents required for induction under NBS for the manufacturers are:

i. Copy of valid registration certificate under FCO – FRC for sale of Potash Derived from Molasses.

ii. Copy of the Memorandum of Association of the company along with the copy of the latest Audited Annual Report.

iii. Copy of the certificate of Incorporation issued by the Registrar of the companies

iv. Consent of Operation of Potash Derived from Molasses manufacturing from State Pollution Control Board.

v. Any other additional information/document as requisitioned by DoF for consideration of the request.

vi. Manufacturer of Potash Derived from Molasses will be liable to upload data of production, sale, dispatch etc. on the iFMS system of DoF.

B. Marketing Arrangement

a) The manufacturer of Potash Derived from Molasses shall be eligible for sale of Potash Derived from Molasses by entering into marketing arrangement with marketers under intimation to DoF.

b) The fertilizer manufacturer including importers of fertilizers which are registered under the subsidy schemes of DoF shall be considered as marketer of Potash Derived from Molasses.

C. Quality

a) Manufacturer / Marketer / Retailer / Dealer will be jointly liable for ensuring / maintaining quality of the fertilizer as per the extant rules / guidelines issued by DoF.

b) Quality testing of the fertilizer will be done by the manufacturer in the NABL accredited labs / State Government registered labs.

c) Repeated defaulters in respect of quality of Potash Derived from Molasses will be liable to be removed from NBS Scheme

3. The payment of subsidy, movement & distribution of Potash Derived from Molasses will be regulated as per the existing guidelines of this Department and subsequent amendments issued from time to time.

4. Inducting companies shall abide by all the guidelines, instructions of this department as issued from time to time.

5. This issues with the approval of Competent Authority.

(Vikram Kumar Yadav)
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India
Tele: 23073820

To:

1. Secretary (Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare)
2. Secretary (Department of Food & Public Distribution)
3. Secretary (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas)
4. All Manufacturers/Marketer of Potash Derived from Molasses
5. Director of Agriculture, All States.
6. Director (FA)/Director (Movement), Dept. of Fertilizers.
7. Principal Account Officer, Deptt. of Fertilizers, Janpath Bhawan, New Delhi.
8. AGM (Process), PDIL, PDIL Bhawan, A-14, Sector 1, Noida.
9. GM (Process), FEDO, Udyogmandal, Cochin.
10. Director, Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology (IPFT)
11. Director (CE), FICC
12. Hindi Section to provide Hindi version.
13. NIC for uploading the same on the website of DoF