

e-NAM; a key to improve farm incomes

Pan India trading platform to reduce rising pressures on the fiscal position

Acuité Ratings believes that the Electronic National Agricultural Market (e-NAM) can play a vital role in strengthening the farm value chain and enhance the incomes of Indian farmers significantly. e-NAM is one of the important digital initiatives of the Central Government which can bring about the much-needed structural reform in the agricultural commodity market. In the opinion of Acuité, the successful implementation of a nationwide farm trade market will be more effective in improving farm incomes as compared to the hikes in Minimum Support Prices (MSP) of agricultural commodities or frequent farm loan waivers. Additionally, the government can take steps to facilitate the development of agro-based industries which can augment incomes of rural households significantly.

In the opinion of Acuité Ratings, a nationwide reinforcement of the e-NAM system through the appointment of third-party assayers will make it significantly more effective. One of the key reasons for the low level of activity in the digital platform is the lack of trust on the quality of agro commodities being traded. Since there is no standardized methodology for independent assessment across APMCs, a licensed assayer system can be implemented at the central level. Under that system, cultivators can take third party assessment certification from licensed assayers and trade their produce online.

Buyers on the other hand can offer a price based on the certification – obviating the need of physical inspection at the site. The digital transaction and contract between buyers and sellers based on a standard quality certification and settled through the respective APMC will optimize demand-supply equilibrium and free Government machinery of wasteful monetary interventions. With the rapid penetration of the digital platform pan India, we see a normalization of agro based commodity prices taking place across states – thereby leading to better management of inflation and consolidated fiscal position. Additionally, the system's success will also need to be driven by better logistics and better interstate movement of produce.

According to Acuité's estimates, the share of e-NAM in India's total food grain distribution is only 5.8% on average since its inception in April 2016. This is surprisingly low as against the significant progress that has been witnessed in the implementation of significant digital initiatives namely Jan-Dhan, Aadhar and Mobile (JAM) along with successes in Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). The lack of a pan-India agriculture trading platform has always been a structural gap in our economy which has continued to lead to frequent demand-supply mismatches for the farmers, volatile agro-commodity prices and divergent inflationary trends across India.



The volatility in agro-commodity prices across states has also been a key factor in divergent inflation trends in the country. A comparison of the combined inflation among India's 18 major states and union territories reveals that the food CPI of November 2018 ranges widely between 2.9% (Bihar) and (-) 7.2%% (Andhra Pradesh). This is despite the Government of India's 27% increase in food subsidy allocation for FY19, a substantial increase over the previous year's rise of 21%.

While the Government makes efforts to keep farm prices under control through market interventions and a regular MSP policy, the nationalization of the agro-goods market through an active e-NAM is a key imperative for the economy. e-NAM is an initiative that can bring about significant efficiencies in the agriculture eco-system and act as a double-edged sword to fight inflation and reduce fiscal burden, if well implemented. This way, the above two primary concerns that are potential spillovers of a consumption multiplier, can be addressed.

Indian agriculture is at the crossroads. While the GDP growth in agricultural segment has been expanding by 3.4% over the past three years and is projected to be 3.8% in the current year, there has been a slow growth in farm incomes. Government of India has announced an average hike of 15% for 13 kharif crops in July 2018, which marks the highest increase since 2013; however, timely and adequate procurement by public agencies is a significant challenge. There is a critical need to increase farm incomes sustainably without any significant burden on the central and state fiscal position.

Since India is a domestic demand driven economy, encouraging consumption is the key to macro stability. While a commiserate rise in Minimum Support Price (MSP) can aid higher income and hence higher consumption of the farm sector, it will happen only when the MSP meets its requirement of being an effective 'floor price'. A pan India e-NAM platform operating on a floor price, set by the Government will guarantee fair prices for the farmers.

Annexure:

• e-NAM's share in total Food Grain production

Year	Total Food Grain Production (+Oil Seeds) Tons	Share of e-NAM*
2015-16	14,17,90,000	0.00%
2016-17	15,98,53,600	5.82%
2017-18	15,94,10,000	5.84%

Source: Ministry of Agriculture; Acuité Knowledge Center; *Acuité estimate

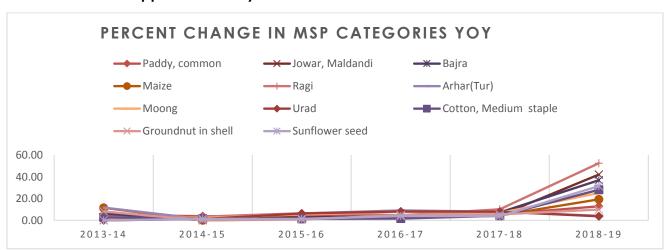


• Kharif Seasonal Food Grain Production ('000 Tones)

Year	Food grain	Cereals	Pulses	Oil seeds	Sugar
2011-12	131232	125174	6058	20,691	361,037
2012-13	128071	122155	5916	20,791	341,200
2013-14	128695	122697	5998	22,624	352,142
2014-15	128069	122336	5733	19,221	362,333
2015-16	125092	119562	5530	16,698	348,448
2016-17	138328	128743	9585	21,526	306,069
2017-18	138730	129730	9010	20,680	355,100
2018-19*	136803	127729	9079	19,677	333,509

Source: Ministry of Agriculture; Acuité Knowledge Center; *Acuité Estimate

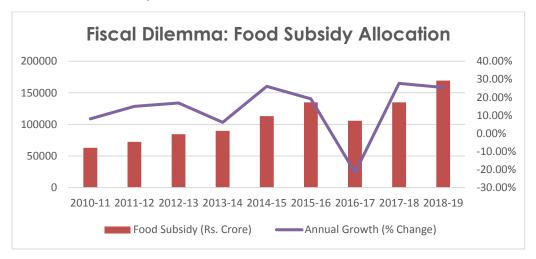
• Minimum Support Price- Key Trends



Source: Ministry of Agriculture; Acuité Knowledge Center



• Food Subsidy



Source: Ministry of Finance; CGA; Acuité Knowledge Center; FY19 Figures are BE



About Acuité Ratings & Research Limited:

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