

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Revamping of fertilizers producing PSUs

*277. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the consumption of both nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers in the country and its growth rate;

(b) whether the country is self-sufficient in fertilizers, if so, the percentage participation of the public and private sector in production in the country, along with the details thereof; and

(c) whether any fertilizer-producing PSUs have become dysfunctional and whether Government is initiating any action to revamp them, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Sir, the consumption (sales) of both nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers in the country and its growth rate is as under:

Cumulative sales of major fertilizers in India*

(figures in LMT)

Year	Urea	P&K#	Urea Growth rate %	P&K growth rate %
2015-16	319.68	214.38	3.55	13.21
2016-17	296.07	203.02	-7.38	-5.29
2017-18	303.31	212.53	2.44	4.68
2018-19	320.14	210.40	5.55	-1.002
2019-20 (upto Nov.19)	203.28	151.87	0.62**	-2.62**

* First Point Sales (FPS) for years before 2018-19 i.e 2015-16 to 2017-18

* DBT / POS Sales from 2018-19 onwards

P&K = DAP + MOP + NPK

** Urea and P&K Growth rate is compared with 2018-19 (upto Nov'18) data.

Source: iFMS

(b) No, Sir. At present, there are 32 urea manufacturing units in the country with an installed capacity of around 232.94 LMT of urea which is not commensurate with the requirement of urea in the country. The gap between demand and supply is met through imports. India is fully dependent on imports (100%) in Potash sector and in case of Phosphate sector in terms of either finished fertilizers or raw materials, the

import content is 90%. The percentage participation of the public and private sector in indigenous production in the country from year 2015-16 to current year *i.e* 2019-20 (upto November'19) is given in the Statement (*See* below). During 2018-19, the actual production of Urea in the country was 240 LMT and 74.81 LMT of Urea was imported.

(c) Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCIL) had five units at Sindri (Jharkhand), Talcher (Odisha), Ramagundam (Telangana), Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh) and Korba (Chhattisgarh) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd (HFCL) had three units at Barauni (Bihar), Haldia (West Bengal) and Durgapur (West Bengal). These units were closed during the period 1990-2002. Government of India decided in 2002, to close operations of all the fertilizer units of FCIL and HFCL and release all its employees under voluntary separation scheme. These units have huge infrastructure facilities like sizable land blank, residential quarters and office buildings, railway siding, tied up sources of electricity and water.

Government of India is reviving 5 closed fertilizer (urea) plants of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCIL) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL) namely Talcher, Ramagundam, Gorakhpur and Sindri plants of FCIL and Barauni plant of HFCL by setting up new Ammonia Urea plants of 12.7 Lakh metric tonne per annum capacity each, in the following States:-

Sl. No.	Name of Fertilizer plant	Name of location and State where plant is located
1.	Talcher Fertilizers Ltd.	Talcher, Odisha
2.	Ramagundam Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. (RFCL)	Ramagundam, Telangana
3.	Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Ltd. (HURL)	Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh
4.	Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Ltd. (HURL)	Sindri, Jharkhand
5.	Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Ltd. (HURL)	Barauni, Bihar

The aforementioned 5 new fertilizer plants are being set up by the Joint Ventures formed by various Central Public Sector Enterprises with same State contribution only in case of RFCL. The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 21.05.2015 has decided to facilitate construction of a new urea plant of 8.646 LMT in the existing premises of Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Limited (BVFCL), which will subsequently replace the existing urea plants Namrup-II (capacity 2.20 LMTPA) and Namrup-III (capacity 2.70 LMTPA).

Statement
Percentage participation of the Public, Private and Cooperative Sector in Indigenous production

Name of the Product	Year	Total indigenous Production	Public Sector Production	Private Sector Production	% age participation of Public Sector	% age participation of Private Sector	cooperative Sector Production	% age participation of cooperative Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Urea	2015-16	244.75	70.80	104.60	28.93	42.74	69.36	28.34
	2016-17	242.01	71.41	103.79	29.51	42.89	66.81	27.61
	2017-18	240.23	69.88	106.72	29.09	44.42	63.64	26.49
	2018-19	240.00	70.16	100.80	29.23	42.00	69.04	28.77
	2019-20 (Upto November)	159.57	42.09	70.69	26.38	44.30	46.79	29.32
DAP	2015-16	37.87	-	21.14	-	55.82	16.73	44.18
	2016-17	43.65	-	25.78	-	59.06	17.87	40.94
	2017-18	46.50	-	27.03	-	58.13	19.47	41.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	2018-19	38.99	-	-	24.80	63.61	14.19	36.39
	2019-20 (Upto November)	29.73	-	-	16.89	56.81	12.84	43.19
COMPLEX	2015-16	83.01	12.00	14.46	48.07	57.91	22.94	27.64
	2016-17	79.66	11.72	14.71	44.44	55.79	23.50	29.50
	2017-18	82.56	12.08	14.63	52.42	63.49	18.06	21.88
	2018-19	89.98	12.22	13.58	56.18	62.44	21.58	23.98
	2019-20 (Upto November)	58.92	9.68	16.43	33.78	57.33	15.47	26.26

Source: mifms.nic.in