

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS
DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS
RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2568 TO BE ANSWERED ON: 21.12.2021

Shortage of fertilizers

2568 # DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity and value of the fertilizers imported in the country during the last three years;
- (b) the fertilizer that was imported the most;
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to reduce the expenditure incurred on the import of fertilizers;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the farmers are facing difficulties in sowing due to extreme shortage of fertilizers in the country as on date;
- (f) the steps being taken by Government in this regard; and
- (g) if so, the State-wise details thereof including Rajasthan?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS & HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

(DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA)

(a): The quantity and value of Urea imported in the country during the last three years is given in the table below:

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Quantity (in LMT)	74.81	91.23	98.28
Value (in Million US\$)	2040.14	2302.95	2580.27

Further, it is informed that Import of fertilizers (other than Urea) is free, commonly known as Open General Licence (OGL). Various companies import these fertilizers as per their commercial judgment. Quantity of DAP, MOP and NPK fertilizers imported in the country during the last three years is given in the table below:

Import of fertilizers (DAP, MOP and NPK) during the last three years			
Qty in LMT			
Year	DAP	MOP	NPK
As reported by the companies			
2018-19	66.02	42.14	5.46
2019-20	48.70	36.70	7.46
2020-21	48.82	42.27	13.90

(b): In view of (a) above, Urea is the fertilizer that was imported the most.

(c) & (d): The Government had announced New Investment Policy (NIP) – 2012 on 2nd January, 2013 and its amendment on 7th October, 2014 to facilitate fresh investment in the urea sector and to make India self-sufficient in the urea sector. Under NIP – 2012, Matix Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd (Matix), Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd (CFCL) and Ramagundam Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd (RFCL) have set up new urea plants of 12.7 Lakh Metric Tonne per annum (LMTPA) Capacity each at Panagarh (West Bengal), Gadepan-III (Rajasthan) and Ramagundam (Telangana), respectively.

In addition to above, revival of Gorakhpur and Sindri units of Fertilizers and Chemicals India Ltd (FCIL) and Barauni unit of Hindustan Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd (HFCL) by setting up of new green field urea units of 12.7 LMTPA at each of the locations is also included under the NIP-2012 read with its amendment. For the revival of Talcher unit of FCIL by setting up a new green field urea plant of 12.7 LMTPA, an exclusive policy has been notified on 28th April 2021.

Government of India has mandated revival of (i) Ramagundam unit to Joint Venture Company (JVC) named Ramagundam Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (RFCL) incorporated on 17.02.2015, (ii) Talcher unit to JVC named Talcher Fertilizers Limited (TFL) incorporated on 27.10.2015 and (iii) Gorakhpur, Sindri and Barauni units to JVC named Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited (HURL) incorporated on 16.05.2016. RFCL and HURL, Gorakhpur plants have already been commissioned. The capacity of each of these plants is 12.7 LMTPA.

Further, Cabinet in its meeting held on 21.05.2015 has approved to install a new urea plant of 8.646 LMT per annum in the existing premises of Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd (BVFCL) replacing the existing old urea units Namrup-II and Namrup-III.

The Government of India has also notified the New Urea Policy (NUP) – 2015 on 25th May, 2015 for existing 25 gas based urea units with the objective of maximizing indigenous urea production; promoting energy efficiency in urea production; and rationalizing subsidy burden on the Government. NUP-2015 also envisages the provision to incentivize beyond Re-assessed Capacity (RAC) production which has led to additional production from the existing gas based urea units due to which the actual production of urea has increased by 20-25 LMTPA in comparison to the actual production during 2014-15.

Although all P&K fertilizers are covered under Open General License (OGL) regime and are imported by the companies on commercially viable terms, yet Government has taken/ has been taking following steps to directly or indirectly reduce the expenditure incurred on the import of fertilizers:

- (i) Government of India has included Potash Derived Molasses (PDM) under its latest NBS notification dated 13.10.2021. PDM is a 100% indigenous fertilizer.
- (ii) On exploration of minerals for raw materials for DAP & other fertilizers in India, discussion is in place with Ministry of Mines, GSI, MECL & PDIL.
- (iii) Government is also promoting usage of SSP fertilizer which is a 100% indigenous manufactured fertilizer.

(e): There is no shortage of fertilizers in the country. However, in between the season, some states highlighted shortfall of DAP fertilizers, particularly in few districts. Accordingly, based on the requests of State Governments, DAP rakes were moved to meet the requirement.

The overall availability of Di-ammonium Phosphate (DAP) fertilizer in the country is comfortable during the ongoing Rabi season 2021-22.

(f): The following steps are taken by the Government every season to meet the adequate and timely requirement of fertilizers in all the States including Rajasthan.

(i) An attempt has been made to assess the field requirement in consultation with the states and accordingly, the district wise micro planning has been done which is being executed on daily basis. 24x7 interactions with the state governments, companies and railways have been established through web platforms/control room.

(ii) The stake holders viz., manufacturers, ports, railways have been sensitized to operate on maximum capacity to produce load, and move the fertilizers to the targeted destinations.

(iii) State Governments are impressed upon to use i-FMS dashboard stock figures for district wise stock availability and suitable interventions. Same source is used by DoF so as to be on board with states and closely oversee that the recommended movement for each district/ rake point.

(iv) The loading and voyage time of imported fertilizer shipments have been/are being monitored on daily basis and required suitable interventions have been/are being made from time to time.

(v) Every day there is a close monitoring 24x7 and regular interaction with states, fertilizer companies and railway board. As 90% of the fertilizers are moved through railway rakes, so the loading and movement of these rakes is being executed in a very targeted manner (in consultation with respective state governments), so as to address the field demand suitably.

(g): The details of requirement and availability for the ongoing Rabi 2021-22 season is annexed as **Annexure-A**.

State Wise Requirement, Availability & DBT Sale Of Urea and P&K for RABI 2021-22 from 01/10/2021 to 14/12/2021									
fig. in LMT									
S. No	State	UREA				P&K			
		Seasonal Requirement for RABI 2021-22	Pro rata Requirement From 01/10/2021 to 14/12/2021	Availability From 01/10/2021 to 14/12/2021	Cumulative DBT Sales From 01/10/2021 to 14/12/2021	Seasonal Requirement for RABI 2021-22	Pro rata Requirement From 01/10/2021 to 14/12/2021	Availability From 01/10/2021 to 14/12/2021	Cumulative DBT Sales From 01/10/2021 to 14/12/2021
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	9.00	3.74	5.32	2.63	13.45	6.05	8.54	5.06
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Assam*	2.15	0.93	1.08	0.75	0.91	0.51	0.36	0.27
5	Bihar*	12.00	5.77	5.43	3.43	7.50	5.16	5.26	4.20
6	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	1.50	0.46	0.91	0.40	1.36	0.61	0.86	0.33
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Delhi	0.12	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
11	Goa	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00
12	Gujarat	12.50	6.24	7.16	5.02	5.95	3.52	6.23	4.63
13	Haryana*	11.00	6.35	6.25	5.68	3.71	2.84	3.51	3.16
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.39	0.14	0.28	0.11	0.33	0.19	0.19	0.10
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0.83	0.16	0.34	0.10	0.66	0.21	0.23	0.10
16	Jharkhand	0.90	0.54	0.84	0.28	0.41	0.36	0.37	0.22
17	Karnataka	6.50	2.66	5.29	2.48	10.44	3.48	7.54	4.13
18	Kerala	0.58	0.35	0.38	0.26	1.25	0.74	0.74	0.50
19	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh*	20.00	15.26	12.37	10.38	11.65	8.85	9.80	8.29
21	Maharashtra	10.00	4.20	6.83	2.85	13.50	5.67	10.66	5.40
22	Manipur	0.07	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01
23	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Mizoram	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Nagaland	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Odisha	1.64	0.58	1.34	0.54	1.91	0.63	1.12	0.41
27	Puducherry	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.02
28	Punjab*	14.50	9.35	9.42	7.06	6.50	6.11	5.61	4.29
29	Rajasthan	13.00	9.58	10.12	9.10	3.70	3.10	3.89	3.60
30	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Tamil Nadu*	5.60	3.51	3.36	2.67	7.52	4.23	5.07	3.37
32	Telangana*	8.50	3.68	4.56	1.30	11.40	4.62	4.95	2.20
33	Tripura	0.12	0.05	0.16	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.02
34	Uttarakhand	1.00	0.42	0.52	0.38	0.36	0.18	0.42	0.24
35	Uttar Pradesh	39.00	17.56	20.68	12.80	23.30	14.98	19.71	16.66
36	West Bengal	8.00	3.17	5.18	2.91	10.38	5.60	6.72	4.87
	Total	179.00	94.84	107.99	71.35	136.44	77.74	101.90	72.10

* In case of availability is less than the requirement, then sales is compared to the availability. Sales less than the availability shows comfortable availability of fertilizers.
