

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS

RAJYA SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO.248* TO BE ANSWERED ON: 11.08.2026

Fertilizer consumption and subsidy

248 Shri Narain Dass Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Chemicals and Fertilizers** be pleased to state:

- (a) the annual requirement, production and import of Urea during the last three years;
- (b) whether Government has assessed the impact of Nano Urea on fertilizer consumption and agricultural productivity;
- (c) the details of fertilizer subsidy released during the last three years, year-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken to reduce dependence on imported fertilizers and raw materials?

ANSWER

MINISTER FOR CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS AND HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

(SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA)

(a) to (d): A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 248* FOR 11.08.2026 REGARDING “FERTILIZER CONSUMPTION AND SUBSIDY” TABLED BY SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA.

(a) Following steps are taken by the Government every season for ensuring timely and adequate availability of fertilizers in the country:

- (i) Before the commencement of each cropping season, Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW), in consultation with all the State Governments, assesses the State-wise & month-wise requirement of fertilizers. On the basis of requirement projected by DA&FW, Department of Fertilizers (DoF) allocates adequate quantities of fertilizers to States by issuing monthly supply plan and continuously monitors the availability.
- (ii) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is monitored throughout the country by an on-line web-based monitoring system called integrated Fertilizer Management System (iFMS).
- (iii) The gap between demand (requirement) and production for Urea & other fertilizers is met through imports. The import for the season is also finalized well in advance to ensure timely availability.
- (iv) The State Governments are regularly advised to coordinate with manufacturers and importers for streamlining the supplies through timely placement of indents.
- (v) Regular coordination is done with the Ministry of Railways for giving sufficient rakes, priority to fertilizers and for timely evacuation of rakes for States.
- (vi) The distribution of fertilizers within the State at district/block level is done by the concerned State government.

Accordingly, the availability of the fertilizers viz. Urea, DAP, MOP and NPKS, in the country, has remained adequate during the ongoing Kharif 2026 season. The information regarding requirement, availability, sales and closing stock of these fertilizers during the period, 01.04.2026 to 06.08.2026, is as under:

AVAILABILITY POSITION OF FERTILIZERS DURING THE ONGOING KHARIF 2026 SEASON (FROM 01.04.26 TO 06.08.26)					
					Fig. in MTs
S. NO.	PRODUCT	Requirement	Availability	DBT Sales	Closing Stock as on 06.08.26
1	UREA	132.89	187.75	126.14	61.61
2	DAP	38.12	45.56	29.40	16.16
3	MOP	12.06	14.80	6.38	8.42
4	NPKS	58.04	91.85	48.68	43.17

Further, there is also a closing stock of 20.79 LMT of indigenously produced SSP in the country which is used as a substitute of DAP for providing Phosphatic or 'P' nutrient to the soil.

Moreover, the information regarding requirement, availability and sales of these fertilizers during last 3 years, is as under

ALL INDIA AVAILABILITY POSITION OF FERTILIZERS FROM 2023-24 to 2025-26													
Fig. in LMT													
S.No.	Year	UREA			DAP			MOP			NPKS		
		Req.	Avail.	Sales	Req.	Avail.	Sales	Req.	Avail.	Sales	Req.	Avail.	Sales
1	2025-26	381.45	450.79	396.60	110.42	121.72	100.80	26.82	30.58	22.56	158.49	198.97	150.37
2	2024-25	364.01	443.83	387.92	111.92	105.14	96.29	22.21	30.85	22.02	151.29	183.72	149.72
3	2023-24	356.08	437.47	357.81	110.18	127.42	109.73	27.62	22.74	16.45	126.31	156.51	116.80
1. Primary Indicator of comfortable availability: Availability > Requirement													
2. Secondary Indicator of comfortable availability: Availability > Sales													

Further, the information regarding imports of Urea, DAP, MOP and NPKS fertilizers in the country during last 3 years is as under:

IMPORTS OF UREA, DAP, MOP & NPKS IN THE COUNTRY IN LAST 3 YEARS				
Fig in LMT				
Year	Urea	DAP	MOP	NPKS
2023-24	70.42	55.67	28.69	22.17
2024-25	56.47	45.69	35.41	22.72
2025-26	103.50	61.94	29.00	37.08

The information regarding production of Urea, DAP and NPKS fertilizers in the country during last 3 years is as under:

PRODUCTION OF UREA, DAP & NPKS IN THE COUNTRY IN LAST 3 YEARS			
Fig. in LMT			
Year	Urea	DAP	NPKS
2023-24	314.09	42.97	101.85
2024-25	306.67	37.72	121.05
2025-26	293.26	39.14	128.37
Source : dbtfert.nic.in			
MOP is not produced domestically			
NPKs includes Complex fertilizers and Ammonium Sulphate			

(b) In order to assess the impact of Nano Urea on fertilizer consumption, Research and Development (R&D) studies have been undertaken with funding support from the Department of Fertilizers and fertilizer companies as below:

(i) NPC has undertaken two studies in collaboration with the Department of Fertilizers to assess the performance and adoption of Nano Urea. The first study, under an MoU signed on 5 March 2024, evaluated the efficacy, utility and impact of Nano Urea in comparison to Conventional Urea across ten States. The second study, under an MoU signed on 14 November 2025, is evaluating the extent to which Nano Urea can replace Conventional Urea in the same ten States.

(ii) ICAR has undertaken two studies in collaboration with the Department of Fertilizers. The first study evaluates the impact of Nano Fertilizers on crop growth, soil health and nutrient uptake across diverse agro-ecological zones. The project involves several collaborating agricultural institutions across the country. Whereas, the second study evaluates the impact of Nano Urea on crop productivity, nitrogen use efficiency,

crop yield and quality, nitrogen uptake, and its long-term effect on soil nitrogen balance and biological activity across diverse agro-ecological zones of India.

Further, One season multi-location evaluation trial (Pantnagar, Karnal, New Delhi, Cuttack, Barrackpore, Baramati, Coimbatore, Bengaluru) on Nano Urea conducted by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) demonstrated that application of 75% recommended doses of N through prilled Urea along with foliar application of Nano Urea in wheat, rice, sorghum, mustard, maize, finger millet gave statistically at par yield that as under application of 100% recommended dose of N through prilled Urea. However, at Bhopal and Ludhiana, application of 50 or 75% recommended doses of N through prilled urea along with application of Nano urea reduced grain yield of wheat as compared to application of 100% recommended dose of N through prilled Urea. The experiments will continue for five years for long term impact study.

ICAR recommends and promotes balanced and judicious use of fertilizers through regular training programmes, Kisan Melas, field demonstrations, soil testing, integrated nutrient management, organic farming, biofertilizers, crop diversification, green manuring, integrated farming systems, natural farming etc. ICAR has also developed the General Fertilizer Recommendation (GFR) based on soil test values and soil test crop response equations and shared them with the state governments. These measures improve biological nutrient availability, nutrient-use efficiency and reduce nutrient losses, thereby promoting sustainable nutrient management.

(c) The details of total fertilizer subsidy disbursed during the last three years, i.e. from 2023-24 to 2025-26, by the Government are as under:

<i>(Figures in Rs. Crore)</i>			
Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS)	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
(a) Indigenous P&K	36,270.00	34,010.00	41,000.00
(b) Imported P&K	28,929.57	18,800.00	33,999.99
NBS Total	65,199.57	52,810.00	74,999.99
Urea Subsidy			
(a) Indigenous Urea	1,02,027.00	1,03,319.50	94,219.50
(b) Import of Urea	28,193.94	21,000.00	47,956.24
Urea Subsidy Total	1,30,220.94	1,24,319.50	1,42,175.74
Total Subsidy (Gross)	1,95,420.51	1,77,129.50	2,17,175.73

(d) With regard to Urea, 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. Total 6 new urea units have been set up under NIP-2012 which includes 4 urea units set up through Joint Venture Companies (JVC) of nominated PSUs and 2 urea units set up by the private companies. The units set up through JVC are Ramagundam urea unit of Ramagundam Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd (RFCL) in Telangana and 3 urea units namely Gorakhpur, Sindri and Barauni of Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited (HURL) in Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Bihar, respectively. The units set up by private companies are Panagarh urea unit of Matix Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. (Matix) in West Bengal; and Gadepan-III urea unit of Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. (CFCL) in Rajasthan. Each of these units has installed capacity of 12.7 Lakh Metric Tonne per annum (LMTPA). These units are highly energy efficient as they are based on latest technology. Therefore, these units have together added urea production capacity of 76.2 LMTPA, thereby total indigenous urea production capacity (Reassessed Capacity, RAC) has increased from

207.54 LMTPA during 2014-15 to 269.42 LMTPA during 2026-27. Further, an exclusive policy for the revival of Talcher unit of FCIL through JVC of nominated PSUs namely Talcher Fertilizers Limited (TFL) by setting up a new Greenfield Urea plant of 12.7 LMTPA at coal gasification route has also been approved. Further, setting up of a new Brownfield Ammonia-Urea Complex named as Assam Valley Fertilizer and Chemical Company Ltd. (AVFCCL) with an annual capacity of 12.7 Lakh Metric Tonne of Urea through Joint Venture within the existing premises of Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL), Assam has been approved. These two projects are under execution phase.

Also, the Government also notified the New Urea Policy (NUP) – 2015 on 25th May, 2015 for the existing 25 gas-based urea units with one of the objectives of maximizing indigenous urea production beyond RAC. The NUP-2015 has led to additional production of urea by 20-25 LMT as compared to the production during 2014-15 annually.

Above steps together have facilitated increase of Urea production from level of 225 LMT per annum during 2014-15 to a record Urea Production at 314.09 LMT during 2023-24. During 2025-26, 293.26 LMT of Urea was produced in the country.

In addition to this, on 15.07.2026, CCEA approved National Investment Policy for Urea-2026 for Aatmanirbhar Bharat (NIPU-2026) for making fresh investments in Urea Sector.

Further, the Government has implemented Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Scheme w.e.f. 01.04.2010 for Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) Fertilizers. Under the Scheme, P&K fertilizers are covered under Open General License (OGL) and companies are free to import/manufacture these fertilizers/raw materials as per their business dynamics.

However, to reduce dependence on imported Phosphatic fertilizers and make country self-reliant measures have been taken to encourage domestic production through guidelines 18.01.2024 on reasonableness of MRP, wherein importers/ manufacturers and integrated manufacturers are given reasonable profit of 8%/10% and 12% respectively; based on the requests, the new manufacturing units or increase in manufacturing capacity of existing units have been recognized / taken on record under the NBS Scheme; the number of P&K fertilizers covered under NBS Scheme has increased from 22 grades in 2021 to 28 grades; Freight Subsidy on SSP, which is an indigenously manufactured fertilizer, is being provided since Kharif, 2022 to promote SSP usage for providing Phosphatic or 'P' nutrient to the soil. Further the rates of nutrients under NBS scheme are decided on biannual basis to ensure availability of fertilizers under the Scheme.
