GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION **NO. 2145** TO BE ANSWERED ON: **31.07.2026**

Dependency on Import of Fertilizers Raw Materials

2145 Dr. Mallu Ravi:

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

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the Impact of recent geopolitical tensions and disruptions in global fertilizer supply chains on fertilizer subsidy requirement, import costs and domestic fertilizer availability of the country, if so, the details thereof;
(b) whether the Government has reviewed the adequacy of the Budget allocation for fertilizer subsidy in view of reports of a sharp increase in global prices of urea, DAP, ammonia and other key inputs, if so, the details thereof;
(c) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the dependence on imported fertilizers and raw materials, and the likely impact on fertilizer availability of the country during the Kharif and Rabi seasons, if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Telangana; and
(d) whether the Government proposes to accelerate domestic production, diversify import sources, build strategic fertilizer reserves and promote nano and alternative fertilizers to reduce import dependence and subsidy burden, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a): The recent geopolitical tensions disrupted global supply chains for fertilizers and raw materials, resulting in higher freight and insurance costs, shipment delays, and price volatility. However, fertilizer availability in the country remained largely adequate through diversified sourcing and Government interventions. Government has undertaken measures to diversify import sources by exploring procurement opportunities from various countries. Moreover, the fertilizer industry has also collectively procured fertilizers and raw materials through an industry consortium to ensure transparent price discovery, improve bargaining power with global suppliers, and secure timely availability of fertilizers and raw materials.

(b): The budgetary allocation for fertilizer subsidy is reviewed periodically, based on which, the process for seeking additional budgetary allocation, on requirement, is undertaken, as per the extant provision.

(c): India meets its fertilizer requirement through domestic production and imports. Imports are undertaken to bridge the gap between domestic production and consumption. India's estimated import dependence on fertilizers, natural gas, ammonia, phosphoric acid, rock phosphate, sulphur and potash, is as given below:

S. No	**Fertilisers/ Feedstock/ Raw Materials/ Intermediates**	**India' import dependence (%)**
1	Urea	25-26
2	DAP	60-65
3	NP/NPKs	20-25
4	Natural Gas	70-80
5	Ammonia (for DAP/NP/NPKs)	70-75
6	Phosphoric acid	50-55
7	Rock Phosphate	85-90
8	Sulphur	50-70
9	Potash (Muriate of Potash)	100

The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW), in consultation with all State Governments, assesses the State-wise and month-wise requirement of fertilizers before the commencement of each cropping season. Based on this, the Department of Fertilizers allocates adequate quantities of fertilizers to States through a monthly supply plan and continuously monitors availability. The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is monitored throughout the country by an online web-based monitoring system called integrated Fertilizer Management System (iFMS). The gap between demand and domestic production for Urea and other fertilizers is met through imports, which are finalized well in advance to ensure timely availability. State Governments are regularly advised to coordinate with manufacturers and importers for streamlining supplies through timely placement of indents, and the Government regularly coordinates with the Ministry of Railways for giving sufficient rakes, priority to fertilizers and for timely evacuation of rakes for States. Distribution within States at the district level is handled by the concerned State Government. Accordingly, the availability of fertilizers has remained adequate across all States/UTs, including Telangana, during Rabi 2025-26 and the ongoing Kharif 2026 season (01.04.2026 to 26.07.2026). Details of requirement, availability, sales and closing stocks of the fertilizers in the States/ UTs during the said period is placed at the **Annexure**.

(d): Government has undertaken measures to diversify import sources by exploring procurement opportunities from various countries through engagement with Indian Missions abroad, aimed at strengthening the fertilizer supply chain and reducing vulnerabilities arising from global market disruptions.

The Government has taken the following steps to accelerate domestic production and promote alternative fertilizers:

Urea:

- Government had announced the New Investment Policy (NIP)-2012 and its 2014 amendment to facilitate fresh investment in the Urea sector. Total 6 new urea units have been set up under NIP-2012 (4 through Joint Venture Companies of nominated PSUs and 2 by private companies. Each of these units has installed capacity of 12.7 Lakh Metric Tonne per annum (LMTPA). 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.
- An exclusive policy for the revival of Talcher unit of FCIL through Joint Venture Company 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.
- Government has 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 Reassessed Capacity. 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 314.07 LMT during 2023-24. During 2025-26, 293.30 LMT of Urea was produced in the country.

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

P&K Fertilizers:

- The Government has implemented the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Scheme with effect from 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 or manufacture these fertilizers as per their business dynamics.
- 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, 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, as on date.
- 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.

Alternate Fertilizers: Nano and Green Ammonia

(i) Nano Fertilizers

A. In order to promote the use of Nano Fertilizers, among farmers across the country, the following measures have been undertaken by the Government :

- Use of Nano Urea is promoted through different activities such as awareness camps, webinars, field demonstrations, Kisan Sammelans and films in regional languages etc.
- Nano Urea and Nano DAP are made available at Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samridhi Kendras (PMKSKs) by concerned companies.
- For ease in application and utilization of Nano fertilizers like Nano Urea through foliar application, initiatives such as innovative spraying options like 'Kisan Drones' and distribution of battery operated sprayers at retail points are undertaken. For this purpose, pilot training and custom hiring spraying services through Village Level Entrepreneurs are actively promoted.

B. Measures undertaken by the State Governments:

- Government of Gujarat provides a 50% subsidy on Nano Fertilizers to farmers under a special support initiative to encourage adoption of these advanced fertilizers.
- Government of Rajasthan provides a subsidy of 50% on spraying cost for spraying Nano Fertilizers.
- Government of Uttarakhand has mandated the use of Nano fertilizers in demonstrations under central sponsored schemes (ATMA, NFSM, and Soil Health & Fertility) and state sponsored schemes (Chief Minister's State Development Scheme and the State Millet Policy).
- Government of Odisha is providing a financial assistance for the use of Nano Fertilizers under the following State Government schemes:

Sl No	Scheme	Area (in Ha)	Nano fertilizer	Incentives (Rs /ha)
1	NFSNM(Food grain) 2026-27	4126	Nano Urea	500
		2093	Nano DAP	1000
2	Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses 2026-27	15625	Nano DAP	1000

3	Mukhyamantri Maka Mission (State Plan) 2026-27	9000	Nano DAP	1000
		1500	Nano Urea	1000
		50	Nano Urea	500
4	Technology Mission on Cotton (State Plan) 2026-27	5000	Nano DAP	1200
5	IAP Pulse (State Plan)	7590	Nano DAP	1000

C. Measures undertaken by the Nano Fertilizer Manufacturers:

- Nano Fertilizer Manufacturers have undertaken extensive awareness and promotional activities to encourage the adoption of nano fertilizers across major agricultural states. These include farmer meetings, crop seminars, field demonstrations, field days, and institutional trials to educate farmers on product usage, nutrient efficiency, cost benefits, and crop performance.
- The Nano Fertilizer Manufacturers have also partnered with ICAR institutes, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), State Agricultural Universities, and State Agriculture Departments to conduct research, field trials, and training programmes for extension workers, retailers, and other stakeholders to promote the correct use of Nano fertilizers.
- To further increase awareness, companies have used television campaigns, Kisan Melas, agricultural exhibitions, wall paintings, hoardings, dealer displays, mobile campaigns, printed literature, and digital platforms such as YouTube and Facebook. Special outreach programmes, including Kisan Goshthis, Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra activities, and village-level campaigns, have also been organized.
- Manufacturers such as IFFCO and Coromandel International Limited (CIL) have informed that farmer feedback has been collected through interactions and testimonials. According to the companies, farmers have generally reported positive experiences with nano fertilizers and have shown willingness to continue using them.

(ii) Green Ammonia

The Government is encouraging domestic production and procurement of Green Ammonia under the National Green Hydrogen Mission. Under the National Green Hydrogen Mission, the Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) scheme focuses on demand aggregation and procurement of Green Ammonia for the fertilizer sector, under which a provision has been made for procurement of approximately 7 LMT per annum of Green Ammonia by the Fertilizer companies for production of DAP/NPK fertilizers. Green Ammonia Supply Agreements (GASA) has been signed on 30th March 2026 between fertilizers companies and Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI) for 10 years. The supply of Green Ammonia to fertilizer Companies will begin after 3 years from the date of signing of GASA. As per the signed agreement, differential amount between the cost of Green Ammonia and Grey Ammonia will be borne by the Department of Fertilizers.

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Annexure

Annexure referred in reply to part (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2145 for answering on 31.07.2026

STATE WISE REQUIREMENT, AVAILABILITY & SALES OF FERTILIZERS DURING THE ONGOING KHARIF 2026 (FROM 01.04.26 TO 26.07.26)

fig. in LMT

		UREA				DAP				MOP				NPKS			
S.No	State	Requirement	Availability	DBT Sales	Closing Stock as on 26.07.26	Requirement	Availability	DBT Sales	Closing Stock as on 26.07.26	Requirement	Availability	DBT Sales	Closing Stock as on 26.07.26	Requirement	Availability	DBT Sales	Closing Stock as on 26.07.26
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	3.64	6.64	2.80	3.84	0.78	1.73	0.84	0.89	0.39	0.73	0.32	0.42	2.10	6.65	2.70	3.96
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Assam	1.32	2.12	1.71	0.41	0.20	0.41	0.27	0.14	0.14	0.43	0.20	0.22	0.14	0.28	0.11	0.18
5	Bihar	4.62	8.15	3.56	4.60	1.59	2.29	0.92	1.37	0.84	0.83	0.13	0.70	1.88	3.28	0.75	2.53
6	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	5.88	7.48	5.20	2.28	2.49	1.98	1.45	0.53	0.63	0.82	0.52	0.30	2.00	2.30	1.61	0.70
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Delhi	0.02	0.09	0.08	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Goa	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
12	Gujarat	6.20	8.55	5.93	2.62	2.54	2.28	1.64	0.65	0.31	0.41	0.21	0.20	3.42	4.26	2.35	1.91
13	Haryana	6.38	9.89	7.77	2.13	1.30	1.63	1.20	0.44	0.42	0.38	0.14	0.24	0.33	0.43	0.16	0.27
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.17	0.42	0.28	0.15	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.03
15	Jammu and kashmir	0.60	1.15	0.78	0.36	0.18	0.29	0.19	0.10	0.08	0.15	0.11	0.04	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.04
16	Jharkhand	1.44	2.15	1.09	1.06	0.43	0.41	0.25	0.16	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.53	0.60	0.28	0.31
17	Karnataka	6.58	8.93	4.85	4.08	2.76	3.27	2.38	0.89	1.33	1.60	0.80	0.81	7.61	12.42	7.13	5.30
18	Kerala	0.32	0.66	0.41	0.25	0.07	0.18	0.10	0.08	0.22	0.44	0.30	0.15	0.52	0.59	0.34	0.26
19	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	10.42	14.99	9.65	5.34	3.34	3.37	2.30	1.07	0.78	0.61	0.28	0.33	4.38	6.78	3.67	3.12
21	Maharashtra	10.32	14.56	9.35	5.21	3.47	3.70	2.69	1.01	0.88	1.83	0.89	0.94	11.96	21.74	12.19	9.55
22	Manipur	0.11	0.18	0.12	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
23	Meghalaya	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Mizoram	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Nagaland	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Odisha	2.97	4.29	1.93	2.36	1.33	1.60	0.91	0.70	0.59	0.79	0.24	0.55	1.82	2.28	0.94	1.34
27	Puducherry	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.02
28	Punjab	12.10	15.47	12.29	3.18	1.55	2.45	1.37	1.08	0.58	0.64	0.22	0.42	0.49	0.50	0.19	0.31
29	Rajasthan	6.42	10.97	7.65	3.32	3.07	2.66	1.99	0.66	0.05	0.14	0.05	0.09	0.74	1.39	0.67	0.72
30	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Tamil Nadu	2.72	4.66	3.01	1.65	0.80	1.10	0.59	0.51	0.61	0.72	0.41	0.31	2.72	3.86	2.04	1.82
32	Telangana	7.26	7.88	4.27	3.61	2.04	1.93	1.62	0.31	0.57	0.54	0.15	0.39	7.18	7.68	4.49	3.18
33	Tripura	0.05	0.13	0.05	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02
34	Uttarakhand	0.71	0.96	0.74	0.22	0.15	0.30	0.15	0.15	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.12	0.04	0.02	0.02
35	Uttar Pradesh	25.04	35.11	19.97	15.14	5.29	8.80	3.88	4.93	1.51	1.38	0.24	1.13	2.09	6.42	1.41	5.02
36	West Bengal	3.45	7.48	3.48	4.00	0.83	1.38	0.60	0.79	0.81	1.52	0.41	1.11	2.13	5.76	1.91	3.86
	All India	**118.81**	**173.06**	**107.07**	**66.01**	**34.28**	**41.90**	**25.40**	**16.50**	**10.86**	**14.14**	**5.65**	**8.51**	**52.34**	**87.57**	**43.09**	**44.48**

1. Primary Indicator of comfortable availability: Availability > Requirement
2. Secondary Indicator of comfortable availability: Availability > Sales

Annexure referred in reply to part (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2145 for answering on 31.07.2026

STATE WISE REQUIREMENT, AVAILABILITY & SALES OF FERTILIZERS DURING THE RABI 2025-26

fig. in LMT

		UREA			DAP			MOP			NPKS		
S.No	State	Requirement	Availability	DBT Sales	Requirement	Availability	DBT Sales	Requirement	Availability	DBT Sales	Requirement	Availability	DBT Sales
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	9.38	11.71	9.56	2.20	3.78	2.89	1.00	1.35	0.96	9.50	12.61	9.14
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Assam	1.65	2.79	2.26	0.28	0.68	0.45	0.36	0.51	0.28	0.35	0.36	0.21
5	Bihar	13.50	17.37	14.59	3.90	6.13	4.66	1.50	1.83	1.40	3.50	5.69	3.58
6	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	2.88	5.17	2.56	1.00	2.16	1.11	0.50	0.64	0.14	0.60	2.15	0.38
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Delhi	0.15	0.15	0.11	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
11	Goa	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
12	Gujarat	13.90	15.91	13.94	2.90	3.41	2.91	0.64	0.77	0.56	4.50	5.83	3.93
13	Haryana	11.60	14.77	11.88	2.70	3.35	2.70	0.30	0.38	0.14	1.20	0.52	0.25
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.33	0.59	0.44	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.26	0.26	0.17
15	Jammu and kashmir	0.68	1.33	0.69	0.24	0.41	0.22	0.13	0.24	0.09	0.02	0.04	0.01
16	Jharkhand	1.20	1.81	1.30	0.25	0.67	0.47	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.30	0.51	0.25
17	Karnataka	7.60	10.48	7.78	1.98	4.19	2.49	0.97	1.76	0.98	7.20	13.52	7.67
18	Kerala	0.62	0.71	0.55	0.08	0.20	0.11	0.50	0.60	0.40	0.61	0.95	0.61
19	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	23.00	28.90	24.17	7.50	7.62	6.00	1.00	1.02	0.58	11.50	8.63	5.09
21	Maharashtra	11.25	16.65	11.55	2.60	4.96	2.71	1.50	1.78	0.96	12.00	23.14	10.84
22	Manipur	0.09	0.12	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
23	Meghalaya	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Mizoram	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Nagaland	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
26	Odisha	1.90	3.65	1.96	0.75	1.46	0.82	0.25	0.57	0.21	0.90	1.63	0.81
27	Puducherry	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.08	0.05
28	Punjab	15.00	19.43	15.45	4.50	5.77	4.30	0.60	0.70	0.29	1.50	1.01	0.63
29	Rajasthan	15.00	20.73	16.85	3.33	4.57	3.76	0.10	0.15	0.10	1.50	1.85	1.17
30	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Tamil Nadu	6.50	7.74	6.37	1.55	2.16	1.60	1.80	1.39	1.06	5.14	7.17	4.82
32	Telangana	10.40	12.01	11.15	1.45	2.55	2.00	0.65	0.93	0.60	7.00	9.47	5.78
33	Tripura	0.10	0.15	0.08	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02
34	Uttarakhand	1.01	1.34	1.06	0.15	0.44	0.26	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.20	0.12	0.08
35	Uttar Pradesh	40.00	51.51	40.14	14.00	17.60	12.55	1.50	2.25	1.26	7.50	11.16	6.37
36	West Bengal	8.20	12.43	8.76	1.99	3.19	2.37	2.20	2.54	1.53	7.00	10.66	7.01
	All India	**196.06**	**257.59**	**203.39**	**53.43**	**75.41**	**54.47**	**15.69**	**19.63**	**11.62**	**82.38**	**117.43**	**68.88**