



ANNUAL REPORT

2021-22

Government of India
Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers
Department of Fertilizers

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CHAPTER- 1

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.** Agriculture contributes 20.2% to the country's Gross Value Added for the year 2020-21. 54.6% of the population is engaged in agriculture and allied activities (census 2011). Besides, it provides crucial backward and forward linkages to the rest of the economy. Successive five-year plans have laid emphasis on self-sufficiency and self-reliance in food grain production and concerted efforts in this direction have resulted in substantial increase in agriculture production and productivity. This is clear from the fact that from a very modest level of 52 million tonnes in 1951-52, total food grain production in the country is estimated at record 296.65 million tonnes which is higher by 11.44 million tonnes than the production of food grain of 285.21 million tonnes achieved during 2018-19.
- 1.2** As of now, the country has achieved 80% self-sufficiency in production capacity of Urea. As a result, India could manage its substantial requirement of nitrogenous fertilizers through the indigenous industry besides imports. Similarly, 50% indigenous capacity has been developed in respect of phosphatic fertilizers to meet domestic requirements. However,

the raw-materials and intermediates for the same are largely imported. For potash (K), since there are no viable sources/reserves in the country, its entire requirement is met through imports.

Growth of fertilizer industry

- 1.3** The actual production of all major Fertilizers during the FY2020-21 and FY 2019-20 were 433.66 LMT and 425.92 respectively. Its showing an increase of more than 1.8 % in comparison of the previous year. The actual production of all major fertilizers during the year 2021-22 (during April 2021 to December 2021) is 330.84 LMT. The rapid build-up of fertilizer production in the country has been achieved as a result of a favourable policy environment facilitating investments in the public, co-operative and private sectors.
- 1.4** At present, there are 33 large size urea plants in the country manufacturing urea, 21 units producing DAP & complex fertilizers and 2 units manufacturing Ammonium Sulphate as a by-product
- 1.5** The unit-wise details of Installed/ Reassessed Capacity and production

during the year 2020-21 & estimated production during the year 2021-22 are given in **Annexure-I**.

- 1.6** The Product-wise & Sector-wise details of Installed/Reassessed Capacity and production during the year 2020-21 & estimated production during the year 2021-22 are given in **Annexure-II**.

- 1.7** Production of Urea, DAP & Complex fertilizers during 2001-02 to 2021-22 (upto December, 2021) are at **Annexure-III**.

- 1.8** Unit-wise production of Urea during 2015-16 to 2021-22 (upto December 2021) are at **Annexure-IV**.

CHAPTER- 2

ORGANISATIONAL SET UP AND FUNCTIONS

2.1. The main functions of the Department of Fertilizers include planning, promotion and development of the fertilizer industry, planning and monitoring of production, import and distribution of fertilizers and management of financial assistance by way of subsidy/concession for indigenous and imported fertilizers. A list of activities falling under the jurisdiction of the Department of Fertilizers is at **Annexure-V.**

2.2 The Department of Fertilizers consists of following divisions/attached offices dealing with:

1. Fertilizers Projects and Planning (Urea Policy Division).
2. Phosphatic & Potassic Fertilizers (P&K Division) and Joint Ventures abroad (IC Division).
3. Fertilizer Imports, Movement and Distribution (Movement Division).
4. PSU Division (dealing with PSUs) & Board Level appointments.
5. Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee (FICC), an attached office.
6. Fertilizers Subsidy (FS Wing) dealing with payment of subsidy.

7. General administration, Establishment, Parliament, Coordination, Information Technology, RTI matters & Vigilance
8. Planning, Monitoring and Innovation (PMI)
9. Finance and Budget (IFD)
10. Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT)
11. City Compost
12. Official Language (Hindi Cell)
13. Shipping Division
14. SSP Cell
15. Fertilizers Innovation
16. Fertilizers Act

2.1.1 UPP Wing deals with Urea Policies namely modified New Pricing Scheme –III, Modified New Pricing Scheme-III, New Urea Policy-2015 and New Investment Policy- 2008 & 2012 to encourage urea production in the country & to make urea available to farmers at an affordable price. Apart from these policies, UPP Section also deals with policy for encouraging production and availability of fortified and coated Urea in the country besides looking after the issues relating to requirement of Natural

Gas and other inputs i.e. Naphtha, coal etc.

2.1.2 P&K Wing deals with matters relating to promotion of balanced application of P & K in soil for maximizing agriculture production and also to promote P&K fertilizers industry in the country. P&K Division is also entrusted with the work relating to administration/ implementation of Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy for decontrolled P&K fertilizers including SSP. The policy issues pertaining to erstwhile concession scheme.

2.1.3 IC Wing:- In order to secure supply of P&K Fertilizers and raw material/ intermediates as well as urea requirements, the Division has been assigned the task to initiate and finalize joint ventures and long-term off take arrangements with countries having rich fertilizers/raw materials resource. Matters relating to WTO/EXIM Policy/ Commerce/Mines etc. are also dealt with by International Cooperation (IC) wing.

2.1.4 Movement Wing deals with season wise assessment of subsidized fertilizers (Urea, DAP, MOP and NPK) in consultation with DA&FW and to ensure adequate and timely availability of fertilizers to the farmers in all parts of the country, prepares agreed supply plan in consultation with Manufacturers/ Importers to fulfil the monthly requirement in the country. The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is monitored through an online

web based monitoring system i.e. integrated Fertilizers Monitoring System (iFMS) & e-Urvarak DashBoard.

2.1.5 PSU Wing deals with matters relating to financial performance, annual accounts, MoUs, Budgetary support (non-plan) to corporate affairs, revival/ rehabilitation of sick PSUs, and all matter incidental thereto in respect of nine fertilizers PSUs i.e. RCF/NFL/MFL/FACT/BVFCL/FAGMIL/PDIL/FCIL/HFCL, matters relating to two Multistate Cooperative Societies i.e. IFFCO/KRIBHCO, the work relating to disinvestment of companies, all establishment matters related to PSUs including Board level appointments, Nomination of Part-time official and Non-official Directors in fertilizers PSUs.

2.1.5 FICC is an attached office under the Department of Fertilizers headed by an Executive Director. FICC is responsible to evolve and review periodically, the group concession rates including freight rates for units manufacturing nitrogenous fertilizers, maintain accounts and make payment to/ and recover amounts from fertilizers companies, undertake costing and other technical functions, collect and analyse producing data, costs and other information etc.

2.1.7 FS Wing deals with the payment of subsidy to Fertiliser manufacturing / Importing companies. Payments are on account of cost of imported urea by OMIFCO/Canalizing agencies, recovery of Pool issue price of urea from Handling

Agencies, Ocean freight payments to vessel owners, subsidy disbursement in respect of Indigenous & Imported P & K fertilizers, SSP and City Compost including freight subsidy, reimbursement of freight, insurance charges, custom duty, handling charges etc

2.1.8 Administration Wing consists of Administration, Establishment, Information Technology (IT), RTI and Cash. Administration deals with supply of day to day articles needed for smooth running of office, housekeeping services, maintenance of office equipments including air conditioners, photocopiers etc., printing of annual report, outcome budget, DDG etc., hospitality services and hiring of out source staff.. **Establishment (erstwhile HR-II)** deals with all service related matters of officers/officials of Department of Fertilizers. **IT section** deals with the procurement of computers/software and its peripherals, printers, e-office related work. Also all matters related to RTI. **Cash Section** deals with salary and other advances and processing of various bills for payment in coordination with pay and Account Office of this Department, calculation of annual income tax of officials, maintaining various financial books/records etc.

2.1.9 Coordination section deals with all matters relating to coordination wherein more than 2-3 sections/divisions of the Department are involved or PSUs are involved, grievance related matters, VIP

references related to personal representations, eSamiksha, preparation of Annual Report etc.

2.1.10 PMI to evaluate, production input, review & formulate policies for any long planning in respect of Fertilizers. PMI also entrusted with the work related to Techno Economic Clearance for renovation/modernization scheme and the project covered under Project Imports in the fertilizer sector for availing concessional custom duty on imported goods; Review of monthly and quarterly performance of Public Sector Undertakings through holding of Quarterly Review Meetings; all matters relating to Bio-fertilizers, balanced fertilizers, soil health cards, nutrient absorption issues, micro-nutrients etc., organic fertilizers based on Urban solid waste including City Compost; Publication of Yearbook, Fertilizers Statistics of India (Indian Fertilizer Scenario); Clean technology and general environmental issues; Monitoring of International prices of fertilizers and fertilizer inputs; Replying to Parliament questions/RTI/VIP references; furnishing various information to DA&FW and other Ministries for inclusion in their Publications etc. This division also deals with the compilation of production data of major fertilizers-Urea, DAP and Complex Fertilizers; setting of annual and monthly production targets to all Urea, DAP & Complex Fertilizers manufacturing units; monitoring and

compilation of the production data of major fertilizers on daily and monthly basis company-wise, season-wise, sector-wise and nutrient-wise formats; preparation of Monthly D.O. letter to Cabinet Secretariat; Monthly Quick Estimate of fertilizers production for CSO, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOSPI) and Index of Industrial Production (IIP) data for MOSPI and DIPP (M/o Commerce). P&I section also provide production data on major fertilizers for various publications including Annual Report of DoF, Economic Survey etc. Further briefs/analytical notes are provided for formulation of policy etc.

2.1.11 The Integrated Finance Division (IFD) performs various vital functions viz. Preparation of Annual Budget, dealing with matters relating to Supplementary Demands for Grants, re-appropriation of funds. Besides these, Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department is also prepared by IFD. IFD also deals with Parliamentary Standing Committee matters relating to Detailed Demands for Grants, Financial Concurrence to various policy matters and subsidy payments and also does coordination work relating to Audit paras.

2.1.12 Vigilance wing deals with complaints received from various sources such as CVC, DoPT, etc. regarding the employees of Department of Fertilizers and the Board level Employees of the

PSUs under the DOF. It appoints Chief Vigilance Officers in the PSUs under the Administrative control of DOF, in consultation with CVC and DoPT. Besides this, Vigilance Section maintains and reviews the Agreed list, ODI list, Annual property return, etc. and issues Vigilance Clearance in respect of the employees of DOF and Board Level Officers of the PSUs.

2.1.13 Shipping division deals with the examining of shipping documents received from the suppliers of the cargo relating to handling agents, examining the terms, conditions and exceptions of charter party agreement of the vessel for ascertaining the feasibility in handling operation, monitoring the discharge and evacuation of cargo at the ports, settlement of demurrage/dispatch at the load and discharge port and finalizing the Lay time calculations in terms in CP. It also deals with the examining of Joint Draft Survey report to ascertain the quality and quantity of urea cargo received, monitoring the production, stock and daily rate of production of granular urea by Oman India Fertilizers Company, Examinations of specifications of vessels offered by RCF for loading urea cargo, examinations of fixture note and charter party terms, conditions and exceptions, fixation of urea vessels including OMIFCO urea and nomination of discharge port, study of general average cases and preparation of brief/write-ups for counsels in maritime arbitrations, co-ordination with

OMIFCO, Handling agents) IFFCO and KRIBHCO) and RCF regarding shipping arrangements, Invitation, scrutiny and finalization of bids from pre-qualified handling agents for handling and distribution of imported urea at Indian ports.

2.1.14 Official Language (Hindi Cell) deals with the matters relating to official language, translation from Hindi to English and English to Hindi, conducting Hindi training to the staff of the department, implementing orders under official language in department and fertilizers companies, conducting Hindi workshops, promotion of Hindi language and give suggestion to Hindi Official Department from time to time, conducting meetings regarding implementation of Hindi.

2.1.15 DBT Cell deals with introduction of DBT in fertilizer subsidy payments. The Cell functions under the supervision of a Joint Secretary level officer assisted by a Director and one Under Secretary. The DBT Cell has appointed a PMU and State Coordinators in different states and District Consultants in pilot districts to oversee deployment of PoS devices, training to retailers etc. for Pan India rollout of DBT in all the states in a phased manner.

2.1.16 Promotion of Non Chemical Fertilizers - under the policy, a provision was made for Market development assistance of Rs. 1500 per tonne of city compost for scaling up production and

consumption of the product. It has since been discontinued after 30.9.2021.

2.1.17 SSP cell is entrusted with the all works related to SSP industries including Induction of units under NBS, inspection / audit of plants/ random sampling of Rock Phosphates, Examination of reports of PDIL / FEDO regarding trial run / random, sampling/ first time technical reports, Marketing arrangements & lease agreements, Analyzing various data related to SSP viz. cost, MRP, Sale etc, Permission for fortified / granular SSP and other policy matters related to SSP etc.

2.1.18 Fertilizer Innovation deals with the matters relating to Use of Green Ammonia in Fertilizer Sector, Nano Fertilizers, use of Drones for application of fertilizers, One Nation - One Fertilizer, Long term arrangement for fertilizer and raw material procurement and any other new initiatives in fertilizer sector.

2.1.19 Fertilizer Act section has been formed to formulate a separate Act for promotion and regulation of various fertilizer products. The section will aid in drafting a new central legislation to regulate all aspects of fertilizers manufacturing, quality control, distribution and pricing in India and advocacy

2.1.20 The work of all the wings of Department of Fertilizers is headed by Secretary and supported by Additional Secretary, Joint Secretaries and Economic Adviser.

2.2 Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee (FICC)

2.2.1 FICC is an attached office under the Department of Fertilizers and is headed by Executive Director. The Chairman of FICC is the Secretary (Fertilizers) and the members are represented from (1) Fertilizers Industrial Policy and Promotion of Agriculture & Cooperation, (2) Department of Expenditure (3) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, (4) Tariff Commission (5) Two representatives of the urea industry. ED(FICC) is the Member Secretary.

2.2.2 The scope and functions of the FICC are as under:

- a) To determine concession rates for units manufacturing nitrogenous fertilizer (Urea);
- b) To maintain accounts, to make subsidy payments to nitrogenous fertilizer companies.
- c) To undertake inspection of the fertilizers manufacturing units.
- d) To undertake costing and other technical functions.
- e) To collect and analyze production data, costs and other related information.
- f) To work out requirement of inputs needed for fertilizer units & to recommend the supplies.
- g) To recommend annual escalation/de-escalation in the freight subsidy rates on the basis of transport index.
- h) To undertake such other functions as the Government may entrust to the Committee from time to time.

2.2.3 FICC is responsible for periodically calculating the concession rate including freight rates for units manufacturing urea and to make payment of subsidy. FICC collects the requisite data from urea units for calculation of concession rate of indigenous urea.

2.2.4 FICC is the aggregator for compilation of gas pool data as per the Gas Pooling guidelines issued by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas. The monthly weighted average gas pool price of 28 gas based urea units were compiled and the same were forwarded to Pool Operator (GAIL) for issue of notification.

2.2.5 The projected quarterly additional quantity of gas required by urea units to meet the gap in the existing contracted quantity are compiled and forwarded to the Pool Operator (GAIL) for sourcing of gas under the supervision of EPMC as required under the Gas Pooling guidelines issued by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas.

2.2.6 In order to streamline and reduce the processing time of examination and calculation of the invoice-wise gas data received from the urea units, a software module "Gas Pool Price Fixation" has been developed and integrated under "Integrated Fertilizer Management System (iFMS)" w.e.f. 01.01.2020.

2.2.7 In compliance with NBS policy, the cost

data received from NPK manufacturers/ importers were scrutinized for unreasonableness of MRP /Profit of

both imported and indigenous NPK fertilizers viz., DAP, MOP, SSP, Complex fertilizers and mixtures for the year 2012-13 to 2020-21 have been examined.



Use of Drone for spraying of Fertilizers in the farm



Technology Transfer of Nano Urea to NFL



Nano Urea Plant-IFFCO, Kalol

CHAPTER- 3

DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH OF FERTILIZER INDUSTRY

Production of major fertilizers

3.1 The production of Urea during the year 2020-21 was 246.03 LMT and the production of DAP & Complex fertilizers were 130.95 LMT. The estimated production of Urea during 2021-22 would be 263.74 LMT, which is higher than the previous year and the

estimated production of DAP & Complex fertilizers would be 133.42 LMT.

3.2 The sector-wise production of Urea, DAP and Complex fertilizers during 2020-21 and estimated production during 2021-22 are given in the table below:

(Fig. in : LMT)

S. No	Sector	2020-21			2021-22 (Estimated)		
		Urea	DAP	Complex fertilizers	Urea	DAP	Complex fertilizers
1.	Public Sector	66.63		14.54	64.88		14.37
2.	Cooperative Sector	69.98	19.24	23.48	67.62	22.87	20.95
3.	Private Sector	109.42	18.50	55.19	131.24	16.81	58.42
Total		246.03	37.74	93.21	263.74	39.68	93.74

3.3 Joint Ventures abroad

India's dependency on import at present is to the extent of 25% of our requirement of Urea, 90% in case of Phosphates, either as raw material or finished fertilizers (DAP/MAP/TSP) and 100% in case of Potash. The Government has been encouraging Indian Companies to establish Joint

Ventures abroad in Countries which are rich in fertilizer resources for production facilities with buy back arrangements and to enter into long term agreement for supply of fertilizers and fertilizer inputs to India. Further, the Department is also working with the goal of having access to acquisition of the fertilizer raw materials abroad.

3.4 Joint Ventures Project:

So far, the Department of Fertilizers has undertaken Joint Ventures abroad with 5 Countries in the previous years. The details of such joint ventures in the fertilizer sector are at **Annexure- VI**. Although during the year 2021-22, no joint venture with any country was signed by this Department but during the said year a number of major developments took place with the following Countries:-

Nepal:

Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India and the Government of Nepal on the supply of Urea and DAP to Nepal from India under Government to Government Arrangement has been approved by the Cabinet. MoU is to be signed shortly.

Russia

To explore the possibility of long term agreement between both the countries and to discuss the terms & conditions of arriving at a mutually long term agreement for supply of fertilizers to India VC meetings were held between both the sides on 21 June, 2021, 4 August, 2021, 09 September, 2021 and 30th Dec., 2021. An agreement of Intent has been signed between Indian PSUs and Russian company Phosagroon 21.9.21 for supply of 2,50,000 LMT of four type of fertilizers from Russia to India during the year 2022 and options for further engagements for mutual cooperation are being explored.

Saudi Arabia

Rounds of meetings held between Indian companies along with officials from DoF and Saudi Companies SABIC and MAADEN on 1st July, 2021, 6th July, 2021 and 5th August, 2021 in coordination with Indian Embassy to Saudi Arabia for arriving at a mutually long term agreement between Indian-Saudi Arabian companies for collaboration in the fertilizer sector. Further, engagements for mutual cooperation are being explored.

Morocco

Rounds of meetings held between Indian Companies along with officials from DoF and OCP Morocco with the constitution of a joint committee/ expert committee.

Canada

A meeting held between Secretary (Fertilizers) and India's High Commissioner to Canada on 17.12.2021 at 4:00 PM which was attended by representative of Indian companies importing Potash from Canada. The matter is being pursued with State Government of Gujarat to pursue the case of mining in Canada by GSFC.

Iran

Discussions are being made and follow up actions are taken with Ambassador, Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran to strengthen the collaboration and establish a long-term relationship between both the two countries for procurement of fertilizers specifically urea and ammonia from Iran.

CHAPTER- 4

AVAILABILITY & MOVEMENT OF MAJOR FERTILIZERS DURING 2021 (UPTO 28 DEC. 2021)

4.1 The requirement/ demand for fertilizers for Kharif and Rabi season is assessed in bi-annual Zonal Conferences held by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) with the representatives of fertilizer companies, Fertilizer Association of India, Ministry of Railways, State Governments, Department of Fertilizers and other concerned agencies. The projected requirement is communicated to DoF. Every month Movement Division prepares agreed supply plan in consultation with manufacturers and importers to meet the demand of fertilizers projected by DA&FW. State-wise availability of fertilizers as per supply plan is made and monitored upto State level by the Department of Fertilizers, the concerned State Governments are responsible for monitoring the availability intra-state.

4.2 Urea

4.2.1 The availability of urea remained satisfactory throughout the seasons of Kharif 2021 and Rabi 2021-22(upto 28th December 2021).

4.2.2. Kharif 2021: The assessed requirement of Urea for Kharif 2020 was **177.53** (without reserve allocation). The season started with an opening stock of **56.08** LMT (as on 01.04.2021) with states. Efficient

movement and timely import of Urea helped in ensuring adequate availability in all the States throughout the season. The overall availability of Urea was **208.19** LMT during Kharif 2021. The DBT sales were **165.65** LMT during Kharif 2021

4.2.3 Rabi 2021-22 (upto 28th Dec 2021): The assessed requirement of Urea for Rabi 2021-22 (upto 28th Dec 2021) was **112.65** LMT and for the complete season of Rabi 2021-22 is **179.00** LMT without reserve allocation). The season started with an opening stock of **42.69** LMT (as on 01.10.2021) with states. Efficient movement and timely import of Urea helped in ensuring adequate availability in all the States throughout the season. The overall availability of urea was **125.82** LMT (upto 28th Dec 2021). The sales were **91.87** LMT during Rabi 2021-22 (upto 28th Dec 2021)

4.3 DAP

4.3.1 The availability of DAP remained satisfactory throughout the seasons of Kharif 2021-22 and Rabi 2021-22 (upto 28th Dec 2021).

4.3.2 Kharif 2021: The assessed requirement of DAP for Kharif 2021 was **65.18** LMT. The season started with an opening stock of **14.85** LMT. Efficient movement and

timely import of DAP helped in ensuring adequate availability in all the States throughout the season. The overall availability of DAP for Kharif remained comfortable.

- 4.3.3 Rabi 2021-22 (upto 28th Dec 2021):** The assessed requirement of DAP for Rabi 2021-22 (upto 28th Dec 2021) was **43.79** LMT and for the complete season of Rabi 2021-22 is **58.71** LMT. The season started with an opening stock of **14.60** LMT (as on 01.10.2021) with states. Efficient movement and timely import of DAP helped in ensuring adequate availability in all the States throughout the season. The availability of DAP with the States was **45.29** LMT (upto 28th Dec 2021). The DBT sales were only **37.22** LMT during Rabi 2021-22 (upto 28th Dec 2021).

4.4 NPK

- 4.4.1** The availability of NPK remained satisfactory throughout the seasons of Kharif 2021-22 and Rabi 2021-22 (upto 28th Dec 2021).
- 4.4.2 Kharif 2021:** The assessed requirement of NPK for Kharif 2020 was **61.87** LMT. The season started with an opening stock of **30.86** LMT (as on 01.04.2021) with states. Efficient movement and timely import of NPK helped in ensuring adequate availability in all the States throughout the season. The overall availability of NPK was **90.28** LMT with the States. The DBT sales were **62.59** LMT during Kharif 2021
- 4.4.3 Rabi 2021-22 (upto 28th Dec 2021):** The assessed requirement of NPK for Rabi 2021-22 (upto 28th Dec 2021) was **35.15** LMT and for the complete season of Rabi

2020-21 is **60.86** LMT. The season started with an opening stock of **27.86** LMT (as on 01.10.2021) with states. Efficient movement and timely import of NPK helped in ensuring adequate availability in all the States throughout the season. The overall availability of NPK with the States was **54.40** LMT (upto 28th Dec 2021). The DBT Sales were only **37.04** LMT during Rabi 2021-22 (upto 28th Dec 2021).

4.5 MOP

- 4.5.1** The availability of MOP remained satisfactory throughout the seasons of Kharif 2020 and Rabi 2020-21 (upto Nov.'20).
- 4.5.2 Kharif 2021:** The assessed requirement of MOP for Kharif 2021 was **20.24** LMT. The season started with an opening stock of **10.31** LMT (as on 01.04.2021) with states. Efficient movement and timely import of MOP helped in ensuring adequate availability in all the States throughout the season. The overall availability of MOP was **20.93** LMT with the States. The DBT Sales were only **14.40** LMT during Kharif 2021.
- 4.5.3 Rabi 2021-22 (upto 28th Dec 2021):** The assessed requirement of MOP for Rabi 2021-22 (upto 28th Dec 2021) was **9.35** LMT and for the complete season of Rabi 2021-22 is **16.86** LMT. The season started with an opening stock of **6.56** LMT (as on 01.10.2021) with states. Efficient movement and timely import of MOP helped in ensuring adequate availability in all the States throughout the season. The availability of MOP with the States was **9.54** LMT (upto 28th Dec 2021). The DBT sales were only **6.57** LMT during Rabi 2021-22 (upto 28th Dec 2021).

CHAPTER- 5

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

5.1 Budget of Department

The Department of Fertilizers deals with disbursement of subsidy on Urea and Phosphatic and Potash (P&K) complex fertilizers under Urea Subsidy Scheme

and Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy, respectively. Apart from the Secretariat budget, the budget allocations for 2020-2021 vis-à-vis 2021-22 in respect of Urea Subsidy Scheme and Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy are as under:-

(Rs. in Crore)			
Scheme	Budget Estimates for 2020-21	Budget Estimate for 2021-22	Revised Estimates for 2021-22
Secretariat Expenditure	35.94	37.08	36.28
NBS Policy			
Indigenous P&K	14179.00	12460.00	39062.66
Imported P&K	9296.00	8260.00	25087.34
City compost	29.00	42.00	42.00
Total Allocation for NBS Policy	23504.00	20762.00	64192.00
Urea Subsidy			
Indigenous Urea	38375.00	43236.28	48612.00
Imported Urea	12050.00	19550.00	36250.40
Direct Benefit Transfer Subsidy			
Office Expenses	1.00	1.40	1.40
Professional Services	9.00	10.00	26.52
Total Allocation for Urea Subsidy	50435.00	62797.68	84990.42
Total Subsidy Allocation (Gross)	73939.00	83559.68	149182.42
Recovery received from sale of Imported Urea	2630.00	4030.00	8960.00
Total Subsidy Allocation(Net)	71309.00	79529.68	140222.42

5.2 Internal & Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR)

The Internal & Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) generated by five profit making fertilizer CPSEs for 2020-21 i.e. FCI Aravali Gypsum & Minerals India

Limited (FAGMIL), Projects & Development India Limited (PDIL), Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited, National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) and Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited (RCF) are as under

(Rs. in crores)

Sl No.	Name of CPSE	Actuals 2020-21	RE 2021-22	BE 2022-23
1	BVFCL	-101.36	-63.56	-1.86
2	FAGMIL	3.60	4.96	74.21
3	NFL	326.32	281.26	278.92
4	PDIL	--	--	0.10
5	RCF	201.03	240.74	293.87

CHAPTER- 6

MEASURES OF SUPPORT FOR FERTILIZERS SECTOR

6.1 The objective of the Government policy is to maximize indigenous production of nitrogenous fertilizers based on utilization of indigenous feedstock to reach self-sufficiency in urea production to ensure easy availability of fertilizers to the farmers at affordable prices and to promote balanced nutrient application which is essential for the sustained agricultural growth. As on 26th November, 2021 there are 33 domestic urea manufacturing units in the country with a total re-assessed capacity of 245.64 Lakh Metric Tonne per Annum (LMTPA). All urea units are using natural gas as feed stock. The details of urea manufacturing units along with re-assessed capacity is placed at **Annexure–VII**.

6.2 Payment of subsidy

6.2.1 The urea is sold at a Maximum Retail Price (MRP) statutorily fixed by the Government of India. At present the statutorily fixed MRP of urea is Rs. 242 for a 45 kg bag of urea. The difference between the delivered cost of urea at farm gate and net market realization by the urea units is given as subsidy to the urea manufacturer/importer by the Government of India. To decide the subsidy payable to the individual unit, Concession rate i.e. the normative cost of

production of each of the urea manufacturing units are calculated as per extant policy provisions notified vide various notifications with the approval of CCEA from time to time. The components of concession rates are as under:-

- (i) Variable cost which includes:
 - (a) Cost of energy viz. Natural Gas, RLNG, Naphtha
 - (b) Cost on non-plant use of power and water
 - (c) Cost of bags
- (ii) Conversion cost or fixed cost:
 - (a) Salary and wages,
 - (b) Cost of contract labour
 - (c) Cost of consumables like catalyst, chemicals and other consumables
 - (d) Administrative overheads.
 - (e) Factory overheads, insurance etc.

Concession rate (Normative Cost of production) of the urea manufacturing units are calculated as per policy provisions of the following notifications

- a) **New Pricing Scheme (NPS)-III and Modified NPS– III (Annexure-VIII & IX):** For the determination of

compensation on following components:

- i. Fixed cost of all the urea units
- ii. Variable costs (except fuel and feedstock costs of units).
- iii. Fuel and feedstock costs of two urea units viz. BVFCL-Namrup-II & III

Note: *Modified NPS-III was notified on 2nd April, 2014. However, due to ambiguous language of the notification, it could not be implemented. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 13th March 2020 approved the proposal of Department of Fertilizers to remove ambiguities in the Modified New Pricing Scheme -III (NPS-III) for determination of fixed costs for the urea units.*

Department of Fertilizers vide Notification dated 30th March, 2020 (Annexure-6) has notified the decision of CCEA regarding removal of ambiguities in the Modified New Pricing Scheme -III (NPS-III) for determination of fixed costs for the urea units. This will facilitate smooth implementation of the MNPS-III which will result in grant of Additional Fixed Cost of Rs.350/MT to 30 urea manufacturing units. The approval will also grant the special compensation of Rs. 150/MT to urea units which are more than 30 years old and converted to gas which will incentivize these units to remain viable for sustained production. The implementation of the Modified NPS-III will result in gains to existing urea units to the extent of their actual increase in fixed cost with ceilings as mentioned in the proposal which will ensure that no unit is benefited unduly. This decision will facilitate the continued operations of the urea units resulting in sustained and regular supply of urea to the farmers. The measures will ensure

maximum domestic production of urea and reduce will reduce import dependency.

b) New Urea Policy (NUP)– 2015 (Annexure-X):

NUP-2015 was notified on 25.5.2015 & Made Effective from 1.6.2015. It determines following components:

- i. fuel and feedstock cost of 25 gas based urea units
- ii. Concession rate for the production of Urea beyond their respective Re-assessed Capacity (RAC) by the said 25 urea units.
- iii. Target Energy Norms (TEN) for the said urea units for the Financial Year 2018-19.

c) Notification dated 17th June, 2015 for the units using naphtha as feedstock (Annexure-XI)–By the provisions of this notification following are determined while calculating the concession rate:

- i. Fuel and feedstock costs of 3 urea units viz. MFL- Manali, SPIC-Tuticorin and MCFL-Mangalore which are using naphtha as feedstock.
- ii. Target Energy Norms for these units for 2018-19.

d) Notification dated 28.03.2018 regarding revision of energy norms under NUP-2015 (Annexure-XII):

- i. TEN prescribed under NUP-2015 was enforced on 11 urea units w.e.f. 1.4.2018.
- ii. TEN for remaining 14 NUP units

and 3 naphtha units extended for two years till 2020 with certain penalties.

- iii. The three Naptha based urea units viz., MFL, MCFL, SPIC allowed the existing energy norms under Para (2) of policy notification dated 17th June, 2015 for another two years i.e. 31st March, 2020 or till these units get the gas pipeline connectivity, whichever is earlier.

Note: *After getting the gas pipeline connectivity, MFL-Manali and MCFL-Mangalore have started their production on natural gas feedstock sine 29th July, 2019 and 12th December, 2021 and 13th March 2021 respectively.*

(e) Notification dated 7th July 2020

(Annexure-XIII): The existing energy norms of NUP-2015 for the remaining 14 gas based units (on which TEN could not be enforced w.e.f. 1.4.2018) were further extended till 30.9.2020 with enhanced penalty. Thereafter, the target energy norms of NUP-2015 have been enforced on these urea units from 1st October, 2020.

(f) New Investment Policy (NIP) 02nd Jan 2013 – 2012(Annexure-XIV):

This notification contains provisions to determine concession rate of the new urea units set up under the NIP-2012. Under the provisions of NIP – 2012 and its amendment, Matix Fertilisers & Chemicals Limited (Matix) has set up a new Greenfield Ammonia-Urea complex at Panagarh, West Bengal. The commercial production of Matix started on 1st

October, 2017. However, it remained non-operational due to non-availability of CBM/Natural Gas since 16th November, 2017. After getting gas pipeline connectivity, Matix has restarted production w.e.f. 9th September, 2021. Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (CFCL-III) has also set up a brownfield project at Gadepan, Rajasthan. The commercial production of CFCL-III started on 1st January, 2019. Ramagundam Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (RFCL) has also set up a new Greenfield Ammonia-Urea Complex at Ramagundam, Telangana. It has started production from 22nd March, 2021.

(g) Exclusive subsidy pliciy for urea produced through coal gasification route by Talcher Fertilizers Limited (TFL) (Annexure-XV):

Considering the strategic advantage of the location of erstwhile Talcher Fertilizers Plant in close proximity with the coal mines and developing an alternate feedstock for manufacture of urea, the Department of Fertilizers explored the possibility of reviving the Talcher Fertilizers plant through Coal Gasification route. Accordingly, it was decided to revive the erstwhile Talcher plant of FCIL on coal gasification technology on nomination basis through a consortium of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF), Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) and Coal India Limited (CIL). It was also decided that it is essential to ring-fence urea policy for TFL due to first of its kind plant in coal gasification. Accordingly, DoF

submitted a CCEA Note under which exclusive subsidy policy for TFL was proposed. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on the 20th April, 2021 has approved that the concession rate/subsidy for the urea produced through coal gasification route by Talcher Fertilizers Ltd (TFL) for a period of 8 years from the date of start of production will be determined by providing 12% Post Tax IRR on equity. The same has been notified vide DoF notification dated 28th April, 2021.

6.2.2. In addition to the notifications mentioned in para 2 above, Department of Fertilizers with the approval of competent authority has also notified following important decisions:

- a) Introduction of 45 Kg bag of urea vide notification dated 4th September, 2017 (**Annexure-XVI**)
- b) Notification dated 28th March 2018 regarding revised Dealer/Distribution Margin (**Annexure-XVII**)
- c) Notification dated 25th May 2015 regarding 100% Neem Coating of indigenously produced Urea and imported urea (**Annexure-XVIII**)
- d) Notification dated 17th July 2008 regarding Policy for uniform freight subsidy on all fertilizers under fertilizer subsidy regime (**Annexure-XIX**).

6.3. IMPLEMENTATION OF DBT IN FERTILIZER SUBSIDY

6.3.1 Introduction:

The Government has introduced Direct

Benefit Transfer (DBT) system in Fertilizers w.e.f. October 2016. Under the fertilizer DBT system, 100% subsidy on various fertilizer grades is released to the fertilizer companies on the basis of actual sales made by the retailers to the beneficiaries. Sale of all subsidized fertilizers to farmers/buyers is made through Point of Sale (PoS) devices installed at each retailer shop and the beneficiaries are identified through Aadhaar Card, KCC, Voter Identity Card etc.

6.3.2 Pilot DBT:

The Pilot project has been implemented in 17 pilot districts.

6.3.3 Pan India Roll Out of DBT:

Different States/U.T.s have been put on Go-Live mode w.e.f. 01.09.2017 and the Pan-India Roll out has been completed by March, 2018.

6.3.4 DBT PMU:

A Project Monitoring Cell has been set up at Dept. of Fertilizers to oversee implementation of DBT exclusively. 24 State Coordinators have been appointed across all States to monitor the on-going DBT activities.

6.3.5 PoS Deployment & Training of Retailers:

Implementation of the DBT in Fertilizer Scheme required deployment of PoS devices at every retailer shop and training of retailers for operating PoS device.

- Across the country, Lead Fertilizer

Supplier (LFS) have conducted **11903** training sessions till date.

- **2.27 Lakh** PoS devices have been deployed across all States.
- A total of **2226 Lakh Metric Tons** Fertilizers have been sold through PoS devices under DBT Scheme till December 2021.

6.3.6 Evaluation of DBT in Fertilizers:

- NITI Aayog has conducted Four extensive evaluations through an independent agency M/s Microsave in the DBT pilot districts. The highlights of the study are as under:
- Implementation of DBT System has streamlined the Fertilizer distribution. Retailers and farmers in all districts reported "Nil shortage" of urea owing to neem coating.
- There is improved tracking through mFMS Id i.e. Fertiliser companies have on-boarded untraceable retailers and co-operative depots on mFMS system to avoid delay in subsidy payments.
- Overcharging by retailers has reduced as each fertilizer purchase by farmers is supported by a receipt generated through PoS machines indicating both MRP paid by the farmers and the subsidy component paid by the Government on the quantity of fertilizer purchased by the farmers.
- Cross border sale has also reduced e.g. across border to Nepal and Bangladesh from Kishanganj.

- Preference for *Aadhaar* based system is increasing among farmers.
- Initiatives such as reducing the size of urea bag and increased retailer margin seems to have positive impact.
- 76.5% Farmers are aware that urea comes with neem extract coating.
- 94.9% Farmers perceive that neem coated urea is beneficial for crops.
- Farmers prefer DBT in Fertilizer because it Tracks actual buyer, reduces black marketing and diversion, reduces overcharging by retailers and induces awareness about quantity and price of fertilizer.
- Based on the positive feedback received through M/s Microsave studies, the deployment of PoS devices was extended to all the States/UTs across the country.

6.3.7 Subsidy Payment under DBT Framework

- **The DBT system entails 100% payment of subsidy to the** fertilizer manufacturing companies on the basis of actual sales by the retailer to the beneficiary.
- The farmer or buyer's identity is authenticated either through biometric, Aadhaar based, Unique Identification Number or Voter ID Card or Kisan Credit Card.
- Aadhar based biometric authentication is linked to Soil Health Card of the farmer.
- This would enable recommendation of

appropriate mix of fertilizers compatible to the soil health profile of the agricultural land held by the beneficiary.

- However, the recommendation is not binding on the beneficiary and the sale of fertilizers would initially be on a “no denial mode”.
- The sales to the beneficiary are captured through the Point of Sale (PoS) machines installed at the retailer's end. All the Fertilizer sale transactions are captured online in the Integrated Fertilizer Management System (iFMS) system on real time basis.
- The claims are processed on a weekly basis and the amount of subsidy is being remitted to the company's bank account through electronic mode.

6.3.8 Benefits of DBT:

- Creation of Aadhaar seeded data base of beneficiaries
- Transaction visibility at the end point/retail point.
- Transparent and faster tracking of movement of fertilizers along the value chain i.e. from manufacturers to beneficiaries.
- Minimise diversion of fertilizers.
- Optimal use of nutrients due to linking Soil Health Card with DBT.

➤ Immediate benefits to the farmer:

- Ready and timely availability of fertilizers at retail point.
- Sale of fertilizers through PoS devices at

subsidized rates.

- Receipt is generated through PoS device after every sale displaying the rate of fertilizers.
- No likelihood of over pricing or over charging.
- Sale receipt indicates the subsidy borne by the Government on behalf of the farmer for the fertilizers purchased.

➤ Monitoring & Surveillance: DoF and the State Governments can closely monitor the following activities across the country through Integrated Fertilizer Management System (iFMS) and the data captured through PoS devices:

- Availability of fertilizers to farmers across various States/UTs
- Sale of fertilizers to farmers at various retail points.
- The quantity and the rate at which the fertilizers are being sold to farmers.

➤ Indirect Benefits:

- Putting up a PoS device at 2.26 lakh retailers will create a channel which will provide Unlimited Opportunities for the Government to reach Rural India. This can become service delivery channel to other ministries.
- Digitizing transactions will create purchase history of farmers, which can be used by Financial Institutions to provide credit to farmers based on transaction history at Fertilizer outlets.

6.3.9 Challenges faced in implementation at

field level

- Aadhar enrolment of all beneficiaries
- Preparation of Soil Health Cards/ General Soil profile of district
- Aadhaar seeding of Land records and Soil Health Cards
- Network Connectivity at each sale point especially in remote areas.
- Improving the IT infrastructure/ imparting training to retailers.
- Monitoring and regulating the functioning of retailers at district level and enforcing retailer accountability.

6.3.10 Various challenges of DBT have been addressed as under:

a. How to address network connectivity issues.

To overcome various operational challenges pertaining to internet connectivity, the Department of Fertilizers has come up with various options as under:

- PoS devices were provided with multiple connectivity options such as Wi-Fi, LAN, PSTN, SIM, etc.
- A network survey/assessment can be conducted at retail shops, to identify the telecom service providers having good connectivity in that area.
- Simple measures such as attaching an antenna to the PoS device can give better signal reception.

b. How to address peak season sales:

To address the peak season sales, a single

retailer can install more than one PoS device at the retail point. There is a provision to use maximum up to 10 PoS devices at a single retail point under DBT system.

c. Grievance Redressal mechanism

- A dedicated 15-member Multi-lingual Help Desk has been set up to provide quick response to the queries of wide range of stakeholders across the country as a preparatory to DBT implementation. The helpdesk will operate from 9.30 am to 6.00 pm on all working days including Saturdays. The toll free number of the helpdesk is 1800115501. Further, Whatsapp is being used extensively for quick response to grievances of various stakeholders.
- To address the issues of malfunctioning PoS devices, separate toll free lines have been provided by PoS vendors viz., Visiontek, Analogics and Oasys. *Dedicated manpower/vendor support system has been provided by the PoS vendors across all States. Further, DBT State Coordinators have been appointed by D/o Fertilizers in every State/UT to monitor the implementation of DBT and for quick resolution of hardware/ software problems.*

6.3.11 Study Visits by Foreign Delegations:

Various Foreign Delegations visited different villages in India to study the implementation of DBT in Fertilizers. A list of such visits is as follows:

- *The Central Bank of Nigeria team visited Mumbai on 24th May, 2018.*
- *The delegations from Tanzania visited Sonapat, Haryana on 1st July 2018.*

- *A team from United Nations consisting representatives from 8 countries visited Panipat, Haryana on 29th November, 2018.*

6.3.12 Implementation of DBT in 2 phases:

Phase-1 envisages release of 100% subsidy on various fertilizer grades to the fertilizer companies on the basis of actual sales made by the retailer to the beneficiaries. The phase-2 of DBT will explore the feasibility of cash transfer to farmer's accounts. An expert committee under NITI Aayog has been constituted on 28.9.2017 as per the request of the Dept., to suggest a model for the implementation of phase-2.

6.3.13 Launch of DBT 2.0 initiatives:

DBT 2.0 initiatives on 10th July, 2019. With the DBT system functioning satisfactorily over the last one year, the Department has been continuously making efforts to improve the system based on the feedback received from various stakeholders. Some of the new initiatives of DBT 2.0 are as under:

a) DBT Dashboards.

- In order to provide accurate information about the position of supply/availability/requirement of various fertilizers at National, State and District levels, the DoF has developed various dash-boards. These dash-boards provide various reports, viz.,
 - (i) Fertilizer Stock position (overall and production):
 - ✓ at Ports
 - ✓ at Plants

- ✓ in States
- ✓ at District levels

- (ii) Proportionate requirement for the season and availability of stocks at various levels
- (iii) Top 20 buyers
- (iv) Frequent buyers
- (v) Retailers not selling fertilizers

➤ DBT dash-boards can be accessed by general public by clicking the e-urvarak website of DoF (www.urvarak.nic.in).

Top 20 buyers list and most frequent buyers list in addition to fertilizer availability at District and State level, daily sales reports etc. have also been developed and made available to concerned stakeholders. Top 20 buyers features was used by DoF to verify genuineness of buyers on the basis of which necessary corrective measures were taken by state. Top 20 buyers facility is also available on every District Collector (DC) login where district agriculture department cross verified the top 20 buyers in district also check the sale.

This is a new milestone in the Fertilizer Sector and the reports will help in assessing the overall demand and supply, facilitate day to day decision making and take necessary corrective measures in streamlining the Fertilizer consumption vis-a-vis the demand. The reports will also facilitate real-time monitoring of the availability and sale of fertilizers within the State.

b) PoS 3.0 Software:

Under DBT, the fertilizer are sold through

the PoS devices installed at retail points across the country. Till now 14 versions of PoS software has been released in the process of improving the PoS operations, latest being PoS 3.0 version with new added features as under:

- New system will provide Aadhaar virtual ID option during use, for registration, login and sale activity in DBT Software
- It captures Sale to farmers, Mixture manufacturers, Planter association separately.
- It has Multi-lingual facility
- It has Provision for Soil Health Card (SHC) recommendation: area-specific, crop-specific recommendations.

c) Desktop PoS Version:

As a part of ongoing implementation of DBT, the department has installed PoS devices at 2.26 lakh retail points across the country. Keeping in view the various operational challenges viz. limited PoS vendors, rush of sales due to peak season etc. the department developed a desktop version of PoS software as an alternative or added facility to PoS devices. Retailers with Laptops and Computer systems can use high speed broadband service for fertilizer sales. The Desktop software is more robust and secure as the application is developed and handled directly from the central HQ team at D/o Fertilizers.

(i) The new features of Desktop version of PoS software are as follows:

- Retailer registration with same iFMS login ID, PIN and Aadhaar number.

- New system will provide Aadhaar virtual ID option during use, for registration, login and sale activity in DBT Software
- Captures Sale to farmers, Mixture manufacturers, Planter association separately.
- Multi-lingual facility
- Provision for Soil Health Card (SHC) recommendation: area-specific, crop-specific recommendations.

(ii) The Advantages of Desktop version of PoS software are as under:

- Alternative or added facility to PoS devices.
- Reduces the dependency on PoS devices & limited vendors.
- Retailers with Laptops and Computer systems can use high speed broadband service to make Fertilizer sale.
- Easy to operate, bigger screen compared to small screen of PoS.
- Multilingual facility.
- Sale receipts will be multilingual.
- More Secure: Single point development control with DoF.
- Can serve as additional device for handling peak season sales.

The desktop version will facilitate easy handling of fertilizer business at retailer points.

(d) Android based Mobile Application

Mobile App launched for PoS 3.1 to

overcome the challenges posed by POS devices. Any Biometric device and Bluetooth Printer can be used with Android version.

6.3.14 Launch of PoS Software 3.1

PoS Software 3.1 version was launched on 30th Sept 2020.

In 3.1 Version, in addition to existing biometric authentication, contactless OTP based authentication has been introduced keeping in view prevailing Covid-19 Pandemic. Android based Mobile Application and Desktop App has been developed. Any Biometric device and Bluetooth Printer can be used with Android version.

6.3.15 SMS Gateway

The provision has been made in 3.1 version for sending SMS alerts on the following activities:-

- I. On every transaction through PoS/

Desktop and Android Application for purchase of Fertilizers, buyer will also receive the Invoice detail by SMS on the number provided at the time of purchase.

- II. SMS Alert to the Farmers as and when new stock is received/acknowledged by the retailer about total stock availability at the retail outlet from where the farmer purchased fertilizer last time.
- III. Periodic (fortnightly in season & monthly in off-season) SMS to the farmers about for stock availability at the retail outlet from where the farmer purchased fertilizer last time

6.3.16 Accolades & Awards

For implementation of in Fertilizers, DoF received **Digital India Award 2020** by Hon'ble President of India **SKOCH Awards 2019 (Gold)** in Governance category and **Governance Digital Transformation Awards 2019** for End to End Digital Services (G2C).



Honble MoS Shri Bhagwanth Khuba visiting Matix Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.



Honble MoS Shri Bhagwanth Khuba visiting Matix Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.



Honble MoS inspecting Ramagundam Chemicals and Fertilizers Plants



Honble MoS inspecting Ramagundam Chemicals and Fertilizers Plant



SPECTRUM OF DBT ACTIVITIES



Digital India Award 2020 by Hon'ble President of India



SUBSIDY POLICY FOR DECONTROLLED PHOSPHATIC & POTASSIC (P&K) FERTILIZERS:

6.4 Background:

- 6.4.1 Timely availability of fertilizers, as input to the farmer at affordable prices, is vital for growth of agriculture sector in the country. Subsidy or concession schemes have been an integral part of Government policy to sustain agricultural productivity which in turn plays critical role in ensuring the food security and in promoting rural livelihood and employment.
- 6.4.2 Government of India passed Fertilizer Control Order (FCO) under Essential Commodities Act (EC Act) in the year 1957 to regulate sale, pricing and quality of fertilizers. Subsequently movement control order was passed in 1973 to regulate the distribution of fertilizer. No subsidy seems to have been paid on fertilizer before 1977 except subsidy on Phosphate due to its high prices in the international market during 1977.
- 6.4.3 Till 30th September 2000, the fertilizers subsidy was being administered by DA&FW and thereafter it was continued by Department of Fertilizers with changed parameters from time to time.
- 6.4.5 On the recommendation of the Maratha Committee, the Government had introduced Retention Price Scheme (RPS) for nitrogenous fertilizers in November 1977. Subsequently, this was extended to phosphatic and other complex fertilizers from February 1979 and to Single Super

Phosphate from May 1982, which continued up to 1991. Later on, subsidy was also extended to imported phosphatic and potassic fertilizers.

- 6.4.6 In early 1990s, the country was facing mounting fiscal deficit and there was a threat of foreign exchange crisis. In order to overcome the situation the Government announced an increase of 40% in the price of fertilizers in July, 1991. Some of the fertilizers which were under the subsidy scheme were decontrolled. Subsequently, apprehending low consumption of fertilizer due to high prices and consequently low agriculture productivity, Government rolled back 10% of increase in urea price.
- 6.4.7 In December 1991, the Government set up a Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on Fertilizer Pricing to review the existing methods of computation of retention prices for different manufactures of fertilizers and to suggest measures for reducing fertilizers prices without straining the exchequer. The JPC submitted its report on 20th August 1992. The main conclusions and recommendations of the Committee were that the rise in subsidy was mainly due to increase in the cost of imported fertilizer, de-valuation of rupee in July 1991 and the stagnant farm gate prices from 1980 to 1991. The Committee did not favour total decontrol of fertilizers but recommended decontrol of import based phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers along with a marginal 10% reduction in the consumer price of Urea.
- 6.4.8 Based on the recommendations of JPC,

Government of India decontrolled all Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers namely DAP, MOP, NPK complex fertilizers and SSP with effect from 25th August 1992 which were under RPS since 1977 whereas Urea remained under RPS.

6.4.9 Since subsidy was retained on the nitrogenous fertilizers (Urea) while phosphatic fertilizers were decontrolled, the prices of phosphatic fertilizers in the market became comparatively high. As a result, production and consumption of nitrogenous fertilizers increased and consumption of P&K fertilizers decreased. This led to severe imbalance in consumption of nitrogenous, phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers. Apprehending imbalance in fertilization of the soil, un-affordability of fertilizers due to increase in phosphatic and potassic fertilizer prices, the Government of India announced ad hoc concession for phosphatic and potassic fertilizers from Rabi 1992 to cushion the impact of price hike and to encourage balanced fertilization.

6.4.10 Initially, the ad-hoc Concession Scheme was applicable to DAP, MOP and NPK Complex fertilizers. This scheme was subsequently extended to SSP from 1993-94. Concession was disbursed to the manufacturers/importers by the State Governments during the period 1992-93 to 1993-94 based on the grants provided by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

6.5 Introduction of MRP:

6.5.1 In 1997-98, Department of

Agriculture & Cooperation started indicating an all India uniform Maximum Retail Price (MRP) for DAP/NPK/MOP. The responsibility of indicating MRP in respect of SSP rested with the State Governments. The MRP of P&K fertilizers were revised on 28.2.2002, which continued upto 31.3.2010 in case of DAP and MOP. However, in case of complex fertilizers, the MRP was revised on 18.6.2008. The Special Freight Subsidy Reimbursement Scheme was also introduced in 1997 for supply of fertilizers in difficult areas of J&K and North-eastern States, which continued upto 31.3.2008. The total delivered cost of fertilizers being invariably higher than the MRP indicated by the Government, the difference in the delivered price of fertilizers at the farm gate and the MRP was compensated by the Government as subsidy to the manufacturers/importers.

6.5.2 The subsidy on SSP was paid by the Central Government whereas the MRP was fixed by the respective State Government till March 2008. For a period from May 2008 to September 2009, the MRP of the SSP was announced by DOF on all India basis. MRP of SSP was left open w.e.f. 1.10.2009 till 30.4.2010 and a fixed subsidy of Rs.2000 PMT was paid on SSP.

6.5.3 Subsidy on P&K fertilizers under Concession Scheme:

1. The computation of subsidy on P&K fertilizers was based on Cost Price Study on DAP and MOP conducted by Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP)

now called Tariff Commission (TC). The subsidy rates were decided on the cost plus approach on quarterly basis w.e.f. 1.4.1999. The total delivered cost of the fertilizers being invariably higher than MRP fixed by the Government, the difference between delivered price of fertilizers at farm gate level and the MRP was compensated by Government in the form of subsidy.

2. The Government introduced a new methodology for working out subsidy on complex fertilizers w.e.f. 1.4.2002 based on the recommendation of TC. The complex manufacturers were divided into two groups based on feed stock for sourcing nitrogen i.e. Gas and Naphtha. With passage of time, DAP industry started using different raw materials such as Rock Phosphate for producing phosphoric acid. DOF framed a proposal suggesting methodology to link phosphoric acid price with international DAP price. The matter was referred to Expert Group under chairmanship of Prof. Abhijit Sen. The report of this Group was submitted in October 2005 and considered by Inter ministerial group. TC conducted fresh cost price study of DAP/MOP and NPK complexes and submitted its report in December 2007. Based on this TC report, the subsidy was calculated on monthly basis till 31.3.2010.

6.5.4 Impact of Concession Scheme:

1. The MRP of P&K fertilizers provided to farmers were much lower than its delivered cost. This led to increase in consumption of fertilizers during the last three decades

and consequently increase in food grain production within the country. However, it was observed in last few years that the marginal response of agricultural productivity to additional fertilizer usage in the country had fallen sharply, leading to near stagnation in agricultural productivity and consequently agricultural production. The disproportionate NPK application, rising multi-nutrient deficiency and lack of application of organic manures leading to reduction in carbon content of the soil, was attributed to the stagnating agricultural productivity. The fertilizer sector worked in a highly regulated environment with cost of production and selling prices being determined by the Government of India, due to which fertilizer industry suffered from low profitability as compared to other sectors. The growth of fertilizers industry was stagnated with virtually no investments for the past 11 years in urea sector and for over eight years in P&K sector. The fertilizer industry had no incentive to invest towards modernization and improving efficiency.

2. Innovation in the fertilizer sector also suffered as very few new products were introduced by fertilizer companies, since they got outpriced by subsidized fertilizers. The industry had no incentive to focus on farmers leading to poor farm extension services, which was necessary to educate farmers about the modern fertilizer application techniques, soil health and promotion of soil test based application of soil and crop specific fertilizers.
3. The subsidy outgo of Government had

increased exponentially by 500% during between 2005-06 to 2009-10 under the Concession Scheme with about 94% of the increase due to increase in international prices of fertilizers and fertilizer inputs, and only 6% attributable to increase in consumption.

4. It was, thus, observed that the product based subsidy regime (erstwhile concession scheme) was proving to be a losing proposition for all the stake holders viz farmers, industry and the Government. Considering all the issues relating to agriculture productivity, balanced fertilization and growth of indigenous fertilizer industry, competitiveness amongst the fertilizer companies and to overcome the deficiency of concession scheme, the Government introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy for P&K fertilizers w.e.f 1.4.2010.

6.5.5 Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy (w.e.f 1.4.2010):

1. Under the NBS Policy, the Government announces a fixed rate of subsidy (in Rs. per Kg basis), on each nutrient of subsidized P&K fertilizers, namely Nitrogen (N), Phosphate (P), Potash (K) and Sulphur (S), on annual basis taking into account all relevant factors including international prices, exchange rate, inventory level and prevailing Maximum Retail Prices of P&K fertilizers. The per Kg subsidy rates on the nutrients N, P, K, S is converted into per Tonne subsidy on the various subsidized P&K fertilizers covered under NBS Policy.
2. At present 25 grades of P&K fertilizers

namely DAP, MAP, TSP, MOP, Ammonium Sulphate (produced by M/s FACT and GSFC), SSP and 18 grades of NPKS complex fertilizers are covered under the NBS Policy.

3. Under the Policy, MRP of P&K fertilizers have been left open and fertilizer manufacturers/marketers are allowed to fix the MRP at reasonable rates. In effect, the domestic prices are determined by demand supply mechanism.
4. Under the policy, any variant of the subsidized P&K fertilizers with secondary and micronutrients (except Sulphur 'S'), as provided for under FCO, is also eligible for subsidy. There is separate additional subsidy for micronutrients namely Boron and Zinc. The secondary and micro-nutrients (except 'S') in such fertilizers attracts a separate per tonne subsidy to encourage their application along with primary nutrients.
5. An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been constituted with Secretary (Fertilizers) as Chairperson and Joint Secretary level representatives of Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DA&FW), Department of Expenditure (DOE), Planning Commission and Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE). This Committee recommends per nutrient subsidy for 'N', 'P', 'K' and 'S' before the start of the financial year for decision by the Government (Department of Fertilizers). The IMC recommends a per tonne additional subsidy on fortified subsidized fertilizers

carrying secondary (other than 'S') and micro- nutrients. The Committee also recommends inclusion of new fertilizers under the subsidy regime based on application of manufacturers/ importers and its need appraisal by the Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR), for decision by the Government.

6. The distribution and movement of fertilizers along with import of finished fertilizers, fertilizer inputs and production by indigenous units is monitored through the online web based “Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS)” as was being done under the Concession Scheme for P&K fertilizers.
7. 20% of the decontrolled fertilizers produced/imported in India has been placed in the movement control under the Essential Commodities Act 1955 (ECA). Department of Fertilizers regulates the movement of these fertilizers to bridge the supplies in underserved areas.
8. In addition to NBS, freight for the movement and distribution of the decontrolled fertilizers by rail, road and coastal shipping/inland waterways is being provided to enable wider availability of fertilizers even in the remotest places in the country.
9. Import of all the subsidized P&K fertilizers, including complex fertilizers has been placed under Open General License (OGL). NBS is available for imported complex fertilizers also except Ammonium Sulphate. However, in case of Ammonium Sulphate (AS) the NBS is applicable only to domestic production by

M/s FACT.

10. Though the market price of subsidized fertilizers, except Urea, is determined based on demand-supply dynamics, the fertilizer companies are required to print Retail Price (RP) along with applicable subsidy on the fertilizer bags clearly. Any sale above the printed MRP is punishable under the EC Act.
11. A separate additional subsidy is also provided to the indigenous manufacturers producing complex fertilizers using Naphtha based captive Ammonia to compensate for the higher cost of production of 'N' for a maximum period of two years during which the units are required to convert to gas or use imported Ammonia as feedstock. The quantum of additional subsidy is finalized by Department of Fertilizers in consultation with DOE, based on study and recommendations by the Tariff Commission.
12. The NBS is passed on to the farmers through the fertilizer industry. The payment of NBS to the manufacturers/importers of P&K fertilizers is released as per the procedure notified by the Department.

6.5.6 Per Kg and Per Metric Tonne subsidy rates under NBS Policy:

Based on the recommendations of the Inter Ministerial Committee, the Government has announced the per Kg rates of NBS for the nutrients namely 'N', 'P', 'K' & 'S' from the financial years 2010-2011 to 2020-21 as under:

Year	NBS Rates			
Nutrients	‘N’ (Nitrogen)	‘P’ (Phosphate)	‘K’ (Potash)	‘S’ (Sulphur)
1st Apr - 31st Dec 2010 *	23.227	26.276	24.487	1.784
1st Jan- 31st Mar 2011**	23.227	25.624	23.987	1.784
2011-12	27.153	32.338	26.756	1.677
2012-13	24	21.804	24	1.677
2013-14	20.875	18.679	18.833	1.677
2014-15	20.875	18.679	15.5	1.677
2015-16	20.875	18.679	15.5	1.677
2016-17	15.854	13.241	15.47	2.044
2017-18	18.989	11.997	12.395	2.24
2018-19	18.901	15.216	11.124	2.722
2019-20@	18.901	15.216	11.124	3.562
2020-21	18.789	14.888	10.116	2.374
2021-22	18.789	45.323	10.116	2.374

Including Rs 300 per MT for secondary freight from rake point to retail points.

** Excluding the secondary freight of Rs 300 PMT.

@ The NBS rates of 2018-19 were continued from 01.04.2019 upto the date of notification of NBS rates for 2019-20. The NBS rates for 2019-20 were notified on 7th August, 2019 and came into effect from 07.08.2019.

The Per MT subsidy on different grade of P&K fertilizers covered under the NBS Policy from the financial years 2010-11 to 2020-21 is given in the Annexure-XX.

6.5.7 Subsidy for fortified fertilizers:

As per the NBS Policy a fixed Subsidy is also provided on fortified fertilizers with micro-nutrients namely Boron and Zinc. The rates of subsidy from the years, 2010-11 to 2020-21 are as under:

Sl. No.	Nutrients for fortification as per FCO	Additional subsidy per MT of fortified fertilizers (in Rs. PMT)
1	Boron ‘B’	300
2.	Zinc ‘Zn’	500

6.5.8 Additional subsidy on complex fertilizers produced using costly feedstock

As per NBS Policy, additional compensation has been provided to indigenous manufacturers producing complex fertilizers using Naphtha/Fuel Oil/LSHS as feedstock to compensate for their higher cost of production of ‘N’ for two years w.e.f. 1.4.2010 to 31.3.2012, during which the companies were asked to convert their feedstock to gas or use imported Ammonia. As per this FACT, MFL, and GNFC received additional compensation. Beyond 31.3.2012 the Government has approved additional

compensation only to FACT upto 4.10.2013. The rates of additional compensation provided to these units were as under:

Name of the company	Grades of Fertilizers	Rates (Rs/MT) of additional compensation (Provisional)
FACT (Cochin)	20-20-0-13	3121
	20.6-0-0-13	3658
MFL, Manali	20-20-0-13	5434
	17-17-17-0	4640
GNFC, Bharuch	20-20-0-0	2534

The above ad-hoc additional compensation was announced on provisional basis subject to final recommendation of Tariff Commission. The final recommendation of the Tariff Commission has been submitted. The final fixation of the ad-hoc additional Compensation for the mentioned fertilizer companies is under consideration at present.

6.5.9 Freight subsidy Policy

The freight subsidy for distribution/movement of subsidized P&K fertilizers (except SSP) under the NBS Policy w.e.f. 1.4.2010 to 31.12.2010 was restricted to the rail freight, whereas the secondary freight (from rake point to districts) was assumed to be part of the fixed subsidy. Freight reimbursement on account of direct road movement was made payable as per the actual claim subject to the equivalent rail freight upto a maximum of 500 Kms.

W.e.f. 1.1.2011 to 31.3.2012, freight on account of Primary Movement (by rail from the plant or the port to various rake points) and Secondary Movement (by road from nearest rake points to the block headquarters in the Districts) of all P&K fertilizers (except SSP) was reimbursed as per the Uniform Freight Subsidy policy applicable to urea during the period. Freight subsidy for Direct Road Movement (by road from plant or port to blocks) of all P&K fertilizers (except SSP) was reimbursed as per actual claim subject to the equivalent rail freight upto a maximum of 500 Kms. The rates for reimbursement of freight for direct road movement from 1.4.2010 to 31.3.2012 were as under:

Movement (K.M.)	Rate Rs. Per MT
Upto 100	108
101-200	183
201-300	256
301-400	327
401-500	400

W.e.f. 1.4.2012, freight subsidy for P&K fertilizers is as under:

- Freight on account of Primary Movement of all P&K fertilizers (except SSP) is reimbursed on the basis of actual rail freight, as per the railway receipts.
- No reimbursement on account of Secondary Movement of all P&K fertilizers (including SSP), is provided.
- Freight subsidy for Direct Road Movement of all P&K fertilizes (excluding SSP) is reimbursed as per the actual claims subject to equivalent rail

freight to be announced by DOF from time to time. However, the maximum allowable distance under the direct road movement shall be 500 Kms.

- (iv) Special compensation on account of Secondary movement for all P&K fertilizers (except SSP) is provided for difficult areas namely Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, J&K, 7 North Eastern states and A&N Islands.
- (v) Movement of fertilizers is also allowed through Coastal Shipping/Inland waterways alongwith the Road movement that follow the Coastal movement/Inland water movement upto the rake point in the destination district to make it qualify for reimbursement of freight subsidy under the Primary movement.

6.5.10 Prices (MRP) of P&K fertilizers under NBS regime:

1. The country is fully dependent on imports in Potassic sector and to the extent of 90% in Phosphatic sector in the form of either finished products or its raw material. Subsidy being fixed, any fluctuation in international prices has effect on the domestic prices of P&K fertilizers.
2. Under NBS policy, companies are allowed to fix the MRP on their own. The intention behind introduction of NBS was to increase competition among the fertilizer companies to facilitate availability of diversified products in the market at reasonable prices. However, the prices of P&K fertilizers have gone up substantially and doubts have been raised about reasonableness of the prices fixed

by the companies. The prices have gone up substantially on the account of increase in prices of raw materials / finished fertilizers in international market, depreciation of Indian rupee w.r.t US Dollar and also due perhaps to larger profit margins by the companies. This has lead to lot of hue and cry from the various quarters and has also lead to imbalance in use of fertilizers. Accordingly, in order to check the prices fixed by P&K companies, the Government vide notification dated 8.7.2011 directed the fertilizer companies to fix the prices of P&K fertilizers at reasonable level under the NBS regime. In order to ensure reasonableness of prices fixed by fertilizer companies, while announcing the NBS Policy and rates for the year 2013-14, the following clauses have been incorporated in NBS Policy applicable with effect from 1.4.2012:

It shall be mandatory for all the fertilizer companies to submit, along with their claims of subsidy, certified cost data in the prescribed format and as per the requirement for the purpose of monitoring of MRPs of P&K fertilizers fixed by the fertilizer companies.

- ii. In cases, where after scrutiny, unreasonableness of MRP is established or where there is no correlation between the cost of production or acquisition and the MRP printed on the bags, the subsidy may be restricted or denied even if the product is otherwise eligible for subsidy under NBS. In proven case of abuse of subsidy mechanism, DOF, on the recommendation of IMC may exclude any grade/grades of fertilizers of a

particular company or the fertilizer company itself from the NBS scheme.

- iii. The reasonableness of MRP will be determined with reference to the MRP printed on the bags.

6.5.11 The Department of Fertilizers vide its O.M. dt. 15.11.2019 finalized the reasonableness

guidelines to check the reasonability of MRP of final P&K fertilizers products. The profit of 12 % over and above the cost of production of final P&K product is treated as unreasonable. The cost data analysis exercise is done in the department through FICC to calculate the Cost of production of final P&K fertilizers registered under NBS scheme.

Subsidy outgo on P&K fertilizers during the previous years:

(in Rs. crore)

Year	Subsidy on P&K fertilizers	Subsidy Regime for P&K fertilizers
2005-06	6596.19	Concession Scheme
2006-07	10298.12	
2007-08	16933.80	
2008-09	65554.79	
2009-10	39452.06	
2010-11	41500.00	NBS regime
2011-12	36107.94	
2012-13	30576.10	
2013-14	29426.86	
2014-15	20667.30	
2015-16	21937.56	
2016-17	19000.01	
2017-18	22237.00	
2018-19	24080.35	
2019-20	26335.00	
2020-2021 (BE)	23475.00	

6.1 Quality of Fertilizers:

1. Government of India has declared fertilizer as an essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (ECA) and has notified Fertilizer Control Order, 1985 (FCO) under this Act. As per the provision of the FCO, the fertilizers,

which meet the standard of quality laid down in the order, should only be sold to the farmers. The State Governments are supposed to check the quality of the fertilizers to ensure supply of quality fertilizers by the manufacturers/importers of fertilizers as prescribed

under the FCO and are fully empowered to take action under EC Act, if the fertilizers are found to be non/sub standard.

- The quality of the imported fertilizers is checked by the fertilizer quality control laboratories of the Government of India. It can only be sold if it conforms to quality as per FCO specification.
- 2. The penal provision under the ECA, 1955 for violation of quality standards includes prosecution of offenders and sentence if convicted up to seven years imprisonment besides cancellation of authorization certificate and other administrative action. The Department of Fertilizers does not pay any subsidy on sale of non-standard fertilizers and in case it has been paid, a recovery along with penal interest is made. In order to ensure this, Department of Fertilizers obtains quality certificate of all fertilizers on which subsidy is paid.
- 3. The Department of Fertilizers has taken various preventive measures to ensure quality of SSP which has always been an issue. Some of these measures are as under:

- To conduct first time technical inspections by PDIL/FEDO of the then existing SSP units/new units in order to ascertain the technical competence of the units to manufacture SSP of the standards laid down under the FCO.
- To conduct six monthly inspections of the existing SSP units by PDIL/FEDO in order to ascertain as to whether the units are adhering to the policy guidelines of subsidy scheme for claiming payment of subsidy and to ensure quality.
- To recommend and notify various grades of rock phosphate of various origins/countries suitable for manufacturing SSP under the concession scheme as per the FCO after obtaining recommendation from PDIL/FEDO. SSP units are allowed to use only notified rock phosphates.
- The Government also checks the quality of imported Rock Phosphate through PDIL/FEDO in some cases to ensure the quality of SSP.
- The Department conducts periodic inspection of SSP unit through PDIL and FEDO

CHAPTER- 7

PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

7.1 THE FERTILISERS AND CHEMICALS TRAVANCORE LIMITED (FACT)

1. BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE ORGANISATION

The Fertilisers And Chemicals Travancore Limited, (FACT) incorporated in the year 1943, is one of the first large scale fertilizer companies in India. Located at Udyogamandal, Kerala, FACT started production in 1947. Initially in the private sector promoted by M/s Seshasayee Brothers, FACT became a PSU in the year 1960 and towards the end of 1962 Government of India became the major shareholder of FACT.

Another fertilizer unit was established in two phases at Ambalamedu near the BPCL-Kochi Refineries (Ambalamedu is about 30 km away from Udyogamandal). Phase-I, with the Ammonia-Urea Complex commissioned in 1973 and Phase-II consisting of Sulphuric Acid, Phosphoric Acid and Complex Fertiliser Plant commissioned during 1976-78. The said unit is named as Cochin Division.

FACT expanded further with the commissioning of the Petrochemical Division at Udyogamandal for production

of Caprolactam during 1990-91 and saw FACT diversify into the then sunrise Petrochemical industry.

In the 1960's, recognising the need for developing indigenous capabilities for design and construction of Chemical and Fertiliser Plants, FACT established an Engineering & Consultancy wing christened FEDO (FACT Engineering & Design Organisation). A Fabrication Division FEW (FACT Engineering Works) was also established in 1966.

Company restarted the Caprolactam plant during the month of September 2021, after a gap of 9 years. Restart of Caprolactam plant would lead to import substitution and strengthen “Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan” policy of Government. Company has produced a total of 7720 MT of Caprolactam upto November 30th. Restart of Caprolactam production would improve the turnover and financial performance of the company.

1.1 Main Products of FACT

Product	Installed Capacity
1. FACTAMFOS (NP 20:20)	6,33,500 MT per annum
2. AMMONIUM SULPHATE	2,25,000 MT per annum
3. CAPROLACTAM	50,000 MT per annum

2 VISION/MISSION

FACT's vision is to be a significant player in Fertilisers, Petrochemicals and other businesses such as engineering and technology services.

3 INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS OPERATIONS (PREVIOUS YEAR & CURRENT YEAR PROJECTIONS)

3.1 PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE (AGAINST CAPACITY)

Production	Installed Capacity (MT/Annum)	2020-2021 (Previous year)		2021-22 (Current Year)		
		Production (MT)	Capacity Utilization (%)	Production Up to Nov. 2021 (MT)	Production planned for 2021-2022 (MT)	Projected Capacity Utilization (%)
FACTAMFOS (NP 20:20:0:13)	6,33,500	8,61,455	136 %	5,13,521	8,00,000	126%
AMMONIUM SULPHATE	2,25,000	2,45,676	109%	70,755	1,50,000	66%
CAPROLACTAM	50000	Plant was Shut down from October 2012. Restarted during September '21.		7,720	25,000	100% (Pro rata for six months)

3.2 Reasons for major deviation in performance if any:

During the year 2020-21, company could achieve all time high production and sales performance. Production during the first half of 2021-22 was affected by the

limitations in availability and high price of major raw materials.

3.3 Marketing

Marketing performance of the Company for the year 2021-22 are given below.

MARKETING	SALES DURING 2020-21	SALES UPTO NOV 2021	SALES PROJECTIONS FOR 2021-22
PRODUCT			
FACTAMFOS	923040	504361	800000
A.SULPHATE	251448	80838	150000
TRADED PRODUCT			
MOP (IMP)	132036	29088	29088
NPK 16:16:16 (IMP)	27964	0	0
ORGANIC	13238	8576	15000
ORGANIC PLUS	2717	1693	2500

Considering the non-availability and high cost, Company has not imported fertilizers during the year 2021-22. However, FACT is watching the global fertilizer market and try to import

fertilizers once the situation improves.

3.4 Financial Performance (Rs Crore)

During the financial year 2021, FACT achieved highest operating profit in its history.

	For the year 2020-21	For the Period April-November 2021	Projections for 2021-22
Turn Over (Rs. Crore)	3259	2286	4003
Profit before tax (Rs. Crore)	352	95	147
Profit after Tax (Rs. Crore)	352	95	147

4.1 New Investment / projects

Union Cabinet has accorded approval for CAPEX schemes of Rs. 608 crores utilizing the proceeds from sale of land to Government of Kerala for implementing capacity expansion projects for sustainable growth of the company. Company is setting up a new 1650 TPD NP plant along with allied logistics and raw material handling facilities, other essential capital jobs for smooth operation of the plants and debottlenecking the physical operations of the company. The CAPEX projects are under various stages of implementation.

The implementation of the CAPEX projects would result in increase the fertiliser production of the Company from 10 lakh MT to 15 lakh MT and the turnover will increase from ₹3200 crore to ₹7000 crore by the year 2024-25, with continuous operational profit in the coming years.

4.2 Revival of sick / weak units - Status / action plan

The Company has submitted a financial restructuring proposal, for settling the outstanding dues and strengthening production & port facilities. Following the Cabinet approval, FACT has leveraged 481.79 acres of its land at Cochin division to Government of Kerala / KINFRA and received the consideration for the sale. The consideration derived would be utilized as per the decision of Cabinet for implementing capacity expansion projects for sustainable growth of the company.

The sale of land has helped in improving the Net worth and reduction in accumulated loss. However, a financial restructuring to reduce the interest burden of GoI loan & Interest is required to wipe out the accumulated loss and in achieving positive net worth. A revised financial restructuring proposal of the Company is under consideration of

Department of Fertilisers. The revival proposal along with the implementation of the expansion & modernization schemes will turnaround the company with an enhanced fertilizer production in the range of 14 LMT and turnover of Rs.7000 crore.

5. HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

5.1 Manpower

The total number of regular employees as on 01.12.2021 is 1719. During the year 2021-2022, Company has so far recruited a total of 46 managerial employees which includes 45 Management Trainees, one Layer one officer and 62 non managerial employees (on consolidated pay).

5.2 Grievance Redressal Procedure

The objective of the Employees Grievance Redressal Procedure is to provide an easy accessible machinery for settlement of grievances and to adopt measures as would ensure expeditious settlement of grievances of all employees to inspire confidence in the system leading to increased satisfaction on the job and resulting in improved productivity and efficiency of the organization.

5.3. Welfare of Minorities

An SC/ST Grievance Cell is functioning at corporate level comprising the Chairman, who is also Chief Liaison Officer, Liaison officers of various Divisions of the Company and two officers each belonging to SC & ST. The Cell looks into matters pertaining reservation of SC/ST and the grievances

of SC/ST employees in the Company. The Liaison Officer for SC/ST is also the Liaison Officer for Person With Disabilities. Company has a Liaison officer for OBC too.

5.4 Training & Development

The Company offers in-house training as well as external training to its employees.

Details of Internal and external training provided by the company during the year 2020-21 and upto December, 2021 is given below:

Details of Internal Training

Year	2021-22 (April-Dec)	2020-21
Total No. of programmes conducted	74	61
Total participants	1953	1071

Year	2021-22 (April-Dec)	2020-21
Total No. of programmes offered	26	47
Total participants officers trained	56	109

6. CSR AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Company continued to give priority on various Social Responsibility measures during the period. FACT stood with the nation in the fight against COVID by providing medical oxygen plants to hospitals, making contributions to PM CARES fund, supply of provisions to

local residents, sanitization drives etc.
CSR expenditure of FACT under various

themes during the last few years is given below.

Financial Year	Theme	CSR Expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)	Total CSR Expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)
2019-20	School Education	2.4	2.4
2020-21	Covid Assistance	5.73	12.12
	PM CARES Fund	6.39	
2021-22 (Up to Nov 2021)	Oxygen plants (1 for UP and 2 for Kerala)	85.34	103.23
	Tablet Computers to students	9.4	
	Supply of Insecticidal Nets	4.98	
	Covid Assistance	3.51	

Other CSR activities of FACT also includes supply of drinking water to the nearby areas of Udyogamandal, where the plants are located, soil testing services to farmers, etc.

7. INITIATIVES TO IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF THE ORGANISATION

Following initiatives have been taken to improve the performance of the Company.

- Optimizing Production Capacity: - FACT has made arrangements for RLNG for the full year for uninterrupted operation of Ammonium plant. With this, the company is able to maximize fertilizer production.
- Re-start of Caprolactam plant:- The Company has restarted its Caprolactam operations during the financial year 2021-22. Plants are getting stabilized. At full lad operation, this will improve the top line by Rs 800–900 crore for a year.

iii. Import of Fertilisers:-Company has imported and marketed about 1.9 lakh MT fertilisers during 2020-21, to improve the overall performance and to ensure availability of fertilizers to farmers. For the year 2021-22, Company is keeping a low plan for trading activities considering the skyrocketing of prices coupled with limitations in availability.

- PAN India Operations:- The Company has extended fertiliser marketing operations to PAN-INDIA, enlarging marketing network to North Indian States.
- Chemical Trading:- Company has started marketing of chemicals like Ammonia and Sulphuric Acid. Also started marketing of Soda Ash & Nitric Acid in line with restart of Caprolactam operations.

FACT is setting up a new 1650 TPD complex NP plant along with required

raw material handling and storage facility.
This will result in an increase in fertilizer

production of the Company from 10 lakh
MT to 15 lakh MT by 2024-25,



Hon'ble Minister of State Inaugurating Restart of Caprolactam Operation





7.2 FCI ARAVALI GYPSUM AND MINERALS INDIA LIMITED (FAGMIL)

1. Overview

The FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited (FAGMIL) was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 as a Public Sector Undertaking on 14.02.2003 after being hived off the Jodhpur Mining Organisation (JMO) of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL). The Authorized Share Capital of the Company is Rs.50.00 crore and the Paid up capital is Rs.50.00 crore as on 31-03-2021.

2. Vision / Mission

2.1 Vision

To become a leader in Mining of strategic

minerals including gypsum for reclamation of land, improving the health of the soil with sulphur nutrients, infrastructure development through supply of ROM gypsum to cement industries and producing various types of Fertilizers.

2.2 Mission

To establish and carry on in India or in any part of the World all kinds of business relating to Gypsum and other minerals and their by-products and manufacture of various types of fertilizers, all organic and inorganic chemical compounds including by products, derivatives and mixtures thereof.

3. Industrial / Business Operations

3.1 Physical Performance

Production	Installed Capacity (MT/Ann um)	2020-21 Previous Year		2021-22 Current Year		
		Production (MT)	Capacity Utilisation (%)	Production Upto Nov. 2021 (MT)	Projections for 2021-22 (MT)	Projected Capacity Utilization (%)
Gypsum	1106000	504871	45.65	269524	435800	39.40

Reason for major deviation in performance if any - Nil

Marketing	Sales 2020-21		Sales Upto Nov. 2021		Sales Projections 2021-22	
	Qty. (MT)	Amount (Rs.Cr.)	Qty. (MT)	Amount (Rs.Cr.)	Qty. (MT)	Amount (Rs.Cr.)
Gypsum	505340	37.81	260458	22.99	435800	38.06

Reason for major deviation in performance if any - Nil

3.2 Financial Performance

	For the year 2020-21	For the period April–Nov.2021	Projections for 2021-22
Turnover (Rs.Cr.)	37.81	22.99	38.06
Profit before and tax (Rs.Cr.)	18.22	10.16	15.65
Profit after tax (Rs.Cr.)	13.48	7.61	11.71

4.1 New Investments / Projects

FAGMIL in its endeavour to diversify its activities has taken following steps:

- (i) To enter into business of important minerals like Rock Phosphate & Dolomite etc. for which FAGMIL has applied for the prospecting lease and

mining lease respectively.

4.2 Revival of sick/weak Units-Status/ Action Plan

Not applicable

5. Human Resource Management

5.1 Manpower as on 31-03-2021

Group	Total Employees	Number of employees belonging to				
		SC	ST	Ex-Service	PH	OBC
A	21	3	0	0	0	6
B	08	1	0	0	0	1
C	08	0	0	0	0	2
D	01	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	38	4	0	0	0	9

5.2 Grievances Redressal

Grievance Cell is functioning to redress the public and staff grievances and no grievance is pending as on date.

(i) For Public grievance-

Head Office at Jodhpur receives the public grievances, which are redressed by the Grievance Cell. At present, no grievance is pending.

(ii) For Staff Grievance-

- a. The employees who are working in various Mines are advised to submit their grievances through the respective Area Managers to General Manager.
- b. The employees working at Head Office, Jodhpur, route their grievances through Sectional Heads

to General Manager. At present, no grievance is pending.

5.3 Welfare Measures

The company is taking due care towards women empowerment.

i. Welfare of SCs & Sts

The company is also implementing various social scheme for the welfare of society and employees under which it provides scholarship, tuition fee (for 2 children) and reimburse the cost of study material to children of employees.

ii. Welfare of PWDs

As of now, the company has no employee with physical disability. However as per extant rules, governing the welfare of PWDs, the compliance is made by the company by reserving posts.

5.4 Training

S.No.	Course Name	Number of official attended the course	Place	Duration (in days)
1.	Public Procurement of Goods: Insight GeM& e-Procurement.	1	NPC, Jaipur	2
2.	Reservation in Services for SC/ST/OBC	1	NPC, Jaipur	3

(A) Facilitating training for Make in India/ Start up India/ Skill India-

During the year company has appointed 05 apprentices under The Apprentices Act, 1961.

(B) Procurement through MSME vendor-

Rs.0.13 crore in the year 2020-21 is the procurement through MSME Vendor.

6. Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainable Development (CSR/SD)

As a part of society, the company undertakes socio economic and community development programs to promote education, training and improvement of living conditions in villages located in the vicinity of our mines. For this, the company has developed a CSR scheme and spends at least 2% of its average profit of last three years, every year. During the year 2020-21, Rs.62.14 lakh (previous year Rs.114.48

lakh) was spent against target of Rs.61.89 Lakh on Promoting Education, Promoting Health care, Making available the drinking water facilities, Sanitation and contribution to PM CAREs Fund.

7. Initiatives to improve the performance of the organization

Venturing into Other Minerals

FAGMIL succeeded to get the reservation of two blocks of Rock Phosphate and one block of Dolomite on 19.12.2018 from Ministry of Mines, Government of India with the help of Department of Fertilizers. Application for Mining Lease of Dolomite was filed on 04.07.19 and Applications for Prospecting license of Rock Phosphate was filed on 05.07.2019 and on 14.10.2019. The proposals are presently under consideration of Government of Rajasthan.



Celebration of SwachhataPakhwada



Distribution of Masks & Sanitizers

7.3 FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED (FCIL)

1. Brief Overview of the Organization

Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCIL) has five units at Sindri (Jharkhand), Talcher (Odisha), Ramagundam (Telangana), Gorakhpur (U.P.) & Korba (Chhattisgarh). Due to obsolescence of fertilizer technologies, high energy consumption and deficiency of quality & quantity of power, the Company was making losses and eroded its net worth.

Closure of operations of the Units

Government of India (GOI) decided in September 2002, to close operations of FCIL and release all its employees under Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS). These units have huge infrastructure facilities like sizable land bank, residential quarters and office buildings, railway siding, tied up sources of electricity and water.

Revival of the closed fertilizer units of FCIL

Considering the fully-developed infrastructure available with FCIL and the demand of fertilizer, Government of India in October, 2008, constituted an Empowered Committee of Secretaries (ECOS) to evaluate all options of revival of closed units of FCIL.

On the recommendations of ECOS, CCEA approved on 4.8.2011 revival of Gorakhpur & Korba Units through 'bidding route' and Ramagundam,

Talcher & Sindri Units by PSUs on 'nomination basis' by providing minimum of 11% equity to FCIL in lieu of land use and infrastructure.

To ensure early revival of the Units, CCEA approved on 9.5.2013 waiver of GoI loan and interest, in order to turn the net worth of FCIL positive. Subsequently, BIFR de-registered FCIL from its purview on 27.6.2013. At present, FCIL has 2 employees on its roll.

Progress of revival of closed Units of the Company

Ramagundam Unit

A Joint Venture Company, namely, Ramagundam Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (RFCL) has been incorporated by the nominated PSUs, namely, EIL (26% equity), NFL (26% equity) and FCIL (11% equity) to set-up a gas-based fertilizer plant with a capacity of 12.7 lakh MT per annum. The plant has been commissioned on 22.3.2021.

Talcher Unit

The pre-project activities for revival of Talcher unit (Odisha) by the nominated Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), namely, RCF, CIL, GAIL and FCIL are in progress to set-up a coal-based fertilizer plant. A Joint Venture Company, namely, Talcher Fertilizers Limited (TFL), has been incorporated. Shell Coal Gasification Technology has been selected for setting up of the plant. LSTK tenders for setting up of Gasification Plant, Ammonia-Urea Plant and Off-site have been issued.

Concession Agreement has been signed between FCIL & TFL, which has been approved by the Empowered Committee of Secretaries (ECoS).

Sindri & Gorakhpur Units

Union Cabinet decided on 13.7.2016 to revive Sindri & Gorakhpur Units of FCIL, along with Barauni Unit of HFCL by a Joint Venture Company of nominated PSUs, namely, NTPC, CIL & IOCL. FCIL & HFCL would also be Joint Venture partners, who would receive 11% of equity in each of the projects in lieu of land use, usable assets & opportunity cost. Cabinet also constituted an Inter-Ministerial

Committee (IMC) to oversee the revival process. A Joint Venture company in the name of 'Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited (HURL)' has been incorporated for the purpose of revival of the units. Construction job has been started by HURL at all the project sites. Concession Agreements as well as Lease Deeds have been signed between FCIL & HURL for Sindri & Gorakhpur Projects. Substitution Agreements for Gorakhpur & Sindri Units have also been signed amongst FCIL, HURL & Lenders' Representative. Gorakhpur Project has been dedicated to the nation by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 7.12.2021.



Inauguration of HURL-Gorakhpur Urea Plant by Hon'ble PM.



Prime Minister Visiting HURL-Gorakhpur Urea plant during its inauguration



Inauguration of HURL-Gorakhpur Urea Plant by Hon'ble PM.



Prime Minister Visiting HURL-Gorakhpur Urea Plant during its inauguration



Inauguration of HURL-Gorakhpur Urea Plant by Hon'ble PM

2. Vision/ Mission

To revive the approved units of FCIL to achieve self-sufficiency in the availability of domestic urea in the country by setting up 12.7 lakh MTPA of Urea at each of the four closed units, namely, Sindri,

Gorakhpur, Ramagundam & Talcher.

3. Industrial/ Business Operations (previous Year & Current Year projections)

3.1 Financial Performance

	For the year 20-21	For the period April-Dec. 2021 (Estimated)	Projections for 2021-22 (Estimated)
Turnover (Rs. Crore)	52.14	23.38	31.18
Profit before tax (Rs. Cr.)	61.46*	1.84	2.46
Profit after tax (Rs. Cr.)	51.05*	2.00	1.85

* Shares received from RFCL of Rs.44.90 crore

4. Performance Highlights

4.1 Previous Year & Current Year : Nil (All

units of FCIL are under revival by nominated PSUs)

4.2 New Investments/ Projects: The land & infrastructure of the Units have been put to use by the Joint Ventures of nominated PSUs, who would provide 11% equity to FCIL in lieu of the infrastructure & land being utilized by them.

4.3 Revival of sick/ weak Units – Status/ Action Plan : Revival details provided under para 1 above.

5. Human Resource Management

5.1 Manpower – There are only 2 employees on roll as on 1.12.2021. Company is planning for recruitment of required manpower.

5.2 Grievanceredressal – As there are only 2 employees on roll of the Corporation, there is no Grievance Redressal Committee in place.

5.3 Welfare of Minorities – As there are only 2 employees on roll of the Corporation, no Minority Welfare Committee is in place.

5.4 Training– As there are only 2 employees on roll of the Corporation, no Training Programmes have been taken up.

6. CSR & Sustainable Development

In terms of Sec.198 of Company's Act, 2013, the Company has deposited Rs.11.16 lakh with Prime Ministers Relief Fund towards CSR activity in the year 2020-21.

7. Initiatives to improve the performance of the organization

All Units of FCIL are under revival by the

JVs of nominated PSUs

7.4 HINDUSTAN FERTILIZER CORPORATION LIMITED (HFCL)

1. Brief Overview of the Organization

Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL) has three units at Barauni, (Bihar), Durgapur and Haldia (West Bengal). Due to obsolescence of fertilizer technologies, high energy consumption and deficiency of quality & quantity of power, the Company was making losses year after year, eroded its net worth and was referred to BIFR in 1992.

Closure of operations of the Units

Government of India (GOI) decided in September 2002, to close operations of Fertilizer plants of HFCL and release all its employees under Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS). These units have huge infrastructure facilities like sizable land bank, residential quarters and office buildings, railway siding, tied up sources of electricity and water.

Revival of the closed fertilizer units of HFCL

Considering the fully-developed infrastructure available with HFCL and the demand of fertilizer, Government of India in October, 2008, constituted an Empowered Committee of Secretaries (ECOS) to evaluate all options of revival of closed units of HFCL, without recourse to Govt. funding.

On the recommendations of ECOS, CCEA approved on 4.8.2011 revival of Barauni, Durgapur Units and Haldia Division through bidding route.

To ensure early revival of the Units, CCEA approved on 25/05/2016 waiver of GoI loan and interest, in order to turn the net worth of HFCL positive. Subsequently, BIFR de-registered HFCL from its purview on 12.07.2016. At present, HFCL has 1 (one) employee on its roll.

Progress of revival of closed Units of the Company

Barauni Unit.

Union Cabinet decided on 13.7.2016 to revive Barauni Unit along with Sindri & Gorakhpur Units of FCIL, by a Joint Venture of nominated PSUs, namely, NTPC, CIL & IOCL. HFCL & FCIL would also be Joint Venture partners, who would receive 11% of equity in each of the projects in lieu of land use & other available infrastructure. Cabinet also constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) to oversee the revival process. A Joint Venture company in the

name of 'Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited (HURL)' has been incorporated for the purpose of revival. Concession Agreement and Lease Deed have been signed between HFCL & HURL for Barauni Project. Substitution Agreement for Barauni Project has been signed amongst HFCL, HURL and Lenders' representatives. Barauni Unit has achieved an overall physical progress by 99%.

Construction activities are in progress at site by HURL.

2. Vision/ Mission

To revive all the closed units of HFCL to achieve self-sufficiency in the availability of domestic urea in the country by setting up 12.7 lakh MTPA of Urea at each of the three closed units, namely, Barauni, Durgapur and Haldia Division.

3. Industrial/ Business Operations (previous Year & Current Year projections)

3.1 Physical performance (against capacity): Not applicable as one unit is under revival and two units are closed

3.2 Financial Performance

	For the year 2020-21	For the period April-Dec. 2021*	Projections for 2021-22*
Turnover (Rs. Crore)	15.93	12.00	16.00
Profit before tax (Rs. Cr.)	11.01	8.81	11.75
Profit after tax (Rs. Cr.)	9.42	7.28	9.70

*Provisional

4. Performance Highlights

- 4.1 Previous Year & Current Year: Nil (Barauni Unit is under revival through nomination and two other Units are closed.).
- 4.2 New Investments/ Projects: The land & infrastructure of the Barauni Unit has been put to use by the Joint Ventures of nominated PSUs, who would provide 11% equity to HFCL in lieu of the infrastructure & land being utilized by them.

5. Human Resource Management

- 5.1 Manpower—There is only 1 employee on roll as on 30.11.2021
- 5.2 Grievance redressal – As there is only 1 employee on roll of the Corporation, there is no Grievance Redressal Committee in place.
- 5.3 Welfare of Minorities – As there is only 1 employee on roll of the Corporation, no Minority Welfare Committee is in place.
- 5.4 Training— As there is only 1 employee on roll of the Corporation, no Training Programmes are taken up.

6. CSR & Sustainable Development

HFCL is not falling under the purview of CSR Contribution as the Company has made profit only for the last 2 years.

7.5 MADRAS FERTILIZERS LIMITED

1. Brief over view of the Organization:

Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL) was incorporated in December 1966 as a Joint Venture between GOI and AMOCO

India Incorporation of USA (AMOCO) with GOI holding 51% of the equity share capital. In the year 1972, NIOC acquired 50% of the AMOCO's share and the shareholding pattern became 51% GOI and 24.5% each of AMOCO and NIOC.

In 1985, AMOCO disinvested their shares, which were purchased by GOI and NIOC in the proportions of their respective shares as on 22.07.1985. The revised share holding pattern was GOI 67.55% and NIOC 32.45%. Subsequent to the Issue of Rights shares in 1994, the shareholding of GOI & NIOC stood at 69.78% and 30.22%.

During 1997, MFL had gone for Public Issue of 2,86,30,000 shares with face value of ₹10 and a premium of ₹ 5 per share.

The present Paid-up Share Capital and the shareholding pattern are as follows:

Shareholder	Paid-up Share Capital (₹ in Cr)	Shareholding %
GOI	95.85	59.50
Naftiran Intertrade Co. (NICO) Ltd. [formerly known as NIOC]	41.52	25.77
Public	23.73	14.73
Total	161.10	100.00

The production capacity of various plants of MFL is given below:

Plant	Installed Capacity/day	Annual capacity	Technology Deployed
-------	------------------------	-----------------	---------------------

Ammonia	1050 MT	3.46 LMT	M/s HaldorTopsoe A/s, Denmark
Urea	1475 MT	4.86 LMT	M/s Urea Technologies Inc., USA
NPK	C-Train: 960 MT	2.80 LMT	M/s Hindustan Dorr Oliver, India

2 Mission/Vision

To become a leader in fertilizer industry

and assuring Production and Marketing of quality products of fertilizers, Agrochemicals and other eco-friendly products catering to the needs of the farming community of the Nation through word class efficient operation.

3 Industrial/ Business Operations (Previous year & Current year projection)

3.1 Physical performance (Against Capacity)

Production	Installed Capacity (MT/Annum)	2020-21 (Previous Year)		2021-22 (Current Year)		
		Production (MT)	Capacity Utilization (%)	Production Apr. Nov 2021 (MT)	Projection 2021-22 (MT)	Projected Capacity Utilization (%)
Urea	4,86,750	4,80,865	98.8	3,29,351	4,86,750	100.0
NPK	2,80,000	53,565	19.1	17,140	63,940	22.8

Reason for Major deviation if any: Nil

Marketing Performance

Product	Sales		
	During 2020-21	2021-21 Upto Nov'21	Projected 2021-22
Own Manufacturing Products			
NPK 17-17-17 (MT)	51868.35	18751.75	64000
Neem Coated Urea (MT)	479402.32	326741.94	487000
Bio Fertilizers (MT)	157.00	150.20	225.00
Traded Products			
Bio Pesticide – Neem (KL)	96.67	94.19	110.00
Organic Manure (MT)	5046.28	4792.76	6000
City Compost (MT)	6403	7813.5	9000

Reason for Major deviation if any : Nil

3.2 Financial Performance:

	For the Year 2020-21	For the period April- Nov 2021	Projections for 2021-22
Turnover (Rs Crore)	1532.79	1189.09	1621.25

Profit before Tax (Rs. Cr)	2.87	33.02	65.00
Profit after Tax (Rs. Cr)	2.87	33.02	65.00

4.1 New investments/projects :

- Specific Energy reduction study was carried out by M/s HaldorTopsoe and Company is in the process of raising fund to implement the scheme proposed by M/s Haldor Topsoe to achieve lowest energy.
- Award of Work issued to convert Fuel from FO to RLNG in Utility Plant Boiler-II
- Installation of Dedicated RO plant for treating Cooling Water Blow down is under progress and is expected to be

completed by Feb 2022 which will bring down raw water consumption drastically.

- New Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS) unit has been installed and commissioned during Aug 2021 for Ammonia, Urea and Utility Plant. Thereby achieved the highest reliability of these Units.

4.2 Revival of sick units/status:

Revival package of MFL is under active consideration of Govt. of India.

5 Human Resource Management

5.1 Manpower5.2Grievance Redressal

Group	Employees as of 30.11.2021 (*)	Categorization of Employees as of 30.11.2021 (*)					
		SC	ST	Ex- Servicemen	Physically Handicapped	OBC	others
A	210	42	2	0	0	86	80
B	119	38	3	0	3	50	25
C	187	58	0	1	1	117	10
TOTAL	516	138	5	1	4	253	115

(*) After Separation / VRS / Superannuation

All the Grievance received during the year 2021-22 were disposed of in timely manner.

5.3 Welfare of Minorities

In order to take care of Welfare of Minorities, the following welfare measures are in place.

- Rs.30,000/- is being given to each SC/ST Associations to celebrate Dr. B.R Ambekar's Birthday.
- Rs.30,000/- is being given to OBC Association to celebrate ThanthaiPeriyar Birthday.

- Office Room is been provided with necessary infrastructure to all the welfare associations inside the premises of the Company.
- Rent as fixed by the management is being given to welfare associations for their office in the city.

5.4 Training

192 numbers of employees have been trained during the period Apr 2021 to Nov 2021 on Technical, Soft and Life Skills.

6. CSR & Sustainable Development

Sl No	CSR Project or activity identified	Sector in which the Project covered	Project or programs (1) Local area or other (2) Specify the State and District where projects or programs was undertaken	Amount outlay (budget) Project or program wise	Amount spent on the projects or programs sub-heads : (1) Direct Expenditure on projects or programs (2) Overheads	Cumulative expenditure up to the reporting period	Amount spent: Direct or through implementing agency (Rs in lacs)
1	Supply of Medical equipments (10000 Triple layer face mask & 10Nos of Pulse Oximeter) to Greater Chennai Corporation Zone 2	-	Chennai	-	-	-	1.16
2	Supply of potable water through pipelines to Harikrishnapuram Village (Near 500 Families) nearby MFL Plant Manali, Chennai	-	Manali Chennai	-	-	-	5.43
3	Honorarium to Scout Master of Police boys & girls club in ChinnasekkaduManali	-	Manali Chennai	-	-	-	0.55
4	Distribution of Rice & Groceries to the downtrodden people who are affected due to Covid 19 in the neighborhood areas of Harikrishnapuram, Manali&Mathur	-	Manali, Mathur Chennai	-	-	-	0.49
5	Installation of Oxygen Plant at Govt Stanley Hospital	-	Chennai	-	-	-	38.6

6	Partly contributed for installation of Oxygen Plant at Rajiv Gandhi Hospital	-	Chennai	-	-	-	2.00
7	Armed Forces Flag Day Fund – Tiruvottriyur Taluk.	-	Chennai	-	-	-	0.10
	Total						48.33

7. Initiatives to improve the performance of the Organization:

1	Exploring the possibility of captive production of Phosphoric Acid.
2	Initiated to procure and install Granulator to produce DAP
3	A project study is undertaken for producing Ammonium Sulphate and Liquid Nitrogen.
4	A new refrigeration compressor package procurement is initiated for liquefying Ammonia vapor from storage.
5	A trial run of production of new Complex grades 12:32:16 is successfully completed.
6	Trading of Complex fertilizers has been takenup.





Working Under
Department of Fertilizers
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
Government of India

Shri N. Ananthavijayan
GM-P&A (a/c)
Madras Fertilizers Limited

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by **MADRAS FERTILIZERS LIMITED**
(A Government of India Undertaking)

Inauguration by
Shri U Saravanan
Chairman & Managing Director
(Madras Fertilizers Limited)

On October 10, 2021 from 15:00 to 16:00 hrs

[Click Here](https://webinar.multivsolution.com/Expression360/MFL/index.html)
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MFL Chennai MFL-CHENNAI

7.6 National Fertilizers Limited (NFL)

1. Brief overview of the organization

NFL which is presently a Schedule 'A' & a Mini Ratna (Category-I) Company was incorporated on 23rd August 1974 and has its Corporate Office at Noida. It has an authorized capital of ` 1000 crore and a paid up capital of ` 490.58 crore out of which Government of India's share is 74.71 % and 25.29 % is held by financial institutions & others.

NFL has five gas based Ammonia-Urea plants viz. Nangal & Bathinda plants in Punjab, Panipat plant in Haryana and two plants at Vijaipur District Guna, in Madhya Pradesh. The company currently has a total annual installed capacity of 35.68 LMT & is the 2nd largest producer of Urea in the country with a share of about 15 % of total Urea production in the country.

Besides Manufacturing of Urea, the company also produces four strains of Bio-Fertilizers (namely Azotobacter, Rhizobium, Phosphate Solubilizing Bacteria (PSB) and Zinc Solubilizing Bacteria (ZSB)), Bentonite Sulphur (a value added product to address the deficiency of Sulphur in soil), and various Industrial chemicals like Nitric Acid, Ammonium Nitrate, Sodium Nitrate & Nitrite and Certified Seeds under its

flagship Seeds Multiplication Program.

Apart from manufacturing, NFL is also in to trading of various agro products such as imported Fertilizers, Certified Seeds, Agro Chemicals, City Compost, Water Soluble Fertilizers etc.

The company is now a multi-product company with PAN India presence under the brand name popularly known in the market as 'KISAN'.

2. Vision / Mission

The vision of the company is “To be a leading Indian company in fertilizers and beyond with commitment to all stakeholders”.

The mission is “To be a dynamic organization committed to serving the farming community and other customers to their satisfaction through timely supply of fertilizers and other products & services, continually striving to achieve the highest standards in quality, safety, ethics, professionalism and energy conservation with a concern for ecology and maximizing the returns to stakeholders”.

3. Industrial / Business Operations (Previous year & Current year projections)

3.1 Physical Performance

Production Performance:

Production	UM	Annual Installed Capacity	2020-21		2021-22		
			Production	Capacity Utilization w.r.t. Re-Assessed / Installed Capacity (%)	Actual Production up to Oct. 2021	Projection for 2021-22	Projected C.U. (%) w.r.t. Re-Assessed / Installed Capacity
Urea	LMT	35.68*	37.99	118	20.23	36.86	114

Bio-Fertilizers	MT	650	684	105	316	700	108
Bentonite Sulphur	M T	25000	14072	80	10755	20000	80
Nitric Acid	M T	91400#	67491	67	48213	67499	74
Ammonium Nitrate (AN)	M T	118800##	8620	7	13110	15199	13
Sodium Nitrate	M T	1980	907	52	564	1370	-
Sodium Nitrite	M T	2970	1627	61	1029		-
Certified Seeds(Qtls.)- Under SMP	Qtls.	-	279440	-	-	200000	-
Agro Chemicals (Bathinda) \$	(KL/ MT)	-	-	-	-	1200	-

* Reassessed Capacity: 32.31 LMT. Installed capacity increased to 35.68 LMT after completion of Capacity Enhancement Projects at Vijaipur-I & II during 2012-13.

Installed Capacity of 182800 MT for two streams, however presently only one stream is in operation

Installed Capacity 237600 MT for two streams, however presently only one stream is in operation.

3.1.2 Sales Performance

Marketing / Sale	Sales during 2020-21	Actual Sales (Apr. ~ Oct. 21)	Sales Projections for 2021-22
Own Manufactured			
Urea (LMT)	39.65	20.02	36.86
Bio-Fertilizers (MT)	528	302	700
Bentonite Sulphur (MT)	20028	11057	20000
Nitric Acid (MT)	61387	38294	67499
Ammonium Nitrate (MT)	8619	13121	15199
Sodium Nitrate (MT)	1024	564	533
Sodium Nitrite (MT)	1800	1029	837
Agro Chemicals(KL/MT)	-	-	1200
Imported Fertilizers			
DAP (LMT)	5.09	2.55	5.00
MoP (LMT)	1.04	0.54	1.00
NPK + APS (LMT)	2.43	0.87	2.50
Total	8.56	3.96	8.50
Urea Govt. A/c (LMT)	10.45	4.02	7.00
SSP (MT)	27717	6879	50000
Compost (MT)	21767	19831	25000
Water Soluble Fertilizers (MT)	538	Nil	1500
Calcium Nitrate (MT)	Nil	Nil	500

Seeds (Quintals)			
Domestic Trading	120	Nil	200000
Own Seeds under SMP	185430	9745	
Agro Chemicals (Kg/ Ltr.) (Traded only)	559569	650527	700000

3.2 Financial Performance

Item	For the year 2020-21	For the period April-Dec-2021	Projections 2021-22
Revenue from operations (` Crore)	11906	6342	15595
Profit before Tax (` Crore)	344	70	51
Profit after Tax (` Crore)	250	51	38

4. New Investments / Projects

4.1 Implemented / Under implementation:

- a) Revival of Ramagundam plant through Joint Venture (JV) Company, M/s RFCL:

A JV company in collaboration with M/s EIL and M/s FCIL formed to revive the old FCIL plant at Ramagundam in the state of Telangana at a revised estimated cost of ` 6338.16 crore (Revised cost) and annual Urea capacity of 12.71 LMT. The equity participation in this joint venture is 26% each by M/s NFL & M/s EIL and 11% of M/s FCIL & others 37% (Govt. of Telangana-11%, M/s GAIL- 14.3% and HT Ramagundam-3.90%, Danish Agribusiness fund- 3.90% and IFU-3.90%).

The zero date of the project was 25-09-2015 and was scheduled to be completed within 36 months from the zero date. RFCL declared commercial production of Urea on 22-03-2021 after delay by

around 42 months. Delay is primarily due to delay in execution of Gas pipeline by GITL and delay in water / power connectivity by Govt. of Telangana. Nationwide lockdown imposed by GoI on 23-03-2020 in view of Covid19 pandemic further delayed the completion of the project substantially. Earlier delay was primarily by EPCM due to floating of tenders after finalization of equipment specifications & commercial conditions.

- b) Implementation of Integrated Energy saving schemes at Panipat, Bathinda & Nangal under NUP-2015 with estimated cost of INR 675 crore. The project of GTG-HRSG was scheduled to be completed at all the three sites by 30-11-2019. However due to spread of Pandemic & other unavoidable reasons, commissioning of GTG-HRSG was severely impacted. GTG-HRSG has been put in regular use at Bathinda & Nangal whereas commissioning of GTG-HRSG at Panipat was delayed owing to de-

mobilization of foreign experts due to sudden increase of CoVID-19 cases in April' 2021. Foreign experts again reached at Panipat site on 18-10-2021 and hot commissioning of GTG-HRSG resumed on 10-11-2021. Reliability test carried out and Performance Guarantee Test Run (PGTR) expected to commence in third week of December'2021.

- c) Energy reduction schemes at Vijaipur I and II Units with estimated cost of INR 235 crore. Part of the scheme at Vijaipur-I completed in Oct.' 2020 and balance will be completed within FY 2021-22.
- d) Agrochemical Plant at Bathinda Unit for production of farm insecticides is under progress, around 95% of civil construction shed work is over. Plant is

expected to be completed by end of January 2022.

- e) Seed Processing Plant at Indore is under progress and expected to be completed by FY 2021-22.
- f) Revival of 2nd Stream of Nitric Acid plant at Nangal expected by 2022.

4.2 Revival of sick / Weak Units- Status / Action plan

As mentioned above, NFL already revived closed Urea plant of FCIL at Ramagundam through Joint venture entity viz. Ramagundam Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (RFCL) which was commissioned in March'21.

5. Human Resource Management

5.1 Manpower

Manpower as on 31-03-2021:

Group	Total number of Employees	Number of SC / ST / OBC / EXSM / PH				
		SC	ST	OBC	EXSM*	PH**
A	1511	284	76	194	1	10
B (Officers)	110	34	14	7	1	2
B (Workers)	1017	270	53	99	4	9
C	504	82	30	149	10	28
D	31	11	0	9	1	0
D (Safai Sewaks)	40	40	0	0	0	0
Total	3213	721	173	458	17	49

Manpower as on 31-10-2021:

Group	Total number of Employees	Number of SC / ST / OBC / EXSM / PH				
		SC	ST	OBC	EXSM*	PH**
A	1471	284	71	187	1	8
B (Officers)	124	31	13	6	0	3
B (Workers)	955	258	47	96	3	8

C	488	75	29	142	10	28
D	30	11	0	9	1	0
D (Safai Sewaks)	38	38	0	0	0	0
Total	3106	697	160	440	15	47

* EXSM – Ex- Servicemen** PH – Physically Handicapped

5.2 Grievance redressal

A “Grievance Redressal Cell” for employees is functional at NFL, Corporate Office & at all the Units. For registration of grievances through online mode, every client / customer can upload their grievances through CPGRAMS at <http://pgportal.gov.in> or can give their feedback online in our feedback section at NFL website www.nationalfertilizers.com. During 2020-21, 52 grievances were received & resolved.

5.3 Welfare of Minorities

- ✓ All the employees and families at Units and Offices celebrated the festivals of various communities with brotherhood.
- ✓ NFL believes in equality of all communities and follows all Govt. regulations on empowerment of minorities such as representation of the minority communities on interview board.

1.1 Training

- ✓ During 2020-21, 10491 man-days training were imparted to employees and 548 man-days training imparted to women employees (included in 10491 man-days) i.e. 3.1 man-days training to each employee.
- ✓ In the fiscal year 2020-21, in the training centers, we have imparted 442 nos. of in

house Training Programme to employees through Internal and External faculty in our plants, Zonal Offices and Corporate Office.

- ✓ Due to COVID-19 Pandemic in person Training activities were stopped and NFL continued holding webinars/ online Programmes. The webinar Programme were delivered through reputed training institutes like FAI, SCOPE, NPC, ICSI, CII, ISTM and NAHRD.

6. CSR & Sustainable Development

Corporate Social Responsibility

Company is constantly working towards inclusive growth in society through CSR. The company allocated a CSR budget of Rs. 340.00 Lakh for the FY 2020-21 and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 606.24 Lakh during the year. This included expenditure on schemes approved in previous years but carried forward in the year 2020-21.

Through its CSR programmes, Company is supporting sectors like health, education, skill development, environment and empowerment of underprivileged sections of the society. One of the major CSR projects of FY 2020-21 that the company undertook was for Training of Apprentices at a budget of Rs. 152.78 Lakh ie. allocation of Rs. 38.20 Lakh to each Unit for Training of Apprentices over and above the

minimum mandate of 2.5% of total manpower. The project was envisaged to help youth in various placement linked skill training and capacity building through practical industrial experience.

In addition, as per the need of the hour, Company supported Government's efforts to control the Covid-19 pandemic. Under this initiative, the company provided Cold Chain Equipments for storage of vaccine in Chandigarh to support the Government's COVID-19 vaccination programme.

During the year, the Company undertook many CSR projects in the health sector. To strengthen the medical infrastructure, the company provided Advance Life Support Ambulances in Government hospitals in district Basti and district Sultanpur in Uttar Pradesh. These Ambulances will provide service to critical patients and to those who require care. Also, the company provided Medical equipment in the District Hospital, Basti (U.P.). In addition to this, fowler beds were provided to Civil Hospital, Nangal to supplement the existing facilities.

In the area of education, all the Units of the Company have supported Government Schools in their vicinity through provision of school desk & benches, IT enabled smart boards, swings, fans, RO facilities etc. The Nangal Unit adopted a Government School in Khamachon village, Nawashehar for renovation and transformation through provision of latest educational tools like smart classes, computers, educational toys etc. Also, Bathinda Unit installed Smart Classrooms in Mahant Gurbanta

Das School for Deaf and Dumb in Bathinda.

The Company also installed 325 nos. LED Solar Street Lights in villages near Nangal Unit for providing proper lighting in the area for the local residents. Solar street lights are environment friendly as they use renewable form of energy and require less maintenance.

Further, the Company has approved a CSR budget of Rs. 345.21 Lakh for the current FY 2021-22 and has allocated the majority of funds towards the Healthcare sector like Installation of 7 nos. Oxygen plants, Provision of Advance Life Support Ambulances, Distribution of Insecticidal Nets etc.

Sustainability Development

- ✓ The company has a full-fledged sustainable development policy to have a consistent & controlled approach on this front.
- ✓ Afforestation has been adopted in all units to improve the environment. A total of 9847 tree saplings were planted in and around various units during 2020-21 for cleaner and greener earth for future generation. The cumulative plantation since commencement is about 8.69 lakh for all the units.
- ✓ All units of NFL are in the process of installation of Rain Water Harvesting System to increase the sub soil water level. This would help in conservation of water, increase in underground water table and increase greenery in the surroundings.
- ✓ NFL has installed GTG (Gas turbo Generator) along with heat recovery

steam generation (HRSG) at Nangal, Bathinda & Panipat Units and the GTG-HRSG project at Bathinda and Nangal has started its commercial operation in the month of May, 2021 and is expected to complete by December, 2021 at Panipat. After successful commissioning of GTG-HRSGs, these Units will operate with reduced energy consumption and with lower CO emission.

- ✓ During 2020-21 about 1611 conventional lights were replaced with ecofriendly LED lights in NFL units. All the units of NFL now converted their conventional lightings into LED lights except Panipat unit where flameproof lightings are being replaced into LED lights.
- ✓ To ensure affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for the community, solar street lights have been installed in nearby villages of all NFL Units.
- ✓ Company was earlier producing four types of bio-fertilizers in both powder and liquid base i.e. Rhizobium, Azotobacter, PSB and Zinc solubilizing bacteria (ZSB). To increase the shelf life of Bio-Fertilizers, NFL is gradually shifting from Powder Bio-Fertilizers to Liquid Bio-Fertilizers. This has resulted in less use of lignite, which is used as a carrier for Powder Bio-Fertilizers. This has also resulted in lesser use of Natural resources. During 2020-21, the sale of Liquid & Powder Bio-Fertilizers was 527.65 MT.
- ✓ NFL is committed to Government of India's dream of Swachh Bharat Mission by sale of 21767 MT of city compost sourced from manufacturers located in

various states during 2020-21. Beside this Vijaipur Unit of NFL produces compost from the biodegradable waste and is being used as environment friendly manure within the Unit premises in horticulture. City Compost is a soil conditioner which is produced out of bio-degradable waste. Compost from city garbage would not only provide carbon and primary/secondary nutrients to soil but also help in keeping the city clean. NFL is further working to increase trading business in this field.

7. Initiatives taken to improve the performance of the organization

- ✓ Trading of new molecules of Agrochemicals.
- ✓ Import & sale of Water Soluble Fertilizers and Calcium Nitrate.
- ✓ Production & sale of Zinc Solubilizing Bacteria based Bio-fertilizers.
- ✓ MoU signed with BVFCL for sale of Urea in Assam & other North East regions thereby making the company, a Pan India company.
- ✓ Exploring sale of Bio-pesticides.
- ✓ Implementation of ERP at NFL under progress.
- ✓ Rationalization / Recruitment of manpower to mitigate risk due to attrition of manpower owing to massive retirements.
- ✓ Consultancy firm engaged for Identification of New Growth Opportunities, Development Strategies & Preparation of Implementation Roadmap for each opportunity.



Shri Nirlep Singh Rai, C&MD meeting Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya, Hon'ble Minister of Chemicals & Fertilizers and Health & Family Welfare after taking over as C&MD, NFL





Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya, Hon'ble Minister of Chemicals & Fertilizers and Health & Family Welfare and Shri Bhagwanth Khuba, Hon'ble Minister of State for Chemicals & Fertilizers and New & Renewable Energy (Centre) chairing the meeting with Secretary (Fertilizers), Sr. officials of NFL (Left) and IFFCO (Right) during the MoU signing ceremony between NFL & IFFCO for 'Transfer of Technology' of Nano Urea Liquid fertilizer



Senior officials of NFL (Left) and IFFCO (Right) exchanging the MoU documents for 'transfer of technology' of Nano Urea Liquid fertilizer in the presence of Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya, Hon'ble Minister of Chemicals & Fertilizers and Health & Family Welfare and Shri Bhagwanth Khuba, Hon'ble Minister of State for Chemicals & Fertilizers and New & Renewable Energy and Secretary (Fertilizers)



Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya, Hon'ble Minister of Chemicals & Fertilizers and Health & Family Welfare is being given Guard of Honour by CISF during visit to NFL's Panipat plant



NFL installed 04 nos. Medical Oxygen Generator Plants at Bhopal, Lucknow, Gorakhpur & Indore to strengthen the Covid Care facilities

7.7 RASHTRIYA CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS LIMITED (RCF)

1. Brief Overview of the Organization:

Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF) was incorporated as a separate company on 6th March 1978 as a result of reorganization of the erstwhile Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI). The company has an authorized share capital of Rs.800 Crore and a subscribed and paid up capital of Rs.551.69 Crore. Government holding in the company stands at 75%. At the time of its inception, Company had only one unit at Trombay. In 1985, another unit of RCF was established at Thal, which is about 100 KM from Trombay. RCF is having several products in its portfolio such as Urea, Complex Fertilizers, Bio-fertilizer, Micro Nutrients, 100% Water soluble fertilizers and an array of Industrial chemicals.

2. Vision, Mission and Value Statement

of the Company:

Vision: To be a world class corporate in the field of fertilizers and chemicals with dominant position in Indian market, ensuring optimal utilization of resources, taking due care of environment and maximizing value of stakeholders.

Mission: Exponential growth through business excellence with focus on maximizing stakeholder value by manufacturing and selling fertilizers and chemicals in a reliable, ethical and socially responsible manner.

Value Statement: RCF shall deal in all aspects of Business with integrity, honesty, transparency and with utmost respect to the stakeholders, by honoring our commitments, providing results and striving for highest quality.

3. Industrial/ Business Operations (Previous Year & Current year projections)

3.1 Physical Performance:

Production	Installed Capacity (MTPA)	2020-21 (Previous Year)		2021-22 (Current Year)		
		Production (MT)	Capacity Utilization (%)	Production till Oct 2021 (MT)	Proj. Production 2021-22 (MT)	Projected Capacity Utilization (%)
Urea at Trombay	3,30,000	3,37,585	102.30	2,15,975	3,56,026	107.89
Urea at Thal	20,00,000	19,12,360	95.62	9,94,005	18,60,000	93.00
Total Neem Urea	23,30,000	22,49,945	96.56	12,09,980	22,16,026	95.11
Complex Fertilizer						
Suphala(15:15:15)	4,20,000	5,37,045	127.87	3,14,175	5,83,825	139.01

*ANP (Suphala 20:20:0) plant remained under shut down from Dec 2015 on account of economic unviability.

RCF also produces Bio-fertilizers (Biola), Micronutrients and 100% Water Soluble fertilizers. In the year 2020-21, 121.15 KL

of Biola, 303.416 KL of Microala and 5390 MT of 100% Water soluble Fertilizer (Sujala) was produced. Production of these

specialized fertilizers is done as per the market demand.

Besides fertilizers, the company also produces a number of industrial products such as Methanol, Concentrated Nitric Acid, Ammonium Bicarbonate, Dimethyl Acetamide, Ammonium Nitrate, Methyl Amines, Argon, etc.

In spite of the COVID 19 pandemic, all the fertilizer plants at both Thal and Trombay Unit were operated at optimum load. In the year 2020-21, company produced about 27.87 LMT of fertilizers (22.50 LMT of Urea + 5.37 LMT of Suphala 15:15:15).

As a response to National vision of “Atma Nirbhar Bharat”, production of Methanol is restarted from Sept 2020. The production of other industrial chemicals like AN melt, Ammonium Bicarbonate,

Nitric Acid is optimized to meet the domestic requirement. Production from Ammonia- I plant at Trombay unit is also started from October 2020 to meet the in house demand of Ammonia.

In Dec 2020, energy saving schemes planned under Urea Revamp were successfully implemented at RCF Trombay Unit. After completion of Urea revamp, energy saving to the tune of 0.19 Gcal/MT is achieved on daily basis.

In the challenging situation of COVID pandemic, through in house R&D efforts, RCF has developed Iso Propyl Alcohol (IPA) based hand sanitizer for in house use in RCF factory. RCF has also introduced IPA based hand cleansing gel “RCF Saferola” in the market in July 2020. RCF has also developed and commercialized Bio Stimulant in the year 2020-21.

Sales:

Marketing	Unit	Sales in 2020-21	Sales upto Oct 2021	Sales projection for 2021-22
Urea	LMT	22.62	12.07	22.67
Suphala (15:15:15)	LMT	5.43	3.08	6.00
Trading of fertilizers (DAP, MoP, imp N PK, Compost Fertilizer, SSP and Imp WSF etc.)	LMT	3.31	1.74	2.72
Biola	KL	112.45	79.52	125.00
Microla	KL	347.36	239.73	360.00
100% Water Soluble Fertilizer	MT	6,575.80	2,454.94	5,000.00
pH balancer	KL	11.99	7.23	12.00

3.2 Financial Performance:

	For the year 2020-21	For the period April to Sept 21	Projection for 2021-22
Turnover (Rs. Crore)	8670.67	5065.36	11276.95
Profit before Tax (Rs. Cr)	516.17	443.22	584.49
Profit after tax (Rs. Cr)	373.11	329.20	437.37

Signing of MoU for Technology Transfer of Nano Urea (Liquid) production by IFFCO to RCF



RCF Thal unit receives, ICC Certificate of Merit for Excellence in Management of Health and Safety for the year 2020



RCF has been conferred with prestigious Dun & Bradstreet PSU Award 2021 in the fertilizer sector category.

4. New investment/projects

4.1 Projects under execution

Schedule of projects under implementation has been hampered because of restrictions due to COVID-19 pandemic.

- Gas Turbine at Trombay: To meet the New Energy norms, RCF is installing Gas Turbines Generator (GTG) of 2 x 25 MW along with Heat Recovery Steam Generator (HRSG) of 2 x 65 MTPH capacity at RCF Trombay Unit. This project aims to reduce the specific energy consumption in Ammonia and Urea Plants at Trombay. Commissioning and Performance Guarantee test have been successfully completed on 19th Oct 2021, results are being analyzed and expected energy saving is 0.30 Gcal/MT of Urea.
- Trombay Ammonia V Plant Revamp (KBR Scheme): Ammonia-V revamp project is being implemented as a part of energy improvement schemes to meet the new energy norms for Trombay Unit. It includes replacement of heat exchangers in convection zone, drive turbine retrofitting of Synthesis Gas Compressor (SGC), ID Fan and provision of Ammonia dehydrator in synthesis section. The scheme is envisaged to result in energy saving of 0.25 Gcal/MT of Ammonia and expected to be completed by Oct 2023.
- ETP up-gradation at Thal: For better environment management on sustained basis, RCF has undertaken ETP up gradation project at RCF Thal unit. Up gradation of ETP will enable the treatment

of about 9,000 M3 /day effluent. About 55-58% of the treated effluent will be recycled back and reused in the plant. The work order for the same is placed and the site activities are in progress.

4.2 New projects under active consideration:

- New AN Melt Plant at Trombay: With an aim to reduce specific consumption of raw materials and improve the energy efficiency of the plant, RCF is planning to set-up new AN Melt Plant at Trombay. Tender is issued for lining up LSTK Contractor. Estimated Project Cost is Rs.88.50 Crore.
- New CNA Plant at RCF Trombay: RCF is exploring the feasibility of setting-up New Concentrated Nitric Acid (CNA) plant based on Magnesium Nitrate process at RCF, Trombay. A consultant has been appointed for preparation of Detailed Feasibility Report (DFR). Estimated Project Cost is about Rs.50 Crore.
- Setting up New NPK project at RCF Thal unit: RCF is exploring the possibility of setting up NPK Complex fertilizer plant at RCF Thal unit. A consultant has been appointed for preparation of Detailed Feasibility Report (DFR) and for carrying out Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study of the project.
- Zero Liquid Discharge at Trombay: RCF is also exploring the possibility of setting up Zero Effluent Discharge (ZED) plant to treat the effluent generated and to recover & recycle the water in the process at Trombay unit.

4.3 Revival of sick/weak Units-Status /Action Plan

- **Talcher Fertilizers Limited:**

Under the scheme of revival of sick Fertilizer Units, RCF has been nominated by the Department of Fertilizers to be one of the three partners to revive Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI) Unit at Talcher, Orissa through Coal Gasification route as the feedstock. The production capacity is comprising of 2200 MTPD Ammonia plant and 3850 MTPD Urea plant.

Land and certain facilities needed for the project are provided by FCIL. The project will utilize state-of-the-art Coal Gasification Technology from M/s Air Products (erstwhile M/s Shell Eastern).

The estimated Project capital cost is approx. Rs. 13,277 Crore (RCF share is Rs. 1,184 crore on account of proposed equity participation). Letter of Intent (LOI) for Coal Gasification and Ammonia-Urea Plants was placed on M/s Wuhuan on 11th Sept & on 19th Sept 2019 respectively.

Other site activities are in progress. The

project is of strategic importance for the country as it aims to make breakthrough for an alternative source of feedstock in the form of abundantly available coal from domestic sources in place of natural gas. Success of this project is expected to be a game changer and shall pave a way forward to the production of chemicals and fertilizers from coal, leading to lesser RLNG imports. It will also help in meeting much needed Urea production capacity for the eastern part of the Country.

- Revival of Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL) Namrup Unit:

The proposed shareholding in the JV for BVFCL project is NFL 28%, Oil India Ltd. 18%, RCF 17%, BVFCL 11% and Govt. of Assam 26%. The proposed project entails setting up a Urea plant with an annual capacity of 1.27 Million MT. The estimated Project Cost is approx. Rs. 7628 Crore. The feasibility study for the project is being carried out by M/s PDIL.

5. Human resources Management:

5.1 Manpower: No of Employees as on 1st Nov 2021:

Group	Total as on 01.11.2021	SC	ST	OBC	PWBD	Ex-Servicemen	Minority
A	1301	224	72	226	15	0	72
B	794	99	75	119	10	1	43
C	596	87	54	185	12	2	35
D	8	3	1	3	1	0	1
Total	2699	413	202	533	38	3	151

Employment of SC/ST, Ex-service Men, Persons with Benchmark Disabilities & other Backward Classes:

The guidelines regarding reservation in Recruitment and Promotion for SC, ST, OBC, Ex-Servicemen and Persons with Benchmark Disabilities (PWBD) are strictly followed. Out of total strength of 2699 there are 413 SC, 202 ST, 533 OBC, 3 Ex-Servicemen and 38 PWBD on the rolls of Company.

5.2 Grievance redressed

An (online/offline) Grievance Redressal System is developed by the Company on issues related to staff. A statutory Grievance Redressal Committee has been formed containing equal representatives of Management and Workmen for redressing the grievances of Workmen. For the public grievances, the company has initiated "Online Grievance Registration system" on the company's Website. Any aggrieved citizen can approach the Company through a number dedicated for the grievance registration in HR Department.

SC/ST Grievance Cell: All reserved category employees can anytime seek help/advice of Liaison Officers for resolving their grievances. A register is maintained for registering grievances of SC/ST employees by liaison officers. The grievances are resolved expeditiously. The Grievance redressal cell of the company takes care of grievances of all employees including employees of SC/ST category. Further an inmate grievance committee

(IGC) has been set up for handling grievance of ST employees only.

Sexual Harassment Cell: RCF has constituted Internal Complaint Committee (RCF ICC) as per Section 21(1) of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

The Internal Complaint Committee investigates all the complaints of sexual Harassment received from female/male employees at workplace directly or through Management and submits its report to the Management. The Cell submits its Annual Report to the Concerned Authority as per the provisions of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013. A declaration as required under the Act is also included in the Annual Report of the Company.

5.3 Welfare of Minorities

Welfare Measures:

- Implementation of the National policy for Persons with Disabilities (PWD): RCF takes due care to implement the policies regarding people with disabilities. A Reservation Roster is maintained for PWD as per the rules in this regard. A separate Liaison Officer has been appointed for implementation of the policy for PWD.
- Welfare of Minorities and Reservation in Dealership: RCF as a policy includes representative of the Minorities in the Recruitment Selection Boards to ensure that the Minorities get adequate share in the services.

- Efforts and initiatives taken for the Welfare, Development and Empowerment of Women and for mainstreaming gender issues. Opportunities for growth, training, challenging jobs, learning are equally available to both men and women employees of RCF. Women represent in fair numbers in the batch of Apprentice/ Operator Trainees in technical areas.
- Women are working in technical / non-technical / managerial positions and some of them have risen to the level of top management positions in the organization. Welfare and employee benefit schemes are equally applicable to male and female employees of RCF.
- RCF is the pioneer in issuing 'Policy on Zero Tolerance to Sexual Harassment at Workplace and 'Policy on Gender Equality'. Internal Complaint Committee (ICC) has been formed in compliance with the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013. Summary of the Committee's Report is published in Company's Annual Report.
- All the benefits in accordance with the legal requirements such as Maternity Benefits, Nursing Breaks, etc. are given to women employees. Special Medical check-ups/camps for ladies are conducted. In addition to this, Maternity Leave has been extended up to 180 days, leave for miscarriage or medical termination of pregnancy is allowed up to 45 days. Child Adoption leave to female employee is allowed up to 90 days. Male

employees are allowed Paternity Leave of maximum 15 days for maximum two surviving children.

- RCF is one of the pioneer members in the Forum of Women in Public Sector (WIPS) since its inception (1990).
- To strengthen this initiative, the company has its Gender Equality Policy and Gender Budget has been provided for the activity of Gender Mainstreaming.

5.4 Training

Training programs are organized regularly for imparting knowledge about plant operation, plant processes and maintenance, safety aspects for Diploma/BSc. students. Under Skill India, RCF is conducting various training programs.

6. CSR & Sustainable Development:

As part of its initiatives under "Corporate Social Responsibility", Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd (RCF) has undertaken several projects in the areas of promoting health care, rural development, Skill Development and education aimed for the benefit of needy and for general good of the society. These projects are in accordance with Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Company's CSR policy. RCF has spent Rs.4.21 Crore on CSR activities in the year 2020-21. The activities, in brief, are as under:

- Supply of drinking water to nearby villages: RCF has been providing drinking

water for last 25 years to seven villages around Thal unit through pipelines laid down from the water reservoir in the unit. More than 17,900 residents of the villages got benefit of the scheme.

- **Swachh Bharat Mission:** To promote cleanliness and maintain the hygiene of the nearby area, RCF has provided 2 Garbage Vans, one each for Kurul & Navgaon Gram Panchayat in Raigad District.
- **Maintaining the common infrastructure:** RCF has repaired local Roads from Thal Palthi to Navgaon creek near and local Road from Chondhi Naka to Kihim Thal Unit.
- **Livelihood enhancement projects:** RCF has also supplied paddy, fruit saplings and free fertilizers to needy villagers near Thal.
- **Health Care:** RCF has provided financial Assistance to Sushrut Hospital for treatment of poor out door patients. RCF is providing this facility since more than 15 years.
- **Women Empowerment:** To support livelihood of underprivileged women, RCF has provided financial assistance to Asmita Mahila Mandal for distribution of mini flour mills and sewing machines to the underprivileged women of slums in Chembur.
- **Aspirational District (Osmanabad):** Government of India issued guideline to CPSEs related to utilization of CSR funds in a focused manner towards national

priorities by adopting a theme based approach. As per the DPE guidelines common theme identified for the year 2020-21 was Health Care & Nutrition. Company has selected Osmanabad which is one of the Aspirational district in Maharashtra for utilizing CSR fund for this year's theme of "School Education and Health Care". Following schemes were adopted in Osmanabad.

- Financial Assistance was given to Grampanchyat Barul, Dist Osmanbad for procurement of Medical equipment's for Primary Health Center.
- Financial Assistance was given to Public Health Centre RugnKalyan Samiti, Bembli Tal & Dist Osmanabad for purchase of Medical Equipment's
- RCFL provided financial support to Optimal Skills and Solutions Foundation (OSSF) to train Final year Graduate students to enhance their skill. Training was given to total 100 students.
- **Support in COVID 19 pandemic:** In the year 2020-21, RCF has deposited RS. 50 lakhs to PM Care fund. This is a dedicated fund with the primary objective of dealing with any kind of emergency or distress situation, like posed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

RCF has provided financial assistance to District Government Hospital at Alibaug, for procurement of Medical equipment's like X-Ray Machine, CT scan machine, medical Testing kits etc.

RCF has also provided financial assistants to M/s. Shri Radha Foundation for purchase of Oxymeter and Thermal Thermometers for distribution in slum areas in Chembur for controlling COVID 19 cases. This helped to check and monitor and diagnose people for likely symptoms such as fever and lack of oxygen and to give timely medical help to the people.

- **Farmer Knowledge Centers:** RCF has two Farmers Knowledge Centers one at Nagpur (Maharashtra) and the other one at Thal (district Raigad, Maharashtra). Guidance from Regional Agricultural Universities is given regularly to the farmers.

In addition to the existing Agriculture Knowledge Programs which RCF conducts in its Two Knowledge centers, Agriculture Knowledge programs are organized in association with KrishiVigyanKendras(KVK) on Pan-India level.

- **KrishiMelas and Exhibitions:** KrishiMelas are organized in areas where major crops and cash crops are cultivated. Literatures about the crops and fertilizer products, their use in the field etc., are distributed during KrishiMelas. Agricultural Exhibitions are organized at block /district level especially during fairs/rural events considering the crops grown in the area with advanced and new package of practices.
- **Soil Testing Services:** RCF is having the ten Static and six Mobile Soil Testing

Laboratories located Pan-India. As a commitment to the Indian farming community, RCF analyses Soil Samples free of cost. RCF's NPK & Micronutrients soil samples analyzing capacity is around 1,18,000 Soil samples. Soil Testing Days are normally organized in the fields of the farmers where demonstrations are conducted during soil sample collection or fertilizer application. Subjects related to agriculture such as soil sample collection technique, balanced use of fertilizers, crop protection etc., are discussed. Soil samples are analyzed for N-P-K and Micronutrient content. After soil analysis, the Soil Health Card is issued.

- **Kisansuvidha Kendra:** To give good agricultural services through agriculture experts to the farming community, RCF has established 150 KisanSuvidhaKendras –Pan –India. These “KisanSuvidha Kendra” are established in association with RCF's dealers. These centers help in empowering the farmers by acting as a collection point for soil, seed samples & handing over the Soil Health Card, give advisory services on Crop Cultivation Technology, weather report and provide many other such services.
- **Education through Social Media:** RCF has initiated a Facebook page, YouTube Channel, Twitter & Instagram Account under the name “RCF KisanManch”. Through this social media channel, RCF is creating awareness about the new agricultural Technologies, information of Various Agriculture crops, medicinal

plants & health related topics. RCF has also developed mobile application (APP) named “RCF KisanManch”. The mobile application is available in Marathi and English language.

- **Kisan Care Toll-Free call facility (1800-22-3044):** RCF runs a customer care no. (022 – 2552 3044) & toll free helpline service called as RCF Kisan Care no. (1800-22-3044) to help farmers. Information regarding use of fertilizers, soil testing, crops, cultivation practices of different crops, Variety, pest, disease, weed control, weather report, dealership, subscription of RCF ShetiPatrika etc. is given to the farmers. RCF has offered this service mainly to the farming community of Maharashtra. But it is observed that the calls have spilled over from the boarder districts of Karnataka, Telangana & Goa.
- **RCF Sheti-Patrika (Monthly Farmer knowledge magazine in Marathi):** Monthly farm magazine “RCF ShetiPatrika” is published for farming community of Maharashtra. All the latest & current topics in Agriculture are covered in ShetiPatrika. The contents include latest information about cultural practices of crops, balanced use of fertilizers, importance of medicinal plants, vegetables & floriculture etc. Electronic version of the same in Kannad and Hindi is also made available to the farmers.

7. Initiatives to improve the performance of the organization.

- As mentioned above at (Point 4.2), energy saving schemes are already under taken at

both RCF Thal and Trombay Unit and are at implementation stage.

- Apart from the major energy saving schemes mentioned at (point 4.2), emphasis is given on efficient utility management and on process optimization in daily operation of the plants.
- Adoption of reduce, reuse, recycle methodology has helped in optimizing the consumption of natural resources.
- Employee engagement drive like suggestion schemes, five S, Quality circle etc organized in both the units to tap the opportunity of performance improvement.
- Registered Indian Council for Fertilizers and Fertilizer Technology Research (ICFFTR) as a society for undertaking R&D / Innovations in fertilizer sector in collaboration with other fertilizer companies.
- The R&D team is working on developing the Nano Fertilizers, Crop specific Bio Fertilizers and is also working towards enhancing the shelf life of the Bio Fertilizers.

Apart from these, various initiatives to improve the employee satisfaction and in order to improve the workplace relationship mentoring programs, mid-term improvement plan, paper Assessment for promotion for the grade of E1 upto E3 grade & 360 Degree Assessment of eligible CMs/AGMs, DGMs and GMs/ CGMs for next higher grades etc has been initiated.

7.8 Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL)

1. Brief overview of the organisation:

Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL) was incorporated on 5th April 2002 after de-merger of the Namrup unit of Assam from Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. It has two operating Ammonia-Urea Units namely Namrup-II and Namrup-III which were originally commissioned in 1976 and 1987 respectively. Its Corporate & Registered Offices are also located at Namrup.

The authorize share capital and paid up capital of the company as on 31.03.2021 were Rs.510 Crores and Rs.365.83 Crores

respectively.

2. Vision/ Mission:

To remain a significant producer of nitrogenous fertilizer in an efficient, economical and environment friendly manner and provide a package of agricultural services in Eastern India. To diversify to production of other fertilizers like Single Super Phosphate (SS), Nano Urea etc. and also to enhance revenue earning through trading of imported Urea and other agricultural products.

3. Industrial/ Business Operations (Previous Year & Current Year projections):

3.1 Physical Performance (against installed capacity):

Production	Installed Capacity (MTPA)	2020-21 (Previous Year)		2021-22 (Current Year)		
		Production (MT)	Capacity Utilisation (%)	Production upto 27th Nov. 2021 (MT)	Projection for 2021-22 (MT)	Projected Capacity Utilisation (%)
Urea* (Namrup-II)	240000	2022	0.84	0	0	0
Urea (Namrup-III)	270000	129858	48.10	109122	60878	170000
Total	510000	155992	30.59	109122	60878	170000

* Namrup-II plants remained under shutdown w.e.f. 06.01.2021 due to a major failure in the Synthesis Section of Ammonia Plant. Prior to that, due to non-availability of NG beyond the contracted volume, only one stream of Urea Plant is being run with effective installed capacity of 120000 MT per annum.

Reasons for major deviation in performance, if any: Equipment breakdowns because of ageing

of the plants and no upgradation of the plants due to paucity of funds.

3.2 Financial performance

Parameter	For the year 2020-21	2021- 22uptoNov.'21 (Provisional)	2021-22 (Projected)
Turn Over	223.18	133.18	422.88
Profit before Tax (+/-)	(-) 137.75	(-) 81.41	(-) 96.41
Net Profit (+/-) (PAT)	(-) 137.75	(-) 81.41	(-) 96.41

3.3 Marketing Performance

Product Category	Marketing	Sales during 2020-21 (MT)	Sales up to Nov 2021 (MT)	Sales Projection for 2021-22 (MT)
BVFCL Own Product	Neem Coated Urea	137569.455	93577.905	170000.00
	Bio-Fertilizers	13.4 & 3.084	17.644	45 MT
	Vermi- Compost	80.194	62.705	100 MT
Traded product	NFL Urea	18668	21235.05	36400.00
	M.O.P.	8971	2724.8	18700.00
	S.S.P.	23340	0	43640.00
	D.A.P.	565	0	11350.00
	City Compost	1202	335	1500.00
	Rock Phosphate	7598	0	7800.00
	ZINC Sulphate	160	108.2	846.00
	Boron	22	1.2	110.00
	Pesticides	-	2.04 Lakhs	Rs.7.00 Cr.
	HIL Net	-	7550 Nos.	50000 Nos.
	Magnesium Sulphate	-	-	140.00
	Amonium Sulphate	-	-	10400.00
	Complex Fertilizers	-	-	5200.00

As new initiative, the Company has already tied up with M/s Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., M/s Agro Life Science Corp. Ltd. and M/s BEC Fertilizers Ltd. to maximize the trading business.

4.1 New Investments & Projects

BVFCL plants are underperforming due to obsolete technology and equipment failures. The capacity of the plants is

much below the present day minimum economic size and the technology employed doesn't provide any leverage for energy efficiency at par with the present day plants. Acute shortage of experienced and qualified manpower is also affecting its performance to a great extent.

In order to make best use of the available Natural Gas and to revive the company,

proposal for establishment of a new large size Brownfield Ammonia-Urea plant at Namrup on PPP mode was initiated along with financial restructuring of the Company for short term sustainability till the commissioning of the proposed new plant. As per the proposal, 48% equity of this project was to be allotted on nomination basis and rest 52% equity of the project was to be allotted to private/public entity through bidding. The proposals received approval of the Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 21st May 2015. However, the action taken to allot 52% of the equity to a Private/Public partner through bidding process failed to yield any result.

Status Report for Atmanirbhar Bharat pertaining to the Company:

The Company is immensely contributing to Atmanirbhar Bharat by producing indigenous urea by running two very old designed plants of 1960's and 1970's at a very low production cost. The plant is using only APM Natural Gas from the near-by wells and thereby ensuring no dependence on imported LNG/RLNG etc. Moreover, as the plants are very old, so most of the spares are now procured from indigenous sources by developing local vendors for the same.

Salient points are given below:

(a) During the FY 2020-21, the Company has used only cheap Natural Gas available from the near-by gas/oil fields and not used any LNG/RLNG or other imported feedstock. In spite of the plants

surpassing their effective life and troubled with frequent failures, considerable saving has been saved in foreign exchange by producing indigenous cheap urea using local Natural Gas, which would have to be otherwise imported at IPP rate to meet the shortfall in Urea.

- (b) A proposal for establishing a new modern project of bigger capacity is under consideration of DoF to reduce dependence of urea import by boosting Urea production by more than three times to encourage Atmanirbhar.
- (c) Unlike other projects which are dependent on RLNG for about 30% of their feedstock requirement, the existing plants and the proposed project will be based entirely on domestic Natural Gas available from the near-by areas from M/s OIL. This will give a big boost to the scheme of Atmanirbhar.
- (d) This project has a very high potential to export Urea to the neighbouring countries like Bangladesh, Nepal, Myanmar etc. because of its close proximity to these countries and good connectivity, when self sufficiency in urea production is achieved in the country. The Company had already exported more than 2.0 LMT of Urea to Nepal in the last few years. This will boost the vision of honourable Prime Minister for 'Make for World', along with 'Make in India'.

4.2 Revival of sick/weak units – status/Action Plan:

All the Namrup plants are based on technologies as available during 1960 and 70's. Thus the energy consumptions are much higher as compared to modern plants. As the technologies have become obsolete, availability of spares for maintenance and replacement of the machineries/equipments is becoming increasingly difficult. The machines being old, the frequency and degree of maintenance is also high.

DoF has instructed BVFCL to approach the Consultant regarding requirement of upward revision of energy consumption

norm for BVFCL Namrup-II and Namrup-III due to various issues like lean gas supply etc. Accordingly, Work Order was issued to M/s PDIL vide dated 25.09.2019 and M/s PDIL has submitted their Report in which they have proposed the new energy consumption norm to be 18.10 GCal/MT for Namrup-II and 13.24 GCal/MT for Namrup-III. A number of communications were sent to DoF vide dated 24.02.2020 for revision in concessional price of Urea and specific energy consumption norm of BVFCL Namrup-II and Namrup-III plants.

5. Human Resource Management

I. Manpower(as on 01.11.2021):

Group	Total Employees	Number of Employees belonging to				
		SC	ST	Ex. Serviceman	Physically Handicapped	OBC
A	217	21	19	0	0	58
B	153	10	32	0	0	52
C	60	5	6	0	1	19
D	12	3	2	0	0	7
Total	442	39	59	0	1	136

II. Grievances redressed:

BVFCL has a grievance redressal committee for resolving the grievances. During the financial year 2021-2022 i.e. since 1st April 2021 to till date (i.e. 01.11.2021), the Committee has received a grievance from one of the employee and the same has been resolved suitably.

III. Welfare of Minorities:

BVFCL is taking due care of minorities at

the time of recruitment, promotions etc. A representative of the minority community is also included in the Selection Committee for recruitment and promotion.

IV. Training:

At BVFCL, continuous effort for skill development for improved performance of employees is made through in-house training both in the plant and through classroom lectures. In spite of limitations

on fronts like fund and training resources, BVFCL works out training need assessment based on the yearly feedback on performance from the departments. Further extensive training need survey is carried out periodically based on the analysis of the educational qualification, training imparted during the induction period, subsequent on the job exposure, summarized feedback on performance and interviews.

This year, Training department of BVFCL launched a training calendar to deliver short-duration quality programs to the employees of BVFCL, so as to as manage skills within the existing workforce and to close skills gaps. These programs are being conducted courtesy internally available resource persons and will further furnish the employees a chance to refresh and rejuvenate their knowledge and to reacquaint themselves with present-day thinking and to enhance insights and self-enrichment.

Further, BVFCL has been engaging apprentices through National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS) portal introduced by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India and National Apprentice Promotion Scheme (NAPS) portal under Ministry of Skill Development (MSDE), Government of India.

Apart from above, BVFCL engages CMA trainees as well as many Vocational Trainees for exposure to actual industrial environment.

BVFCL has also executed an agreement with a near-by ITI for imparting Industrial Training to the students as a part of skill development of the youths.

6. CSR& Sustainable development:

Due to non-fulfilment of guidelines, M/s Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited, Namrup has been exempted from keeping fund positions under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). However, BVFCL voluntarily undertakes various welfare schemes and briefly they comprise of the following:

- (a) Corporation is running one Higher Secondary School, one Kendriya Vidyalaya and one Model High School(English Medium) besides one Primary School. BVFCL also extends its helping hand to a Junior College and one Assamese medium school, by providing accommodations within the colony area at concessional rate.
- (b) One hospital with reasonable equipments is available to extend medical facilities to employees & their dependents. Nearby people of the localities and contract workers are also provided treatment at nominal fee.
- (c) The Corporation also extends facilities to the public of Namrup and adjoining areas like Drinking Water Facilities, Market, Land for Religious/ Cultural and other institutions and accommodation for Telephone Exchange, Post Office, Employment Exchange and Civil Defence Office.
- (d) In order to maintain the total socio-cultural harmony of the locality, time to

time financial assistance are extended to the nearby educational and social institutions from the Special Welfare Fund while steps taken for giving meritorious awards to the employee's wards in recognition of their brilliant academic performance from Employees' Amenities Fund.

- (e) During the SwachhtaPakhwada 2021, some awareness programmes were undertaken for the employees of BVFCL as well as the residents of its locality and cleanliness drive were initiated at all offices, public buildings, hospital & guest house of BVFCL, daily markets, play grounds and public road sides in BVFCL township. Further, webinar on "Plastic Waste Management" and Video Conference with fertilizer dealers and marketing offices for the dissemination of information on Swachhta/ Plastic Waste and promotion of Bio/Organic Fertilizers/City Compost were also been arranged.

7. **Initiatives to improve the performance of the organisation:**

Despite the unit being the first gas based urea manufacturing unit in India and having all the infrastructure and feedstock readily available, it is becoming extremely difficult to maintain reasonably good production level from the existing units in a cost effective manner. Commercial production in Namrup-II and Namrup-III plants started 44 years and 33 years old respectively and these plants were conceived several years prior to starting commercial production. So, these plants are not based on modern technology available now-a-days and its production

capacity is also negligible compared to standard size 12.70 LMTPA plant of present time. Energy consumption in these plants are also very high throughout due to the above reasons. Now, both the plants have outlived their effective shell life, as confirmed through Health Study by PDIL and HTAS in 2011.

Because of low capacity utilisation and frequent maintenance of the equipments, these plants have failed to generate enough fund to be utilized for their modernisation which is vital for sustained reliable operation of the plants in energy efficient manner.

Due to gradual deterioration of the plant performance in the recent past, the Company is in dire need of financial support to ensure safe and stable operation of the plants. Due to old and obsolete technology and age of plants, there is an increase in unforeseen breakdowns causing frequent interruptions in production. This has caused acute paucity of fund.

Some of the steps initiated recently to bring back the Company in the path of growth by diversification of business and expeditiously taking-up some long pending matters with DoF for earlier resolution.

- a. One of the two Gas Turbine Generators is lying idle for the last few years due to no demand of power because of Namrup-II plants remaining shutdown. So urgent steps have been initiated to receive all permissions and making arrangements for uploading surplus captive power to state/national grid to have financial benefit for the Company.

- b. MoU has been signed between M/s IREDA and BVFCL to have their advisory services for BVFCL to develop the best suited model to install Solar Power System in Roof Top and vacant ground area in BVFCL premises to generate solar power. The surplus power generated would be also uploaded in state/national grid for sale for further fund generation for the Company:
- c. BVFCL has approached the DoF for according permission to establish a new Single Super Phosphate Plant within the plant premises by utilizing various infrastructures and utilities of the existing plants to produce about 1.20 LMT per annum SSP, to be marketed by Company Marketing Network in the brand name of Mukta SSP.
- d. As per Govt. of India directive to promote industrialisation in North Eastern states, the Company is being provided APM Natural Gas at 40% discounted price. But, as the Urea is fully under govt. administered price mechanism and FICC is calculating the Concessional Price of Urea as per the actual invoiced amount only, so the Company is not receiving any financial benefit as per the Govt. of India Policy in this regard. Accordingly, DoF has been approached to start calculation of Concessional price of Urea as per non-mopped pricing of Natural Gas, to enable your Company to invest the balance amount for upgradation of the existing plants. The matter is now under the active consideration of the Controlling Ministry.
- e. DoF has already granted permission to export 1600 MT of Technical Grade Urea to Bhutan by the Company and actual export has started.
- f. Inland Waterways Authority of India, Ministry of Ports, Shipping & Waterways, has been approached as per Govt. of India policy to promote transportation through National Water Ways, to arrange for transportation of Urea and other fertilizers between Dibrugarh and Kochi, which is under progress.
- g. BVFCL is also likely to participate in the next Online limited bidding for marketing of Imported bulk Urea for handling at Indian ports and distribution thereof in various states. Marketing network is being extended in the states of Odisha and Jharkhand to have gradually a pan India presence of the Company. This will also accrue financial benefit to your Company because of enhanced margin compared to trading of Urea through another indigenous manufacture.
- h. BVFCL is also making best effort to keep the existing plants running with enhanced efficiency to keep supply of “Mukta” Urea uninterrupted to the farmers of the NE and other nearby states. As directed by DoF, M/s PDIL conducted a study to review the existing FICC Energy Consumption Norms because of change in various factors like leanness of gas being supplied after the commissioning of M/s BCPL, ageing of the plants etc. and they have recommended to enhance the norm from 12.688 GCal/MT to 13.24 GCal/MT in Namrup-III and 12.61 GCal/MT to 18.12 GCal/MT in Namrup-II with retrospective effect. The matter has been

taken-up with DoF. The Controlling Ministry has also been approached to allow special dispensation by calculating Urea Concessional price as per IPP rates.

- i. CCEA has approved a proposal to extend a financial grant-in-aid of Rs.100 Cr to carry out the renewal and replacement jobs essential for safe and steady running of the plants. This fund has been recently made available to BVFCL by DoF, which will be effectively utilized to enhance the capacity utilisation in Namrup-III to 100%.

Compliance of Health Safety & Environment Regulations:

- a) As per the latest directive of Central Pollution Control Board, online Monitoring System was installed for Liquid Effluent and Stack Gas. The requisite information is continuously and directly available in the designated site of State Pollution Control Board and Central Pollution Control Board.
- b) BVFCL is regularly applying to State Pollution Control Board for renewal of Consent to Operate and the same is being renewed after conducting inspection by State PCB officials. Consent to Operate for 2021-22 is in hand.
- c) The Company is having a full fledged Fire Station comprising 3 Nos. operational Fire Tenders. Fire & Safety Department is strictly monitoring the statutory requirement as per various applicable rules/laws/norms etc.
- d) Similarly, all the Hazardous Wastes generated are being disposed off to CPCB authorized vendors only through

MSTC and duly processing the 5 year Authorization for generation/dispose etc. of Hazardous Waste.

- e) BVFCL is having a number of licenses issued by Petroleum Explosives Safety Organization (PESO) including for 2 Nos. 1500 MT Liquid Ammonia Horton Spheres, 4 Nos. Chlorine Cylinder Storage licenses and 1 Nos. each for LPG and Petrol Pump as per Static & Mobile Pressure vessels (Unfired) Rules 2016 and Gas Cylinder Rules 2016. These licenses are being regularly renewed by the statutory authorities after inspection.
- f) Hazardous Chemicals are being handled and stored as per stipulated procedure in the applicable rules.
- g) External Safety Audit is being regularly conducted by engaging reputed Consultants. In FY 2019-20, Hazop Study and Risk Assessment Study was conducted for the first time by engaging Consultant to check the actual operating condition vis-à-vis recommended norms and if there was any deviation within the permissible range. Reports are circulated to the concerned departments for taking remedial measures, if any.
- h) Public Liability Insurance of Rs.15.00 Cr is made every year as per stipulation to cover the residents of the neighbouring area for any leakage of harmful gas etc.
- i) BVFCL Namrup is committed to work for the protection of environment and it is adhering to all the relevant and applicable laws/rules/ standards etc.



Meeting with HMCF for Namrup-IV project



Signing of MoU between M/s IREDA and BVFCL for establishing Solar Power System at BVFCL Namrup

7.9 Projects & Development India Ltd. (PDIL)

1 Overview

- Projects & Development India Ltd. (PDIL) is an ISO 9001:2015, ISO 45001:2018 Certified as well as ISO/IEC 17020:2012 Accredited and a Mini Ratna, Category-1 Govt. of India Undertaking under Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers. PDIL is a premier Consultancy & Engineering Organization which has played pivotal role in the growth of Indian Fertilizer Industry.

With over six decades of experience, PDIL

- provides Design, Engineering & related project execution services from Concept to Commissioning in the Fertilizer sector;
- provides services in other sectors like Oil & Gas, Refinery, Chemicals, Infrastructure, Offsite and Utilities;
- is an approved Third Party Inspection agency and undertakes works of

Third Party Inspection and Non-Destructive Testing (NDT);

The authorized Share Capital of the company is Rs.60 crore and Paid up Capital is Rs. 17.30 crore as on 31.03.2021.

2 Vision/Mission

2.1 Vision

To be a leading Engineering and Project Management Consultancy organization

2.2 Mission

- To create and deliver integrated techno-commercial solution optimum in cost, quality and time to all customers.
- To pursue relentlessly world class quality in engineering consultancy and project management by imbibing best practices.
- To develop, upgrade and improve the manufacturing process of Catalyst and other products in line with the ever evolving need of customers.

3.1 Industrial /Business Operations.

3.2 Financial Performance:

Rs in crore

Parameter	For the year 2020-21	For the period April to September 2021	Projection 2021-22 (RE)*
Turnover	129.68	43.52	132.48
Profit Before Tax (PBT)	26.25	(13.82)	5.24
Profit After Tax (PAT)	19.07	(13.82)	3.92
Dividend Payout	7.88	-	-

* RE figures are yet to be approved by the Board of Directors

4. Performance Highlights.

4.1 New Investments/Projects

- EPCM / PMC Services for Ammonia-Urea plant at Namrup (Namrup-IV) for M/s Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited, Namrup
- Consultancy Services for Coal / Lignite to Methanol / Ammonia / Ammonium Nitrate Projects in India
- Engineering and / or Project Management Consultancy Services for Green Hydrogen & Green Ammonia Projects and Ammonium Bicarbonate Projects
- Third Party Agency (TPA) Services for acceptance and testing for Survey, Supply & Replacement of lossy and faulty Optical Fibre Cable of BharatNet Phase-II
- Consultancy Services for miscellaneous projects in Oil & Gas and Refinery Sector

4.2 Revival of sick/weak units-status/ Action Plan:-Not Applicable to PDIL.

5 Human Resources Management

5.1 Manpower

The category wise details of employees as on 31.03.2021 is as follows: -

Rs in crore

EMPLOYEE STRENGTH AS ON 31.03.2021 (REGULAR INCLUDING MANAGEMENT TRAINEES)				
Category	Total MIP	SC	ST	OBC
A	334	52	19	76

B	22	06	01	05
C	08	01	0	0
D	0	0	0	0
Total	364	59	20	81

5.2 Grievance Redressal

In PDIL, Grievance Cell has been set up in the offices of the Unit Heads of the respective unit i.e Noida and Vadodara. A box for grievance has been put up in the respective Unit premises to Public which is being opened regularly by the Grievance Redressal Machinery. As on date no grievance is pending with PDIL. Grievance Redressal Mechanism has also being displayed in our website.

5.3 Welfare of Minorities

Due care is being taken of minorities candidates at the time of recruitment in line with Govt. Guidelines issued from time to time.

5.4 Training

PDIL has identified training as an integral tool for skill and personality development for the employees of the company at all locations across all levels. Training was arranged on various topics through on-line portal of professional bodies in view of Covid-19 pandemic.

6. CSR & Sustainable Development

The Company has a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) & Sustainability Policy and. has been doing CSR activity since the year 2007.

The Company allocated its CSR budget as per the provisions of the Companies Act 2013 and Government Guidelines on CSR activities.

7. Initiatives to improve the performance of the organization

Following initiatives have been taken by PDIL to improve the overall performance of the organization:

- i) Efforts made for improvement of the business position
- Secured major order worth INR 12.66 Crore from M/s Bharat Broadband Network Limited, New Delhi for TPA for Acceptance and Testing for Survey, Supply & Replacement of lossy and faulty Optical Fibre Cable of BharatNet Phase-I (Package-1, 2 & 3)
- Secured major order worth INR 8.46 Crore from M/s Bharat Petroleum Corporation, Mumbai for PMC Services for proposed Jammu Common User Facility (CUF) Depot

- Bids submitted for Engineering and / or Project Management Consultancy Services for Green Ammonia & Urea Projects and Chemicals Projects viz. Nitric Acid, Ammonium Nitrate, Methanol, etc.
- ii) Making continuous efforts to execute the awarded projects as per prescribed timelines
- iii) Trying to control the Expenditure wherever possible without affecting revenue generation of the company (Unit level and Corporate Level committees are in place to monitor the expenditure)
- iv) Encouraging paperless working within PDIL as well as with the clients/ vendors/ contractors etc.
- v) Efforts are being made towards recovery of payments in time



Fertilizers Projects under execution by PDIL



HURL Sindri : Ammonia Plant



HURL Barauni : Ammonia Storage Tank



TFL Talcher : Pipe Fit-up in Coal Gasification Project

CHAPTER- 8

INTEGRATED NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT

8.1 Soil Health Management (SHM) under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA).

Soil health management aims at promoting Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) through judicious use of chemical fertilizers including secondary and micro nutrients in conjunction with organic manures and biofertilizers to provide soil test based recommendations to farmers for improving soil health and its Productivity.

The components under SHM include setting up of new static Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs), setting up of new Mobile STLs, strengthening of existing STLs, setting up of new Fertilizer Quality Control Laboratory (FQCL), strengthening of FQCL, setting up of bio-fertilizers production units, setting up of bio-fertilizers & Organic Fertilizer Quality Control Laboratories, promotion of organic inputs apart from trainings and demonstrations.

During 2020-21, against BE of Rs. 324.43 crore and RE was Rs. 229.99 crore an expenditure of Rs. 205.89 crore was incurred. A total of 69 Static Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs), 61 Strengthening of

STLs, 01 Bio-fertilizers & Organic Fertilizers Quality Control Laboratories (BOQCLs), 01 new Fertilizer Quality Control Laboratories (FQCLs), 29 Strengthening of FQCLs, 04 BF/BP Production Units were sanctioned during 2021-2, the BE is Rs.315.00 crore (Grant-in-Aid).

8.2 Fertilizer Control Order 1985

In order to ensure available of good quality of fertilizers to the farmers as per their soil requirement, the Government of India specified the specification of various chemical fertilisers Schedule-I (Part-A) of FCO. At present 12 Straight Nitrogenous Fertilizers, 5 Straight Phosphatic Fertilizers, 5 Straight Potassic Fertilizers, 2 Sulphur Fertilizers, 19 NPK Complex Fertilizers and 15 NP Complex Fertilizers, 26 Fortified Fertilizers, 6 Water Soluble Fertilizers and 23 Micronutrients are notified under FCO. The provision of tolerance limit in plant nutrient and physical parameters is given in FCO Schedule-I (Part B).

In order to encourage use of organic and bio fertilizers namely; Rhizobium, Azotobacter, Azospirillum, Phosphate Solubilizing Bacteria, Potash mobilizing

Bacteria (KMB), Zinc Solubilizing Bacteria (AnSB), Mycorrhizae, Acetobacter, phosphate solubilising fungal bio fertilizers and Consortia of bio-fertilizers have been incorporated in FCO, 1985. Specifications of organic manures and bio enriched organic manure, City compost, Vermi compost, Phosphate Rich Organic manure (PROM), Bone meal raw and Bone Meal Raw, Bone Meal Steamed and Potash derived from Rhodophytes are specified under FCO Schedule IV. Besides this, specification of Non-Edible De-Oiled cake/Caster-Oiled cake fertilizers is notified under FCO Schedule-V.

Besides above, guidelines for inclusion of specification of bio stimulants in Schedule VI of FCO have been notified on 23rd February, 2021 in order to ensure quality products to farmers. Also, specifications of nano fertilizers have been notified in FCO on 24th February 2021 in order to promote new Innovative fertilizers.”

8.3 Policy on Promotion of City Compost

The Hon'ble Prime Minister in his Independence Day speech on 15th August, 2014 emphasized the need for improving general hygiene and cleanliness in the cities and villages. The processing and use of city waste as compost fully complements the “SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN” campaign of Government of India. The compost, in addition to replenishing the low organic carbon in Indian soils, also has several physical, chemical and biological effects including the supply of

micro plant nutrients and the reduction in nitrogen leaching while unlocking fixed phosphorus. The integrated use of optimal dose of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium (NPK) in conjunction with organic manure ensures better yields in a sustainable manner and also corrects some of the secondary and micro-nutrient deficiencies.

1. Composting can reduce the volume of waste to landfill/dumpsite by converting the waste into useful by-products. This also prevents production of harmful greenhouse gases (especially methane) and toxic material that pollutes groundwater apart from polluting the environment. City Waste composting would also generate employment in urban areas
2. Government of India approved a policy on promotion of City Compost. A notification conveying the approval of the Government was issued by the Department of Fertilizers on 10.02.2016 in which Market Development Assistance (MDA) Rs. 1500/- per MT was provided for scaling up production and consumption of City Compost. The Fertilizer Companies have adopted 498 villages for promoting the use of City Compost. For better coordination and promotion of city compost, States have been asked to constitute State Level Steering Committee. State Level Steering Committee has been constituted in 15 States/UTs. The year-wise production and sales of the city compost by marketing companies and compost manufacturers is as under

The year-wise production and sales of the city is as under:

(in MT)

Year	Production of city compost	Sale by marketing companies	Bulk Sale by manufacturing companies	Total sale
2016-17	196992.32	96584.00	-	96584.00
2017-18	340017.21	123569.87	75492.04	199061.91
2018-19	234515.70	195551.48	111078.99	306630.47
2019-20	327790.58	215725.88	111046.84	326772.72
2020-21	269110.46	259195.96	96738.679	355934.64
2021-22 (April-2021- Oct, 2021)	194385.14	170636.18	79579.26	250215.44

2. The scheme of Market Development Assistance (MDA) for scaling up production and consumption of City Compost has been discontinued after 30th September, 2021 based on the review of the MDA policy and recommendations of Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) in its meeting held on 02.08.2021. Accordingly, order for discontinuation of MDA scheme for city compost has been issued vide Department of Fertilizers O.M. No. 11022/02/2020-PMI-II (pt) dated 7th September, 2021.

8.4 Use of Space technology in Fertilizer Sector

The Hon'ble Prime Minister in his address during Special Session of National Meet on promoting use of space technology in Governance and Development held on 7.9.2015, had emphasized the need to institutionalize a mechanism for integrating space applications in governance and development.

To make use of space technology in fertilizer sector, the Department of Fertilizers has taken an initiative to commission a three year Pilot Study on "Resource Mapping of Rock Phosphate

using Reflectance Spectroscopy and Earth Observations Data" by National Remote Sensing Centre under ISRO in collaboration with Geological Survey of India (GSI) and the Atomic Mineral Directorate (AMD). The MoU for the propose study has been signed on 21.08.2017. The findings of the study are as under:

- Preliminary Data processing for the phosphate mapping is completed.
- Spectral analysis of samples collected during field work is completed.
- Joint processing of ASTER data was carried out with GSI in the first week of January, 2019.
- Based on spectral analysis of rock samples, results obtained from ASTER data (space borne advanced multispectral data) processing and consequent spectrochemical analysis of samples in field, few promising areas or surface exposures of rock phosphate in Heerapur-Chhatarpur were identified.
- Draft report has been prepared and the geological Survey of India has internalized and initiated the laboratory analysis of samples.

CHAPTER- 9

RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005

9.1 The Right to Information Act, 2005 (RTI) was assented by the President of India on 15.6.2005 and notified on 21.6.2005. Some of the Sections of the Act, namely, sections 4(10), 5(1) & (2), 12,13,15,16,24,27 & 28 relating to obligations of Public Authorities for maintenance and computerization of record/information, designation of Public Information Officers constitution of Central Information Commission and State Information Commission, exclusion of certain organizations etc, came into force immediately. The remaining provisions of the RTI Act came into force on the 120th day of its enactment i.e. 12th October 2005.

9.2 In compliance of the RTI Act, the Department has designated CPIOs and Appellate Authorities. The respective PSUs under the administrative control of the Department have been directed to ensure compliance of the RTI Act. Some of the important steps taken by the Department in compliance of the Act are:-

- a) Created a separate link for RTI Act on its website <http://fert.nic.in> placing a handbook on RTI giving general information about the Department

required under the Act.

- b) Orders designating CPIOs and Appellate Authorities with required details are placed on the website, which are updated from time to time.
- c) Counter opened at Public Information Centre of DoF at Room No. G-12, Ground Floor, A wing, Shastri Bhawan, for applications as well as prescribed fee under the RTI Act.

9.3 The Department has started registration of applications and appeals under the RTI Act on the Management Information System (RTI_MIS) software available on the web-site of CIC (<http://rti.gov.in>).

9.4 The Department has started receiving RTI applications/Appeals on RTI web portal of DoPT, <http://rtionline.gov.in/RTIMIS>

9.5 During the year 2021 (upto Dec, 2021), 563 applications and 38 appeals were received physically and through online mode. Of these, 545 applications and 37 appeals were disposed of during the year and the remaining 18 out of 563 applications and 01 out of 38 appeals are under process for sending reply to the applicant.

CHAPTER- 10

VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES

Material for Annual Report in respect of Vigilance Division for the year 2021

10.1 The Vigilance activities of the Department extend to the Department as well as to 9 public Sector Undertaking and two Joint Venture. The Vigilance Division is headed by Joint Secretary who is designated as Chief Vigilance Officer of the Department. The CVO is assisted by Director/ Deputy Secretary, Under Secretary and a Section Officer along with 3 vigilance staff. Vigilance related activities are carried out within the framework provided by the DoPT and CVC and Department of Public Enterprises. The Department plays a proactive role in ensuring the prompt disposal of the complaints and in framing preventive guidelines. Efforts are made by the Department to simplify the procedure in the PSUs to promote transparency in their working which reduces the chance of corruption.

10.2 “Vigilance Awareness Week” was celebrated in this Department from 26th October to 1st November 2021. During the week banners were displayed in different places in the Department to create vigilance awareness among the staff. A pledge was administered by the Secretary (Fertilizers) to the staff and essay competition was also held.

10.3 Agreed List of Public Servants and List of Public Servants of doubtful integrity for the year 2020 have been finalized and sent to CBI. Further, regarding complaints received in Vigilance Division of this Department, as on 01.01.2021, there were 14 complaints from various sources including from CVC. 04 more complaints were received during the year, 2021. 06 complaints were disposed of in the year 2021. The balance complaints are at various stages of examination and are under process.

CHAPTER- 11

PROGRESSIVE USE OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

11 Progressive use of official language Hindi

11.1 As per the instructions issued from time to time by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Fertilizers is making constant endeavour for implementing the Official Language Policy of the Union. The work pertaining to the progressive use of Hindi in the Department, its attached office and 08 PSUs is under the administrative control of Joint Secretary (Admn). For his assistance, posts of two Deputy Directors (OL), two Assistant Directors (OL), three Senior Translation Officers & one Junior Translation officer are created. Department of Fertilizers continued its efforts towards greater use of Hindi in official work during 2021-2022 keeping in view the Annual Programme issued by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs for implementation of the Official language policy of the Union.

11.2 All the 270 Computers (PCs) in the Department are equipped with unicode bilingual facility. Efforts are being made to promote the use of Hindi in the correspondence. All officers/employees of the Department are having working

knowledge of Hindi. Besides, a number of effective measures have been taken for the promotion of progressive use of Hindi in the Department, its attached office of FICC and PSUs under its administrative control. Details of these measures are summarized below:-

11.3 Implementation of Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act.

In pursuance of the official language policy of the Govt. of India, all documents covered under section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 are being issued both in English and Hindi. In order to ensure correspondence in Hindi to Central Government offices located in Region 'A', 'B' and 'C', action plan based on the checkpoints identified in the Department has been prepared to ensure compliance of the official language policy. All the letters received in Hindi are invariably replied to in Hindi. Efforts are also being made to reply the letters in Hindi which are received in English from region 'A' & 'B'. Efforts to increase the original correspondence in Hindi with the state governments are also being made.

11.4 Hindi Training

The Department prepares a time bound

programme to impart in-service training to all its officers/employees who do not possess working knowledge of Hindi/Hindi Stenography/Hindi Typing. Four stenographers of the department are yet to be imparted Hindi stenography training. They will be nominated for the training in near future..

11.5 Reports relating to Official Language, Hindi

The quarterly/Annual Reports were prepared and sent to the Department of Official Language and above reports received from the PSUs/office under the administrative control of the Department were reviewed.

11.6 Annual Programme

Annual Programme issued by Department of Official Language for the year 2021-22 was received and circulated to its sections and PSUs/office under the administrative control of the Department.

11.7 Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC)

An Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) has been constituted under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Adm.) in the Department. This committee regularly reviews the progress made in the use of Hindi in the Department and its attached office FICC and 09 PSUs on quarterly basis. It gives appropriate suggestions and recommends measures to be taken for the effective implementation of the official language policy.

11.8 Hindi Salahkar Samiti

With a view to render advice for effective implementation of the official language policy of the Government, reconstruction of the Hindi Salahkar Samiti (Hindi Advisory Committee) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, which is the joint committee of the Department of Petrochemicals, Department of Pharmaceuticals and the Department of Fertilizers has been reconstituted on 11.10.2021.

11.9 Incentive Scheme for original noting/drafting work in Hindi

The incentive scheme for noting/drafting in Hindi introduced by the Department of Official Language is continued. This scheme carries two first prizes of 5000/- each, three second prizes of 3000/- each and five third prizes of 2000/- each. Prizes were given to total 6 (six) participants.

11.10 Hindi Day/Hindi Fortnight

In order to encourage the use of Hindi in official work amongst officers/employees of the Department, the messages from Hon'ble Home Minister and Hon'ble Cabinet Secretary were circulated among the officers/employees of the Department and all PSUs under the administrative control of the Department. During the Hindi fortnight, which was organized in the Department from 14th September, 2021 to 28th September, 2021, various competitions such as Hindi Essay writing, Hindi typing, short extempore speech in Hindi, noting

and drafting in Hindi (separately for Hindi and non-Hindi speaking employees) General Knowledge and Rajbhasha Prashnottary in Hindi were organized. Officers/employees took part very enthusiastically in these competitions and 30 officers/employees won prizes.

11.11 Inspections regarding progressive use of Hindi

In order to oversee the implementation of the official language all sections of the department and 8 offices/units of different PSUs were inspected by the Assistant Director (OL) of the Department of fertilizers.



Inauguration of Hindi Pakhwada 2021 by Sh. Ujjwal Kumar, Deputy Secretary (OL)



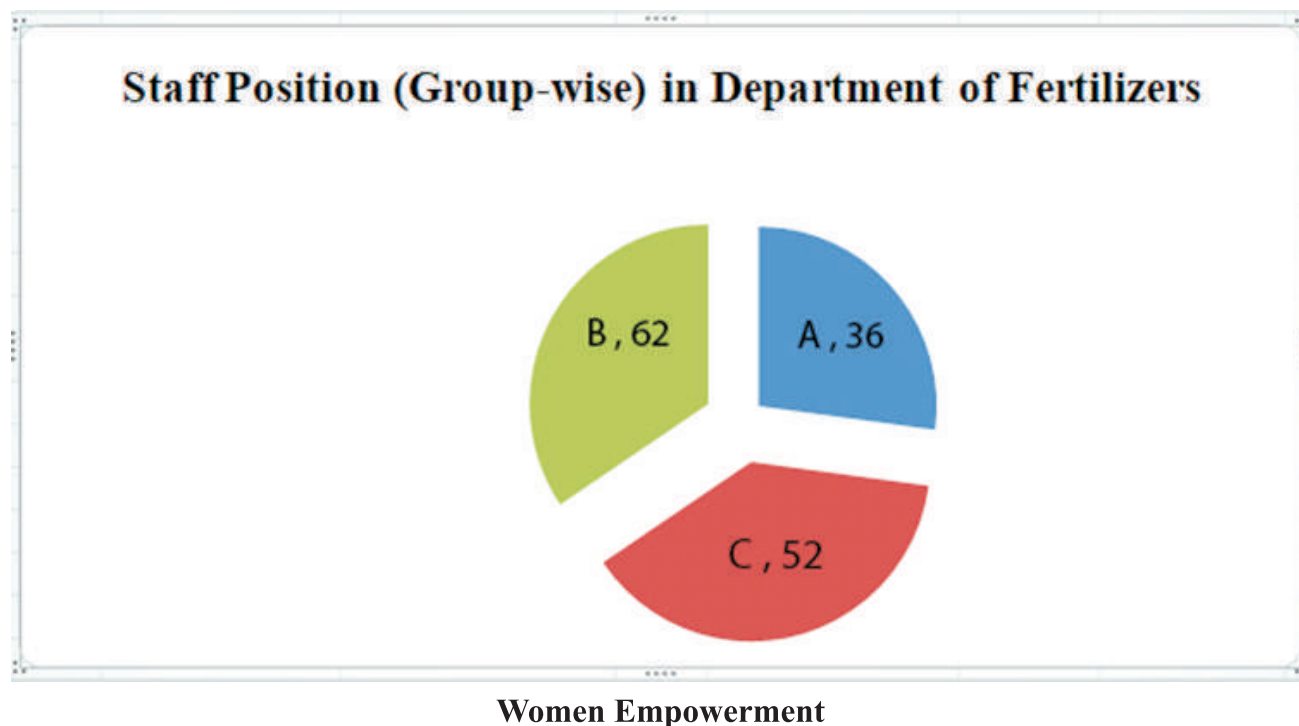
During various competitions of Hindi Pakhwada 2021, covid-19 protocol was strictly adhered to

CHAPTER- 12

WELFARE OF SCs, STs, OBCs AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS

12.1 The number of total existing staff in Department of Fertilizers is represented Group-wise in the figure given below; utmost care has been exercised to implement Government's instructions regarding recruitment and promotion of

candidates belonging to the Schedule Castes (SCs), Schedule Tribe (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Physically Handicapped (PHPs) categories in various groups of services in the Department.



12.2 Following the promulgation of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 [SHWW(PPR) Act] and notification of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Rules, 2013

[SHWW(PPR) Rules] on 09/12/2013, the Government has notified the amendments to Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules 1964 and Classification, Control and Appeal Rules 1965 on 19/11/2014.

12.3 As per the extant guidelines, complaint committee mechanism provided under Vishakha guidelines relating to sexual harassment is strictly followed in the Department. The Committee is headed by a women officer namely Ms Geeta Mishra who is working as Deputy Secretary in this Department. The committee comprises of 6 member

including Chairperson, out of which one member is recruited from outside Department, preferably from an NGO working for the welfare of women. The Committee meets at least once in every quarter. In the year 2021-22 (up to 31.12.2021) no sexual harassment case was reported.

13.1 The Sevottam model has been developed with the overarching objective of improving the quality of public service delivery in the country. The model has three components viz. Citizen's Charter, Public Grievance Redressal and excellence in Service Delivery with an overall objective of keeping citizens better informed and their empowerment in order to be able to demand better services, grievance redressal and continuous improved delivery system.

13.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF SEVOTTAM

13.2.1 The Department of Fertilizers is committed to the effective and responsive administration and excellence in service delivery and has completely implemented the SEVOTTAM framework of Government of India. The Department has created a Sevottam complaint Citizen's/Clients Charter as well as Sevottam compliant Grievance Redressal mechanism. Citizen's/Client's Charter of Department of Fertilizers has been prepared and displayed on the Department's website.

13.2.2 The Department offers services to Citizens, Central Public Sector Enterprises under the Department,

Fertilizer producing companies, importers of fertilizers / fertilizer raw material suppliers, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation etc, as per the service standards indicated in the Citizen's/Client's Charter which are as under:-

- Timely grant of clearance for setting up /augmenting of fertilizer production unit.
- Timely payment of subsidy to fertilizer companies.
- Timely fixing of production/inputs targets for the fertilizer companies.
- Recommendations to Revenue Department for concessional rate of custom duty under Project Import Scheme in Fertilizer sector in respect of imported machinery and equipments for capital goods.
- Timely payment of bills to vendors.
- Prompt grievance redressal.
- Decision on proposals for capacity expansion, technical upgradation, modernization of plants, machinery, etc.

13.3 Grievance Redress Mechanism: -

13.3.1 A Grievance Redress Mechanism has been set up in the Department with an objective of speedy redressal and effective monitoring of grievances. A Nodal Officer of the rank of Joint Secretary has been designated as Director of Public Grievance. Separate Nodal Officers have been designated for redressal of Staff Grievances and Grievances of pensioners. Service recipients can either lodge their grievances on Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) at the Grievance Portal of Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) at <http://pgportal.gov.in> or at the centralized Pensioners Grievances Redressal and Monitoring System (CPENG-RAMS) at pensioners' Portal of Department of Pension & Pensioners' Welfare at <http://pensionersportal.gov.in/CPENGRAMS> (for grievances of pensioners) or at the website of the Department of Fertilizers or they can give it in person or send it by post or e-mail or by fax to the Director of public Grievance of the Department. Grievances received in Department of Fertilizer are monitored in Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS). The grievances are transferred to concerned CPSEs/Divisions of the Department of Fertilizers through online and the status of disposal is monitored on the basis of the portal. During 2020-21 Department of Fertilizers, received 1688* (this includes 24 pending cases of the previous

year) public grievance cases (as on 17/1/2022), directly or through other Departments, out of which 1609* cases were disposed and 79* cases are under process at different stages in the DoF.

*tentative figures.

13.4 E-Samiksha

13.4.1 ESamiksha is a real time, on-line system for monitoring of follow-up action on the decisions taken during the presentations made by different Ministries/ Departments to the Hon'ble Prime Minister. The follow-up action in respect of each decision is to be updated by the concerned Ministry/ Department/ Agency as and when the status changes or at least every week. Hon'ble Prime Minister and Cabinet Secretary directly monitor projects and schemes of Ministries through e-Samiksha. The Department actively updates material relating to it on the e-Samiksha Portal and it is monitored at Joint Secretary/ Secretary level.

13.5 PRAGATI (Pro-Active Governance And Timely Implementation)

13.5.1 PRAGATI is another platform through which Hon'ble Prime Minister monitors and reviews important programme and projects of Centre and States every month. The Department actively updates material relating to it on the PRAGATI Portal and it is monitored at Joint Secretary/Secretary level.

13.6 Swachh Bharat Mission: Swachhta Pakhwada was observed in the

Department of Fertilizers from 1st September, 2021 to 15th September, 2021 under Swachh Bharat Mission. Various activities performed during this period are as under:

- (i) Message of Hon'ble Minister (C&F) relating to Swachhta pakhwada was placed on Department of Fertilizer's website.
- (ii) Swachhta pledge was administered by Secretary (F) among the staff of Department of Fertilizers. After the pledge, Steel Water Bottle were distributed by Secretary(F) among them

in order to discourage the use of plastic bags.

- (iii) A essay writing competition (Bilingual) was conducted on the topics of Swachhta related activities which the officials of DOF participated. Cash Prizes were distributed to the selected winners for writing creative and good essays.
- (iv) Saplings were planted at nearby places of office premises by the officers of DoF.
- (v) Swachhta Pakhwada was also observed by the PSUs under the administrative control of DOF and offices of DoF also.

ANNEXURES

(I-XX)

ANNEXURE-I

UNIT-WISE INSTALLED/REASSESSED CAPACITY & PRODUCTION OF ALL MAJOR FERTILIZERS DURING 2020-21 AND PRODUCTION DURING 2021-22 (upto December 2021)

(Fig. in 'LMT')

NAME OF PLANTS	PRODUCT NAME	Installed/Reassessed Capacity (as on 01.04.2021)	PRODUCTION DURING 2020-21	PRODUCTION DURING 2021-22 (Upto December 2021)**
PUBLIC SECTOR				
NFL:Nangal-II	Urea	4.79	5.47	3.88
NFL:Bhatinda	Urea	5.12	5.77	3.99
NFL:Panipat	Urea	5.12	5.83	3.69
NFL:Vijaiapur	Urea	8.65	9.66	7.78
NFL-Vijaiapur Expn.	Urea	8.65	11.27	6.76
Total(NFL):		32.31	37.90	26.10
BVFCL:Namrup-II	Urea	2.40	0.02	0.00
BVFCL:Namrup-III	Urea	3.15	1.30	1.12
Total(BVFCL):		5.55	1.32	1.12
FACT:Udyogamandal	A/S	2.25	2.46	0.88
	20:20	1.49	2.16	1.27
FACT:Cochin-8	20:20	4.85	6.46	4.64
Total(FACT):		8.59	11.08	6.79
RCF:Trombay V	15:15:15	4.20	5.39	4.25
	Urea	3.30	3.39	2.64
RCF:Thal	Urea	17.07	19.12	13.35
Total(RCF):		27.27	27.89	20.24
MFL:Chennai	Urea	4.67	4.81	3.79
	17:17:17	8.40	0.54	0.22
Total(MFL):		13.27	5.35	4.02
Total (PUBLIC SECTOR):		86.98	83.63	58.27
COOPERATIVE SECTOR				
IFFCO:Kandla	10:26:26	5.15	8.14	3.82
	12:32:16	7.00	8.46	6.64
	DAP	12.00	6.23	7.62
Total(Kandla):		24.15	22.83	18.08
IFFCO:Kaloj	Urea	5.45	6.24	3.92
IFFCO:Phulpur-I	Urea	5.51	7.06	4.58
IFFCO:Phulpur-II	Urea	8.65	10.64	7.54
IFFCO:Aonla	Urea	8.65	11.04	9.05
IFFCO:Aonla- II	Urea	8.65	11.77	9.09
(IFFCO ALL UNITS):		61.06	69.89	52.25
IFFCO:Paradeep	DAP	15.00	13.01	11.29
	20:20:0-13	1.00	6.88	4.63
	10:26:26	1.80	0.00	
Total(Paradeep):		19.20	19.89	15.92
KRIBHCO:Hazira	Urea	17.29	23.23	16.13
Total (COOP. SECTOR):		97.54	112.70	84.30
Total (PUB+COOP):		184.52	196.33	142.57

Note: ** Actual Production during April 2021 to December 2021 .

Sources : dbf fert.nic.in

Private Sector				
(Fig. in 'LMT')				
NAME OF PLANTS	PRODUCT NAME	Installed/Reassessed Capacity (as on 01.04.2021)	PRODUCTION DURING 2020-21	PRODUCTION DURING 2021-22 (Upto December 2021)**
GSFC:Vadodara	Urea	3.71	3.71	2.86
	A/S	3.74	4.87	3.66
	DAP	0.00	0.00	0.00
	20:20:0-13	2.00	2.51	1.70
Total(GSFC Vadodara):		9.45	11.09	8.01
GSFC:Sikka	DAP	7.22	5.66	2.54
	10:26:26	0.00	0.94	0.01
	16:20:0		0.10	0.00
	20:20:0-13	0.00	0.08	0.27
	12:32:16	0.00	1.14	0.28
Total(GSFC Sikka):		7.22	7.93	3.10
CIL:Vizag	26:28	0.00	3.28	2.18
	20:20:0-13	12.30	5.01	5.36
	14:35:14	0.00	0.32	0.38
	24:24:0-8	0.00	0.92	0.35
	10:26:26	0.00	0.52	0.27
Total(CIL Vizag):		12.30	9.75	8.54
SFC:Kota	Urea	3.80	4.01	2.85
KFCL:Kanpur	Urea	7.23	6.72	5.01
ZACL:Goa	Urea	3.99	4.66	3.12
	DAP	3.93	0.00	0.00
	19:19:19	3.93	0.69	0.45
	26:28-0		0.21	0.06
	10:26:26	0.00	2.35	1.06
	12:32:16	0.00	0.28	0.00
Total(ZACL):		11.85	8.19	4.69
SPIC:Tuticorin	Urea	6.20	6.20	5.50
Greenstar Fert. Ltd.	DAP	3.47	1.19	1.56
	20:20:0-13	2.59	2.41	1.57
Total(SPIC+GFL):		12.26	9.80	8.64
MCFL:Mangalore	Urea	3.80	3.54	3.35
	DAP	2.20	1.16	0.43
	20:20:0-13	0.40	1.42	1.57
Total(MCFL):		6.40	6.11	5.35
GNFC:Bharuch	Urea	6.37	6.43	4.91
	20:20:0-13	1.43	1.67	1.13
Total(GNFC):		7.79	8.10	6.04
CIL:Ennore	16:20	3.00	1.86	2.08
	15:15:15-0		0.02	0.15
	20:20:0-13	0.00	0.24	0.00
Total(CFL:Ennore):		3.00	2.12	2.23
Smartchem/DFCL:Taloja	24:24:0	6.00	2.36	1.59
	10:26:26	0.00	2.08	1.07
	12:32:16	0.00	0.57	0.29
	20:20:0-13	0.00	1.40	1.47
	14:28-0		0.16	0.24
	16:16:16	0.00	0.00	
	6:21-21			0.20
Total: DFCL		6.00	6.58	4.85
IRC Agro/ TCL:Haldia	DAP	2.79	2.23	0.00
	10:26:26	5.12	4.12	3.33
	12:32:16	0.00	0.29	0.43
	14:35:14	0.00		0.11
	16:20:0-13			0.11
	14:28:0-0			0.54
	14-35-14	0.00	0.06	0.00
Total(TCL):		7.91	6.70	4.53

CL:Kakinada	DAP	19.25	1.83	1.51
	12:32:16	0.00	0.00	0.46
	10:28:26	0.00	2.02	1.86
	28:28	0.00	2.93	0.98
	14:35:14	0.00	3.44	2.00
	17:17:17	0.00	0.00	0.00
	20:20:0-13	0.00	6.05	4.40
	15:15:15-9		0.24	0.42
	14:28:14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (Kakinada):		19.25	16.50	11.61
NFCL:Kakinada	Urea	5.97	5.28	5.53
NFCL:Kakinada Expn.	Urea	5.97	2.16	1.61
Total(NFCL):		11.95	7.43	7.14
Grasim/KGFL:Jagdishpur	Urea	8.65	10.95	8.46
Hindalco :Dahej	DAP	4.00	0.05	0.00
CFCL:Gadepan-I	Urea	8.65	11.15	7.78
CFCL:Gadepan-II	Urea	8.65	9.62	7.34
CFCL:Gadepan-III	Urea	12.70	12.70	10.12
Total(CFCL):		29.99	33.47	25.25
YARA/TCL:Babrala	Urea	8.65	11.55	9.79
KFL/KSFL:Shahjahanpur	Urea	8.65	10.74	6.91
PPL:Paradeep	DAP	7.20	6.39	5.68
	20:20:0-13	0.00	2.75	2.96
	12:32:16	0.00	0.27	0.32
	10:28:26	0.00	0.82	0.76
Total(PPL):		7.20	10.23	8.72
Matix Group. Cor.	Urea	12.70	0.00	3.11
RFCL	Urea	12.70	0.00	2.03
HURL-Gorakhpur	Urea	12.70		
HURL-Barsani	Urea	12.70		
HURL-Sindri	Urea	12.70		
Madhya Bharat Agro Ltd	DAP			0.03
	20:20:0-13			0.19
SSP Units	SSP	124.00	49.35	40.20
Total (PRIVATE SECTOR):		381.02	237.34	186.27
Total (PUB+COOP+PVT):		565.54	433.66	330.65

Note: ** Actual Production during April 2021 to December 2021 .

Sources : dbtfert.nic.in

ANNEXURE-II

PRODUCT-WISE CAPACITY & PRODUCTION OF ALL FERTILIZERS DURING 2020-21 AND PRODUCTION DURING 2021-22 (Upto December 2021)

PRODUCT NAME	Installed/Reassessed Capacity (as on 01.04.2021)	PRODUCTION DURING 2020-21	PRODUCTION DURING 2021-22 (Upto December 2021)**
UREA	283.74	246.03	187.39
A/S	5.99	7.33	4.54
DAP	77.06	37.74	30.66
SSP	124.00	49.35	40.20
20:20:0-13	28.75	39.03	31.15
15:15:15	4.20	5.64	4.82
20:8:20:8	0.00	0.00	0.00
17:17:17	8.40	0.54	0.22
14:28-0	0.00	0.16	0.77
10:26:26	11.87	20.98	12.17
12:32:16	8.60	11.00	8.42
12:32:16:0.5	0.00	0.00	0.00
14:35:14	0.00	3.83	2.49
19:19:19	3.93	0.69	0.45
28:28	0.00	6.42	3.22
24:24:0	6.00	2.97	1.93
16:16:16	0.00	0.00	0.00
UAP 20:20	0.00	0.00	0.00
8:21-21	0.00	0.00	0.20
16:20	3.00	1.96	2.19
TOTAL	565.54	433.66	330.83
Complexes:	74.75	93.21	68.04

SECTOR-WISE CAPACITY & PRODUCTION OF ALL FERTILIZERS DURING 2020-21 AND PRODUCTION DURING 2021-22 (Upto December 2021)

SECTOR NAME	Installed/Reassessed Capacity (as on 01.04.2021)	PRODUCTION DURING 2020-21	PRODUCTION DURING 2021-22 (Upto December 2021)**
Public	66.98	83.63	58.27
Cooperative	97.54	112.70	84.30
Private	381.02	237.34	188.27
TOTAL	565.54	433.66	330.83

Note: ** Actual Production during April 2021 to December 2021 .

Sources : dbtfert.nic.in

ANNEXURE-III

YEAR-WISE PRODUCTION OF UREA, DAP AND COMPLEXE FERTILIZERS

(Fig. in LMT)			
YEAR	Urea	DAP	Complex Fertilizers
2001-02	191.78	50.95	49.09
2002-03	187.26	52.41	48.59
2003-04	192.03	47.32	45.14
2004-05	202.63	51.85	53.67
2005-06	200.98	46.28	67.66
2006-07	203.08	48.52	74.63
2007-08	198.57	42.12	58.50
2008-09	199.22	29.93	68.48
2009-10	211.12	42.47	80.38
2010-11	218.80	35.37	87.27
2011-12	219.84	39.63	77.70
2012-13	225.75	36.47	61.80
2013-14	227.15	36.11	69.13
2014-15	225.85	34.44	78.32
2015-16	244.75	37.87	83.01
2016-17	242.01	43.65	79.66
2017-18	240.23	46.50	82.57
2018-19	238.99	38.99	89.98
2019-20	244.55	45.50	86.61
2020-21	246.03	37.74	93.21
2021-22 (upto December 2021)	187.39	30.66	68.03

Sources : dbtfert.nic.in

ANNEXURE-IV

Plant-wise Actual Production of Urea during 2015-16 to 2021-22 (upto December 2021)

(Fig. in LMT)

NAME OF PLANTS	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (upto December 2021)
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
PUBLIC SECTOR:							
NFL:Nangal-II	5.46	5.02	5.43	5.42	5.75	5.47	3.88
NFL:Bhatinda	5.48	5.68	5.63	6.03	5.62	5.77	3.99
NFL:Panipat	5.67	5.43	5.60	5.82	5.52	5.83	3.69
NFL:Vijaipur	9.90	10.58	10.44	10.59	9.84	9.66	7.77
NFL:Vijaipur Expn.	11.46	11.39	10.88	11.75	10.53	11.27	6.76
Total(NFL):	37.98	38.10	37.97	39.60	37.27	38.00	26.09
BVFCL:Namrup-II	0.66	0.60	0.58	0.58	0.46	0.02	0.00
BVFCL:Namrup-III	2.56	2.50	2.12	2.29	1.10	1.30	1.12
Total(BVFCL):	3.23	3.11	2.70	2.86	1.56	1.32	1.12
RCF:Trombay-V	4.52	4.08	4.41	3.92	3.25	3.39	2.64
RCF:Thal	20.98	21.44	20.61	19.84	20.22	19.12	13.35
Total(RCF):	25.50	25.52	25.02	23.75	23.47	22.51	15.99
MFL:Chennai	4.09	4.68	4.19	3.94	3.45	4.81	3.79
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR:	70.80	71.41	69.88	70.16	65.75	66.63	49.99
COOP. SECTOR:							
IFFCO:Kalol	6.01	6.02	6.02	6.02	6.02	6.24	3.92
IFFCO:Phulpur	7.58	6.32	7.26	6.71	7.50	7.06	4.57
IFFCO:PhulpurExpn.	10.54	9.92	9.55	10.48	12.16	10.64	7.54
IFFCO:Aonla	11.33	10.69	8.96	11.22	12.20	11.04	9.05
IFFCO:AonlaExpn.	11.23	10.34	9.31	11.18	10.87	11.77	9.09
Total(IFFCO):	46.68	43.27	41.09	45.62	48.75	46.75	34.17
KRIBHCO:Hazira	22.68	23.53	22.54	23.42	23.31	23.23	16.13
TOTAL COOP. SECTOR:	69.36	66.81	63.64	69.04	72.05	69.99	50.30

Total (Pub.+Coop.)	140.15	138.21	133.51	139.20	137.80	136.61	100.29
PRIVATE SECTOR:							
GSFC:Vadodara	3.61	3.59	3.11	3.71	3.21	3.71	2.66
SFC:Kota	4.01	3.94	4.10	3.90	3.87	4.01	2.85
KFCL (DIL):Kanpur	7.17	7.23	7.23	6.73	7.23	6.72	2.30
ZACL:Goa	4.00	4.65	4.73	4.09	2.33	4.66	3.12
SPIC:Tuticorin	6.20	5.63	6.59	6.52	5.50	6.20	5.50
MCF:Mangalore	3.80	3.80	4.20	3.50	3.80	3.54	3.35
GNFC:Bharuch	6.91	6.90	6.49	6.45	6.91	6.43	4.91
Grasim/IGF:Jagdishpur	12.08	11.61	11.84	11.37	11.15	10.95	8.46
NFCL:Kakinada-I	6.31	7.88	7.98	3.89	3.28	5.28	5.53
NFCL:Kakinada-II	7.11	7.10	7.92	1.96	3.65	2.16	1.61
CFCL:Gadepan-I	10.91	9.66	11.38	11.33	9.51	11.15	7.78
CFCL:Gadepan-II	10.35	10.36	9.56	9.87	10.45	9.62	7.34
CFCL:Gadepan-III				3.83	12.70	12.70	10.12
YARA/TCL:Babrala	12.31	12.14	12.48	13.01	12.84	11.55	9.78
KFL/KSFL:Shahjhanpur	9.83	9.32	9.01	10.64	10.34	10.74	6.91
Matix Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.10
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR:	104.60	103.79	106.72	100.80	106.75	109.42	85.32
TOTAL(PUB.+COOP.+PVT.):	244.75	242.01	240.23	239.99	244.55	246.03	182.61

Sources : dbtfert.nic.in

ANNEXURE-V

List of subjects falling within the jurisdiction of Department of Fertilizers

A

1. Planning for fertilizers production, including import of Urea through designated canalizing agencies.
2. Allocation and supply linkages for movement and distribution of fertilizers in terms of assessment made by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.
3. Administration of concession schemes and management of subsidy for controlled as well as decontrolled fertilizers, including quantum of concession for decontrolled fertilizers.
4. Administration of the Fertilizers (Movement control) order 1973 verify.
5. Policy and pricing matters relating to Urea.
6. All matters pertaining to disinvestment of fertilizers PSUs.
7. All matters pertaining to Fertilizers Projects, Joint venture/Joint Sector Companies.
8. External assistance for new Fertilizers Projects.
9. Matters connected with supply and availability of Fertilizers raw materials and marketing of fertilizers.
10. Fixation of remuneration rate for handling imported Urea.
11. Work relating to planning, monitoring and valuation of fertilizers production.
12. All matters relating to WTO in the fertilizers sector.
13. Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT)

B

FICC (Fertilizers Industry Coordination Committee): an attached office of DOF, which is concerned with cost aspects of Urea Production/for determination of subsidy and disbursement of subsidy on indigenous urea.

ANNEXURE-VI

Details of Joint Ventures

S. No.	JV Project-Country	JV participants with equity %	Product and the Project status
1.	Oman India Fertilizers Co. (OMIFCO), Oman	Oman Oil Co. (OOC-50%) IFFCO (25%) & KRIBHCO (25%)	16.52 lakh MT Urea & 2.48 Lakh MT Ammonia Production started in the year 2006.
2.	ICS Senegal, Senegal	ICS Senegal and IFFCO consortium	5.5 lakh MT Phosphoric Production started in 1984 and the off take agreement is valid till 2033.
3.	JPMC-IFFCO JV, Jordan	JPMC & IFFCO	4.8 lakh Phosphoric Commercial production started in December 2014.
4.	IMACID, Morocco	OCP-Morocco, Chambal & TCL – 33% each	4.25 lakh MT phosphoric Production started in 1997-98.
5.	Tunisia India Fertilizer Company (TIFERT), Tunisia	GCT (Tunisia), CFL (Now CIL) & GSFC (India)	3.60 lakh MT of Phosphoric acid. Commercial production started in April 2014)

ANNEXURE-VII

S. No.	Unit	Reassessed Capacity
	Gas Based Units	MT
1.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Limited (BVFCL) – Namrup-II	240000
2.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Limited (BVFCL) – Namrup-III	315000
3.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative (IFFCO)-Aonla-I	864600
4.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative (IFFCO)-Aonla-II	864600
5.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative (IFFCO)-Phulpur-I	551100
6.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative (IFFCO)-Phulpur-II	864600
7.	Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative (IFFCO)-Kalol	544500
8.	National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) – Vijaipur - I	864600
9.	National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) – Vijaipur - II	864600
10.	National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) – Nangal	478500
11.	National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) – Panipat	511500
12.	National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) – Bhatinda	511500
13.	KrishakBharati Cooperative (Kribhco)-Hazira	1729200
14.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited (RCF)- Thal	1706760
15.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited (RCF)-Trombay	330000
16.	Nagarjuna Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (NFCL) – Kakinada-I	597300
17.	Nagarjuna Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (NFCL) – Kakinada-II*	597300
18.	Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (CFCL)-Gadepan - I	864600
19.	Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (CFCL)-Gadepan - II	864600
20.	Yara Fertilizers India Private Limited (YFIPL)-Barbala	864600
21.	Kribhco Fertilizers Limited (KFL) - Shahjahanpur	864600
22.	Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Limited (KFCL), Kanpur	722700
23.	Shriram Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (SFC) – Kota	379500

24.	Zuari Agro Chemicals Limited (ZACL) – Goa	399300
25.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Company Limited (GNVFC)-Bharuch	636900
26.	Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (GSFC)-Vadodara	370590
27.	Grasim Industries Limited - Jagdishpur	864600
28.	Matix Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited, Panagarh**	1270500
29.	Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (CFCL)-Gadepan – III	1270500
30.	Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL)-Manali	486750
31.	Mangalore Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited (MCFL)- Mangalore	379500
Naphtha Based Units		
32.	Southern Petrochemicals Industries Limited (SPIC)-Tuticorin	620400

ANNEXURE-VIII

ANNEXURE-I.

No. 12012/3/2006-FPP
Government of India
Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers
(Department of Fertilizers)

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
8th March 2007

To,

The Executive Director,
Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee,
8th Floor, Sewa Bhawan,
R. K. Puram,
New Delhi.

Subject Policy for Stage-III of New Pricing Scheme for urea manufacturing units.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to this Department's letter No. 12019/5/98-FPP dated 30th January 2003 and No. 12019/19/2003-FPP, Dated 29-7-2003 vide which the salient features of Stage- I & II of New Pricing Scheme (NPS) introduced w.e.f 1.4.2003, were communicated. It was, inter alia, communicated that the modalities of Stage-III would be decided by the Department of Fertilizers (DOF) after review of the implementation of Stage-I and Stage-II. It has been decided to implement Stage-III of NPS with certain modifications as contained in the succeeding paragraphs.

(A) Duration.

2. The Policy for NPS Stage-III will be effective from 1.10.2006 to 31.3.2010. Stage-II Policy has been extended upto 30.9.2006. The policy for incentivizing additional production of urea during Stage-III of NPS will be applicable from the date of notification and till then the additional production of urea by units beyond 100% of their capacity will be governed by the existing policy of sharing of the net gain between the Government and the unit in the ratio of 65:35.

(B) Grouping of urea units

3. During Stage-III of NPS, the following measures will be taken to calculate concession rates of urea units :-

(i) Existing six group classification will continue as given in Annexure. I-A.

(ii) Group averaging will be done after updation of all costs upto 31.3.2003.

(iii) Capacity utilization levels of 93% for pre-92 Naphtha and FO/LSHS based plants and 98% for pre-92 gas, post-92 gas, post-92 Naphtha and mixed energy based plants will be considered for calculating the base concession rates of urea units as on 31.3.2003.

(iv) Transportation cost of gas will be computed and paid separately.

(v) The updated notional concession rates of all urea units as on 1.4.2003 so determined on the pattern followed during Stage-I of NPS will form the basis to calculate the concession rate payable to each urea unit during Stage-III of NPS commencing from 1.10.2006. No outlier benefit will be admissible to any unit in Stage-III of NPS.

(vi) On the base concession rate so determined for each unit, only escalation and de-escalation on components of variable cost on actual basis subject to pre-set energy norms given in Stage – III.

(vii) A deduction of Rs 50/MT from the concession rates of pre-92 Naphtha and FO/LSHS based and Rs. 75/MT from the other units for the reduced capital related charges (CRC) will be made.

(viii) The respective pre-set energy consumption norm of each urea unit during Stage-II of NPS or the actual energy consumption achieved during the year 2002-03, whichever is lower, will be recognized as the norm for Stage-III of NPS.

(ix) Saving on energy over the pre-set norms will be paid as per the basic rate of the weighted average of feed/fuel used during Stage-III of NPS.

(C) Resumption of urea production by units under shutdown.

4. Resumption of production by urea units currently not in production, viz. RCF-Trombay-V, FACT-Cochin and Duncans Industries Limited (DIL)-Kanpur is allowed based on natural gas/LNG/CBM/Coal gas. Upon resumption, the base concession rate of these units will be the Stage-III concession rate of the group to which they belonged, or their own concession rate updated till 31.3.2003 for all costs and thereafter adjusted for the feedstock changeover, whichever is lower.

(D) Conversion of non-gas based units to NG/LNG.

5. (i) All functional Naphtha and FO/LSHS based units should get converted within a period of 3 years (of these, Shriram Fertilizers &

Chemicals Ltd (SFC) Kota is expected to convert by the end of the current financial year). On the expiry of the aforementioned period, the Government will not subsidize the high cost urea produced by the non-gas based urea units and rate of concession of such units will be restricted to the lower of the prevalent import parity price (IPP) or their own rate. Units not able to tie up gas will have to explore alternative feedstock like Coal Bed Methane (CBM) and coal gas.

(II) In order to provide incentives for conversion to gas, since there is no recognition of investment made by units for conversion, there will be no mopping up of energy efficiency for a fixed period of 5 years for Naphtha based as well as for FO/LSHS based units. Capital subsidy will be considered for FO/LSHS based units for which DOF will notify a separate scheme in consultation with Department of Expenditure (DOE) Ministry of Finance.

(iii) For conversion of the non-gas based Urea Plants to Natural Gas (NG) / Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), a Committee headed by Petroleum Secretary, comprising of Secretaries of Planning Commission, Department of Fertilizers and Department of Expenditure has been constituted for facilitating the connectivity and supply of gas to non-gas based units converting to gas and to develop appropriate mechanism for fixing the price of gas in a transparent manner.

(E) Incentives for additional urea production.

6. The following measures are decided to be implemented to incentivise additional Urea production in the country:-

(i) No permission will be required from the Government for production beyond 100% of re-assessed urea capacity of the unit

(ii) All production between 100% and 110% of the existing reassessed capacity, if so required by the government as per the approved production plan will be incentivized on the existing net gain sharing formula between the Government and the unit in the ratio of 65:35 respectively with the proviso that the total amount paid to the units, after including the component of variable cost will be capped at the unit's own concession rate.

(iii) Units increasing production beyond 110% may be compensated at their concession rate, subject to the overall cap of IPP.

(iv) While procuring additional urea beyond 100% of the reassessed capacity of urea units, a merit order system of procurement will be followed. In other words, the units which

supply urea at the least cost would be given preference in procurement.

(v) The cost of feedstock/fuel allowed will be in the ratio of gas/LNG/Naphtha etc. with reference to actual ratio of consumption of annual actual production of urea up to that portion of the incremental production of urea required by the Government for sale to agriculturalists. Energy/inputs for non-agricultural sale/exports and surplus ammonia shall be allocated on costlier feed/fuel basis.

(vi) To the extent that the Government does not require any quantities of additional production for direct sale to agriculturalists, the concerned units would be free to dispose of the remaining quantities by way of exports, sale to complex manufacturers etc. without seeking prior permission of DOF.

(vii) Government will not subsidize the additional production, if not required by it for agricultural consumption.

(F) Distribution and Movement Issues

7. The following measures have been decided to be implemented for movement of Urea to District level and below :-

(i) The Government will continue to retain the authority to direct movement of urea stock up to 50% of production depending upon the exigencies of the situation.

(ii) States would be required to allocate the entire quantity of planned urea arrivals i.e., both regulated and de-regulated urea in a District-wise, month-wise and supplier wise format.

(iii) Each unit will maintain a district level stock point in the districts where it is required to supply urea. These district level stock points will be the primary Godowns.

(iv) Subsidy to individual units will be reimbursed based on conformity to planned movement up to district level for both controlled and de-controlled urea. The monitoring of the movement and distribution of urea throughout the country will be done by an On-line computer-based monitoring system. The time limit of existing payment system i.e., 45 days will be adhered to. It will be ensured that no certification by State Governments is required for release of subsidy to urea Units. Subsidy will be paid only when the urea reaches the district.

(v) The Department will operate a buffer stock through the State Institutional Agencies /Fertilizer Companies in States up to a limit of 5% of their seasonal requirement.

(vi) The Department will work through the agricultural department of the states to realize the objective of adequate and timely availability of urea at the Block level.

8. The freight reimbursement to urea units under NPS-III will be done as follows:-

(i) Primary Freight will be reimbursed on the basis of actual leads for rail movement;

(ii) Reimbursement of railway freight will be as per the actual expenditure;

(iii) For the road component of the primary freight, road leads will be as per actual distance to the primary godown and per tonne Km. rates will be escalated by the composite road transport index (weighted average of the Wholesale Price Indices (WPIs) of HSD oil, Motor Tyres, Truck Chassis and All Commodities);

(iv) One time enhancement of 33% will be granted on the road component of primary freight to offset the impact of Supreme Court directed maximum truckload limit of 9 MT on road vehicles;

(v) Tariff Commission will be requested to fix average leads and per tonne km base rates for road transportation in the case of secondary movement. These rates will be escalated by WPI (composite road transport index) every year;

(vi) Pending finalization of leads and rates by the Tariff Commission, secondary freight which was frozen at 2002-03 rates during Stages I & II of NPS will be escalated by the increase/decrease in WPI (composite index) since 2002-03;

(vii) The Freight computed and paid as per the policy shall not exceed the actual freight expenditure incurred by the units.

(viii) The existing scheme for special freight subsidy will continue for supplies to the North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir.

(G) Policy in respect of high cost units (producing at higher than IPP):

9. In order to disincentivise high cost production of 8 Naptha and FO/LSHS based units whose cost of production is higher than the prevalent IPP, to facilitate their early conversion to gas, these units are allowed to produce 100% of capacity should they adhere to an agreed timetable for conversion to gas and tie up of gas/LNG/CBM/Coal gas. If they do not, they will be given only 75% of the difference between the rate of concession and variable cost component (i.e., 75% of the balance fixed costs beyond 93% of

capacity utilization) in the 1st year (1.4 2007) and 50% of the fixed cost beyond 83% capacity utilization from 2nd year (1.4.2008) onwards.

(H) Policy for Import of urea.

10. The existing system of import of urea through designated State Trading Enterprises (STEs) i.e. Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC), State Trading Corporation (STC) and Indian Potash Limited (IPL) will continue.

(I) Policy for Joint Ventures Abroad

11. To encourage setting up of JV fertilizer plants abroad in countries where gas is available in abundance and is much cheaper, the JVs for production of urea will be set up abroad subject to the condition that the Government will enter into / encourage long term buy back arrangements with JVs abroad depending upon merits. Accordingly, suitable mechanisms be evolved for effectively securing long term fertilizer related supplies, including through investments and joint ventures abroad.

(J) Other Measures

12. Cost of bags

The cost of bags, which was frozen during Stage-I & II of NPS, will now be allowed based on moving weighted average cost of bags to compensate for the rise in prices over the last three years. For the year 2006-07, the weighted average of the cost of bags for each unit will be for the three years beginning 2002-03 and accordingly thereafter.

13. Taxes on inputs

For Stage-III, it is decided that sales tax on inputs and other taxes recognized under RPS will be paid on actual basis. Where Value Added Tax (VAT) has been introduced, such of the above taxes as are subsumed in it will be recognized to the extent they are non-vatable.

In case of any issue/dispute relating to interpretation of the policy, the decision of Department of Fertilizers shall be final. The above provisions will remain in force during the Stage-III of NPS or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

Yours faithfully,

(Deepak Singhal) b/j

Joint Secretary to the Government of India
Tel No. 23381294

ANNEXURE- I-A

Classification of urea units into 6 groups

S. N O.	Name of the Group	Name of the units
I	Pre-1992 Gas based units	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Limited (BVFCL)-Namrup-III 2. Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative (IFFCO)-Aonla-I 3. Indo-Gulf Jagdishpur 4. Kishak Bharati Cooperative (KRIBHCO)-Hazira 5. National Fertilizers Limited (NFL)-Vijapur-I 6. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited (RCF)-Trombay-V*
II	Post-1992 Gas based units	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nagarjuna Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (NFCL)-Kakinada-I 2. Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (CFCL)-Gadepan-I 3. Tata Chemicals Limited (TCL)-Babrala 4. Oswal Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited (OCFL)/Kribhco Shyam Fertilizers Limited (KSFL)-Shahjahanpur 5. NFCL-Kakinada-II 6. IFFCO-Aonla-II 7. NFL-Vijapur-II
III	Pre-1992 Naphtha based units	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT)-Cochin* 2. Duncans Industries Limited (DIL), Kanpur* 3. IFFCO-Phulpur-I 4. Mangalore Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited (MCFL)-Mangalore 5. Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL)-Manali 6. Sriam Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (SFC)-Kota 7. Southern Petrochemical Industries Limited* (SPIC)-Tuticorin 8. Zuari Industries Limited (ZIL)-Goa
	Post-1992 Naphtha based units	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IFFCO-Phulpur-II 2. CFCL-Gadepan-II
V	FO/LSHS based units	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Company Limited (GNVFC)-Bharuch 2. NFL-Nagari 3. NFL-Bhatinda 4. NFL-Panipat
VI	Mixed energy based units	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (GSFC)-Vadodra 2. IFFCO-Kalol 3. RCF-Thal

* Not in production.

ANNEXURE-II

(Specimen of the undertaking)

From

To.

The President of India

Whereas the Government of India have decided to introduce a Pricing Scheme to be administered by the Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee (FICC) for all urea producing units with effect from 1.4.2003 and such Scheme is intended to sustain and ensure the healthy development of the urea industry based on international standards of efficiency;

And whereas the broad features of the Scheme are set forth for Stage-I and II in the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers' letter No.12019/5/98-FPP dated 30.1.2003, issued to replace the existing Scheme, communicated vide ED/FICC/94/2002 dated 4th June 2002 and the policy for Stage-III of New Pricing Scheme communicated vide letter No. ED/FICC/XX dated the March 2007.

We, (which expression shall include all our successors and assigns) do hereby undertake and promise to accept and abide by all the terms and conditions contained in different provisions of the Pricing Scheme for urea producing units as communicated to us by the Department of Fertilizers vide letter No.12019/5/98-FPP dated 30.1.2003 and letter No. 12012/3/2006-FPP, dated 8th March 2007 along with annexure thereto and also to the rules, notifications and regulations framed by the Department of Fertilizers/ FICC from time to time to give effect to the Scheme.

We further undertake and promise to carry out periodic financial transactions under the Scheme through such Account or Fund and in such manner as the Government/ FICC may, from time to time prescribe or direct.

We further undertake and promise to abide by the decisions of the Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee which is the competent authority to determine the concession rates.

SIGNED by our representative Shri/Smt on dated on our behalf as holder of General Power of Attorney dated executed in pursuance of the Resolution No..... dated passed by the Board of Directors of

IN THE PRESENCE OF

Signed by

For and on behalf of

Witnesses

1.

2

Power of Attorney

ANNEXURE-IX

No. 12012/3/2010-FPP
Government of India
Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers
Department of Fertilizers

New Delhi, the 2nd April, 2014

To

The Executive Director,
Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee(FICC),
8th Floor, Sewa Bhawan,
New Delhi.

Subject: Modified NPS-III for existing urea units.

Sir,

I am directed to convey the approval of Government of India for Modified NPS-III for existing urea units as under:

2. Duration of Modified NPS-III

The Modified NPS-III policy will be implemented for a period of one year from the date of issue of this notification. Thereafter, the policy will be reviewed taking into account prevailing energy scenario, production and supply scenario, international trend of urea prices etc., at that time.

3. Concession rates of urea units

The calculation of concession rates of urea units shall continue as per NPS-III and its amendments subject to the following modifications:

3.1 Additional Fixed cost

(a) The maximum additional fixed cost (towards increase in the four components, viz , salaries & wages, contract labour, selling expenses and repair & maintenance) of Rs. 350/MT to existing urea units or actual increase in above four components of fixed cost during the year 2012-13 compared to the year 2002-03, whichever is lower will be paid. This will be based on the certified cost data for above four components for the year 2012-13 to be provided by all urea Units

(b) In respect of KFCL and BVFCL-II units, for which cost data of four components is not available either for the year 2002-03 or 2012-13, the

actual increase in these four components as per the certified cost data for the latest year over and above Rs. 521/MT (weighted industry average during 2002-03) subject to maximum of Rs. 350/MT will be allowed

3.2 Minimum Fixed Cost

The minimum fixed cost of Rs. 2300/MT or actual fixed cost prevailing during 2012-13, whichever is lower, after taking into account the compensation at 3.1 (a) and (b) above, will be paid. This will be based on certified fixed cost data for the year 2012-13, to be provided by all urea units.

3.3 Special compensation to Urea Plants which have Completed 30 Years and Converted to Gas

The special compensation of Rs. 150/MT will be paid to gas based urea plants which have converted to gas and are more than 30 years old. This is in addition to para 3.1 and 3.2 above.

- 3.4 It has been decided to phase out old and inefficient units in due course of time after addition of new capacity.

4. Continuing the production from high cost units

The production of the high cost naphtha based urea units namely SPIC Tutcorin, MFL Manali and MCFL Mangalore will continue under modified NPS-III till the gas availability and connectivity is provided to these units or June, 2014 whichever is earlier, beyond which subsidy for naphtha based plants will not be paid. However, no new naphtha based plants will be permitted in Greenfield investments.

5. Reimbursement to naphtha & FO/LSHS based units

The existing system of recognizing costlier feed/fuel stock of naphtha/FO/LSHS will continue and existing system of incentivizing these units for energy savings on the basis of actual input mix including 100% Naphtha/FO/LSHS as in force will continue up to June 2014 or till such time they convert to gas whichever is earlier.

6. Continuing Pre set Energy norm of Naphtha units converting to gas

The data of investment for conversion from Naphtha as feedstock to gas and actual energy consumption achieved after conversion from each unit will be obtained and based on this data, the Department of Fertilizers,

in consultation with Department of Expenditure, shall work out the period for which existing pre set norms will be allowed, which shall not be more than five years from the date of conversion so that each unit may be in position to recover the investment with interest thereon from energy savings.

7. Continuance of amended provisions notified under NPS-III

The following amended provisions notified under NPS-III will continue

- (a) The provision as contained in Para (ii) of Notification No.12012/19/2007-FPP dated 10th July, 2009 regarding reduction in fixed cost of each urea unit due to group averaging principle under NPS-III to 10% of normated fixed cost computed under the base concession rates thereby removing the pricing anomaly arising out due to group averaging.
- (b) The provision as contained in Para (iii) of Notification No.12012/19/2007-FPP dated 10th July, 2009 regarding the detailed parameters for buffer stocking schemes of urea.
- (c) The provisions as contained in Notification No.12014/1/2008-FPP dated 6th March, 2009 regarding resumption of urea production by RCF-Trombay unit.
- (d) The provisions of Notification No.12014/1/2008-FPP dated 6th March, 2009 regarding amendment of NPS-III- the policy for restart of existing urea units, the permission granted to DIL/KFCL-Kanpur to restart production on LNG in June 2013 will be covered under the above notification.
- (e) Notification No.12014/1/2008-FPP dated 6th March 2009 regarding policy for Conversion of FO/LSHS urea units to Natural Gas, Provisions under notifications dated 8th February, 2010 for Conversion of Fuel Oil/ Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (FO/LSHS) based Urea units at Bathinda, Nangal & Panipat of NFL to Natural Gas (NG), Provisions under notifications dated 14th December, 2009 for Conversion of Fuel Oil/ Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (FO/LSHS) based Urea unit at Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Corporation to Natural Gas (NG)

8. The capacity utilization of two units in post 92 Naphtha based groups namely IFFCO Phulpur-II and CFCL-II, is increased from 95% to 98% on par with gas based units. FICC may re-work the group average of fixed cost for these units.

9. Production above reassessed capacity

- (a) The production above reassessed capacity (RA) is presently governed by gain sharing with respect to IPP as under
- (i) Beyond 100% of RA and upto 110% of RA Gain sharing between Government and unit in the ratio of 65:35 with respect to IPP subject to concession rate.
 - (ii) Beyond 110% of RA and upto cut off level At concession rate subject to overall cap of IPP
 - (iii) Beyond cut off level At 85% IPP.

(b) The production at cut off levels are fixed under Investment Policy (No. 12012/12/2007-FPP dated 04.09.2008) based on highest achieved Metric Tonnes Per Day (MTPD) during 2003-04 to 2006-07. No change is made in the method for incentivizing additional production. The cut off level as per the Investment Policy of 2008 will continue without any change.

10. Distribution and Movement

The distribution and movement of Urea shall be governed by the policy for freight and movement and amendments thereof from time to time. The movement of Urea will continue to be done in accordance with the monthly supply plan drawn by Department of Fertilizers. Movement & Distribution of entire 100% of urea both imported & indigenous will be regulated by movement division through the monthly supply plan.

11. Import of Urea

The provisions of import through three STEs as given in the existing policy of urea at para 10 of notification dated 8th March, 2007 may continue till the time the same is reviewed, if required.

12. Joint ventures abroad

The scheme for Joint ventures abroad covered under NPS-III policy would be covered by New Investment Policy 2012


13. Taxes on inputs

The policy with regard to recognition of new taxes levied by State Governments from time to time and those not recognized under RPS has been notified vide Notification dated 8th March, 2007, will continue

The NPS-III policy, issued vide notification number 12012/3/2006-FPP dated 8th March, 2007 and as amended from time to time was extended by DoF on provisional basis till further orders vide notification number 12012/9/2009-FPP dated 17th March 2010. NPS-III Policy is deemed to be continued till the date of this notification.

15. In case of any issue/dispute relating to interpretation of the policy, the decision of Department of Fertilizers shall be final.

Yours faithfully,


(Satish Chandra) 2/4/14
Joint Secretary
Ph: 23386800

ANNEXURE-X

No. 12012/1/2015-FPP
Government of India
Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers
(Department of Fertilizers)

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
25th May, 2015.

To,
CMD/MDs

RCF/MFL/BVFCL/NFL/KRIBHCO/IFFCO/GSFC/GNVFC/SFC/NFCL/CFCL/TCL
ZACL/INDO-GULF/SPIC/KSFL/MCFL/FCIL/HFCL/FACT/IPL/MATIX/KFCL

Subject: New Urea Policy-2015 for existing gas based urea manufacturing units.

I am directed to refer to this Department's letter No. 12012/3/2010-FPP dated 2nd April 2014, vide which the salient features of Modified New Pricing Scheme (NPS)-III was introduced w.e.f. 02.04.2014 for one year were communicated. It has been decided to implement New Urea Policy-2015 as contained in the succeeding paragraphs.

1. Duration

The New Urea Policy-2015 will be effective from 1st June 2015 to 31.3.2019. The provisions of existing Modified NPS-III and New Investment Policy 2008 shall continue till 31st May 2015.

2. Grouping of urea units

2.1 The existing gas based urea units will be classified into the following three groups;

- i. Group-I includes the following urea units having pre-set energy norms between 5.0 G Cal/MT to 6.0 G Cal/ MT:
 - a. NFL - Vijaipur-I & II, Kribhco - Hazira, Indo-Gulf -Jagdishpur, IFFCO-Aonla -I & II, KSFL-Shahjahanpur, CFCL Gadepan-I & II, TCL-Babrula, NFCL-Kakinada-I & II and IFFCO-Phulpur-II (Thirteen units).
- ii. Group-II includes the following urea units having pre-set energy norms between 6.0 G Cal/MT to 7.0 G Cal/ MT:
 - a. IFFCO-Kalol, GSFC-Baroda, RCF-Thal and GNVFC-Bharuch (Four Units)
- iii. Group-III includes the following urea units having pre-set energy norms more than 7.0 G Cal/MT:

- a. NFL-Nangal, NFL-Panipat, NFL-Bhatinda, ZACL-Goa, SFC-Kota, RCF-Trombay-V, IFFCO-Phulpur-I and KFCL-Kanpur (Eight units).
- 2.2 MFL- Manali, MCFL-Mangalore, SPIC Tuticorin, BVFCL - Namrup-II and BVFCL - Namrup-III will not be covered under this scheme because these units are not connected to gas pipeline network in the country.
- 2.3 BVFCL - Namrup-II and BVFCL - Namrup-III are proposed to be closed and to install a new high efficiency unit and will be dealt separately under their restructuring proposal. Till then, these two units will function under the provisions of Modified NPS-III.
- 2.4 The twenty five units in para 2.1 above, will be eligible to get the concession rate on the basis of revised energy norms fixed for each group from 1st June, 2015 to 31st March, 2018.
3. **Revised Energy Norms for three years (2015-16 to 2017-18)**
 - 3.1 For the year 2015-16 (from 1st June 2015 onwards), 2016-17 and 2017-18, the revised energy norms would be the simple average of pre-set energy norms of NPS-III and average actual energy consumption achieved during the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 or the pre-set set energy norms of NPS-III, whichever is lower.
 - 3.2 **Energy Norms for the year 2018-19**
 - a) **For Group I**
Energy consumption norm for this group for financial year 2018-19 would be 5.5 G Cal/MT, except for TCL- Babrala. For TCL- Babrala, existing pre-set energy consumption norm of NPS-III i.e. 5.417 G Cal/MT will continue.
 - b) **For Group II**
Energy consumption norm for this group for financial year 2018-19 would be 6.2 G Cal/MT.
 - c) **For Group III**
Energy consumption norm for this group for the financial year 2018-19 would be 6.5 G Cal/MT.
 - 3.3 The present provisions for conversion of FO/LSHS urea units to Natural Gas issued by the Department of Fertilizers for urea units at Bathinda, Nangal & Panipat of NFL and Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Corporation- Bharuch will continue.

- 3.4 The units which have converted to gas from Naphtha viz., ZACL and KFCL will continue to get saving on energy consumption over the pre-set norms of NPS-III to recover their investment for conversion from Naphtha to Natural Gas. The data from each such unit will be obtained and based on this data, the Department of Fertilizers, in consultation with Department of Expenditure, shall work out the period for which existing pre-set energy norms will be allowed, which shall not be more than five years from the date of conversion so that each unit may be in a position to recover the investment with interest thereon from energy savings.
4. The compensation for other variable cost e.g. the cost of bag, water charges & electricity charges and fixed cost will be determined in accordance with existing provisions of NPS-III and Modified NPS-III.
 5. For production beyond the Re- Assessment Capacity (RAC), the units will be entitled for their respective variable cost and a uniform per MT incentive equal to the lowest of the per MT fixed costs of all the indigenous urea units subject to import parity price plus weighted average of other incidental charges which the government incurs on the imported urea.
 6. All other existing policy guidelines related to escalation/de-escalation of concession rate, Neem coated urea, distribution and movement, import of urea and taxes on inputs for urea production and freight reimbursement, issued by this department from time to time will continue.
 7. In case, any modification of the policy is required in relation to the operational issues, which does not alter the basic framework of the policy i.e. pooling of gas and energy efficiency target and is financially beneficial to the Government, the Department of Fertilizers is authorized to take a decision in the matter in consultation with Department of Expenditure.

Yours faithfully,

(Sh. L. Lal Goyal)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

011-23388481

Copy to:
The Executive Director,
Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee,
8th Floor, Sewa Bhawan, R. K. Puram, New Delhi.

Copy also to:

PPS to Secretary (MoP&NG)/ PPS to Secretary (Fertilizers)/PPS to SS&FA /PPS to JS (SLG)/PPS to JS (SKL)/
PPS to JS (HLS)

ANNEXURE-XI

No.12018/4/2014-FPP
Government of India
Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers
(Department of Fertilizers)

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi
Dated the 17th June, 2015.

To

The Executive Director
Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee (FICC)
8th Floor, Sewa Bhawan
New Delhi.

Subject: Continuation of production of urea from Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL) – Manali, Mangalore Chemical and Fertilizers Limited (MCFL) - Mangalore and Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Ltd. (SPIC) –Tuticorin using Naphtha as feedstock till gas connectivity and availability of gas to these urea manufacturing units - reg.

Sir,

In continuation of this Department's letter of even number dated 7th January, 2015, I am directed to state that the competent authority has now accorded approval to continue the operation of these three aforesaid plants using Naphtha as feedstock subject to the following conditions:

1. MFL-Manali, MCFL-Mangalore and SPIC-Tuticorin are allowed to operate on Naphtha on existing provisions for a period till these plants get assured supply of gas either by gas pipeline or any other means.
2. The units will be eligible for subsidy on the basis of the revised energy norms from the date of this notification (17th June, 2015), which would be the simple average of pre-set energy norms of NPS-III and lowest yearly specific energy consumption achieved during the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 or the pre-set energy norms of NPS-III, whichever is lower.
3. The concession rate for these plants will be determined notionally on the basis of weighted average of the delivered cost of RLNG to the recently converted plants after deducting state taxes (VAT, Entry tax) on RLNG or the cost of production of

urea from Naphtha/FO after deducting state taxes levied on Naphtha/FO consumed for urea production (VAT, Entry tax) on Naphtha/FO, whichever is lower.

4. The compensation for other variable cost e.g. the cost of bag, water charges and electricity charges and fixed cost will be determined in accordance with existing provisions of NPS-III and Modified NPS-III.

5. DoF shall review the progress of infrastructure for supply of gas and readiness of these three Naphtha based urea units to receive gas, on quarterly basis.

6. The urea production by MCFL and SPIC is hereby regularized from 17th April, 2015 and 24th April, 2015 respectively and the units will be eligible for subsidy on urea production for this period on existing provisions as on 16th April, 2015 till the issue of this notification (17th June, 2015).

7. The specific energy consumption norms for these 3 units from financial year 2018-19 will be 6.5 G.Cal /MT of urea.

Yours faithfully,

(Vijay Ranjan Singh)
Director (Fertilizers)
Tel: 011-23386398

Copy to:

1. Director (Movement).
2. CMD-MFL.
3. MD-MCFL.
3. CEO-SPIC.

ANNEXURE-XII

No 12012/1/2015-FPP
Government of India
Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers
Department of Fertilizers

New Delhi,
Dated the 28th March, 2018

To

CMD/MDs

RCF/MFL/NFL/KRIBHCO/IFFCO/GSFC/GNVFC/SFC/NFCL/CFCL/YFIL/ZACL
/GIL/SPIC/KFL/MCFL/KFCL

All Urea Manufacturing Units.

Subject Revision of Energy Norms under New Urea Policy (NUP) – 2015.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to this Department's letter No 12012/1/2015-FPP dated 25th May, 2015 regarding implementation of New Urea Policy (NUP) – 2015 and letter No 12018/4/2014-FPP dated 17th June, 2015 regarding continuation of production of Urea by MFL, MCFL & SPIC using Naphtha as feedstock till connectivity of gas pipeline is obtained and to convey the approval on the following decisions with regard to Target Energy Norms given to all urea manufacturing units (except BVFCL):

(i) For 11 urea manufacturing units viz., YFIL, NFL-Vijaipur-II, GIL, CFCL-Gadepan-I & II, IFFCO-Aonla-II, RCF-Thal, IFFCO-Kalol, IFFCO-Aonla-I, IFFCO-Phulpur-I & II, the target energy consumption norms as mentioned in Para 3.2 of NUP – 2015, will come into force w.e.f. 1st April, 2018.

(ii) The existing norms under New Urea Policy-2015 for remaining 14 urea manufacturing units viz., NFL Vijaipur-I, KRIBHCO-Hazira, KFL-Shahjahanpur, NFCL-Kakinada-I, NFCL-Kakinada-II, GNFC-Bharuch, GSFC-Vadodara, NFL-Bathinda, NFL-Nangal, NFL-Panipat, SFC-Kota, KFCL-Kanpur, RCF Trombay-V, ZACL-Goa are hereby extended for further period of 2 years i.e. till 31st March, 2020 with the following penalties.

(a) Penalty equivalent to 2% energy of difference between NUP Energy norms and Target Energy norms of NUP-2015, for the first year i.e. 2018-19.

(b) Penalty equivalent to 5% energy of difference between NUP Energy norms and Target Energy norms of NUP-2015, for the second year i.e. 2019-20.

(c) Urea manufacturing units must achieve Target Energy Norms during the extended period of 2018-19 to 2019-20 failing which additional penalties may be imposed on defaulting units in consultation with the Department of Expenditure.

(iii) The aforesaid target energy norms may be continued upto 31st March, 2025. Meanwhile, an expert body under NITI Aayog would be engaged to recommend the energy norms to be achieved from 01st April, 2025

(iv) The three Naphtha based urea units viz., MFL, MCFL, SPIC are also allowed the existing energy norms under Para (2) of policy notification dated 17th June, 2015 for another two years i.e. till 31st March, 2020 or till these units get the gas pipeline connectivity, whichever is earlier. There will be no mopping up of energy efficiency for a fix period of 5 years from date of gas pipeline connectivity as per Para 3 (vii) and 5 (ii) of NPS-III policy dated 8th March, 2007.

Yours' faithfully,


(Dharam Pal)
Additional Secretary to Government of India
Tele: 23386800

Copy to

The Executive Director
Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee
8th Floor, Sewa Bhawan, R.K.Puram, New Delhi

ANNEXURE-XIII

No. 12012/1/2015-FPP (Vol.III)
Government of India
Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers
(Department of Fertilizers)

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi
 Dated 7th July, 2020

To

CMD/MDs of NFL, KRIBHCO, KFL, NFCL, GNFC, GSFC, SFC, KFCL, RCF, ZACL

Subject: Revision of Energy Norms under New Urea Policy-2015.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to this Department's letter No 12012/1/2015-FPP dated 25th May, 2015 regarding New Urea Policy for existing gas based urea manufacturing units and 28th March, 2018 on the subject mentioned above and to state that in consultation with Department of Expenditure, it has been decided to extend the existing energy norms under New Urea Policy-2015 for 14 urea manufacturing units viz., NFL Vijaipur-I, KRIBHCO-Hazira, KFL-Shahjahanpur, NFCL- Kakinada-I, NFCL-Kakinada-II, GNFC-Bharuch, GSFC-Vadodara, NFL-Bathinda, NFL-Nangal, NFL-Panipat, SFC-Kota, KFCL-Kanpur, RCF Trombay-V, ZACL-Goa for further period of 6 months i.e. till 30th September, 2020 with the enhanced penalty of 10% of the difference between NUP Energy norms and Target Energy norms of NUP-2015.

2. It may be noted that no further extension beyond 30.09.2020 will be provided and the Target Energy Norms as per NUP-2015 will be enforced by the end of the extended period i.e. with effect from 1st October, 2020. Therefore, the aforementioned urea manufacturing units are hereby directed to take immediate necessary action to achieve the target energy norms within the specified period.

Yours faithfully,


 (Bharam Pal)

Additional Secretary to the Government of India
 Tele: 011-23386800

9/7/2020

Copy for necessary action to:

1. The ED, FICC, 8th Floor, Sewa Bhawan, R.K. Puram, New Delhi
2. The Deputy Director, PFC-I [Miss. Shalaka Kujur], Department of Expenditure, North Block New Delhi: w.r.t. I.D. Note No. 06(07)/PF-II/2011 dated 12th June, 2020.
3. Director NIC, DoF: With a request to upload this notification on the website of the Department of Fertilizers.

Copy for information to:

PS to Hon'ble Minister (C&F), PS to Hon'ble MOS (C&F), PPS to Secretary (Fertilizers)/ PPS to Additional Secretary (Fertilizers)/ PPS to AS&FA/PPS to JS(PS)/PPS to JS(GS)

ANNEXURE-XIV

No. 12012/39/2011-FPP
Government of India
Ministry of Chemical & Fertilizers
Department of Fertilisers

Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi
Dated the 02nd January 2013.

To

All Chief Secretaries of State Governments

CMD/MDs

RCF/MFL/BVFCL/NFL/KRIBHCO/IFFCO/GSFC/GNVFC/SFC/NFCL/CFCL/TCL
ZAL/INDO-GULF/SPIC/KSFCL/MCFL/FCIL/HFCL/FACT/IPL/MATIX/KFCL

All Urea Manufacturing units

Subject: **New Investment Policy - 2012**

Sir

I am directed to convey the approval of Government of India for New Investment Policy-2012 (NIP-2012) in order to facilitate fresh investments in urea sector. The salient features of the NIP-2012 are as under:-

1 It provides a structure of a floor price and a ceiling price for the amount payable to Urea units, which will be calculated based on the delivered gas price (inclusive of charges & taxes) to respective urea units. The floor and ceiling price of each urea unit shall be operative with respect to the computed Import Parity Price (IPP) (Annexure-1). The IPP defined for urea under the investment policy of 2008 is the average C&F price without any applicable custom duties and handling and bagging charges at the port. If the computed IPP (payable) is between the floor and the ceiling price for that gas cost, it is the IPP (payable) which will be used. If the IPP (payable) is above or below the ceiling or the floor respectively, it is the ceiling or floor price that will be acceptable as the case may be.

2 The criteria according to which plants will qualify under different categories namely Revamp, Expansion, Revival and Greenfield shall be as below:

2.1 **Revamp projects:** Any improvement or incremental increase in capacity of existing plants by way of capital investment in the existing train of ammonia-urea production will be treated as revamp of existing units.

2.2 **Expansion or Brownfield projects:** Setting up of a new ammonia-urea plant (a separate new ammonia-urea train) in the premises of the existing fertilizer plants,

utilizing some of the common utilities will qualify for being treated as an expansion project. The investment should exceed a minimum limit of Rs. 3000 crore.

2.3 Revival of closed urea units: The three closed urea units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL) at Barauni, Durgapur and Haldia, and five closed urea units of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCIL) at Sindri, Talcher, Ramagundam, Gorakhpur and Korba being proposed for revival shall fall under 'Revival of closed urea units'.

2.4 Greenfield Projects: Any urea unit which shall be set-up at the project site where no previous similar manufacturing facilities existed i.e. acquisition of land followed by construction of an ammonia-urea plant with storage facilities, transportation facilities, water and sewage treatment etc. shall be treated as a Greenfield project.

3 Greenfield /Revival of Closed HFCL & FCIL Projects

- (i) At a delivered gas price of up to USD 6.5 per mmbtu for Greenfield/Revival Urea units
 - (a) the Floor price is fixed at **USD 305** per MT of Urea
 - (b) the Ceiling price is fixed at **USD 335** per MT of Urea
- (ii) For each 0.1 USD per mmbtu revision in delivered gas price, it will correspondingly change the
 - (a) Floor and Ceiling price by USD 2 per MT up to a delivered gas price of **USD 14** per mmbtu.
 - (b) Floor by USD 2 per MT for delivered gas price exceeding **USD 14** per mmbtu.
- (iii) The urea from Greenfield/Revival of closed urea units of HFCL and FCIL units will be recognized at a uniform rate of 95% of IPP (C&F) subject to floating floor and ceiling prices mentioned at 3 (i) and 3 (ii) above.

4 Substantial Expansion or Brownfield Projects

- (i) At a delivered gas price of upto USD 6.5 per mmbtu for Expansion/Brownfield Urea units
 - (a) the Floor price is fixed at **USD 285** per MT of Urea
 - (b) the Ceiling price is fixed at **USD 310** per MT of Urea
- (ii) For each 0.1 USD per mmbtu revision in delivered gas price, it will correspondingly change the

- (a) Floor and Ceiling price by USD 2 per MT up to a delivered gas price of USD 14 per mmbtu.
- (b) Floor by USD 2 per MT for delivered gas price exceeding USD 14 per mmbtu
- (iii) The urea from Expansion / Brownfield Urea units will be recognized at a uniform rate of 90% of IPP (C&F) subject to floating floor and ceiling prices mentioned at 4 (i) and 4 (ii) above.

5 Revamp Projects

- (i) At a delivered gas price of upto USD 7.5 per mmbtu for new Revamp Urea units
 - (a) the Floor price is fixed at **USD 245** per MT of Urea
 - (b) the Ceiling price is fixed at **USD 255** per MT of Urea
- (ii) For each 0.1 USD per mmbtu revision in delivered gas price, it will correspondingly change the
 - (a) Floor and Ceiling price by USD 2.2 per MT up to a delivered gas price of USD 14 per mmbtu.
 - (b) Floor by USD 2.2 per MT for delivered gas price exceeding USD 14 per mmbtu.
- (iii) The urea from Revamp Urea units will be recognised at a uniform rate of 85% of IPP (C&F) subject to floating floor and ceiling prices mentioned at 5 (i) and 6 (ii) above. These will be applicable for all output above the "cut-off" point.
- (iii a) **Cut-Off Quantity** - The urea produced from existing units beyond their reassessed capacity under NPS or the maximum achieved capacity by a unit for 330 days in last four years (2003-07), whichever is higher (cut off quantity), is recognised as the production under revamp of the existing unit. However, the urea produced under revamp quantity will only be eligible for the above dispensation once the total production of the unit crosses 105 per cent of the cut off quantity or 110 per cent of the reassessed capacity, whichever is higher.
- (iv) No Administered Pricing Mechanism (APM) gas shall be considered for allocation for production beyond cut-off quantity.
- (v) The Urea units, which have undertaken revamp and are already availing the provisions of the Investment Policy of 2008, will remain under the Investment

Policy of 2008 in the event of doubling of gas price from USD 4.88 per mmbtu (base price including applicable taxes) for a unit under the Investment Policy of 2008, appropriate revision will be worked out under that Policy, in consultation with the Department of Expenditure.

- (vi) Any further revamp undertaken by an already revamped unit, will be considered to be eligible under the same Revamp policy as that applicable to the original revamp. In case a unit under the policy of 2008 undertakes further revamp and the additional quantity is more than 10% of the present production (maximum production in any continuous one year period of the last three years, which should not be less than the quantity produced in similar period of previous years after implementation of NIP-2008 policy), the Urea unit may opt for the dispensation as mentioned at 5 (i, ii and iii). Once new investment policy gets applied on the unit for the extra production beyond 10% of existing production as discussed above, the entire revamp production from the unit (existing & new combined) will be recognised as per NIP-2012. The option will have to be exercised by the unit within three months of start of new increased production.

6 Non-operation of ceiling price and IPP if delivered gas price exceed USD 14 per mmbtu.

In the event the delivered gas price crosses USD 14 per mmbtu, the units (whether revamp, expansion, brownfield, greenfield or revival) shall be paid only the floor price based on the delivered gas price as mentioned at 3(ii)(b), 4(ii)(b) and 5(ii)(b). All other conditions like ceiling price and recognition of urea w.r.t IPP shall become non-operational.

7 Operational Principles- The following is adopted for operating the policy:

- 7.1 The increase/decrease of the floor and ceiling price will be calculated at the end of each quarter, on the basis of average gas price of previous three months. Accordingly, IPP shall also be calculated for each quarter for each plant.
- 7.2 The price of the delivered gas will be calculated based on delivered gas price as certified by MoPNG/Central PSU/State PSU.
- 7.3 The policy shall be applicable to urea units to be based on gas i.e. natural gas (domestic/RLNG) and CBM. In case of CBM, price of NG equivalent of CBM as given by Public agency will be considered. For revival of closed urea units based on coal gasification and Greenfield projects based on coal gasification,

a dispensation that is the same as that of CBM will be extended after arriving at equivalent NG price.

- 7.4 While fixing the floor and ceiling price of Greenfield, Revival, Brownfield and Expansion urea units, It has been presumed that the delivered cost of CBM/Actual mix of gas to the urea unit shall not be less than USD 6.5/mmbtu.

8 Time period for the investment policy

- 8.1 It is proposed that only those units whose production starts within five years from the date of notification of the policy would be covered under the policy. The dispensation of guaranteed buy-back under this policy will be available to the units for a period of eight years from the date of start of production. Thereafter, the units will be governed by the Urea policy prevalent at that time.

9 Mandating of Granulated Urea / Coated Urea

- 9.1 In order to improve the efficiency in the use of Urea, as a part of product management strategy, all new urea capacities in the country are mandated to produce Urea in granulated form or coated/fortified Urea. Taking into account the additional investment on account of a granulation plant and the incremental operating costs, an additional amount of USD 10 per MT, is allowed in the floor and ceiling prices for all plants – Greenfield/Revival/Brownfield–producing Granulated Urea.
- 9.2 As part of the present policy, an additional 5% / 10% additional MRP may be allowed in case of Neem coated / Zincated Urea.

10 Joint Venture Units

- 10.1 Decision regarding Urea off-take agreement for Joint Venture units set up abroad shall be taken on case-to-case basis, based on the prevalent IPP of Urea, price and availability of indigenous gas, cost of gas being offered to the JV and demand supply gap of Urea in the country. The guiding principle shall, however, be that the offered supply on C&F basis from the JV should be equal to or less than the floor price for domestic Greenfield units at a gas cost of USD 6.5 per mmbtu. Thus extending the floor price corresponding to a gas price of USD 6.5 per mmbtu to the JV's abroad will actually mean getting imported gas at a delivered price of USD 6.5 per mmbtu which will result in substantial saving to GOI. While fixing the floor and ceiling price for a JV abroad, subject to a maximum floor price corresponding to a delivered gas price of USD 6.5 per mmbtu for domestic units, a higher return may be considered keeping in view factors such as risks involved, likely time and cost overruns, etc. Approval of CCEA would be obtained in each case.

11 Dispensation for Units in North East

- 11.1 For units coming up in the North Eastern States, the special dispensation regarding pricing of gas that is being extended by the Central Government/

State Government will also be available to any new investments in the region as well. Suitable adjustments will be made to the applicable floor and ceiling prices in case the delivered price (after allowing for the special dispensation) falls below USD 6.5 per mmbtu, subject to approval of Ministry of Finance.

12. As per the budget provisions announced for 2012-13, capital investment in fertiliser sector has been made eligible for Viability Gap Funding (VGF) under the Scheme for Support to PPP in infrastructure sector. However no VGF shall be allowed to Urea units in Public or Private sector. In case incentives under VGF are required to be extended to Fertilizer units being set up in remote areas/difficult terrains like north east or units which are based on coal gasification, where the capex involved is substantially higher, the same will be examined by DOF in consultation with DoE on case to case basis.
13. The broad stages for setting up a urea project are given at Annexure-2. Since the policy envisages payment of subsidy/ incentives to the urea units by the Government, all the urea units who plan to set-up urea units in the country should mandatorily provide information at beginning and completion of each stage of the project as given at Annexure-2. This is also required to assess the demand and production gap in the country as well as the cost of gas expected to be used in production of urea from new investments.
14. The policy will be effective from the date of notification.

Yours sincerely



(Satish Chandra)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

Tele : 23366800

Copy to:

1. Secretaries of the Department of Expenditure, Department of Revenue, Department of Economic Affairs, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Department of Commerce, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Planning Commission, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas .
2. Director General, The Fertilizers Association of India, 10-Shaheed Jit Singh Marg, New Delhi-110067
3. All Officers/Sections in the Department of Fertilizers and office of FICC, RK Puram, New Delhi
4. Director(NIC)

Copy also to :-

Smt. Anu Garg, Joint Secretary, Prime Minister's Office, South Block, New Delhi.

Annexure-1

Import parity price: Import Parity Price for a month would be derived based on the prevailing prices in three months preceding the month under consideration as indicated below.

Import Parity Price (IPP): The import parity price (IPP) for a particular month will be the lower of the actual average CIF price of urea imported in India during preceding three months and the IPP reported in the fertilizer magazines for the same preceding three months, as detailed below:

$$\text{IPP } x = \text{FOB Arabian Gulf} + \text{Freight}$$

Where,

IPP x = Import Parity Price for month (x)

FOB Arabian Gulf = Average FOB reported price of urea for AG in the three magazines as listed below, during preceding three month (x - 1) to (x - 3).

Freight = Average freight for AG in the three magazines listed below, during preceding three month (x - 1) to (x - 3).

The exchange rate will be taken as the average of preceding three months for arriving at the price in INR. The three fertilizer magazines to be used for arriving at IPP prices will be as below:

- (a) Fertiliser Market Bulletin, UK;
- (b) Fertiliser Week by British Sulphur, UK; and
- (c) Fertecon Weekly Nitrogen Fax, UK.

Broad stages of a urea project

Following are the broad stages for setting up an Ammonia-Urea Project:-

- a) Pre-feasibility Report
- b) Techno Economic Feasibility Report & its approval from the company's Board of Director.
- c) Finalization of Project site.
- d) 1st Stage Environment Clearance from MoEF
- e) Technology Evaluation and Selection or EPC (LSTK) bid preparation & Evaluation.
- f) Detailed/Bankable Project/Feasibility Report preparation and approval from the company's Board of Director.
- g) Environment Impact Assessment Report preparation and final clearance from MoEF
- h) Raw Material and Utilities tie-up for the project
- i) Finalization of EPCM or EPC (LSTK) Contractor.
- j) Achieving Financial Closure
- k) Award of job to EPCM or EPC Contractor.
- l) Signing of Agreement between various agencies
- m) Mobilization Advance to EPCM or EPC Contractor.
- n) Physical Progress Achieved - 25%
- o) Physical Progress Achieved – 50%
- p) Physical Progress Achieved – 75%
- q) Commissioning of Project & Start of commercial production.

ANNEXURE-XV

12012/4/2019-UPP
Government of India
Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers
Department of Fertilizers

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi
Dated: 28th April 2021

To

The Managing Director,
Talcher Fertilizer Limited
Plot No. 24, Film City, Sector-16A, Noida-201301

Subject: Exclusive subsidy policy for Urea produced through coal gasification route by Talcher Fertilizer Limited (TFL).

I am directed to refer to the subject mentioned above and to convey that the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on the 20th April, 2021 has approved that the concession rate/subsidy for the urea produced through coal gasification route by Talcher Fertilizers Ltd (TFL) for a period of 8 years from the date of start of production will be determined by providing 12% Post Tax IRR on equity.

Yours faithfully,



(Niranjana Lal)
Director (UPP)
Tel. 011-23383814

Copy to:

1. Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi
2. Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, North Block, New Delhi
3. Secretary, Department of Expenditure, North Block, New Delhi
4. Secretary, Ministry of Coal, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi
5. Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi
6. CEO, NITI Aayog, New Delhi

Copy for information to:

Sr. PPS to Secretary (Fert.)/ PS to JS (APS)/ PPS to EA (Fertilizers)/ Director (F&A)-FICC, Joint Director (CE)-FICC

ANNEXURE-XVI

No.12012/20/2007- FPP
Government of India
Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers
Department of Fertilizers

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi
Dated the 4th September, 2017

To

CMD/MDs,
RCF/MFL/BVFCL/NFL/KRIBHCO/KFL/IFFCO/GSFC/GNVFC/SFC/NFCL/CFCL/TATA/
ZACL/GIL/SPIC/MFCL

Subject: Rationalising the size of urea bag and matter connected thereto.

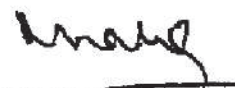
Sir,

I am directed to convey the approval of the Government to introduce 45kg bag of urea replacing the existing 50kg bag.

2. In order to enable the urea units to exhaust existing 50kg bags and for making necessary modifications in their plants, a period of six months is given as lead time to them to ensure the smooth implementation of the above policy.

3. The MRP of such bags will be notified by the Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare in due course. An additional 5% will also be charged by the urea manufacturers for Neem Coating of Urea on every 45 kg. bag.

Yours faithfully,



(Dharam Pal)

Additional Secretary (Fertilizers)

☎: 23386800

Copy to:

1. Joint Secretary (INM), Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.
2. Principal Director of Audit, Economic & Service Ministry, AGCR Building, I.P. Estates, New Delhi.

3. Controller of Accounts, Department of Fertilizers, Janpath Bhawan, New Delhi.
4. Director General, Fertilizer Association of India, 10 Shaheed Jit Singh Marg, New Delhi-110087.
5. Director of Accounts, Fertilizer Accounts Wing, Department of Fertilizers, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.
6. Pay & Accounts Officer, Department of Fertilizers, Janpath Bhawan, New Delhi.
7. Director (F&A), FICC, 8th Floor, Sewa Bhawan, New Delhi – 110066.
8. Director (CE), FICC, 8th Floor, Sewa Bhawan, New Delhi - 110068
9. Fin-II Desk, Department of Fertilizers.
10. Assistant Director (OL) with a request to make available Hindi version of the Notification.
11. NIC for uploading on website.
12. Guard File.



(Dharam Pal)
Additional Secretary (Fertilizers)
☎: 23386800

ANNEXURE-XVII

**No.12012/6/2016-FPP
Government of India
Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers
Department of Fertilizers**

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi,
Dated the 28th March, 2018

To

CMD/MD/Head of all Urea manufacturing units

Sir/Madam,

Subject: Revision of Dealer/Distribution Margin in respect of Urea sale effected through Private Agencies and Institutional Agencies w.e.f. 01st April, 2018.

The issue of revision of rates of Dealer/Distribution Margin for sale of Urea both indigenous as well as imported which were last revised vide Notification No.12012/10/99-FPP-II dated 18th June, 1999, has been under consideration of the Government for quite some time. I am directed to state that it has been decided to revise the Dealer/Distribution Margin to the rate of Rs.354/MT of urea w.e.f. 01st April, 2018 for sale of Urea through Private Trade as well as Institutional Agencies.

2. It is to be noted that the Dealer/Distribution margin will be paid to the Dealers on the quantity sold through POS devices only.
3. This issues with the approval of Competent Authority.



(Sunita Bansal)

Under Secretary to the Government of India
Tele: 23388891

Copy to:

1. Chief Secretaries of all the State Governments/Union Territories.
2. ED, FICC, R.K.Puram, Sewa Bhawan, New Delhi.
3. Pay and Accounts Officer, PAO, Janpath Bhawan, New Delhi.
4. DG, FAI, 10 Shahid Jit Singh Marg, New Delhi-110067.
5. Joint Secretary-cum-Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies.
6. Department of Agriculture & Cooperative, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.

Copy also to:

1. AS(DP), JS(AT)
2. Director (Movement)/Director (FA)/Director (Finance) /Director (CE) (FICC)
3. Director (NIC)/DOF- for website/DD(OL)-for Hindi translation.
4. Director(FA)

ANNEXURE-XVIII

No. 12012/20/2007-FPP
Government of India
Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers
(Department of Fertilizers)

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
Dated the 25th May, 2015.

To

CMD/MDs

RCF/MFL/BVFCL/NFL/FACT/KRIBHCO/IFFCO/GSFC/GNVFC/NFCL/CFCL/
TATA/ZACL/INDO-GULF/SPIC/KSFL/MFCL/KFCL/SFC.

Subject: Policy for encouraging production and availability of fortified and coated urea in the country – reg.

Sir

In continuation to Department of Fertilizers letter of even number dated 2nd June, 2008, 11th January 2011, 7th January, 2015 and 24th March, 2015 on the subject mentioned above, the undersigned is directed to state that it has now been decided to make it mandatory for all the indigenous producers of urea to produce 100% of their total production of subsidized urea as Neem Coated urea.

2. The other terms and conditions of policy letter dated 2nd June 2008 and subsequent letter dated 07th January, 2015 will remain same.

Yours Sincerely,


(Vijay Ranjan Singh)
Director(F)
Tele : No. 23386398

1. Chief Secretaries and Secretaries (Agriculture) of all State Governments and Union Territories.
2. Secretaries of the Department of Expenditure, Department of Revenue, Department of Economic Affairs, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Department of Commerce, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, CEO, Niti Aayog.
3. DG, FAI.
4. NIC for uploading on website of this Department.
5. Hindi Section.
6. Guard file.

ANNEXURE-XIX

No.12012/2/2008-FPP
Government of India
Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers
(Department of Fertilizers)

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
Dated the 17th July, 2008.

To

CMD/MDs

RCF/MFL/BVFCL/NFL/KRIBHCO/IFFCO/GSFC/GNVFC/SFC/NFCU/
CFCL/TCL/ZIL/INDO-GULF/SPIC/KSFUMCFL/FACT/FCIL/HFCL/IPL

SSP Manufacturers as per List annexed.

Subject: Policy for uniform freight subsidy on all fertilizers under the fertilizer subsidy regime.

Sir,

I am directed to convey the approval of the Government for a separate uniform freight subsidy policy on all subsidised fertilizers covered under the New Pricing Scheme Stage-III (NPS-III) for indigenous urea and the Concession Scheme on P&K fertilizers being administered by the Department. The policy will also be applicable on imported Urea subject to contractual obligations, if any. The salient features of the policy are as below:

- a) The rail freight expenditure for transportation of fertilizers will be paid as per the actual expenditure based on actual lead.
- b) The road freight towards transportation of fertilizers from nearest railway rake point to block, or from manufacturing unit /port directly by road to block, consists of two elements- lead distance and per KM rate. This element of subsidy will be paid as below:
 - i) The lead distance for each block in the district will be based on the average district lead (average of leads from nearest rail rake point to block headquarters).
 - ii) The per KM road freight will be paid on the basis of average of existing per KM rate for each State in the country, being adopted by FICC for reimbursement of freight subsidy for indigenous urea, under NPS-III.
 - iii) It will be implemented retrospectively w.e.f. 1.4.08.
- c) The normative per KM rate will be annually escalated/de-escalated based on a composite road transport index (weighted average of the WPIs of HSD oil, Motor Tyres, Truck Chassis and All Commodities) as already being done under NPS-III.
- d) The manufacturing units (especially the SSP units) not having railway siding facilities, will also be reimbursed the road transportation costs from their unit to the

nearest rail rake point based on actual leads and the per tonne per KM rate, as computed in paras above.

e) The freight subsidy will be paid on actual movement of fertilizers up to the block level based on monthly district-wise/block movement plans. The subsidy will be released only after the fertilizer reaches the District/Block as per the monthly plan. Any additional supply beyond 10% of the monthly plan will be eligible for subsidy only after 120 days of its receipt in the district, provided it is accounted for in the subsequent month's plan.

f) The State Governments will be responsible for confirming the receipts of fertilizers as indicated in the movement plan in the FMS. They are required to either confirm or deny the receipts of fertilizers within 30 days, whereafter the final freight subsidy will be released to the manufacturers/importers. However, in case of any report of any non-receipt/shortfall, the difference in freight subsidy will be suitably recovered.

g) The policy is proposed to be implemented from 1st April, 2008. Where the concession price of a fertilizer includes a fixed freight subsidy, payments so made from 1st April, 2008 till the date of Notification will be adjusted against the freight subsidy to be paid under this policy. For SSP, the first stage is proposed to be implemented from 1st October, 2008.

h) The special freight re-imbursement scheme for J&K and North Eastern States stands withdrawn as the freight will be now based on actual leads.

2. The manufacturers/importers will make separate claims for freight subsidy on monthly basis in the prescribed proformas which will be separately circulated along with guidelines for the same. A freight module under FMS, for generation of freight claims are being separately worked out and will be put in place shortly. In the interim, it is proposed to pay the freight on the basis of average per tone rates indicated below.

i)	Indigenous Urea	-	Rs.616 per MT
ii)	Imported Urea	-	Rs.850 per MT
iii)	Indigenous DAP/MAP	-	Rs.770 per MT
iv)	Imported DAP/MAP/TSP	-	Rs.850 per MT
v)	MOP	-	Rs.623 per MT
vi)	Complex Fertilizers	-	Rs.616 per MT
vii)	SSP (w.e.f. 1.10.08)	-	Rs.616 per MT

3. The base concession rates and final concession rates for P&K fertilizers will be devoid of freight element from 1st April, 2008 onwards and for SSP, from 1st October, 2008 onwards. The provisions of New Pricing Scheme Stage-III for freight subsidy on indigenous urea will stand amended w.e.f. 1st April, 2008.

4. The manufacturers/importers will have to ensure provision of details of movement and receipts of fertilizers in various districts/blocks in the country, on the Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS), in order to be eligible for freight subsidy.

5. The above will be applicable till further orders.

Yours faithfully,


(Deepak Singh)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India
Tel No 23381284

Copy to:

1. Chief Secretaries of all State Governments and Union Territories
2. Secretaries of the Department of Expenditure, Department of Revenue, Department of Economic Affairs, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Department of commerce, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Planning Commission.
3. Director General, Fertilizer Association of India, 10, Shaheed Jit Singh Marg, New Delhi – 110 067
4. All Officers/Sections in the Department of Fertilizers and Office of FICC.

Copy also to:

Smt. Vini Mahajan, Joint Secretary, Prime Minister's Office, South Block, New Delhi.

AnnexureList of SSP Manufacturers under Concession Scheme

1. Phosphate Company Ltd., West Bengal
2. Tata Chemicals Ltd., West Bengal
3. Jubilant Organosys Ltd., U.P.
4. Coromandal Fertilizers Ltd., Tamil Nadu
5. Khakan Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., M.P.
6. Rama Phosphates Ltd., M.P.
7. BEC Fertilizers Ltd., Chhatisgarh.
8. Dharamsi Morarji Chemicals Ltd., Maharashtra.
9. Rama Krishi Rasayani, Maharashtra.
10. Liberty Phosphates & Fertilizers Ltd., Rajasthan.
11. Teesta Agro Ltd., West Bengal.

ANNEXURE-XX

Statement showing per Kilo Gram NBS rates for nutrient N, P, K and S for the year 2010-11 to 2021-22

(a) Per Kg NBS rates for nutrients N, P, K, S for the 2010-11 to 2021-22:

Nutrients	NBS rates (Rs. per Kg)													2021-22
	1 st Apr - 31 st Dec 2010 *	1 st Jan- 31 st Mar 2011**	2011- 12	2012-13	2013- 14	2014- 15	2015- 16	2016- 17	2017- 18	2018- 19	2019- 20	2020- 21		
'N' (Nitrogen)	23.227	23.227	27.153	24.000	20.875	20.875	20.875	15.854	18.989	18.901	18.901	18.789	18.789	
'P' (Phosphate)	26.276	25.624	32.338	21.804	18.679	18.679	18.679	13.241	11.997	15.216	15.216	14.888	45.323	
'K' (Potash)	24.487	23.987	26.756	24.000	18.833	15.500	15.500	15.470	12.395	11.124	11.124	10.116	10.116	
'S' (Sulphur)	1.784	1.784	1.677	1.677	1.677	1.677	1.677	2.044	2.240	2.722	3.562	2.374	2.374	

*Including Rs. 300/- per MT for secondary freight from lake point to retail points.

** Excluding the secondary freight of Rs. 300/- PMT, which was being paid separately on per ton per Km basis.

(b) Per MT subsidy on different P&K fertilizers during 2010-11 to 2021-22:

Sl. No.	Fertilizer Grades (FG) (N P K S nutrient)	2010-11		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	
		1.4.2010 to 31.12.2010	1.1.2011 to 31.3.2011											01.04.2021 to 31.03.2022	01.04.2021 to 31.03.2022
1.	DAP (18-46-0-0)	16268	15968	19763	14350	12350	12350	12350	8945	8937	10402	10402	10231	24231	24231*
2.	MAP (11-52-0-0)	16219	15879	19803	13978	12009	12008	12008	8629	8327	9991	9991	9809	25635	25635
3.	TSP (0-46-0-0)	12087	11787	14875	10030	8592	8592	8592	6091	5519	6999	6999	6848	20849	20849
4.	MOP (0-0-50-0)	14692	14392	16054	14400	11300	9300	9300	9282	7437	6674	6674	6070	6070	6070
5.	SSP (0-16-0-11)	4400	4296+200	5359	3676	3173	3173	3173	2343	2166	2734	2826	2643	7513	7513
6.	16-20-0-13	9203	9073	11030	8419	7294	7294	7294	5451	5729	6421	6530	6292	12379	12379
7.	20-20-0-13	10133	10002	12116	9379	8129	8129	8129	6085	6488	7177	7286	7044	13131	13131+
8.	20-20-0-0	9901	9770	11898	9161	7911	7911	7911	5619	6197	6823	6823	6735	12822	12822
9.	28-28-0-0	13851	11678	16857	12825	11075	11075	11075	8147	8676	9553	9553	9430	17951	17951
10.	10-26-26-0	15521	15222	18080	14309	11841	10874	10874	9050	8241	8739	8739	8380	16293	16293+

11.	12-32-16-0	15114	14825	17887	13697	11496	10962	10962	8615	8101	8917	8917	8637	18377	18377+
12.	14-28-14-0	14037	13785	15602	12825	10789	10323	10323	8053	7753	8464	8464	8215	16737	16737
13.	14-35-14-0	15877	15578	18666	14351	12097	11630	11630	9020	8593	9529	9529	9258	19910	19910
14.	15-15-15-0	11099	10926	12937	10471	8758	8258	8258	6685	6507	6786	6786	6569	11134	11134
15.	17-17-17-0	12578	12383	14662	11867	9926	9359	9359	7576	7375	7691	7691	7445	12619	12619
16.	19-19-19-0	14058	13839	16387	13263	11094	10450	10450	8467	8242	8596	8596	8321	14103	14103
17.	Ammonium Sulphate (20.5-0-0-23)	5195	5195	5979	5330	4686	4686	4686	3736	4408	4501	4501	4398	4398	4398
18.	16-16-16-0 (w.e.f. 1.7.2010)	11838	11654	13800	11169	9342	8809	8809	7130	6941	7239	7239	7007	11876	11876
19.	15-15-15-9 (w.e.f. 1.10.2010)	11259	11086	13088	10622	8909	8409	8409	6969	6709	7031	7107	6783	11348	11348
20.	24-24-0-0 (from 1.10.10 to 29.5.12 and w.e.f. 22.6.2012)	11881	11724	14278	10993	9493	9493	9493	6983	7437	8188	8188	8082	15387	15387
21.	24-24-0-8 (w.e.f. 12.11.13 to 14.2.15) without subsidy on S	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
22.	14-28-0-0 (w.e.f. 1.4.2020)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6799	15321	15321
23.	8-21-21 (w.e.f. 1.4.2021)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13145	13145
24.	9-24-24 (w.e.f. 1.4.2021)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14996	14996
25.	PDM (0-0-14.5-0) (w.e.f. 1.10.2021)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1457

* Additional Subsidy of Rs. 8769/MT
+Additional Subsidy of Rs. 2003/MT

NA means not covered under NBS regime

(c) An amount of Rs. 300 PMT and Rs 500 PMT additional subsidy is provided on subsidized P&K fertilizers fortified/coated with micronutrients namely Boron (B) and Zinc (Zn) respectively during the year 2010-11 to 2021-22.
