



सत्यमेव जयते

ANNUAL REPORT

2022-23

Government of India
Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers
Department of Fertilizers

CONTENTS

S.No.	Subject	Page No.
1.	Department of Fertilizers: An Overview	1-15
2.	Development and Growth of Fertilizer Industry	16-29
3.	Availability and Movement of Major Fertilizers	30-31
4.	Financial Performance	32-33
5.	Measures of Support for the Fertilizer Sector	34-53
6.	Integrated Nutrient Management	54-56
7.	Public Sector Undertakings	57-118
8.	Right to Information Act , 2005	119
9.	Vigilance Activities	120
10.	Progressive Use of Official Language	121-126
11	Welfare of SCs, STs, OBCs and Physically Handicapped Persons	127-128
12	Annexures I- XV	129-160

CHAPTER- 1

DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS: AN OVERVIEW

1.1. Department of Fertilizers comes under the ambit of Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers which is headed by a Cabinet Minister. Secretary is the administrative head of the Department of Fertilizers who is assisted by one Additional Secretary, Additional Secretary and Financial Adviser and 4 Joint Secretaries including Economic Adviser. The Organizational structure of Department of Fertilizers is given at [Annexure 1](#).

1.2. The main objective of Department of Fertilizers is to ensure adequate and timely availability of fertilizers at affordable prices for maximizing agricultural production in the country. The main functions of the Department include planning, promotion and development of the fertilizers 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. List of subjects allotted to the Department of Fertilizers as per Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 amended from time to time is given at [Annexure –II](#).

1.3 Vision & Mission:

1.3.1 Vision Statement:

Achieving fertilizer security for the country for sustainable agricultural growth supported by a robust domestic fertilizer industry of the Department of Fertilizers. The ultimate goal is to achieve data driven policy making by using data-based insights for redesigning the implementation mechanisms of Government interventions.

1.3.2. Mission Statement:

Ensuring adequate and timely availability of quality fertilizers at affordable prices in each cropping season to the 140 million farmers across the country through planned production and imports and distribution of fertilizers in the country and planning for self-sufficiency in urea production is Mission of the Department of Fertilizers.

1.3.3 The Department has one attached office under it, viz., Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee (FICC) headed by Executive Director which is responsible to evolve and review periodically, the group concession rates

including freight rates for units manufacturing nitrogenous fertilizers, maintain accounts, make payments to and to recover amounts from fertilizer companies, undertake costing and other technical functions and collect and analyze production data, costs and other information. Besides, Department of Fertilizers also has 9 Fertilizer Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) i.e. RCF/NFL/MFL/FACT/BVFCL/FAGMIL/PDIL/FCIL/HFCL which are under the administrative control of Department of Fertilizers.

1.4 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)
3. Joint Ventures abroad (IC Division).
4. Fertilizer Imports, Movement and Distribution (Movement Division).
5. PSU Division (dealing with PSUs) & Board Level appointments.
6. Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee (FICC), an attached office.
7. Fertilizers Subsidy (FS Wing) dealing with payment of subsidy.
8. General administration, Establishment, Parliament, Information Technology, RTI matters.
9. Coordination Division.

10. Planning, Monitoring and Innovation (PMI).
11. Finance and Budget (IFD).
12. Vigilance Division.
13. Shipping Division.
14. Official Language (Hindi Cell).
15. Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT).
16. Promotion of Non Chemical fertilizers.
17. SSP Cell.
18. Fertilizers Innovation.
19. Fertilizers Act.

1.4.1 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.

1.4.2 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.

1.4.3 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.

1.4.4 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 fulfill 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 Dash board.

1.4.5 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.

1.4.6 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.

1.4.7 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

1.4.8 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 outsourced 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.

1.4.9 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.

1.4.10 PMI section has two wings such as under:

- (i) Production and Inputs (P&I) Section and
- (ii) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Section
- (i) Production & Inputs (P&I) Section:
 - ❖ Collection, Compilation, analysis of

statistical data of Production pertaining to major fertilizers sector i.e. in respect of Urea, DAP and Complex Fertilizers,

- ❖ Preparation of Company-wise, unit-wise, product-wise, nutrient-wise & state-wise production estimates on daily, monthly, quarterly, annually and seasonal basis,
- ❖ Preparation/issuance of Monthly D.O. letter to Cabinet Secretariat.
- ❖ Monthly Quick Estimates of fertilizers production for Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI)
- ❖ Material for Statistics at a glance for Ministry of Agriculture, Index of Industrial Production (IIP) data for MoSPI and Index of eight Core Industries (ICI) for DIPP (M/o Commerce), fertilizers production data for Railway Board etc.
- (ii) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Section:
 - ❖ The subjects dealt by PMI-II Section deals with Monitoring of performances of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) through conducting of Quarterly Review Meetings, Processing/Granting Techno-Economic Clearance proposals for availing custom duty concession on imported goods/item for renovation/modernization of fertilizer plants, Publication of Handbook 'Fertilizer Scenario',

Preparation of Monthly Bulletin of the Department.

1.4.11 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.

1.4.12 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.

1.4.13 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.

1.4.14 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.

- 1.4.15** 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.

- 1.4.16 Non-Chemical Fertilizers (Organic/Bio-fertilizers):** This Division is entrusted with the work relating to formulation of policy, framing guidelines and other related work regarding promotion of non-chemical fertilizers (organic/bio-fertilizers/liquid fertilizers). Promotion of Non Chemical fertilizers - Under the policy, a provision was made for Market development assistance of Rs. 1500 per tonnes of city compost for scaling up production and consumption of the product. Market development assistance would lower MRP of city compost for farmers. Compost from city garbage would not only provide carbon and primary/secondary nutrients to soil but also help in keeping the city clean. Eco-Mark standard for City Compost would ensure that environment friendly quality product reaches the farmers.

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.

- 1.4.17** 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.

- 1.4.18** 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 Fertilizers, Long term arrangement for fertilizer and raw material procurement and any other new initiatives in fertilizers sector.

- 1.4.19 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.

1.5 Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee (FICC)

- 1.5.1** FICC is responsible for calculation of concession rate of indigenous urea. The provisional quarterly concession rates due to variations in the cost of inputs for 34 urea units were completed and the final concession rate would be taken up after the end of the financial year.
- 1.5.2** 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.
- 1.5.3** 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.
- 1.5.4** 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.
- 1.5.5** 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 of about 150 manufacturers/ importers for the year 2012-13 to 2020-21 were forwarded to the Department of Fertilizers for taking necessary action.

- 1.5.6** During the current financial year, all the carry over liabilities of previous financial years were paid to indigenous urea units. The urea subsidy is released as per the budgetary allocation.
- 1.5.7** During the period, FICC compiled quantitative and financial data in respect of Inputs viz., different types of gases consumed and other fuels used in the production of urea, data relating to indigenous production of urea, analytical report on the financial implication of different proposals for policy formulations were provided to the Department of Fertilizers.
- 1.5.8** The Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee (FICC) constituted on 1st December 1977 to administer and operate the Retention Price, was reconstituted on 13th March 2003 for administration of the concession scheme under New Pricing Scheme (NPS) of Urea. Presently, NUP 2015 is in force.
- 1.5.9** 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) Department for Promotion of Industry

and Internal Trade (2) Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (3) Department of Expenditure (4) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (5) Tariff Commission (6) Two representatives of the Fertilizer industry. ED (FICC) is the Member Secretary.

1.5.10 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 review the group concession rates periodically and to make adjustments in these rates, where necessary, with the prior concurrence of the Government.
- g) To undertake examination necessary for evolving group concession rates for future pricing periods.
- h) To work out requirement of inputs needed for fertilizer units & to recommend the supplies.
- i) To recommend annual escalation/de-escalation in the freight subsidy rates on the basis of transport index.

- j) To calculate Monthly/Annual Gas Pool Rate.
- k) Assessment of reasonability of profit on P&K Fertilizer Modules.
- l) Release of subsidy for indigenous urea under Direct Benefit Transfer Mode.
- m) To undertake such other functions as the Government may entrust to the Committee from time to time.

1.5.11 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.

1.6 SEVOTTAM:

1.6.1 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.

1.6.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF SEVOTTAM:

1.6.3 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.

1.6.4 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.

1.6.5 Grievance Redressal Mechanism: -

1.6.6 A Grievance Redressal 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.

1.6.7 eSamiksha Portal:

1.6.8 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 Portal. The Department actively updates material relating to it on the e-Samiksha Portal and it is monitored at Joint Secretary/Secretary level.

1.7 PRAGATI (Pro-Active Governance And Timely Implementation)

1.7.1 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.

1.7.2 **Swachh Bharat Mission:** Swachhta Pakhwada was observed in the Department of Fertilizers from 1st September, 2022 to 15th September, 2022 under Swachh Bharat Mission. Various

activities performed during this period are as under:

- ❖ Message of Hon'ble Minister (C&F) relating to Swachhta Pakhwada was placed on Department of Fertilizer's website.
- ❖ Swachhta pledge was administered by Secretary, Department of Fertilizers among the staff of the Department of Fertilizers. After the pledge, Steel Water Bottle were distributed by Secretary, Department of Fertilizers among them in order to discourage the use of plastic bags.
- ❖ An essay writing competition (Bilingual) was conducted on the topics of Swachhta related activities in which the officials of DOF participated. Cash Prizes were distributed to the selected winners for writing creative and good essays.
- ❖ Saplings were planted at nearby places of office premises by the officers of DoF.
- ❖ Swachhta Pakhwada was also observed by the PSUs which are under the administrative control of Department of Fertilizers.

1.8 Swachhta Special Campaign 2.0 Initiatives undertaken by the Department of Fertilizers:

During the Special Campaign 2.0, all officers and staff members in the Department of Fertilizers and its 9 PSUs actively participated in the Swachhta related activities from 2nd October 2022 to

31st October 2022 with full vigour and enthusiasm for its successful implementation in their respective offices. The Progress of the Special Campaign 2 activities were regularly monitored and reviewed by the Hon'ble Minister of Chemical and Fertilizers and Secretary, Department of Fertilizers from time to time. Secretary, Department of Fertilizers along with Economic Adviser attended the review meeting on Swachhta Campaign 2 activities taken by Secretary, Coordination, Cabinet Secretariat on 19.10.2022 through Video Conferencing.

Secretary, Department of Fertilizers took a comprehensive review meeting on 25.10.2022 with Officers in the

Department of Fertilizers and CMDs/ MDs of the PSUs through Video Conferencing to review the progress made in the *Swachhta* Special Campaign 2 activities that were undertaken in the Department of Fertilizers and among its PSUs which are under the administrative control of Department of Fertilizers. Secretary, Department of Fertilizers urged all the Officers in the Department of Fertilizers and CMDs/MDS of all PSUs in the review meeting for the maintenance of cleanliness in office premises, rooms, weeding out of old physical and e- files, identification of scrap and redundant materials for their disposal and to practice a clean and healthy environment and work space in their respective offices.



The launch of the 600 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samruddhi Kendras (PMKSK) across the country is one of the best practices adopted as part of the Special Campaign 2.0 initiatives by the Department of Fertilizers. 600 existing district level retail shops were remodelled and provided more facilities to the farmers



Awareness was created for widespread peoples participation in the Swachhta Special Campaign 2.0 activities by the Department of Fertilizers along with its PSUs. In this regard, more than 100 tweets through the social media handles of twitter, facebook, instagram etc were done by the Department of Fertilizers

in terms of agri inputs and services. These Kendras were inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister on the occasion of PM Kisan Sammelan on 17.10.2022. All these PMKSK centers have become excellent examples of Swachhta Campaign 2 initiatives with clean premises and enhanced facilities for farmers



and its PSUs relating to the launch of PMKSK centres and other activities undertaken by them on Special Campaign 2 initiatives for wider publicity and creating awareness among the masses.

The progress of Special Campaign 2.0 was also monitored on a dedicated portal

www.pgportal.gov.in/scdpm22 by DARPG and updated information was uploaded in the SCDPM portal by the Department of Fertilizers on a regular basis. All efforts were made by the Department of Fertilizers and its PSUs for making progress towards the review and weeding out of old files both physical and e-files as per the Record Retention Schedule, Parliamentary Assurances, disposal of Public Grievances, References from MPs, digitization of records, reduce paper work, disposal of the e- waste, scrap material etc so that they can improve efficiency and space.

During the Special Campaign 2.0, as on 31st October, 2022, a total number of 21641 physical files were reviewed, out of which 19610 files were weeded out in the

Department of Fertilizers along with its PSUs. The total revenue earned was Rs. 1.16 Crore due to disposal of scrap/metallic scrap material by the concerned PSUs which are under the administrative control of Department of Fertilizers. The space freed was 22011 sq. ft in this regard. All pending MP references and Public Grievances were also disposed off in the Department of Fertilizers during this period as a part of Swachhta Special Campaign 2 initiatives.

Besides, under Special Campaign 2 activities, Secretary, Department of Fertilizer along with Senior Officers in the Department of Fertilizers worked in a clean environment with clean desks and clean corridors and complied with the directions of the DARPG.





Essay writing competition conducted by Department of Fertilizers
as part of Swachhta Pakhwada, 2022 initiatives

Some of the PSUs under Department of Fertilizers had the best practices of Swacchta Campaign 2 initiatives such as disposal of E waste was identified by NFL which included disposal of 134 desktops, Monitors, UPS and other electronic items etc. In BVFCL, which is located in the North Eastern State of Assam, the Special Campaign 2 started with Walkathon, Pushpanjali at Gandhi Statue at Gandhi Maidan followed by Prayer Meeting. A webinar on Special Campaign 2.0 was held on October 20, 2022 by BVFCL. More than 100+ BVFCL dealers from various locations of

Assam, West Bengal, Bihar Odisha, Jharkhand, and Chhattisgarh participated in the Webinar regarding curb on the use of single-use plastic.

As part of the Special Campaign 2 initiatives, on the Cleanliness drive, Madras Fertilizer limited carried out removal of 24 Tonnes of Scrap Material in its premises, RCF has scrap disposal of 14.45 MT, FACT disposed off metallic scrap of about 331 Tonnes. FAGMIL had the best practices of disposal of HDPE bags which generated revenue to the tune of Rs. 34.43 lakhs in this regard.

CHAPTER- 2

DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH OF FERTILIZER INDUSTRY

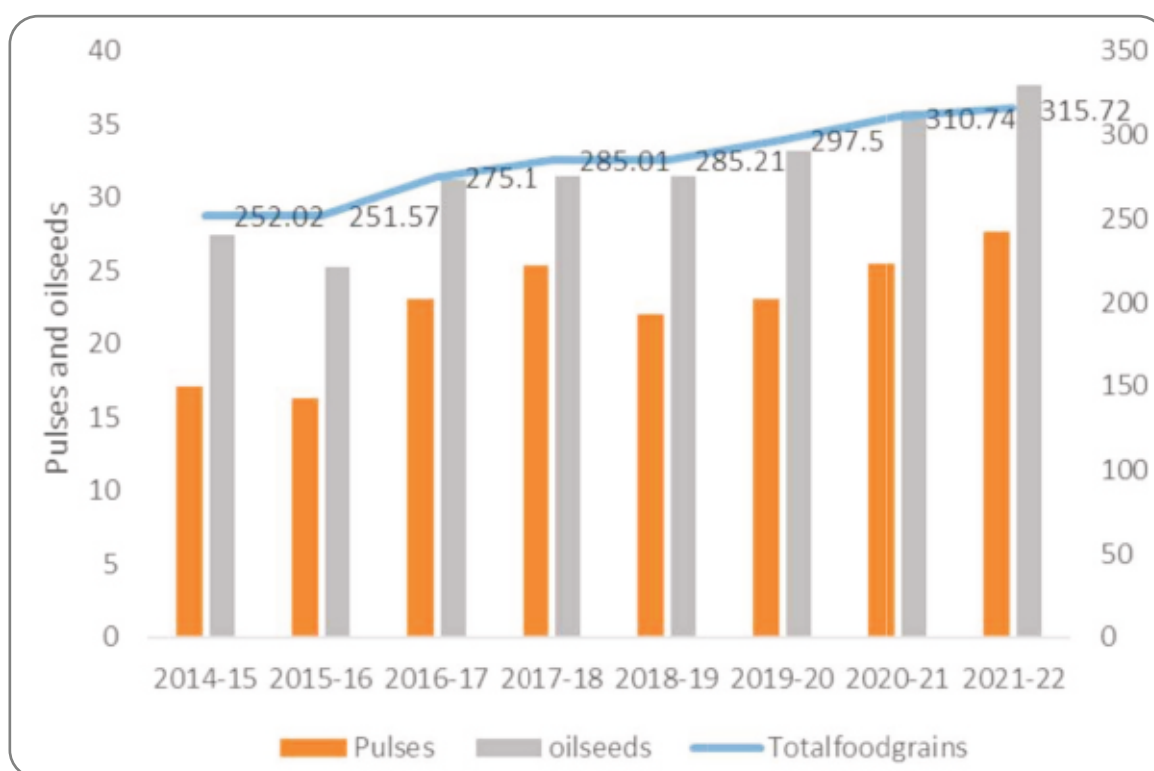
2. INTRODUCTION:

2.1. Agriculture plays a vital role in India's economy. With its solid forward linkages, the agriculture and allied activities sector significantly contributed to the country's overall growth and development by ensuring food security. The Indian agriculture sector has been growing at an average annual growth rate of 4.6 per cent during the last six years. It grew by 3.0 per

cent in 2021-22 compared to 3.3 per cent in 2020- 21. (Economic Survey, 2022-23).

2.2 Food grain production has increased from 308.65 million tonnes in January 2022 to 315.72 million tonnes in December 2022 (as per 4th advance estimates) which is the highest ever food grain production. The details of Total Food grains, Oilseeds and Pulses since 2014-15 to 2021-22 are given in Graph 1 as under:

Graph 1: Total Food grains, Oilseeds and Pulses since 2014-15 to 2021-22



Source:Economic Survey, 2022-23, Ministry of Finance.

2.1.1 Fertilizer, water and seeds are vital inputs for higher agricultural production. Increasing use of fertilizers has contributed significantly in enhancing food grain production and bringing self-sufficiency in food grain production in the country. India is the second largest consumer and third largest producer of finished fertilizers in the world. India is net importer of fertilizers, both finished products as well as raw materials.

2.1.2 Position of Production & Import of fertilizers: Amongst the major fertilizers,

against the total requirement, around 75% of Urea, 40% of DAP, and 85% of NPKS are produced in the country by PSUs and private companies. The rest is imported on account of Government of India (as in case of Urea) & by the companies in case of P&K (under Open General Licenses) to bridge the gap between requirement & production of fertilizers. The sector-wise production of Urea, DAP and Complex fertilizers during 2021-22 and 2022-23 (upto December 2022) are given in the Table 1 below

(Fig. in LMT)

S. No	Sector	2021-22			2022-23 (upto December 2022)		
		Urea	DAP	Complex fertilizers	Urea	DAP	Complex fertilizers
1.	Public Sector	63.84	-	14.23	51.07	-	10.99
2.	Cooperative Sector	65.68	26.87	16.48	53.45	23.44	11.64
3.	Private Sector	121.19	15.34	52.56	106.46	8.36	48.15
Total		250.71	42.21	83.27	210.98	31.80	70.77

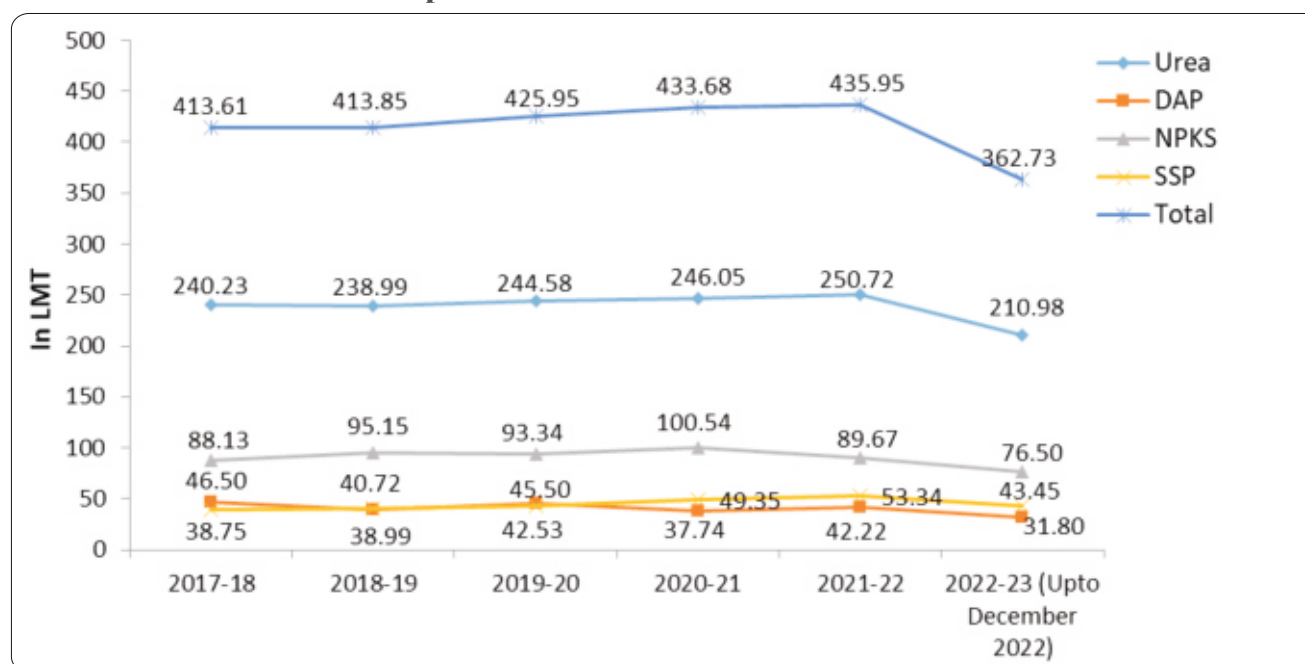
2.1.3 The actual production of all the Fertilizers during the Year 2022-23 (Upto December 2022) was 362.73 LMT. The Urea production stood at 210.98 LMT, 31.80 LMT for DAP, 76.50 LMT for NPKs and 43.45 LMT respectively during the Year

2022-23 (Upto December 2022). The details of the **production, consumption / sales and import of various types of fertilizers since 2017-18 to 2022-23 (Upto December 2022) are given in the Table 2 below:**

Year	Trend in Production of Fertilizers				
	Urea	DAP	NPKS	SSP	Total
2017-18	240.23	46.50	88.13	38.75	413.61

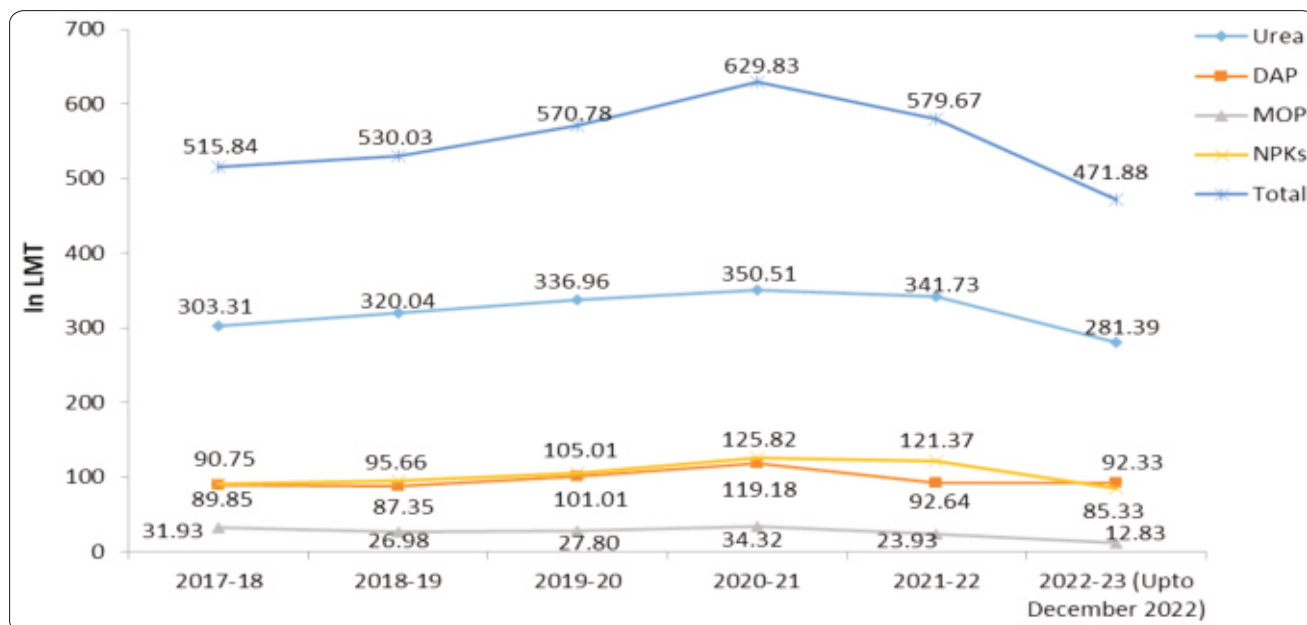
2018-19	238.99	38.99	95.15	40.72	413.85
2019-20	244.58	45.50	93.34	42.53	425.95
2020-21	246.05	37.74	100.54	49.35	433.68
2021-22	250.72	42.22	89.67	53.34	435.95
2022-23 (Upto December 2022)	210.98	31.80	76.50	43.45	362.73

Graph 2: Trend in Production of Fertilizers



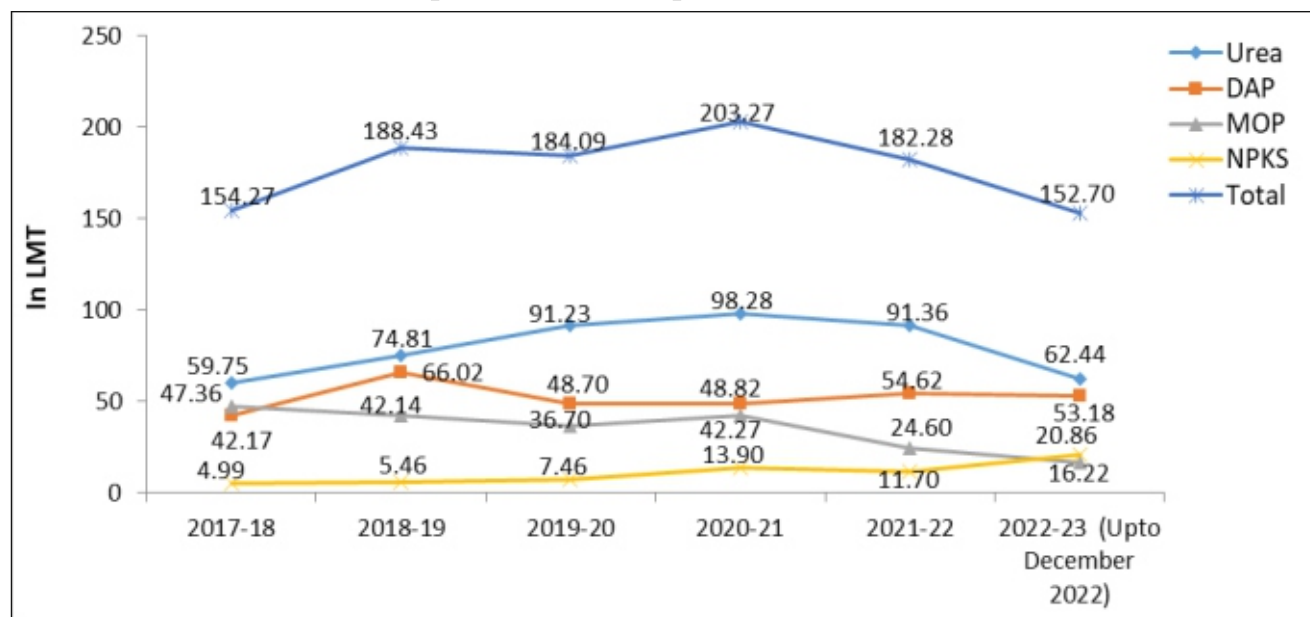
Year	Trend in Consumption of Fertilizers				
	(Figures in 'LMT')				
	Urea	DAP	MOP	NPKs	Total
2017-18	303.31	89.85	31.93	90.75	515.84
2018-19	320.04	87.35	26.98	95.66	530.03
2019-20	336.96	101.01	27.80	105.01	570.78
2020-21	350.51	119.18	34.32	125.82	629.83
2021-22	341.73	92.64	23.93	121.37	579.67
2022-23 (Upto December 2022)	281.39	92.33	12.83	85.33	471.88

Graph 3: Trend in Consumption of Fertilizers



Year	Trend in Import of Fertilizers (Figures in LMT)				
	Urea	DAP	MOP	NPKS	Total
2017-18	59.75	42.17	47.36	4.99	154.27
2018-19	74.81	66.02	42.14	5.46	188.43
2019-20	91.23	48.70	36.70	7.46	184.09
2020-21	98.28	48.82	42.27	13.90	203.27
2021-22	91.36	54.62	24.60	11.70	182.28
2022-23 (Upto December 2022)	62.44	53.18	16.22	20.86	152.70

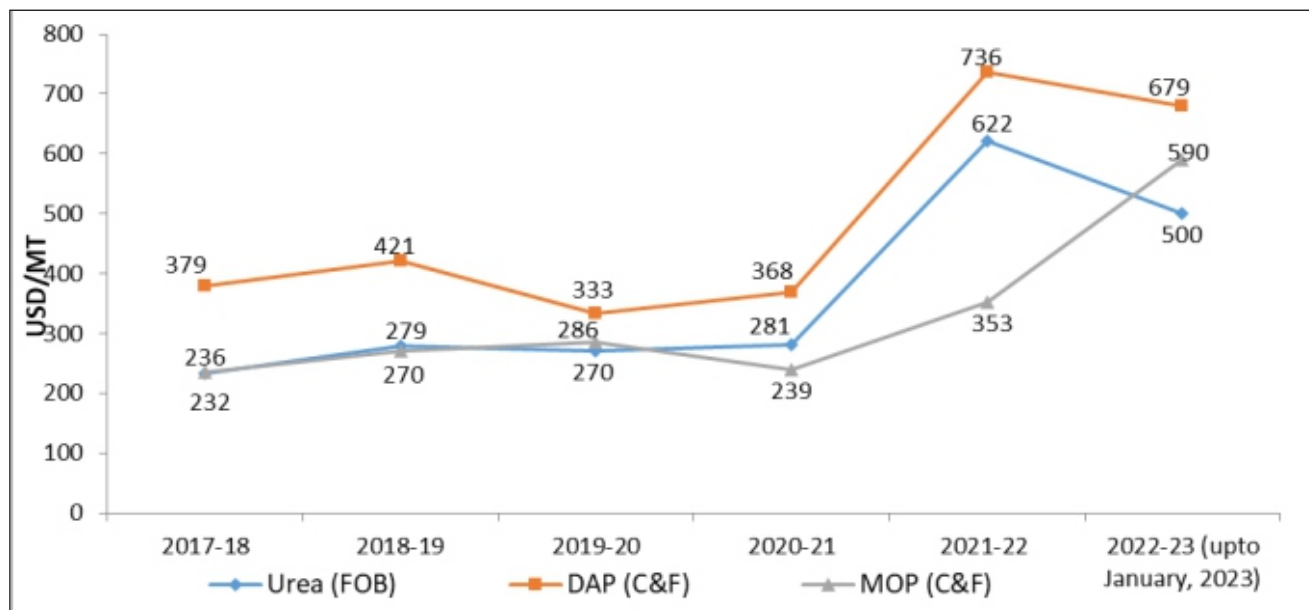
Graph 4: Trend in Import of Fertilizers



2.1.3 The International Prices of Major Fertilizers such as Urea, DAP and MOP

during 2017-18 to 2022-23 (up to January, 2023) are as under:

Graph 5: Trend in International Prices of Major Fertilizers



2.1.4 The major Operational Fertilizer manufacturing units in the country along with their production capacity are given in **Annexure-III**.

2.1.5 Production of Urea, DAP & Complex fertilizers during 2001-02 to 2022-23 (upto December, 2022) are at **Annexure-IV**.

2.1.6 Plant wise production of Urea during 2014-15 to 2022-23 (upto December, 2022) are at **Annexure-V**.

2.2 Year End 2022 Review at a Glance:

2.2.1 Nano Urea:

- Government of India has recently notified the specifications of Nano nitrogen under Fertilizer Control Order, 1985.
- Nano Fertilizers hold great promise

for application in plant nourishment because of the size-dependent qualities, high surface-volume ratio and unique optical properties.

- Nano fertilizer releases plant nutrients in a controlled manner contributing to higher nutrient use efficiency.
- During farmer field trials on 94 crops conducted by Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR)- Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), an 8% increase in crop yield with foliar application of Nano Urea was observed.
- Commercial production of Nano Urea commenced on 1st August, 2021 from IFFCO, Kalol plant. As on date, approx. 5 Crore Nano Urea bottles have been produced.

- Department of Fertilizers has issued guidelines for development of entrepreneurs for drone spraying of liquid fertilizers.
- National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) and Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF), under administrative control of Department of Fertilizers, has signed Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA) & Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative (IFFCO) to transfer the technology of Nano Urea from IFFCO.
- By 2025, through 8 urea plant it is proposed to produce 44 crores Nano Urea Bottles per annum which will be equivalent to 200 LMT of conventional urea.
- Since 1st August, 2021 upto 3rd December, 2022, 5.12 Crore bottles of Nano Urea have been dispatched, out of which 4.07 crore bottles have been sold to the farmers (including 0.37 crore exports).

Location	Production Bottles / Year (in Crore)	Commercial Production
IFFCO Kalol Gujarat	5.0	August 2021
IFFCO Phulpur & Aonla UP	6.0 each	January 2023
IFFCO Bengaluru, Karnataka	6.0	March 2024
RCF Trombay Maharashtra	5.0	March 2024
NFL Nangal Punjab	5.0	July 2024
IFFCO Deoghar Jharkhand	6.0	Nov 2024
IFFCO Assam	5.0	Nov 2025
Total Capacity by 2025	44.0 Crore Bottles Per Year	

2.2.2 One Nation One Fertilizer:

- Government of India has decided to implement One Nation One Fertilizers by introducing Single Brand for Fertilizers and Logo under Fertilizer subsidy scheme namely “Pradhanmantri Bhartiya Janurvarak Pariyojna” (PMBJP).
- It would help in increasing the availability basket of fertilizers; takes care of dilemma among farmers in choosing from plethora of brands available in the markets, reduce the crisscross movement and further ensure timely supply of fertilizers.
- The savings in respect of Freight Subsidy is likely to be 5 %.

Several brands of one fertilizer group

Competing Marketing strategies of companies

Confusion & brand preference among farmers

Long distance & criss cross movement

Delayed supply & increased freight

Single brand Bharat

Average Freight subsidy- Rs 10000 cr
Long distance & criss cross – around 5%

Potential Savings-Rs 500 cr

Bharat Urea Bag



Bharat DAP Bag



Bharat MOP Bag



Bharat NPK Bag



2.2.3. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samridhi Kendra (PMKSK):

- It has been decided to convert the existing village, block/sub district/ taluk and district level fertilizer retail shops into Model Fertilizer Retail Shops.
- These shops will act as **“One Stop Shop”** for all the agriculture related inputs and services.
- 600 retail shops have been converted into PMKSKs at district level, which were inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 17th October, 2022. PMKSK centres have become excellent examples of Swachhata Campaign 2 initiatives with clean premises and enhanced facilities for farmers. The launch of the 600 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samruddhi Kendras (PMKSK) across the country has been adopted as one of the best practices as part of the Special Campaign 2.0 initiatives of the Department of Fertilizers.
- As per i-FMS, 276 district level fertilizer shops have been converted into PMKSKs till date.
- As per the data extracted by Companies in IFMS Dashboard, a total of 11030 shops have been completed/work in progress in PMKSK, till now. The details of the 11030 retails shops converted into PMKSKs (or Work in Progress), state-wise is enclosed at [Annexure-VI](#).

2.2.4 Fertilizer Magazine: Hon'ble Prime Minister has launched the E Monthly Fertilizer Magazine relating to Department of Fertilizers. Timely and precise information is critical for fertilizer fraternity to make informed decisions and take effective actions. E-Monthly Fertilizer magazine will provide information about fertilizers prices at international and domestic level and on recent development in the fertilizer sector with brief analysis. It will be useful for all the stakeholder worldwide including policy makers, producers/ importers of raw material/ finished fertilizers, other data users and fertilizer business community as a whole and prove to be a milestone in the history of the fertilizer sector in the form of easy availability of authentic information regarding recent trends, innovations and new development in the fertilizers sector to all the stakeholders.

2.2.5 The Department of Fertilizer is implementing schemes such as Urea Subsidy Scheme, Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme (NBS) and Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) projects for fertilizer subsidy payments which are implemented on a PAN India basis for ensuring adequate availability of fertilizers to the farmers:

2.2.6 Urea Subsidy Scheme:

- As far as Urea is concerned, Urea is sold at statutorily notified uniform MRP. At present the Urea is being provided to the farmers at a statutorily

notified Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of Rs.242 per 45 kg bag of urea (exclusive of charges towards neem coating and taxes as applicable). 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. Accordingly, all farmers are being supplied urea at the subsidized rates. The said MRP has been notified by Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare vide Gazette notification no. 3-12/2017-Fert. Law dated 1st March 2018. Since then there is no change in the MRP of Urea.

2.2.7 Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme:

Subsidy rates of P&K fertilizers are under the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) scheme which were increased on 20.5.2021 & 13.10.2021 (giving special compensation on DAP and 3 most commonly used NPK fertilizers) for the year 2021-22 and then further increased substantially for Kharif-2022 (applicable from 01.4.2022 to 30.9.2022), so that

these fertilizers are made available at affordable prices to the farmers. The Union Cabinet chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister has approved the proposal of the Department of Fertilizers for per Kilogram rates of Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) for various Nutrients that is Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P), Potash (K) and Sulphar (S) for Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers for Rabi Season – 2022-23 (from 01.10.2022 to 31.03.2023). The Subsidy approved by Cabinet for the NBS Rabi-2022 (from 01.10.2022 to 31.03.2023) will be Rs. 51,875 crore including support for indigenous fertilizer (SSP) through freight subsidy. This will enable smooth availability of all P&K fertilizers to the farmers during Rabi 2022-23 at the subsidized / affordable prices of fertilizers and support the agriculture sector. The volatility in the international prices of fertilizers and raw materials has been primarily absorbed by the Union Government. The increase in the per kg subsidy rates for nutrients viz. N, P, K and Sulphar NBS scheme is as under:

S. No.	Nutrient	NBS (Rs. Per Kg of Nutrient) (from 01.04.2021 to 19.05.2021)	NBS (Rs. Per Kg of Nutrient) (from 20.05.2021 to 31.03.2022)	NBS (Rs. Per Kg of Nutrient) (from 1.04.2022 to 30.9.2022)	NBS (Rs. Per Kg of Nutrient) (from 1.10.2022 to 31.3.2023)
					98.02
2.	P	14.888	45.323	72.74	66.93
					23.65
4.	S	2.374	2.374	6.94	6.12
A special one-time package with additional subsidy has been provided (effective from 01.10.2021 to 31.3.2022) For DAP at Rs.8769/MT and 3 most consumed NPK fertilizers (10:26:26, 20:20:0:13 and 12:32:16) at Rs. 2000/MT for each grade in order to make P&K fertilizers available at affordable prices to the farmers.					

Potash Derived from Molasses (PDM) having potassic content of 14.5% K₂O has been notified under NBS. Freight Subsidy has been made admissible on SSP on pilot basis for RABI - 2022.

2.2.8 Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) project for fertilizer subsidy payment:

Department of Fertilizers (DoF) has implemented Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) project for fertilizer subsidy payment with a view to improve fertilizer service delivery to farmers. 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. 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.

Physical Progress:

Fertilizers Sale (in LMT)					
Year : 2021-2022					
SN	Urea	DAP	NPKS	MOP	SSP
1	341.80	92.71	121.68	24.56	56.81
Fertilizers Sale (in LMT)					
Year : 2022-2023 (As on 07.02.2023)					
SN	Urea	DAP	NPKS	MOP	SSP
1	325.07	98.37	96.72	14.28	46.45

A Project Monitoring Cell has been set up at Department of Fertilizers to oversee implementation of DBT exclusively. 24 State Coordinators have been appointed across all States to monitor the on-going DBT activities. 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 16067 training sessions till

date. 2.63 Lakh PoS devices have been deployed across all States.

2.2.9 Revival of the Chemical Fertilizer Plants:

Government of India has mandated revival of Talcher, Ramagundam, Gorakhpur and Sindri plants of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd (FCIL) and Barauni plant of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd (HFCL) by forming Joint Venture Company of nominated PSUs as per details given below: -

Sl No.	Name of the Plant	State	Urea Production Capacity (in LMTPA)	Date of Start
1	Ramagundam Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd (RFCL), Ramagundam,	Telangana	12.7	22.03.2021
2	Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Ltd (HURL), Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	12.7	07.12.2021
3	HURL, Sindri,	Jharkhand	12.7	05.11.2022
4	HURL, Barauni,	Bihar	12.7	18.10.2022
5	Talcher Fertilizers Ltd, Talcher	Odisha	12.7	September, 2024

It may be noted that the Gorakhpur Plant was commissioned on 7th December, 2021. The Barauni & Sindri fertilizers plants has started Urea production on 18.10.2022 and 05.11.2022 respectively. In addition, Talcher unit of FCIL is also being revived by setting up a new greenfield urea plant of 12.7 LMTPA under an exclusive policy notified on 28th April 2021.

After operationalization of all these Urea plant, they will add to 63.5 LMT per annum of urea leading to reduction in equivalent amount of import of urea. Besides the above revival plants, two urea manufacturing units viz. Matix fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd and Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd have been set up with a capacity of 12.7 LMT per annum at Panagarh, West Bengal and Gadepan, Rajasthan respectively.

2.2.10 Availability of Fertilizers: The availability of Fertilizers such as Urea, DAP, NPK etc has been comfortable in India during 2022-23 (upto 30.12.2022). Department of Fertilizers has ensured comfortable availability and smooth

supply of all the fertilizers across the country.

2.2.11 Steps taken by the Government to ensure adequate availability of fertilizers in the country: -

- Before the commencement of each cropping season, Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW), in consultation with all the State Governments, assesses the requirement of fertilizers. After assessment of requirement, DA&FW projects month wise & state-wise requirement of all fertilizers.
- On the basis of month-wise & State-wise projection given by DA&FW, Department of Fertilizers allocates sufficient/ adequate quantities of fertilizers to States by issuing monthly supply plan and continuously monitoring the availability.
- The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers are monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based

- monitoring system called integrated Fertilizer Monitoring System (iFMS);
- iv. The State Governments are regularly advised to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies through timely placement of indents for railway rakes.
 - v. Regular Weekly Video Conference is conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW), Ministry of Railways and Department of Fertilizers (DoF) with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch the fertilizers as indicated by the State Governments.
 - vi. The gap between demand (requirement) and production is met through timely imports. In case of P&K fertilizers, the imports come under Open & General license and fertilizer companies import these fertilizers based on their commercial judgments.

Special efforts for Ease of Movement of Fertilizers:

- DoF conducts Weekly Video Conference with the states to know the availability scenario of fertilizers within the states.
- In case of any exigency, the fertilizer companies and Indian Railways are issued necessary instructions to expedite the supply of Fertilizers to the state.

- State Governments are impressed upon to use i-FMS dashboard stock figures for district wise stock availability and suitable interventions.
- Loading and voyage time of imported fertilizer shipments are being monitored on daily basis and required suitable interventions have been/are being made from time to time.
- Every day there is a close monitoring 24x7 and regular interaction with states, fertilizer companies and railway board.
- As 90% of the fertilizers are moved through railway rakes, so the loading and movement of these rakes is being executed in a very targeted manner (in consultation with respective state governments), so as to address the field demand

2.2.12 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 of Fertilizers is

also working with the goal of having access to acquisition of the fertilizer raw materials abroad. Some of the Price

Stabilization Strategies such as Long Term agreements and Investments/ Mines Abroad are as under:

Price Stabilization Strategies

Long term agreements

- **3-5 years agreements**
- **Urea-Oman** 10 lakh Metric ton (LMT) for 3 Yrs
- **DAP/NPKs** - Russia (4.5 LMT), morocco(2.45 LMT), Saudi Arabia (22LMT), Jordan (LMT)
- **MOP-Canada-Canpotex** (15 LMT), ISRAEL(7LMT) Jordan (2.75 LMT), Germany (1.05 LMT)

- **Morocco Visit:**
- A delegation led by Hon'ble Minister(C&F) visited Morocco from 19-22nd January, 2023 with mandate to secure the fertilizers and related raw materials. The leading Indian Fertilizer Companies entered an MOU for Quantity of 17 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMTs) /1.7 Million Metric Tonnes annual supply of key phosphatic fertilizers like DAP, TSP etc. with OCP, Morocco (a leading global fertilizer manufacturing company of Kingdom of Morocco). This type of arrangement is first of its kind with OCP Morocco. This will ensure seamless fertilizer supplies and reduce uncertainties. This is also important from a point of view of sending a

Investments / mines abroad

Jordan: Joint Venture of IIFCO & JPMC-IIFCO

Senegal : JV of IFFCO, KRIBHCO as ICS Senegal

Canadas : equity state of GSFC in the Karnalyte Resources for Mop

Senegal: 45% share of Coromandel International Limited in Baobab Mining and Chemicals Corporation (BMCC) for rock phosphate

Saudi Arabia: Investment by KRIBHCO and CIL under process in new project of MA'ADEN for phosphatic fertilizers

strong signal to Global Fertilizer suppliers that forging alliances and long term ties is something which will take the nations to the level of strategic partners.

- A Joint Working Group comprising of representatives from both sides shall be established for Strategic Reserves in India, further Long-Term supplies of fertilizers and related raw materials as well as Preferential Pricing for India.

2.2.13 Global Engagements: - Long Term Agreement for Raw Materials/ Finished Fertilizers:

a) MoU with Nepal – Supportive measure to neighboring country:

Nepal being a landlocked country its imports/exports, both to and fro, are

conducted through major Ports of India. India has been supporting Nepal in different fields viz. defence, energy, environment, education, culture, economy & agriculture. Considering relation between two countries, Govt. of India and Govt. of Nepal signed an MOU on 28.2.2022 for supply of Urea and DAP to Nepal from India under Government to Government Agreement. This MoU will strengthen the age old relationship between India and Nepal and improve the bilateral ties in various fields between both the countries.

b) Permission has been given for

exporting 30000 MT of Urea to STCL to Nepal.

c) **Bhutan:** Department of fertilizers has given its no objection for export of 2000 MTs of Urea to Bhutan

d) **Sri Lanka:** Government of Sri Lanka through MEA requested for immediate supply of 65,000 MT Urea. In view of the prevailing situation in Sri Lanka, as well as, considering the humanitarian situation involved in the matter, DoF has accorded approval for export of fertilizers to the tune of 65,000 MT of Urea to Sri Lanka on emergency basis under India's Credit Line Mechanism.

CHAPTER- 3

AVAILABILITY AND MOVEMENT OF MAJOR FERTILIZERS

3.1 The requirement/ demand for fertilizers for Kharif and Rabi season is assessed in bi-annual Zonal Conferences held by Department of Agriculture, & 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.

3.2 Urea:

3.2.1 The availability of urea remained satisfactory throughout the seasons of Kharif 2022 and Rabi 2022-23 (upto 10th January 2023).

3.2.1 Kharif 2022: The assessed requirement of Urea for Kharif 2022 was **179.01** (without reserve allocation). The season started with an opening stock of **47.83 LMT** (as on 01.04.2022) 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 **219.98 LMT** during Kharif 2022. The DBT sales were **172.61 LMT** during Kharif 2022.

3.2.2 Rabi 2022-23 (upto 10th January 2023):

The assessed requirement of Urea for Rabi 2022-23 (upto 10th January 2023) was **125.42 LMT** and for the complete season of Rabi 2022-23 is **180.18 LMT** (without reserve allocation). The season started with an opening stock of **47.37 LMT** (as on 01.10.2022) 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 **158.25 LMT** (upto 10th January 2023). The sales were **121.89 LMT** during Rabi 2022-23 (upto 10th January 2023).

3.3 DAP:

3.3.1 The availability of DAP remained satisfactory throughout the seasons of Kharif 2022 and Rabi 2022-23 (upto 10th January 2023).

3.3.1 Kharif 2022: The assessed requirement of DAP for Kharif 2022 was **58.82 LMT**. The season started with an opening stock of **7.73 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 was **65.78 LMT** during Kharif 2022. The DBT sales were **51.60 LMT** during Kharif 2022.

3.3.2 Rabi 2022-23 (upto 10th January 2023):

The assessed requirement of DAP for Rabi 2022-23 (upto 10th January 2023) was **44.86 LMT** and for the complete season of Rabi 2022-23 is **55.38 LMT**. The season started with an opening stock of **14.18 LMT** (as on 01.10.2022) 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 **54.93 LMT** (upto 10th January 2023). The DBT sales were only **42.49 LMT** during Rabi 2022-23 (upto 10th January 2023).

3.4 NPK:

The availability of NPK remained satisfactory throughout the seasons of **Kharif 2022** and **Rabi 2022-23 (upto 10 January 2023)**.

3.3.3 Kharif 2022: The assessed requirement of NPK for Kharif 2022 was **63.72 LMT**. The season started with an opening stock of **14.05 LMT** (as on 01.04.2022) 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 **75.67 LMT** with the States. The DBT sales were **52.07 LMT** during Kharif 2022.

3.3.4 Rabi 2022-23 (upto 10th January 2023): The assessed requirement of NPK for Rabi 2022-23 (upto 10th January 2023) was **37.82**

LMT and for the complete season of Rabi 2022-23 is **56.97 LMT**. The season started with an opening stock of **23.60 LMT** (as on 01.10.2022) 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 **60.04 LMT** (upto 10th January 2023). The DBT Sales were only **36.48 LMT** during Rabi 2022-23 (upto 10th January 2023).

3.4 MOP:

The availability of MOP remained satisfactory throughout the seasons of Kharif 2022 and Rabi 2022-23 (upto 10th January 2023).

3.4.1 Kharif 2022: The assessed requirement of MOP for Kharif 2022 was **19.82 LMT**. The season started with an opening stock of **2.47 LMT** (as on 01.04.2022) with states. Efficient movement and timely import of MOP helped in ensuring adequate availability in all the States throughout the season.

3.4.2 Rabi 2022-23 (upto 10th January 2023): The assessed requirement of MOP for Rabi 2022-23 (upto 10th January 2023) was **9.60 LMT** and for the complete season of Rabi 2022-23 is **14.35 LMT**. The season started with an opening stock of **5.48 LMT** (as on 01.10.2022) 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 **10.09 LMT** (upto 10th January 2023). The DBT sales were only **6.10 LMT** during Rabi 2022-23 (upto 10th January 2023).

CHAPTER- 4

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

4.1 Budget of the Department of Fertilizers:

The Department of Fertilizers deals with disbursal 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 2021-2022 vis-à-vis 2022-23 in respect of Urea Subsidy Scheme and Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy are as under: -

Scheme	Budget Estimates for 2021-22	BE 2022-23	RE 2022-23
Secretariat Expenditure	37.08	39.75	39.25
NBS Policy			
Indigenous P&K	12460.00	25200.00	42089.67
Imported P&K	8260.00	16800.00	29032.56
Total Allocation for NBS Policy	20762.00	42000.00	71122.23
Urea Subsidy			
Indigenous Urea	43236.28	46596.78	118457.24
Imported Urea	19550.00	20590.00	38894.15
Direct Benefit Transfer Subsidy	11.40	15.54	15.54
R & D	0	0.10	.05
Subsidy support to Indian shipping Companies	0	0.00	2.16
Total Allocation for Urea Subsidy	62797.68	67202.42	157369.14
Total Subsidy Allocation (Gross)	83559.68	109202.42	228491.37
Recovery received from sale of Imported Urea	4030.00	3980.00	3269.00
Total Subsidy Allocation (Net)	79529.68	105222.42	225222.37

4.2 Internal & Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR)

The Internal & Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) generated by fertilizer CPSEs for 2021-22 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 crore)

Sl No.	Name of CPSEs	Actuals 2021-22	RE 2022-23	BE 2023-24
1	BVFCL	-60.72 (PBDIT)	23.37	82.49
2	FAGMIL	4.96	18.24	57.81
3	NFL	289.31	411.55	641.16
4	PDIL	----	4.54	5.01
5	RCF	244.33	395.20	403.39

CHAPTER- 5

MEASURES OF SUPPORT FOR THE FERTILIZER SECTOR

The Department of Fertilizer is implementing schemes such as Urea Subsidy Scheme, Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme (NBS) and Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) projects for fertilizer subsidy payments which are implemented on a PAN India basis for ensuring adequate availability of fertilizers to the farmers:

5.1. Urea Subsidy Policy:

- 5.1.1. At present, there are 36 Gas Based/Coal Based Methane based units urea manufacturing units with installed annual capacity of 283.74 LMT approx. The profile of the Urea Industry are as under:

Profile of Urea Industry

- **36 Urea Units-** All Gas based urea units.
- Total annual production capacity- **283.74 LMT**
- Out of 36 urea units, 6 units viz. CFCL-Gadepan-III, Matix-Panagarh, RFCL-Telangana, HURL-Gorakhpur, Singh and Barauni have recently commissioned under NIP-2012

S.N.	NPS	NPS/ NUP-15	Naphtha converted	NIP-12	Total
No. of Units	2 (BVFCL)	25	3 (SPIC, MCFL, MFL)	6	36
Total RAC (LMT)	5.55	187.12	14.87	6 x 12.7 = 76.20	283.74

- 1 unit namely TFL-Talcher with capacity of 12.7 LMT per annum is being set up on coal gasification technology under an exclusive policy and likely to start in 2024.
- Thus total capacity is likely to become **296.44 LMT from 2025 onwards.**

- 5.1.2. With this objective, the MRP of urea is statutorily fixed by the Government of India and at present it is Rs. 242 per 45 kg of bag (exclusive of the Central/State Taxes). An extra MRP of 5 % is charged by fertilizer manufacturing entities on Neem Coated Urea. The difference between the delivered cost of fertilizers at

farm gate and MRP payable by the farmer is given as subsidy to the fertilizer manufacturer/importer by the Government of India.

- 5.1.3. Urea Subsidy, is a part of Central Sector Scheme. The Scheme is wholly financed by the Government of India through Budgetary Support. Urea Subsidy Scheme

has three components, i.e., Indigenous Urea, Imported Urea and Uniform Freight Subsidy. Indigenous urea subsidy is administered to the urea units towards indigenous urea production. Imported Urea subsidy is directed towards imports made to bridge the gap between assessed demand and indigenous production of urea in the country. Both components also include freight subsidy for movement of urea across the country under the Uniform Freight Subsidy Policy.

5.1.4. The objectives of the Urea Subsidy schemes are as under:

- (i) To ensure timely availability of adequate quantity of urea at statutory controlled price to the farmers across the country.
- (ii) To optimize indigenous urea production.
- (iii) To rationalize the subsidy outgo of the Government.
- (iv) To enable urea units in sustaining their operations and energy efficiency.
- (v) To fill up the gap between assessed demand and estimated production through imports.

5.1.5. The subsidy is paid to the urea manufacturing units through concession rates (Normative Cost of production under extant Urea Policies) comprising of two major components namely Fixed Cost and Variable Cost. The concession rates vary from unit to unit depending

upon their vintage, energy norms, water norms, electricity, bag rates etc. The mode and methodology of computation and disbursement has been laid down in various policies (approved by CCEA) issued from time to time. The current policies by which subsidy are being paid to urea units are as under:

- (i) New Pricing Scheme (NPS)-III and Modified New Pricing Scheme (NPS)-III: (Annexure – VII)** NPS-III and MNPS-III were notified on 8th March, 2007 and 2nd April, 2014 respectively. These policies are regarding compensation of fixed cost and variable cost e.g. the cost of bag, water charges & electricity charges to continue till further orders.
- (ii) Removal of ambiguities in the Modified New Pricing Scheme (NPS)-III for determination of fixed costs for the urea units:** As mentioned above, 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) has 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 on 13.03.2020 which was notified by Department of Fertilizers vide Notification

No.12012/3/2010-FPP dated 30th March, 2020.

(iii) New Investment Policy (NIP)-2012 and Amendment to NIP-2012:

The Government had announced New Investment Policy (NIP)-2012 on 2nd January, 2013 and its amendment on 7th October, 2014 to facilitate fresh investment in urea sector and to make India self-sufficient in the urea sector. Under NIP- 2012 read with its amendment, Matix Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (Matix) has set up a Coal Bed Methane (CBM) based 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) has also set up a Brownfield project at Gadepan, Rajasthan. The commercial production of CFCL-III started on 1st January, 2019. Further, one closed unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) i.e. Ramagundam Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (RFCL) has started its commercial production on 22nd March, 2021. Gorakhpur unit of Hindustan Urvarak and

Rasayan Limited (HURL) has started production from 26th March, 2022. In addition to these, 3 closed units namely Talcher and Sindri of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) and Barauni unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) are also being revived under NIP-2012 read with its amendment dated 7th October, 2014. As per amendment to NIP-2012, *“Only those units whose production starts within five years from the date of this amendment notification will be covered under the policy.....”* Accordingly, the tenure of NIP has been ended on October, 2019.

(iv) New Urea Policy (NUP) – 2015:

(Annexure –VIII)- Based on CCEA decision, vide notification dated 25th May, 2015, Department of Fertilizers notified New Urea Policy – 2015 (NUP-2015) with the objectives of maximizing indigenous urea production, promoting energy efficiency in urea production and rationalizing subsidy burden on the Government.

- 5.1.6.** As per NUP-2015, these 25 gas based Urea units have been classified into three groups based on their pre-set energy norms. As per Para 3.1 of NUP -2015, the revised energy norms for these units for the year 2015-16 (from 1st June 2015 onwards), 2016-17 and 2017-18 was 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. The revised energy norms for 25 urea units as per Para 3.1 of New Urea Policy-2015 were determined

and notified on 15th October, 2015. Further, as per para 3.2 of NUP-2015, each group was given a target energy norm for the year 2018-2019 as per the details given below:

Group	Energy level (In Gcal/MT)	Target Energy Norm (2018-19) (In Gcal/MT)	Name/No. of Companies
Group-I	5.0 to 6.0	5.5	NFL- Vijaipur-I & II, Kribhcho - Hazira, Indo -Gulf, IFFCO - Aonla-I & II and Phulpur - II, KSFL, CFCL -I & II, TCL, NFCL-I & II (Thirteen Units)
Group- II	6.0 to 7.0	6.2	IFFCO-Kalol, GSFC, RCF -Thal, GNVFC (Four Units)
Group-III	More than 7.0	6.5	NFL-Nangal, NFL -Panipat, Bhatinda, ZACL, SFC, RCF - Trombay-V, IFFCO -Phulpur-I, KFCL (Eight Units)

5.1.7. Vide notification dated 14th May, 2019, the duration of New Urea Policy-2015 has been extended from 1st April, 2019 till further orders except the provisions as amended already vide notification dated 28th March, 2018 which was further extended till 30th September, 2020 vide notification dated 7th July, 2020. The provisions have been further modified vide Notification dated 18th November, 2022. Provisions of notifications dated 28th March 2018, 7th July, 2020 and 18th November, 2022 are discussed in separate paras.

5.1.8. The compensation for other variable cost e.g. the cost of bag, water charges & electricity charges and fixed cost is determined in accordance with existing

provisions of NPS-III and Modified NPS-III. NUP-2015 covers 25 gas based existing urea units.

5.1.9. Notification dated 17th June, 2015 (Annexure –IX) – Applicable to 3 naphtha based units (Madras Fertilizers Limited- Manali, Southern Petrochemicals Industries Corporation- Tuticorin and Mangalore Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited). The three Naphtha based urea units viz., Madras Fertilizers Limited-Manali (CPSU), Southern Petrochemicals Industries Corporation (SPIC) – Tuticorin and Mangalore Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited (MCFL) are governed by Policy Notification dated 17th June, 2015, which allows these units to operate urea production using Naphtha as feedstock till

gas availability and connectivity to these three units either by gas pipeline or by any other means. Energy norms for these 3 units were also prescribed and a target energy norm of 6.5 Gcal/MT was given from 2018-2019 which was later decided to be from 2020-2021.

5.1.10. Revision of Energy Norms under New Urea Policy (NUP) – 2015, Notification dated 28th March, 2018: (Annexure-X)

With the approval of the CCEA, Department of Fertilizers vide notification dated 28th March, 2018, has approved the following decisions with regard to Target Energy Norms given to all urea manufacturing units (except BVFCL):

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.

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.

5.1.11. 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. 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 (viii) and 5 (ii) of NPS-III policy dated 8th March, 2007.

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

2020 and 13th March, 2021 respectively.

5.1.12. Revision of Energy Norms under New Urea Policy (NUP) – 2015, Notification dated 7th July, 2020: (Annexure-XI)- Department of Fertilizers vide notification dated 7th July, 2020, extended the existing energy norms under New Urea Policy-2015 for 14 urea manufacturing units till 30th September, 2020 with enhanced penalty of 10% of the difference between NUP exiting energy norm and target energy norms of NUP-2015. The revised energy norms has been implemented w.e.f. 1st October, 2020.

Notification dated 18th November, 2022: Vide Notification dated 18th November, 2022, DoF has notified CCEA's approval as under:

- (a) The provisions of notification dated 7th July, 2020 extended for 14 urea manufacturing units viz, KRIBHCO-Hazira, NFL-Vijaipur-I, NFCL-Kakinada-I, KFL-Shahjahanpur, NFCL-Kakinada-II, GNFC-Bharuch, GSFC-Vadodara, KFCL-Kanpur, SFC-Kota, RCF-Trombay-V, ZACL-Goa, NFL-Nangal, NFL-Bathinda and NFL-Panipat up to 30th September, 2022 or till the units achieve the Target Energy Norms (TEN), whichever is earlier, with the penalty equivalent to 10% energy of difference between NUP energy norms and target energy norms of NUP-2015 from 1st October, 2020 to 30th September, 2022.
- (b) An additional penalty of 2% will be imposed on all the units which are not TEN compliant w.e.f. 1st October, 2022. This additional penalty along with the penalty imposed earlier will be in effect till 31st March, 2023, by which date all units should mandatorily be TEN compliant and no further extension will be allowed.
- (c) In case, the six urea manufacturing units namely KRIBHCO-Hazira, NFCL-Kakinada-I, NFCL-Kakinada-II, GSFC-Vadodara, RCF-Trombay-V and ZACL-Goa (after excluding the 8 urea manufacturing units which have either successfully implemented the ESS or are being allowed to use coal as mix of energy) are not able to meet the TEN even by the extended timeline of 31st March, 2023, Department of Fertilizer would move a proposal after in depth examination, for consideration of Department of Expenditure and the said proposal would be examined on its own merit.
- (d) The trends in weighted Average Energy Consumption of Urea Plants over the years till 2022-23 are as under:

Average Energy Consumption of Urea Plants

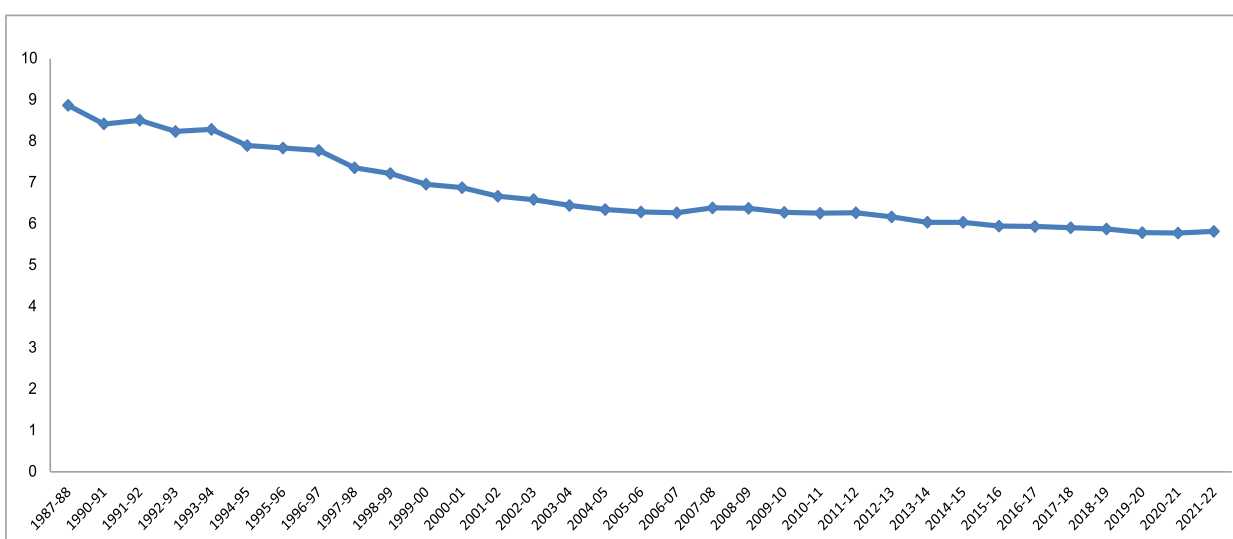
Year	Wt. Average Energy Consumption (Gcal/MT Urea)
1987-88	8.87
1990-91	8.42
1991-92	8.51
1992-93	8.24

Year	Wt. Average Energy Consumption (Gcal/MT Urea)
1993-94	8.29
1994-95	7.9
1995-96	7.84
1996-97	7.78

1997-98	7.36
1998-99	7.22
1999-00	6.96
2000-01	6.88
2001-02	6.67
2002-03	6.59
2003-04	6.45
2004-05	6.35
2005-06	6.29
2006-07	6.27
2007-08	6.39
2008-09	6.38

2009-10	6.28
2010-11	6.26
2011-12	6.27
2012-13	6.17
2013-14	6.04
2014-15	6.04
2015-16	5.95
2016-17	5.94
2017-18	5.91
2018-19	5.88
2019-20	5.79
2020-21	5.78
2021-22	5.82

Trend in Weighted Average Energy Consumption of Urea Plants



Source: FAI Data

5.1.13. Uniform Freight Policy (UFP) -2008:

Uniform freight policy (UFP) has been implemented with effect from 1st April, 2008 vide notification dated 17th July, 2008. The objective of the UFP is to ensure availability of fertilizers, especially during the peak demand period, in all parts of the country and to implement the freight reimbursement in line with NPS-III. Based on the recommendations of Tariff Commission, the slab-wise rates in

respect of primary road movement upto 500 Kms are notified annually. The escalated/de-escalated Per Tonne Per kilometre (PTPK) rates for road transportation in the case of secondary movement of fertilizers are also notified by Department of Fertilizers.

5.1.14. Exclusive subsidy policy for Urea produced through coal gasification route by Talcher Fertilizer Limited (TFL) dated 28th April, 2021.

(Annexure-XII)- 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. 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.

- 5.1.15. Dealer/distribution margin: (Annexure-XIII)-** The Distribution/Dealer Margin for the sale of urea was last notified on 18th June, 1999. An amount of Rs. 180/- per metric tonne for sales through private trade and Rs. 200/- per metric tonne for sales through institutional agencies was paid. Consequent upon implementation of

DBT in fertilizer sector, various representations were received in DOF from Dealers and Fertilizer Companies to increase the Distribution/Dealer Margin to ensure financial viability. The Government of India considered the demand and vide notification dated 28th March, 2018, DoF has revised Dealer's Margin from Rs.180/200 per MT of Urea (for Private Agencies/Institutional Agencies) to Rs.354 per MT of Urea, effective from 1st April, 2018, which will be paid on the quantity sold through POS devices only. This has enhanced the financial viability of around 23000 Dealers/Distributors post DBT implementation.

- 5.1.16.** Rs. 50/MT is paid as retailer margin for the cost towards purchase of POS devices, Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) of PoS Devices and for acknowledging the receipt by retailers of fertilizers in iFMS as per DoF notification dated 20th May 2019.

- 5.1.17. Neem Coated Urea: (Annexure-XIV)-** Normal Urea (NU) with a coating of neem is called Neem Coated Urea (NCU). Continued efforts of the researchers led to the development of a natural process to increase the nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) in crops. Neem has proved to be a significantly superior material over other coating agents in terms of many agronomic traits such as growth, yield attributes, grain and straw yields, nitrogen uptake and apparent Nitrogen (N) recovery. Further, there are added advantages of NCU over NU as it turns fast releasing urea to slow releasing, leaching of unabsorbed nitrogen to ground

water aquifers or to the open air by improving NUE in terms of N-uptake and use efficiency by the crops. Keeping in view the added advantages of Neem Coated Urea, the Government with the approval of CCEA, on 2nd June, 2008 had notified the policy for encouraging production and availability of fortified and coated fertilizers in the country wherein the indigenous manufacturers/producers of the subsidized fertilizers were allowed to produce fortified/coated subsidized fertilizers up to a maximum of 20% of their total production of respective subsidized fertilizers. This ceiling was increased from 20% to a maximum of 35% of the total production vide notification dated 11th January, 2011. Further, the Government, vide notification dated 7th January, 2015 removed the cap/restriction to produce Neem Coated Urea and vide subsequent notification dated 24th March, 2015 made it mandatory for all the indigenous producers of urea to produce 75% of their total production of subsidized urea as Neem Coated Urea. With the objective of increasing NUE which results in increased soil fertility & enhanced crop yield and to prevent diversion of urea for the purposes other than agriculture, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 13th May 2015, decided to make it mandatory to produce entire production as neem coated urea. Accordingly, the notification was issued on 25th May, 2015 by Department of Fertilizers. Entire quantity of indigenously produced urea and imported urea is being neem coated w.e.f 1st September, 2015 and 1st December, 2015 respectively.

5.1.18. Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) was entrusted to conduct a study to determine the impact of Neem Coated Urea. As per the final report prepared by Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC), Bengaluru, Neem Coated Urea has led to:

- (i) Improvement in soil quality.
- (ii) Decrease in cost of pest & disease control and weed management.
- (iii) Improvement in the yield of all crops and their by-products.
- (iv) Highest incremental income in case of tur, followed by sugarcane, soybean, paddy, jute and maize crops.

Subsequent to introduction of Neem coating of urea, it was reported from the field that this initiative has been well received by farmers. One of the primary benefits of Neem coating is that due to slow release, the consumption of NCU reduces as compared to normal urea.

5.1.19. Introduction of 45 kg bag of urea: (Annexure-XV)- Subsequent to introduction of Neem Coated Urea (NCU) and to promote balanced use of fertilizers, it was felt that if urea is made available in 45 Kg bags instead of 50 Kg, the consumption of urea may come down as NCU increases Nitrogen use efficiency due to slow release. Therefore, DoF vide Notification dated 4th September, 2017, introduced 45 Kg bag of Urea in place of 50 Kg bag. The MRP of 50 Kg bag of urea was Rs. 268 per bag (exclusive of charges

towards neem coating and taxes as applicable) whereas the MRP of 45 Kg bag of urea @ Rs. 242 per bag (exclusive of charges towards neem coating and taxes as applicable) has been fixed keeping in view the proportionate decrease in MRP of 45 Kg bag along-with increase in bag cost due to increase in number of bags. The MRP of 45 kg bag of urea was notified by Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare (DA&FW) vide gazette notification dated 1st March, 2018.

5.2. **P&K Subsidy Policy:**

5.2.1. All P&K fertilizers are covered under Open General License (OGL) regime and are imported by the companies on commercially viable terms. Government facilitates the imports of the fertilizers/ raw materials by the P&K fertilizer companies from the other fertilizer companies through long term MoUs/ agreements etc.

5.2.2. Government has implemented Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy w.e.f. 1.4.2010 for Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K)

Fertilizers. Under the policy, a fixed amount of subsidy, decided on annual/semi-annual basis, is provided on subsidized P&K fertilizers depending on their nutrient content. Under this policy, MRP is fixed by fertilizer companies as per market dynamics at reasonable level which is monitored by the Government.

5.2.3. There has been increase in the international prices of finished P&K fertilizers as well as its raw materials. As India is 100% import dependent on Potassic fertilizer and upto 90% on Phosphatic fertilizer and its raw materials, the increase in international price may have affected the prices of P&K fertilizers. However, GoI has analyzed the situation and notified the subsidy rates under the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) scheme in such a way that the international price rise does not affect farming community of India and these fertilizers could be available at the affordable rates to Indian farmers. The subsidy rates under NBS scheme during FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23 are as under:

S. No.	Nutrient	NBS (Rs. Per Kg of Nutrient) (from 01.04.2021 to 19.05.2021)	NBS (Rs. Per Kg of Nutrient) (from 20.05.2021 to 31.03.2022)	NBS (Rs. Per Kg of Nutrient) (from 1.04.2022 to 30.9.2022)	NBS (Rs. Per Kg of Nutrient) (from 1.10.2022 to 31.3.2023)
1.	N	18.789	18.789	91.96	98.02
2.	P	14.888	45.323	72.74	66.93
3.	K	10.116	10.116	25.31	23.65
4.	S	2.374	2.374	6.94	6.12

A special one-time package with additional subsidy has been provided (effective from 01.10.2021 to 31.3.2022)
For DAP at Rs.8769/MT and 3 most consumed NPK fertilizers (10:26:26, 20:20:0:13 and 12:32:16) at Rs. 2000/MT for each grade in order to make P&K fertilizers available at affordable prices to the farmers.

5.2.5. Steps taken for increasing the domestic production of P&K fertilizers:

Govt. of India has taken following steps in the direction of increasing the domestic production of P&K fertilizers:

- (i) Department of Fertilizers (DoF) granted permission to produce DAP/NPK fertilizers to Madhya Bharat Agro product Limited Unit-II, Banda Sagar, Madhya Pradesh for production of 2,40,000 MT per annum.
- (ii) DoF granted permission to produce DAP/NPK fertilizers to Krishna Phoschem Ltd., Meghnagar, Madhya Pradesh for production of 3,30,000 MT per annum.
- (iii) A proposal had been received from Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited(RCF) for setting up a NPK plant at Thal (Maharashtra) from its

own resources and no financial assistance would be provided by the Government of India. Department of Fertilizers has granted administrative approval for this project on 15.11.2021.

- (iv) PDM or Potash Derived from Molasses: 100% indigenously manufactured, included under the NBS scheme and its guidelines were issued in July, 2022
- (v) Freight Subsidy on Single Super Phosphate (SSP): freight subsidy on pilot basis for Kharif and Rabi season 2022

5.2.6 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 2022-23 are as under:

SI. 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

5.2.7 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.

5.2.8 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.

We.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.)	Rates Rs. per MT
Upto 100	108
101-200	183
201-300	256
301-400	327
401-500	400

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

- (i) 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.
- (ii) No reimbursement on account of Secondary Movement of all P&K fertilizers (including SSP), is provided.
- (iii) 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.

Now, W.e.f 1.9.2022 Single Super Phosphate (SSP) has been included under freight subsidy regime for Kharif-2022 on pilot basis.

- i. Freight subsidy shall be admissible to those units only to whom supply plan has been issued by D/o Fertilizers.
- ii. Freight subsidy is allowed for movement of SSP beyond 200 kms only.
- iii. Rail freight would be admissible on actual basis beyond 200 kms.

The reimbursement for road movement above 200 km and upto 500 Kms, would be admissible on actual basis or following slabs, whichever is lower:-

Movement up to (KM)	Rate Rs. Per MT
0-200	No subsidy
201-300	316
301-400	407
401-500(maximum)	500

- i. There shall be no reimbursement on account of Secondary Movement by road from Destination Rake Point to block headquarter in the district.
- ii. The freight subsidy along-with penal interest paid shall be recovered from the subsequent bills on failure of SSP samples based on Quality Certificates (B-2) issued by State Agricultural Department or any accredited lab.
- iii. Any misuse of the above policy would attract strict penal action from D/o Fertilizers. The decision taken by the Department shall be binding on the SSP manufacturer/Aggregator.
- iv. All disputes regarding the above would be

settled at with jurisdiction of the Courts at Delhi.

- v. Special compensation on account of secondary freight for all the P&K fertilizers shall be provided for difficult areas namely Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, J&K, Ladakh, 7 N-E States, Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The rates for special compensation would be governed by Department of Fertilizers guidelines dated 23.07.2012 for these difficult states/ UT's.

5.2.9. 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:

- i. 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.

5.2.10 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.

The details of the Subsidy Outgo from FY 2014-15 to FY 2021-22 & 2022-23
(As on 31.1.2023) are as under:

(Amount in Rs.Crores)

Year	Subsidy on P&K fertilizers	Subsidy on Urea	Total Subsidy Outgo
2014-15	20667	54400	75067
2015-16	21938	54600	76538
2016-17	18843	51256	70099
2017-18	22244	46953	69197
2018-19	24090	49344	79434
2019-20	26368	57099	83467
2020-21	37372	93857	131229
2021-22	52770	104870	157640
2022-23	86122.23	168,676.70	2,54,798.93 cr.

5.3. IMPLEMENTATION OF DBT IN FERTILIZER SUBSIDY:

5.3.1 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. Initially a Pilot project was implemented in 17 pilot districts, thereafter different States/U.T.s were put on Go-Live mode w.e.f. 01.09.2017 and the Pan-India Roll out completed by March, 2018. A Project Monitoring Cell was set up at

Department of Fertilizers oversees the implementation of DBT exclusively.

5.3.2. 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 16067 training sessions till date.
- 2.63 Lakh PoS devices have been deployed across all States.
- More than 2374 Lakh Metric Tons of Fertilizers have been sold through PoS devices under DBT Scheme till November 2022

5.3.3. 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 and fertilizers sold on no denial basis.
- 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.

5.3.4. **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 2.63 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

5.3.5. **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.

5.3.6. Various challenges of DBT have been addressed as under:

- 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.
- 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.
- Grievance redressal mechanism:
 - A dedicated 10-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, emails and Whatsapp is being used extensively for quick response to grievances of various stake holders.

- To address the issues of malfunctioning PoS devices, separate toll free lines have been provided by PoS vendors viz., Visiontek, Analogics, Oasys, Mobiocean and Quickpay. *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.*

5.3.7. 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 Department, to suggest a model for the implementation of phase-2.

5.3.8. Launch of DBT 2.0 initiatives and updated versions:

- DBT 2.0 initiatives were launched on 10th July, 2019. Some of the new initiatives of DBT 2.0 are as under:

- In order to provide accurate information about the position of supply/availability/ requirement of various fertilizers at National, State and District levels and various dash-boards were developed to provide various reports. 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.

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 2.63 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.

- 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.
- 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.

5.3.9. 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

5.3.10. Launch of PoS Software 3.1 Version:

- 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 have been developed. Any Biometric device and Bluetooth Printer can be

used with Android version.

5.3.11. SMS Gateway:

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

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

5.3.12 Quality of Fertilizers:

- 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.
 - 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.
- 5.3.13** 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- 6

INTEGRATED NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT

6.1 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 bio fertilizers 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.

6.2 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 fertilizers 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.”

6.3 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 Abiyan' 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.

- 2 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.
- 3 Government of India had approved a policy on promotion of city compost and conveyed the approval of the Government vide the Department of Fertilizers' letter, dated 10th February, 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.

Year-wise production and sales of the City Compost (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	215807.63	170636.18	85171.88	255808.06

4. The policy on Market Development Assistance (MDA) for scaling up production and consumption of city compost has been discontinued beyond 30th September, 2021 based on the review of the policy and recommendations of Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) in the Ministry of Finance in its meeting held on 2nd August, 2021.

6.4 Promotion of Non-Chemical Fertilizers (Organic/Bio-fertilizers):

In compliance of the Budget

Announcement, 2023 regarding provision for appropriate fiscal support for collection and distribution of bio-manure, the Department of Fertilizers has initiated a proposal for Market Development Assistance for co-marketing organic/bio-fertilizers with chemical fertilizers, in order to promote integrated use of organic/bio-fertilizers and inorganic fertilizers to ensure sustainability, soil health and better use efficiency of inputs.

CHAPTER- 7

PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

7.1 FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED (FCIL)

1 Brief Overview of the Organization:

Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCIL) had 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 had 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 fertilizers, 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 one employee on its roll.

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.

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

2.1 Financial Performance:

(Rs.Crore)

Parameter	For the year 2021-22	For the period April-December 2022 (Estimated)	Projections for 2022-23 (Estimated)
Other Income (Rs. Crore)	37.44	34.28	45.71
Profit before tax (Rs. Cr.)	42.97*	26.39	35.19
Profit after tax (Rs. Cr.)	35.74*	18.70	24.94

* Shares received from RFCL of Rs.18.54 crore

3. Performance Highlights:**3.1 Previous Year & Current Year :**

- (i) Commercial Production at Ramagundam by RFCL started on 22.3.2021.
- (ii) Commercial Production at Gorakhpur by HURL started on 6.5.2022.
- (iii) Commercial Production at Sindri by HURL started on 7.11.2022.

3.2 New Investments/ Projects: The land & infrastructure of the Units have been put to use by the Joint Ventures of nominated PSUs, FCIL has been provided 11% equity to FCIL in lieu of the infrastructure & land being utilized by them as per long term lease agreements.

4. Progress of revival of closed Units of the Company by JVs (RFC, HURL & TFL);**4.1. Ramagundam Unit:**

- A Joint Venture Company, namely 'Ramagundam Fertilizers & Chemicals

Limited' (RFCL) has been incorporated on 17.2.2015 with the participation of NFL, EIL & FCIL. FCIL to get 11% equity for providing the infrastructure of the Unit.

- Director (Finance), FCIL, is the FCIL nominated Director on the Board of RFCL.
- Concession Agreement & Lease Agreement have been signed between FCIL & RFCL. Substitution Agreement has been signed amongst RFCL, Lenders' representative of RFCL and FCIL.
- RFCL has started commercial production w.e.f. 22.3.2021.
- During the year 2021-22, RFCL has produced 389180.95 MT of Urea and 256,500.25 MT of Ammonia. During the year, the Company earned PBT of (-) Rs.1037.93 Crore as against (-) Rs.59.96 Crore in previous year and PA.

Hon'ble Prime Minister Visiting RFCL Ramagundam Unit



5. Barauni, 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% 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.
- 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 was dedicated to the Nation by the Hon'ble Prime Minister

of India on 7.12.2021. The Plant has started commercial production w.e.f. 6.5.2022, whereas Sindri has achieved an overall physical progress of 99.0% by July, 2022.





Sindri Project : Photographs



Sindri Project : Photographs



6. Talcher Unit:

- A Joint Venture Company, namely, 'Talcher Fertilizers Limited' (TFL) has been incorporated with the participation of RCF, CIL, GAIL &

FCIL.

- FCIL to get 4.45% equity for providing the infrastructure of the Unit.

7.2. National Fertilizers Limited:

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 Rs. 1000 crore and a paid up capital of Rs. 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, Micronutrient and Potash Derived from Molasses 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	2021-22		2022-23		
			Production	Capacity Utilization w.r.t. Re-Assessed/ Installed Capacity (%)	Actual Production up to Nov. 2022	Projection for 2022-23 **	Projected C.U. (%) w.r.t. Re-Assessed /Installed Capacity
Urea	LMT	35.68*	35.23	98.76	25.83	37.95	106.36

Bio-Fertilizers	MT	700	704	100.57	360	700	100.00
Bentonite Sulphur	MT	25000	17076	68.30	14289	22000	88.00
Nitric Acid	MT	91400#	83358	91.20	61631	80000	87.53
Ammonium Nitrate (AN)	MT	118800##	24020	20.22	17605	45000	37.88
Sodium Nitrate	MT	1980	1020	51.52	780	1550	78.28
Sodium Nitrite	MT	2970	1573	53.03	1265	1250	42.09
Certified Seeds (Qtls.)-Under SMP	Qtls.	80000	152865	191.08	-	225000	281.25
Agro Chemicals (Bathinda)	(KL/MT)	-	-	-	-	500	-

* **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.

** Projections are based on RE 2022-23.

3.2 Sales Performance:

Marketing / Sale	Sales during 2021-22	Actual Sales (Apr.~Oct.2022)	Sales Projections for 2022-23
Own Manufactured			
Urea (LMT)	34.58	22.76	37.95
Bio-Fertilizers (MT)	745	347	700
Bentonite Sulphur (MT)	17618	12174	22000
Nitric Acid (MT)	64008	38885	80000
Ammonium Nitrate (MT)	24029	14086	45000
Sodium Nitrate (MT)	1023	569	1550
Sodium Nitrite (MT)	1588	1038	2250
Agro Chemicals(KL/MT)	-	-	500
RFCL Urea (LMT)	3.69	5.24	11.0
Imported Fertilizers			
DAP (LMT)	3.53	4.13	7.44
MoP (LMT)	0.54	-	-
NPK + APS (LMT)	2.34	1.10	2.53
Total	6.41	5.23	9.97
Urea Govt. A/c (LMT)	8.86	2.51	5.00
SSP (MT)	32651	9271	50000
Compost (MT)	26647	17369	25000
Water Soluble Fertilizers (MT)	3521	1829	2000
Calcium Nitrate (MT)	Nil	-	-

Potash derived from molasses (PDM)	Nil	1860	20000
Seeds (Quintals)			
Domestic Trading	Nil	Nil	225000
Own Seeds under SMP	246814	15305	
Agro Chemicals (Kg/ Ltr.) (Traded only)	848282	1277279	1500000

4. Financial Performance

Parameter	For the year 2021-22	For the period April~ September 2022	Projections 2022-23
Revenue from operations(` Crore)	15857.09	13211.34	28219.06
Profit before Tax (` Crore)	144.82	182.81	378.44
Profit after Tax (` Crore)	108.20	136.35	283.19

5. Performance Highlights:

5.1 Previous Year (2021-22):

1. Energy saving Projects at Bathinda, Nangal & Panipat were completed and GTG- HRSG put into commercial use in FY 2021-22. Similarly ESS at Vijaipur-I & Vijaipur-II were commissioned by March 2022.
2. Bathinda and Nangal Units achieved ever lowest yearly energy of 6.512 Gcal/MT of Urea and 6.520 Gcal/MT of Urea surpassing their previous best values of 6.720 Gcal/MT (2018-19) and 6.723 G cal/MT (2019-20) respectively.
3. Ever best Nitric Acid and Ammonium Nitrate production of 83358 MT and 24020 MT against previous best of 81053 MT (2018-19) and 21892 MT (2011-12) respectively.
4. Ever best Bentonite Sulphur production and dispatch of 17076

MT and 17066 MT against CPLY of 14072 MT & 15379 MT respectively.

5. Highest Bio-fertilizers production and dispatch of 704.20 MT & 727.20 MT surpassing previous of 683.71 MT (2020-21) and 713 MT (2019-20).

6. Ever best Sales :

- i) Nitric Acid / Ammonium Nitrate:
In view of the requirement in the country, NFL produced & sold 83358 MT & 64817 MT of Nitric Acid against CPLY of 67491 MT & 62183 MT respectively and 24020 MT & 24029 MT of Ammonium Nitrate against CPLY of 8620 MT & 8619 MT respectively.
- ii) Ever best Sale of the following Agro-products:
 - ✓ 745 MT of Bio-Fertilizers,
 - ✓ 26647 MT of City Compost
 - ✓ 3521 MT of WSF +

Micronutrients

- ✓ 32651 MT of SSP
- ✓ 2.46 lakh quintal of seed
- ✓ 8.48 lakh Kg./Ltr. of Agrochemicals

- iii) New initiative of sale of 167 MT of molasses based Potash.

In addition to above, NFL sold 3.69 LMT of RFCL Urea and also stood up to the challenge posed by Covid-19 pandemic by providing 7 Oxygen Plants and Advanced Life Support Ambulance at needy locations under CSR initiatives.

5.2 Current year (2022-23) as on 30-11-2022:

- ✓ 25.83 LMT of own Urea produced at plants.
- ✓ 14289 MT of Bentonite Sulphur produced at Panipat Unit.
- ✓ 360 MT of Bio-Fertilizers (4 Strains) produced at Vijaipur Unit.

6. New Investments / Projects:

6.1 Implemented / Under implementation:

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

The equity participation in this joint venture is 26% by M/s NFL. The project was commissioned on 22-03-2021 and the plant is operating at 100% capacity.

NFL has also been mandated to market 100% of Urea to be produced by RFCL. During April ~ October' 2022 5.24 Lakh MT of

RFCL Urea sold by NFL.

- b) In order to meet the new energy norms stipulated under NUP-2015, the company has set up Gas Turbine Generators along with Heat Recovery Steam Generation (HRSG) Unit at Panipat, Bathinda & Nangal Units with a total project cost of Rs. 675 crore.
- c) Energy reduction schemes at Vijaipur I and II Units with estimated cost of INR 235 crore implemented during 2021-22.
- d) In order to be self-sufficient in Agro-Chemicals business, NFL is setting up an Agro-chemical manufacturing facilities at Bathinda with total Capex of the project approx. Rs. 12.57 crore. The plant is expected to be completed by January 2023.
- e) NFL has commissioned two Seeds Processing Units at Bathinda and Panipat. The 3rd Units at Indore is likely to be commissioned by end of December 2022. The company would be processing the seeds to be grown & harvested under its flagship Seed Multiplication Program which was otherwise being processed through outsourcing to third party. The total seeds processing capacity of the company after commissioning of all the 3 plants would be 1.20 Lakh quintals.
- f) 2nd Stream of Nitric Acid plant at Nangal revived in the month of October 2022.

7. Human Resource Management:

7.1 Manpower:

Manpower as on 31-03-2022:

Group	Total number of Employees	Number of SC/ST/OBC/EXSM/PH				
			ST	OBC	EXSM*	PH**
A	1421	271	67	188	1	6
B (Officers)	117	29	12	5	0	3
B (Workers)	934	255	43	95	3	8
C	469	71	29	139	8	27
D	29	11	0	8	1	0
D (Safai Sewaks)	33	33	0	0	0	0
Total	3003	670	151	435	13	44

7.2 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 NFL feedback section at NFL website www.nationalfertilizers.com. During 2021-22, 224 grievances were received & resolved.

7.3 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.

7.4 Welfare, Development and Empowerment of Women:

Female employees comprise 6.73% of the total workforce of the NFL. The Company has adopted adequate measures to facilitate a congenial work atmosphere for its women employees. There is no instance of any Gender inequality and both men and women employees are enjoying equal rights. The working atmosphere is very cordial and harmonious. Further, Internal Complaint Committees have been constituted in all Units and Corporate Office to inquire into the complaints of sexual harassment in National Fertilizers Limited. NFL Employees (Conduct, Discipline Appeal) Rules and Standing Orders have included sexual harassment of women at workplace as 'Misconduct'.

7.5 Welfare of SCs / STs / OBCs:

An Implementation Cell is already functional in all Units / Offices of the NFL to oversee the implementation of Presidential Directives on Reservation Policy for SCs/STs/ OBCs. Liaison Officer has been appointed in each Unit/Office to ensure due compliance

of orders and instructions pertaining to reservation for SC/ST/OBC and other concessions admissible to them. The Liaison Officer normally belongs to Middle/Senior Management level.

Meetings are periodically held at Unit level as well as at corporate level with the SC/ST Employees Welfare Associations by the Management for discussing and redressing issues related to SC/ST employees. A stadium at Bathinda Unit, Multi-purpose Hall at Vijaipur Unit and one Bhawan at Panipat Unit have been named after Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. Programme on implementation of Presidential Directives is held at Units from time to time and SC/ST employees are also deputed for such programmes conducted by external agencies.

7.6 Training:

- ✓ During 2021-22, 10491 man-days training were imparted to employees and 484 man-days training imparted to women employees (included in 10491 man-days) i.e. 3.2 man-days training to each employee.
- ✓ In the fiscal year 2021-22, in the training centers, we have imparted 448 nos. of in house Training Programme to employees through Internal and External faculty in our plants, Zonal Offices and Corporate Office.
- ✓ Employees were nominated to 88 External Programmes and webinar organized by reputed training institutes like FAI, SCOPE, AIMA, VV Giri National

Labour Institute, NPC, ICSI, CII, ISTM and NAHRD.

8. CSR & Sustainable Development:

Corporate Social Responsibility:

- NFL is constantly working towards inclusive growth in society through CSR. In the year 2021-22, the focus of CSR activities of the Company was on the theme given by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) i.e. Health, with special focus on COVID related measures.
- NFL allocated a CSR budget of Rs.345.21 Lakh for the FY 2021-22 and incurred an expenditure of Rs.408.81 Lakh during the year. This included expenditure on schemes approved in previous years but carried forward in the year 2021-22.
- The NFL also undertook welfare activities in other areas like education, skill development, environment and empowerment of underprivileged sections of the society. One of the major CSR project of FY 2021-22 that the company undertook was Installation of 07 nos. of Medical Oxygen Generation Plants in Government Hospitals i.e. one each in Bhopal, Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Indore, Bathinda, Panipat & Noida at a budget of Rs. 271.13 Lakh. The project was envisaged to help general public in Government Hospitals to meet the demand for Medical grade oxygen during Covid pandemic.

- In addition, to strengthen the medical infrastructure, the NFL provided Advance Life Support Ambulance in Government Hospital in Aspirational District Siddharth nagar in Uttar Pradesh. The Ambulance will provide service to critical patients and to those who require care in the remote areas.
- Also, the NFL undertook a project to help differently abled persons by providing assistive devices and artificial limbs such as Wheel Chairs, Motorized Tricycles, Hearing aids, crutches etc. during the Distribution camps organized in Punjab & Haryana.
- In the area of education, all the Units of the NFL have supported Government Schools in their vicinity through provision of school desk & benches; IT enabled smart boards, swings, fans, RO facilities etc. Also, NFL's Corporate Office has set-up Mini Science Centers in two Government Schools located in District, Noida (UP) to promote STEM Learning for Class 5th to 10th. To promote Skill development in the youths the Vijaipur Unit provided a Welding Simulator to ITI, Raghogarh in District Guna, M.P.
- The NFL also installed 30 nos. LED Solar Street Lights in villages near Basti District, U.P. 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.

Sustainability Development:

- ✓ NFL has taken various initiatives in adopting best practices for Environment Management, Energy Conservation and Social Upliftment leading to sustainable development.
- ✓ Use of cleaner and greener fuel i.e. Natural Gas as feed and fuel in NFL Plants.
- ✓ One of the major milestones achieved by NFL in this direction is switchover of all its fuel oil feedstock plants at Nangal, Panipat and Bathinda, to Natural Gas (NG), the cleaner and energy efficient fuel. With this initiative, NFL's 100% Urea production is now based on gas as feedstock. In addition to above, specific energy consumption has also come down by more than 20 %.
- ✓ NFL has also switched over the support fuel in the coal fired boilers at Panipat, Bathinda Nangal to NG from fuel oil. This has eliminated use of fuel oil besides improving reliability and reducing carbon footprints.
- ✓ NFL has installed GTG (Gas Turbo Generator) along with Heat Recovery Steam Generation (HRSG) at Nangal, Bathinda & Panipat Units. The GTG-HRSG projects have started its commercial operation in all the three Units in FY 2021-22. After successful commissioning of GTG-HRSGs,

these Units are now operating with reduced energy consumption and with lower CO₂ emission.

- ✓ 100 KW Solar Power Plant at Corporate Office has been commissioned in August' 2014 is running satisfactorily. Also, 90 KW Solar Power Plant at Bathinda Unit has been installed in December 2014.
- ✓ All conventional lights at Units and Corporate Office have been replaced with LED lights. Further to ensure affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for the community, solar street lights have been installed in nearby villages of all NFL Units.
- ✓ To increase the subsoil water level, Manufacturing Units of NFL have installed Rainwater Harvesting.
- ✓ Development of Township at Vijaipur as Mini Smart City:
 - Under new development model as per directives of the Hon'ble PM during CPSEs Conclave 2018, NFL has converted its Vijaipur Township into a mini Smart City.
 - In order to build mini smart city at Vijaipur Unit, the company is currently undertaking various activities such as Zero Water discharge, Modern Sewage System, Solid Waste Management System, Rain Water Harvesting System, CCTVs, High Speed Wi-Fi, LED Lighting etc.
- ✓ NFL is committed to Government of India's dream of Swachh Bharat Mission by sale of 26647 MT of city

compost sourced from manufacturers located in various states during the FY 2021-22. Beside this, Vijaipur Unit of NFL produces compost from the bio-degradable waste and is being used as environment friendly manure with in 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. Use of City Compost is also undertaken by NFL in the adopted villages in the states of Haryana and Madhya Pradesh. Company is further working to increase trading business in this field.

9. Initiatives taken to improve the performance of the NFL:

- ✓ 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.

- ✓ NFL is doubling capacity of Bio-fertilizers Plant at Vijaipur which is expected to be completed by Febuary'2023.
- ✓ Setting up of Nano Urea (Liquid) Fertilizer plant at Nangal
 - Preparation of TEFRR for following projects for which NFL Board has accorded in-principle approval subject to financial viability of the project are under progress: Expansion of Agrochemicals plant at Bathinda.
 - Manufacturing of Water Soluble Fertilizers (WSF) & Micronutrients – Specialty Fertilizers at Vijaipur Unit.
 - Manufacturing of Adblue at Panipat Unit.
- Setting up of Nitric Acid & Ammonium Nitrate plant at Gopalpur in Odisha on Eastern Coast.
- ✓ NFL signed MoU to institute Professor Chair in CSK HP Agri. University, Palampur for precision agriculture, soil health, AI for soil & water management. Also NFL envisages entering into Agro R&D on larger scale.
- ✓ As per Government guidelines 5 Nos. of Agri Drones purchased by NFL for helping farming community.
- ✓ MoU signed with NTPC to study the viability of 50 TPD of Green Ammonia Plant at Nangal Unit.



C&MD, NFL receiving first prize for the excellent work in Official Langue (Hindi) from Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya, Hon'ble Minister of Chemicals & Fertilizers and Health & Family Welfare.



C&MD, NFL welcoming Shri Bhagwanth Khuba, Hon'ble Minister of State for Chemicals & Fertilizers and New & Renewable Energy upon his visit to Bathinda Unit



Shri Bhagwanth Khuba, Hon'ble Minister of State for Chemicals & Fertilizers and C&MD, NFL during Bathinda Plant Visit.



A view of NFL Pavilion at Mega Exhibition of PSUs organized at Gandhinagar, Gujarat by DPE under Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

7.3 RASHTRIYA CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS LIMITED (RCF):

1. Brief Overview of the RCF:

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 RCF:

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):

Physical Performance

Production	Installed Capacity (MTPA)	2021-22 (Previous Year)		2022 -23 (Current Year)		
		Production (MT)	Capacity Utilization (%)	Production till Nov 2022 (MT)	Proj. Production 2022-23 (MT)	Projected Capacity Utilization (%)
Urea at Trombay	3,30,000	3,26,656	98.98	2,24,886	3,30,000	100.00
Urea at Thal	20,00,000	18,58,760	92.94	12,30,010	18,50,000	92.50
Total Neem Urea	23,30,000	21,85,416	95.01	14,54,896	21,80,000	93.56
Complex Fertilizer						
Suphala (15:15:15)	4,20,000	5,72,160	136.22	4,42,045	5,70,170	135.75

*ANP (Suphala 20:20:0) plant remains 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 2021-22, 155 KL of Biola, 359.71 KL of Microla and 4355 MT of 100% Water soluble Fertilizer (Sujala) was produced. Production of these specialized fertilizers is done as per the

market demand.

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

Sales performance:

Marketing	Unit	Sales in 2021-22	Sales upto November 2022	Sales projection for 2022-23
Urea	LMT	22.08	14.40	22.17
Suphala (15:15:15)	LMT	5.87	4.20	6.33
Trading of fertilizers (DAP, MoP, imp NPK, City Compost etc.)	LMT	2.79	3.24	4.19

Biola	KL	134	132	180
Microla	KL	410	281	440
Sujala (100% Water Soluble Fertilizer)	MT	5056	3626	6500

3.2 Financial Performance:

Parameter	For the year 2021-22	For the period April to September 2022	Projection for 2022-23
Total Income (Rs. Crore)	12,948.62	10,614.93	22,936.78
Profit before Tax (Rs. Cr)	943.91	710.05	1045.48
Profit after tax (Rs. Cr)	704.36	552.54	771.88

4. Performance Highlights:

a) The major achievements in the year 2021-22:

In the year 2021-22, the highest ever Profit before Tax (PBT) of Rs. 943.91 crore is achieved (The previous highest PBT was Rs. 527.98 crore in the year 2020-21). Profit after tax for financial year 2021-22 is Rs. 704.36 crore. (The previous highest PBT was Rs. 381.94 crore in the year 2020-21).

Industrial Chemical plants are operated at optimum level depending upon market demand. In the year 2021-22, Industrial Chemicals Segment has achieved highest ever revenue of Rs. 2423.90 Crore.

i. Restarted Phosphoric Acid plant

at RCF Trombay unit after the gap of about 6 years.

ii. Increased Complex Fertilizer (NPK 15:15:15) Production:

At Trombay unit, RCF has enhanced the production of Suphala NPK (15:15:15) by installation of additional spherodizer and associated system.

iii. Restarting of Ammonia-I plant at RCF Trombay Unit:

At Trombay, Ammonia-I plant was shut down due to economically unviability. A part of Ammonia from RCF Thal Unit is transported to Trombay Unit for making up the additional Trombay requirement. Ammonia-I plant is brought in operation to meet the additional requirement of Trombay Unit.

iv. Optimizing production of Industrial Chemicals:

- RCF is manufacturing various Industrial Chemical products having high brand values. In line with 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan', demand for domestic industrial products is expected to increase in the near future. Plants manufacturing industrial chemical products like Ammonium Nitrate, **Ammonium** Bicarbonate, Nitric Acid, Concentrated Nitric acid and Sulphuric acid are operated at optimum level to meet the market demand
- v. Yearly highest ever production and sale of Microa of 359.71 KL and 410.35 KL respectively.
 - vi. Highest ever yearly sale of Ammonium Nitrate (AN) melt of 1.619 LMT was achieved.
 - vii. Highest ever sale of 6.39 lakh MT of Suphala-15 (Indigenous + Imported).
 - viii. Yearly highest ever production of Biola of 154.35 KL is achieved.
 - ix. Successfully commissioned Gas Turbine Generator (GTG) of 2 x 25 MW along with Heat Recovery Steam Generator (HRSG) of 2 x 65 MTPH capacity at Trombay unit in October, 2021.
 - x. Highest ever revenue from operation of Rs. 12,812.17 Crore.
 - xi. Highest ever PBT of Rs. 943.91 Crore and PAT of Rs. 704.36 Crore.
 - xii. Director (Technical), RCF won 2nd Annual Greentech International Leading Director award by Greentech foundation.
 - xiii. RCF Trombay Unit has been awarded MEDA "Certificate of Excellence" Award 2020-21 for Energy Conservation & Management.
 - xiv. RCF Thal unit won Merit Certificate in Indian Chemical Council (ICC) Health and Safety Awards 2020.
 - xv. RCF Thal unit won Gold Award for Excellence in Occupational Health and Safety from Growcare India Award.
 - xvi. RCF Thal unit received Certificate of Appreciation in Safety Award 2021 from National Safety Council – India.
 - xvii. RCF has been Awarded as Top PSU - 2022 in “Fertilizers” category by Dun & Bradstreet.
 - xviii. RCF, Trombay unit has been awarded as joint winner of “FICCI award-2022” in the category of 'Sustainability Excellence in Safety' in Chemical sector.
 - xix. RCF, Trombay and Thal units won Genentech EHS Best Practice International award 2023 under EHS best practice category.
 - xx. RCF, Trombay unit won prestigious “22nd Greentech Environment Award 2022” for outstanding achievements in “Environment Protection” category.

- xxi. RCF awarded with the first prize for the excellent implementation of “Official language for the year 2021-22”.
- xxii. RCF has been awarded 9th Annual Greentech CSR award -2022 for outstanding achievements in promotion of health care category.
- xxiii. RCF, Trombay unit bagged prestigious “Golden Peacock Occupational Health and Safety Award 2022” in Fertilizer sector.
- xxiv. RCF has been conferred with prestigious “17th National Award for Excellence in Cost Management-2019” by The Institute of Cost Accountants in India.

b) Performance Highlights in the year 2021-22:

i. New Product launched:

- RCF has launched an eco-friendly bio fertilizer product “Geola” on 10th September, 2021. This is a unique product with improved shelf life and is packed in an innovative water soluble packaging material.
- RCF has also launched a gardening kit for urban population “Florola” on 19th February 2022. The kit contains a pot, seeds, ready to use pot mix, gravels and fertilizer liquid spray bottles

- ii. RCF R&D has developed Nano urea,

Nano Sulphur, Nano Hydroxyapatite, Nano calcium, Nano Micronutrients and Nano DAP at Lab scale. Toxicological studies of Nano Urea are being conducted at Indian Institute of Toxicological Research (IITR), Lucknow.

- iii. With an aim to double the farmer's income, reduce nutrient losses to environment and target precision agriculture, an innovative suspension fertilizer 'VIPULA' NPK 10:10:10 has been formulated in house lab.
- iv. “Phosphate Rich Organic Manure”- PROM is produced by composting of rock phosphate and is an efficient way of adding phosphorus to soil as compared to chemical fertilizers. Hon'ble Minister of Health & Family Welfare and Chemical and Fertilizers Shri Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya laid the foundation stone at Trombay unit for PROM project on 19th February 2022. Smt. Dr. Bharati Pravin Pawar, Hon'ble Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare was also present at the occasion.
- v. Multi-Micro Nutrient Fertilizer has been developed, formulated and tested in field trials experiments in 40 districts of Maharashtra state. It addresses the much critical hidden hunger or deficiency of micro nutrients like Zn, Fe, B, Cu and Mn in crops. For commercialization of product, a new plant of 5 MTPD capacity is being installed at Trombay unit.



Hon'ble Union Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya laid foundation stone for 'Nano Urea project' at the RCF Trombay Unit, Mumbai.

4.2 New investment/projects:

Projects under execution:

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

- **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 October 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. Project is expected to be completed by March 2023.
- **New AN Melt plant at Trombay unit:** RCF is setting up new AN Melt Plant at Trombay. The proposed project is planned as a response to Hon'ble Prime Minister's call of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat'. In order, to

meet the growing power need of the country, enhancement in domestic production of AN melt is very important. The additional production from this AN melt project shall be substituting the existing imports. Leading to improved availability of Coal to the power plants and hence in turn shall ensure power security to the common people. The Project Capital Cost is Rs. 187.27 Crore. Project is scheduled for commissioning by September 2024.

- **Phosphate Rich Organic Manure (PROM) plant at Trombay unit:** RCF is setting up PROM plant at Trombay unit. PROM is produced by co-composting of rock phosphate and is an efficient way of adding phosphorus to soil as compared to chemical fertilizers. The product is a suitable source of nutrient for organic farming and improves the physical, chemical and biological properties of the soil and increases crop production. PROM enhances the activity of beneficial microorganisms in soil and helps in humus formation. Project is scheduled for commissioning by April 2023.
- **Multi-Micro Nutrient (MMN) Fertilizer at Trombay unit:** RCF is setting up MMN plant at Trombay unit. Multi-Micro Nutrient Fertilizer has been developed, formulated and tested in field trials experiments in 40 districts of Maharashtra state. It addresses the much critical hidden hunger or deficiency of micro

nutrients like Zn, Fe, B, Cu and Mn in crops. The product is suitable for all agricultural crops like cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, cash crops etc. Project is scheduled for commissioning by December 2023.

New projects under active consideration:

- **Nano Urea project at Trombay unit:** GoI aims to “reduce the use of chemical fertilizers” in the country. Nanotechnology is an emerging field with potential to provide efficient nutrient management as compared to existing fertilizer management practices. Nano Urea is expected to reduce the use of Urea by up to around 50% and being an eco-friendly product will protect the health of soil. The estimated project capital cost is about Rs. 150 Crore. RCF has signed an MoU with M/s IFFCO for manufacturing of Nano Urea Liquid Fertilizer based on M/s IFFCO technology. The plant would be setup at the Trombay unit of RCF. The plant is expected to be commissioned in the year 2023-2024.
- **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 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 comprises of 2200 MTPD Ammonia plant and 3850 MTPD Urea plant.
- 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 (+/- 10%) (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 September & on 19th September 2019 respectively.

- 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.

5. Human resources Management:

5.1 Manpower: No of Employees as on 31st March 2022

Group	Total Employees	Number of Employees Belonging to						
		SC	ST	Ex-Service	PH	OBC	Minority	EWS
A	1264	223	72	0	15	223	64	2
B	767	98	75	1	10	116	40	1

C	589	85	53	2	12	184	32	1
D	8	3	1	0	1	3	2	0
Total	2628	409	201	3	38	526	138	4

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 2628 there are 409 SC, 201 ST, 526 OBC, 3 Ex-Servicemen and 38 PWBD on the rolls of RCF.

5.2 Grievance redressal:

An (online/offline) Grievance Redressal System is developed by the RCF 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 RCF.

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 rural development, promoting health care, Nutrition 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 a Board level CSR committee comprising of functional Director, Govt. Director and Independent Director for monitoring the CSR activities. Executive Director level committee scrutinizes and proposes the CSR proposals. In the year 2021-22, RCF has spent Rs.7.48 Crore including Rs.0.50 Crore set off for succeeding financial year on CSR activities.

The initiatives undertaken by the RCF are as follows:

- **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 26,000 residents of the villages got benefited of the scheme.
- **Swachh Bharat Mission:** To promote cleanliness and maintain the hygiene of the nearby area, RCF has provided 4 Garbage Vans to Gram Panchayats one each in Raigad District.
- **Maintaining the common infrastructure:** RCF has undertaken the repair of local Roads from Thal Navagaon Road, Boris Gunjis and local Road from Chondhi naka to Kihim bus stand road under the rural development.
- **Livelihood enhancement projects:** RCF has also supplied paddy, fruit saplings and free fertilizers to needy villagers near Thal unit.
- **Free OPD for needy Patients during Covid 19 period:** RCF has provided financial support to Sushrut Hospital for operating the Free OPD and dispensing free medicines for needy patients during Covid period.
- **Women Empowerment:** RCF has distributed multipurpose machines to Mahila Bachat Gats at Thal villages for empowering them financially independent. This will help these women to earn for their livelihood and support their families..
- **Aspirational District (Osmanabad):** RCF has spent of Rs.51.49 lakhs for Aspirational district in:
 - installation of oxygen plant at Siddharth nagar, UP
 - to Conduct skill development programme in Osmanabad district, Maharashtra for college students.
- **Phacoemulsification System for cataract surgery:** RCF has assisted

the Lion Health Foundation for purchase of Phacoemulsification System for cataract surgery. It has benefitted for patients nearby Thal Unit, Raigad.

- **Furniture to School:** RCF has provided furniture to Schools located in Alibag, Raigad district to promote education. All the students studying in these schools are from rural area and children of farmers.
- **Medical Camp:** RCF has conducted 12 medical check up and eye check up camps nearby Chembur, Mumbai for the needy patients. Through these camps the basic medicines and glasses has been provided free to the patients.
- **Financial Assistance to National Association for the Blind, India (NAB) :** RCF has provided financial assistance to NAB for in-house manufacture of white cane under skill development programme and provided financial assistance for purchase of raw material of the white cane.
- **Covid-19 Vaccination at Trombay & Thal:** RCF has provided free Covid-19 vaccination centre at RCF Trombay as well as Thal unit. Under this activity financial assistance for expenditure towards setting up of infrastructure and hiring of manpower was provided by RCF. This facility was available for all residence nearby Chembur and Thal.

- **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 Krishi Vigyan Kendras(KVK) on Pan-India level.

- **Krishi Melas and Exhibitions:** Krishi Melas 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 Krishi Melas. 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.

- **Kisan suvidha Kendra:** To give good agricultural services through agriculture experts to the farming community, RCF has established 150 Kisan Suvidha Kendras –Pan –India. These “Kisan Suvidha 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 Kisan Manch”. 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 Kisan Manch”. 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 Sheti Patrika 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 Sheti Patrika” is published for farming community of Maharashtra. All the latest & current topics in Agriculture are covered in Sheti Patrika. 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.

- In addition to the the projects mentioned above at (Point 4.2),

various energy saving schemes are already under taken at both RCF Thal and Trombay Unit and are at implementation stage.

- 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 etc. has been initiated.

7.4 The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT)

1. BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE ORGANISATION:

The Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, (FACT) incorporated in the year

1943. Located at Udyogamandal, Kerala, FACT started production in 1947. FACT became a PSU in the year 1960 and towards the end of 1962 Government of India became the major shareholder of FACT.

The parent Division at Udyogamandal underwent four stages of expansion until the year 1972. Another fertilizer unit was established in two phases at Ambalamedu near the BPCL-Kochi Refineries. 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.

In the 1960's, FACT established an Engineering & Consultancy wing FEDO (FACT Engineering & Design Organisation). A Fabrication Division FEW (FACT Engineering Works) was also established in 1966.

Ammonia is a basic input for FACT's Fertilisers and also for Caprolactam production. Until 1998 this was being met from the production from the Ammonia Plants of Cochin Division (capacity: 198000 MT per annum) and Udyogamandal Division (Capacity: 85800 MT per annum) and imports (2.1 lakhs MT per annum).

FACT restarted the Caprolactam plant during the financial year 2021-22, after a

gap of 9 years. Restart of Caprolactam plant helped in import substitution and is a step towards “Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan” policy of Government. Restart of Caprolactam production would improve the turnover and financial performance of the company.

FACT is expanding its fertilizer production capacity with an additional Complex NP plant at Cochin Division.

With the new plant, the fertilizer production capacity of the Company will increase by 5.45Lakh MT. The new plant will be productive by 2024-25.

FACT is celebrating its 75th year of fertilizer production and service to the nation in the financial year 2022-23. FACT has been awarded India's best Company of the year award 2022 by Berkshire Corporate Awards 2022.

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 Fertilizers, Petrochemicals and other businesses such as engineering and technology services.

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

During the financial year 2021-22, FACT has achieved highest ever turnover of Rs. 4425 Cr. and earned a profit of Rs.353.28 Cr. The net worth of the Company has become positive after a gap of 9 years. FACT could also continue excellent production and marketing performance during the financial year 2021-22. During the year 2021-22, the Company had expanded the fertiliser marketing areas to the states of Maharashtra, West Bengal, Odisha, Bihar and Punjab.

Highlights of Performance 2021-22:

- Company achieved all time high turnover of ₹4425Cr.
- FACT restarted continuous production of Caprolactam after a period of 9 years. This has resulted in significant reduction in Caprolactam import to the country. Company produced 20,835 MT of Caprolactam and sold 20,701 MT during the year.
- Achieved a total fertilizer production of 9.63 Lakh MT
- Achieved One Million MT of fertiliser sales.
- As a part of technological improvement, Distributed Control System(DCS) has been implemented at fertilizer plants of Udyogamandal complex
- Dispatched 23,864MT of NP 20:20:0:13 to Punjab to meet the phosphatic fertilizer shortage during season

3.1 PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE (AGAINST CAPACITY):-

PRODUCTION	INSTALLED CAPACITY	2021-22		2022-23 (current year)		
		Production	capacity utilisation	Production Upto November 22	Production planned 22-23	Projected capacity utilisation
FACTAMFOS (NP 20:20:0:13)	6,33,500	8,26,552	130%	517461	790000	125%
AMMONIUM SULPHATE	2,25,000	1,36,665	61%	157855	210000	93%
CAPROLACTAM (restarted in Sept 2021)	50000	20,835	42%	29531	40000	80%

Marketing:-

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

MARKETING	SALES DURING 2021-22	SALES UPTO November 202222	SALES PROJECTIONS FOR 2022-23
PRODUCT			
FACTAMFOS	832187	529760	790000
A.SULPHATE	144841	140205	210000
CAPROLACTAM	20701	27819	40000
TRADED PRODUCT			
MOP (IMP)	29088		
ORGANIC	9862	11583	15000
ORGANIC PLUS	1990	1349	3000

3.2 Financial Performance (Rs Crore):-

During the financial year 2021-22, FACT achieved highest operating profit in its history.

Parameter	For the year 2021-22	For the Period April-September 2022	Projections for 2022-23
Turn Over (Rs. Crore)	4425	3227	6200
Profit before tax (Rs. Crore)	353.28	281.59	450
Profit after Tax (Rs. Crore)	353.28	281.59	450

4. NEW INVESTMENT / PROJECTS:

Department of Fertilizers vide letter dated 1st August 2019 conveyed the approval of Union Cabinet for sale of 481.79 acres of land to Government of Kerala and utilization of the sale proceeds by FACT. As per the letter, FACT should adhere to the Capital expenditure to the tune of Rs 608 crores.

Accordingly, Company has planned Capex schemes to enhance fertilizer production capacity and product mix, improve technology, upgrade logistics and raw material handling facility for debottlenecking and maximizing the existing capacity utilization.

Major CAPEX schemes include

1650TPD complex NP fertilizer plant along with allied raw material/ intermediate storage and handling facilities at production division and Cochin port. Company also planned Barge for Raw material transportation to production divisions. Work orders are placed and Civil works are progressing for all major projects (New NP plant and storage tanks). The new NP plant is scheduled to be commissioned by 2024-25 and with the new plant the Annual fertilizer production of FACT will increase to 1.5 Million MT.

FACT has commissioned a new Barge for transportation of Ammonia during November 2022. A summary of the Capex schemes is given below:

Sl No	Project	Status
1	NP Plant at Cochin Division	Environmental clearance received <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work order placed for LSTK work • Civil works started and progressing
2	Ammonia Storage tank at Cochin Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work order placed for LSTK work • Civil work for tank foundation progressing
3	Ammonia Barge with Bullets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barge Commissioned during the last week of November '22
4	Phosphoric Acid Storage Tank at Cochin Port (WI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foundation works for both tanks are in progress. • Mechanical work for tanks is proceeding in parallel
5	Sulphuric Acid Storage Tank at Cochin Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foundation work completed. • Tank fabrication is in progress.
6	Port modernization: Reconstruction of Ammonia berth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOU signed between Cochin Port Trust & FACT for Reconstruction of SCB under SagarMala Scheme

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Berth Civil work completed Piping & unloading arm - work in progress
7	Petrochemical Plant Capex	Emergency capex schemes were implemented for recommissioning of Caprolactam Plant during 2021-22. Plant successfully recommissioned after a gap of 9 years, a step towards Aatmanirbhar Bharat. Plant reached 100% capacity Utilisation.

5. HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT:

5.1 Manpower:

The total number of regular employees as on 01.12.2022 is 1550. During the year 2021-2022, Company has recruited a total of 11 managerial employees which includes 4 Management Trainees, 7 Layer one officers and 16 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.

Details of Internal Training:

Year	2022-23 (April-Nov)	2021-22
Total No. of programmes conducted	29	102
Total participants	460	2320

External Training offered:

Year	2022-23 (April-Nov)	2021-22
Total No. of programmes offered	34	41
Total participants	105	329

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 officer of various Divisions of the Company and two officers each belonging to SC&ST. The Cell looks into matters pertaining to 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 Persons-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 2021-22 and up to November, 2023 are given below.

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-19 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	2.40	2.4
2020-21	Covid-19 Assistance	5.73	12.12
	PM CARES Fund	6.39	
2021-22	Oxygen plants (1for UP and 2 for Kerala)	85.34	106.36
	Tablet Computers to students	9.40	
	Supply of Insecticidal Nets	4.97	
	Covid-19 Assistance	3.51	
	Ambulance	3.14	
2022-23 (Up to November 2022)	Water supply	5.25	12.98
	Har Ghar Tiranga	0.73	
	Contribution to conduct Paralympic sports	7.00	

Other CSR activities of FACT include supply of drinking water to the nearby areas of Udyogamandal, where the plants are located.

7.0 INITIATIVES TO IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF THE FACT:

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

- Optimizing Production Capacity: - FACT has entered into a long term

agreement for supply of RLNG with Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) for uninterrupted operation of Ammonia Plant. Company has also entered into MoU with BPCL for supply of Sulphur. With this, the company is able to maximize fertilizer production.

- Re-start of Caprolactam plant:- The Company restarted its Caprolactam operations during the financial year 2021-22. Plant has been stabilized with full load production.

- iii. As part of technological improvement, Distributed Control System (DCS) has been implemented in fertilizer plants of Udyogamandal Complex.
- iv. Company has started sourcing Sulphur from MRPL which would result in reducing dependence on import of Sulphur.
- v. Chemical Trading:- Company has stabilized marketing of chemicals like

Ammonia and Sulphuric Acid. Also started marketing of Soda Ash & Nitric Acid in line with restart of Caprolactam operations.

- vi. FACT is setting up a new 1650 TPD complex NP plant along with required raw material handling and storage facility. Work order is given for LSTK job and civil jobs are progressing. This will result in an increase in fertilizer production of the Company from 10 lakh MT to 15 lakh MT by 2024-25.



Shri. Kishor Rungta, Chairman and Managing Director receiving Shri. Bhagwanth Khuba, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Chemicals & Fertilisers and New & Renewable Energy, Government of India.



Shri Kishor Rungta, CMD, receiving Shri V Muraleedharan, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for External Affairs & Parliamentary Affairs, Govt. of India.

7.5 Madras Fertilizers Limited:

1. Brief Overview of the MFL:

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 Rs. 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 Haldor Topsoe 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 world class efficient operation.

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

3.1 Physical performance (Against Capacity):

Production	Installed Capacity (MT/ Annum)	2021-22 (Previous Year)		2022-23 (Current Year)		
		Production (MT)	Capacity Utilization (%)	Production Apr –Nov 2022 (MT)	Projection 2022-23 (MT)	Projected Capacity Utilization (%)
Urea	4,86,750	5,03,900	103.5	3,31,199	5,16,000	106.0
NPK	2,80,000	24,125	8.6	7,507	10,000	3.6

Reason for Major deviation if any: NPK/NP Production was low due to non-procurement of Urea (one of the raw materials) due to limitation on

sourcing Urea through Tendering. MFL has written letters (Dt. 13.01.2022 & 28.04.2022) to DoF seeking exemption approval to float Global Tender Enquiry

for the procurement of Urea as the value of the tender would be less than Rs.200

Crores. It is in the advanced stage of approval.

Marketing Performance:

Product		Sales		
		During 2021-22	2022-23 Upto November 2022	Projected 2022-23
Own Mfrng Products				
NPK Complexes	17-17-17 (MT)	26253.350	0	0
	20-20-0 (MT)	0	7504.250	10000
Neem Coated Urea (MT)		504559.350	344735.595	516000
Bio Fertilizers (MT)		169.240	22.560	70.00
Traded Products				
Bio Pesticide – Neem (KL)		113.630	139.010	150.00
Organic Manure (MT)		6831.760	6338.000	8000
City Compost (MT)		10633.500	7023.000	10000

Reason for Major deviation if any : Nil

3.2 Financial Performance:

Parameter	For the Year 2021-22	For the period April-November 2022	Projections for 2022-23
Turnover (Rs Crore)	2302.16		3500.00
Profit before Tax (Rs. Cr)	166.72	143.39	260.60
Profit after Tax (Rs. Cr)	162.05	116.94	195.00

4. Performance highlights:

New investments/projects:

- Approached Banks to fund the

project of Nano Fertilizers to produce 1 Crore bottles of 500 ml of Nano Fertilizers per annum.

- Specific Energy reduction study was

carried out by M/s Haldor Topsoe. Company is in the process of engaging M/s Haldor Topsoe to carry out Basic Engg Study to move further to achieve the energy of less than 6.5 Gcal/MT.

- Award of Work issued to convert Fuel from FO to RLNG in Utility Plant Boiler-II, Lines erection and Instruments fixing are in progress.
- Installation of Dedicated RO plant

for treating Cooling Water Blow down is under progress and is expected to be completed by February 2023 which will bring down raw water consumption drastically.

- Up gradation of Ammonia Condensers 4 No's with Duplex SS tubes – to avoid frequent failure thereby improving reliability of plant to achieve maximum operating factor.

5 Human Resource Management:

5.1 Manpower as on 30.11.2022:

Group	Employees as of 30.11.2022	Number of Employees belonging to				
		SC	ST	Ex-Servicemen	Physically Handicapped	OBC
A	182	38	2	0	0	76
B	114	33	3	0	3	49
C	182	56	0	1	1	117
TOTAL	478	127	5	1	4	242

5.2 Grievance Redressal:

MFL has the following Committee for redressal of Grievances:

1. Grievance Redressal Committee for Supervisors
2. Works Committee for Workmen
3. Internal Grievance Committee- ST
4. Internal Grievance Committee- SC
5. Internal Grievance Committee- OBC
6. Internal Compliance Committee- issues related to Women Employees

5.3 Welfare of Minorities:

The following welfare measures are as under:

- Rs.50,000/- is being given to each SC/ST Associations to celebrate Dr. B.R Ambekar's Birthday.
- Rs.50,000/- is being given to OBC Association to celebrate Thanthai Periyar 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:

64 numbers of employees have been

trained during the period April 2022 to November 2022 on Technical, Soft and Life Skill.

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 lakhs)
2	For arranging Modern toilets near Manali, Chennai for Public use.	-	Chennai	-	-	-	0.25
	M/s Janaseva Trust, Bengaluru for setting up PARAM INNOVATION Science, Technology & Innovation Museum at Bengaluru. (as per CSR schedule VII)		Bengaluru		-		8.75
3	Kendriya Sainik Board for AFFDF, New Delhi (Armed Forces Flag Day fund) as per CSR schedule VII	-	New Delhi	-	-	-	1.0
						Total	10.0

7. Initiatives to improve the performance of the Organization:

1	Project of Nano Fertilizers to produce 1 Crore bottles of 500 ml Nano fertilizers per annum.
2	Exploring the possibility of captive production of Phosphoric Acid.
3	Initiated to procure and install Granulator to produce DAP
4	A project study is undertaken for producing Liquid Nitrogen.
5	New refrigeration compressor package procurement is initiated for liquefying Ammonia vapor from storage.
6	Trading of Complex fertilizers is being taken up.
7	New grade of NP (20-20-0) Complex fertilizers produced and launched successfully.



Hon'ble Union Cabinet Minister of Health & Family Welfare and Hon'ble Union Minister Shri Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya, Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers and Ministry of Health and Family welfare visited MFL on 26.06.2022



Hon'ble Union Minister of State Shri Bhagwanth Khuba, Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers and the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy visited MFL on 22.08.2022

7.6 Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL)

1. Brief overview of the BVFCL:

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 authorized share capital and paid up capital of the company as on 31.03.2023 were Rs.510 Crores and Rs.365.83 Crores respectively. 100% of the equity is owned

by Govt. of India.

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 (SSP), Water Soluble NPK etc. and also to enhance revenue earning through trading of imported Urea and other agricultural products through wide Dealers' Network to gradually have a pan India presence.

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

3.1 Physical Performance (against installed capacity):

Production	Installed Capacity (MTPA)	2021-22	(Previous Year)	2022-23 (Current Year)		
		Production (MT)	Capacity Utilisation (%)	Production upto No 2022 (MT)	Projection for 2022-23 (MT)	Projected Capacity Utilisation (%)
Urea* (Namrup-II)	240000	0	0	0	0	0
Urea (Namrup III)	270000	170280	63.07	152006	230000	85.19
Total	510000	170280	63.07	152006	230000	85.19

* Namrup-II plants remained under shutdown w.e.f. 06.01.2020 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.

3.2 Financial Performance:

Parameter	For the year 2021-22	2022-23 upto Nov.'22 (Provisional)	2022-23 (Projected)
Turn Over	302.21	599.30	1331.24
Profit before Tax (+/-)	(-) 97.84	(-) 47.47	(-) 13.52
Net Profit (+/-) (PAT)	(-) 97.84	(-) 47.47	(-) 13.52

3.3 Marketing Performance:

Product Category	Marketing	Sales during 2021-22 (MT)	Sales up to Nov 2022 (MT)	Sales Projection for 2022-23 (MT)
BVFCL Own Product	Neem Coated Urea	169747.400	150526.185	230000
	Liquid Bio-Fertilizers	48.42	73.390	130
	Vermi- Compost	110.41	57.060	100
Imported/ Traded	Imported Urea	0.000	115080.040	215080.04
	Mukta Power	0.000	1775.940	3999.94

product	Agro Power Gold	0.000	67.500	67.500
	Agro Power Energy	685.758	190.000	190.000
	Factamfos	262.000	300.00	300.000
	Ammonium Sulphate	796.200	4514.910	16456.91
	Rock Phosphate	6890.000	28.000	13000
	SSP	23781.700	43000.650	77371.650
	MOP	6186.900	5429.600	8528.600
	DAP	0.000	2727.600	20996.600
	Pesticide	8.508	7.671	7.671
	Zinc Sulphate	229.700	120.475	538.475
	Magnesium	178.200	0.000	0.000
	Boron	6.200	4.000	34.000
	NPK	39.060	31.600	781.600
	NFL Urea	35090.100	40669.020	65669.02
	City Compost	1369.850	198.000	223.00
	HIL Net	15100.000	7000.000	7000.000
	Seeds	0.000	110.000	110.000
	APS (20:20:0:13)	0.000	2567.800	7567.800
	PDM	0.000	380.500	15685.500
	Export	174.240	0.000	0.000

4. Performance Highlights:

4.1 Performance during Previous Year & Current Year:

Details of marketing of own products are given below:

a) Mukta Neem Coated Urea: During the financial year 2021-22, company sold - 169,747.40 MT Urea (Previous year 1,37,569.455 MT).

b) Bio-Fertilizers: 48.415 KL Bio-Fertilizers valued Rs.73.69 lakhs were sold (Previous year 13.40 MT valued Rs.6.70 lakhs and 3.084 KL liquid Bio-Fertilizers valued Rs. 4.63 lakhs).

c) Vermi Compost: 110.409 MT Vermi Compost valued Rs.15.49 lakhs were sold (Previous year 80.194 MT valued Rs.11.26 lakhs).

- d) Export : 174.24 MT of BVFCL technical grade urea valued Rs.145.04 lakhs were exported to Bhutan (Previous year Nil).

The targeted Urea production in 2021-22 could not be achieved due to

various unforeseen breakdowns in old, unreliable equipments because of ageing of the plants and continued shutdown in Namrup-II plants.

Production performance of the Company during the last five years is given below:

FY Year	Urea		Bio-Fertilizers		Vermi Compost	
	Production	Sale	Production	Sale	Production	Sale
2017-18	269586	269972	35.75	42.01	91.37	87.19
2018-19	286315	286430	44.24	44.87	94.74	99.60
2019-20	155992	160186	38.53	29.60	83.86	64.73
2020-21	131880	137569	14.305	16.48	81.024	80.19
2021-22	170280	169942	53.81	48.42	107.17	110.41

Namrup-II plants: Production in Namrup-II continued to remain suspended during the entire year, compared to 2022 MT of Neem Coated Urea produced in 2020-21. In this context, it would be worthwhile to mention that Namrup-II plants encountered two major failures on 17.05.2019 and 06.01.2020 and the plant has remained under shutdown since then. A Technical Committee has been constituted by Department of Fertilizers to review the prospect of restarting the operation of Namrup-II plants and the job of the committee is under progress. A sub committee was formed with expert from RCF and NFL, which submitted its report in March 2022 after visiting the site.

Namrup-III plants: Urea Production in Namrup-III continued to be interrupted during the year mainly because of breakdown of machineries and equipments and 129858 MT of Neem Coated Urea could be produced in this unit at about 48.10% capacity utilization compared to 109905 MT produced in the year 2019-20. Some of the major restrictions faced during the FY 2020-21 are, replacement of LT catalyst & other maintenance jobs, problems in Synthesis Gas Compressor, Process Air Compressor, Water Cooled Condenser, Auxiliary Boiler etc.

4.2 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 2021-22, 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 Atmanirbharta.
- (c) Unlike other projects which are dependent on RLNG for most 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 Atmanirbharta.
- (d) This project has 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 Hon'ble Prime Minister for 'Make for World', along with 'Make in India'.

4.3 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:

5.1 Manpower (as on 30.11.2022):

Group	Total Employees	Number of Employees belonging to					
		SC	ST	Ex. Serviceman	Physically Handicapped	OBC	SEWS
A	212	18	16	0	0	48	0
B	125	8	24	0	0	44	0
C	49	4	5	0	1	11	0
D	30	5	4	0	0	8	1
Total	416	35	49	0	1	111	1

5.2 Grievances redressal:

BVFCL has a grievance redressal committee for resolving the grievances arising from time to time.

5.3 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. BVFCL is following the presidential directive and guidelines/ orders issued by the Government of India from time to time in the matter of reservation in services for SCs, STs and OBCs

BVFCL is having one SC/ST/OBC Cell under the Liaison Officer, who initiates necessary action to settle the grievances of the employees belonging to SC/ST community on priority basis and in consultation with SC/ST Associations.

All the welfare facilities are also extended to the employees of SC/ST community along with other employees.

5.4 Training:

For employees continuous effort for improved performance of employees is made both through external training programmes and 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. Keeping in view of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, employees have been taking part in the online training programmes through webinars, video-conferences etc.

Further, BVFCL is engaging apprentices under National Apprenticeship Training Programme (NATS) portal introduced by Ministry of HRD. Apart from engaging apprentices, CMA trainees as well as Vocational Trainees for exposure to actual industrial environment are also engaged.

BVFCL has also executed an agreement with a ITI for imparting Industrial Training to the students and actual imparting of training has already started as part of skill development of the youths.

During the year ending on 31st March'2022, 6 in-house training programmes and 7. External Training programmes (including 5 Webinars) was conducted in the Training Department of the BVFCL.

6. CSR& Sustainable development:

- (a) In view of having accumulated loss to the BVFCL, the Company is exempted from spending for CSR purpose. However, BVFCL voluntarily undertakes various welfare schemes for its employees and a host of measures, limited to the surrounding areas within 8 kms radius and contributing in every possible way to add value and improving their quality of life.
- (b) Besides extending housing and medical facilities to its employees and dependents, Corporation also provides educational facilities to the children of employees and the wards of the Township and the nearby villages. BVFCL is running one Higher Secondary School, one

Kendriya Vidyalaya and one Model Higher Secondary School (English Medium) besides one Primary School and extended its patronage earlier for establishment of Namrup College, one B.Ed College for higher education and establishment of a State Dispensary at Namrup. 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.

- © One hospital with modern 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.
- (d) BVFCL 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.
- (e) In order to maintain the total socio-cultural harmony of the locality, time to time financial assistance are extended to the nearby educational institutions and other social organizations.
- (f) In addition to social security schemes like Provident fund, Gratuity, Pension in the BVFCL, the Group Insurance Scheme of LIC in lieu of EDLI,

Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme, Group Savings Linked Insurance Scheme, Mediclaim policy and reimbursement Scheme are implemented for the welfare of the employees.

- (g) Employees are encouraged to acquire higher qualifications, an area of empowerment which would enable them to go up the ladder in the company as well improve their knowledge and confidence levels.
- (h) Moreover, without indulging any gender discrimination, special attention is being paid in taking the appropriate steps for all round development of the female employees in the BVFCL.
- (i) Under “Swachh Bharat Abhiyan”, many awareness programme have been undertaken from time to time for the employees of BVFCL as well as the residents of its locality and cleanliness drive has been initiated at all offices, public buildings like school, factory canteen, hospital & guest house of BVFCL, daily markets, play grounds and public road sides in BVFCL township.
- (j) Further, under “Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsava” various programmes have been undertaken from time to time for the employees of BVFCL like opening Ceremony by singing the National Anthem, Event dedicated to local freedom fighter, theme based skit, Awareness Program, Half Marathon,

Webinar, Quiz Competition among the school children of Namrup locality & Tree plantation.

- (k) A 60 bed hospital with modern 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.
- (l) The Corporation also extends facilities to the public of Namrup and adjoining areas like Drinking Water Facilities, Market, accommodation for Telephone Exchange, Post Office, Employment Exchange and Civil Defence Office etc.

7. Initiatives to improve the performance of the BVFCL:

Some of the steps initiated recently to bring back the BVFCL in the path of growth by diversification of business are given below.

- a) To establish a Single Super Phosphate (SSP) manufacturing facility of 400 MTPD capacity within the existing BVFCL premises.
- b) To establish a Water Soluble NPK fertilizer production plant of 3000 MT per annum capacity within the existing premises.
- c) To establish a Solar Power System of 2.86 MW capacity in BVFCL premises in the vacant land to promote renewable energy sources,
- d) To trade 15 MW surplus captive power in state grid to have financial benefit for the Company.
- e) Turnover from trading of fertilizers and other agri-inputs activities is expected to reach more than Rs.1000 Crore in the current FY 2022-23.
- f) BVFCL has been allotted PICT Port, Paradip for Handling & Marketing of Imported Urea in Govt. of India account for 3 (Three) years from 2022-23 onwards. The Marketing areas have been extended to Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand & Odisha followed by strengthening the dealers network in lesser represented areas of Bihar & West Bengal states. The Company is also planning for further expansion of Marketing areas to Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana & Andhra Pradesh with the aim of achieving a pan India presence.
- g) In principal Approval for the production of Nano Urea in BVFCL Premises have been received. Further steps in the matter will be initiated in coming years.
- h) BVFCL has exported 1600 MT of Technical Grade Urea to Bhutan, after a gap of several years, and the same is already in progress.
- i) Started trading Mukta Pesticides.
- j) For better supply of BVFCL's own & traded products, 3 Nos. new Rake points have been added recently viz.

Furkating, Dekargaon & Bhanga and based on the logistics availability, more Rake points will be added in coming years.

8. 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 2022-23 is in hand.
- c) BVFCL is having a full-fledged Fire Station comprising 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. The External Safety Audit Report for FY 2021-22 is being finalized. It has also done Hazop Study and Risk Assessment Study 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 neighboring 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.



CMD BVFCL attended a meeting with Hon'ble Minister of Chemicals & Fertilizer (July 2022)



A meeting of CMD BVFCL with Secretary, Department of Fertilizers (September-2022)



Oath Taking for 73rd Constitution Day (November-2022)



BVFCL's First rake despatch of consignment of Imported Urea from Paradeep International Cargo Terminal (PICT) (August-2022)



Celebrations of Har Ghar Tiranga (August 2022)

7.7 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 Organization (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 31-03-2022.

2. Vision / Mission:

2.1 Vision:

To become a leader in exploration, mining and processing of strategic and critical minerals especially fertilizer minerals.

2.2 Mission:

The Company mission is 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 byproducts with focus on agriculture.

3. Industrial / Business Operations:

3.1 Physical Performance:

Production	Installed Capacity (MT/ Annum)	2021- 22 Previous Year		2022-23 Current Year		
		Production (MT)	Capacity Utilisation (%)	Production Upto November 2022 (MT)	Projections for 2022 - 23 (MT)	Projected Capacity Utilization (%)
Gypsum	1106000	411358	37.19	337325	475870	43.03

Reason for major deviation in performance if any – Nil:

Marketing	Sales 2021 -22		Sales Upto November 2022		Sales Projections 2022-23	
	Qty. (MT)	Amount (Rs.Cr.)	Qty. (MT)	Amount (Rs.Cr.)	Qty. (MT)	Amount (Rs.Cr.)
Gypsum	412370	41.44	325350	42.05	486842	56.49

Reason for major deviation in performance if any - Nil

3.1 Financial Performance:

Paramater	For the year 2021-22	For the period April – November 2022	Projections for 2022-23
Turnover (Rs.Cr.)	41.44	42.05	56.49
Profit before and tax (Rs.Cr.)	15.57	9.75	14.75
Profit after tax (Rs.Cr.)	11.59	7.30	11.04

4. 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 for which FAGMIL has applied for the prospecting lease and mining lease respectively.

5. Human Resource Management:

5.1 Manpower as on 31-03-2022:

Group	Total Employees	Number of employees belonging to				
		SC	ST	Ex- Service	PH	OBC
A	19	02	00	00	00	06
B	07	01	00	00	00	01
C	08	00	00	00	00	02
D	01	00	00	00	00	00
TOTAL	35	03	00	00	00	09

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.

5.2 Welfare Measures:

The welfare measures undertaken by FAGMIL are as under:-

i. Welfare, Development and Empowerment of Women:

The company is taking due care towards women empowerment.

ii. Welfare of SCs & STs :

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

iii. 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.

5.3 Training:

(A)Facilitating training for Make in India/ Start up India/ Skill India-uring the year company has appointed 02 apprentices under

The Apprentices Act, 1961.

(B)Procurement through MSME vendor:

During the year 2021-22 procurement of goods and services worth Rs.4.42 crore has been made from MSME Vendors.

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 2021-22, Rs.46.14 lakh was spent against target of Rs.46.12 Lakh on promoting education, promoting health care, drinking water facilities and Sanitation.

7. Initiatives to improve the performance of the organization:**Venturing into Other Minerals:****I. Rock Phosphate: -****a. Birmania & Sallopat, Rajasthan:**

FAGMIL succeeded to get the reservation of two blocks of Rock Phosphate on 19.12.2018 from Ministry of Mines, Government of India with the help of Department of Fertilizers. Presently, exploration drilling is being carried out in the blocks.

b. Piploda and Khatamba, Madhya Pradesh:

Application for reservation of two blocks is under process with Ministry of Mines, Government of India.

II. Accreditation as Exploration Agency:

- a. The Central Government through Gazette Notification S.O 2307(E) dated 18th May 2022 have accredited M/s FAGMIL as Notified Private Exploration Agency.
- b. FAGMIL plans to focus on exploration of Strategic and Critical Minerals, especially Fertilizers minerals in which India is deficient.
- c. Consultation with different State Governments and study for the

proposed areas is under process. Also, letters have been sent to different State Governments for awarding exploration projects to FAGMIL.

- d. The Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand have invited proposals for exploration.

III. Dolomite, Phalodi, Rajasthan:

Application for Mining Lease is under process with Government of Rajasthan. The same was forwarded by DMG, Rajasthan on 07.06.2021.

IV. SMS Grade Limestone, Jaisalmer, Rajasthan:

Comments of Government of Rajasthan are under process for reservation of two blocks in Jaisalmer. Recommendations of DMG, Rajasthan have been sent on 13.10.2020.



Secretary Fertilizers (Left), C&MD, FAGMIL (Right) presenting Dividend cheque to Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya, (Centre) Hon'ble Minister of Chemicals & Fertilizers and Health & Family Welfare.

7.8 HINDUSTAN FERTILIZER CORPORATION LIMITED (HFCL)

1. Brief Overview of the HFCL:

Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL) had 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 HFCL and release all its employees under Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS). These units had 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 infrastructure available with HFCL and the demand of fertilizer, Government of India on 4.8.2011 approved 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.

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 plant has started the commercial production w.e.f. 13.11.2022.

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 1.27 MMTPA 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.

Financial Performance:

Parameter	For the year 2021-22	For the period April-December 2022	Projections for 2022-23*
Other Income (Rs. Crore)	15.55	12.35	16.50
Profit before tax (Rs. Cr.)	3.20	9.75	13.00
Profit after tax (Rs. Cr.)	2.52	8.05	10.73

*Provisional

4. Performance Highlights:

4.1 Previous Year & Current Year:

Barauni plant has started the commercial production w.e.f. 13.11.2022.

4.2 New Investments/ Projects: The land & infrastructure of the Barauni Units 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.

4.3 Revival of sick/ weak Units – Status/ Action Plan: The revival of Durgapur and Haldia Units would be taken up later.

5. Human Resource Management:

5.1 Manpower – There is only 1 employee on roll as on 30.11.2022

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 Training– As there is only 1 employee on roll of the Corporation, no Training Programmes are taken up.

6. CSR & Sustainable Development:

During the FY 2022-23, HFCL will constitute CSR committee and make contribution towards CSR expenses.

7.9 PROJECTS & DEVELOPMENT INDIA LTD. (PDIL)

1 Overview:

1.1 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 31.03.2022.

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.

3. Industrial /Business Operations:

3.1 Financial Performance:

Parameter	For the year 2020-21	For the year 2021-22
Turnover	129.68	122.08
Profit Before Tax (PBT)	26.25	14.84
Profit After Tax (PAT)	19.07	10.81
Dividend Payout	7.88	3.24*

**Dividend Payout is yet to be approved by shareholders.*

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 / Synthetic

Natural Gas / Di Methyl Ether Projects in India.

- Engineering and / or Project Management Consultancy Services for Green Hydrogen & Green Ammonia 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 31.03.2022 is as follows:-

EMPLOYEE STRENGTH AS ON 31.03.2022 (REGULAR INCLUDING MANAGEMENT TRAINEES)				
Category	Total MIP	SC	ST	OBC
A	306	46	18	72
B	17	6	1	2
C	4	0	0	0
D	0	0	0	0
Total	327	52	19	74

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 the website of PDIL.

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.

6. CSR & Sustainable Development:

The Company has a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) & Sustainability Policy and has been undertaking CSR activities as per the Government Guidelines.

The Company allocated Rs 74.82 Lakh towards CSR budget for FY-2021-22 as per the provision of the Companies Act 2013. As per the theme "Health and Nutrition, with special focus on COVID 19 related measures including setting up make shift hospitals and temporary COVID 19 Care Facilities notified by DPE for FY2021-22, the CSR activities by PDIL included Provision for Ultrasound Scanning Machine and Cardiac Defibrillator for Government Institute of

Medical Sciences ,Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh ; Support for 76 Mid size vessels & 32 Small Vessels to The Akshaya Patra Foundation at Vrindavan, Uttar Pradesh and Donation to PMCARES Fund.

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 order worth INR 7.15 Cr from Aegis group for Basic Design & Detailed Engineering Services for 2 nos. of proposed Refrigerated LPG / Propene Storage Terminal.
 - Secured order worth INR 5.69 Cr from M/s IOCL for PMC services of ETP modification

jobs at Haldia Refinery.

- Bids submitted for Engineering and / or Project Management Consultancy Services for Green Ammonia & Urea Projects and Chemicals Projects viz. Nitric Acid, Ammonium Nitrate, etc.
- i) Making continuous efforts to execute the awarded projects as per prescribed timelines.
 - i) 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).
 - ii) Encouraging paperless working within PDIL as well as with the clients/ vendors/ contractors etc.
 - iii) Efforts are being made towards recovery of payments in time.

CHAPTER- 8

RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT , 2005

- 8.1** 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.
- 8.2** 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 RTI 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.
- 8.3** 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>).
- 8.4** The Department has started receiving RTI applications/Appeals on RTI web portal of DoPT, <http://rtionline.gov.in/RTIMIS>
- 8.5** During the year 2022, 708 applications and 33 appeals were received physically and through online mode. Of these, 674 applications and 31 appeals were disposed off during the year and the remaining 24 out of 708 applications and 02 out of 38 appeals are under process for sending reply to the applicant.

CHAPTER- 9

VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES

Material for Annual Report in respect of Vigilance Division for the year 2022

9.1 The Vigilance activities of the Department extend to the Department as well as to 9 Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs) and three Joint Ventures (JVs). The Vigilance Wing is headed by Joint Secretary who is designated as Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of the Department. The CVO is assisted by Director/ Deputy Secretary, Under Secretary and a Section Officer along with other 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

2. “Vigilance Awareness Week” was celebrated in this Department from 31st October to 6th November, 2022. 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, Department of Fertilizers to the staff and essay competitions were also held.
3. Agreed List of Public Servants and List of Public Servants of doubtful integrity for the year 2021 have been finalized and sent to CBI. Further, the complaints received in the Vigilance Division of this Department are being examined as per the extant guidelines issued by the DoPT and CVC.

CHAPTER- 10

PROGRESSIVE USE OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

10. Progressive use of official language Hindi:

10.1 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 FICC and 09 PSUs is under the administrative control of Joint Secretary (Admn). For his/her 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 2022-2023 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.

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

Department are having working knowledge of Hindi. 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: -

10.3 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 Hindi and English. 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. Efforts to increase the original correspondence in Hindi with the state governments are also being made.

10.4 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. 4 stenographers of the department are yet to be imparted Hindi stenography training. They will be nominated for the training in near future.

10.5 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/offices under the administrative control of the Department were reviewed.

10.6 Annual Programme:

Annual Programme issued by Department of Official Language for the year 2022-23 was received and circulated to its sections and PSUs/offices under the administrative control of the Department.

10.7 Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC):

An Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) has been constituted under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Admn.) 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.

10.8 Hindi Salahkar Samiti:

With a view to render advice for effective

implementation of the official language policy of the Government, the Hindi Salahkar Samiti (Hindi Advisory Committee) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, which is the joint committee of the Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals, Department of Pharmaceuticals and the Department of Fertilizers, has been reconstituted vide DoF Resolution No.E.11014/2/2019-Rajbhasha dated 11.10.2021. The meeting of this committee under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister (C&F) was held on 23 June, 2022 at India Habitat Centre in New Delhi.

10.9 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 in this department. This scheme carries two first prizes of Rs.5000/- each, three second prizes of Rs.3000/- each and five third prizes of Rs.2000/- each. Prizes were given to total 6 (six) participants for the year 2020-21. For the year of 2021-22, evaluation of the entries received is under process.

10.10 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 to 28th September, 2022, various competitions such as Hindi Essay writing, Hindi typing, extempore speech in Hindi, noting and drafting in Hindi (separately for Hindi and non-Hindi speaking employees) General Knowledge and Rajbhasha Prashnottari in Hindi were organized. Officers/employees took part very enthusiastically in these competitions and total 37 prizes were given. Prizes were distributed by Secretary, Department of Fertilizers on 19 October, 2022.

During Hindi Pakhwada 2022, the prize money of Hindi competitions has been increased for the First, Second, Third & Consolation prizes from Rs.3000, Rs.2500, Rs.2000 and Rs.1500 of the previous year to Rs.5000, Rs.4000, Rs.3000 and Rs.2000 respectively.

10.11 Hindi Workshops:

During the year, 02 Hindi workshops were organized in the Department on 27 and 28 September, 2022 to overcome the hesitation of working in Hindi and to encourage the officials to do their more and more work in Hindi. “हिंदी की तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्ट भरना” and “कम्प्यूटर पर हिंदी में काम करने की सुविधाएं और आईटी टूल” were the topics of these Hindi Workshops. Total 39 officers/employees participated in these workshops.

10.12 Inspections regarding progressive use of Hindi:

In order to oversee the official language implementation, OL inspection of 4 offices of different PSUs of the Department was done during the past one year.



Meeting of the Hindi Salahkar Samiti of the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers was held on 23 June, 2022 under the chairmanship of Sh. Mansukh Mandaviya, Honb'le Minister H&FW and C&F). Sh. Bhagwanth Khuba, Honb'le MoS (C&F) also graced the occasion.



Sh. Mansukh Mandaviya, Honb'le Minister (H&FW and C&F) lighting the lamp of the meeting in the gracious presence of Hon'ble MPs Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Sh. Bhartruhari Mahtab, Sh. Ram Nath Thakur and Dr. Sanghmitra Maurya.



Hindi Pakhwada was organised from 14 to 28 September, 2022 during which 7 Hindi Competitions were held. Participants participating in the competition.



During Hindi Pakhwada 2022, two workshops titled “हिंदी की तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्ट भरना” and “कम्प्यूटर पर हिंदी में काम करने की सुविधाएं और आईटी टूल” were chaired Secretary, Department of Fertilizers. Officials participating in a workshop organised on 28th September, 2022.



Prize Distribution Ceremony was held on 19th October, 2022 for the winners of the Hindi Pakhwada competitions. Shri Arun Singhal, Secretary, Department of Fertilizers. and Ms. Anita C. Meshram, Joint Secretary (Admn.), Department of Fertilizers graced the occasion. Winners receiving the prizes/certificates from Secretary, Department of Fertilizers.

CHAPTER- 11

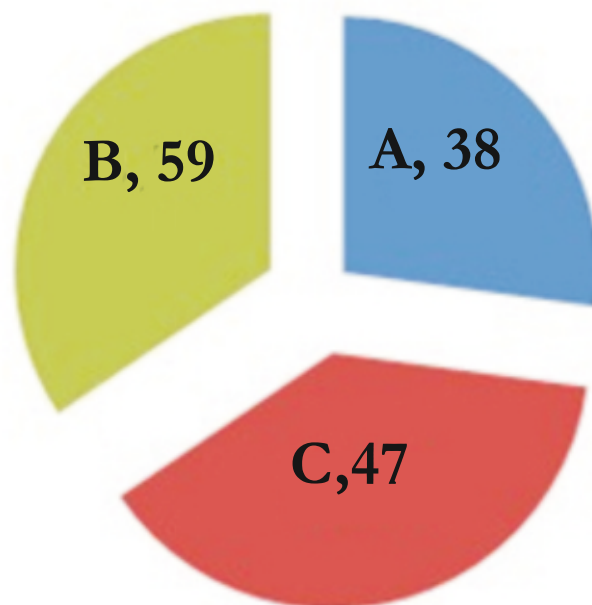
WELFARE OF SCS, STS, OBCS AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS

11.1 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.

11.2 For the welfare of SC, ST, OBC, EWS, PWD and Ex-serviceman, Sh. Johan Topno, DS has been nominated as liason officer of SC, ST, EWS, PWD and Ex-serviceman and Sh. Padamsing Pradipsing Patil, Director has been nominated as liason officer of OBC.

Staff Position (Group-wise) in Department of Fertilizers



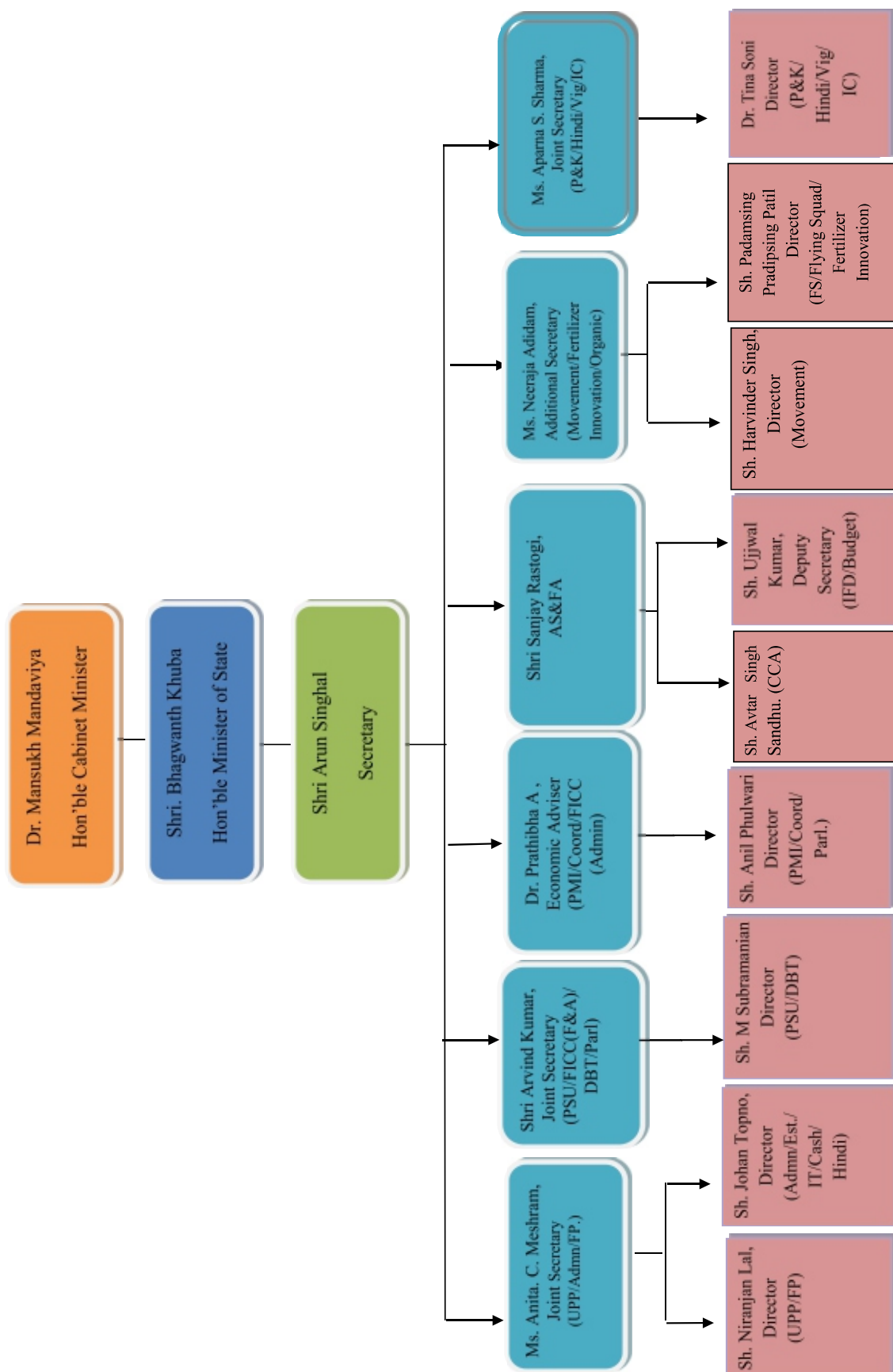
Women Empowerment:

- 11.3 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.
- 11.4 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 7 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 2022-23 (up to 31.12.2022) no sexual harassment case was reported.

Organizational Structure of Department of Fertilizers

Annexure 1



Annexure II

List of Subjects allocated to the Department of Fertilizers as per

Government of India

ALLOCATION OF BUSINESS RULES, 1961

1. Planning for fertilizer production including import of fertilizer through a designated canalising agency.
2. Allocation and supply linkages for movement and distribution of urea in terms of assessment made by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare
3. Administration of concession schemes and management of subsidy for controlled as well as decontrolled fertilizers including determination of retention price for urea, quantum of concession of decontrolled fertilizers costing of such fertilisers and pricing of Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers.
4. Administration of the Fertilizers (Movement Control) Order, 1960.
5. Administrative responsibility for fertilizer production units in the cooperative sector, namely, Indian Farmers Cooperative Limited (IFFCO), Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO).
6. Administrative responsibility for the Indian Potash Limited (IPL).

Annexure III

Major Operational Fertilizer manufacturing units							
Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Company	Name of the fertilizer manufacturing units/Locations	Fertilizers Production Capacity (in '000' MT)			
				Urea	DAP	Complex	Ammonium Sulphate
1	Haryana	National Fertilizers Ltd.	National Fertilizers Ltd. : Panipat	511.50	-	-	-
2	Madhya Pradesh		National Fertilizers Ltd. : Vijaipur-I	864.60	-	-	-
3	Madhya Pradesh		National Fertilizers Ltd. : Vijaipur-II	864.60	-	-	-
4	Punjab		National Fertilizers Ltd. : Nangal-II	478.50	-	-	-
5	Punjab		National Fertilizers Ltd. : Bhatinda	511.50	-	-	-
6	Maharashtra	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.: Trombay	330.00	-	570	-
7	Maharashtra		Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., Thal	1706.76	-	-	-
8	Assam	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd., Namrup-III	269.56	-	-	-
9	Kerala	Fertilizer and Chemicals & Travancore Ltd.	Fertilizer and Chemicals & Travancore Ltd. : Udyogamandal	-	-	148.50	225.00
10	Kerala		Fertilizer and Chemicals & Travancore Ltd. : Cochin	-	-	485.00	-
11	Tamil Nadu	Madras Fertilizer Ltd.	Madras Fertilizer Ltd. : Chennai	486.75	-	280.00	-
12	Gujarat	Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Ltd.	Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Ltd.: Kandla	-	1200.0	1215.4	-
13	Gujarat		Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Ltd.: Kalol	544.50	-	-	-
14	Odisha		Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. : Paradeep	-	1500.0	420.0	-
15	Uttar Pradesh		Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-	551.10	-	-	-

			operative Ltd. : Phulpur-I				
16	Uttar Pradesh		Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. : Phulpur-II	864.60	-	-	-
17	Uttar Pradesh		Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. : Aonla-I	864.60	-	-	-
18	Uttar Pradesh		Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. : Aonla-II	864.60	-	-	-
20	Andhra Pradesh	Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.	Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.: Kakinada-I	597.30	-	-	-
21	Andhra Pradesh		Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.: Kakinada-II	597.30	-	-	-
22	Andhra Pradesh	Coromandel International Ltd.	Coromandel International Ltd. :Kakinada	-	1925.00	0.00	-
23	Andhra Pradesh		Coromandel International Ltd.: Vizag	-	0.00	1100.00	-
24	Goa	Paradeep Phosphate Ltd. (earlier ZACL-Goa)	Paradeep Phosphate Ltd. (earlier ZACL-Goa)	399.30	393.00	393.00	-
25	Gujarat	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd. : Bharuch	636.90	-	142.67	-
26	Gujarat	Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. : Vadodara	370.59	-	200.00	327.00
27	Gujarat		Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. : Sikka	-	722.00	0.00	-
28	Karnataka	Manglore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	Manglore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. : Manglore	379.50	220.00	40.00	-
29	Maharashtra	Smartchem Technologies Ltd.	Smartchem/DFPCL : Taloja	-	-	600.00	-
30	Odisha	Paradeep Phosphate Ltd.	Paradeep Phosphate Ltd. : Paradeep	-	720.00	0.00	-
31	Rajasthan	Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.	Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.: Gadepan-I	864.60	-	-	-
32	Rajasthan		Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.: Gadepan-II	864.60	-	-	-

33	Rajasthan		Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. Gadepan-III	1270.50	-	-	-
34	Rajasthan	Shriram Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	Shriram Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. : Kota	379.50	-	-	-
35	Tamil Nadu	Coromandel International Ltd.	Coromandel International Ltd. : Ennore	-	-	300.00	-
36	Tamil Nadu	Southern Petrochemicals Inds. Corp. Ltd.	Southern Petrochemical Inds. Corp. Ltd. : Tuticorin	620.40	-	-	-
37	Tamil Nadu	Greenstar Fertilizer Ltd.	Greenstar Fertilizer Ltd. : Tuticorin	-	347.00	259.00	-
38	Telangana	Ramagundam Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	RFCL, Ramangundam	1270.50	-	-	-
39	Uttar Pradesh	Indorama India Pvt. Ltd. (Earlier Grasim Indus. Ltd.)	Indorama: Jagdishpur	864.60	-	-	-
40	Uttar Pradesh	Yara Fertilizers India Pvt. Ltd.	Yara Fertilizers India Pvt./ TCL.: Babrala	864.60	-	-	-
41	Uttar Pradesh	Kribhco Fertilizers Ltd.	KFL/KribhcoShyam Fertilizers Ltd. : Shahjahanpur	864.60	-	-	-
42	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Ltd.	KFCL : Kanpur	722.70	-	-	-
43	Uttar Pradesh	Hindustan Urvarak&Rashayan Ltd.(HURL): Gorakhpur	Hindustan Urvarak&Rashayan Ltd.(HURL): Gorakhpur	1270.50	-	-	-
44	West Bengal	Indorama India Pvt. Ltd. (Earlier IRC Agrochemicals Pvt. Ltd.)	Indorama: Haldia	-	279.00	511.67	-
45	West Bengal	Matix Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	Matix Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. : Panagarh	1270.50	-	-	-
46	Bihar	Hindustan Urvarak&Rashayan Ltd.(HURL): Barauni	Hindustan Urvarak&Rashayan Ltd.(HURL): Barauni	1270.50	-	-	-
47	Jharkhand	Hindustan Urvarak&Rashayan Ltd.(HURL): Sindri	Hindustan Urvarak&Rashayan Ltd.(HURL): Sindri	1270.50	-	-	-
48	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Bharat Agro Product Ltd.	Madhya Bharat Agro Product Ltd.	-	-	240.00	-
49		Krishna Phoschem Ltd.	Krishna Phoschem Ltd.	-	-	330.00	-

Annexure – IV

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	244.58	45.50	86.61
2020-21	246.05	37.74	93.21
2021-22	250.72	42.22	83.27
2022-23	284.94	43.47	70.77

Sources : dbtfert.nic.in

Annexure-V

Plant-wise Actual Production of Urea during 2017-18 to 2022-23

(Fig in LMT)

NAME OF PLANTS	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
PUBLIC SECTOR						
NFL:Nangal-II	5.43	5.41	5.75	5.47	5.32	5.45
NFL:Bhatinda	5.63	5.84	5.63	5.77	5.29	5.82
NFL:Panipat	5.60	5.74	5.52	5.83	4.69	5.70
NFL:Vijaipur	10.44	10.29	9.84	9.66	10.41	10.50
NFL:Vijaipur Expn.	10.88	11.32	10.53	11.27	9.55	11.87
Total(NFL):	37.97	38.59	37.27	37.99	35.25	39.34
BVFCL:Namrup-II	0.58	0.58	0.46	0.02	0.00	0.00
BVFCL:Namrup-III	2.12	2.29	1.10	1.30	1.70	2.23
Total(BVFCL):	2.70	2.86	1.56	1.32	1.70	2.23
RCF:Trombay-V	4.41	3.92	3.25	3.39	3.27	3.16
RCF:Thal	20.61	19.84	20.22	19.12	18.59	18.80
Total(RCF):	25.02	23.75	23.47	22.51	21.86	21.96
MFL:Chennai	4.19	3.94	3.45	4.81	5.04	5.20
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR:	69.88	69.15	65.75	66.63	63.85	68.73
COOP. SECTOR:						
IFFCO:Kalol	6.02	6.02	6.02	6.24	5.45	6.62
IFFCO:Phulpur	7.26	6.71	7.50	7.06	6.40	6.51
IFFCO:Phulpur Expn.	9.55	10.48	12.16	10.64	8.38	12.24
IFFCO:Aonla	8.96	11.22	12.20	11.04	12.07	11.52
IFFCO:Aonla Expn.	9.31	11.18	10.87	11.77	11.32	11.92
Total(IFFCO):	41.09	45.62	48.75	46.75	43.61	48.80
KRIBHCO:Hazira	22.54	23.42	23.31	23.23	22.08	22.21
TOTAL COOP. SECTOR:	63.64	69.04	72.05	69.99	65.69	71.01
Total (Pub.+Coop.)	133.51	138.20	137.80	136.61	129.53	139.75
PRIVATE SECTOR:						
GSFC:Vadodara	3.11	3.71	3.21	3.71	3.63	3.71
SFC:Kota	4.10	3.90	3.87	4.01	3.92	3.98
KFCL (DIL):Kanpur	7.23	6.73	7.23	6.72	6.73	6.28
ZACL:Goa	4.73	4.09	2.33	4.66	4.34	4.25
SPIC:Tuticorin	6.59	6.52	5.50	6.20	6.20	7.59
MCF:Mangalore	4.20	3.50	3.80	3.54	4.29	3.32
GNFC:Bharuch	6.49	6.45	6.91	6.43	6.61	6.38
Indorama/Grasim:Jagdishpur	11.84	11.37	11.15	10.95	10.45	11.17
NFCL:Kakinada-I	7.98	3.89	3.28	5.28	7.53	6.08
NFCL:Kakinada-II	7.92	1.96	3.65	2.16	1.61	5.13
CFCL:Gadepan-I	11.38	11.33	9.51	11.15	10.10	10.22
CFCL:Gadepan-II	9.56	9.87	10.45	9.62	9.49	10.39

CFCL:Gadepan-III		3.83	12.70	12.70	13.55	12.86
YARA/TCL:Babrula	12.48	13.01	12.84	11.55	12.98	11.82
KFL/KSFL:Shahjhanpur	9.01	10.64	10.34	10.74	9.65	10.95
Matix Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.29	10.52
RFcL-Urea			0.03	0.02	3.83	8.41
HURL: Gorakhpur						8.66
HURL: Barauni						1.74
HURL: Sindri						1.74
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR:	106.72	100.80	106.77	109.44	121.19	145.20
TOTAL(PUB.+COOP.+PVT.):	240.23	238.99	244.58	246.05	250.72	284.94

Sources: dbtfert.nic.in

Annexure-VI

PRADHAN MANTRI KISAAN SAMRIDHI KENDRA REPORT (AS ON 02.02.2023)		
S.NO	STATE NAME	NUMBER OF PMKSK SETUP
1	Andhra Pradesh	276
2	Assam	182
3	Bihar	1169
4	Chhattisgarh	243
5	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
6	Delhi	40
7	Goa	2
8	Gujarat	415
9	Haryana	660
10	Himachal Pradesh	17
11	Jammu and kashmir	119
12	Jharkhand	269
13	Karnataka	512
14	Kerala	62
15	Madhya Pradesh	976
16	Maharashtra	658
17	Manipur	3
18	Mizoram	11
19	Nagaland	1
20	Odisha	315

21	Puducherry	7
22	Punjab	642
23	Rajasthan	890
24	Tamil Nadu	504
25	Telangana	489
26	Tripura	37
27	Uttarakhand	24
28	Uttar Pradesh	2352
29	West Bengal	154
	Total	11030

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 96% 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 Naphtha 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 93% 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/2

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	1. Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Limited (BVFCL)-Namrup-III 2. Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative (IFFCO)-Aonla-I 3. Indo-Gulf Jagdishpur 4. Krishak Bharati Cooperative (KRIBHCO)-Hazira 5. National Fertilizers Limited (NFL)-Vijaipur-I 6. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited (RCF)-Trombay-V*
II	Post-1992 Gas based units	1. Nagarjuna Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (NFCL)-Kakinada-I 2. Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (CFCL)-Gadepan-I 3. Tata Chemicals Limited (TCL)-Babrara 4. Oswal Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited (OCFL)/Kribhco Shyam Fertilizers Limited (KSFL)-Shahjahanpur 5. NFCL-Kakinada-II 6. IFFCO-Aonla-II 7. NFL-Vijaipur-II
III	Pre-1992 Naphtha based units	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)-Tuticoria 8. Zuari Industries Limited (ZIL)-Goa
	Post-1992 Naphtha based units	1. IFFCO-Phulpur-II 2. CFCL-Gadepan-II
V	FO/LSHS based units	1. Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Company Limited (GNVFC)-Bharuch 2. NFL-Nangal 3. NFL-Bhatinda 4. NFL-Panipat
VI	Mixed energy based units	1. Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (GSFC)-Vadodara 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

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-Babralla, 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,

(Shari 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)

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.

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.

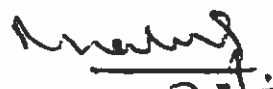
(b) Penalty equivalent to 5% energy of difference between NUP Energy norms and Target Energy norms of NUP-2015, for the second year i.e. 2019-20.

(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 (viii) and 5 (ii) of NPS-III policy dated 8th March, 2007.

Yours' faithfully,


(Dharam Prasad)

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

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 Patil)

Additional Secretary to the Government of India 9/7/2020
Tele: 011-23386800

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)

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

**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)

**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.

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-110067.
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 - 110066
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