

remaining 14 urea manufacturing units existing energy norms have been extended for further period of 2 years. Existing energy norms of 3 Naphtha based urea units were also extended.

(c) Except for BVFCL, water consumption for urea production by all other urea manufacturing units is reportedly consistent. Norms given by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)/State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) are being adhered to by almost all of urea manufacturing units.

(d) No urea manufacturing unit is suffering lack of water except for Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (MCFL) and Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (GNFC) which on certain occasion faced shortage of water due to diversion of water for drinking purpose.

Benefits of increase in the limit of FDI

694. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government could not derive the benefit of increase in FDI limit upto 100 per cent for Greenfield pharmaceutical projects and upto 74 per cent for Brownfield pharmaceutical projects through automatic route;

(b) if so, the details with reasons therefor including the total FDI received since 2014, year-wise; and

(c) whether Government has drafted any specific plan for future to attract larger FDI in pharmaceutical sector?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government amended the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy on Pharmaceutical sector in June 2016 by allowing 100% FDI through automatic route for Greenfield pharmaceutical projects and allowing up to 74% FDI through automatic route and beyond that through Government approval for Brownfield pharmaceutical projects. In 2015-16, the FDI equity inflows to Drugs and Pharmaceutical Sector was ₹ 4,975 crores. It increased to ₹ 5,723 crores in 2016-17 and further to ₹ 6,502 crores in 2017-18.

FDI is largely a matter of private business decisions and FDI inflows depend on a host of factors such as availability of natural resource, market size, infrastructure,

political and general investment climate as well as macro-economic stability and investment decision of foreign investors. The details of FDI equity inflows received in Drugs and Pharmaceutical Sector in the country since 2014 are as under:

Sl. No.	Financial year	Total FDI Inflow (₹ in crore)
1.	2014-15	9,052
2.	2015-16	4,975
3.	2016-17	5,723
4.	2017-18	6,502
5.	2018-19	1,842
6.	2019-20 (April to September)	2,065

(c) The Government reviews FDI Policy on an ongoing basis with a view to liberalise and simplify the FDI Policy progressively, so as to improve the country's investment climate by providing ease of doing business in the country. Further, various measures are taken under "Make in India" initiatives facilitating investment, fostering innovation thereby promoting robust business environment in the country.

**Separation of main source of pollution from
distillery wastewater effluents**

695. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute has developed a process to separate the main source of pollution from distillery wastewater effluents;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this process/technology helps distilleries comply with Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) action plan but also helps in producing potassium-based fertilizers which otherwise the country is importing; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and how the Ministry is going to push it since it helps in producing more ethanol and help farmers get remunerative price, etc.?