

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Telangana	58840	235360	588400	9242	36968	52268
30.	Tripura	2800	11200	28000	1000	4000	4000
31.	Uttar Pradesh	356870	1427480	3568700	398337	1593348	2271510
32.	Uttarakhand	64150	256600	641500	62783	251132	359078
33.	West Bengal	104580	418320	1045800	76970	307880	381326
TOTAL		2223061	8892244	22230610	2064748	8258992	11881558

Energy efficiency in fertilizer industry

693. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that country's fertilizer industry is improving on energy efficiency and cutting on greenhouse gases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that several of them are slacking on water consumption and water pollution parameters; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that some plants are also getting affected because of lack of water and their water sources are getting depleted and disappearing very fast; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) The Government had notified New Urea Policy (NUP)-2015 on 25th May, 2015 for existing gas based urea manufacturing units with the objective of maximizing indigenous urea production, promoting energy efficiency in urea production and rationalizing subsidy burden on the Government. As per NUP-2015, energy norms of 25 gas based urea units were revised w.e.f. 1st June, 2015. Further, these units were given target energy norms for the year 2018-19. Similarly, *vide* Policy Notification dated 17th June, 2015, Energy Norms for the 3 Naphtha based urea units were revised and target energy norms for the year 2018-19 were given.

Subsequently, *vide* notification dated 28th March, 2018, target energy norms were enforced w.e.f. 1st April, 2018 in respect of 11 urea manufacturing units. However, for

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,