



सत्यमेव जयते



प्रकृति दत्तनि दत्तनीया
Nature Provides if She is Treated

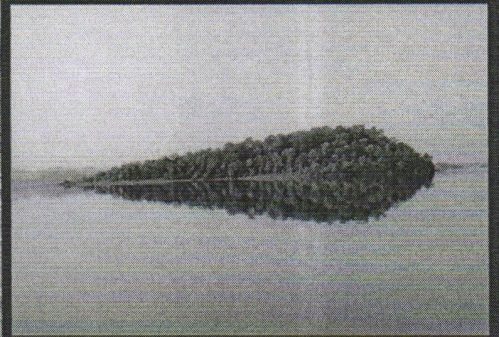
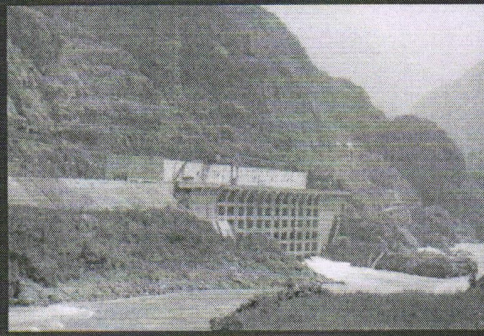
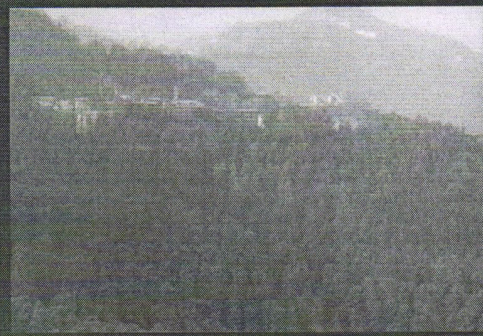


प्रगते: मूलं प्रकृति:



भारतीय वन सर्वेक्षण
Forest Survey of India

REVISION OF RATES OF NPV APPLICABLE FOR DIFFERENT CLASS/CATEGORY OF FORESTS



(Draft Report after internalisation of stakeholders comments on the First Report of June 2013)

Centre for Ecological Services Management (CESM), Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), Bhopal

in collaboration with

Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun

November 2014

The NPV amount collected was recommended to be paid by the user agency into a centralized fund called "CAMPA". Payments received from NPV collection, Compensatory Afforestation (CA) charge, Catchment Area Treatment (CAT) charge, Safety Zone (SZ) charges among others are collected in this centralized fund. It was also recommended that the amounts collected in lieu of NPV and other charges should be utilized as per the methodology described between those accruing to local, state and national level stakeholders.

Following the report submitted by the 3 member- Expert Committee (hereafter referred to as 2006 NPV Expert Committee), the Central Empowered Committee (CEC) filed a supplementary report in pursuance of the SC order dated 28.11.2006 in IA No. 826 in IA No. 566 after considering technical inputs from Forest Survey of India, MoEFCC officials, Chairperson and Members of the 2006 NPV Expert Committee. In the report, the forests of India as classified in the Champion and Seth classification were grouped into 6 eco-classes based on climate. Equalization value of forests belonging to different eco-classes and forest canopy cover density was worked out on the basis of value judgment and experience.

The CEC estimated few more services than those estimated by the Expert Committee viz carbon sequestration, bio-prospecting and value of flagship species. As opposed to site-specific value, blanket values were estimated for 6 eco-classes and 3 forest cover density classes which ranged from ₹ 4.38 lakhs to ₹ 10.43 lakhs per hectare.

The CEC, besides considering the findings of the 2006 NPV Expert Committee, also estimated the carbon sequestration value (instead of carbon storage value as estimated by the 2006 NPV Expert Committee), value of flagship species and bio-prospecting as assessed in the Green India States Trust (GIST) report. The total value of per hectare of forest based on these goods and services was estimated to be ₹ 7,77,597 and was approximated to be ₹ 8 lakhs per hectare. Based on equalization value of forests, the CEC recommended the NPV rates for forest diversion for 6 forest eco-classes and 3 forest canopy cover density classes (See Table 2). While keeping the time period of 20 years for NPV calculations, the CEC reduced the social rate of discount to 4% in calculating these values. In 2008, the SC accepted CEC's recommendations of collecting NPV rates which varied from ₹ 4.38 lakhs to ₹ 10.43 lakhs per hectare depending on Forest Eco-value Class and Canopy Cover Density Class.

Table 2 – Current NPV Rates Recommended by CEC (₹ /ha)

Eco-value class	VDF	MDF	OF
Class I	10,43,000	9,39,000	7,30,000
Class II	10,43,000	9,39,000	7,30,000
Class III	8,87,000	8,03,000	6,26,000
Class IV	6,26,000	5,63,000	4,38,000
Class V	9,39,000	8,45,000	6,57,000
Class VI	9,91,000	8,97,000	6,99,000

The 2006 NPV Expert Committee also gave its recommendations on certain types of projects which may be given partial or full exemption