

P. No 503/2007-IC  
Government of India  
Ministry of Environment and Forests  
(FC Division)

Paryavaran Bhiawan,  
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road,  
New Delhi - 110 510.  
Dated : 05.02.2009.

To  
The Principal Secretary / Secretary (Forests),  
All State / UT Governments.

Sub: Guidelines for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 - Guidelines for collection of Net Present Value (NPV).

Sir,

The Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India has been receiving representations from different States seeking detailed clarification and guidelines on the above mentioned subject in the light of the Supreme Court Judgment dated 28.03.2008 revising the general rates of NPV and various other orders defining differential rates for various categories of projects.

After careful examination of the issue, I am directed to inform that the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its judgement dated 28.03.2008, has re-fixed the rates of Net Present Value (NPV) on the basis of scientific data taking in view the ecological role and value of the forests. The 16 major forest types have been re-grouped into 6 ecological classes depending upon their ecological functions.

- Eco-Class I Consisting of Tropical Wet Evergreen Forests, Tropical Semi Evergreen Forests and Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests
- Eco-Class II Consisting of Littoral and Swamp Forests
- Eco-Class III Consisting of Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests
- Eco-Class IV Consisting of Tropical Thorn Forests and Tropical Dry Evergreen Forests
- Eco-Class V Consisting of Sub-tropical Broad Leaved Hill Forests, Sub-Tropical Pine Forests and Sub Tropical Dry Evergreen Forests
- Eco-Class VI Consisting of Mountain Wet Temperate Forests, Himalayan Moist Temperate Forests, Himalayan Dry Temperate Forests, Sub Alpine Forest, Moist Alpine Scrub and Dry Alpine Scrub

Based on the ecological importance of forest falling in different eco-value and canopy density classes, relative weight age factors have also been taken into consideration. By using these relative weight age factors, the equalized forest area in eco-value Class-I and very dense forest corresponding to forest falling in different eco-value and density classes have been compiled. The net present value per hectare of forest has been fixed based on this data. For calculating the average net present value per hectare of forest in India, the following monetary value of goods and services provided by the forest have been considered:-

113928  
2008  
7/2/09

(रत्नेश श्रीवास्तव)  
प्रभागीय निदेशक  
सामाजिक वारिष्ठी प्रभाग, बदायूँ

- (i) Value of timber and fuel wood
- (ii) Value of Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP)
- (iii) Value of fodder
- (iv) Value of Eco-tourism
- (v) Value of bio-prospecting
- (vi) Value of Ecological services of forest
- (vii) Value of Flagship Species
- (viii) Carbon Sequestration Value

Based on the above, the NPV was fixed and the following recommendations have been made by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India:-

(i) For non-forestry use / diversion of forest land, the NPV may be directed to be deposited in the Compensatory Afforestation Fund as per the rates given below:-

Eco-Value	Class and NPV rates in Rs.					
	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI
Very Dense Forest	10,43,000	10,43,000	8,87,000	6,26,000	9,39,000	9,91,000
Dense Forest	9,39,000	9,39,000	8,03,000	5,63,000	8,45,000	8,97,000
Open Forest	7,30,000	7,30,000	6,26,000	4,38,000	6,57,000	6,99,000

N.B. The NPV rate fixed would hold good for a period of three years and is subject to variation after three years as per the Supreme Court's judgement dated 28.03.2008.

(ii) The use of forest land falling in National Parks / Wildlife Sanctuaries will be permissible only in totally unavoidable circumstances for public interest projects and after obtaining permission from the Hon'ble Court. Such permissions may be considered on payment of an amount equal to ten times in the case of National Parks and five times in the case of Sanctuaries respectively of the NPV payable for such areas. The use of non-forest land falling within the National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries may be permitted on payment of an amount equal to the NPV payable for the adjoining forest area. In respect of non-forest land falling within marine National Parks / Wildlife Sanctuaries, the amount may be fixed at five times the NPV payable for the adjoining forest area.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its order dated 24.04.2008 and 09.05.2008, has also exempted certain category of projects as per the details given below:

Sl. no.	List of Activities/Projects	Exemption Levels for NPV (as percentage of full chargeable NPV)	Remarks
(a)	Schools	Full exemption up to 1.00 ha of forest land provided: (a) no felling of trees is involved; (b) alternate forest land is not available.	As per Hon'ble Supreme Court Order dated 09.05.2008 regarding correction of the judgement dated 28.03.2008.
(b)	Hospitals		
(c)	Children's play grounds of non-commercial nature		
(d)	Community centres in rural areas		

  
**(रत्नेश श्रीवास्तव)**  
 प्रभागीय निदेशक  
 सामाजिक वनिकारी प्रभाग, बदायूँ