

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---|----------|--------|
| 17. | M/s Gitanjali Exports Corp., 801/802, Prasad Chambers, Opera House, Bombay-400004. | 167.2998 | 117.23 |
| 18. | M/s Dimexon, 1202, Prasad Chamber, Tata Road No., 2., Bombay-400004. | 163.3644 | 131.80 |
| 19. | M/s Sesa Goa Ltd., PB No. 125, Sltinho, Panjim, Goa-403001. | 147.6555 | 23.52 |
| 20. | M/s Asian Star Co. Ltd., 114, Mittal Court 'c' Nariman Point, Bombay-400021. | 143.7497 | 117.89 |

STATEMENT-II

The Details of Incontivers Available to Exporters Holding Exports House, Trading House, Star Trading House and Super Star Trading House and Status are Given as Under :

- (i) Special Import Licence either on FOB or NFE earned basis for imports of items listed in Appendix XXXV of the Hand Book of Procedures under normal customs duty as per entitlement in terms of Para 217 (a) of the Handbook of Procedures, Vol I.
- (ii) As per Entitlement import of Car is also allowed in terms of Para 217 (a) (e) of Handbook of Procedures Vol I, on normal customs duty payable in free foreign exchange out of status holders exchange bearing foreign currency (EEFC) accounts once in five years, against their valid status certificate, for their official use, against their own Special Import Licence.
- (iii) As per Para 217 A (C), of the Hand Book of Procedures Vol I Import of gold & silver against concessional rates of customs duty in free foreign exchange, provided the importer is an EEFC account holder and customs duty is paid in free foreign exchange out of EEPC account
- (iv) Market Development Assistance for export promotional activities abroad.
- (v) Exemption from Pre-shipment inspection from customs & other agencies.
- (vi) Facility of submitting legal undertaking instead of Bank Guarantee to import duty free raw-materials/capital goods for the purpose of manufacturing items of exports

under Duty Exemption Scheme and EPCG Schemes respectively.

- (vii) Green channal Facility as detailed in para 22 B of the Hand Book of Procedures Vol I.

[Translation]

Recovery of Bank Loans

*455. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of outstanding loans to nationalised banks during each of the last three years and as on January 31, 1995;

(b) whether the Government have formulated a comprehensive time bound programme for recovery of all outstanding loans;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have decided to set up special tribunal/courts for faster recovery of loans in order to settle huge backlog of outstanding cases; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):
(a) Outstanding advances of nationalised banks during the last three years as indicated by the Reserve Bank of India are given below:

| Outstanding as on | Amount (Rs. Crore) |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| March, 1992 | 77158 |
| March, 1993 | 81800 |
| March, 1994 | 92935 |
| March, 1995 | 106080 |

(b) and (c). Outstanding loans have to be recovered only as and when they become due/Reserve Bank of India (RSI) has reported that one of the obligations/commitments under the Memorandum of Understanding executed between the banks and RBI is the monitoring of recovery of non-performing assets by banks through recovery cells at their Head Offices under the charge of a General Manager and through branch wise recovery targets. The Chairman and Managing Director of the Nationalised banks would review the recovery performance on a monthly basis and the Board of Directors would review the same on a quarterly basis. The reduction of non-performing assets is also commented upon in the inspection reports of RBI and monitored. The need for better recovery performance is also emphasised at the time of discussions of the Chairmen of banks with the top management of RBI on inspection findings.

Normally, banks, after exhausting all avenues of recovery, file suits for recovery. The setting up of Debt Recovery Tribunals is expected to improve the recovery performance of banks.

(d) and (e). Under the provisions of the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 so far Government have established five Debt Recovery Tribunals at Delhi, Calcutta, Jaipur, Bangalore and Ahmedabad and a Debt Recovery Appellate Tribunal at Bombay.

Setting up of Industries in America

*456. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indian companies have offered to set up industries in America;

(b) if so, the details of such industries proposed to be set up in America; and

(c) the total investments likely to be made in these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Indian companies have submitted applications for setting up joint ventures and wholly owned subsidiaries in the USA in the areas of trading, software development, marketing, consultancy, & research, oil/gas exploration/production, and development of hotels. The proposed Indian Investment in 12 proposals presently under consideration is US \$ 354.064 million.

[English]

Private Sector Banks

*457. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
SHRI M.V.S. MURTHY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entry of private sector banks in the country has created a competitive atmosphere; and

(b) if so, its likely impact on public sector banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has intimated that entry of new private sector banks in the country has increased the competitiveness. However, the exact impact of new private sector banks on public sector banks would be known only after the balance sheets of the banks are available when an idea about the amount of the deposits mobilised and advances given by them can be had.

Bench Mark Price for Rubber

*458. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rate at which the bench mark price of rubber was fixed during 1994-95;

(b) the cost of production of rubber at that time;

(c) whether there has been an increase in the cost of production of rubber since then;

(d) if so, the details of cost of production per hectare during each of the last three years;

(e) whether the Government have received any representation for increasing the bench mark price of rubber in view of their higher cost of production;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d). Govt. had notified the Bench Mark Price for Rubber on 22.2.94 at Rs. 2490 per quintal for RMA-IV grade based on the desk study carried out by the Cost Accounts Branch of the Ministry of Finance which assessed the cost of production at Rs. 1698 per quintal. No further cost study has been carried out since then. Cost of production of natural rubber as estimated by the Cost Accounts Branch of Finance Ministry is as follows:

| Year | Cost of production Rs./quintal |
|------|-----------------------------------|
| 1992 | 1513 |
| 1993 | 1698 |
| 1994 | Not estimated |

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g). Do not arise.

[Translation]

Losses to Nationalised Banks

*459. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA :
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the nationalised banks in the country are running into heavy losses;

(b) if so, the details of the banks incurring losses at present;

(c) whether the Government are contemplating to take any step to find out the reasons therefor;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) : (a) and (b). Audited accounts of nationalised banks for the year ending 31st March, 1995 are yet to be received. However, during the year 1993-94, out of 19 nationalised banks, 12 have incurred losses. The names of these banks are given below :

1. Allhabad Bank.
2. Andhra Bank.
3. Bank of India.
4. Bank of Maharashtra.