

generation, include inter-alia, higher utilisation of installed capacity, ensuring supply of proper quantity and quality of coal for thermal power stations & modernisation and uprating of existing power stations. Besides initiating schemes for reducing T & D losses, steps have also been undertaken for speedier implementation of on-going projects in Public Sector both at Central and State level. Participation of Private Sector is also being encouraged.

Revival of Sick Fertilizer or Units

158. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposed to revive the sick fertilizer units in the country;

(b) whether any action has been taken to draw up financial package for reviving the units;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the names of loss making fertilizer units at present; and

(e) the funds required to revive all those loss making fertilizer units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (e). Amongst the fertiliser producing undertakings under the administrative control of this Ministry, the following three companies incurred losses during the year 1994-95 :-

| <i>Name of the Undertaking</i> | <i>Loss (Rs. Crores)</i> |
|--|--------------------------|
| Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC) | 395.79 |
| Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI) | 378.70 |
| Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Limited (PPCL) | 5.87 |

HFC and FCI have been declared as sick companies by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) in accordance with the provisions of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. The Government has

approved, in principle, the revival packages for the revamp of Barauni, Durgapur and Namrup units of HFC; and Ramagundam, Talcher and Sindri units of FCI envisaging a fresh investment of Rs. 2201.13 crores (Rs. 464.93 crores for HFC and Rs. 1736.20 crores for FCI), apart from capital restructuring and other financial reliefs to these undertakings. The funds for revival of these companies are yet to be tied-up.

During the current financial year, there has been a marked improvement in the financial position of PPCL as a result of the restructuring of its capital and amelioration in performance parameters.

G-15 Summit

159. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV :
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the proposals put forward by India during the recent G-15 Summit;

(b) the outcome of the Summit;

(c) the progress made in pursuance of the efforts made by the Prime Minister to emancipate the developing countries from the economic pressure of developed countries on global labour;

(d) whether the Government have examined any proposal to increase mutual cooperation in the sector of food; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED) : (a) and (b). The Joint Communique adopted at the Summit focussed on international economic cooperation for the year 2000 and beyond and set out the parameters of a new partnership between the developed and developing countries and among developing countries themselves. Important policy requirements and institutional reviews were suggested in the new context of liberalisation and globalisation of the world economy. Particular emphasis was placed on the support required by developing countries for their equitable integration into the global economy in terms of favourable macro-economic policies of the majors, open markets for their exports, unimpeded access to critical technologies and enhanced financial resources - both bilateral and multilateral

concessional funding and Foreign Direct Investment. Not only were these resources required to address the traditional concerns of poverty and social infrastructure building but also for enhancing the competitiveness of developing economies. The strengthening and democratisation of the UN and the Bretton Woods Institutions with a view to making them more effective in their development function was highlighted. Our concerns about IDA availability and replenishment, SDR creation and quota share increase of developing countries, new trade policy initiatives not being undertaken on issues that are within the competence of other organisations, caution against social and environmental clauses in international trade, the trade and resource accretion as a means of debt burden alleviation deserved by countries who have been current on their debt repayment were among the ideas reflected in the Joint Communiqué.

An attempt was made to give a practical boost to South-South Cooperation under G-15 auspices with the operationalisation of the Committee on Investment, Trade and Technology (CITT) and the adoption of its terms of reference. These provide for collaboration on a continuous basis between policy makers and business representatives of G-15 countries to formulate, assist, monitor and follow-up on initiatives relating to trade and investment liberalisation, facilitation and promotion, transfer of technology and cooperation in infrastructure.

The Concluding Statement reflected the following compact on terrorism :

"Fanaticism is one of the main sources of terrorism today.... we are all victims, particularly of those forms of terrorism fed from abroad which not only affect internal peace and stability but also endanger international security.... we agree that all possible efforts are necessary to meet the challenge of terrorism and towards this end, G-15 consultations, as necessary would be held from time to time in order to reinforce on going international efforts to combat terrorism."

(c) The Prime Minister, in his Address at the Plenary of the summit on behalf of the Asian members, emphasised the efforts being made in the following term :

"Developing countries, having assumed greater responsibilities in trying to integrate into the competitive mainstream of the world economy at considerable cost, in fairness require support and reciprocation from developed countries. They can help us in one of two ways, or both. They can help us positively, taking our competitive development as a future factor in their own eventual growth, which it is

certainly going to be. In addition, or alternatively, they could help us by desisting from the ill-concealed conditionalities based on some lofty-sounding principles such as the so-called social clause, etc. We can assure the world that we are second to none in ameliorating the social conditions of our people in the shortest practicable time frame. Several developing countries have already initiated appropriate measures in this direction. For example, India is taking determined and positive steps to take millions of children out from working in hazardous industries within a stipulated time. But all this cannot be done overnight. Meanwhile, we do need this accommodation, since our economies have neither benefited from colonial exploitation nor from free labour in any form. However, instead of finding this accommodation and understanding, we see several protectionist responses to our growing competitiveness through a variety of policies and measures. We must therefore be enabled to integrate equitably into the world economy and become known and expanding growth poles."

In support of the above stand, the Joint Communiqué exhorted the international community as follows :

"Structural unemployment in developed countries should not be an impediment to the intensification of their trade and investment relations with developing countries. We therefore call upon our developed country partners to heed the cautionary advice from the OECD which clearly indicates that the cost of protecting jobs and livelihood through trade restraints and resource curbs are extremely high. We believe that their economies would be well served to expand their trade and investment ties with developing countries, thus providing impulses for the creation of new growth centres in the global economy.

"One of the most readily available answers for enhancing global development and to create jobs is trade. Developed countries must resist the protectionist temptation, unilateralism and subsidies. The current and potential comparative advantages of developing countries and the benefits resulting from the Uruguay Round should not be impaired by new forms of protectionism in the guise of labour or environmental standards."

(d) and (e). India has participated in the G-15 cooperative project on "Food Production" being coordinated by Indonesia. The project aims at exchange of information and technical cooperation with an emphasis on training in food production techniques with a view to achieving realistic and concrete cooperation in the food sector to ensure that all developing countries will be able to fulfil their food requirements and

ultimately, to achieve self-sufficiency and freedom from hunger.

Setting up of Steel Plants in Private Sector

160. SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from Maharashtra Government for the issuance of letter of intent for setting up of steel plants in private sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). No proposal has been received from Government of Maharashtra for issuance of letter of intent for setting up of steel plants in the private sector. Approval of the Union Government for Industrial Licence is required only if the project is proposed to be located within 25 kms. from the periphery of the standard urban area limits of a city having a population of more than 10 lakhs according to the 1991 Census and is also not located within the areas designated as 'industrial area' by State Government before July 25, 1991.

Technology Mission

161. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to introduce a technology mission of processing of fruits;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when such technology mission is going to be introduced; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Retention Price

162. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK :
SHRI AJAY MUKHOPADHYAY :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the Unit-wise retention price and subsidy per tonne granted to the manufacturers for the production of different varieties of Nitrogenous fertilizers as on today;

(b) the amount per tonne granted as a part of the retention price towards various items, in the fixed cost like salary and wages, repair and maintenance, chemicals and catalyst, social overhead, administrative/factory overhead, selling expenses etc. to each of the units as on date; and

(c) the details of the capital related costs including return on net worth granted to each of the units per tonne of production as a part of the retention price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c). At present, urea is the only controlled fertiliser in respect of which subsidy is paid under the retention price-cum subsidy scheme. Details of unit-wise retention price and subsidy payable per tonne of urea are given in the Statement enclosed.

The retention price covers items such as variable cost, conversion cost and capital related charges. Conversion costs, which include various items such as salaries and wages, repairs and maintenance, chemicals and catalysts, social overheads, selling expenses etc., vary from unit to unit and range from Rs. 406.00 to Rs. 1477.00 per tonne of urea. Capital related charges include elements like depreciation, interest and return on networth, and range from Rs. 326.00 to Rs. 5819.00 per tonne of urea.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the details of Retention Prices/Subsidy to various Fertiliser units as on date

| <i>Sl.No.</i> | <i>Company-Unit</i> | <i>Retention Price</i> | <i>Subsidy payable</i> |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>4</i> |
| | Feedstock : Gas | | |
| 1. | GSFC-Baroda | 5063 | 1873 |