

**EIGHTY-SECOND REPORT
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC
UNDERTAKINGS
(1983-84)**

(SEVENTH LOK SABHA)

**MINERALS AND METALS TRADING
CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.—
EXPORT OF IRON ORE**

(MINISTRY OF COMMERCE—
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

[Action Taken by Government on the recommendations
contained in the 76th Report of the Committee
on Public Undertakings (Seventh Lok Sabha)]



*Presented to Lok Sabha
and Laid in Rajya Sabha on*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

March, 1984; Phalguna, 1905 (Saka)

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COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

(1983-84)

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Shri Madhusudan Vairale

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3. Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur Brar
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SECRETARIAT

1. Shri T.R. Krishnamachari—*Joint Secretary*
2. Shri M.K. Mathur—*Chief Financial Committee Officer*
3. Shri G.S. Bhasin—*Senior Financial Committee Officer.*

**SUB-COMMITTEE ON ACTION TAKEN OF THE COMMITTEE
ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS
(1983-84)**

1. **Shri Madhusudan Vairale—*Chairman***
2. **Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed—*Convener***
3. **Shri Krishna Chandra Halder**
4. **Shri Lakshman Mallick**
5. **Shri D.K. Naikar**
6. **Shri Pratap Bhanu Sharma**
7. **Shri Satyendra Narain Sinha**
8. **Shri Hari Shankar Bhabhra**
9. **Shri Syed Sibtey Razi.**

INTRODUCTION

I. the Chairman, Committee on Public Undertakings having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this 82nd Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 76th Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (Seventh Lok Sabha) on Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd.—Export of Iron Ore.

2. The 76th Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings was presented to Lok Sabha on 29 April, 1983. Replies of Government to all the recommendations contained in the Report were received on 31 November, 1983. The replies of Government were considered by the Action Taken Sub-Committee of the Committee on Public Undertakings on 9 February, 1984. The Committee also considered and adopted this Report at their sitting held on 9 February, 1984.

3. An analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 76th Report (1982-83) of the Committee is given in Appendix II.

NEW DELHI :

MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE,
Chairman

Committee on Public Undertakings

March 5, 1984

Phalgun 17, 1905 (Saka)

CHAPTER I

REPORT

This Report of the Committee deals with the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventy-sixth Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd.—Export of Iron Ore which was presented to Lok Sabha on 29 April, 1983.

2. Action Taken notes have been received from Government in respect of all the 11 recommendations contained in the Report. These have been categorised as follows :—

- (i) *Recommendations/observations that have been accepted by Government.*
Sl Nos. 1 to 9 (Paragraphs 1.47 to 1.55 of the Report).
- (ii) *Recommendations/observations in respect of which final replies of Government are still awaited,*

Sl. Nos. 10 and 11 (Paragraphs 1.56 to 1.57 of the Report)

3. The Committee desire that the final replies in respect of recommendations for which only interim replies have been given by Government, should be furnished to the Committee expeditiously.

The Committee will now deal with the action taken by Government on some of their recommendations.

- A. Integrated development of infrastructural facilities for exporting iron ore and review of export strategy.*

Recommendation Nos. 7 & 8—Paras 1.53 & 1.54

The Committee had recommended that the question of integrated development of all infrastructural facilities including the deepening of Madras Outer Harbour should be examined afresh with the other concerned Ministries/Departments with a sense of urgency. The Committee had also desired that a thorough review of the iron ore export strategy should be undertaken with a view to pinpointing lacunae and taking remedial steps for maximising the export of iron ore.

5. In reply, Government have stated that development of infrastructural facilities is contingent upon a decision in regard to the projections for iron ore exports over the next 10 years period and beyond. It has been further stated that a thorough review of the export strategy for iron ore has been initiated through an indepth analysis of the (i) export projections for the next 10 years period and beyond upto the year 2000 and (ii) related measures necessary through mine-owners, railway authorities, port trust authorities and shipping authorities for development of infrastructural facilities to handle increased iron ore exports.

6. The Committee are glad to note that the Ministry is convinced of the need for having a long term export strategy for maximising the export of iron ore over a period of next 10 year- and beyond. It is a matter of satisfaction to the Committee that the Ministry has initiated action to review the export strategy by ordering indepth analysis of the future projections for iron ore exports and the related measures necessary for development of infrastructural facilities to handle increased iron ore exports. The Committee need hardly emphasise that the review may be completed early and necessary action for augmenting the infrastructural facilities, wherever needed, may be taken expeditiously.

B. Canalisation of iron ore exports through MMTC

Recommendation No. 10 - Para 1.56

7. The Committee has suggested that the question of canalising the entire export of iron ore through MMTC might be gone into in all its aspects to ascertain its feasibility and to take appropriate action in the overall interest of the country.

8. In their reply, Government have stated that the Committee's recommendation has been noted and action is being taken thereon.

9. The Committee would urge that the question of canalising the entire exports of iron ore through MMTC may be considered early. They would await the outcome.

C. Payment of standard costs to NDMC from 1977-78 onwards

Recommendation No. 11—Para 1.57

10. Referring to a case of fixation of prices payable to NDMC for purchases of iron ore from 1977-78 onwards, the Committee had desired that the matter which had been pending since 1977 should be decided at an early date. Although the Committee had been informed in evidence that the case had been referred to the Cabinet Secretary in December 1982, the

Ministry have, in their action taken note stated that the matter was under active consideration of the Government for early resolution of the matter through inter-Ministerial consultation.

11. The Committee cannot but deprecate such inordinate delays which hamper resolution of inter-departmental problems. They would like the matter to be resolved without further loss of time.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Serial No. 1, Paragraph 1.47)

The role assigned to MMTC in the matter of exports of iron ore consists primarily in exploration of new markets for expansion of trade, providing assistance for development of infrastructure including road, rail communications, port facilities, etc. assisting mine-owners and producers to maximise production by extending financial assistance, technical advice and supply of scarce items required in the mining operations.

Reply of the Government

This is descriptive and requires no comments. The observation of the Committee is in line with the role assigned to MMTC.

[Ministry of Commerce, (Department of Commerce) O M. No. 41(5)/83 —FT (M & O) Dated 29th November, 1983].

Recommendation (Serial No. 2, Paragraph 1.48)

Although the iron ore constitutes the core of exports by MMTC, the growth in the exports of iron ore by MMTC has been far from satisfactory. The quantum of exports which was more or less static upto 1979-80 recorded an increase of about 2-3 million tonnes during 1980-81 and 1981-82. In 1982-83 it again slumped to the level of 12.4 million tonnes against an export target of 17 million tonnes, which had subsequently been scaled down to 15 million tonnes. Even during the year 1983-84 no appreciable improvement was expected because, of the continued recession in the global steel industry. The committee note with concern that India's share in the total volume of world iron ore export trade remained stationary at about 6% since 1967. They feel that efforts required to achieve results on a long-term basis have been lacking.

Reply of the Government

India's export performance during the period 1967 to 1981, as indicated in the table contained in paragraph 1.3 of the report has been

satisfactory in as much as the annual rate of growth has been faster than that of global iron ore exports. India's exports rose from 13.5 million tonnes in 1967 to 23.7 million tonnes in 1981 thereby showing an overall increase of 10.2 million tonnes over this period. This indicates an increase of 75.5% over the fourteen year period or an annual rate of growth of 5.4%. As against this, world exports registered an increase of 139 million tonnes during this period from a level of 225.5 million tonnes in 1967 to 364.5 million tonnes in 1981, indicating an increase of 61.6% during this period or an annual growth rate of 4.4%.

Within the overall limitations of resource contents serious efforts have been made to improve export performance on a long-term basis. These efforts include :—

- (i) Development of infrastructural facilities within India such as :—
 - (a) deepening of Vizag Outer Harbour in 1977.
 - (b) deepening of Madras Outer Harbour in 1978.
 - (c) setting up of mechanized handling facilities at Berth No. 9 in Marmugao Port, Goa.
 - (d) increase in LOA to 305 metres at Berth No. 9, Goa.
 - (e) improvement in iron ore handling facility at Paradip Port.
- (ii) MMTC has all along undertaken efforts to maximize production of iron ore by assisting mine owners financially, through technical advice and supply of scarce items required in the mining operations.
- (iii) MMTC have made sustained efforts to increase exports through diversification of markets, particularly to non-traditional areas. MMTC has made a break through in areas such as the Gulf and West Asia (Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabhi, Dubai), Pakistan, China and Malaysia.

[Ministry of Commerce (Department of Commerce) O.M. No. 41(5)/83-FT(M & O) Dated 29th November, 1983].

Recommendation (Serial No. 3, Paragraph 1.49)

A representative of the Ministry of Commerce revealed that during the sixties and upto early seventies, there was a boom in the steel industry and

Brazil was not so much in the market of iron ore. But considering the boom in the iron ore and steel market, Brazil took to the development of its port facilities in a big way and increased its exports from 5 million tonnes to 80 million tonnes per year. Similarly between the year 1960 and 1981. Australia's exports of iron climbed upto 80 million tonnes from a position of zero. The committee fail to understand how the Ministry of Commerce has been so complacent as to be satisfied with meagre share of the world trade in iron ore. As the development of the export market for iron ore was not a seasonal enterprise, efforts should be made in this direction.

Reply of the Government

The Ministry of Commerce has not at any stage been complacent or satisfied with the position regarding export of iron ore. There are, however, certain major constraints internal and international, within which we have been forced to operate. There are :—

- (i) **Production of iron ore :** There was at one time, a strong feeling within the concerned Ministry against maximising production of iron ore for export and in favour of conservation of our reserves.
- (ii) **International prices for iron ore :** Our exports could certainly have been much higher if we were agreeable to following Brazil's example by selling at prices much lower than prevailing international prices. We have on the contrary been insisting on reasonable unit value realization at all times, as this is in the overall interests of the country.
- (iii) **Chemical and physical composition of Indian iron ore :** Bulk of our iron ore production suffers from disadvantages in this regard such as high alumina and silica content, and softness of lumpy ore leading to generation of higher percentage of fines.
- (iv) **Higher freight rates for Japan as compared to Australian exports and higher freight rates for West Europe as compared to Brazilian exports.**
- (v) **While serious efforts have been made to develop infrastructural facilities within overall constraints, we have not been able to follow Brazil's example, where executive investment has been made on this ore commodity which plays a pre-ponderant role in their economy.**

[Ministry of Commerce (Department of Commerce) O.M.
No. 41(5)/83-FT (M & O) Dated 29th November, 1983].

Recommendation (Serial No. 4, Paragraph 1.50)

Japan has been traditionally the main market for Indian Iron Ore. However, India's share in Japan's import over the years has considerably decreased. From 1963 when India's share in Japan's imports was 22.59 per cent, it has come down to only 12.60 per cent in 1979. Therefore India's share in the Japanese market in terms of percentage of Japanese imports has been of the order of 13%. One of the main reasons given for stagnation of exports to Japan is that "India has not given as much emphasis as others to the development of the infrastructure required to continue export of iron ore." Further "even the developments undertaken were implemented much behind time resulting in lots of opportunities lost." The Committee cannot but develop the lack of enthusiasm foresight.

Reply of the Government

While India's percentage share in Japan's imports over the years has decreased, India's exports to Japan have been going up in quantitative terms, except for the last two years. The last two years have seen a fall in world iron ore trade because of recession in the steel industry throughout the world.

In any case, our share in Japan's global imports of iron ore has not been the criteria governing our efforts to increase iron ore exports. The annual rate of increase of India's exports from 1967 to 1981 has been 5.4% as against the world growth rate of 4.4% over this period.

India has undertaken serious efforts to develop infrastructural facilities for export of iron ore. However, unlike Brazil, we have tried to avoid heavy foreign investment for this purpose and have tried to create these facilities within the limitations of our own resource constraints and our *inter-se* priorities for economic development of the country.

The development of these infrastructural facilities in the last two decades have included :—

- (i) Rail transport facilities have been created for transportation of iron ore—
 - (a) 471 KM Railway line from Wat to Kirandual has been constructed at enormous cost over difficult ghat terrain for carrying the ore from Bailadila mines to Vizag port for export.

Electrification of this line was undertaken in 1970-71 at a cost of Rs. 52 crores.

- (b) At the instance of Ministry of Commerce, Railways have created capacity for carriage of 5 million tonnes of iron ore per annum in Bellary-Hospet/Madras Railway Sector.
 - (c) In the Barajanda Sector, a Railway line of 83.51 KM from Cuttack to Paradip Port has also been constructed.
 - (d) In their future planning of assets for carriage of bulk materials, including iron ore for export, railways have brought in a new type of wagon. viz. BOX N wagon. These wagons would be introduced in phases in place of the existing BOX/BOY/BOI wagon which would progressively be phased out. The share of iron ore for export has been one of the major factors for investment, designing, and procurement of this new type of wagon.
- (ii) During the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods, modern ore handling facilities were developed at our major Ports such as Visakhapatnam Madras and Goa either by creating new facilities, integrating already available facilities with new ones or carrying out improvements or modifications of existing facilities.
 - (iii) During the Sixth Plan additional tipplers have been provided at all major ports at a cost of Rs. 7.02 Crores. Dust suppression equipment at a cost of Rs. 97.00 lakhs which is particularly useful in handling iron ore fines is also being provided at Vizag Port. There are exclusive berths at major ports for loading iron ore. Vastly improved ore handling facility has been set up at Paradip Port.
 - (iv) Vizag Outer Harbour was deepened in 1977 and Madras Outer Harbour in 1978. Mechanized berth at Goa was set up in 1979. A decision has now been taken in principle to further deepen Madras Outer Harbour to accommodate ships of 100,000 DWT.

[Ministry of Commerce (Department of Commerce) O.M. No. 41 (5)/83-FT (M & O) Dated 29th November, 1983].

Recommendation (Serial No. 5, Paragraph 1.51)

Japan is the largest buyer of iron ore from India. The other major

importers of Indian iron ore are Rumania, South Korea, Taiwan and West Europe. The share of Japan in the exports of iron ore by MMTC which was 72% in the year 1972-73 has come down to 47% in the year 1981-82. According to the MMTC this decline is "as a result of conscientious efforts by the Corporation to diversify the Markets". However, according to the Additional Secretary, Ministry of Commerce there was no conscious decision to reduce the export to Japan. He also stated that Government would like not only to preserve the existing Japanese market in quantum but improve upon it. This clearly shows that the fall in MMTC's exports to Japan was not a result of any conscious decision to reduce exports to Japan but obviously due to MMTC's failure to keep up its share of Japan's imports.

Reply to the Government

There has been no conscious decision to reduce exports to Japan. MMTC has at all times, tried to maximize its iron ore exports, whether to Japan or to any other market. What is relevant is the result of MMTC's overall efforts to maximize exports and not just exports to Japan. MMTC's exports increased from 10.96 million tonnes in 1971-72 to 16.06 million tonnes in 1981-82, even while its exports to Japan fell from 7.69 million tonnes in 1971-72 to 7.55 million tonnes in 1981-82.

Ministry of Commerce and MMTC are of course, making every effort to preserve, even improve India's share of the Japan market for iron ore. Consequent upon the decision to deepen Madras Outer Harbour, MMTC have concluded in December, 1983 a 10-year long term contract for export of a minimum of 30 million tons of iron ore to Japan through that port.

[Ministry of Commerce (Department of Commerce) O.M. No. 41(5)/83
—FT (M & O) Dated 29th November, 1983].

Recommendation (Serial No. 6, Paragraph 1.52)

The Committee also find where as the MMTC exports to Japan have gone down over the years, private exporters from Goa have not only been able to maintain their share but have actually increased their exports to Japan between 1980-81 and 1982-83. This only indicates that either the MMTC are slack in their efforts to preserve this traditional market or the private Goan exporters are more pushing in contracting Japanese importers. The Committee feel that MMTC should make more vigorous efforts to maintain their share of the Japan market even if they are not able to improve upon it.

Reply of the Government

MMTC's exports to Japan suffered in 1980-81 in the after-math of the strike at the Bailadila mines which affected production and exports. During the first half of 1980-81, there were rail transportation problems and the MMTC faced stock out position at various ports. During the second half of 1980-81, when rail transportation improved, Japanese Steel mills expressed their inability to take larger quantities because of recession in the steel industry. MMTC's exports to Japan increased marginally from 7.37 million tonnes in 1980-81 to 7.55 million tonnes in 81-82. The recessionary situation however worsened in 1982 and in 1982-83, there was a decline in exports to Japan to 6.79 million tonnes. Even Goan exports of iron ore to Japan fell from 8.94 million tonnes in 1981-82 to 8.59 million tonnes in 1982-83. (Goan exports to Japan had however increased from 6.75 million in 1980-81 to 8.94 million in 1981-82.

MMTC have, however, been instructed to make more vigorous efforts to preserve, if not improve their share of Japan's market. Consequent to the decision of deepening MOH, and in terms of the earlier Memorandum of understanding concluded between MMTC and the Japanese Steel Mills. MMTC have finalised in December 1983 a 10-year contract for export of a minimum of 30 million tonnes of iron ore to Japan.

[Ministry of Commerce (Department of Commerce) O.M. No. 41(5)/83
—FT (M & O) Dated 29th November, 1983].

Recommendation (Serial No. 7. Paragraph 1.53)

MMTC have stated that the mechanics of iron ore exports have undergone a substantial change during the last 10 years in that the major exporters of iron ore to Japan like Australia and Brazil have developed deep draft ports where vessels of the size of 1,50,000 DWT to 2,50,000 DWT can be loaded as against 1,00,000 DWT vessels presently being loaded from vizag. Similarly, Madras Outer Harbour and Paradip Ports are also not in a position to accommodate vessels of more than 75,000 and 55,000 DWT respectively. Ocean freight has a direct bearing on the size of the vessels i.e. higher the size of the vessels, lower is the ocean freight on per ton basis. This is putting India at a disadvantageous position. Port limitation are thus proving a great constraint, which needs to be remedied at the earliest. The Committee recommend that the question of integrated development of all infrastructural facilities including the deepening of Madras Outer

Harbour should be examined afresh in consultation with the other concerned Ministries/Departments with a sense of urgency. The matter does not brock delay because the country has already lagged behind in capturing a larger share of the world iron ore trade and any hinderance which makes the Indian ore uncompetitive needs to be removed.

Reply of the Government

Ministry of Commerce is conscious of the need for integrated development of infrastructural facilities in order to boost exports of iron ore. Such integrated development facilities for iron ore exports will be contingent upon :

(a) Projected exports of iron ore over the next ten years period, at the very minimum.

(b) Based upon (a) the related development of infrastructural facilities necessary through mine-owners, railway authorities, port trust authorities and shipping authorities.

An indepth analysis of (a) is being carried out in consultation with MMTC and the Goan exporters. Subsequent to this, the necessary decision on (b) will be taken through interministerial discussions.

[Ministry of Commerce (Department of Commerce) O.M. No. 41(5)/83 —FT (M & O) Dated 29th November, 1983].

Comments of the Committee

(Pl. see Para 6 of Chapter I)

Recommendation, (Serial No. 8, Paragraph 1.54)

Considering the need for optimum utilisation of the infrastructure already created in the country for handling the iron ore export trade, the committee desire that a thorough review of the export strategy should be undertaken to point the lacunae. Based on the review necessary remedial steps may be taken to maximise the export of iron ore. It need hardly be pointed out that any slackness on the part of MMTC to push up its exports will not only saddle it with the problem of enlarged stocks but will have repercussions on the mining operations as well.

Reply of the Government

Ministry of Commerce has initiated a through review of export strategy for iron ore through an indepth analysis of the following issues :—

- (i) feasible projections for iron ore exports over the next 10-year period and beyond upto the year 2000. This will include not only increasing exports to traditional markets but also the possibilities of diversification to non-traditional markets in West Europe, East Europe, West Asia, including Gulf countries and China.
- (ii) The related measures necessary for development of infrastructural facilities to handle increased iron ore exports over the next ten year period. This will involve a detailed cost benefit analysis of developments in each related area such as production, transportation from mine head to the port, port-handling and shipping.

[Ministry of Commerce (Department of Commerce) O.M. No. 41(5)/83 —FT (M & O) Dated, 29th November, 1983].

Comments of the Committee

(Pl. see Para 6 of Chapter I)

Recommendation (Serial No. 9, Paragraph 1.55)

Apart from exporting to traditional markets like Japan and the East European countries, MMTC is reported to have found new markets like South Korea, Yugoslavia, Iraq, U.A.E., China, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, North Korea and Pakistan. Notwithstanding the fact that only very small quantities of iron ore have been exported to the newly found markets, the committee are of the view that this is a step in the right direction. MMTC should make a more vigorous thrust into non-traditional markets to promote iron ore trade as that will reduce its object dependence on the traditional markets which have their own problems.

Reply of the Government

MMTC have during the last few years developed new markets for iron ore like Malaysia, Abu-Dhabi, Dubai, North Korea, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. In pursuance of its strategy to penetrate non-traditional markets, MMTC has been able to enter into a long term contract with Bulgaria as well. The other non-traditional markets which are being explored by MMTC are China and Turkey.

It will be appreciated that considering the magnitude of demand for iron ore in traditional markets like, Japan, South Korea and Rumania, our

strategy has to be not only to sustain exports to these markets but also increase our share in their imports of iron ore, while at the same time striving to increase exports to non-traditional markets. MMTC has been instructed to intensify its marketing efforts in this direction.

[Ministry of Commerce (Department of Commerce) O.M. No. 41(5)/83
—FT (M & O) Dated, 29th November, 1983].

CHAPTER III

RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF GOVERNMENT'S REPLIES

NIL

CHAPTER IV .

**RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF
GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED
BY THE COMMITTEE**

NIL .

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT ARE STILL AWAITED

Recommendation (Serial No. 10, Paragraph 1.56)

The Committee suggest that the question of canalising the entire export of iron ore through MMTC might be gone into in all its aspects to ascertain its feasibility and to take appropriate action in the overall interest of the country.

Reply of the Government

The recommendation of the Committee has been noted and action is being taken thereon.

[Ministry of Commerce, (Department of Commerce) O.M. No. 41(5)/83
—FT (M & O) Dated 29th November, 1983].

Comments of the Committee

(Pl. see Para 9 of Chapter I)

Recommendation (Serial No. 11, Paragraph 1.57)

According to audit upto April 1971, the Corporation purchased ore from NMDC on f.o.b.t. basis and received only a service charge. From April 1971 NMDC was paid Rs. 20.50 per tonne on for, loading point basis, which was increased by stages to Rs. 30.50 from Sep. 1974 onwards. While NMDC demanded payment of price based on standard costs from 1977-78 onwards the Corporation paid lower prices provisionally. Fixation of price payable to NMDC for the period April 1977 to March 1980 was stated to be under consideration of a committee of Secretaries. The Committee have been informed that the matter was again discussed in December, 1982, when it was decided that it should be referred to the Cabinet Secretary for a final decision. As the matter has been pending for a long time the Committee would like its resolution at an early date.

Reply of the Government

The Committee's recommendation has been noted. The question of payment of standard costs to NMDC and related issues is under active consideration of the Government, for early resolution of the matter through inter-Ministerial consultation.

[Ministry of Commerce, Department of Commerce O.M. No. 41(5)/83
—FT (M & O) Dated, 29th November, 1983].

Comments of the Committee
(Pl. see Para II of Chapter I)

NEW DELHI :

MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE,
Chairman,

Committee on Public Undertakings.

March 5, 1984
Phalguna 17, 1905 (Sāka)

APPENDIX I

MINUTES OF THE 46TH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS HELD ON 9-2-1984.

The Committee sat from 15.00 to 15.30 hrs.

PRESENT

1. Shri Madhusudan Vairale — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

2. Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar
3. Shri Krishna Chandra Halder
4. Shri Nihal Singh Jain
5. Shri Lakshman Mallick
6. Shri N. Kundanthai Ramalingam
7. Shri B.D. Singh
8. Shri Hari Shankar Bhabhra
9. Shri Mahendra Mohan Mishra
10. Shri Narendra Singh
11. Shri Manubhai Patel
12. Shri M.S. Ramachandran
13. Shri Syed Sibtey Razi

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri M.K. Mathur — *Chief Financial Committee Officer*
2. Shri S.C. Gupta — *Senior Financial Committee Officer*
3. Shri G.S. Bhasin — *Senior Financial Committee Officer*

The Committee considered the following Action Taken Reports, as approved by the Action Taken Sub-Committee and adopted the same.

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*

- (iv) Action Taken Report on 76th Report of CPU (1982-83) on Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. —Export of Iron ore.

The Committee authorised the Chairman to finalise the Reports on the basis of factual verification by the Ministries/Undertakings concerned and present the same to Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.

APPENDIX II

(*Vide* para 3 of Introduction)

ANALYSIS OF ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE SEVENTY-SIXTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS (SEVENTH LOK SABHA)

I	Total number of recommendations made	11
II	Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government (<i>Vide</i> recommendations at S. Nos. 1 to 9) Percentage to total	9 81.9%
III	Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's reply Percentage to total	NIL
IV	Recommendations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee Percentage to total	NIL —
V	Recommendations in respect of which final replies of Government are still awaited (<i>Vide</i> recommendations S. Nos. 10 and 11) Percentage to total	2 18.1%

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