

RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, 17th December, 1991

26 Agrahayana, 1913 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,
Mr. Chairman in the Chair.

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय: माननीय सभापति जी, श्री जयपाल रेड्डी कभी दिनों बाद सदन में पहली बार आये हैं। हम सब उनका स्वागत करते हैं। बाई-पास सर्जरी करवाकर के वापिस आये हैं....(व्यवधान) सारा सदन उनका स्वागत करता है....(व्यवधान)

श्री राजाकर पाण्डेय:....(व्यवधान) अपोजिशन के लीडर के रूप में, राष्ट्र के निर्माण में वे सक्षमता निभायें, यह सदन की कामना है। भगवान उनके दीर्घजीवी, स्वस्थ रखें, यह हम सब चाहते हैं, ईश्वर से प्रार्थना करते हैं।....(व्यवधान)

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM:
We all welcome him back to the House and we wish him well.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We all welcome him back.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I thank the whole House for the sentiments expressed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 361.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Entitlement for REP Licence of Imports

†361. **SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR RAHMAN:**
SHRIMATI SATYA BAHIN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the entitlement for REP Licence of various kinds of imports of inputs for export production as per the new policy;

(b) what is the manner in which the value addition is ensured and what has been the effect of the new policy;

(c) what are the items of import which have been shifted to OGL after the announcement of the new policy;

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shrimati Satya Bahin

(d) whether it is a fact that items not specified anywhere are treated as allowed for import under OGL; and

(e) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Statement is enclosed as Statement-I (See below)

(b) Exim Scrips are issued on post-export basis as a percentage of either the FOB value of exports or on the basis of value addition achieved. Hence, in both the cases, the value addition is ensured automatically. It is too early to gauge the effect of new policy.

(c) Statement is enclosed as Statement-II (See below)

(d) and (e) The items which before 6th November, 1990 were not listed in banned, restricted, limited permissible and canalised lists etc. and which before that date were importable as unlisted OGL items, are now treated as a part of Appendix 3 of the Import & Export Policy (Vol. I) (i.e. limited permissible items) and are now importable against Exim Scrip (except in the case of SSI units and producers of life saving drugs and equipments).

Statement-I

The REP licences, now called as Exim Scrip licences, are of 4 types, namely Exim Scrips, Special Exim Scrips, GEM Exim Scrips and Gold Exim Scrips.

The Exim Scrips are issued on export of products listed in App. 17 part-I and Part-II of the Import and Export Policy, 1990-93 (Vol. I, a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library. In respect of Exim Scrips issued on export of products listed in Appendix-17, Part-I, the Exim Scrip licence entitlement is calculated @ 30% of the f.o.b. value of exports, except in the case of newspaper journals and periodicals, certain items of Handicrafts and cinematographic exposed feature films (including video-taped) exclusive of royalty, distribution or similar

other charges where Exim Scrip @ 50%, 40% and 40% respectively are allowed. However, in respect of certain specified items listed in Appendix-18 of the Import & Export policy, 1990-93 (Vol. I), as amended, Exim Scrips are issued @ 40% of the f.o.b. value of exports.

The export products listed in App. 17 Part-II of the Policy Book are the items of Gem & Jewellery on which Exim Scrips licences, ranging between 10% to 90% for the f.o.b. value of exports are allowed.

Special Exim Scrips are issued to those, exporters who have obtained the duty free licences under the Duty Exemption Scheme and have fulfilled their Export Obligation. These licences are now issued @ 30% of the value addition achieved i.e. 30% of f.o.b. value of exports minus c.i.f. value of imports (40% in the case of products listed in Appendix-18 of the Policy book).

The Exim Scrip/Special Exim Scrip licences are valid for import of permissible non-UGL capital goods, items listed in App. 3 (list of Limited Permissible items), App. 5 part-A (list of non-sensitive canalised items) App. 6 list-8, part-1 and list-10 of Appn. 6 (list of items under Open General Licence and list of items required for manufacture of electronic items under Open General Licence) of the Policy Book.

The GEM Exim Scrip licences are issued on export of plain and studded gold/silver jewellery and articles. An exporter is required to achieve 15% value addition in the case of gold jewellery and 25% in the case of silver jewellery. An exporter who has achieved value addition in excess of the minimum prescribed for exports is entitled to GEM Exim Scrip licence for the excess realisation of the value addition and is issued as per Table below para 301(4) of the Import & Export Policy, 1990-93 (Vol. I). The GEM Exim Scrip licences are valid for import of rough diamonds, precious and semi-precious stones, pearls and synthetic sto-

nes in their unprocessed forms, empty jewellery boxes.

The Gold Exim Scrip licences are issued @ 87% of the f.o.b. value of exports in respect of export of plain gold jewellery and 80% of the f.o.b. value of exports in respect of export of studded gold jewellery. The Gold Exim Scrip licences issued on export of plain Gold jewellery are valid for import of gold of 0.995 fineness, gold findings/mountings of 0.920 fineness. The Gold Exim Scrip licences issued on export of studded Gold Jewellery are valid for import of gold of 0.995 fineness, gold findings/mountings of 0.920 fineness, rough diamonds, rough coloured gem stones, real or cultured pearls undrilled/unset on export of studded gold jewellery.

Statement-II

The following items have been shifted to Open General Licence after the announcement of the New trade policy:—

1. Jigs, fixtures, dies patterns, moulds and Press tools.
2. CAD/CAM machine required by Garment industry.
3. Anti-cancer drug Iscador and disposable safety ear plug.
4. Finished rolls of cinematographic colour films (unexposed) positive under OGL for stock and sale.
5. Certain specified components required by the Auto and Electronics industry.

श्रीमती सत्या बहिन: सभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारी सरकार हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था संभलाने के लिये नयी-नयी नीतियों की घोषणा करती है, जिससे विदेशी मुद्रा ज्यादा अर्जित हो। उसके लिये सरकार जो नयी नीतियाँ निर्धारित करती है उसको इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिये उनके ऊपर इस तरह की क्या कोई चेकिंग की व्यवस्था है? जो एक्सपोर्टर्स हैं उन्हें इम्पोर्ट करने की सुविधा मिली हुई है। तो मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो रॉ-मैटीरियल बिल्टन एन्वयुअरल में कंप्यूटर में होता है, वे अधिकारियों से मिलकर उसको ज्यादा मात्रा में इम्पोर्ट कर लेते हैं। इससे हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा पर तो असर पड़ता ही

है क्योंकि वह ह्यूटी फ्री मंगाते हैं, मान्यवर, और वह सस्ती कीमत पर बेचकर दोहरा लाभ कमाते हैं। मान्यवर, एक तो वह अपनी ब्लैक मनी को व्हाइट कर रहे हैं और दूसरे, वह रॉ-मैटेरियल्स की जो बड़ी हुई मात्रा को मंगाते हैं उसको खुले बाजार में बेचते हैं तथा सस्ता बेचते हैं, जिससे हमारी देशी कंपनियां जो उसको बनाती हैं वह बन्द होती जा रही हैं। तो इसके लिये चैकिंग की क्या व्यवस्था है, यह मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करें?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the honourable Member has made a number of general statements. But the thrust of the question is this: "Are you keeping a tight watch over imports?" My respectful submission. Sir, is "Yes." We are keeping a tight watch over imports. There has been an import compression of Rs. 3,500 crores in the first six months. The trade deficit has come down from 2.4 billion US dollars in the first six months of the last year to only one billion dollars in the first six months of this year which means an import compression of approximately Rs. 3,500 crores.

श्रीमती सत्या बहिन: मान्यवर, ओवर इन्वायसिंग का गैरखर्च कितनी कंपनियां करती हैं जिससे देश को भी घटा पड़ता है और हमारे देश की विदेशी मुद्रा का भी नुकसान होता है। तो मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि इस के लिए कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई गई है और किन्हीं विशिष्ट शिकायतें मिली हैं ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की गई है या नहीं की गई?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I am sure that there is some amount of overinvoicing. The authorities competent to investigate these cases are investigating these cases. If the honourable Member gives me a separate notice, I will furnish the information about the number of cases investigated and the action taken thereon.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shiv Pratap Mishra.

SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA: Sir, while I congratulate the honourable Commerce Minister for effecting bold and basic changes in our foreign trade policy, may I know from him what measures he is contemplating to protect and promote our interests in view of the growing regionalism like the European Economic

Community in the global market and in view of the welcome increase in our foreign exchange reserves which have grown from Rs. 2,600 crores when our Prime Minister took over to Rs. 8,000 crores as on date? I would also like to know whether further liberalisation in Exim Schemes was introduced and, if so, when. Also, what new thrust are we proposing to give to our trade and our representatives abroad to keep pace with the highly competitive foreign trade?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, he has put a series of questions which require not an answer, but a long lecture and debate...(Interruption)...

DR. BAPU KALDATE: A White Paper!

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Briefly, Sir, we must make export production and export activity more profitable. If domestic profits are very high, people will not then export. What you must do is to make export production and export activity more profitable "and that is what I believe we have done and it is reflected in the results, modest as they are, and I have not drawn any final conclusions. In the first quarter of this financial year, export to the General Currency Area grew by 4.9 per cent in dollar terms and in the second quarter of this year, exports to the GCA countries grew by 7.03 per cent in dollar terms. This is a modest growth. I am not taking any credit for it and I am not drawing any final conclusions, But, if our policies are sound, as I believe they are and as my Government believes they are, and if we persist in those policies and if we do not lose our nerve and heart, I am sure, by the end of this year, the success of these policies will be reflected in the results. Only yesterday, the Finance Minister laid on the Table of the House a statement on the state of the economy and the results of his policy. Let us debate it and if there are mistakes, we will correct them. But we feel our basic policies are sound and we should continue with our basic

policies.

As for the Exim Scrips, this is a market instrument and a market instrument one has to see for what it is. The premium on market instrument may go up and come down depending upon supply and demand. Watching the market, if it is necessary to increase the volume of Exim Scrips, we should do so and if it is necessary to include more items in the basket Exim Scrips, we shall do so. But these are matters on which I cannot give an assurance on any given day. I must react according to the market.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. AG Kulkarni.

SHRI A.G. KULKARNI: Sir, now we have the new system of issuing the Exim Scrips instead of the old CCS and the other previous instruments which we were using to encourage exports. I am a little bit doubtful on two counts which I expect to explain to this House. One is with regard to the restriction on imports, which may be called compression of imports or whatever you may say. Now, capital goods require improvement of technology. Particularly I am concerned with textile industry. I find that customs duty and other duties, whatever they are, and the money to be obtained against exports through Exim Scrips does not match properly to the extent of our neighbours' like even Pakistan and China. One. Second I want to know...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question? It is your statement, (interruptions)

SHRI A.G. KULKARNI: I asked the first question whether capital goods and import of capital goods for technology upgradation is being constrained. That is one question. And part (b)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are allowed one question, not (a) and (b).

SHRI A.G. KULKARNI: Many friends have asked up to (d)... (interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are an old man! You go by rules.

SHRI A.G. KULKARNI: You are very strict on me nowadays! (interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are an old man! You are expected to follow the Rules.

SHRI A.G. KULKARNI: What is the use of old age when I am not given a chance, Sir? (interruptions)

May I know from the hon. Minister whether GATT has objected to the issue of Exim Scrips and uncalled for incentive? And in this connection I want to know whether our dealings with the Communist countries, particularly Czechoslovakia, etc., and now Russia—whether there is the possibility of our trade, export trade, coming under a great strain and whether your Ministry has taken any steps through any of these instruments to find out how exports take place to those countries where exports have been built up.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, about the first part of the question relating to capital goods, capital goods are under OGL. There is also Appendix I, Part (A), and then there is the residuary basket.

SHRI A.G. KULKARNI: Customs duty is more.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Capital goods under OGL are importable freely. Last week we moved all other capital goods, that is, non-OGL, non-Appendix I, Part (A) capital goods to Exim Scrips. Therefore, they are importable freely. The constraint of course is high customs duty, today capital goods bear a tariff of 85 per cent, which is high. We cannot be competitive with 85 per cent customs tariff. I do not think there is any disagreement that these tariffs have to be brought down. But how much they should be brought down and when they should be brought down is a matter for the Finance Minister to judge and take a decision.

SHRI A.G. KULKARNI: When on the right side is the Finance Minister and he himself is on the left side ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You think that the Finance Minister is on the right side! That is all right. He is on the right. (interruptions)

SHRI A.G. KULKARNI: Would you advise the Minister to take the view of the Finance Minister and tell us what exactly you are going to do?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: He will say that, I am sure, when he presents the Budget on the 28th of February and he will tell the House what he intends to do.

Sir, as far as Exim Scrips are concerned, it is true that some countries in the GATT negotiations have objected to Exim Scrips as if it was an export subsidy. We have opposed this contention. CCS and Exim Scrips are based on different concepts. There was some justification in calling CCS a subsidy. Exim Scrip is not a subsidy. Exim Scrips is a market instrument. It is to link exports and imports. And I think we have carried the argument that Exim scrip is not an export subsidy.

As far as rupee trade is concerned, yes, trade to rupee payment areas has come under strain this year because of the collapse of the Soviet market and the Soviet Union as a political entity. But we have entered into agreement with Uzbekistan. We have exchanged draft trade agreements with some Republics-Ukraine, Byelorussia and Kazakhstan. We are confident we will be able to enter into trade protocols with five or six Republics by the end of this year or in January, With Czechoslovakia, and Romania with which we have rupee trade we will enter into trade protocols for 1992.

श्री कृष्ण लाल शर्मा: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो नई इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी बनाई है, इसमें जो परिवर्तन किया है यह 44 साल के अनुभव के बाद परिवर्तन किया है। अब जो नये अनुभव आ रहे हैं क्या केन्द्र में

कोई ऐसा मॉनिटरिंग सैल उन्होंने स्थापित किया है जिसके साथ-साथ यह भी असेसमेंट हो कि जो आइटम हमने ओजीएल द्वारा इम्पोर्ट के लिए एड किये हैं उनका एक्सपोर्ट को बूस्ट के लिए क्या इम्पेक्ट है? ऑवरऑल फॉरेन एक्सचेंज का इस पर क्या इम्पेक्ट है? अगर हमने इसकी साथ-साथ मॉनिटरिंग नहीं कराई तो फिर कई सालों के बाद यह अनुभव होगा कि यह हमारी पालिसी ठीक नहीं निकली है तो यह उचित नहीं होगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी पालिसी का इस समय तक एक्सपोर्ट पर क्या इम्पेक्ट है, फॉरेन एक्सचेंज पर क्या इम्पेक्ट है और क्या हमने कोई ऐसी मॉनिटरिंग सैल बनाया है जिसके द्वारा हम साथ-साथ कोई मॉनिटरिंग करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, of course, there is monitoring. The Finance Ministry monitors, my Ministry monitors. I don't believe there is any need for a cell. What are we here for if we don't monitor what we are doing? There is a high-powered Committee under the Commerce Secretary which has a clear charter to advise on the policy changes which have to be made in the light of the statement on Trade Policy laid on the Table of this House on the 13th of August. We have not moved anything to OGL except the correction that we made about a month ago regarding PMP and non-PMP units. Today, we are supporting the Exim Scrip route. We are doing so because we want to link exports to imports. We want to attain optimal import compression. As I just said, Sir, in answer to the first questioner, we have achieved compression of Rs. 3500 crores. Out reserves are today Rs. 8,000 crores. And we have achieved a modest growth rate in exports to GCA countries. We are monitoring every day and I think we have a sound policy, and we are on the sound route.

SHRI VITHALBHAI M. PATEL: Sir, when the CCS scheme was discontinued and changed in 1989, at that time, a number of exporters like the Castor oil exporters have contracted with foreign countries for export. They have not been paid CCS yes and the cases are pending with the Ministry for years.

What are you going to do about these exporters who have already contracted? There was a sudden change. They have sent the goods. They have got the remittances. But they have not been paid the CCS yet. What are you going to do about them?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I am not aware of the specific case which the hon/ Member is referring to. CCS was suspended on the 3rd of July. In his Budget statement on the 24th of July, the Finance Minister announced that the CCS scheme stood abolished with effect from 3rd July. All arrears of CCS in respect of exports physically made up to 3rd of July, 1991 will be paid to the exporters. I am not aware of this case of 1989. If there is a particular case in which there is a particular problems, if the hon. Member brings it to my notice, certainly I shall look into it.

SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANS PAL: Sir, I was going to ask the same question which Mr. Patel has just now asked. My information is that an amount of over Rs. 600 is due which the Government is supposed to pay to the exporters. Exporters are using very costly money. They have to pay interest at the rate of even 25 per cent per annum. So, I would like the Minister to enlighten the House if a provision has been made in the Supplementary Budget to pay this amount. If not, how and when the Government is proposing to pay these Rs. 600 crores to the exporters?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, it is true that the arrears of CCS in respect of exports made up to 3rd of July have been calculated to be approximately Rs. 550 crores. I am sorry that for budgetary reasons we could not make this payment. But yesterday this problem has been resolved substantially. I have issued interactions yesterday to begin making the CCS payments. And I am confident that the CCS payments will be made in the next three to six weeks.

AN HON. MEMBER: Days or weeks?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Weeks.

PROF SAURIN BHATTACHARYA: Sir, my question relates to two points made out by the hon Minister in his reply to the third supplementary and later on. The latter point will be taken up by me first. The Minister said about the rupee trade that there has been a political collapse—collapse of the Soviet Union as a political entity. We may have different conceptions in different parties with regard to this matter, but when making a

from the side of the Government perhaps, some circumspection may not be ruled out altogether. Even today,

question has come up whether the Security Council seat will be held by the Soviet Union or the Russian Federation....

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question? We are not discussing who will be Security Council. This does not arise out of this question as to which country will hold the permanent seat in v. ncil.

PROF SAURIN BHATTACHARYA: I will come to the question: kindly allow me to...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot (flow this You put your question.

PROF. SAURIN BHATTACHARYA: My questions is whether this is the perception of the Government of India that the Soviet Union has collapsed as a political entity. That is part (a) of my question. And then part (b) of my question is, he said earlier that if domestic prices are high, there will be less incentive for exports. I want to know whether from the side of the Government, adequate steps are being taken—and if taken, what are they for keeping down the prices of.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, in the internal market.

PROF. SAURIN BHATTACHARYA:goods which are exportable.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: What I said was—I say it with great respect—that

when domestic profits are high, manufacturers will have no incentive to export. The only way to encourage exports, and this is accepted world-wide, is to make export production and export activity more profitable than domestic profits. I think the system of incentives and the package that we have worked out as a policy, encourages export production and exports because today I believe export profits are good, and the answer is to make export activity more profitable so that people will export more even if it means compression of some domestic demand.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 362.

India's talks with the President of Asian Development Bank

*362. DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY:¹
HRI BEKAL UTAHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his recent visit to Bangkok he met the President of the Asian Development Bank, to impress upon him to increase the ADB's exposure to India; and

(b) if so, what was the response thereto, indicating the likely aid to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Yes. In the meeting with the President of Asian Development Bank at Bangkok, the current lending programme and the modalities to, increase ADB's exposure to India specially the quick disbursing component was discussed. ADB's response was positive.

डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय: माननीय सभापति जी, जब यह सरकार सत्ता में आई थी तो उस समय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वाणिज्य बैंकों से ऋण मिलना बंद हो गया था और विदेशी मुद्रा का भंडार भी नहीं के बराबर था। इसके अलावा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ऋण को चुकता करने में दिवालिये की स्थिति में देश था। अब जो जानकारी मिली है उसके

question was actually asked on the floor of the house by Dr. Ratnakar Pandey

अनुसार जो विदेशी मुद्रा प्रारक्षित निधि उस समय 26 करोड़ रुपये की 1.3 मिलियन डॉलर थी, वह आज 8 हजार करोड़ (व्यवधान)। जो उपलब्धियां हैं वे बताती पड़ेगी क्योंकि प्रश्न विश्व बैंक से पैसे लेने का है। यह अब 8 हजार करोड़ और 3.1 मिलियन डॉलर हो गया है। चार सौ मिलियन डॉलर का सोना विदेशों में था, वह अब लौट कर आ गया है। उसके अतिरिक्त दो सौ मिलियन डॉलर का सोना स्टेट बैंक व्यवसाय में ले रहा है। पहले एन०आर०आई० 335 मिलियन डॉलर बराबर प्रति माह निकल रहे थे, आज वह सारा कुछ रुक गया है विश्व बैंक में और बैंकिंग संस्थानों में और दुनिया में हमारी क्रेडिट बनी है। वाणिज्यिक उधार की स्थिति में मजबूती आई है, हमारी साख् बनी है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश को जिस आर्थिक संकट का सामना इन सब के बावजूद आज भी करना पड़ रहा है और उसे विश्व बैंक के एक अवलोकन के अनुसार अवमूल्यन से पहले 1 लाख 82 हजार करोड़ के विदेशी मुद्रा के ऋण का भुगतान करना था तो इस नज़ुक आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुए देश को आर्थिक संकट से उभरने के लिए एशियाई विकास बैंक से किस प्रकार की और कितनी सहायता मिलने के आसार हैं? क्या इस बारे में कोई लिखित रूप से आश्वासन सरकार को प्राप्त हुआ है? इसके पहले एशियाई विकास बैंक से किसी प्रकार की सहायता प्राप्त होती थी और उसकी शर्तें क्या थी? क्या एशियाई विकास बैंक ने आर्थिक सहायता के लिये किसी प्रकार की शर्त आपके सामने रखी है, यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है, यह मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ?

श्री रामेश्वर ठाकुर: सभापति महोदय, एशियन डेवलपमेंट बैंक एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बैंक है जिसके साथ भारत का संबंध प्रारंभ से ही जुड़ा हुआ है। पिछले 25 वर्षों की अवधि में 1986 ईस्वी तक हमने अधिकार होते हुए भी एशियन डेवलपमेंट बैंक से कोई उधार या किसी प्रकार का कर्ज नहीं लिया। उसके बाद से पिछले वर्षों में हमें आधारभूत योजनाओं के लिये कई ऋण मिले हैं और कई ऋण अभी वार्तालाप की स्थिति में हैं। हमें चालू वर्ष में जिन ऋणों की स्वीकृति हुई है उसका विवरण मैं तत्काल दे रहा हूँ। इसमें इमरजेंसी असिस्टेंस लोन गल्फ क्राइसिस के लिये 150 मिलियन डॉलर है। सेकंड रेलवे के लिये 225 मिलियन डॉलर है, गांधार आयल फ्रील्ड डेवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट के लिये 267.30 मिलियन डॉलर है, हाइड्रो कार्बन सेक्टर प्रोग्राम लोन के