

(d) the impact of the proposal for transfer of shareholding on the management of NINL in achieving integration into a full fledged steel plant from the present big iron production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Committee of Secretaries recommended the merger of NINL with SAIL and appointment of merchant banker for valuation of NINL. While the proposal of merger of NINL with SAIL could not progress, in the meanwhile, RINL had shown interest to have stake in NINL as a strategic investor. The issue is under discussion stage at present.

(c) NINL was promoted by MMTC, IPICOL and MECON for setting up an integrated steel plant with installed capacity of 1.1 tonnes per annum. There is a plan for expanding the capacity upto 3 million tonnes per annum. The project is envisaged to be completed in two phases. Phase-I of the project has since been completed and work on Phase-II of the project for steel making facility is under progress and scheduled to be completed by July, 2010.

(d) Does not arise.

Implementation of 6th Pay Commission in CECI

1375. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission has been implemented for the employees of Cashew Export Council of India under the Commerce Ministry;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Ministry has any plan to implement the recommendations of the Pay Commission in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Cashew Export Promotion Council of India (CEPCI) is a company registered with the Registrar of Companies under Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and is governed as per the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Council. The CEPCI has not implemented the 6th Pay Commission Recommendations to its employees due to budgetary constraints as they are managing their administrative expenses on their own resources. In this regard, this Ministry is not providing any budgetary support.

(c) Does not arise.

Impact of Chinese products on Indian industries

1376. SHRI BALAVANT ALIASBAL APTE:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Chinese products are destroying Indian Industries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has any assessment about the loss suffered by Indian industries due to Chinese products;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken so far to save Indian industries from the loss caused by Chinese products and to what extent these steps have proved effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) The imports from China during last three years is given below.

Imports from China

(in Rs. Crore)

Year	Imports
2007-08	1,09,116
2008-09	1,47,606
2009-10 (April-September)	72,395

(e) Trade defence measures are available to the domestic industry to counter unfair trade practices followed by exporters of goods from other countries. In case a product is imported into the country at less than its normal value, and it causes injury to the domestic industry, the domestic industry can make an application to Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied duties (DGAD) in the Department of Commerce for imposition of anti-dumping duty. Similarly, an application for imposition of safeguard duty can be made by the domestic industry to Directorate General of Safeguards under Ministry of Finance, in case there is serious injury/market disruption, or threat of series injury/threat of market disruption to the domestic industry, as a consequence of increased imports of an article into India. On the basis of fully documented petitions submitted by the domestic industry with *prima-facie* evidence of dumping injury to the domestic industry, fifteen fresh antidumping investigations are currently being undertaken by Director General (Anti-Dumping) against imports from China. In nine out of fifteen anti-dumping investigations preliminary findings recommending for imposition of provisional duty have since been issued. At present definitive safeguard duty is imposed on two products under the Customs Tariff (Transitional Product Specific Safeguard Duty) Rules 2002 namely Aluminium flat Rolled Product, Foil and Soda Ash.

Imports from China

1377. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state: