

feedback received on it, has been submitted by the Working Group. The same was circulated among various Ministries/Departments of Government for India seeking comments. A large number of suggestions/comments have been received on the NSDB. Deliberations on the draft of NSDB are not yet over.

Government wants all sports bodies to adopt measures to ensure transparency and good governance.

Performance of NINL

*255. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of Neelachallspat Nigam Limited (NINL) since the start of its commercial operations in 2004 in terms of profits and losses and capacity utilization, year-wise and reasons for losses, if any and capital underutilization; and

(b) the year-wise commission earned by Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation of India (MMTC) from NINL as its commission agent from 2004, on procurement of raw materials and marketing its products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Year-wise details of the performance of Neelachallspat Nigam Limited (NINL), since the start of its commercial operations in 2004 in terms of profit and losses and capacity utilization, are as follows:

Year	Profit and Loss (₹ in crores)	Capacity Utilization (%)
2004-05	106.00	56.02
2005-06	14.74	61.82
2006-07	57.80	62.03
2007-08	120.44	49.15
2008-09	79.23	48.37
2009-10	37.93	65.39
2010-11	(-) 173.14	58.45
2011-12	29.45	51.85
2012-13	(-) 79.14	48.17
2013-14	(-) 147.22	58.69
2014-15	(-) 232.67	54.84

Source: MMTC

Since commencement of commercial production in 2004-05 NINL has made profits for Seven years out of total eleven years of its commercial operation. The reasons for losses in recent years is mainly because of severe global recession since 2008-09 particularly in the steel sector leading to reduced demand for steel and allied products. Moreover, global increase in capacity and production has forced down global steel prices leading to more imports into India and low sales realizations for indigenously produced steel. In addition, the ban on mining of iron ore in some areas also led to steep increase in the prices of raw materials as well as inadequate supply of raw materials. The major reason for less capacity utilization is due to delay in commissioning of Steel Melting shop and irregular supply of raw materials.

(b) As per Agreement entered between Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation of India (MMTC) and NINL, MMTC has been earning a trade margin @ 3% from NINL towards facilitation through MMTC's diversified India wide marketing network as well as infrastructural / logistical support for sourcing of essential raw materials like iron ore fines, calibrated lumpy ore, manganese, dolomite, coking coal etc. and marketing of all the finished products and by-products of NINL in the domestic as well as international market. The details of trade margin earned from 2004 till 2014-15 by MMTC against the total investment and other financial support made so far, totalling ₹ 2971.39 crores, are as below:

Sl.No.	Year	Trade Margin (₹ crores)
1.	2004-05	33.24
2.	2005-06	36.05
3.	2006-07	48.12
4.	2007-08	51.80
5.	2008-09	67.32
6.	2009-10	58.04
7.	2010-11	51.23
8.	2011-12	79.77
9.	2012-13	77.85
10.	2013-14	74.14
11.	2014-15	59.39

Source: MMTC.