

परिष्कृत रूप में अन्य देशों को किया जाता है। चीन को पहुंच सकने वाले भारतीय अम्रक के परिवहन का अनुमान लगाने का कोई माध्यम सरकार के पास नहीं है। हांगकांग जैसे आयात-निर्यात पत्तन केन्द्रों द्वारा आयातित उत्पादों के पुनर्निर्यात को विनियमित करने का प्रयास करना निर्यातक देशों के लिए संभव नहीं है।

†[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Hongkong imports Mica from India and other countries. Re-export is made to various destinations. A portion of these imports is re-exported in original and processed form to third countries. Government have no means of estimating the quantity of Indian Mica which may find its way to China. It is not possible for exporting countries to seek to regulate re-exports of products imported by entrepot centres such as Hongkong.]

STOCKS HELD BY S.T.C.

1462. SHRI M. K. MOHTA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the value of stocks held by the State Trading Corporation as on the 1st January, 1968, 1st July, 1968 and 1st January, 1969;

(b) what proportion the above stocks have with regard to the monthly turn-over of the S.T.C.; and

(c) the steps taken by the Corporation to decrease its stocks in trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

† [] English translation.

CORPORATIONS FOR PURCHASE OF COTTON AND JUTE

1463. SHRI R. P. KHAITAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the question of setting up of corporations for the purchase of cotton and jute; and

(b) if so, what will be the functions of the proposed corporations and where will their headquarters be located?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b) No final decision has yet been taken in regard to the setting up of cotton and jute corporations.

INDIA'S BALANCE OF TRADE

1464. SHRI R. P. KHAITAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which India's balance of trade has been estimated to be adverse during the current financial year;

(b) whether India's balance of trade is expected to become favourable in the near future so that loans from foreign countries could be repaid; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) The value of exports, including reexports, during the current financial year is estimated at Rs. 1,340 crores and that of imports at 1,810 crores, thereby leaving an adverse balance of trade of Rs. 470 crores.

(b) Every effort is being made to make the balance favourable as soon as possible. The trade deficit has

progressively been reduced during the last three years, from Rs. 921.9 crores in 1966-67 to Rs. 775.6 crores in 1967-68 and it is further expected to be reduced to about Rs. 470 crores in the current financial year.

(c) The following steps have been taken to increase our exports and to reduce the trade deficit:

(i) A two pronged drive *viz.* export promotion and import substitution is being made in the field of foreign trade to keep under control the adverse balance of trade.

(ii) Industrial units with a good record of export performance would be given preferential allotment of foreign exchange to augment their production facilities, to improve their quality and international competitive ability.

(iii) In the case of some important priority units which have got export potential, an element of compulsion has been introduced in the form of export of certain percentage of production in order to get facilities to import their requirements of raw materials and capital goods.

(iv) Subject to certain conditions government would consider the facility of allowing import of machinery for export production.

(v) Awards in the form of silver shields will be given to firms, individuals and Institutions etc. for making a distinct contribution to the expansion of export trade. Certificates of merit will also be issued to the best exporters for improvement in their export performance.

(vi) A Research and Development Cell is proposed to be created in every Export Promotion Council so that in cooperation with the concerned national laboratories technical problems in regard to product development for export could be resolved effectively.

(vii) The difficulties encountered by exporters will be given high consideration so that they could maintain their export commitment.

(viii) The question of simplification of procedures is being examined with a view to eliminating restrictions adversely affecting exports.

(ix) Setting up Commercial Missions of Government of India abroad.

(x) Exchange of trade delegations and negotiation of trade agreements | arrangements.

(xi) Participation in trade fairs and Exhibitions.

(xii) Deputation of Study Sales Teams.

(xiii) Conducting of market surveys of exportable commodities in foreign countries.

(xiv) Facilitating the setting up of industries abroad by Indian entrepreneurs.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS DURING 1968.

1465. SHRI R. P. KHAITAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the value of the goods exported by India during the year 1968 and the names of countries to which these goods were exported; and

(b) the value of goods imported during the said period (countrywise)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b) Details of India's exports and imports are published in the "Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India" Volumes I & II, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

DISPUTE BETWEEN MALAYSIA AND PHILIPPINES

1466. SHRI KRISHAN KANT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS