

(c) whether such finer deniers of yarn are also manufactured locally and if so, the quantity produced, the price at which the indigenous goods are sold and the companies that produce the stuff indigenously; and

(d) whether Government propose to stop the import of finer denier of yarn?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-21/68].

#### Indo-German Trade

45 SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:  
SHRI T. D. RAMABADRAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement made by Dr. J. M. Hanck, Editor of West Germany's largest financial daily *Handelsblatt* suggesting certain measures to boost the Indo-German trade;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered his suggestions;

(c) how far they have been accepted by Government; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to improve the trade between the two countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). Dr. J. M. Hunck published an article in the Indian Press on the occasion of the visit of the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany in November, 1967. In this article he drew attention to some of the factors that impeded the growth of our exports and reduced the scope for collaboration with West Germany. His analysis have been noted and will be given due consideration in relevant context. Steps have been taken from time to time to remove existing han-

dicaps and make our goods more competitive both price-wise and quality-wise. Some of these steps are quality control and pre-shipment inspection, export promotion through organisation of India fortnights and participation in exhibitions, market research, exchange of delegations etc. In the case of the Federal Republic of Germany, a special scheme is already in the process of implementation for identifying those engineering items which have possibilities of growth in the German market and orienting production to exports.

#### Trade Agreement with U.S.S.R.

46. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:  
SHRI T. D. RAMABADRAN:  
SHRI PILOO MODY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement on the pattern of commodity exchange between India and U.S.S.R. for 1968 has been signed;

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement; and

(c) the total increase in trade between the two countries during 1968?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The lists of commodities to be exchanged between India and USSR during 1968 have been finalised. Principal items to be exported from India to USSR during 1968 are traditional goods like tea, coffee, spices, mica, de-oiled cakes etc., in addition to many kinds of manufactured goods including leather shoes, ready-made garments, bed-linen, woollen knitwear, spectacle frames, enamel for wire, rolled steel products, accumulators, automobile tyres and tubes etc. USSR will supply Fertilisers, sulphur, rolled steel products, tin plates, chemicals, dye-intermediates, raw asbestos, wood-pulp, newsprint, machinery and equipment, spares and components for Soviet