

time to collect complete information. However, the particulars of cases involving amounts exceeding Rs. 50,000/-, where individuals and firms have been prosecuted during 1972-73 (first three quarters) for contravention of the provisions of the Customs Act, Central Excises & Salt Act, Gold (Control) Act, the Direct Taxes laws and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Mutual Exchange of Tariff Concessions amongst eight developing countries including India

2629. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement on mutual exchange of tariff concessions amongst 8 developing countries including India, has recently been enforced ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the arrangements and the mutual concessions to be afforded to the different countries ; and

(c) how far the arrangement is likely to benefit India's trade and industry and the country's economic interest in general?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Under the auspices of the GATT Trade Negotiation Committee, India and fifteen other developing countries* signed, in February 1972, a Protocol for exchange of tariff preferences on specified products exchanged among themselves. Under the terms of the Protocol, it was to enter into force on the 30th day after one half of the countries have accepted (ratified) it, and for each Government which accepts thereafter, on the 30th day of such acceptance. Following 8 countries have accepted the Protocol upto 12th January, 1973 and therefore it entered into force as among them from the 11th February, 1973 :

*Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Greece, Israel, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, and Yugoslavia.

India, Brazil, Israel, Republic of Korea (South Korea), Pakistan, Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Tunisia accepted the Protocol on the 5th February, 1973 and therefore the Protocol has entered into force for that country from the 7th March, 1973.

India has excluded Pakistan and Israel from the preferences granted by her and similarly India will not get preferential treatment in these two countries.

Under the Protocol, India will receive tariff concessions for rails, steam turbines generators, public telephone sets, etc. in Brazil; tobacco, hydraulic cement, certain medicines, etc. in Republic of Korea ; Sugar confectionery, biscuits, perfumery, etc. in Spain; rubber tyres, wires, cables-refrigerators, certain electrical appliances, etc. in Turkey; certain steel items, refrigerators, calculating machines (cash registers), medical and dental equipments, etc. in Yugoslavia; Vitamins, antibiotics, fertilizers, generators, transformers, electric motors, etc. in Tunisia.

India will accord tariff concessions for items such as olive oil, certain chemicals, aluminium bars, sheets, etc., tools, steam boilers, industrial sewing machines, etc.

(c) The concessions received by India in these other developing countries will give India's exports tariff advantage over the developed country suppliers, and also other developing country suppliers who did not participate in the Negotiations. The concessions given by India are not likely to affect to any significant extent the pattern of imports of these items into India.

Incentive to Indian Entrepreneurs, Engineers and Technicians Abroad to set up industries in India

2630. DR. H. P. SHARMA :

SHRI R. K. SINHA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme has been formulated to attract Indian entrepreneurs, engineers,