

The following are the main features of the documents signed:

- (i) the total volume of trade between the two countries which stood at Rs. 500 crores during the 1961-65 (Rs. 250 crores worth of exports to U.S.S.R. and Rs. 250 crores worth of imports therefrom) is expected to reach the figure of Rs. 1300 crores during five years 1966-70 (Rs. 650 crores each way).
- (ii) the volume of trade between the two countries which stood at Rs. 75 crores each way in 1964 will reach the level of Rs. 150 crores each way by 1970. During the intervening period the volume of trade each way is expected to rise steadily to approximately Rs. 110 crores in 1966, Rs. 120 crores in 1967, Rs. 130 crores in 1968 and Rs. 140 crores in 1969.

In keeping with the principles accepted by the U.S.S.R. at the UN conference on Trade and Development, the recent Agreement also provides for a progressive increase in share of purchase of manufactured goods in our exports to that country. By 1970, it is estimated that such share will account for 40 per cent of our total exports to U.S.S.R. Among the products in which the Soviet side has shown interest are: electric lamps, refrigerators, electric fans, machine tools, automobile batteries, room air conditioners, vacuum flasks, linoleum and PVC cloth, pigments, paints and varnishes, steel and wooden furniture, plastic products, woollen, cotton and silk fabrics, garments, woollen and cotton knitwear, shoes, finished leather, machinemade woollen carpets, besides traditional items such as, tea, coffee, spices, de-oiled cakes, raw wool, jute manufactures etc.

On the other hand, the Soviet side has agreed to supply machinery & equipments on long-term credits. U.S.S.R. will also supply under this

Agreement, spares & components needed for maintaining the production programme of various projects set up in India with the Soviet assistance. In addition supplies of essential raw materials needed by Indian industries will be stepped up. These are: ferro-alloys, special steel, tin plates, non-ferrous metals, sulphur, wood pulp, asbestos fibre, besides oil-products, fertilizers like ammonium sulphate, muriate of potash, newsprint etc.

#### Surplus Coal in Assam

937. **Shri Rameshwar Tanti:**  
**Shri Himatsingka:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is surplus coal in Assam;

(b) whether 75 per cent of the quota of coal for sale has been given to one Company;

(c) if so, whether Government realise its baneful effect on all other coal mines; and

(d) whether the other coal mine owners have represented to Government for increase of their quotas and if so, whether Government have considered their representations?

**The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey):** Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The allocations to various collieries in Assam are finalised only after full consultations with all the interests affected. One company was given 72 per cent of the quota of coal for sale, even though its production constituted 80 per cent of the total production.

(d) Yes, Sir. The matter is under consideration in consultation with the coal producers in Assam and the State Government.