

WORLD

ENGINEERING EXPORT

BULLETIN



EEPC INDIA



WEEKLY CIRCULATION

VOL. 8 ISSUE NO. 11 MARCH 15, 2006

Highlights

Afro-India Reverse BSM - 2006

Council is going to hold a Reverse Buyer Seller Meet between Indian exporters and importers of African countries at Chennai, Mumbai and New Delhi from 28th to 30th March, 2006. Members are requested to enlist their participation within 20th March, 2006.

Indo-ASEAN Reverse BSM - 2006

Council is going to hold a Reverse Buyer Seller Meet between Indian exporters and importers of ASEAN countries at Mumbai and New Delhi from 29th & 30th March, 2006. Members are requested to enlist their participation within 20th March, 2006.

Govt. Notifications

Customs Notification No. 24/2006-N.T. dated 01.03.2006 – Amendment in the Customs Tariff Rules, 1995.

Notification No. 49(RE-2005)/2004-09 dated 02.03.2006 – Amendment in the all industry rate of duty drawback.



H.E. the Governor of Karnataka, Shri T. N. Chaturvedi is being presented with the Memento by Shri B. Chandrasekharan on the occasion of Award Presentation Function of EEPC Southern Region on 1st March, 2006 in Bangalore. He is flanked by Shri Rakesh Shah, National Chairman, EEPC (left) and Shri R. K. Mutha, Dy. Regional Chairman, EEPC (SR) (right).

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EEPC INDIA

ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF FOR ENGINEERING EXPORT INFO BULLETIN

As you are aware, Council has been bringing out the weekly bulletin, since its inception so as to provide necessary feedback to the members relating to various important information such as, tenders and enquiries, commercial report from the Indian Missions, Government Policies, Public Notices, Market Information, latest developments taking place in various countries etc. This publication has become popular amongst the exporting community because of its news value and we are also receiving valued opinion from our members as to how to improve its news value and make the publication more informative. Presently, copies are distributed amongst 12,000 plus members and many more are also subscribing to this publication.

This publication could be used as a very strong media by which you can reach 12,000 plus members all over India comprising corporate houses, large, medium and small scale entrepreneurs and publicise your activities and products manufactured. In order to facilitate our members to have the fullest benefit of this media, we have contemplated to accept advertisements at a very reasonable cost. The advertisement must necessarily relate to engineering products and services only. The size of the ad and tariff are given below for your kind information. Please note that we will accept prepaid black & white advertisement only.

Mechanical Data	: Back Cover	19.5 cm x 18.5 cm
	Third Cover	23 cm x 18.5 cm
	Full Page	23 cm x 18.5 cm
	Half Page	11.5 cm x 18.5 cm
Advertisement Tariff	: Back Cover	Rs. 12,500/-
	Third Cover	Rs. 11,000/-
	Full Page	Rs. 10,000/-
	Half Page	Rs. 6,000/-

A Special Discount of 10% will be available to an advertiser for 3 consecutive insertions.

We hope, you will definitely avail of this opportunity. You are, therefore, requested to send your ad material (artwork or CD/Floppy in TIFF/JPEG format suitable for the above size) along with a draft payable in favour of Engineering Export Promotion Council, Kolkata for the requisite amount towards the cost of ad. Please note that the authority reserves the right to reject or cancel your ad. Also, please note that your ad material along with draft must reach the Head Office, Kolkata (Attn. : Shri R. Maitra, Addl. Executive Director & Secretary) at least two weeks before the ad schedule.

Chairman's Pen



My dear fellow exporters,

The newly amended Service Tax is going to affect the exporters seriously, particularly under the business auxiliary service category where Service Tax is burdened on the Indian exporters for commission paid to foreign agent. The Council is undertaking a study to gauge the impact of Service Tax on exports so that a strong representation could be made to the Government for waiver.

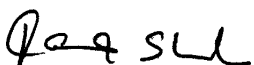
I had earlier informed you in my column that during my meeting with the Hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh which was attended by the Hon'ble Finance Minister Shri P. Chidambaram and the Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industry Shri Kamal Nath, I had broached the concept of Engineering Process Outsourcing (EPO) and also briefly outlined the scope that could be carried out by the Council. I had since taken up the matter with M/s. A. F. Ferguson & Company for giving a proposal which will cover all aspects pertaining to EPO including the present industry structure, the potential global markets, analysis of India's strengths and weaknesses and market competition for India in the EPO sector. Accordingly a proposal has been submitted to the Government so that a full scale study could be undertaken on behalf of the Council. In the meantime, we went through a news item in the Financial Express saying that outsourcing in engineering services has a potential to grow to US\$ 10-20 billion in three to five years from the present level of US\$ 3.5 billion.

I am sure that EPO, indeed, have a tremendous potential in this country since the value addition in engineering products will be much higher in India as compared to the developed countries. EPO work will involve delivering services relating to project management, procurement and engineering, manufacturing process improvement, process simulation study, product design support, product performance, Research & Development, product design support and host of other services.

Your Council is all set to organize two BSMs namely Afro-India Reverse Buyer Seller Meet and Indo-ASEAN Reverse Buyer Seller Meet in the major cities in India. I am sure these two reverse BSMs will provide a platform to prospective importers both from Africa as well as ASEAN regions to have one-to-one business meeting with their Indian counterparts to meet their requirements. I hope you have already planned to participate in these two events, if not, please do so by 20th March, 2006.

I extend my hearty greetings to all of you on the joyous occasion of Holi.

Yours sincerely,


(RAKESH SHAH)



AFRO-INDIA REVERSE BUYER SELLER MEET - 2006

***A PLATFORM FOR BUILDING BUSINESS CONTACTS WITH 40 LEADING BUSINESSMEN
VIZ. IMPORTERS, BUYERS, DEALERS, DISTRIBUTORS AND WHOLESALERS OF
ENGINEERING PRODUCTS THROUGH ONE-TO-ONE BUYER SELLER MEET***

Chennai	Mumbai	New Delhi
28th March, 2006 (Tuesday) Hotel Taj Coromandal	29th March, 2006 (Wednesday) Hotel Leela Kempinski	30th March, 2006 (Thursday) Hotel Ashoka

Leading buyers and prospective trade partners from African countries will attend One-to-One business discussions and negotiations for engineering products and services.

Members are cordially invited to enlist participation at the Business Meet.

Participation Fee (for one centre only)
Rs. 15,000/- for 1st participant of a firm Rs. 7,500/- for subsequent participant will include Background Material Lunch for Conference days. Last date of participation : 20th March, 2006

For further details & enlistment, please contact :

Shri C. S. Shukla

Executive Director

Engineering Export Promotion Council

Vandhna (4th Floor)

11 Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi - 110 001

Tel. : 91-11-23711124/25, 23353353

Fax : 91-11-23310920

E-mail : eepcto@eepc.gov.in / csshukla@eepc.gov.in

Website : <http://www.eepcindia.org>

Note : Council reserves the right to accept or reject participation of an Indian company.

AFRO-INDIA REVERSE BUYER SELLER MEET - 2006

Preamble

Africa, a 54 nation continent with a population of 700 million offers wide diversity in terms of opportunities in areas such as natural & mineral wealth, phosphate, oil & gas, food processing machinery, textile machinery, leather processing machinery, pharmaceutical & pharmaceutical machinery and mining.

Export of Indian engineering goods from India to Africa has reached a level of US\$ 1689 million in 2004-05 against a value of US\$ 684 million during 2000-01 thereby showing a growth of nearly 150% in a span of five years.

Keeping in view the growing trade prospects in Africa Region and genuine interest on the part of the African buyers to further contact Indian exporters of engineering goods, Council has decided to hold a Reverse Buyer-Seller Meet between Indian exporters and importers of Africa region in March 2006 at Chennai, Mumbai and Delhi. For this Reverse Buyer-Seller Meet the Council is expected to receive 40 buyers from Africa region.

Objectives

- To provide an opportunity to prospective importers in Africa region to interact with Indian counterparts about their requirements.
- To provide an opportunity to Indian exporters to adjudge the acceptability of their products in African market and also the likely intake by the market, so that they are in a position to plan their strategy accordingly.

Depending on your choices, meetings will be fixed with African counterparts. Each exporter will be provided with minimum of 3 meetings. Each meeting will be of 20 to 30 minutes duration. Final match making will be done keeping in view the areas of matching interest of both sides and choices thereof. Council will, thereafter draw up time schedule for interaction between overseas delegates and Indian participants.

The participation fee (for one centre only) has been fixed as follows :

Rs. 15,000/- for 1st participant of a firm;

Rs. 7,500/- for subsequent participants of the firm.

The participation charges will partially cover the expenses on account of portfolio bag containing background papers and profiles of overseas delegates and lunches on Conference days. This will also cover expenses on overseas delegates.

Product Sector

Chemical Plant & Machinery Equipment and Parts, Industrial Machinery and Parts, Earthmoving and Mining Machinery and Parts, Complete Vehicles, Two/Three Wheelers, Tractor and Agricultural Equipment and Parts, Electric Power Equipment and Parts, Transmission Line Tower and Accessories, Auto Parts, Bicycle and Parts, Hand, Small & Cutting Tools, IC Engines & Parts, Industrial Fasteners, Wire Ropes, Builders Hardware, Industrial Castings, Sanitary Castings, Forgings, Aluminium Products, Electric Appliances and Manufactures, SS Utensils, Scientific & Surgical Instruments, Ferro Alloys, Primary Iron & Steel etc.

Council will reserve the right to accept or reject participation of any Indian company.

The last date for enlistment of participation is 20th March, 2006.

Note : Since Afro-India Reverse BSM and Indo-ASEAN Reverse BSM are being organized on same day at same venue, Firms interested to participate in both the events, have to depute separate person for each events and the participation fees will be Rs. 25,000/- only. Any subsequent participation would be Rs. 7,500/- per participant.

AFRO-INDIA REVERSE BUYER SELLER MEET - 2006

(Organised by : Engineering Export Promotion Council)

28-30 March, 2006

Please tick choice of venue below :

Chennai	Mumbai	New Delhi
28th March, 2006 (Tuesday) Hotel Taj Coromandal	29th March, 2006 (Wednesday) Hotel Leela Kempinski	30th March, 2006 (Thursday) Hotel Ashoka

INDIAN DELEGATE'S PROFILE

Name of the Company (In BLOCK Letters)			
Address (In BLOCK Letters)			
	City		Pin Code
Phone (with STD Code)		Fax No.	
E-mail Address		Website Address	
Name(s) of the Executive(s) with Designation(s) attending the Conference	1. 2.	3. 4.	
Items Manufactured/Exported (HS Codes if possible)			
Industrial Application			
Foreign Collaborations if any, please specify			
Annual Turnover in US\$		Annual Export in US\$	
Countries of Export			
International Accreditations (ISO, QS, etc.)			
Nature of Business (Please tick mark)	<p style="text-align: center;">Manufacturer</p> <input type="radio"/> SSI <input type="radio"/> Non-SSI <input type="radio"/> Merchant <input type="radio"/> Export House		
Area of specific interest for this BSM			

Signature with Office Seal

N.B. : Following should be sent with this Form :

- Two passport size colour photographs of each participant with their names at the back of the photographs.
- Demand Draft for requisite participation amount, in favour of ENGINEERING EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL, payable at New Delhi.

INDO-ASEAN REVERSE BUYER SELLER MEET - 2006

***A PLATFORM FOR BUILDING BUSINESS CONTACTS WITH 40 LEADING BUSINESSMEN
VIZ. IMPORTERS, BUYERS, DEALERS, DISTRIBUTORS AND WHOLESALERS OF
ENGINEERING PRODUCTS THROUGH ONE-TO-ONE BUYER SELLER MEET***

Mumbai	New Delhi
29th March, 2006 (Wednesday) Hotel Leela Kempinski	30th March, 2006 (Thursday) Hotel Ashoka

Leading buyers and prospective trade partners from ASEAN countries will attend One-to-One business discussions and negotiations for engineering products and services.

Members are cordially invited to enlist participation at the Business Meet.

Participation Fee (for one centre only)
Rs. 15,000/- for 1st participant of a firm Rs. 7,500/- for subsequent participant will include Background Material Lunch for Conference days. Last date of participation : 20th March, 2006

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E-mail : eepcto@eepc.gov.in / csshukla@eepc.gov.in

Website : <http://www.eepcindia.org>

Note : Council reserves the right to accept or reject participation of an Indian company.

INDO-ASEAN REVERSE BUYER SELLER MEET - 2006

Preamble

India's trade with the ASEAN Region date back years immemorial. This Region attaches lot of importance for being one of the major trading partners. India's exports to ASEAN Region have grown from US\$ 2.5 billion in 1997-98 to US\$ 8.1 billion in 2004-05. In the engineering sector India's exports have grown from US\$ 443.31 million in 1999-2000 to US\$ 1593.00 million in 2004-05 showing a growth of 259.34% in a span of five years. However if we compare India's engineering exports to ASEAN Region vis-à-vis their global imports, it comes to only 1% approximately. This shows that still much potential exists there. It will therefore, be a right time for Indian engineering industry to show their capabilities in order to get a substantial share of the ASEAN market.

Keeping in view the growing trade prospects in ASEAN Region and genuine interest on the part of the ASEAN buyers to further contact Indian exporters of engineering goods, Council has decided to hold a Buyer-Seller Meet between Indian exporters and importers of ASEAN Region in March 2006 at Mumbai and New Delhi. For this Buyer-Seller Meet the Council is expected to receive 40 buyers from ASEAN Region – Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Myanmar, Vietnam etc.

Objectives

1. To provide an opportunity to prospective importers in ASEAN Region to interact with Indian counterparts about their requirements.
2. To provide an opportunity to Indian exporters to adjudge the acceptability of their products in ASEAN market and also the likely intake by the market, so that they are in a position to plan their strategy accordingly.

Depending on your choices, meetings will be fixed with ASEAN counterparts. Each exporter will be provided with minimum of 3 meetings. Each meeting will be of 20 to 30 minutes duration. Final match making will be done keeping in view the areas of matching interest of both sides and choices thereof. Council will, thereafter draw up time schedule for interaction between overseas delegates and Indian participants. Meeting schedule of each Indian Company will be forwarded to them in advance.

The participation fee (for one centre only) has been fixed as follows :

Rs. 15,000/- for 1st participant of a firm;

Rs. 7,500/- for subsequent participants of the firm.

The participation charges will partially cover the expenses on account of portfolio bag containing background papers and profiles of overseas delegates and lunches on Conference days. This will also cover expenses on overseas delegates.

Product Sector

Product sectors identified as having potential for the BSM include Textile and Jute Mill Machinery, Boilers and Parts, Chemical Plants, Food Processing Machinery and Parts, Heating and Cooling Equipment, Cranes, Lifts, Winches etc., Construction Machinery, Tractors and Agricultural Equipment, Industrial Machinery, Electric Power Equipment and Parts, Transmission Lines and Accessories, Complete Vehicles, 2/3-Wheelers, Machine Tools, Steel Pipes and Tubes, Ferrous Hollowware, Steel Wire, Sanitary Castings, Industrial Castings, Forgings, Ferro alloys, Bright Bars, S. S. Utensils, Primary Iron and Steel, Prime Aluminium, Aluminium Products, Other Non-ferrous Metals, Auto Parts, Bicycle Parts, Hand Tools, Cutting Tools, IC Engines and Parts, Mechanical Pumps, Scientific and Surgical Instruments etc.

Council will reserve the right to accept or reject participation of any Indian company.

The last date for enlistment of participation is 20th March, 2006.

Note : Since Afro-India Reverse BSM and Indo-ASEAN Reverse BSM are being organized on same day at same venue, Firms interested to participate in both the events, have to depute separate person for each event and the participation fees will be Rs. 25,000/- only. Any subsequent participation would be Rs. 7,500/- per participant.



INDO-ASEAN REVERSE BUYER SELLER MEET - 2006

(Organised by : Engineering Export Promotion Council)

29-30 March, 2006

Please tick choice of venue below :

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29th March, 2006 (Wednesday) Hotel Leela Kempinski	30th March, 2006 (Thursday) Hotel Ashoka

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Name of the Company (In BLOCK Letters)			
Address (In BLOCK Letters)			
	City		Pin Code
Phone (with STD Code)		Fax No.	
E-mail Address		Website Address	
Name(s) of the Executive(s) with Designation(s) attending the Conference	1.		3.
	2.		4.
Items Manufactured/Exported (HS Codes if possible)			
Industrial Application			
Foreign Collaborations if any, please specify			
Annual Turnover in US\$		Annual Export in US\$	
Countries of Export			
International Accreditations (ISO, QS, etc.)			
Nature of Business (Please tick mark)	Manufacturer <input type="radio"/> SSI <input type="radio"/> Non-SSI <input type="radio"/> Merchant <input type="radio"/> Export House		
Area of specific interest for this BSM			

Signature with Office Seal

N.B. : Following should be sent with this Form :

- 1. Two passport size colour photographs of each participant with their names at the back of the photographs.**
- 2. Demand Draft for requisite participation amount, in favour of ENGINEERING EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL, payable at New Delhi.**



Doing Business with US Auto Companies

Members interested in the Auto Sector may contact the US based Global Auto Industry, whose profile is as below :

GlobalAutoIndustry.com, the leading worldwide portal and intelligence source for the automotive industry, has announced the launch of GlobalAutoCommunity, a web-based supplier community where automotive suppliers worldwide can meet, collaborate, track, and manage their projects as well as their own international supply chain - all this in a secure multi-featured environment, from any computer, anywhere in the world.

GlobalAutoCommunity also allows automotive suppliers world-wide to post and view RFQ's. The new RFQ response system provides a secure environment to post RFQ's to specific suppliers or to all suppliers in the directory space. Data is exchanged between members on an invitation basis only, so no information is exchanged unless members want it to be.

Amongst its many features, GlobalAutoCommunity includes a new RFQ response system, a more robust communication system, and a larger automotive supplier directory, along with global expert and technology directories.

Suppliers can meet other suppliers from around the globe, exchange RFQ's, and manage projects with new suppliers as well as their own supply chain. They can also view CAD files by using state of the art CAD visualization technology. All this is accomplished in a secure and controlled environment.

In addition to providing suppliers with targeted search features, directory lists, and communication exchanges, GlobalAutoCommunity's easy-to-use interface provides suppliers with the ability to organize, streamline, track, and centralize any type of project workspace. This powerful tool improves team communication and adds visibility to all steps of the project planning process.

GlobalAutoCommunity.com is powered by WebTrack, a next-generation, web-based project management and collaboration application, designed by Creative System Dynamics to make project management trouble free and straightforward. A 30-day free 'test-drive' is currently being offered as well as online training sessions for suppliers located worldwide.

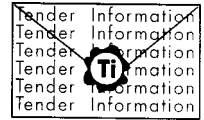
Here are some of the benefits GlobalAutoCommunity offers :

- directory lists of automotive suppliers and global experts
- targeted search features
- easy-to-use interface
- ability to organize, streamline, track, and centralize any type of project workspace
- improved team communication
- visibility to all steps of the project planning process
- ability to communicate, exchange and post information such as RFQ's, CAD files, purchase orders
- ability to view CAD files by using state of the art CAD visualization technology
- all this is accomplished in a secure and controlled environment.

For more information, contact Michael DaMour at (248) 526-3312 or MDaMour@GlobalAutoIndustry.com.

(Source : EEPC Chicago Office)

Tender Information



Moldova

(EEPC Ref. No. DB-1460)

Project : Pilot Water Supply and Sanitation Project
Loan No. 3763 MD; Project ID No. P074469
Credit from IDA

Issued by : Water Supply and Sanitation
Projects Implementation Unit
Ivan Josan, Office 539, 9 Cosmonautilor St.
MD2005; Chisinau
Republic of Moldova
Tel. : (373-2) 22-89-60
Fax : (373-2) 22-89-60, 22-89-40
E-mail : procurement@water.md

For : Supply of pipes and fittings.

Tender cost : Non-refundable fee of MDL 1,260 or US\$ 100

Bid security : 2% of the bid price or an equivalent amount in a freely convertible currency.

Bid deadline : **04.04.2006**

DB Ref. No. WB762-674/06, on line version dated 24.02.2006

(Source : UN Development Business Edition on line version dated 24th February, 2006)

Armenia

(EEPC Ref. No. DB-1463, DB-1464 & DB-1465)

Project : Municipal Water and Wastewater Project
Credit No. 3893-AM, Project ID No. P063398
Credit from IDA

Issued by : Armenia Water and Sewerage CJSC
Room 600, 6th Floor, Vardanants Blind Alley 8
Yerevan 375010, Armenia
Attn. : Mr. Patrick Lorin
General Director
Mr. Alexander Margaryan
Procurement Expert
Tel. : (374-10) 54-2876, 54-2877
Fax : (374-10) 54-5617
E-mail : sssama@web.am

For : (A) Supply of 29 pumps.

(B) Supply of pipes and pipe fittings with following lots :

- *Lot 1* : Pipe fittings, water meters and pumps – 424 items (including flanges and adopters, valves and gate valves, joints and connections, bends and tapers, gaskets and bolts, water and flow meters, pumps est.);

- *Lot 2* : PEHD and PVC pipes – 24,698 meters;
- *Lot 3* : Steel and galvanized steel pipes – 3,126 meters.

(C) Supply of water treatment equipment.

Tender cost : Non-refundable fee of US\$ 100 or 45,000 Armenian Drams (A, B & C).

Bid security : (A) Not less than US\$ 5,000 or an equivalent amount in a freely convertible currency.

(B) Not less than US\$ 15,000 for Lot 1, US\$ 1,200 for Lot 2, US\$ 1,700 for Lot 3 or an equivalent amount in a freely convertible currency.

(C) Not less than US\$ 2,500 or an equivalent amount in a freely convertible currency.

Bid deadline : (A) **12.04.2006**, (B) **14.04.2006** & (C) **05.04.2006**

DB Ref. No. WB787-674/06, WB788-674/06 and WB833-674/06, on line version all dated 03.03.2006

Bangladesh

(EEPC Ref. No. DB-1466 & DB-1467)

Project : Health, Nutrition and Population Sector Program
Credit No. 4052-BD; Project ID No. P074841
Credit from IDA

Issued by : Central Medical Stores Depot
30, Shahid Tajuddin Ahmed Sharani
Tejgaon, Dhaka 1208, Bangladesh
Attn. : Brig. Gen. Dr. Md. Abdus Shaheed Khan
Director, Stores & Supplies
Tel. : (880-2) 811-5479
Fax : (880-2) 912-6547
E-mail : cmsd-dgh@bttb.net.bd
cmsd@dekko.net.bd

For : (A) Supply of O.T. light

(B) Supply of orthopaedic equipment (Lot 1)
Package No. G-525.

Tender cost : Non-refundable fee of BDT 750 or US\$ 20 (A & B).

Bid security : (A) BDT 510,000 or US\$ 7,500 or an equivalent amount in a freely convertible currency.

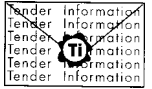
(B) BDT 170,000 or US\$ 2,600 or equivalent amount in a freely convertible currency.

Bid deadline : (A) **06.04.2006** (B) **09.04.2006**

DB Ref. No. WB809-674/06 and WB810-674/06 on line version both dated 03.03.2006



EEPC INDIA



China

(EEPC Ref. No. DB-1468)

Project : Second Tianjin Urban Development and Environment Project
Loan No. 4695-CHA; Project ID No. P040599
Loan from IBRD

Issued by : Tianjin Construction Engineering Tendering Co.
No. 23-1, Fukang Rd.
Nankai District, Tianjin 300070, P. R. China
Attn. : Ms. Miao
Tel. : (86-22) 2313-4048
Fax : (86-22) 2313-4040

For : Civil works, supply, installation and testing of equipment and commissioning for Shuanglin Waste Water Treatment Plant.

Tender cost : Non-refundable fee of RMB 1,000 or US\$ 120

Bid deadline : **28.04.2006**

DB Ref. No. WB835-674/06, on line version dated 03.03.2006

Vietnam

(EEPC Ref. No. DB-1469)

Project : System Efficiency Improvement, Equitization and Renewable Project
Credit No. 3680-VN; Project ID No. P066396
Credit from IDA

Issued by : Southern Vietnam Power Project Management Board (SPPMB)
383, Ben Chuong Duong St.
Dist. 1, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
Attn. : Mr. Doan Tan Phong
Vice-Chairman
Tel. : (84-8) 836-1150
Fax : (84-8) 836-1096
E-mail : sppmb@hcm.fpt.vn

For : Supply of transformers and equipment for 220 kV Binh Long substation :
- Package 1 : 220 kV Power autotransformer and supervision services
- Package 2 : Electrical equipment, materials and supervision services
- Package 3 : Integrated control protection system, auxiliary power supply, communication equipment, cables and services.

Tender cost : Non-refundable fee of US\$ 200

Bid deadline : **05.04.2006**

DB Ref. No. WB789-674/06, on line version dated 03.03.2006

(Source : UN Development Business Edition on line version dated 3rd March, 2006)

Iran

Steel Plant Construction

Issued by : Afra Iron & Steel Company
Foolad Technic International Engineering Company
Iran Mines & Mineral Industries Development & Renovation Organisation (IMIDRO)
Daneshgah Street
Opposite Artillery Training Centre
Isfahan, Iran
Attn. : Mr. Taghizadeh
Tel. : (98311) 6279219-21 Extn. 349

Tender No. : **2**

For : (Open only to local contractors or local/foreign joint ventures with at least 51 per cent local partner share) Carrying out, on a buy-back or financing (preferably buy-back) basis, the turnkey construction – engineering, procurement and commissioning – of an 800,000-tonne-a-year steel plant at Sirjan town in Kerman province consisting of a direct reduction unit and a steel melting and casting unit.

Bid bond : IR 9,000 million or \$ 1 million.

Details, available until 19 March, on payment of IR 6 million to account no. 1444, Bank Melli Iran, Isfahan University Boulevard branch, branch code 3109.

Closing date : **21.05.2006**

Refinery Review Project

Issued by : Tehran Oil Refining Company
National Iranian Oil Company
National Iranian Oil Refining & Distribution Company
Room 45, Central Building Boulevard Old Ghom Road, Ray City, Tehran, Iran
Tel/Fax : (9821) 55209296
E-mail : tajik@tehranrefinery.ir
mohseni@tehranrefinery.ir

Tender No. : **T/84/083**

For : Review of the basic engineering, detailed engineering, procurement, construction, precommissioning and commissioning for collecting all hydrogen gas sources in a refinery to a pressure swing absorption unit.

Bid bond : IR 54.45 million

Closing date : **Not stated**

Feed Pumps

Tender No. : **T/84/082**

For : Supply of two feed pumps on an engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) basis for an Isomax unit.

Bid bond : IR 64.45 million

Closing date : **Not stated**

Cranes

Issued by : Ports & Shipping Organisation
Director General of Equipment Supply & Maintenance
Fifth Floor, South Didar Street Haghani Highway
Vanak Square, Tehran, Iran
Website : www.iranets.com

Tender No. : 84/HE/697

For : Manufacturing and delivery of four rail-mounted double-jib cranes for the Shahid Rajaei special economic zone.

Bid bond : IR 2,000 million, \$220,000 or Eur 182,000.

Details, available until 14 March, on payment of IR 200,000

Closing date : **07.05.2006**

(Source : MEED, Vol. 50, No. 8 dated 24th February to 3rd March, 2006)

Kuwait

For Pre-Qualified Tenderers only

Issued by : Central Tender Committee
P.O. Box 1070, Safat 13011, Kuwait
Tel. : 2401200 (5 lines)
Telefax : 2416574

Tender No. : ME/EW/82/2005/2006

Requirements : Supply of 1250 kVA capacity diesel generator mounted on mobile.

Fee (KD) : 400.000

Initial guarantee : 5% of offers value.

Closing date : **26.04.2006**

Tender No. : ME/EW/83/2005/2006

Requirements : Supply of medium tension cables, single cables & pilot cables for electrical distribution networks.

Fee (KD) : 4000.000

Initial guarantee : 5% of offers value.

Closing date : **11.04.2006**

For further details, please contact :

Shri Satish Sakleshpur
Attache (Commercial)
Embassy of India
P.O. Box 1450, Safat 13015, Kuwait
Tel. : 2530600/612/613; Fax : 2525811
E-mail : indecomk@qualitynet.net

(Source : Embassy of India, Safat)

Syria

Br. 1/10961. Requirement : 3 head Truck capacity not less than 300/h with spare parts and necessary tools. File No. 207/2005. Bid bond US\$ 5,000. Performance bond 10%. Booklet obtained at US\$ 50 from Public Est. of Electricity for Generation & Transmission, Damascus, Fax : 011-2229062. Deadline **03.04.2006**

Br. 3/10965. Requirement : Supplying the requirement of baby food plant of the materials (raw materials, filling and packaging materials) for the year plan 2006. File No. 4/2006. Bid bond 5%. Performance bond 10%. Booklet obtained from The Arabian Medical Co., (THAMECO), Damascus. Deadline **04.04.2006**

Br. 4/10965.

Requirement : One CNC lathe for large diameter & one CNC lathe for small diameter. File No. 403/90. Bid bond Euro 14,000. Booklet obtained at SP. 500 from Industrial Est. of Defence, Damascus. Deadline **25.04.2006**

Requirement : Under wing refueling nozzle (coupling) needed for aircraft refueling units. File No. 10. Bid bond US\$ 15,000. Performance bond 10%. Booklet obtained at US\$ 50 from Syrian Co. for the Storage and Distribution of Petroleum Products (Mahrukat), Damascus, Fax : 011-4445796. Deadline **12.04.2006**

For further details please contact :

Shri A. K. Ghosh
Second Secretary (C&I)
Embassy of India, P.O. Box 685, Damascus, Syria
Tel. : 00963-11-3347351/2
Fax : 00963-11-3345711
E-mail : comsyria@cyberia.net.lb, indemcom@scs-net.org

(Source : Embassy of India, Damascus)

Uzbekistan

Project : Ak Altin Agricultural Development Project

Issued by : Rural Restructuring Agency
39(b), Kari-Niyazi Street
Tashkent-700000, Uzbekistan
Tel. : 998-71-137 16 57137 16 58
Fax : 137 16 58
E-mail : aadp@sks.uz

For : Supply of maintenance equipment for irrigation and drainage infrastructure :
- Lot 1 : Construction equipment
- Lot 2 : Land leveling equipment
- Lot 3 : Transport and logistical equipment

Tender cost : Non-refundable fee of US\$ 200

Bid security : Not less than 2% of total bid price per each lot.

Bid deadline : **26.04.2006** (at or before 11.00 hrs.)

Uzbekistan

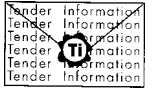
Project : Amu Zang Irrigation Rehabilitation Project
Loan No. : 2069-UZB
Loan from ADB

Issued by : Amu Zang Irrigation Rehabilitation Project
Project Management Office (PMO) under
Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources
1A, U.Yusupov Str., Tashkent 700128
Republic of Uzbekistan
Attn. : Mr. S. Djuraev, Project Manager
Tel/fax : (998 71) 144 63 21
E-mail : amu-zang@sks.uz



EEPC INDIA

Overseas Information



Contract No. : AZIRP 04

For : Rehabilitation of Amu Zang 1 pump station :
Replacement of pumps and motors for two pumps (capacity of each pump is approximately 25 m³/s at head approximately 40 m) including installation, associated temporary works, supply and installation of mechanical and electrical auxiliary equipment, building modifications and repairs and the supply of spare parts.

Tender cost : Non-refundable fee of US\$ 250.

Bid deadline : **10.05.2006**

Contract No. : AZIRP 0604

For : Rehabilitation of Amu Zang 2 pump stations :
Replacement of pumps and motors for two pumps (capacity of each pump is approximately 15 m³/s at head approximately 50 m) including installation, associated temporary works, supply and installation of mechanical and electrical auxiliary equipment, building modifications and repairs and the supply of spare parts.

Tender cost : Non-refundable fee of US\$ 250.

Bid deadline : **10.05.2006**

Contract No : AZIRP 0804

For : Rehabilitation of babatag pump station :
Replacement of pumps and motors for eight pumps (capacity of each pump is approximately 4.5 m³/s at head 75 m) including installation, associated temporary works, supply and installation of mechanical and electrical auxiliary equipment, building modifications and repairs and the supply of spare parts.

Tender cost : Non-refundable fee of US\$ 250.

Bid deadline : **10.05.2006**

For further information of the above Uzbek tenders, please contact :

Mr. Daya Nand
First Secretary (Com. & HOC)
Embassy of India
3, Alexei Tolstogo Street
Tashkent
Uzbekistan
Tel. : 998-71-1338357/1338267
Fax : 998-71-1335544
E-mail : indhoc@buzton.com

(Source : Embassy of India, Tashkent)



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- Materials, special wires and cables
- Measuring and control technology
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(Source : Direct from the party)

<i>Name of the Company</i>	<i>Addresses</i>	<i>Contact Person/Tel./Fax/E-mail</i>	<i>Items interested</i>
Reliable Traders	74 Hillcrest Road Alexander Heights, W.A. 6064 Australia	Attn. : Mr. Balbir Rajput Tel/Fax : 61-8-93432932 Mobile : 0402398110 E-mail : businessguru@hotmail.com	- G.I. Sheets in size : 2400 x 1200 x 0.55 - 270 castings (as per drawing) Material is No. : 1.4306, AISI 304 L. Finished weight of each casting is 3.8 kg to be supplied with flange face and spigot pre-machined Turn the spigot to 62 mm diameter. Face the flange leaving 1 mm additional thickness for final machining, i.e. flange 21 mm thick, spigot 19 mm long Overall length to be machined to final dimension of 335 mm. <i>(Drawing can be obtained from any of the EEPC Offices in India)</i>

Singapore

(Source : EEPC Singapore Office)

Glenday International (FE) Corp.	Katong, P.O. Box 192 Singapore 914307	Attn. : Mr. Dale Lee Director Tel. : 65-6446 1392 Fax : 65-6448 8644	- SS 316 Metallic expansion joint weld ends & integral sleeve SS 316. Tube and stainless steel length 350 mm.; - SS 316 material water type single door check valve. <i>(Drawings can be obtained from any of the EEPC Offices in India).</i>
Metal Component Engineering Limited	15 Senoko South Road Singapore 758076	Attn. : L. C. Theng General Manager, MPS Tel. : +65 67575575 Ext. 581 Fax : +65 67595565 E-mail : lctheng@mcecom.com.sg Website : www.metalcomp.com.sg	Large tooling steel plates (mild steel and tool steel), value added machining such as raw material with size and CNC machining jobs (2~3 metres), stamping tooling standard items like guide post, guide bushing, spring etc.

South Africa

(Source : EEPC Johannesburg Office)

Coalition of Small Business Initiatives	7- Tunnel Place Westville North Durban – 3630 South Africa	Attn. : Prof. Dhiru V. Soni Executive Member Tel. : +27-31-2621757 Fax : +27-31-2622148 E-mail : sonidv@telkomsa.net	- Hot galvanizing plant; - Extruders/dyes for manufacture of terracotta tiles; - Containers; - Electricity cables for high voltage consumption.
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UAE

(Source : EEPC Duesseldorf Office)

KTK Germany GmbH (Regional Office)	P.O. Box 3754 Ajman Free Zone UAE	Attn. : Mr. Sanjay Tel. : +971 67407376 Fax : +971 67408423 E-mail : ktkger@emirates.net.ae Website : www.ktkgermany.com	Spare parts for heavy duty European truck.
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Exhibitions and Trade Fairs



Ethiopia

Ethiopia Int'l Trade Expo

Int'l Trade Exhibition on all kinds of products

Date : 1 - 5 June, 2006
Venue : Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Agro Food Ethiopia

Int'l Trade Exhibition for the entire agricultural, food & beverage industry

Date : 1 - 5 June, 2006
Venue : Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Plast Pack Print Expo

Int'l Trade Exhibition for the entire plastics, packaging & printing industry

Date : 1 - 5 June, 2006
Venue : Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Tanzania

Tanzania Int'l Trade Fair

Int'l Trade Exhibition on all kinds of products

Date : 1 - 7 July, 2006
Venue : Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Nigeria

5th West Africa Trade Expo

Int'l Trade Exhibition on all kinds of products

Date : 12 - 15 July, 2006
Venue : Lagos, Nigeria

Uganda

Uganda Int'l Trade Fair

Int'l Trade Exhibition on all kinds of products

Date : 4 - 9 October, 2006
Venue : Kampala, Uganda

Kenya

Food & Pack Kenya Expo

Int'l Trade Exhibition for the entire food & packaging industry

Date : 18 - 21 October, 2006
Venue : Nairobi, Kenya

Build & Con. Kenya Expo

Int'l Trade Exhibition for the entire building & construction industry

Date : 18 - 21 October, 2006
Venue : Nairobi, Kenya

Auto & Parts Kenya Expo

Int'l Trade Exhibition for the entire automotive & spare parts industry

Date : 18 - 21 October, 2006
Venue : Nairobi, Kenya

Medipharma Kenya Expo

Int'l Trade Exhibition for the entire medical & pharmaceutical industry

Date : 18 - 21 October, 2006
Venue : Nairobi, Kenya

Fashion & Tex Kenya Expo

Int'l Trade Exhibition for the garments, textiles, cosmetics products & machinery

Date : 18- 21 October, 2006
Venue : Nairobi, Kenya
Organiser : Innovation Exhibitions
P.O. Box 49985
Dubai, UAE
Attn. : Inaam Salman
Exhibition Director
Tel. : +9714-2828664
Fax : +9714-2828638
Mobile : +97150-7882559
E-mail : salmanin@eim.ae

(Source : Organiser)



Report on the visit by U.S. Delegation at EEPC, Chennai office on 2nd March, 2006

The Regional Office, Chennai in conjunction with Surat Special Economic Zone, organized a one-to-one discussion of concerned member-firms with a 6 members US Delegation in its office premises on 2nd March, 2006. The Delegation comprising of Ms. Christen A Pechman, Director of operations, World Trade Center, Wisconsin, Ms. Yen-Jung Lin, Director of International Sourcing, M/s. Briggs & Stratton, Mr. Richard Stangl, Ms. Karren Stangl, Mr. Darren Frank and Dr. Robert Lengh of M/s. WGS, Wisconsin visited Chennai mainly to source out their requirements in the areas of die-castings, plastic injection moulding machines, cast iron, raw castings, metal stampings etc. Shri R. K. Mutha, Dy. Regional Chairman, EEPC, Southern Region welcomed the delegates and the member-firms. Almost 20 member-firms had one-to-one discussions with the delegates. The delegates were impressed with the business opportunities that India could offer and appreciated EEPC for the excellent arrangements made by them for the meeting. The member-exporters also expressed their satisfaction on the outcome of the meeting.



Shri R. K. Mutha, Deputy Regional Chairman, EEPC, Southern Region handing a bouquet of flowers to Mr. Darren Frank



A Cross-section of the member-exporters and the delegates during the Meeting



**Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Revenue
Central Board of Excise & Customs
New Delhi**

Notification No. 24/2006-NT (Customs)

Dated 1st March, 2006

G.S.R. 123(E) - In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules to amend the Customs Tariff (identification, assessment and collection of countervailing duty on subsidies articles and for determination injury) Rules, 1995, namely :-

1. Short title and commencement

- (1) The Rule may be called Customs Tariff (identification, assessment and collection of countervailing duty on subsidies articles and for determination injury) Amendment Rules 2006.
- (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the said Customs Tariff (identification, assessment and collection of countervailing duty on subsidies articles and for determination injury) Rules 1995, (herein after referred to as the rules),

in rule 11, in sub-rule (1),-

- (a) for clause (a), the clause shall be substituted, "(a) relates to export performance including those illustrated in *Annexure III* to these rules, or";
- (b) the proviso shall be omitted.

3. In the said rules, for rule 12, the following rule shall be substituted, namely :-

"12. Calculation of the amount of the countervailable subsidy -

- (1) For the purposes of these rules, the amount of countervailable subsidies, shall be calculated in terms of the benefit conferred on the recipient which is found to exist during the investigation period for subsidization
- (2) As regards the calculation of benefit to the recipient, the following factors shall apply, namely :-
 - (a) government provision of equity capital shall not be considered to confer a benefit, unless the investment can be regarded as inconsistent with the usual investment practice (including for the provision of risk capital) of private investors in the territory of the country of origin or export;
 - (b) a loan by a government shall not be considered to confer a benefit, unless there is a difference between the amount that the firm receiving the

loan pays on the government loan and the amount that the firm would pay for a comparable commercial loan which the firm could actually obtain from the market and in that event the benefit shall be the difference between these two amounts;

- (c) a loan guarantee by a government shall not be considered to confer a benefit, unless there is a difference between the amount that the firm receiving the guarantee pays on a loan guaranteed by the government and the amount that the firm would pay for a comparable commercial loan in the absence of the government guarantee and in such case the benefit shall be the difference between these two amounts, adjusted for any differences in fees;
- (d) the provision of goods or services or purchase of goods by a government shall not be considered to confer a benefit, unless the provision is made for less than adequate remuneration or the purchase is made for more than adequate remuneration; whereas, the adequacy of remuneration shall be determined in relation to prevailing market conditions for the product or service in question in the country of provision or purchase (including price, quality, availability, marketability, transportation and other conditions of purchase or sale).
- (3) The amount of the countervailable subsidies shall be determined per unit of the subsidised product exported to India and while establishing this amount the following elements may be deducted from the total subsidy :
 - (a) any application fee, or other costs necessarily incurred in order to qualify for, or to obtain, the subsidy;
 - (b) export taxes, duties or other charges levied on the export of the product to India specifically intended to offset the subsidy and in cases where an interested party claims a deduction, he must prove that the claim is justified.
- (4) Where the subsidy is not granted by reference to the quantities manufactured, produced, exported or transported, the amount of countervailable subsidy shall be determined by allocating the value of the total subsidy, as appropriate, over the level of production, sales or exports of the products concerned during the investigation period for subsidisation.
- (5) Where the subsidy can be linked to the acquisition or future acquisition of fixed assets, the amount of the countervailable subsidy shall be calculated by spreading the subsidy across a period which reflects the normal depreciation of such assets in the industry concerned and the amount so calculated which is

attributable to the investigation period, including that which derives from fixed assets acquired before this period, shall be allocated as described in sub-rule (4) and, where the assets are non-depreciating, the subsidy shall be valued as an interest-free loan, and be treated in accordance with clause (b) of sub-rule 2 (b) above.

- (6) Where a subsidy cannot be linked to the acquisition of fixed assets, the amount of the benefit received during the investigation period shall in principle be attributed to this period, and allocated as described in sub-rule (4), unless special circumstances justify its attribution over a different period.
- (7) The designated authority while calculating the amount of subsidy in countervailing duty investigation shall take into account, inter-alia, the guidelines laid down in *Annexure IV* to these rules.”;

4. In the said rules, after *Annexure II*, the following Annexures shall be added, namely :-

Annexure III

Part - 1

Illustrative List of Export Subsidies

- (a) The provision by governments of direct subsidies to a firm or an industry contingent upon export performance.
 - (b) Currency retention schemes or any similar practices which involve a bonus on exports.
 - (c) Internal transport and freight charges on export shipments, provided or mandated by governments, on terms more favourable than for domestic shipments.
 - (d) The provision by governments or their agencies either directly or indirectly through government-mandated schemes, of imported or domestic products or services for use in the production of exported goods, on terms or conditions more favourable than for provision of like or directly competitive products or services for use in the production of goods for domestic consumption, if (in the case of products) such terms or conditions are more favourable than those commercially available on world markets to their exporters.
- Explanation :* The term “commercially available” means that the choice between domestic and imported products is unrestricted and depends only on commercial considerations.
- (e) The full or partial exemption remission, or deferral specifically related to exports, of direct taxes or social welfare charges paid or payable by industrial or commercial enterprises.

Explanation : For the purpose of this paragraph :

- (i) the term “direct taxes” shall mean taxes on wages, profits, interests, rents, royalties, and all other forms of income, and taxes on the ownership of real property;
- (ii) the term “import charges” shall mean tariffs, duties, and other fiscal charges not elsewhere enumerated in this note that are levied on imports;
- (iii) the term “indirect taxes” shall mean sales, excise, turnover, value added, franchise, stamp, transfer, inventory and equipment taxes, border taxes and all taxes other than direct taxes and import charges;

- (iv) “Prior-stage” indirect taxes are those levied on goods or services used directly or indirectly in making the product;
 - (v) “Cumulative” indirect taxes are multi-stage taxes levied where there is no mechanism for subsequent crediting of the tax if the goods or services subject to tax at one stage of production are used in a succeeding stage of production;
 - (vi) “Remission” of taxes includes the refund or rebate of taxes;
 - (vii) “Remission or drawback” includes the full or partial exemption or deferral of import charges.
- (f) The allowance of special deductions directly related to exports or export performance, over and above those granted in respect to production for domestic consumption, in the calculation of the base on which direct taxes are charged.
 - (g) The exemption or remission, in respect of the production and distribution of exported products, of indirect taxes in excess of those levied in respect of the production and distribution of like products when sold for domestic consumption.
 - (h) The exemption, remission or deferral of prior-stage cumulative indirect taxes on goods or services used in the production of exported products in excess of the exemption, remission or deferral of like prior-stage cumulative indirect taxes on goods or services used in the production of like products when sold for domestic consumption; provided, however, that prior-stage cumulative indirect taxes may be exempted, remitted or deferred on exported products even when not exempted, remitted or deferred on like products when sold for domestic consumption, if the prior-stage cumulative indirect taxes are levied on inputs that are consumed in the production of the exported product (making normal allowance for waste) and the item shall be interpreted in accordance with the guidelines on consumption of inputs in the production process contained in Part-2 of this Annexure. This paragraph does not apply to value-added tax systems and border-tax adjustment in lieu thereof; the problem of the excessive remission of value-added taxes is exclusively covered by paragraph (g).
 - (i) The remission or drawback of import charges in excess of those levied on imported inputs that are consumed in the production of the exported product (making normal allowance for waste); provided, however, that in particular cases a firm may use a quantity of home market inputs equal to, and having the same quality and characteristics as, the imported inputs as a substitute for them in order to benefit from this provision if the import and the corresponding export operations both occur within a reasonable time period, not to exceed two years and the item shall be interpreted in accordance with the guidelines on consumption of inputs in the production process contained in Part-2 of this Annexure and the guidelines in the determination of substitution drawback systems as export subsidies contained in Part-3 of this Annexure.
 - (j) The provision by governments (or special institutions controlled by governments) of export credit guarantee or insurance programmes, of insurance or guarantee programmes

against increases in the cost of exported products or of exchange risk programmes, at premium rates which are inadequate to cover the long-term operating costs and losses of the programmes.

- (k) The grant by governments (or special institutions controlled by or acting under the authority of governments) of export credits at rates below those which they actually have to pay for the funds so employed (or would have to pay if they borrowed on international capital markets in order to obtain funds of the same maturity and other credit terms and denominated in the same currency as the export credit), or the payment by them of all or part of the costs incurred by exporters or financial institutions in obtaining credits, in so far as they are used to secure a material advantage in the field of export credit terms.

Provided, that if a country is a party to an international undertaking on official export credits to which at least twelve original World Trade Organisation Members are parties as of 1 January, 1979 (or a successor undertaking which has been adopted by those original Members), or if in practice a country applies the interest rates provisions of the relevant undertaking, an export credit practice which is in conformity with those provisions shall not be considered an export subsidy prohibited by these rules.

- (l) Any other charge on the public account constituting an export subsidy in the sense of Article XVI of GATT 1994.

Part-2

Guidelines on Consumption of Inputs in the Production Process

I

1. Indirect tax rebate schemes can allow for exemption, remission or deferral of prior-stage cumulative indirect taxes levied on inputs that are consumed in the production of the exported product (making normal allowance for waste). Similarly, drawback schemes can allow for the remission or drawback of import charges levied on inputs that are consumed in the production of the exported product (making normal allowance for waste).
2. The Illustrative List of Export Subsidies in Part-1 of *Annexure III* of these rules makes reference to the term “inputs that are consumed in the production of the exported product” in paragraphs (h) and (i). Pursuant to paragraph (h), indirect tax rebate schemes can constitute an export subsidy to the extent that they result in exemption, remission or deferral of prior-stage cumulative indirect taxes in excess of the amount of such taxes actually levied on inputs that are consumed in the production of the exported product. Pursuant to paragraph (i), drawback schemes can constitute an export subsidy to the extent that they result in a remission or drawback of import charges in excess of those actually levied on inputs that are consumed in the production of the exported product. Both paragraphs stipulate that normal allowance for waste must be made in findings regarding consumption of inputs in the production of the exported product.

II

1. Inputs consumed in the production process are inputs physically incorporated, energy, fuels and oil used in the

production process and catalysts which are consumed in the course of their use to obtain the exported product. In examining whether inputs are consumed in the production of the exported product, as part of a countervailing duty investigation pursuant to these rules, the designated authority should proceed on the following basis, namely :-

- (1) Where it is alleged that an indirect tax rebate scheme, or a drawback scheme, conveys a subsidy by reason of over-rebate or excess drawback of indirect taxes or import charges on inputs consumed in the production of the exported product, the designated authority should first determine whether the government of the exporting country has in place and applies a system or procedure to confirm which inputs are consumed in the production of the exported product and in what amounts. Where such a system or procedure is determined to be applied, the designated authority should then examine the system or procedure to see whether it is reasonable, effective for the purpose intended, and based on generally accepted commercial practices in the country of export. The designated authority may it necessary if he considers carry out certain practical tests in order to verify information or to satisfy themselves that the system or procedure is being effectively applied.
- (2) Where there is no such system or procedure, where it is not reasonable, or where it is instituted and considered reasonable but is found not to be applied or not to be applied effectively, a further examination by the exporting country based on the actual inputs involved would need to be carried out in the context of determining whether an excess payment occurred. If the designated authority considers it necessary, a further examination would be carried out in accordance with sub-paragraph 1 above.
2. The designated authority should treat inputs as physically incorporated if such inputs are used in the production process and are physically present in the product exported. An input need not be present in the final product in the same form in which it entered the production process.
3. In determining the amount of a particular input that is consumed in the production of the exported product, a “normal allowance for waste” should be taken into account, and such waste should be treated as consumed in the production of the exported product. The term “waste” refers to that portion of a given input which does not serve an independent function in the production process, is not consumed in the production of the exported product (for reasons such as inefficiencies) and is not recovered, used or sold by the same manufacturer.
4. The designated authority’s determination of whether the claimed allowance for waste is “normal” should take into account the production process, the average experience of the industry in the country of export, and other technical factors, as appropriate. The designated authority should bear in mind that an important question is whether the authorities in the exporting country have reasonably calculated the amount of waste, when such an amount is intended to be included in the tax or duty rebate or remission.

Part-3

Guidelines in the Determination of Substitution Drawback Systems as Export Subsidies

I

Drawback systems can allow for the refund or drawback of import charges on inputs which are consumed in the production process of another product and where the export of this latter product contains domestic inputs having the same quality and characteristics as those substituted for the imported inputs. Pursuant to paragraph (i) of the Illustrative List of Export Subsidies in Part-I of *Annexure III* substitution drawback systems can constitute an export subsidy to the extent that they result in an excess drawback of the import charges levied initially on the imported inputs for which drawback is being claimed.

II

1. In examining any substitution drawback system as part of a countervailing duty investigation pursuant to these rules, the designated authority should proceed on the following basis, namely :-

- (i) Paragraph (i) of the Illustrative List of Export Subsidies of Part-I of *Annexure III* stipulates that home market inputs may be substituted for imported inputs in the production of a product for export provided such inputs are equal in quantity to, and have the same quality and characteristics as, the imported inputs being substituted. The existence of a verification system or procedure is important because it enables the government of the exporting country to ensure and demonstrate that the quantity of inputs for which drawback is claimed does not exceed the quantity of similar products exported, in whatever form, and that there is not drawback of import charges in excess of those originally levied on the imported inputs in question.
- (ii) Where it is alleged that a substitution drawback system conveys a subsidy, the designated authority should first proceed to determine whether the government of the exporting country has in place and applies a verification system or procedure. Where such a system or procedure is determined to be applied, the designated authority should then examine the verification procedures to see whether they are reasonable, effective for the purpose intended, and based on generally accepted commercial practices in the country of export. To the extent that the procedures are determined to meet this test and are effectively applied, no subsidy should be presumed to exist. The designated authority may, if he considers necessary, carry out certain practical tests in order to verify information or to satisfy themselves that the verification procedures are being effectively applied.
- (iii) Where there are no verification procedures, where they are not reasonable, or where such procedures are instituted and considered reasonable but are found not to be actually applied or not applied effectively, there may be a subsidy. In such cases a further examination by the exporting country based on the actual transactions involved would need to be carried out to determine whether an excess payment occurred. If the investigating authorities deemed it necessary, a further examination would be carried out in accordance with sub-paragraph (ii) of Part-3 of this Annexure.

- (iv) The existence of a substitution drawback provision under which exporters are allowed to select particular import shipments on which drawback is claimed should not of itself be considered to convey a subsidy.
- (v) An excess drawback of import charges in the sense of paragraph (i) would be deemed to exist where governments paid interest on any monies refunded under their drawback schemes, to the extent of the interest actually paid or payable.

Annexure IV

Guidelines for the Calculation of the amount of Subsidy in Countervailing Duty Investigations

A. Calculation of subsidy per unit/ad valorem

The calculation of the benefit shall reflect the amount of subsidy found to exist during the investigation period and not simply the face value of the amount at the time it is transferred to the recipient or foregone by the government. Thus, the face value of the amount of the subsidy should be transformed into the value prevailing during the investigation period through the application of the normal commercial interest rate.

The objective of the calculation should be to arrive at the amount of subsidy per unit of production during the investigation period. In the case of consumer products, such as television sets, the appropriate unit would be each individual item. If bulk products, such as fertilizers or chemicals, are involved, it would be appropriate to calculate the subsidy, that is to say, per tonne, or other appropriate unit of measurement. The per unit subsidy can be converted into an ad valorem rate by expressing the per unit subsidy as a percentage of **export price**. This may be used to establish whether the subsidy amount is de minimis, since this is expressed ad valorem (1% for imports from developed countries; 2% for developing countries). In certain circumstances, it may also be considered to be appropriate to express the countervailing duty on an ad valorem basis.

B. Calculation of certain types of subsidy

(a) Grants

In the case of a grant (or equivalent) where none of the money is repaid, the value of the subsidy should be the amount of the grant corrected for any differences between the point in time of its receipt and the investigation period, i.e. the period in which the production or sales are allocated. Therefore, if the grant is expensed during the investigation period, (that is, its amount is entirely allocated to production or sales during that period), the interest that would have accrued during that period should normally be added. If however, the grant is allocated over a longer period than the investigation period, the interest may be added as described in section C (a)(ii).

Any lump sum of revenue transferred or foregone (e.g. income tax or duty exemption, rebates, money saved from preferential provision of goods and services or gained from excessive prices for the purchase of goods) should be considered as being equivalent to a grant.

(i) Direct transfer of funds

The amount of subsidy should be the amount received by the company concerned (a subsidy to cover operating losses would fall into this category).

(ii) Tax exemptions

The amount of subsidy should be the amount of tax that would have been payable by the recipient company at the standard applicable tax rate during the investigation period.

(iii) Tax reductions

The amount of subsidy should be the difference between the amount of tax actually paid by the recipient company during the investigation period and the amount that would have been paid at the normal rate of tax. (The same method should be applied to all other exemptions and reduction of obligation, e.g. import duties, social security contributions, redundancy payments).

(iv) Accelerated depreciation

Accelerated depreciation of assets under a government agreed programme should be considered as a tax reduction. The amount of subsidy should be the difference between the amount of tax that would have been paid during the investigation period under the normal depreciation schedule for the assets concerned, and the amount actually paid under accelerated depreciation. To the extent that the accelerated depreciation results in a tax saving for the company concerned during the investigation period, there is a benefit.

(v) Interest rate subsidies

In the case of an interest rate subsidy, the amount of subsidy should be the amount of interest saved by the recipient company during the investigation period.

(b) Loans

(1) Basic methodology

(i) In the case of a loan from the government (where repayment does take place) the subsidy should be the difference between the amount of interest paid on the government loan and the interest normally payable on a comparable commercial loan during the investigation period.

(ii) A comparable commercial loan would normally be a loan of a similar amount with a similar repayment period obtainable by the recipient from a representative bank operating on the domestic market.

(iii) In this regard, the commercial interest rate should preferably be established on the basis of the rate actually paid by the company concerned on comparable loans from banks. If this is not possible, the investigation should consider the interest paid on comparable loans to companies in a similar financial situation in the same sector of the economy, or, if information on such loans is not available, to any comparable loan made to companies in a similar financial situation in any sector of the economy.

(iv) If there are no comparable commercial lending practices on the domestic market of the exporting country, the interest rate on a commercial loan may be estimated with reference to indicators of the

economic situation prevailing at the time, (notably the inflation rate) and the situation of the company concerned.

(v) If all or part of a loan is forgiven or defaulted on, the amount not re-paid should be treated as a grant depending on whether there was a guarantee.

(2) Specific cases

(i) It should be noted that tax deferrals, or the deferral of any other financial obligation, should be considered as interest-free loans and the amount of subsidy calculated as above.

(ii) In the case of reimbursable grants, these should also be considered as interest free loans until they are reimbursed. If they are not reimbursed, in whole or in part, they should be considered as grants rather than interest-free loans from the date on which non-reimbursement is established. From this date, the normal grant methodology should apply. In particular, if the grant is to be allocated over time, such allocation would start on the established date of non-reimbursement. The amount of subsidy should be the amount of the grant, minus any repayments.

(iii) The same approach would apply to contingent-liability loans. To the extent that such loans are given at a preferential rate of interest, the subsidy should be calculated as in paragraph (i). However, if it were to be determined that the loan would not be repaid, it should be treated as a grant from the date on which non-repayment was established. The amount of subsidy should be the amount of the loan, less any repayments.

(c) Loan guarantees

(i) In general, a loan guarantee, by eliminating to some extent the risk of default by the borrower to the lender, will normally enable a firm to borrow more cheaply than would otherwise be the case. If the government provides the guarantee, the fact that loans are obtained at a lower interest rate than would otherwise be the case does not mean there is a subsidy, provided that the guarantee is financed on a commercial basis, since the financing of such a viable guarantee by the company would be assumed to offset any benefit of a preferential interest rate.

(ii) In this situation, it is considered that there is no benefit to the recipient if the fee which it pays to the guarantee programme is sufficient to enable the programme to operate on a commercial basis, i.e. to cover all its costs and to earn a reasonable profit margin. In such a situation, it is presumed that the fee covers the risk element involved in obtaining a lower interest rate. If the guarantee programme is viable during the investigation period as a whole and the recipient has paid the appropriate fee, there is no financial contribution from the government and therefore no subsidy, even if the recipient involved were to default on its loans during the period.

If the scheme is not viable, the benefit to the recipient should be the difference between the fees actually paid

and the fees which should have been paid to make the programme viable, or the difference between the amount the firm pays on the guaranteed loan and the amount that it would pay for a comparable commercial loan in the absence of the government guarantee, whichever is the lower.

- (iii) In the case of ad hoc guarantees (i.e. not part of a programme), it should first be ascertained whether the fees paid correspond to those charged to other companies in a similar position which benefit from viable loan guarantee programmes. If so, there would normally be no subsidy; if not, the method explained in (ii) above would apply.
 - (iv) If no fees are paid by the recipient, the amount of subsidy should be the difference between the amount the firm pays on the guaranteed loan and the amount that it would pay for a comparable commercial loan in the absence of the government guarantee.
 - (v) The same calculation principles would apply to credit guarantees, i.e., where the recipient is guaranteed against credit defaults by its customers.
- (d) Provision of goods and services by the government

Principle

- (i) The amount of subsidy as regards the provision of goods or services by the government should be the difference between the price paid by firms for the goods or service, and adequate remuneration for the product or service in relation to prevailing market conditions, if the price paid to the government is less than this amount.

Adequate remuneration should normally be determined in the light of prevailing market conditions on the domestic market of the exporting country, and the calculation of the subsidy amount must reflect only that part of the purchases of goods or services which are used directly in the production or sale of the like product during the investigation period.

Comparison with private suppliers

- (ii) As a first step, it must be established whether the same goods or services involved are provided both by the government and by private operators. If this is the case, the price charged by the government body would normally constitute a benefit to the extent that it is below the lowest price available from one of the private operators to the company involved for a comparable purchase. The amount of subsidy should be the difference between these two prices. If the company involved has not made comparable purchases from private operators, details should be obtained of the price paid by comparable companies in the same sector of the economy or, if such data is not available, in the economy as a whole and the amount of subsidy should be calculated as above.

Government monopoly suppliers

- (iii) If, however, the government is the monopoly supplier of the goods or services involved, they are considered to be provided for less than adequate remuneration if certain enterprises or sectors benefit from preferential

prices. The amount of subsidy should be the difference between the preferential price and the normal price.

If the goods and services in question are widely used in the economy, a subsidy will only be specific or conferred on a limited number of persons if there is evidence of preferential pricing to a particular firm or sector. It may be that per unit prices charged vary according to neutral and objective criteria, for example large consumers pay less per unit than small ones, as sometimes happens in the provision of gas and electricity. In such situations, the fact that certain enterprises benefit from more favourable prices than others would not mean that the provision in this case was necessarily made for less than adequate remuneration, provided that the pricing structure in question was generally applied throughout the whole economy, without any preferential prices being given to specific sectors or firms. The amount of subsidy should in principle be the difference between the preferential price and the normal price charged to an equivalent company, according to the normal structure.

- (iv) However, if the normal price is insufficient to cover the supplier's average total costs plus a reasonable profit margin (based on sector averages), the amount of subsidy should be the difference between the preferential price and the price which would be required to cover the above costs and profit.
 - (v) If the government is the monopoly supplier of the goods or services with a specific use, e.g. television tubes, the question of preferential pricing does not arise, and the amount of subsidy should be the difference between the price paid by the firm involved and the price required to cover the supplier's costs and profit margin.
- (e) Purchase of goods by government
- (i) In a situation where private operators purchase the kind of goods in question as well as the government body, the amount of subsidy should be the extent to which the price paid for the like product by the government exceeds the highest price offered for a comparable purchase of the same goods by the private sector.
 - (ii) If the company involved has not made comparable sales to private operators, details should be obtained of the price paid by private operators to comparable companies in the same sector of the economy, or, if such data is not available, in the economy as a whole. In such a case, the amount of subsidy should be calculated as above.
 - (iii) If the government has a monopoly for the purchase of the goods in question, the amount of subsidy as regards the purchase of goods by the government should be the extent to which the price paid for the goods exceeds adequate remuneration. Adequate remuneration in this situation is the average costs incurred by the firm selling the product during the investigation period, plus a reasonable amount of profit, which will have to be determined on a case-to-case basis.

The amount of subsidy should be the difference between the price paid by the government and adequate remuneration as defined above.

- (f) Government provision of equity capital
- (i) Government provision of equity capital should not be considered as conferring a benefit, unless the investment decision can be regarded as inconsistent with the usual investment practice (including for the provision of risk capital) of private investors in the exporting country concerned.
 - (ii) Therefore, the provision of equity capital does not of itself confer a benefit. The criterion should be whether a private investor would have put money into the company in the same situation in which the government provided equity. On the basis of this principle, the matter has to be dealt with on a case-to-case basis.
 - (iii) If the government buys shares in a company and pays above the normal market price for these shares (taking account of any other factors which may have influenced a private investor), the amount of subsidy should be the difference between the two prices.
 - (iv) As a general rule, in cases where there is no market in freely-traded shares, the government's realistic expectation of a return on the price paid for equity should be considered. In this regard, the existence of an independent study demonstrating that the firm involved is a reasonable investment should be considered the best evidence; if this is not present, the onus should be on the government to demonstrate on what basis it can justify its expectation of a reasonable return on investment.
 - (v) If there is no market price and the equity injection is made as part of an ongoing programme of such investments by the government, close attention should be paid not just to the analysis of the firm in question, but to the overall record of the programme over the last few years. If the records show that the programme has earned a reasonable rate of return for the government, there should be a presumption that the government is acting according to the usual investment practice of private investors with regard to the case in question. If the programme has not generated a reasonable return, the onus should be put on the government to demonstrate on what basis it can justify its expectation of a reasonable return on investment.
 - (vi) The existence of a subsidy should be determined by the information available to the parties at the time the equity injection is made. Thus, if an investigation considers an equity injection that was made several years before, the fact that the company has performed less well than expected should not mean that a subsidy exists, provided that the expectation of a reasonable return was justified in the light of the facts known at the time of the provision of equity.
On the other hand, a subsidy might exist even if a reasonable return has been achieved, if at the equity injection the prospect of such a return was so uncertain that no private party would have made the investment.
 - (vii) In cases where there is no market price for the equity and there is a subsidy and a benefit, i.e., the government has not acted according to the usual investment practice

of private investors, all or part of the equity provided must be considered as a grant.

A decision to consider all of the equity a grant should be made only in extreme cases where it is determined that the government had no intention of receiving any return on its investment and was in effect giving a disguised grant to the firm in question.

A decision on what portion of the equity to treat as a grant would depend on how near the government has come to meeting the private investor standard. This determination should be made on a case-to-case basis.

- (g) Forgiveness of government-held debt

Forgiveness of debt held by government or government-owned banks relieves a company of its repayment obligations and should therefore be treated as a grant. If the subsidy is to be allocated, the allocation period should begin at the time of the forgiveness of the debt. The amount of subsidy should be the outstanding amount of the debt forgiveness (including any interest accrued).

C. Investigation period for subsidy - Calculation of expense versus allocation

The amount of subsidy should be established during an investigation period, which should normally be the most recent financial year of the beneficiary enterprise. Although any other period of six months prior to initiation may be used, it is preferable to use the most recent financial year, since this will enable all appropriate data to be verified on the basis of audited accounts.

As many subsidies have effects for a number of years, subsidies granted before the investigation period should also be investigated in order to determine what portion of such subsidy is attributable to the investigation period.

- (i) If the subsidy is granted on a per unit basis, for example, an export rebate granted per unit of product, the per unit calculation normally consists of taking the weighted-average value of the rebate over the investigation period;
- (ii) Other kinds of subsidy are not readily expressed on a per unit basis, but involve a global sum of money which has to be allocated to each unit of product as appropriate. Two exercises may have to be carried out, in this respect :
 - Attribution to the investigation period of a portion of those subsidies granted before the investigation period but whose effects extend over a number of years.
 - Allocation of the subsidy amount attributed to the investigation period per unit of the like product. In this case, the appropriate denominator for such allocation has to be selected.
- (a) Attribution of a subsidy amount to the investigation period
 - (i) Many types of subsidy, e.g. tax incentives and preferential loans are recurring and the effect is felt immediately after granting. Thus, the amount granted to the beneficiary can be expensed in the investigation period. The expensed amount should normally be increased by the annual commercial interest rate, to reflect the full benefit to the recipient, on the assumption that the beneficiary would have had to borrow the money at the beginning of the period and repay it at the end.

- (ii) For non-recurring subsidies, which can be linked to the acquisition of fixed assets, the total value of the subsidy should be spread over the normal life of the assets. Therefore the amount of subsidy from, for example, a grant (for which it is assumed that it is used by the beneficiary to improve its competitiveness in the long term, and thus to purchase product assets of one kind or another), can be spread over the normal period used in the industry involved for the depreciation of assets. This should normally be done using the straight-line-method. For example, if the normal depreciation period was five years, 20% of the value of the grant should be allocated to the investigation period.

The approach of allocating over time means that non-recurring subsidies granted several years before the investigation period may still be countervailed provided that they still have an effect during the investigation period.

This kind of allocation is equivalent to a series of annual grants, each having an equal amount. In order to determine the benefit to the recipient, the appropriate annual commercial interest rate should be added to each grant, to reflect the benefit of not having to borrow the money on the open market. In addition, in order to reflect the full benefit to the recipient of having a lump sum of money at its disposal from the beginning of the allocation period, the amount of subsidy should be increased by the average amount of interest which the recipient would expect to earn on the non-depreciated amount of total grant over the whole period of allocation.

- (iii) As an exception to (ii), non-recurring subsidies which amount to less than 1% ad valorem may normally be considered to be expensed, even if they are linked to the purchase of fixed assets.
- (iv) In the case of recurring subsidies linked to the acquisition of fixed assets, e.g. import duty exemptions on machinery, which date back to before the investigation period, the benefits accruing from previous years within the depreciation period should be taken into account and the appropriate amount attributed to the investigation period.
- (v) In addition, recurring subsidies granted in large, concentrated amounts prior to the investigation period, may in certain circumstances be allocated over time if it is determined that they are likely to be linked to the purchase of fixed assets and still confer a benefit during the investigation period.
- (vi) In the case of subsidies expensed as in paragraphs (i) and (iii) no subsidies granted before the investigation period should be taken into account. For subsidies allocated over time, as in (ii), (iv), and (v), subsidies granted prior to the investigation period must be considered.

- (b) Appropriate denominator for allocation of subsidy amount
Once the subsidy amount to be attributed to the investigation period has been established, the per unit amount may be arrived at by allocating it over the appropriate denominator, consisting of the volume of sales or exports of a product concerned.

- (i) As regards export subsidies the appropriate denominator for allocation should be the export volume during the investigation period, since such subsidies benefit only exports;
- (ii) For non-export subsidies the total sales (domestic plus export) should normally be used as the denominator, since such subsidies benefit both domestic and export sales.
- (iii) If the benefit of a subsidy is limited to a particular product, the denominator should reflect only sales of that product. If this is not the case, the denominator should be the recipient's total sales.

D. Deduction from amount of subsidy

1. Only the following may be deducted from the amount of subsidy :
- (i) Any application fee, or other costs necessarily incurred in order to qualify for, or to obtain, the subsidy
It is up to the exporter in the country concerned to claim a deduction; in the absence of such a claim accompanied by verifiable proof, no deduction should be granted. The only fees or costs that may normally be deducted are those paid directly to the government in the investigation period. It must be shown that such payment is compulsory in order to receive the subsidy. Neither the payments made to private parties, e.g., lawyers, accountants, incurred in applying for subsidies, nor the voluntary contributions the governments, for example donations, are not deductible.
- (ii) Export taxes, duties or other charges levied on the export of a product to India specifically intended to offset the subsidy
Such claims for deductions should only be accepted if the charges involved were levied during the investigation period, and it is established that they continue to be levied at the time when definitive measures are recommended.
2. No other deductions can normally be made from the amount of subsidy. No allowance can be made for any tax effects of subsidies or for any other economic or time value effect beyond that which is specified in this communication."

Sd/-

(ANUPAMPRAKASH)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

[F. No. 523/5/2005-Cus (TU)]

Note : The principal Rule were published in the Gazette of India in Part I, section 3, sub-section (i), vide Notification No. 1/95-Customs (N.T.), dated the 1st January, 1995 vide G.S.R dated the 1st January, 1995.

**Government of India
Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Department of Commerce
Director General of Foreign Trade
New Delhi**

Notification No. 49(RE-2005)/2004-09

Dated 2nd March, 2006

S.O. (E) In exercise of powers conferred under paragraph 2.4 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2004-09 and in supersession of all Notifications issued earlier in this regard, the Director General of Foreign Trade hereby announces All Industry Rate of Duty Drawback of Rs. 800/- per MT for furnace oil supplied by domestic oil companies to EOU/SEZ units, under various schemes as contained in Chapter 4, 6, 7 and 8 of the Foreign Trade Policy, with immediate effect and until further orders.

Sd/-
(K. T. CHACKO)

Director General of Foreign Trade
and Ex-officio Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India

(File No. Misc.9/AM 2000/DBK Cell)

**Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Revenue
Central Board of Excise & Customs
New Delhi**

Notification No. 10/2006-Customs

Dated 1st March, 2006

G.S.R. (E).- In exercise of the powers conferred by section 133 of the Finance Act, 2003 (32 of 2003), the Central Government, on being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do,

hereby appoints the 1st day of March, 2006, as the date on which the provisions contained in the said section of the aforesaid Act shall come into force.

Sd/-
(S. BAJAJ)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

[F. No. 334/3/2006-TRU]

**Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Revenue
Central Board of Excise & Customs
New Delhi**

Notification No. 19/2006-Customs

Dated 1st March, 2006

G.S.R. (E).- In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (5) of section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), the Central Government, on being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 19/2005-Customs, dated the 1st March, 2005 [number G.S.R. 117(E), dated the 1st March, 2005], hereby directs that all goods specified under the Chapter, heading, sub-heading or tariff item of the First Schedule to the said Act, having regard to the sales tax, value added tax, local tax and other taxes or charges leviable on sale or purchase or transportation of like goods in India, when imported into India, shall be liable to an additional Duty of Customs at the rate of four per cent. *ad valorem*.

Sd/-
(S. BAJAJ)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

[F. No. 334/3/2006-TRU]



Forex News

Profit booking by foreign institutional investors and demand by oil companies led to the spot rupee opening at 44.38/39 but losing 10-12 paise to close at 44.48/49 to a dollar.

The premium on six-month and one-year forward dollars closed at 2.54 per cent and 2.12 per cent respectively.

(Source : Business Standard, Kolkata dated 9th March, 2006)



Forex Rates

Currency	T.T. Buying	T.T. Selling
Australian Dollar	32.32	32.81
British Pound	76.69	77.54
Canadian Dollar	38.40	38.98
Danish Krone	6.85	6.96
Euro	52.52	53.10
Hong Kong Dollar	5.68	5.76
Japanese Yen	37.48	38.05
New Zealand Dollar	28.55	28.99
Singapore Dollar	27.01	27.43
Swedish Krona	5.53	5.62
Swiss Franc	33.61	34.12
UAE Dirham	12.00	12.18
U. S. Dollar	44.26	44.60

(Source : The Economic Times, Kolkata dated 9th March, 2006)

Steel Prices : Ex-Mandi Gobindgarh : on immediate payment basis

Mandi Gobindgarh

Open Market Rates of Rerollables (February 25, 2006)

(Inclusive of Excise Duty) (Trade Terms 1% Cash Discount)

(Rate Rs. per Tonne)

Ingots		Blooms		Rej. Wheel (Big)		Rej. Wheel (Small)	
Arc/Ind. Furnaces		Above 251 mm Bloom (HC)	24,600/-	Cut Tyre (Big)	18,800/-	Cut Tyre (Small)	18,600/-
round quality (21x25)	20,300/-	Above 251 mm Bloom (MS)	24,600/-	Melting Scrap (F.O.R.)			
structural quality (28x30)	20,200/-	Bloom 160x250 mm (DSP)	24,600/-	Rolling Mill end	16,800/-	Good Godown	14,900/-
Low carbon (12x16)	20,700/-	130/135/140 mm (Tisco) MS	–	Godown Scrap	14,700/-	Turning	14,700/-
Semi-low carbon (16x20)	20,200/-	150x150 mm Concast (DSP)	26,800/-	Tin Tapper	13,000/-	Sponge Iron	13,500/-
5x6 girder quality (28x30)	20,300/-	150x150 mm MS (SAIL)	26,800/-	Pig Iron (F.O.R.)			
Runners/Risers	18,600/-	Bloom Cut into pcs. (MS)	24,900/-	Foundry Grade	17,500/-	Steel Grade	16,400/-
Bones/Clean	18,000/-	Bloom Cut into pcs. (Medium)	21,800/-	C.I. Turning	13,000/-	Degi Scrap	15,700/-
Billets & Squares		Bloom Cut into (Patra Pass)	21,800/-	Deg Casting	22,200/-	Ingot Moulds (Old)	15,400/-
50x50x63x63x65x65 mm MS	–	Slabs		Ingot Moulds (New)	22,000/-	Cut Ingot Moulds	15,600/-
75x75x80x80x90x90 mm MS	20,700/-	Durgapur Slabs 14"x3"	–				
100x100 mm MS	20,700/-	Durgapur Slabs	20,700/-				
125x125 mm MS	–	Bokaro Slab Heavy	20,200/-				
100x100 mm Concast-Billets	20,800/-	Tata Concast Slab (Heavy)	20,200/-				
100x100 Concast-SAIL DSP	20,700/-	Skelp Tisco	–				
H.C. Billet SAIL 150x150 mm	–	Rails					
H.C. Billets-Tisco 75x75 mm	–	Untested Rail - 75 lbs.	19,300/-				
		Untested Rail - 90 lbs.	19,300/-				
		Untested Rail - 105 lbs.	19,300/-				

Open Market Rates of Finished Goods (February 25, 2006)

(Inclusive of Excise Duty) (Trade Terms 1% Cash Discount)

(Rate Rs. per Qntl.)

M. S. Rounds		4 mm	5 mm	6 mm	8 mm	10 mm	12 mm	16/20 mm	22/25 mm	
Mild	2330/-	2230/-	2190/-	2230/-	2230/-	2290/-	2260/-	2240/-		
Medium-Semi	–	–	–	–	2230/-	2290/-	–	–		
Zindi Pass (Drawing)	–	–	–	2300/-	2300/-	2300/-	2300/-	2280/-		
Above rates of 6 mm rounds are of length up to 14' Above 18' = 2190/-										
Heavy Rounds		28 to 53 mm	63 to 100 mm	110 to 125 mm	140 to 150 mm	165 mm	180 mm	200 mm		
Mild		2240/-	2320/-	2420/-	2520/-	2580/-	2660/-			
M. S. Squares		4 mm	5 mm	6 mm	8 mm	10 mm	12 mm	16/20 mm	22/25 mm	
Mild	2330/-	2230/-	2180/-	2190/-	2240/-	2270/-	2240/-	2270/-		
M. S. Angles		20 mm	25 mm	32 mm	37 mm	50 mm	65 mm	75 mm	90 mm	100 mm
3 mm	2350/-	2240/-	2240/-	2240/-	2290/-	2310/-	–	–	–	–
5 mm	–	2250/-	2250/-	2250/-	2240/-	2250/-	2250/-	2310/-	2360/-	
6 mm	–	2250/-	2250/-	2250/-	2240/-	2250/-	2250/-	2310/-	2360/-	
M. S. Flats		20 mm	25 mm	32 mm	37 mm	50 mm	65 mm	75 mm	100 mm	
3 mm	2200/-	2240/-	2250/-	2260/-	2280/-	2340/-	2330/-	2300/-		
5 mm	2210/-	2270/-	2270/-	2260/-	2240/-	2240/-	2240/-	2250/-		
6 mm	2210/-	2270/-	2270/-	2260/-	2240/-	2240/-	2240/-	2250/-		
8 mm	2210/-	2270/-	2270/-	2260/-	2240/-	2240/-	2240/-	2250/-		
10 mm	–	–	2270/-	2260/-	2240/-	2240/-	2240/-	2250/-		
12/25 mm	–	–	2270/-	2260/-	2240/-	2240/-	2240/-	2250/-		
18/19 Gauge	2400/-	2390/-	2400/-	2410/-	2430/-	2370/-	2380/-	2370/-		

Flat Products

(Inclusive of Excise Duty)

(Rs. PMT)

Plate 5-10 mm	25,700/-	H. R. Coil	26,600/-	H. R. Sheets (8x12 g)	26,200/-	C. R. Coils (16 to 20 g)	33,200/-
C. R. Sheets (Black)	33,200/-	G. P. Coil	35,300/-	G. P. Sheets	35,500/-	G. C. Sheets	35,500/-

[Prices at other stockyards may vary]

[Source : Steel Town (Weekly), February 25, 2006]

Postal address

If undelivered, please return to : Engineering Export Promotion Council, Vanijya Bhavan (1st Floor)
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