

Territorial NEWSLETTER North America

EPCINDIA
ENGINEERING THE FUTURE

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Chairman's Pen



The economic ties between India and North America have augmented over the years. The region continued to be the second largest destination of India's exports highlighting significance of the region in India's export basket. Exports to the region account for over 15.8% of our global engineering exports.

Over the last few months, export of engineering goods, which constitutes 22 per cent of the country's total exports and US being its biggest market, is experiencing a deteriorating trend for the full fiscal 2015-16. However, we are hopeful that the global demand will slowly pick up and help in reversing the current trend.

This 'Newsletter on North America' presents a brief note on the current trade matters between India and North America..I hope this will be insightful for our readers and they will enjoy reading it.

Tarvinder Singh Bhasin

Message from Chairman, Committee on Trade with North America



GSP plays a very important role in shaping trend in Indian exports. In this ninth edition of Territorial Newsletter for North America, we present a brief on US GSP claim rates. This is based on a study conducted by the Embassy of India in US in April 2015. The Newsletter also presents a brief insight on the total trade pattern in North America during the first eleven months of 2015-16. Further, it discusses the top engineering product bilaterally traded between the countries of the region.

Upcoming tenders from the region is compiled and presented for the benefit of our members. Further, upcoming exhibitions, key news items and factsheets of Anti Dumping Duty matters are also included. I am hopeful that the Newsletter will give fruitful information to our readers.

Anupam Shah

Territorial
NEWSLETTER – North America

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Basic Facts: North America

Area: 24.71 million Sq. km

Population: 576,163,467 (2015)

GDP: USD 20,834.888 billion (2014)

Currency: US Dollar (\$) / Canadian Dollar

Climate: North America includes all of the mainland and related offshore islands lying North of the Isthmus of Panama which connects it with South America. It has a variety of climate, from the dry, bitter cold of the Arctic to the steamy heat of the tropics. The North American tundra, the vast treeless plain of the far north, has temperature rises above freezing for only a short period each summer. In the far south there are low-lying areas which are always hot and rainy.

Natural resources: North America produces most of the world's corn, meat, cotton, soybeans, tobacco, and wheat, along with a variety of other food and industrial raw material crops. Mineral resources are also abundant; particularly coal, iron ore, bauxite, copper, natural gas, petroleum, mercury, nickel, potash, and silver.

Excerpt Conversation with Mr. Anupam Shah, Chairman, North America Territorial Committee



In April 2016, the EEPC India team went on in conversation with the North America Territorial Chairman, Mr. Anupam Shah to discuss the prospects of enhancing business to business collaboration and opportunities between India and US in the engineering sector.

In the interview Shri **Anupam Shah** speaks about its concern and outlook for the year in North America:

1. **“India's merchandise exports tumbled for the sixteenth month in a row in March 2016 and also performed poorly in the fiscal 2015-16.” Your comments and suggestions on this.**

Ans: *Yes, of course the export downturn during this fiscal has been massive. India's exports in March fell 5.5% from a year earlier to US\$22.72 billion- declining for the 16th consecutive month primarily due to subdued global economic growth and still-depressed commodity prices. However, this falling trend in exports is not unique to India.*

Major nations and regions across the globe also witnessed deceleration in export growth as per latest WTO statistics.

While the weakness in global demand along with depressed commodity prices have been the main reasons for decline in India's exports, the depreciation of the Chinese currency may adversely impact India's exports.

2. **For Engineering exports to North America, USA is a major export destination. Though the export growth rate remained positive in March 2016 over the previous month but the export base value has been low touching US\$ 500 million in 2015-16 compared to US\$ 600 million in 2014-2015. Is it a serious threat to the Indian engineering industry?**

Ans: Indian exporters have been facing tough competition in USA where China captures almost 27% share of total US engineering imports as compared to India's share of only 0.7% share. Other competing countries include Canada, Mexico, Korea, Japan for iron and steel products; Mexico, Japan, Germany, France for Industrial Machinery as well as Electrical Machinery. India is more or less losing out its share in US imports due to prevalence of regional trade agreements (RTAs) and preferential trading agreements (PTAs) between USA and competing suppliers including NAFTA (Mexico, Canada), Honduras.

As far as the engineering trade is concerned, USA has clocked a growth in imports of engineering trade. USA's global imports have grown value wise from countries like China, Mexico, Germany, Korea but declined from India. India's engineering exports to USA grew by nearly 15% in March 2016 compared to the February 2016 because of low base but dipped by almost 16% compared to March 2015.

3. **What the Government and EEPC India should do to promote exports to USA?**

The Government of India should ensure that the engineering exporters are able to get steel at international prices, help MSME Sector move up the value chain and build capacities by a TUF Scheme for the Engineering Sector and increasing the investment limit of MSME.

The Government of India also looks forward to the recent consultations with the United States at the WTO, scheduled for the 11th and 12th of May, 2016. India hopes that the United States will constructively engage with India to address its concerns regarding recent U.S. measures that impair the ability of both U.S. based Indian companies and Indian professionals to supply services in the U.S.

India is hopeful that deliberations during the WTO consultations shall be constructive and it would result in removal of trade restrictive measures.

4. **What are the major issues Indian businesses are facing in doing trade with North America?**

Ans: The prevalence of free trade agreements in which India is not a part leads to high import duties for Indian exporters as compared to the other competing countries with relaxed duty rates making Indian exports relatively costlier. In case of other competing suppliers like China, we have been losing this share due to high CIF prices of our manufactured goods owing to high raw material prices. Adding to our woes are countries like Bangladesh, Vietnam which enjoys preferential access in developed markets like US, by virtue of its LDC status, while others are preferred due to better quality.

5. **"MIP is introduced to safeguard the steel industry" – What will be the impact for user industry. If you have any suggestion for the same?**

Ans: Recently the government has imposed a minimum import price (MIP) ranging from \$341 to \$752 per tonne on 173 steel products to provide relief to local steel makers hurt by an increase in cheap imports of these items. The MIP conditions are valid for six months from the date of the notification (5th February 2016) or until further orders, whichever is earlier, it said. This move will lead to further erosion in engineering exports and has raised the cost of raw materials by about 10 per cent. This will severely hurt engineering exports that have already declined by 17 per cent during the last fiscal of 2015-16.

It is, however, good that the MIP will not be applicable on imports under the advance authorization scheme and high-grade pipes used for pipeline transportation systems in the petroleum and natural gas industry. Further, we requested the government to introduce a compensatory mechanism to make up for the increased raw material price which the distressed exporters, mostly in the SME segments, will be made to bear following the protection given to the large steel manufacturers.

6. “India is not a part of TPP negotiation” What will be the likely implications on the Indian engineering sector – your comments.

***Ans:**While the fears of trade diversion and India losing its export market due to TPP are imminent; we feel that in case of engineering sector TPP will not impact India greatly. This is because, out of the 12 member countries participating in TPP, major markets for India’s exports and its participation in the value chain includes not only USA but also Japan and Malaysia, Singapore and Vietnam from the ASEAN countries which are all included in the upcoming RCEP. Barring USA, India has FTA with both ASEAN for Malaysia, Singapore and Vietnam and CECA with Japan. India can participate through backward linkage to countries like Japan, Australia, Malaysia, Singapore and Vietnam and enhance its engineering trade. Any change in modalities will have a negative impact on Indian engineering sector. With the arrival of TPP, our competitors are also trying to explore some markets like USA, so there may be a case of loss of opportunity.*

7. TPP is going to introduce a new regime of standards in international trade. What should be India’s strategy to contain adverse impact of such a regime? Your comments.

***Ans:**Yes, this will be a major challenge for the Indian engineering industry. It is expected that standards arising from TPP will be higher than those from RCEP and other FTAs in most areas, imposing above WTO standards that are likely WTO plus standard. Furthermore, the role of private standards has been the focus in TPP. In all probability, countries like USA will push to harmonize its own existing private standards for other countries, which are a part of TPP. It is also true that the new set of rules of trade that will evolve from these mega trade deals would be discussed in the WTO and would serve as a template for future trade practices.*

Up gradation of standards is the need of the hour. India needs to ponder on R&D and Technological up gradation in order to compete with these negotiating members and by looking at non-traditional markets.

➤ Claim rates of GSP for US imports from India

The present section of the study report analyzes U.S. importers' claim rates of GSP eligibility for their imports from India. Claim rates for products in individual industry sectors of India's exporters are examined first, followed by the claim rates for individual tariff lines within those sectors.

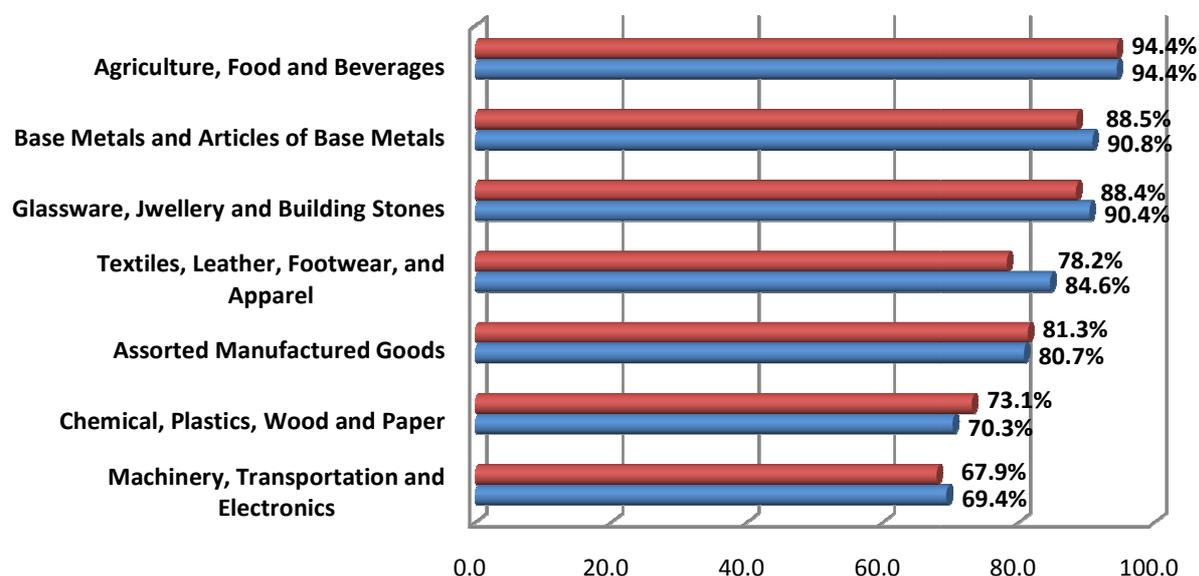
This section provides an overview of the claim rates for each sector of India's GSP-eligible exports to the United States, and then illustrates how claimed rates impact the unit price of India's products for U.S. importers.

The sector level analysis and the macro data demonstrate the following points:

- **India's overall claim rate in 2013 does not appear to have been significantly impacted by the lapse in the GSP that began on July 31, 2013.**
- **In fact, the total GSP claim rate for all of India's GSP-eligible exports into the U.S. market actually increased slightly (from 76.6 percent to 77.2 percent) in 2013, as compared to 2012. This indicated that when U.S. importers and India's exporters were aware of a product's GSP eligibility, they claimed the products under GSP regardless of the status of GSP. This is a very positive attribute of India's overall U.S. buyers.**
- **India's largest export sector - machinery, transportation, and electronics - had a lower GSP claim rate in 2013 than the overall average. U.S. importers only claimed 69 percent of the value of India's products in that sector.**

The following table explores the relationship between different sectors and their GSP claim rates. This intent is to identify if there are any structural differences between sectors that would account for the level of GSP claim rates.

Figure 1: Percentage Value of GSP-Eligible U.S. Imports from India Claimed by U.S. Importers under GSP (i.e., the claim rate) in 2012 and in 2013



	Machinery, Transportation and Electronics	Chemical, Plastics, Wood and Paper	Assorted Manufactured Goods	Textiles, Leather, Footwear, and Apparel	Glassware, Jewellery and Building Stones	Base Metals and Articles of Base Metals	Agriculture, Food and Beverages
■ 2013 Sector Claim Rates	67.9	73.1	81.3	78.2	88.4	88.5	94.4
■ 2012 Sector Claim Rates	69.4	70.3	80.7	84.6	90.4	90.8	94.4

Source: Paper on “Use of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences by India’s Exporters and strategies to increase their exports into the U.S. Market”, Embassy of India, Washington

The study also analyses the following points:

- Despite the five-month lapse in GSP in 2013, there was no overall decrease in claim rates for India’s GSP-eligible products in that year;
- U.S. importers of India’s largest sectors (machinery, transportation, and electronics; and chemicals) claimed GSP for their eligible U.S. imports at rate below the 2013 average claim rate for India (77.2 percent);
- While India’s exporters appeared to have thrived despite paying unnecessary duties on about 33 percent of their GSP-eligible exports in 2013, new low-cost market competitors could exploit the unclaimed duty-free treatment of India’s products to compete more successfully in the U.S. market.
- Claim rates are not consistently linked to the size of the tariffs that could have been foregone; and
- India’s products for which U.S. importers paid the most unnecessary tariffs, however, tend to be large-value tariff lines that are among the top GSP-eligible U.S. imports in a sector.

The study identified the structural differences between sectors that would account for the level of GSP claim rates. Overall, India claimed 77.2 percent of all GSP-eligible imports as GSP-eligible in 2013, which is actually a small increase from 2012, when U.S. importers claimed 76.6 percent of the value of GSP eligible products. Although four sectors' claim rates decreased in 2013 when compared to 2012, the claim rate of second largest sector (chemicals) in 2012 was smaller in 2013, which distorted and decreased the aggregate claim rate.

****The next issue will bring out a brief analysis on India's export competitiveness in the absence of GSP-its adverse effects and strategies to strengthen the ongoing business.**

India-North America Information Guide

The bilateral relations between India and North America strengthened over the years in a significant way. As regards India's exports, the region has consistently been the second largest destination for Indian goods exporting US\$ 8.4 billion, behind only European Union (EU) during April-February 2015-16. Exports to the region account for nearly 15.8% of our global exports. Exports to North America represent a diversified phenomenon as it includes different trade patterns with the three countries (USA, Mexico and Canada) of the region.

Trade Trend Analysis in North America

India shares a positive trade balance with North America during April-January of the fiscal of 2015-16. The following table depicts India's Merchandise trade pattern with North America compared to the trade pattern with World.

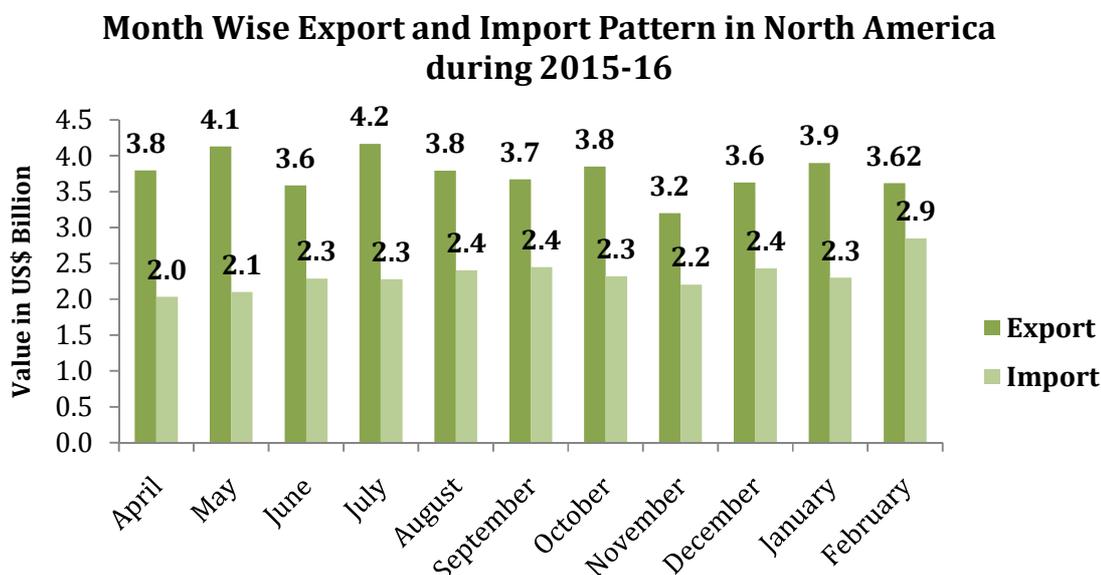
Table1: India-North America Overall Trade Figures

US\$ million

Description	Jan 2015	Jan 2016	%Growth	Apr-Jan 2015	Apr-Jan 2016	%Growth
India's Export to North America	3,761.08	3,849.07	2.34	40,023.08	37,720.05	-5.75
India's Total Export to World	24,393.58	21,043.77	-13.73	264,322.49	216,828.80	-17.97
India's export share to North America w.r.t. World	15.4	18.3		15.1	17.4	
India's Import from North America	2,200.37	2,230.60	1.37	24,380.78	22,704.55	-6.88
India's Total Import from World	32,265.37	28,587.10	-11.40	383,879.31	323,612.31	-15.70
India's Import Share from North America w.r.t World	6.8	7.8		6.4	7.0	
Total Trade with North America	5,961.45	6,079.67	2.0	64,403.86	60,424.60	-6.2

Source: DGCI&S

Chart 1: Trend in Total Trade in North America during 2015-16(month wise)



Source: DGCI&S

The top nations which had the highest demand for Indian engineering products during March 2016 in absolute values include:

**Table 2: Engineering Exports to North America (country wise)
(Value in USD million)**

North America	March 2015 (USD million)	March 2016 (USD million)	Growth (%)	April - March 2014-2015	April- March 2015 -2016	Growth %
USA	691.6	581.05	-16%	7830.69	6897.91	-12%
Mexico	190.71	232.92	22%	1914.34	1891.72	-1%
Canada	53.18	42.02	-21%	557.53	477.36	-14%
Total	935.49	855.99	-8%	10302.6	9267.0	-10%

Source: DGCI&S

Table 3: Top 15 engineering panels exported to North America in February 2016 include:

DGCI&S Engineering Panels	India's export in March 2015(USD million)	India's export in March 2016(USD million)	Growth (%)
Motor Vehicle/cars	87.33	149.85	72%
Products of Iron and Steel	146.15	110.96	-24%
Auto Components/Parts	105.24	91.28	-13%
Industrial Machinery	98.76	68.68	-30%
OTHER MISC. ITEMS	43.22	63.42	47%
Aircraftsand Spacecrafts	48.18	53.79	12%
Electric Machinery & Equipment	61.24	51.94	-15%

DGCI&S Engineering Panels	India's export in March 2015(USD million)	India's export in March 2016(USD million)	Growth (%)
Aluminium and products	67.87	48.77	-28%
IC Engines and Parts	35.65	48.31	36%
Machinery for ATMs	38.79	26.58	-31%
Iron and Steel	66.94	26.33	-61%
Medical and Scientific Instruments	19.10	18.52	-3%
Pumps of all types	20.23	13.16	-35%
Copper and products	16.97	12.22	-28%
Hand Tools & Cutting Tools	13.70	10.97	-20%

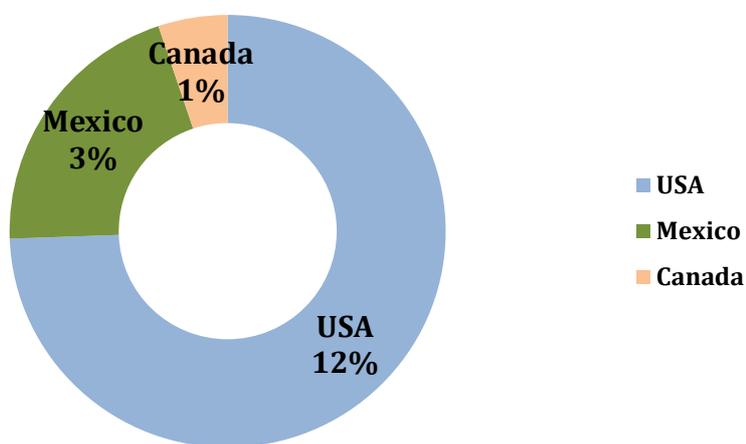
Source: DGCI&S

Engineering exports to North America rank second largest among the region wise top engineering exports from India during April-March 2015-16.

USA maintained its top rank for Indian engineering exports though it registered a dip in exports both monthly and cumulatively by 16 % in March 2016 and 12% during April-March 2015-16 respectively vis-à-vis the same period last fiscal. The main engineering products exported to the country include Products of Iron and Steel, Auto Components/Parts, Industrial Machinery, Other Misc Items, Aircrafts and Spacecrafts, Electrical Machinery and Equipment, etc during April-March 2015-16.

The following pie chart demonstrates share of different North American countries in India's total export during April-March 2015-16.

Fig1: India's engineering export share to North American Countries (%) w.r.t Total Engg. exports in 2015-16



Source: DGCI&S

- **Trade with USA:** Indian engineering exports to USA, continues to be the highest during the month of March 2016. At present, it accounts for 11.2 per cent of India's eng exports.

Top products traded in USA:Top traded products to USA during April-February 2015-16 include Products of Iron and Steel, Auto Components/Parts, Industrial Machinery, Other Misc Items, Aircrafts and Spacecrafts , Electrical Machinery and Equipment, etc

- **Trade with Mexico:**Mexico is India's 8th exporting destination for engineering products. At present, it accounts for 3 per cent of India's eng exports during April-March 2015-16.
- **Top products traded in Mexico:**Top traded products to Mexico during 2015-16 include Motor Vehicles/cars, Aluminium products, Auto Components and Parts, Industrial Machinery, Iron and Steel, Two and Three Wheelers, etc.
- **Trade with Canada:**India's engineering trade with Canada is also worth mentioning. It maintains a similar economy like India and is often called as India-like country. It accounted for 0.8 per cent of India's eng exports in 2015-16.
Top products traded in Canada:Major exported products to Canada in 2015-16 include Products of Iron and Steel, Nuclear Reactors and IC engines, Electrical Machinery , Auto Components/Parts, Industrial Machinery, etc.

News in Focus

- **India looks forward to its consultations with the United States at the WTO on 11th and 12th May, 2016**

The Government of India looks forward to the consultations with the United States at the WTO, scheduled for the 11th and 12th of May, 2016.

India hopes that the United States will constructively engage with India to address its concerns regarding recent U.S. measures which impair the ability of both U.S. based Indian companies and Indian professionals to supply services in the U.S. The H-1B and L-1 categories of non-immigrants, for which there has been a significant fee hike, correspond with the categories of specialists and intra-corporate transferees, both of which are part of U.S.' commitments under the WTO's General Agreement on Trade in Services. These are also the same categories that are most extensively used by Indian service suppliers, especially in the IT sector, supplying services in the U.S.

India and the U.S. share a mutually inter-dependent and beneficial relationship in trade in services, which is well-documented. While the U.S. accounts for close to 60% of software exports from India, Indian IT professionals have had a positive role in contributing to the competitiveness of the U.S. economy. The increasing volume of services trade has contributed to significant economic growth as well as creation of employment opportunities within the U.S. The situation therefore presents a win-win relationship for both nations. The U.S. fee hike measures for the H-1B and L-1 categories are not only adversely affecting the competitiveness of India's services industry engaged in the U.S. market, but also creating uncertainties for Indian service suppliers. They also run counter to the basic principles of a transparent and predictable trading environment, which lies at the very heart of the WTO agreements.

India is hopeful that deliberations during the WTO consultations shall be constructive and it would result in removal of these trade restrictive measures.

Source:<http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=145127>

➤ **Modi US visit: Legislation that will elevate India-US defence relationship on par with NATO introduced in Senate**

Ahead of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's expected visit here next month, two top American senators have introduced a legislation which if passed by Congress would elevate the status of the Indo-US defence relationship on par with that of America's closest allies like NATO and Israel.

The US-India Defence Technology and Partnership Act was introduced in the Senate by Senators Mark Warner and John Cornyn – co-chairs of the Senate India Caucus – yesterday.

The legislation has been sent to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for necessary action. The legislation, a similar version of the bill was introduced in the House of Representatives in March, institutionalises the US government's focus on the US-India security relationship while sending a powerful signal to India that the US is a reliable and dependable defence partner.



“This bill supports strengthening our bilateral relationship, particularly in defence, and bestows upon India the status it deserves as a partner in promoting security in Asia and around the world,” Warner said in a statement issued by US India Business Council (USIBC) which applauded the bill.

As an important partner with a flourishing economy, India has huge potential as a market for US defence manufacturers, which support millions of American jobs, he said.

The bill puts India on par with America’s closest defence partners, including NATO member states and Israel, for the purpose of congressional defence sales notifications.

For the US, it encourages the executive branch to designate an official to focus on US-India defence cooperation, facilitate the transfer of defence technology and maintain a special office in the Pentagon dedicated exclusively to the US-India Defence Technology and Trade Initiative (DTTI).

It urges the US government to enhance India’s military capabilities in the context of combined military planning, and promote co-production and co-development opportunities.

For India, it encourages the government to authorise combined military planning with the US for missions of mutual interest such as humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, counter piracy, and maritime domain awareness.

“The commercial and security imperatives for a robust defence partnership between the US and India could not be clearer. Defence trade has risen from some USD 300 million to over USD 14 billion over the last 10 years and there is every reason to expect it to rise further. USIBC strongly supports this bill and encourages widespread support in the Senate,” said USIBC president Mukesh Agni.

Source: <http://www.financialexpress.com/article/india-news/us-india-defence-cooperation-act-introduced-in-senate/252757/>

➤ **India, Canada review progress of talks on free trade agreement**

India and Canada undertook a “stock-taking” exercise last week on the proposed free trade agreement (FTA) between the two nations, raising hopes of an early resumption of negotiations, which last took place in March 2015.

As many as nine rounds of negotiations for the FTA, known as the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, were held between the two countries since its beginning in November 2010. However, as no negotiations took place since March last year, some analysts had apprehended a deadlock due to differences over contours of the proposed pact.

The talks on the FTA include mainly two pillars, goods and services trade, while investment aspects are covered separately by a bilateral Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (FIPA). Sources told FE that the process of negotiations slowed down as Canada wanted concessions such as ‘MFN (most favoured nation)-forward’ and ‘ratchet’ from India under the FTA.

Offering ‘MFN-forward’ would mean any concession given by India to a trading partner in future under a bilateral treaty will automatically get extended to Canada. Similarly, ‘ratchet’ suggests benefits arising out of India’s domestic policy changes in future will have to be provided to Canada as well.

A source told FE that India has asked Canada to state in which sectors the latter wants 'MFN-forward' and 'ratchet' before it starts examining the possibility of offering any such concession.

India feels offering 'MFN-forward' in all sectors could be counter-productive as concessions under each FTA are based on attributes peculiar to that particular partner, which shouldn't be extended to others. Similarly, it fears that agreeing to 'ratchet' could affect its own domestic policy space in future.

Though Indian goods exports to Canada are less than 1% of its total outbound shipments, a joint study before the FTA talks started in 2010 had estimated fairly symmetric gains for both the nations. Annual export gains for Canada were estimated to range between 39% and 47%, and for India, between 32% and 60%.

India's exports to Canada stood at \$2.2 billion in 2014-15, while its imports from that country were to the tune of \$3.7 billion. In the April-January period of the last fiscal, Indian exports to Canada touched \$1.7 billion and its imports hit \$3.5 billion.

Source: <http://www.financialexpress.com/article/economy/india-canada-review-progress-of-talks-on-free-trade-agreement/244335/>

CVD/AD matters: Recent petitions filed with USITC

Table 4: CVD/AD Petitions

Docket No.	Received	Type	Commodity
3144	4/26/16	337 Complaint	Carbon and Alloy Steel Products
3142	4/18/16	Other	Primary Unwrought Aluminum
3138	4/11/16	337 Complaint	Passenger Vehicle Automotive Wheels
3136	4/8/16	701 & 731 Petition	Carbon and Alloy Steel Cut-to-Length Plate
3129	3/22/16	337 Complaint	Motorized Self-Balancing Vehicles
3124	2/24/16	332 Request	Unwrought and Wrought aluminum products
3121	2/12/16	701 & 731 Petition	Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip
3112	1/8/16	337 Complaint	Surgical Stapler Devices
3108	12/16/15	701 & 731 Petition	Large Residential Washers
3105	12/8/15	337 Complaint	Rack Mountable Power Distribution Units
3103	11/24/15	Other	Modifications in Rules of Origin
3102	11/19/15	337 Complaint	Chassis Parts Incorporating Moveable Sockets

Source: [http://www.usitc.gov/petitions and complaints](http://www.usitc.gov/petitions_and_complaints)

Country wise Anti-dumping matters in the last five years (2010-2015) against India

Table 5: Country wise Anti Dumping (AD) Cases against India

Country initiating AD investigation	Case ID	Case_Code	Product	Initiating Date	Dumping Date	Injury decision date
Canada	CAN-AD-373	CAN-AD-372	Certain Carbon Steel Welded Pipe	05/14/2012	08/13/2012	07/13/2012
Canada	CAN-AD-401	CAN-AD-400	Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods	07/21/2014	12/03/2014	09/19/2014

Mexico	MEX-AD-305	MEX-AD-305	Carbon Steel Tubing with Longitudinal Seams	12/24/2014	MI	MI
USA	USA-AD-1191	USA-AD-1191	Circular Welded Carbon-Quality Steel Pipe	11/03/2011	06/01/2012	12/16/2011
USA	USA-AD-1213	USA-AD-1213	Certain Steel Threaded Rod	07/03/2013	02/18/2014	11/05/2013
USA	USA-AD-1215	USA-AD-1215	Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods	07/10/2013	02/25/2014	08/22/2013
USA	USA-AD-1251	USA-AD-1251	Certain Steel Nails	06/04/2014	.	07/18/2014

India's Safe Guard initiating matters since last five years (2010-2015)

Table 6: Safe Guard Matters of India

Safe Guard Initiating Country	PRODUCT	PET_DATE	WTO_INIT_DATE
India	Seamless Pipes, Tubes and Hollow Profiles of Iron or Non-Alloy Steel	MI	04/22/2013
India	Bare Elastomeric Filament Yarn	MI	02/28/2014
India	Not-Alloyed Ingots of Unwrought Aluminium	MI	04/07/2014
Mexico	Steel Tubes	04/06/2010	07/03/2010

Source: <http://econ.worldbank.org/>

Factsheets on Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Investigations of Imports

- ✓ On May 4, 2016, the Department of Commerce (Commerce) announced its affirmative preliminary determination in the antidumping duty (AD) investigation of imports of welded stainless pressure pipe from India.

Source: <http://enforcement.trade.gov/download/factsheets/factsheet-india-welded-stainless-pressure-pipe-ad-prelim-050516.pdf>

- ✓ On March 1, 2016, the Department of Commerce (Commerce) announced its affirmative preliminary determinations in the antidumping duty (AD) investigations of imports of certain cold rolled steel flat products from Brazil, China, India, Japan, Korea, Russia, and the United Kingdom.

Source: <http://enforcement.trade.gov/download/factsheets/factsheet-multiple-cold-rolled-steel-flat-products-ad-prelim-030116.pdf>

- ✓ On February 4, 2016, the Department of Commerce (Commerce) announced the initiation of antidumping duty (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) investigations of imports of certain new pneumatic off-the-road tires from China and India, and a CVD investigation of imports of certain new pneumatic off-the-road tires from Sri Lanka.

Source: <http://enforcement.trade.gov/download/factsheets/factsheet-multiple-new-pneumatic-off-the-road-tires-ad-cvd-initiation-020416.pdf>

Upcoming Exhibitions in North America

Table 7: List of Exhibitions

Events	Date	Venue	Link
Connecticut International Auto Show	18th-20th Nov, 2016	Hartford, Connecticut, USA	http://connautoshow.com/
Los Angeles Auto Show	18th-27th Nov, 2016	Los Angeles Convention Center, USA	http://laautoshow.com/
International Manufacturing Technology Show	12-17 th September 2016	Chicago, IL	http://www.imts.com/
MINExpo 2016	26th-28th September, 2016	Las Vegas, Nevada, USA	http://www.minexpo.com/
Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering	03-04th October 2016	Orlando, USA	http://mechanical-aerospace.conferenceseries.com/
Engine Expo North America 2016	25-27 th October 2016	Michigan	http://www.engine-expo.com/usa/
Conexpo	7 th -11 th March, 2017	Los Angeles Convention Center, USA	http://www.conexpoconagg.com/

Tender information in North America

Table 7: Tender related information

Title	Deadline	Country	Link
Reverse osmosis membrane elements	26 th May 2016	USA	http://www.tendersinfo.com/details/33547924
New air conditioning (hvac) system eastside hs auditorium & gymnasium	25 th May 2016	USA	http://www.tendersinfo.com/details/33547894
Submersible pumps, parts and repair	26 th May 2016	USA	http://www.tendersinfo.com/details/33547480
Preventive and corrective maintenance air conditioning equipment	17 th May 2016	Mexico	http://www.tendersinfo.com/details/33547320
Acquisition of vertical cutters	26 th May 2016	Mexico	http://www.tendersinfo.com/details/33547110
Sale of vehicles	9 th June 2016	USA	http://www.tendersinfo.com/details/33546627
Service & oem caterpillar replacement parts	9 th June 2016	USA	http://www.tendersinfo.com/details/33545200
Provision of Tandem axle trucks	2 nd June 2016	Canada	http://www.tendersinfo.com/details/33544675
Provision of mower	26 th May 2016	USA	http://www.tendersinfo.com/details/33544229

For more contract notices, Please register with Tender info and follow the link:

<http://www.tendersinfo.com/searchresult#>

EEPC India North America Territorial Newsletter

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