

Territorial NEWSLETTER North America

EETPCINDIA
ENGINEERING THE FUTURE

Vanijya Bhavan (1st Floor)
International Trade Facilitation
Centre (ITFC)
1/1 Wood Street,
Kolkata - 700016
www.eetpcindia.org



Volume X: May 2016

Chairman's Pen



The economic ties between India and North America have augmented over the years. The region continues 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 nearly 16% of our global engineering exports.

Export of engineering goods, which constitutes 22 per cent of the country's total exports and US being its biggest market, experienced a decline for the full fiscal 2015-16. The decline in exports continued even in initial months of new fiscal 2016-17. Notwithstanding recent decline, USA maintained its top position as most important destination in April 2016. We expect that the declining trend will be reversed in the coming period as global demand picks up.

This 'Newsletter on North America' presents a brief note on the current trade trend 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 tenth edition of Territorial Newsletter for North America, we present a brief on India's export competitiveness in absence of GSP. 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 month of the new fiscal of 2016-17. 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

EETPCINDIA
ENGINEERING THE FUTURE
www.eetpcindia.org



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.

Analysis of India's Export Competitiveness in absence of GSP

----- Study by Embassy of India Washington.....contd..

India is the largest exporter of GSP-eligible products to the United States. In 2013, U.S. companies imported \$4.2 billion in goods that were eligible for duty-free entry into the U.S. market. Nonetheless, India faces significant competition from other countries. This section of the study analyzes the sources of competition from countries that have a potential price advantage vis-à-vis India. This advantage could be created by a country that has a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the United States; its being a member of a plurilateral agreement to which India is not a signatory; the country being a beneficiary to the Africa or Caribbean preference programs that offer an expanded list of products that eligible for duty-free entry into the U.S. market; or another country's suppliers being able to produce on a lower-cost basis.

This section begins with an outline of each sector's vulnerability to competition from low-cost competitors during a lapse in GSP. The engineering sectors are ranked in increasing order of vulnerability below, from most to least vulnerable:

1. Base metals and articles of base metals (least vulnerable)
2. Machinery, transportation, and electronics (most vulnerable)

The study also analyses the risk factors experienced by US importers that can lead them to make business decisions that could adversely impact India's exporters of GSP eligible products. The overall consequence is that India's competitiveness in a sector would be reduced.

In this section, we review how India's exporters are in competition from exporters in countries that would benefit the most from a lapse of GSP.

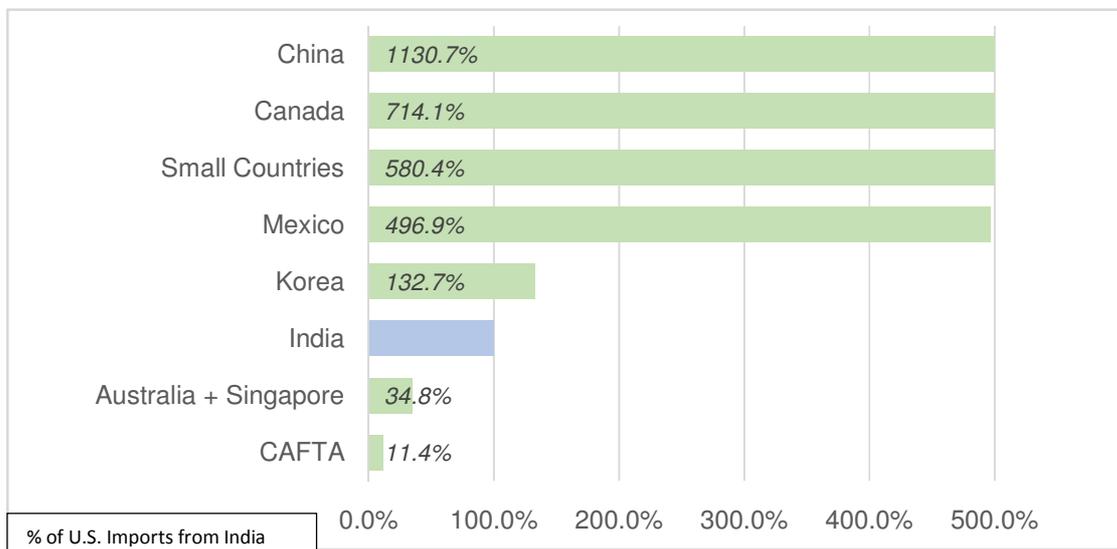
The countries that have been chosen can be categorized in four categories:

1. Countries that are single-country free trade agreement (FTA) partners with the United States; 1
2. Countries that are a part of a regional FTA with the United States, such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the Dominican Republic-Central American Free Trade Agreement (DR-CAFTA);
3. Countries that are part of a more expansive trade-preference program than GSP, such as the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA)² and the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI); and
4. Sources of low-cost goods, such as China.

Individual Sector Reviews

Base Metals and Articles of Base Metals (Base Metals)

Figure 1: India's competitors position in US import market vis-à-vis India in the Base Metals Sector (Base: India – 100%)



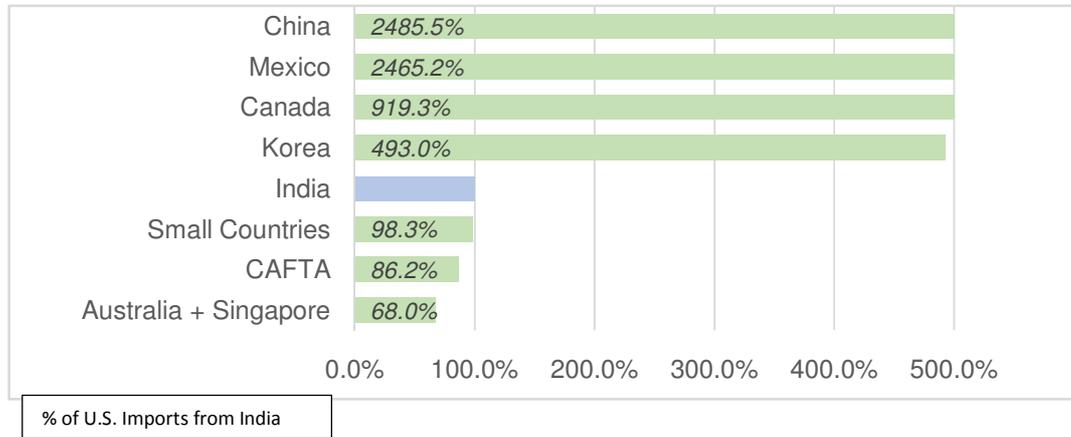
Exporters in China, Canada, small FTA partners, AGOA countries, Mexico, and Korea exported significantly more under GSP-eligible tariff lines to the United States than did India in the base metals sector in 2013. China exported over eleven times as much, by value, under competing tariff lines and Canada exported over seven times as much by value. Small FTA partner countries and Mexico exported, on aggregate, nearly six times and five times more, respectively, compared to that of India.

Machinery, Transportation, Electronics (Machinery)

¹ Individual countries with FTAs with the United States include Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Israel, Korea, Mexico, Morocco, Oman, Panama, and Peru.

² The 39 AGOA-eligible countries are Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo (ROC), Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia.

**Figure 2:
India's competitors position in US import market vis-à-vis India
in the Machinery Sector (Base: India – 100%)**



Exporters in China, Mexico, Canada, and Korea all exported more products in the machinery sector to the United States under GSP-eligible tariff lines than India. China and Mexico exported nearly 25 times as much as India in aggregate value in competing tariff lines. Mexico exported over nine times as much, by aggregate value, as India's exporters of machinery. Korean exporters exported about five times as much as India's exporters of base metal products.

The study identified that China is the most successful competitor to India's exporters in the engineering sector. Infact, China exports more than 70 percent of the same GSP-eligible tariff lines and also holds higher import shares in those products. In addition, its U.S. import values for those tariff lines are significantly larger than has been achieved by India. India's suppliers face robust competition from other countries' suppliers. It is important to note that in the discussed two sectors even Mexican and Canadian suppliers are positioned better than India in the US market.

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 with India 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

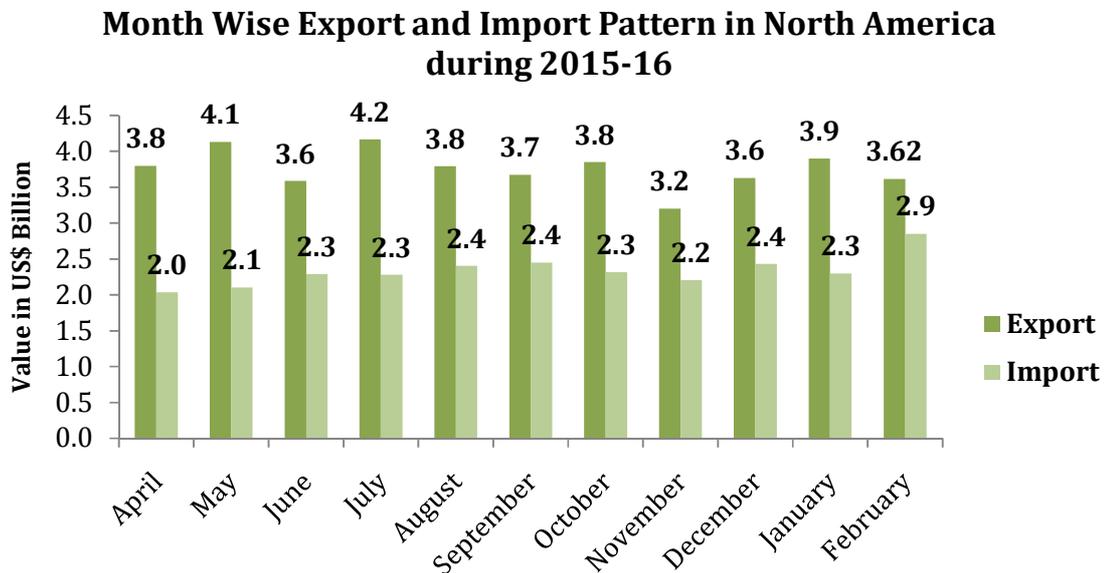
India shares a positive trade balance with North America during April-February of the fiscal of 2015-16. The following table depicts India's Merchandise trade pattern with North America compared to the trade pattern with World.

Table1: India-North America Overall Trade Figures

Description	US\$ million					
	Feb 2015	Feb 2016	%Growth	Apr-Feb 2015	Apr-Feb 2016	%Growth
India's Export to North America	3,518.28	3,615.26	2.76	43,541.36	41,335.31	-5.07
India's Total Export to World	21,983.43	20,498.46	-6.75	286,305.93	237,327.25	-17.11
India's export share to North America w.r.t. World	16.0	17.6		15.2	17.4	
India's Import from North America	2,206.39	2,851.63	29.24	26,587.17	25,556.18	-3.88
India's Total Import from World	28,725.38	27,105.88	-5.64	412,604.69	350,718.18	-15.00
India's Import Share from North America w.r.t World	7.7	10.5		6.4	7.3	
Total Trade with North America	5,724.67	6,466.89	13.0	70,128.53	66,891.49	-4.6

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 the first month of the new fiscal 2016-2017 in absolute values include:

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

North America	April 2015 (USD million)	April 2016 (USD million)	Growth (%)
USA	625.03	502.16	-19.7
Mexico	153.76	192.54	25.2
Canada	37.61	33.42	11.1
Total	816.4	728.12	-10.8

Source: DGCI&S

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

DGCI&S Engineering Panels	India's export in April 2015(USD million)	India's export in April 2016(USD million)	Growth (%)
Motor Vehicle/cars	63.5	129.7	104.2
Products of Iron and Steel	127.3	94.7	-25.6
Auto Components/Part	98.0	82.3	-16.0
OTHER MISC. ITEMS	34.9	50.9	45.7
Industrial Machinery	83.7	45.4	-45.8
Electric Machinery and Equipment	47.1	43.7	-7.2
Aircrafts & Spacecrafts	31.3	42.2	34.9
IC Engines and Parts	38.2	30.6	-19.9
Aluminium and products	64.5	26.8	-58.4
Machinery for ATMs	34.7	26.1	-24.6
Nuclear Reactors	6.0	23.5	288.4
Medical and Scientific Instruments	17.9	23.4	30.7
Iron and Steel	69.1	20.9	-69.7
Cranes Lifts & Winches	2.4	12.6	420.9
Copper and products	13.9	12.2	-11.8

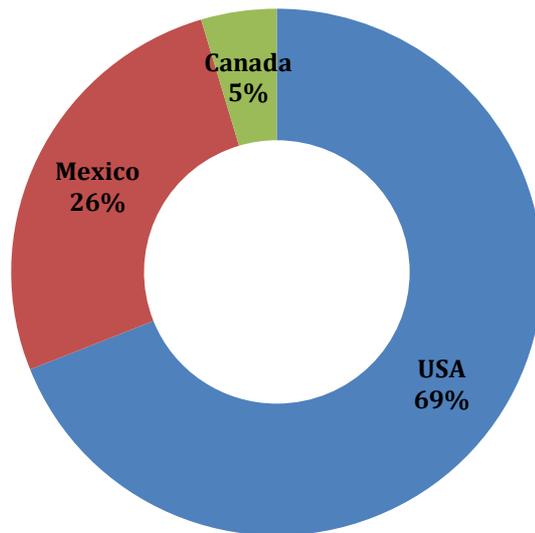
Source: DGCI&S

Indian Engineering exports to North America rank third for the first time during the starting month of the current fiscal 2016-17, after European Union and ASEAN as on April 2016.

USA maintain top rank for Indian engineering exports though it registered a dip in monthly exports by over 19 % in April 2016 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, Other Misc Items, Electrical Machinery and Equipment, Aircrafts and Spacecrafts, etc during April 2016.

The following pie chart demonstrates share of different North American countries in India's total export during April 2016-17.

Fig1: India's engineering export share to North American Countries (%) in April 2016-17



Source: DGCI&S

- **Trade with USA:** Indian engineering exports to USA, continues to be the highest during the month of April 2016. At present, it accounts for 10.9 per cent of India's eng exports.
Top products traded in USA: Top traded products to USA during April 2016-17 include Products of Iron and Steel, Auto Components/Parts, Other Misc Items, Electrical Machinery and Equipment, Aircrafts and Spacecrafts, etc.

- **Trade with Mexico:** Mexico is presently India's 5th largest export destination for engineering products moving up from the 8th rank during the last fiscal 2015-16. At present, it accounts for 4.2 per cent of India's eng exports during April 2016-17.
Top products traded in Mexico: Top traded products to Mexico during 2015-16 include Motor Vehicles/cars, Auto Components and Parts, Cranes, Lifts and Winches, Aluminium products, Industrial Machinery, Two and Three Wheelers, etc.

- **Trade with Canada:** India's engineering trade with Canada accounted for 0.7 per cent of India's engineering 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, Auto Components/Parts, Other Misc Items, Machinery for ATMs, Iron and Steel, etc.

News in Focus

- **WTO welcomes TFA proposal: Sitharaman**

World Trade Organisation (WTO) Director General Roberto Azevedo has welcomed India's proposal for a Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) in Services, Commerce Minister Nirmala Sitharaman said.

The proposed TFA in Services envisages, among other things, easier temporary movement of skilled workers, to boost global services trade. Ms. Sitharaman reiterated the proposal for a TFA in Services during the informal meeting of trade ministers from 25 WTO member countries on the sidelines of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) ministerial council meeting in Paris.

"Emphasised on working on Trade Facilitation in Services including Mode 4 (pertaining to temporary movement of natural persons including skilled workers) and DG WTO welcomed this proposal," Ms. Sitharaman tweeted.

India had proposed the TFA in Services after the December 2015 WTO ministerial conference in Nairobi (Kenya). The proposed TFA in Services is on the lines of the WTO's TFA on goods that is aimed at easing customs rules to expedite trade flows. India has already ratified the TFA on goods. Services account for over half of India's GDP.

Ms. Sitharaman also said she reiterated taking up of the remaining Doha Development Agenda (or DDA -- to improve the trade prospects of developing and poor nations) issues including agriculture before taking up of new issues at WTO. The remaining DDA issues include a Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM) for developing countries to counter import surges of farm items and a permanent solution on public stockholding of food grains for food security purposes. The minister said she emphasised on setting timelines for working on SSM and permanent solution on public stock holding of food grains.

Ms. Sitharaman said she stressed the importance of maintaining the centrality of the development dimension in WTO, adding that most WTO member countries agreed with this view. She also laid emphasis on the need for implementing the WTO's Bali and Nairobi Ministerial decisions. These issues will lay the foundation for the outcomes of the WTO Ministerial Conference in 2017, Sitharaman said.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/business/Industry/wto-welcomes-tfa-proposal-sitharaman/article8687363.ece>

➤ **Modi Visit to Mexico- India-Mexico Joint Statement**

1. At the invitation of His Excellency Mr Enrique Peña Nieto, President of the United Mexican States, His Excellency Mr Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India paid a working visit to Mexico on 8 June 2016, with the objective to continue the dialogue held by the two leaders on the margins of the 70th regular session of the United Nations General Assembly on 28 September 2015.

2. The leaders recognised the opportunities to define the path of the India-Mexico Privileged Partnership for the 21st Century that allows the growth of bilateral relations in economic field, in science and technology and in the most important issues of the global agenda reflecting a broad convergence of long-term political, economic and strategic goals.

3. President Enrique Peña Nieto elaborated on the structural reforms undertaken in Mexico to promote economic growth and development. On his part, Prime Minister Mr Narendra Modi highlighted the initiatives undertaken by his Government for the economic growth and the improvement of standard of living of the people.

In this context, both leaders:

Political Dialogue

4. Instructed the Foreign Ministers of both countries to develop the roadmap of the Privileged Partnership suitable for the 21st Century, in the framework of the Seventh Mexico-India Joint Commission Meeting to be held in Mexico in 2016.
5. Look forward to the results of the Sixth Meeting of the Joint Committee on Science and Technology, and the Fourth Meeting of the High Level Group on Trade, Investment and Cooperation, which will be held in Mexico during the second half of 2016.
6. The two countries will update the bases of cooperation according to a convergent and comprehensive plan, will evaluate the progress made in diverse fields and will set new objectives and themes to strengthen the agenda of bilateral relations.
7. Had a detailed exchange of views on the regional issues of mutual interest, including the political and economic developments in Latin America, the CELAC and the Pacific Alliance, as well as the current situation in the Asia-Pacific region.



Pic 1: PM Narendra Modi with Mexico President Enrique Peña Nieto.

Economic Partnership

8. Underscored the increasing importance of diversifying the economic exchanges to promote trade and investment to a level corresponding to their true potential.
9. Stressed the necessity of developing a greater connectivity between the two countries and encouraging cooperation in the infrastructure sector, among small and medium enterprises, in pharmaceutical products, in energy, in the automobile sector, in Information and Communication Technology, in agriculture, in food processing and in other related sectors.
10. Noted with satisfaction the growing interest for investment of the Indian companies in the energy sector - attracted by the structural reforms carried out in Mexico, as well as the opportunities for Mexican companies in the Indian market.
11. Agreed that cooperation is key to promote the investment and the use of solar energy. The two sides agreed to explore ways and means to boost the objectives of the International Solar Alliance.

12. Stressed the importance of promoting increased exchanges between the peoples of the two countries for better understanding and strengthening of bilateral links in the areas of culture, education and tourism.

Bilateral Cooperation

13. Exchanged points of views and welcomed the opportunities offered by the convergence between the National Digital Strategy of Mexico and the Digital India Initiative, which share common objectives.

14. Welcomed collaboration in space science, earth observation, climate and environmental studies, and the efficient use of space-related resources available in India as well as in Mexico for remote sensing, advance warning for disaster prevention and launch of satellites between the Mexican Space Agency (AEM) and the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).

15. Considering that both countries have huge diaspora communities abroad, the Leaders agreed on exchanging views, information and share best practices with respect to the participation of networks, organisations and individuals in their diasporas in the development of communities of their origin and their residence, as well as for the welfare and protection of their respective nationals in foreign countries.

Dialogue on Global Affairs

16. Pledged to continue promoting the shared goals of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation as solutions with multilateral perspective, as well as to continue promoting cooperation on international security issues.

17. Reiterated their strong condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

18. Reaffirmed the importance to have an effective multilateral system, with the United Nations at its core, and agreed on the importance of continuing supporting the progress in the process of comprehensive reforms of the United Nations Security Council.

19. Noted productive and substantive cooperation in the context of their participation in G-20.

20. Welcomed with satisfaction the successful conclusion of the Climate Change Conference held in Paris in December 2015 and applauded the signing by both countries of the Paris Agreement on April 22, 2016. They committed to ratify the Paris Agreement as soon as possible, as well as to develop new and renewable sources of energy to meet the developmental challenges of their respective countries.

21. President Enrique Peña Nieto cordially invited the Indian Prime Minister to visit Mexico again on a State visit in the near future. Similarly, Prime Minister Modi invited President Peña Nieto to pay a State visit to India. They agreed that suitable dates would be worked out through diplomatic channels.

Source: <http://www.firstpost.com/world/full-text-india-mexico-joint-statement-during-narendra-modis-visit-2824674.html>

➤ **Modi-US visit: Modi-Obama talks: India, US ink eight agreements**



India and the US inked eight agreements, including in the sphere of defense and energy cooperation and counter-terrorism after talks between Prime Minister Narendra Modi and US President Barack Obama in the White House.

The first one is for exchange of terrorist screening information between the Multi-Agency Center/Intelligence Bureau of India and the Terrorist Screening Center of the US under which the two sides shall “provide each other access to terrorism screening information through the designated contact points, subject to domestic laws and regulations.”

The arrangement will enhance the counter-terrorism cooperation between the two countries, said a statement.

The second is a MoU to enhance cooperation on energy security, clean energy and climate change through increased bilateral engagement and further joint initiatives for promoting sustainable growth.

Another MoU is to enhance co-operation in wildlife conservation and combating wildlife trafficking in areas such as wildlife forensics and conservation genetics; natural world heritage conservation and nature interpretation; and conservation awareness.

The fourth agreement is a MoU is between the consular, passport and visa division of India’s Ministry of External Affairs and US customs and border protection, department of homeland security for the development of an international expedited traveler initiative – the global entry program, which is a US customs and border protection program.

The fifth agreement is a technical arrangement between the Indian Navy and the US Navy concerning unclassified maritime information sharing that will allow sharing of unclassified information on White Shipping as permitted by respective national laws, regulations and policies, and provides a framework for mutually beneficial maritime information.

A MoU was inked between India's petroleum and natural gas Ministry and the department of energy of the US for cooperation in gas hydrates.

The MOU aims to increase the understanding of the geologic occurrence, distribution, and production of natural gas hydrates along the continental margin of India and in the US.

In defense cooperation, an information exchange annex (IEA) was held between the Ministry of defense and the US's department of defense regarding aircraft carrier technologies. The IEA is aimed to enhance data and information sharing specific to aircraft carriers between India and the US, it said.

Source: <http://indiatribune.com/modi-obama-talks-india-us-ink-eight-agreements/>

CVD/AD matters: Recent petitions filed with USITC

Table 4: CVD/AD Petitions

Docket No.	Received	Type	Commodity
3150	5/23/16	337 Complaint	Semiconductor Devices and Semiconductor Device Packages
3148	5/18/16	337 Complaint	Personal Transporters, Components Thereof, and Packaging and Manuals Therefor
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

Source: 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 25, 2016, the Department of Commerce (Commerce) announced its affirmative final determinations in the antidumping duty (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) investigations of imports of corrosion-resistant steel products (CORE) from China, India, Italy, Korea; its affirmative final determination in the AD investigation of imports of CORE from Taiwan; and its negative final determination in the CVD investigation of imports of CORE from Taiwan.

Source: <http://enforcement.trade.gov/download/factsheets/factsheet-multiple-corrosion-resistant-steel-products-ad-cvd-final-052516.pdf>

- ✓ 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>

Upcoming Exhibitions in North America

Table 7: List of Exhibitions

Events	Date	Venue	Link
Tender information in North America			
Show			
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/

Table 7: Tender related information

Title	Deadline	Country	Link
Provision of Track belt,vehicula,	05 July, 2016	USA	http://www.tendersinfo.com/details/34173772
Provision of Bearing,plain,rod,	29th June, 2016	USA	http://www.tendersinfo.com/details/34173765
Provision of shipping containers	02 Aug, 2016	Canada	http://www.tendersinfo.com/details/34171536
Transportation Equipment and Spares	21st July, 2016	Canada	http://www.tendersinfo.com/details/34173063
A0- Q -111 Fabricated Metal for adding life lines and snow guard in building 400	18th July 2016	Canada	http://www.tendersinfo.com/details/34173067
Supply of fleet and equipment	05th July, 2016	Canada	http://www.tendersinfo.com/details/34173166
Metal roofing, high end renewal	19th July, 2016	Canada	http://www.tendersinfo.com/

1038718			details/34173332
Installation, supply of heavy pole trailer	27th June, 2016	Canada	http://www.tendersinfo.com/details/34173333
Provision of compressor,air	5th July, 2016	USA	http://www.tendersinfo.com/details/34171469
Provision of metallic tube	1st July, 2016	USA	http://www.tendersinfo.com/details/34155852

For more contract notices, Please register with Tender info and follow the link:
<http://www.tendersinfo.com/searchresult#>

EEPC India North America Territorial Newsletter
 Contact: ShrilataMitra
 Email: smitra@eepcindia.net
 Phone no: 033-40120360
