Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce & Industry
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News & News

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nepal

Finance Minister Dr. Mahat presents 'White Paper' on current economic situation

Presenting the White Paper on the current economic situation at the House of Representatives (HoR) on May 15 Finance Minister Dr. Ram Sharan Mahat said that the average GDP growth rate during the decade prior to the dissolution of the House of Representatives in 2002 was 5.1 per cent, which came down to 2.7 per cent in the past three years. The fiscal year 2058/59 (2002) witnessed negative growth.

This year, growth rate is expected to be 1.8 per cent, with 2.0 per cent contribution from non-agriculture products and 1.5 per cent from agriculture products. "Given the population growth rate at 2.24 per cent, this indicates that economic status of the people will worsen."

The industrial output is deteriorating over the past four years. The industrial index, which stood at 334.6 in the fiscal year 2058/59 came down to 317 in 2061/62, according to Dr. Mahat.

Exports have declined by almost half from an average 16.3 per cent during 2055/56- 2058/59 to 8.7% during 2059/60-2061/62. Exports to India have significantly come down from 35.5 to 13.1 per cent. Imports have also increased from 5.4 to 13.8 per cent.

The government's revenues increased by only 9.4 per cent. Only 47.24 billion of the estimated 81.81billion rupees in tax revenue has been collected by mid-April, which is 3.7 per cent negative.

In the budget for the current fiscal year, the government had set aside Rs. 75.85 billion for regular expenses, Rs. 37.23 for capital expenses and Rs. 13.8 billion for debt servicing. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 61.27 billion by the end of April out of Rs. 69.68 billion released.

Dr. Mahat said that the budget for the Royal Palace had increased to Rs. 751 milliom during 2061/62 from Rs. 126 million four years ago.

Similarly, the security expenses that stood at Rs. 12.8 billion four years ago have reached Rs. 18.9 billion during the current fiscal year. He said that the government had released Rs. 3.3 billion to the Royal Nepalese Army to buy helicopters, additional Rs. 1.21 billion to pay for 10,000 more security forces, Rs. 360 million for high level visits, and Rs. 280 million for municipal polls boycotted by the mainstream political parties. The government had also provided Rs. 1 billion non-budgetary fund to rescue the loss making Nepal Oil Corporation.

Dr. Mahat said that the government had also provided Rs. 1 billion to Home Ministry to quell the popular movement. In the days ahead of the popular movement, the Ministry spent Rs. 500 thousand everyday under the instructions of the then Home Minister Kamal Thapa. Besides, Rs. 250 million had been provided to the Ministry of Information and Communications to set up the so-called media grants fund meant for foiling people's movement.

Dr. Mahat said that owing to low domestic savings, the country had no option but to rely on the donors for resources to attain economic growth and poverty alleviation.

He informed that the losses of the 38 public enterprises totaled to Rs. 5.92 billion last year, up from Rs. 5.48 billion four years ago.

Dr. Mahat argued that the government blocked the process of financial reform during the last four years, "Consequently, the non-performing assets of the two largest state owned commercial banks still stands very high despite huge expenses made for management reforms in those banks. They are still mired in bad loans willfully defaulted."

Dr. Mahat said that the gap between negative growth in revenue and bloated expenses would result in huge budget deficit. "To check necessary expenses and to gather additional resources required for poverty alleviation, reconstruction and rehabilitation is a challenging task."

Dr. Mahat projected an additional shortfall of Rs. 5.9 billion in the

(Contd. on Page 2)

Commercial Mediation Centre in FNCCI

Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI) and ARD Inc Rule of Law Project, USAID/Nepal signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) to establish a Commercial Mediation Centre (CMC) to resolve commercial disputes at a function held at FNCCI secretariat on May 16, 2006.

In this connection, an Mou was signed by director general Badri Prasad Ojha on behalf of FNCCI and Frederick G Yeager, chief on behalf of the project.

A decision has been taken in a bid to resolve commercial disputes as court cases take a long time to be finalized. It will help the business sector to get disputed cases resolved through mediation, believed FNCCI.

Due to a delay and utilization of huge resources in deciding commercial cases through courts, the new initiation would be productive, hoped business sector people.

FNCCI will act as a service provider for a period of two years and the project would provide administrative support and consultancy services for a period of 13 months on commercial issues, as per the agreement.

The project will also work for training arbitrators in commercial sectors and professional development of businesspersons.

Finance Minister.........

annual income and expenditure and underlined the need to mobilize foreign assistance to finance this deficit.

He also said that the government would shortly announce an interim economic reform programme to widen the scope of the financial reform programme launched by the democratic government so as to bring positive changes on the lives of the poor people at the earliest.

SAARC agrees to phase out tariff barriers

Commerce Ministers from seven SAARC countries who were meeting in Dhaka recently to thrash out strategies for effective implementation of South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) agreed to phase out tariff barriers within a time frame, accounting to an official at the Ministry of Industry Commerce and Supplies (MoICS).

The meeting also agreed to phase out and non-tariff barrier and para-tariff barriers after the committee of experts submit their reports, the MoICS sources said.

Commerce ministers also agreed to include service sector in the South SAFTA in a bid to boost regional economic integration. Any problems among the member states (on service sector) would be resolved according to the SAFTA accord.

However the agreement had been mainly focused on trade in goods.

The sources also said that developing countries like India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka will phase out tariff barriers by the next three years while the least developed countries such as Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan and the Maldives will get ten years to remove such tariff barriers.

The MoICS official also said that negative lists of goods will be reviewed by next four years 'but any country which needs to reviewed by the next four years but any country which needs to review the list earlier will be able to do that with the consent of the other countries.'

The meetings of experts will be held in every six months while the commerce ministers will meet once year. The meeting of commerce ministers can review the progress about the implementation of the SAFTA provision.

According to experts SAFTA could emerge as an effective economic tool for South Asian countries to expedite economic activities through the enhancement of trade.

According to MoICS Nepal has a total of about 1300 products in the sensitive list which according to sources would be reduced to about 1000.

According to the SAFTA provision, seven SAARC member countries, LDCs like Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan and The Maldives are supposed to get revenue compensation for the first four years beginning from January.

The SAFTA comprises of seven nations, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal Pakistan and Sri Lanka which belong to the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC). The seven member countries have set a deadline of 2016 to turn the region into free trade zone like the European Union.

It is hoped that the free trade deal would be helpful to boost living standard in the region which considered homing around 1.5 billion people an estimated third of whom live in dire poverty.

Women do 70% of work in dairy farming

Women do 70 per cent of work related to dairy production, through only 10 per cent of milk products are sold officially, states a research conducted in 10 districts of the western development region in 2004-05 by the Gender and Equity Environment Division (GEED) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.

Women's engagement in dairy farming has improved living standard of their families, led to increased investment in children's education and improvement in health of family members.

Another research conducted by the GEED in 42 districts and 158 farmers' group-men's groups, women's groups and mixed groups-in 2004-05 says though women and men have equal access to resources and revenues generated from agricultural products, women have less access in handling these resources.

Compared to men, women have almost no access to new technologies related to their occupation, the report says.

Only eight per cent of women from women's groups and eight per cent of women from the mixed groups have access to new technologies.

Nepal-DPRK sign info-tech agreement

Nepal and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) recently signed an agreement to promote assistance between the two countries in the field of information and communications.

Secretary at the Ministry of Information and Communications (MoIC) Kumar Prasad Poudyal and Ri Ju Kwan, chief of visiting DPRK delegation, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

The accord aims at enhancing bilateral assistance in the areas of radio, television and print media and exchange vital printed materials stated a press release of the Ministry.

The agreement to remain in force for the next three years will be renewed automatically for the following three years unless annulled by means of a written notice by any of the signatory. It is also subject to amendment or replacement on the basis of mutual agreement.

Tourist arrivals jump 26.9%

Boosted by a surge in the number of incoming indian tourists, the country recorded a hefty growth of 26.9 per cent in tourist arrivals in March, with 25.553 tourists coming into the country, up from 20,137 tourists in the same month last year.

The data of Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) shows that the number of Indian tourists visiting the country soared by 77.2 per cent. A total of 7,161 Indian tourists visited the country, compared to 4,041 in the corresponding period last year. Likewise, the number of tourists coming from third countries, increased by 14 percent, to touch 18,392, up from 16,096.

In the meantime, the total number of tourists visiting country in the first three months this year, increased by 18.78 per cent to 63.136 tourists.

SAARC

Indian economy could be third-largest by 2026: EIU

The world economy saw phenomenal growth in 2005, and the level of growth was particularly robust in Indian and China. The year also saw the revival of the US economy, which grew by 4.4%. However, this momentum of growth may not carry on in 2006 as there are a number risk that could temper global economic growth. Global monetary tightening, a further oil price shock, a possibility of a currency crises, and the bursting of the housing bubble are just some of them.

Despite an expected slowdown of global economic growth in 2006, the Indian economy seems set to maintain its momentum, In a speech, Daniel Franklin, executive director of the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) pointed out that the Indian economy could emerge as the third-largest in the world in 2006, as per GDP measured in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms. China could overtake the US, which would take the second spot. However, the GDP measured at market prices would see the Indian economy lagging way behind economies such as Japan, Germany, the US and China. According to Franklin, while at the aggregate level the Indian economy will grow substantially, India's GDP per head in 2030 will be well below other economies like US, Japan and China.

India's share in world exports rises to 0.9%

A robust growth in merchandise exports in 2005 has resulted in India's share in world exports to inch up to 0.9% from 0.8% in 2004. In services, India's performance has been more impressive with its share in world services exports increasing to 2.8% in 2005 from 1.9% in 2004.

India's world ranking as a merchandise exporter has gone up one slot in 2005 to 29 from 30 in 2004. As a service exporter, India is now ranked 10th in the world compared to the 16th position occupied in 2004.

According to the World Trade Organisation's 'World Trade Report 2005,' the country's total exports during calendar year 2005 was $89.8 billion which was 19% higher than exports worth $75.6 billion carried out in 2004.

The country will have to sustain its growth momentum in the next three years if it wants to reach the commerce ministry's target of a 1.7% share in world exports by 2008-09.

Service exports from India increased by a whopping 70% in 2005 to 67.6 billion from $39.6 billion in 2004.

Bangladesh economy growing

The Bangladesh economy is expected to have grown at its fastest pace ever of 6.71 per cent in the fiscal year to June on the back of sharp gains in manufacturing and farm output, the statistics office said recently.

The estimate by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics comes ahead of the presentation of the federal budget on June 8 for the new fiscal year to June 2007.

"Manufacturing grew at a rate of 10.45 per cent, up from 8.19 per cent .... It is the highest in many years," a bureau official said.

Agriculture, the biggest component in Bangladesh's economy, grew 4.67 per cent, up from 1.8 per cent in 2004-2005 when the country was devastated by widespread floods, the official added.

The 6.71 growth per cent estimate tops the previous record of 6.27 per cent for the fiscal year ended June 2004 and the 5.96 per cent record for the year to June 2005.

Indian SMEs, MMEs promising for economic position

Indian small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) and middle market enterprises (MMEs) are the most promising in the world on current and future economic position, says global study conducted by HSBC.

The study revealed that 47% of SMEs and 56% of MMEs in India felt that the current economic climate was very good, while on the future outlook, 88% of SMEs and 84% of the MMEs indicated the economic condition would improve in the coming year.

One of the countries, China showed fairly positive outlook with over 13% of the surveyed population considering the current environment to be very good. Speaking about their SME business Subir Mehra, head of commercial banking, HSBC India said, "SME clients are now demanding for corporate banking services. Our client base is 30,000 which is very small, we have started this business about 18 month's back and we see the business building quite rapidly."

Further trying to explain the reason for the positive outlook, Mr Mehra said that the SMEs have created a belief that they can export.

Also all major multinational have started considering India as an outsourcing destination, which would enable growth for these small businesses.

Commenting on the lending rate for the SME segments, he said that in last six months banks' short-term lending rates have gone up by 150 to 200 basis points.

India's industrial output slows to 8%

India's industrial output slowed to 8.0 per cent for the financial year to March, down from 8.4 per cent the previous year, official data showed recently.

For March, output decelerated to 7.7 percent from the same month a year earlier, down from the previous month's 8.8 rise, hit by a poor mining sector performance, the data from the Central Statistical Organization showed. Mining, which encompassed coal and crude oil output, slowed to growth of 0.5 per cent in March from expansion of 6.6 a year earlier.

Bangladesh exports rise by 19 %

Bangladesh exports rose nearly 19 per cent in the first nine months of the current fiscal year as the country's shipments of textiles abroad soared, according to government figures released recently.

Data issued by the Bangladesh Export Promotion Bureau showed that exports rose to 7.52 billion dollars between July 2005 and March 2006, from 6.32 billion dollars in the same period a year earlier.

The data for imports in the same period, normally released by the central bank, was not available.

Boosting exports is a main plank of the government's poverty reduction policy. Bangladesh is one of the world's poorest nations with nearly half its 140 million population surviving on less than a dollar a day. Garments, which constitute more than three-fourths of the country's total exports, grew by 19.45 per cent to 5.65 billion dollars in the nine-month period.

The continuing health of the Bangladesh garments industry has confounded experts who predicted a catastrophe following the end of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement trade agreement on textiles at the end of 2004. The quota system gave developing countries guaranteed access to developed countries' markets for their textile products.

Pakistan's per capita income

Pakistan's per capita income has reached $750 per annum, which is now next to Sri Lanka's in South Asia. According to A R Kamal, former director of the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, the country has not progressed in this regard as compared to some fast developing nations in the region like Singapore and South Korea. Kamal said that the low per capita income was triggered by Pakistan's high population growth rate. The per capita income could be raised by continuing with the economic policies.

ASIA

China's GDP growth forecast to 9.5%

Buoyed by the Chinese economy's strong performance in the first quarter, the World Bank recently forecast 9.5% GDP growth for the communist giant while urging more policy action to stabilise its booming economy.

More Policy action is needed to keep credit and investment growth in check, mitigate external imbalances and to entrench the rebalancing of growth patterns, the World Bank's China Quarterly update said.

"Further monetary tightening after the in-crease in the benchmark bank lending rates of April 27 should include mopping up liquidity in the inter bank market, possibly supported by measures to limit credit to risky sectors such as real estate," lead economist for China Bert Hofman said.

The bank noted that economic growth and credit expansion in the first quarter of 2006 in China have been surprisingly on the upside.

Much of the growth surprise stemmed from stronger exports, whereas domestic demand grew in line with expectations. Investments continued to powerahead, though, partly due to an uptick in credit growth, with more new lending going into real estate development, it said.

China's trade surplus doubles

China's trade surplus more than doubled in April from a year earlier, hitting 10.5 billion dollars, customs authorities said recently.

The trade surplus is up 128 per cent from 4.6 billion dollars previously reported by the commerce ministry for April last year. Exports in April soared 23.9 per cent to 76.9 billion dollars, while imports were up by a more moderate 15.3 percent to 66.5 billion dollars, the customs authorities said.

For the first four months of the year, the trade surplus totaled 33.8 billion dollars, a rise of 60.2 per cent from the same period a year ago as exports increased 25.8 per cent to 274.2 billion dollars while imports rose 22.1 per cent to 240.4 billion dollars.

Japan's economy to keep growing steadily : BOJ

The Bank of Japan said the world's second -largest economy will keep expanding as companies step up investment and hiring, and consumers spend more. "Japan's economy continues to recover steadily," the bank said in a report recently in Tokyo, in which it kept its evaluation of the economy unchanged for a third month. The bank earlier left interest rates near zero, as expected by 16 economists surveyed by Bloomberg News.

Rising wages and falling unemployment are strengthening the central bank's case for increasing rates, which have been close to zero for five years. The bank said excesses of labour, production capacity and debt that has overhung the economy since the bubble economy collapses in the early 1990s have been "virtually eliminated."

"Wage and labor conditions have been a lot stronger than expected," Hiroaki Muto, a senior economist at Sumitomo Mitsui Asset Management Co. in Tokyo, said before the report was released. "We expect the bank to end its zero-rate policy in the third quarter."

Japanese business remains upbeat

A closely watched survey showed recently that Japanese business remained upbeat in the first quarter, reflecting the nation's economic recovery, although an index for sentiment at large manufacturers dipped.

The key figure in the Bank of Japan's "tankan" survey, the major manufacturers' index, slipped 1 point to 20, marking the first drop in four quarters. That fell short of economists' own forecasts, made in December, for a 2-point drop.

Other sections of the survey - which polls more than 10,000 companies - gave a rosier outlook, with corporate managers projecting higher profits and greater capital investment. Among large non-manufacturers, the sentiment index improved to 18 from 17 in the previous survey.

"There is no change to the view overall that economic rebound is continuing," said Yasuo Yamamoto, senior economist with Mizuho Research Institute.

The dip in major manufacturers' sentiment was largely seen in industries hit hard by surging oil prices, such as pulp and textile companies, Yamamoto said. But the decline was so small that it suggested the damage was limited, he said.

The sentiment index measures the percentage of companies reporting better conditions minus those reporting that conditions are worse, so the higher the positive figure, the greater the percentage of business that are upbeat.

Corporate managers were modestly optimistic about their profit outlook, according to the tankan.

Big manufacturers forecast their pretax profits to grow 2 percent in fiscal 2006, which started April 1. They expect their profits to have expanded by 8.9 per cent in the fiscal year just ended, the survey showed.

The tankan results could prompt the Bank of Japan to raise interest rates as early as July or August, said Hiromichi Shirakawa, chief economist at Credit Suisse Securities.

Japan's central bank kept interest rates at zero for several years to encourage a recovery at a time when the world's second largest economy was plagued with deflation.

The tankan also showed that major Japanese companies plan to increase capital expenditure by an average of 2.7 percent in the fiscal year that started April 1. Last fiscal year, big corporations said they believe business investment rose 10.3 percent.

Other recent economic indicators also point an economy recovery. Japan's core consumer price index rose in February for the fourth straight month, and its jobless rate hit a seven-and-a-half year low of 4.1 percent.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Shinzo Abe said the tankan survey backs up the view that the economy is on a recovery path.

WORLD

US economy grows 4.8%

The US economy expanded in the first quarter at an annual pace of 4.8%, the fastest in more than two year, led by resurgent consumer spending and a rebound in business investment that gave the economy momentum going into the second quarter, a government report showed.

The rise in gross domestic product, the value of all goods and services produced in the US, followed a 1.7% annual rate of increase in the previous three months, the Commerce Department reported recently in Washington. Consumer spending on durable goods such as appliances rose the most since 2001. Improving labour markets and unseasonably warm weather spurred shopping at retailers and auto dealers, while business invested in equipment and software at the fastest pace in six years. Federal Reserve Chairman Ben S. Bernanke recently said growth may moderate as the year progresses and allow the Fed to pause in its series of interest rate increases.

Labour costs rose 0.6% in the first quarter, less than forecast, compared with a gain of 0.8% in the previous three months, the Labour Department reported recently.

US trade deficit improves

For the first time in more than two years, the U.S. trade deficit has declined for two months in a row. The main reasons: record U.S. exports and a big drop in the country's foreign oil bill.

The trade gap narrowed to $62 billion (euro48 billion) in March, the smallest deficit in seven months, the Commerce Department reported recently. It was down from a $65.6 billion (euro 50.8 billion) imbalance in February and an all-time high of $68.6 billion (euro53.1 billion) in January.

BoP deficit in UK

The UK suffered a record current account deficit last year as the highest-ever goods trade deficit, bigger payments to the European Union (EU) and insurance payouts to victims of Hurricane Katrina all took their toll, official data showed recently.

The UK's Office for National Statistics reported a balance of payments short fall of 32 billion pounds for the full year, with the fourth quarter's 11 billion pounds deficit matching the record set in the third quarter because of a sharp drop in the traditional surplus in investment income. The annual deficit was up from 24 billion pounds in 2004.

As a share of national income, however, the deficit was not a record. That honour belongs to 1989, when the deficit reached a record of 5.1 per cent of gross domestic product - double last year's 2.6 per cent. The 2005 figure was the worst for five years, however.

German economy strong in 2006/07

Germany's economy will show strong growth in 2006 and 2007, the head of the country's Ifo economic research institute said recently.

"Everything points to strong growth this year and next," Hans-Werner Sinn, president of the Munich based think tank, said in an interview with Reuters during an economic forum. "The economic up swing will carry over into next year and in the following year," he added.

Sinn said he saw no danger from high oil prices to the nascent recovery in Europe's largest economy. "Whatever lifts oil prices also lifts our economic recovery," he said. "This means that a high oil price cannot ruin the upswing because it is lifted by the same forces that boost our economic recovery." Germany, which has high unemployment, could also see some improvement in its labour market.

Australia's trade deficit widens

Australia's trade deficit rose sharply to a worse-than-expected 1.5 billion dollars (1.2 billion US) in March after cyclones disrupted exports from mining regions in the country's north and west, the government said recently.

The March figure for trade in goods and services, released by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), represented a significant deterioration from the deficit of 425 million dollars in February, revised down from the previous estimate of 595 million dollars.

March represented the 48th consecutive monthly shortfall in Australia's trade balance, the longest run in the red in 20 years. Economists had expected a March deficit of around 1.3 billion dollars.

The month saw a five per cent fall in the value of goods and services exports to 16.1 billion dollars. while imports dropped just one per cent, or 244 million dollars, to 17.6 billion dollars, the ABS said.

German trade surplus grows

Germany's trade surplus expanded in March official data showed recently.

The trade surplus amounted to 14.3 billion euros (18.2 billion dollars) in March, up from 13.0 billion euros in February, the federal statistics office, Destatis, calculated in preliminary figures.

On a 12-month basis, however, the March trade surplus was down compared with the same month last year when it had amounted to 16.3 billion euros.

The statisticians calculated that Germany, the biggest eurozone economy, exported goods worth 77.0 billion euros in March and imports totalled 62.7 billion euros.

In calendar and seasonally adjusted terms, exports declined by 3.2 per cent in March from the figure for February and imports were down by 1.6 per cent, the statisticians said.

Australia readies tax cuts

Australia's conservative government has drawn up a last minute package of across-the-board tax cuts to be unveiled recently as part of the 2006-2007 federal budget, reports said, citing widely leaked details of the plans.

With government coffers swollen by higher-than-expected income tax revenue in an economy running near full employment, Prime Minister John Howard and Treasurer Peter Costello have decided to deliver tax cuts and boost spending on an array of social and national security programmes.

Analysts at the weekend predicted the revenue gains from both personal and corporate taxes had likely pushed the budget surplus for the fiscal year ending June 2006 as high as 17.5 billion dollars (13.5 billion US), up from a December forecast by the Treasury of 11.5 billion dollars.

They said the projected surplus for the next fiscal year to June 2007 could be nearly 15 billion dollars, giving the government wide scope for new spending measures and tax cuts.

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Following Business Opportunities have been received in the Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FNCCI). Interested Parties may contact with parties concerned.

EXPORT

1. **Nishaw (Machinery) International Co, Ltd.**
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   Zip : 480-012 South Korea.
   Tel : 82-31-8740375
   Fax : 82-31-8740378
   E.mail : jya740201@korea.com/nicbuz21@hotmail.com
   Website : www.machinery21.com
   - Textile Machinery/ Offset Printing Machinery / Photo Minilab

2. **China Chongqing Big (Group) Co. Ltd**
   18F "ZhongXin Bank Mansion", Yanghe 3 Village, Jiangbei District, Chongqing, China
   Tel : +86-23-67635049; +86-23-67635035 -(operate)
   Fax : +86-23-67635036; 67579871;
   Mobile : +86-1311-143845
   Email : trade@cta.cq.cn ; cnbjfx9@sohu.com
   - ATV; Motorcycle; Scooter; Generator series

3. **Unisystem Group of Companies**
   24, Vandy Vasylevskoy Str., 04116 Kiev, Ukraine
   Tel : +38 (044) 231 - 18 - 32
   Fax : +38 (044) 231 - 18 - 33
   E-mail : pav@unisystem.kiev.ua
   URL : www.unisystem.kiev.uas
   - Fiscal Cash Registers, POS - Systems, fiscal printers, Taximeters, scales, automation of filling stations.

4. **Xiangshan Lin's Enterprise**
   3F, No. 366 Danfeng West Road, Xiangshan,
   Ningbo 315700, Zhejiang, China
   Tel : 0086 574 65653298
   Fax : 0086 574 65653297
   http://www.lin-group.com
   http://lingroup.en.ecplaza.net
   - Auto Spare Parts.

5. **Ningbo Kukun Import and Export Corporation**
   Kukun Co., Ltd., Xiashao, Xiaogang, Ningbo, China
   Tel : 0086-574-86197777, 6198566
   Fax : 0086-574-86197828
   Email : tomaszhou@vip.163.com
   - Wire and cable

6. **Alwin Technology (H.K.) Co., Ltd**
   Unit A, 14/F, Shun On Comm. Bldg., 112-114 Des Voexu Rd. Central, Hong Kong
   Tel : 852-26712811
   Fax : 852-26712884
   E-mail : sales@alwintech.com
   http://www.alwintech.com
   - Coaxial cables, LAN cables, telephone cables, alarm cables, and network cables.

7. **Alco Pharma Ltd.**
   Bangladesh
   Fax : 88-02-8814900
   Email : alco_ph@global-bd.com
   - Pharmaceuticals.

8. **Cosmic Chemicals**
   12, Veena Apartments, S V P Road, Borivali (W)
   Mumbai - 400 103 INDIA
   Tel : 91-22-28958550/28911481
   Fax : 91-22-28934619
   Email : cosmic@bom3.vsnl.net.in
   Website :http://www.cosmicchemicals.com
   - Inorganic chemicals

9. **Oves Steel Door**
   Organize Sanayi Giripi, Demirciler Sitesi
   22. Cadde. No.: 32, 38070 Kayseri- TURKEY
   Tel : 90 352 311 48 31-32
   Fax : 90 352 311 48 33
   Web : www.oves.com.tr
   E-mail : over@oves.com.tr
   - Steel security door.

10. **Aquasolutions**
    9/D, Sendur Square, Sampath Nagar
    Erode - 638011, Tamilnadu, India
    Tel : +91-424-2260855
    Email : aquasolutions@sancharnet.in
    - Waste water treatment plants and Purified Drinking Water plants.

11. **Global Trading Corporation,**
    11/E, Road-06, House-90, Mirpur, Dhaka-1216, Bangladesh.
    Tel : 880-2-9007731.
    Fax : 880-2-8051895
    Mobile : 880-1-89276810
    Email : global@dekko.net.bd gtc234@hotmail.com
    - Crust & Finished leather on Cow, Buffalo, Goat and Ship.

12. **Shanghai Trading International Ltd.**
    15E, Building No.3, Lane 123 Yanping RD Sanhe Huayuan, Shanghai China, PRC 200042
    Tel : +86-21 52640020
    Fax : +86-21 62316094
    E-mail : crandall@shanghai-trading.net
    Web : http://www.shanghai-trading.net
    - Foreign sourcing/trading company-Export/Import.

13. **Dionant O.E.**
    Pentelis AV. 82, Chalandri 15234, Athens Greece.
    Tel : 00302106832405/269
    Fax : 00302106838966
    Email : dionant@vivodinet.gr
    - Cement, Aluminum Profile, All kinds of Marble, Marble tiles and Chips. Granite Tiles. Bath Room Accessories, Security Doors.

14. **Muzion Biological Technology Co., Ltd.,**
    Taiwan
    Tel : 07-6142468
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    Email : muzion.spwc@msa.hinet.net
    Web : http://www.muzion.com.tw
    - Beauty/body care and lotion