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ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL REPORT
BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG
December 2005

A. GENERAL INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT

Belgian farmers fear WTO deal would end export subsidies:

Belgian farmers have reacted with concern to the trade deal reached in Hong Kong on December 18 in which the EU offered to end farm export subsidies by 2013. In what is hoped will pave the way for a global free trade treaty in 2006, both India and Brazil welcomed the deal to end subsidies by 2013. The EU simply said it was "acceptable". Agreed on by 149 nations after six days of World Trade Organization (WTO) talks, the targeted end to farm export subsidies is aimed at giving poorer countries a foothold in the European farming market. However, the Belgian farmers union reacted with concern, warning that many farmers will be forced to walk off the land. Spokesman Roger Saenen said the deal would prove a "catastrophe" for European farmers. He said farmers will be simply out competed: "We cannot compete against the prices of the low-income countries where they don't take into account hygienic, ecological and food safety regulations". Belgian farmers receive EUR 1 billion in export subsidies from the EU every year, money they claim is vital to the sector's wellbeing.

Belgium may keep limitations on workers from new EU member states:

Belgium's Prime Minister Guy Verhofstadt has commissioned a study on the impact of the free movement of workers on Belgium's labor market from the new Member States. "As to a possible prolonging of the transition measures, the Belgian government needs to take a decision by 1 May 2006," said Verhofstadt's press office in a statement. Belgium's High Council for Employment, chaired by Federal Employment Minister Peter Van Velthoven, will carry out the study with the help of the National Bank and Federal Planning Office. Van Velthoven has been accused of fighting against the opening of Belgium's labor market on 1 May 2006. "This study should enable the Belgian government to judge the impact of the free movement of employees from the new Member States on the Belgian labor market, the competitiveness of our economy and on the aging society," added the government in a press statement. The report should be ready by the middle of February. Meanwhile, the European Commission is preparing its own report, which is due a few weeks earlier in mid-January.

The government intends to consult unions and employers. Flemish small business organization Unizo has already issued a press release condemning Federal Employment Minister Peter Van Velthoven for wanting to maintain the limitation on employees from new Member States. "If Belgium is the only Member State to keep its borders closed, then this will also be a competitiveness handicap in relation to our neighbors," said Unizo Secretary General Karel Van Eetvelt. "There must not be a continuation of two separate labor markets in the European Union." Despite a high unemployment rate, over 8 per cent, Belgium suffers from shortages of up to 60,000 skilled workers for a number of areas. Small businesses also complain about the complicated legislation and procedures required to obtain work permits for skilled workers.

The Belgian federal government grants more aid to Pakistan earthquake victims:

The federal government donated an extra EUR 500,000 to the earthquake victims in Pakistan during a special benefit show broadcast on Flemish television on December 21. The donation brings the federal contribution to EUR 3.385 million, but a spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Ministry said that the amount might still be increased. "It is seriously being considered to immediately reserve more money for Pakistan from the 2006 budgets," spokesman Rudy Huyghelen said. The Belgian federal contribution to the earthquake victims in Pakistan amounts to about 10 percent of the money allocated to help the victims of the devastating December 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. And in contrast to the federal show of solidarity, the Flemish government was unable to donate extra money despite the fact that the benefit show was a joint effort by Dutch-speaking broadcasters VRT and VTVM.

B. ECONOMY AND COMMERC

Belgian capital market ends 2005 on a strong note:

With five introductions on the regulated market of Euronext Brussels, 2005 was a strong year on the Belgian capital market, according to the annual review of Fortis Bank. In total, 1.8 billion euros in fresh capital was contributed. The listing of the Flemish cable and telecoms operator Telenet and the high-voltage network manager Elia accounted for the lion's share of the money contributed. Max Jadot, Head of Business Banking at Fortis, said that he expected three to four introductions in 2006. "But I don't see any major introductions happening." That may have to do with the availability of cheap credit or the option of selling the company in its entirety. Laminates group Unilin, for example, opted for a sale instead of applying for an official quotation. This trend will apparently also continue this year. Venture capital funds are sitting on considerable funds, and the banks continue to be lavish with credit. The mergers and acquisitions market also continues to do well for the same reasons. What is striking is that a great many small Walloon and Brussels companies

have recently discovered the non-regulated market and are getting themselves listed on the free market. This year the segment acquired a further seven companies. Up to now it was smaller stock market houses that were interested in this market because of the limited critical mass. Next year Euronext Brussels will also add the French model of Alternext. Alternext is a stock market segment with a minimum of rules aimed at medium-sized companies.

National Bank calls for more competitive strength in Belgium businesses:

Next year the Belgian economy will experience greater growth than the eurozone as a whole, claims the Nationale Bank. Governor Guy Quaden is predicting growth of 2.2% in 2006, compared with 1.9% for the eurozone. This year's growth of 1.4% is in line with the average for the eurozone. Families' real available income will also rise next year to 1.8%, so families will also spend more (+1.6%), while saving will stagnate at 12.3% of available income. Only employment growth seems not to be profiting from the economic growth. Only an increase of 0.5% in 2006, compared with 0.6% in 2004 and 0.7% in 2005, or 74,000 new jobs over three years. Unfortunately this is not enough to force the 8.4% unemployment level down, since the working population will also continue to increase. In this connection Quaden expressed his particular concern over the worsening of Belgian firms' competitive strength. The Central Business Council earlier reported that the increase in labour costs this and next year would be 2% higher than in neighbouring countries. The lapse is down to higher-than-expected inflation and wage indexing, while neighbouring countries have moderated their wages. Quaden is therefore calling on the social partners to scale down the wage handicap by negotiating a competition pact.

Fortis is going to India:

The Financial Times reports that the Belgo-Dutch banking group Fortis, is working closely with an Indian bank to start selling insurance products in India. The Indian insurance market is booming. According to The Financial Times, Fortis is involved in talks with the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI). IDBI is a big financial group, with the Indian government as its largest shareholder. If all goes well, there will be an announcement at the beginning of next year. It is possible that two companies will look for a third partner to join them. Currently, the Fortis group is now most active in Belgium, Luxemburg and The Netherlands. Fortis announced some time ago that it plans to expand and develop its activities in other countries. The deal with the Indian bank is not the bank's first attempt to widen its scope. The group recently took over a bank in Turkey and has already formed a partnership with a Portuguese bank. The Belgo-Dutch financial group is aiming to become a world player in financial services.

New record for Port of Antwerp:

The Port of Antwerp, Belgium's largest harbour, has broken a new record. This year, freight traffic totaled some 160 million tones, an increase with 5% in comparison with last year. The news comes one day after the Port of Zeebrugge, Belgium's second largest harbour, also announced record figures. Container traffic in the Port of Antwerp is the major contributive factor to the record figures. Container traffic keeps on growing. It is now 20% up in comparison with the year 2000. However, there is a reason for concern as well. Bruyninckx, the president of the Port of Antwerp, gives the example of steel, wood products (paper pulp) and fruit. Bruyninckx says that Antwerp always held the number one position where conventional freight is concerned, but adds that the infrastructure to handle these goods is still the same as 10 to 20 years ago.

C. EUROPEAN UNION

WTO draft text "acceptable" to EU-Mandelson:

EU Trade Commissioner Peter Mandelson said that the WTO draft text on global trade liberalization was "acceptable" to the European Union. "The text is acceptable," Mandelson said following the release of a draft ministerial statement on trade that significantly calls for the abolition of agricultural export subsidies by the end of 2013. "Today, Europe has gone further on its existing commitment by setting a clear date, 2013, for the elimination of export subsidies," Mandelson said. "We have demanded and received equivalent movement from the other countries. While the outcome of Hong Kong is not a great success, this move of ours is enough to save it from failure. Europe has shown leadership when others were unable or unwilling to do it." He added that the EU council of trade ministers had likewise endorsed the text, presented here on the closing day of a six-day conference of WTO trade ministers. The 2013 date had been advocated by the European Union, with the United States and Brazil voicing a preference for 2010. Agreeing upon a proposed date for scrapping farm export subsidies in industrialized nations, seen as preventing farmers in poor countries from competing effectively on world markets, has been one of the most contentious issues before the ministers. An EU-US dispute on the date had threatened the outcome of the Hong Kong gathering, with the EU -- which provides substantial assistance to its farmers -- initially resisting the mention of a precise year despite heavy pressure from the United States and developing countries.

Mandelson stressed that eliminating farm export subsidies was conditional on steps by other countries to remove trade-distorting practices. The European Union has complained that US export credit and international food aid programs amount to a disguised subsidy to US farmers and has also urged reforms to monopoly trading enterprises in Australia, New Zealand and Canada. The draft text calls for "disciplines" to be applied to export credit, export credit guarantee and food aid

schemes by April 30, 2006. The document is considered a roadmap to be used by WTO ministers in 2006 as they seek to put the finishing touches a multilateral trade liberalization accord by the end of 2006.

Eurozone inflation lower at 2.3 per cent in November:

EU statistics office Eurostat revised down its estimate for inflation in the eurozone in November to 2.3 percent on a 12-month basis from a previous estimate of 2.4 percent. Inflation in October had been 2.5 percent after peaking at 2.6 percent in September. The European Central Bank, which has been concerned by inflationary pressures caused by a surge in oil prices this year, increased interest rates in the 12-nation eurozone by 0.25 percentage points to 2.25 percent on December 1. The downward revision of inflation in November shows inflation falling closer to the ECB's medium-term preferred level of close to but less than 2.0 percent. An economist at Global Insight, Howard Archer, said that the data provided little evidence of the need for further rate hikes by the ECB. "We strongly believe that the ECB can afford to adopt a fairly cautious approach to raising interest rates further over the coming months, particularly given that the Eurozone economic upturn is still in its infancy," he said. ECB President Jean-Claude Trichet believes that pre-emptive interest rate hikes are an important weapon in the fight against inflation. Stressing his view that interest rates must be increased before inflation takes hold, he repeated his mantra "prevention is better than cure" in an interview with a French magazine. France had the lowest rate of inflation among the biggest economies in the EU in November. Inflation in France was 1.8 percent, in Britain 2.1 percent, in Germany 2.3 percent and in Italy 2.4 percent.

EU companies still lagging behind in R&D investment:

The 2005 industrial R&D (research and development) investment scoreboard shows a turnaround in spending by European companies, with investment increasing. With a growth rate of 0.7 per cent (compared to a decline of two per cent last year), Europe's companies are however still behind the top non-EU companies, who this year saw a growth in R&D investment of seven per cent. While the positive trend in Europe is therefore clouded slightly by the performance of its competitors, there is one piece of good news that cannot have the edge taken off it by the performance of others: the world's biggest investor in R&D is now a European company - Daimler-Chrysler. Another European company, Siemens, also just squeezes into the top five. 'The 2005 edition of the scoreboard gives room for some optimism, but also shows the enormous task still ahead of us if we want the EU to become a true knowledge economy,' said Science and Research Commissioner Janez Potocnik. 'We have some excellent performing EU companies, but we need greater coherence and ambition in establishing the right conditions for R&D and innovation across Member States so that we have many more of them,' he said. This was the second edition of the scoreboard, and was prepared jointly by the Commission's Research DG and Joint

Research Centre DG. It presents data on 1,400 companies: the EU's top 700 companies, and the top 700 from outside of the EU. Altogether, these 1,400 companies invest 315 billion euro in R&D. Nine of the top 25 research investors are based in the EU, and 45 per cent of the EU's top 700 companies have increased their R&D investment by more than five per cent since last year's scoreboard.

However, the fact remains that EU companies invest a smaller proportion of their sales in R&D than their non-EU counterparts. One factor that could explain this gap is the different sectoral make up in the regions. While the large number of high-tech firms in the US ensures that R&D investment is constant, the EU's companies are concentrated in sectors such as automobiles and parts, considered 'medium-tech', where less R&D is considered necessary. 'There are relatively fewer scoreboard companies active in sectors where a much higher proportion of sales is invested in R&D, such as biotechnology, health and information technology,' according to the Commission. Europe's low presence in high growth sectors such as biotechnology is notable, and according to Mr Potocnik, means that the continent could miss the boat if this sector leads to a huge growth surge as many anticipate. This is precisely what happened during the information technology (IT) boom in the 1990s, according to the Commissioner. In the EU, business is the source of 54.3 per cent of total R&D investment, compared to 74.5 per cent in Japan, 63.1 per cent in the US and 60.1 per cent in China.

EU backs India to join talks on breakthrough nuclear reactor:

The European Commission voiced support for India's participation in talks on a multibillion-dollar experimental nuclear reactor on December 2, along with six partner countries backing the so-called ITER project. The European Commission has officially informed the Indian authorities that it supports the participation of India in the ITER negotiations, the commission said in a statement. "India's participation should now be discussed with the other international parties, US, China, South Korea, Russia and Japan as part of the ongoing negotiations of the international agreement that will set up ITER," it said. The six ITER partners agreed in June to build the main ITER facility in Cadarache, southern France, after Japan withdrew its bid to host the 10-billion-euro (12-billion-dollar), 30-year project. Following years of wrangling between Japan and the EU, Japan was given the 20 percent of staff posts including the director general's job in exchange for dropping its proposal to build the reactor in northern Aomori prefecture.

Four in five toys supplied to EU come from China:

Four out of every five toys and almost all Christmas tree lights imported into the European Union last year came from China, the EU's statistical agency Eurostat said on December 22. The agency said the 25-member bloc imported some 600 million euros' worth of Christmas items, like decorations and artificial trees, and around 220

million euros' worth of lights in 2004. Chinese products accounted for 87 percent of all imported items and 97 percent of all lights. Half the toy imports went to Britain, with Germany also taking a big slice. China was by far the biggest supplier of toys to the EU, with Switzerland and Hong Kong, accounting for four percent and three percent, a very distant second and third. By contrast, 80 percent of real Christmas trees came from Denmark. France was the biggest sender of Christmas cheer from the EU, accounting for three quarters of all sparkling wine exports, accounting for around 740 million euros. Italy exported 110 million euros' worth outside the bloc and Spanish exports were valued at 70 million euros.

EU gives another 30 million dollars for Pakistani earthquake victims:

The European Commission has approved a further 30 million dollars in relief assistance for Pakistani quake survivors, it said on December 19. "The European Commission has adopted a 25 million euro humanitarian aid decision to provide further relief assistance to victims of the South Asia earthquake," the EC said in a statement. This raises the amount of humanitarian aid provided by the EC to 58.3 million dollars, it said. It has also pledged a further 60 million dollars for rehabilitation and long-term reconstruction in the affected areas, bringing its total aid package to 118.4 million dollars, the statement said. International donors and aid agencies are racing against the winter to rush aid to survivors facing a bitter Himalayan winter after the October 8 earthquake which killed more than 73,000 people in Pakistan and 1,300 in India. "The situation is grim for people living in the areas affected by the earthquake," Louis Michel, European commissioner for development and humanitarian aid, said. "The effects of the winter weather are increasingly being felt and it is essential that the international community step up its efforts to relieve the suffering," Michel said in the statement. "With the onset of the winter, the Commission is very concerned that a secondary humanitarian disaster may occur if people remained stranded in mountainous areas unable to gain access to assistance," the statement said. The latest EU aid package will help pay for emergency supplies such as blankets, tents, water and fuel as well as health care and sanitation. Pakistan has received aid pledges of more than six billion dollars, of which two billion dollars is in the form of grants.

Europe in technological cut-and-thrust with China:

European companies are increasingly willing to transfer their know-how to China in return for big contracts but at the same time are taking care to preserve their technological edge. On December 5, European aircraft manufacturer Airbus signed a deal worth a possible 9.7 billion dollars (8.3 billion euros) to supply six Chinese airlines with 150 mid-range planes. As part of the transaction, the France-based group signed a "cooperation protocol" agreement that includes the possibility of Airbus building an assembly plant in China to manufacture single-aisled planes such as its A320 model. "There's a lot of competition to get into the Chinese market to win

contracts at the moment and the transfer of technology is a determining factor," says China expert Francoise Lemoine, a researcher at France's leading international economics institute CEPPII. China has long insisted that foreign companies collaborate with Chinese partners when manufacturing in China, and Beijing is now able to impose special conditions when placing orders because of its extraordinary market power, experts say. The country has "a strong position, which a lot of other buyers in developing countries do not have," says a member of the French economic delegation in Shanghai. With the domestic economy growing by more than 10 percent per year and a low-cost and abundant labour force, China is able to make demands of its suppliers that help to close a yawning technological gap between itself and its developed trading partners. The companies that have refused to play by the rules have suffered through a loss of market share in the world's most populous country, says Lemoine, who cites Japanese car makers as an example. Japanese car makers "were reticent for a long time because they were fearful that China would develop its own competitive capacity", she says. While Japanese auto leaders hesitated, German, US and French manufacturers stole a march and have invested billions of euros (dollars) in the country. For Lemoine, the key element for European companies working with partners in China is to ensure that "the heart of their technology is always managed in the European side".

On December 4, the chief executive of Airbus, Gustav Humbert, said that Airbus wanted to deepen its collaboration with Chinese partners and was looking at both parts manufacturing and assembly. He played down fears about the loss of commercially vital technology and underlined that close collaboration would be necessary to improve the quality of production in China. Airbus believes China will need 2,000 single-aisled aircraft in the next 20 years. Lemoine also points out that exporting technology is a way of winning contracts in the short-term, but it also helps to create future dependency which is of strategic importance. "It's about a dependency vis-a-vis the chosen technology. One creates a dependency," he said.

EU agrees fish quotas but hooks environmental anger:

European Union fisheries ministers agreed on new fishing quotas early on December 22 to the satisfaction of almost all the governments involved but to the dismay of environmentalists. Negotiators hailed the deal as fair following two days and nights of intensive talks, although Sweden had reservations. But environmental groups roundly criticised the compromise, which came despite warnings from scientists that fish stocks, particularly cod numbers, are dangerously low in the North and Baltic Seas. To seal an agreement, the British EU presidency, which ends on December 31, made a few concessions from proposals initially put forward by the European Commission, the EU's executive arm. "We have achieved a good deal," British Fisheries Minister Ben Bradshaw told a media conference in Brussels after the talks ended. "I believe this agreement will help conserve fish stocks, preserve the marine environment and help the long-term future of the fishing industry," he said. EU fisheries commissioner

Joe Borg said the accord struck the "right balance" in terms of protecting the environment without unduly penalising fishing fleets. "All the measures adopted today confirmed our gradual approach, which allows for the recovery and protection of stocks and a continuation of fishing activities," he said. Sweden expressed reservations, particularly on cod numbers off its coasts. "I am deeply disappointed and very worried. We owe it to coming generations to work to avoid a collapse of the cod stock in the Baltic Sea," Agriculture Minister Ann-Christin Nykvist said in a statement. In the eastern part of the Baltic Sea, the EU agreed to increase cod quotas to 45,000 tonnes from today's 38,000 tonnes and to only bar cod fishing for three months each year, down from four and a half months this year. Calls by some environmental groups for an outright ban due to low stocks were rejected, with an average 15 percent cut finally being agreed on. Amid particular pressure from the Scottish fishing industry, the number of days cod fleets can work at sea was cut by five percent, not the 15 percent recommended by the European Commission. Despite its advice being largely ignored, the commission was philosophical. "Ideally you would close the fishery, but what does that mean for the fishing sector. It's not really an option," said a spokeswoman, adding: "Things are improving slowly, but they are improving."

D. TRADE ENQUIRIES:

During the month, the Commercial Section received 55 trade enquiries. Appropriate action was taken on each of them.

E. TENDERS:

During the month, the Commercial Section received 12 tender notices. These were widely publicized among the Chambers of Commerce and relevant Trade Associations in Belgium and Luxembourg. The information was also put on the Embassy website.

F. TRADE FAIRS:

During the month, information relating to 2 trade fairs taking place in India was received. This was widely publicized among the Chambers of Commerce and relevant Trade Associations in Belgium and Luxembourg. The information was also put on the Embassy website.

G. BILATERAL TRADE:

India-Belgium Trade:

Figures in Thousand Euro

Product	Jan-Sept 04	Jan-Sept 05	%change	%share
India's exports	1648891	1898132	15.1	32.3
India's Imports	3277659	3979521	21.4	67.7
Total Trade	4926550	5877653	19.3%	

Major items of Indian exports to Belgium:**Figures in Thousand Euro**

Product	Jan-Sept 04	Jan-Sept 05	% change	% share
Natural/cultured pearls, Precious stones and metals	945788	1013177	7.1	53.4
Textiles and articles	226616	257211	13.5	13.6
Base metals	133998	207287	54.7	10.9
Iron and steel	103423	174096	68.3	9.2
Chemical products	50340	77774	54.5	4.1
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	67246	77771	15.7	4.1
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	59335	77341	30.3	4.1
Mineral products	64364	57139	-11.2	3.0
Organic chemicals	33045	50650	53.3	2.7
Live animal/prod.	38713	46895	21.1	2.5

Major items of Indian imports from Belgium:**Figures in Thousand Euro**

Product	Jan-Sept 04	Jan-Sept 05	% change	% share
Natural/cultured pearls, Precious stones and metals	2842078	3409179	20.0	85.7
Base metals	96334	186052	93.1	4.7
Machine/electric equipment	100425	141025	40.4	3.5
Iron and steel	56638	138609	144.7	3.5
Chemical products	120521	128185	6.4	3.2
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof:	82086	126802	54.5	3.2
Organic chemicals	39172	59460	51.8	1.5
Plastic and rubber	42119	47638	13.1	1.2
Plastics and articles thereof	38776	41715	7.6	1.0
Pharmaceutical products	50302	26114	-48.1	0.7

India-Luxembourg trade:**Figures in Thousand Euro**

Product	Jan-May 04	Jan-May 05	% change	% share
India's exports	5125	5789	13.0	52
India's Imports	2430	5351	120.2	48
Total Trade	7555	11140	47.5%	

Major items of Indian exports to Luxembourg:**Figures in Thousand Euro**

Product	Jan-May 04	Jan-May 05	%change	%share
Man-made filaments	2427	2705	11.5	46.7
Electrical machinery and equipments and parts thereof	140	1263	802.1	21.8
Articles of iron or steel	1376	806	-41.4	13.9
Plastics and plastic products	80	217	171.3	3.7
Nuclear reactors, boilers, mechanical applicants	262	217	-17.2	3.7
Tanning or dyeing extracts, tannins and their derivatives	96	125	30.2	2.2
Glass and glassware	114	111	-2.6	1.9
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	106	89	-16.0	1.5
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	76	75	-1.3	1.3
Miscellaneous chemical products	18	68	277.8	1.2

Major items of Indian imports from Luxembourg:**Figures in Thousand Euro**

Product	Jan-May 04	Jan-May 05	%change	%share
Natural/cultured pearls, Precious stones and metals	1608	4117	156.0	76.9
Iron and steel	73	300	310.1	5.6
Plastic and plastic products	116	230	97.8	4.3
Articles of iron or iron steels	56	166	194.3	3.1
Copper and article thereof	14	112	685.7	2.1
Electrical machinery and equipments and parts thereof	50	40	-18.9	0.7
Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring	105	40	-62.2	0.7
Toys, games and sports requisites	0	34		0.6
Other base metals	62	22	-64.2	0.4
Glass and glass ware	0	7		0.1

Trade/Investment Enquiries:**Total of enquiries for the month of December – 55**

Knitted garments and high fashionable lady garments	7
Stainless Steel and Engineering Goods	5
Pharmaceutical Company	4
Fashion Designer	3
General information	3
Home Furnishing Products and Handicrafts	3
Agricultural products and processed foods	2
Automobile Engines and parts	2
Dyes and pigments	2
Scientific and Laboratory instruments	2
Bicycle Tyres and Tubes	1
Cotton fabrics	1
Contraction materials	1
Chemicals and aromatic chemicals	1
Cigarette and Tobacco	1
Door mats and mattings	1
Electric Motors	1
Fire-extinguishers	1
Fuel injection and pipes and oil houses	1
Gas stoves	1
IT companies	1
Mechanical Seals for Pumps	1
Natural oils	1
Ophthalmology and medical disposables	1
Packaging and Labeling machineries	1
Plastic bags	1
Refractories Products	1
Railway equipments	1
Stationary	1
Spices	1
Tractor linkage parts	1
Textile industries and related accessories	1

**Dissemination of Information on Tenders
(During December)**

1	Government of India Ministry of Defence	3
2	Oil and natural Gas Corporation Limited Offshore Logistics-MM, Mumbai-400 017	2
3	The general Manager Ordnance Factory	2
4	North Eastern Railway Gorakhpur-273012 Assistant Material Manager	2
5	Indian Railways Controller of Stores Diesel Locomotive Works	2
6	Transport Corporation, New Delhi	1

**Dissemination of Information on Fairs in India
(During December)**

SI. No.	Name of Fair	Date of Event	Place of Event
1	Indian Handicrafts and Gifts Fair	16 – 20 February, 2006	Greater Noida Expressway, New Delhi
2	Sports Goods and Physical Fitness Equipment Exhibition	18 – 22 February, 2006	Pragati Maidan, New Delhi

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