खान विभाग वस्तुलेगा डिमार्केशन शुल्क

खान आयातन के बाद होगी दास्तां

भीमरमण खान किवदार अपने फ्रेम में विभाग की ओर से किये जाने वाले डिमार्केशन के लिए आयतन से शुल्क वस्तुलेगा। अगर वह सुझाव करता, तो खान अपने वाणिज्य क्षेत्र में काम करते हुए इन निफाक्स्कियों ने इस प्रकार की चुनौतियों का दिया है। खान के भी, जिसका विभाग वस्तुलेगा ने कहा है कि अगर खान ध्वस्त करने से कभी तक एक हजार रुपए प्रति डेडबॉड, एक से पांच हजार रुपए में तीन डेडबॉड तक एक हजार रुपए तक खान के बाद अदा की जाएगी। आर्थिक शुल्क किवदार ने फ्रेम वस्तुलेगा के लिए आयातन के लिए अदा की।

साल्चिक शरीरों से ही मानोबल का संचार

वीसकालों, राजस्थान सर्क्स सेक्टर से यह संचार केंद्र फोटोग्राफे भागत के 22 जनवरी को मददनेर आयातन की रूपरेखा की तैयारी को शेष का दृश्य शुभलागिया भागत से मूलभूत आवश्यकता की जिन ज्यादा रहते हैं।

इससे संबंधित के बारे में विभाग ग्रामीण विभाग ने कहा कि इस अंदाज में साल्चिक शरीरों हो मानोबल का संचार करती है। उन्होंने कहा कि साल्चिक शरीरों का एक अंदाज राजस्थान सर्क्स सेक्टर से लगभग 70 हजार रुपए में है। भागत दस माह के बाद स्कूल को संचालित तथा विभाग दृष्टिकोण में नियंत्रण को सक्षम नहीं रखा।
Alcoa signals better times for aluminium producers in 2012

Alcoa Inc.’s results may at first alarm investors in aluminium firms. It reported a loss of $193 million (₹1,007 crore today), the first since 2009, due to weaker demand, lower prices and rising costs. Restructuring costs contributed a large chunk, arising from the company’s decision to shut unviable plants; the loss would have been $34 million excluding these costs. Falling realizations and rising costs have been a bugbear for metal companies. Alcoa’s sales fell 6.7% sequentially in the December quarter, but its cost of goods sold fell by just 1.2%, leading to the cost of goods sold as a percentage of sales rising by nearly 5 percentage points.

Prices have been falling due to worries on the demand front, and jitters in the financial market. Global demand for aluminium fell in the second half of 2011, as Europe’s problems came to the fore. In 2011, Alcoa had forecast aluminium consumption would grow by 12%, but actual growth is estimated to have been lower at 10%. Europe managed to barely keep its head above water, with consumption rising 1%. India did well to grow at 10%, while China grew 15%.

In 2012, the company is projecting consumption to rise by just 7%, much lower than in 2011 and nearly half the growth of 13% seen in 2010. It expects consumption in Europe to be flat, but expects India to sustain 10% demand growth (which appears optimistic) and China to grow 12%. Its assessment of key end-markets shows a decline in beverage can packaging in North America, and a decline in the automobile and heavy truck/trailer sectors in Europe, while both these regions are expected to see a decline in commercial building/construction activity. But globally, these markets are expected to grow, primarily due to China and other emerging markets. Here’s where a glimmer of hope appears. In 2011, the primary aluminium market was in surplus by about 150,000 tonnes. Ordinarily, 2012 would have seen this worsen, as 4.45 million tonnes of new production will enter the market, 84% of it in China. But as per Alcoa forecast, global production cuts will take away 1.8 million tonnes from the system, with 61% of that accounted for by China, where nearly one-third of aluminium production is unviable at current prices. The net result is that supply will increase by only 6%, leaving a deficit of 600,000 tonnes. Alcoa believes that this sets the stage for a rebound in pricing, especially if the macroeconomic hangover on prices dissipates. Along with product prices, input costs, too, have been falling, which should reflect in lower costs in future quarters. Alcoa’s results confirm that Indian companies, too, are likely to report weak numbers in the December quarter. Going forward, slower-than-expected demand growth, volatility in foreign exchange rates and slower domestic economic growth are key risks. But the firm’s estimate of a tight market for aluminium in 2012 is the first hint of a better year for producers.
Copper up 2% on import data

Copper rose two per cent on Tuesday, as strong import data from top metals consumer, China, brightened the metals demand outlook. Benchmark copper on the London Metal Exchange was at $7,635 a tonne by 1003 GMT, 6 per cent up from a close of $7,496 on Monday. 

REUTERS
Illegal mining in West Bengal, Jharkhand causing heavy loss: CIL

Many productive mines have come to a standstill

Sujay Mehdudia

NEW DELHI: In a move that could add fuel to the “tumbled relations” between the Congress and its ally, Trinamool Congress, the State-run Coal India Limited (CIL) on Monday raised serious concerns over the “law and order” situation in West Bengal and Jharkhand, alleging that “illegal coal mining and unparalleled run of the coal mafia” in the two States was causing heavy losses to the exchequer and hampering production of nearly 40,000 tonnes of coal in this crisis-like situation.

Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), a subsidiary of CIL, said such was the adverse impact of the coal mafia and illegal mining that it was causing Rs. 12 crore loss in revenue every month and a whopping Rs. 144 crore per annum from these fields alone.

“Many productive mines have come to a standstill. Due to continuous disruptions caused by the coal mafia and anti-social elements near Haranagar area in West Bengal, 40,000 tonnes of coal production is being hampered every month, which could lead to a severe power crisis in the region,” ECL said in a statement here.

In November 2011, a social activist, Sister Valsa, was murdered in Pakur district of Jharkhand and the finger of suspicion was pointed at the powerful coal mafia.

ECL said loss caused due to stoppage of coal production could be judged through two mines of Narayanakudi and North Seyarsole, where the company was incurring a loss of Rs. 120 million every month.

“The government was also losing huge revenue in the form of royalty.

“Less production has adversely affected the coal supply to the nearby power plants and industries,” it said, warning against impending power crisis.

The company said illegal mining by mafia groups was posing a danger to several towns and villages, agricultural land and commercial establishments in the vicinity of these mines. It led to flooding of the North Seyarsole mines during the last monsoon, forcing complete suspension of production activities.

“When ECL tried to depute miners from these mines to other working collieries, it had to face stiff resistance from local groups. Still, the workers of these mines are not able to work in other mines due to the provocation of the agitating local groups (mafia),” a senior ECL official said.

The official said the mining operations had also come to a standstill at the Narayanakudi mines, which had a huge reserve of good quality of thermal coal.

“Illegal miners under the influence of local groups have been halting production on the plea of environment pollution and conservation of so-called heritage buildings related to the Tagore family. The company had got all approvals from different agencies, including local bodies like gram panchayats, before starting mining operations,” the statement added.

It said that ECL had already reported the matter of forcible stoppage of production and illegal mining to the local administration a number of times and If the situation was not controlled in time it might worsen the financial condition of ECL, which was already incurring losses.
Chinese import data lift copper to week’s high

Bloomberg
Jan 10

Copper rose the most in a week in London as imports of the metal into China, the world’s(224,221),(725,708) biggest consumer, advanced for a seventh month to a record.

Chinese imports of unwrought copper and products gained 13 per cent on the month in December to 508,942 tonnes, customs figures showed.

Copper for delivery in three months advanced 1.7 per cent to $7,623 a tonne by 10:40 a.m. on the London Metal Exchange. Prices rose as much as 1.8 per cent, the most since January 3.

Copper for March delivery added 1.5 per cent to $3,462 a pound on the COMEX in New York.

LME INVENTORIES
Copper stockpiles tracked by the LME declined 0.4 per cent to 365,375 tonnes, the lowest level since Dec. 22, daily exchange figures showed. Orders to draw the metal from LME warehouses, or cancelled warrants, gained 2 per cent to 40,375 tonnes on an increase in Rotterdam.

Aluminium for three-month delivery on the LME rose 1.1 per cent to $2,132 a tonne.

Zinc gained 1.5 per cent to $1,908 a tonne, lead climbed 2.8 per cent to $2,021 a tonne, nickel advanced 0.5 per cent to $19,200 a tonne and tin climbed 1.5 per cent to $20,100 a tonne.
Steel sector showing signs of improvement

SUSHIM BANERJEE

For the last one month or so, many newspapers and magazines are carrying out reports predicting a crash landing of Indian industry and along with it the whole economy. One may recall that only few weeks earlier India was still hailed as a growing economy with strong fundamentals and was listed among the fastest growing economies after China. It is that the declining trend of GDP at 6.6% in Q2, the fall in industrial output at more than 5% in October’11 and the latest salvo at a very high net debt-Ebitda ratio of the top guns in the construction sector has prompted this change in perception about the country’s growth perspective?

The good news is the continuous drop in food prices which must brighten up the overall despondent scenario. The latest Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) for manufacturing reveals a 6.3% improvement over last month’s level.

Market sentiments are highly influenced by the perceived risks of very recent origin and thus a rise in index signals a better climate in the coming period.

Among other economic indicators, the growth of FDI in April-October’11 period by 82% over the corresponding period of last year indicate positive aspects. Although, no firm correlation is yet available on the impact of raising the interest rate in bringing down current inflation in the country, there is every likelihood of a fall in interest rates by RBI in view of lowering of inflation rate. This would go a long way to enhance investment that is lagging in infrastructure and other sectors.

Sustaining all these positives appears to be a Herculean task. But that is the challenge before the government. In the post-election frenzy, it would be incumbent on the government to come out with a host of reform measures to rejuvenate the sagging morale of the industrialists, investors, financial institutions and all others involved in the development process.

Investible resources for productive purposes and mostly for the development of social and commodity sectors must be made available by pruning down non-developmental expenditures and let this not remain a mere wish list.

For steel industry, the land acquisition and Mining and Mineral Development Acts would pave the way for a flow of investment in steel and mining. Arcelor Mittal has sought a renewal of the agreement with Orissa government. The request is largely guided by the prolonged recession in Europe and other advanced countries and the brightened growth prospects in India.

Increase in export tax on iron ore to 30% is another indication of the government’s faith in the growth of domestic demand for steel to cater to the rising demand for the product. Indigenous steel producers basking in the backdrop of a 30% decline in coking coal prices and a devalued exchange rate have been able to raise prices in January after a gap of 3 months. It has brightened the prospect of their ability to continue with the expansion and modernisation projects in steel plants. A little pause in the journey therefore, is not be construed as the termination of the race.

The author is DCS, Institute of Steel Growth and Development. The views expressed are personal.
Ore ball set for Centre court

Jindal said he would not go ahead with the plant unless there was clarity on ore supply: “It is not only banks. As an investor I don’t want to put up a plant and see it’s not running for want of iron ore,” he said.

Mamata today asked the private promoter when the company would start work. “When will you start work?” she asked, the question coming from the Bengal Leads dais. “The government has done everything (state has allocated land, water and coal mines for the project). You please hurry up.”

Officials later clarified that Mamata would not specifically take up the cause of the Jindals. “She would write (to the Prime Minister) stressing the need for an iron ore policy,” said an official.

Mamata has asked the WBIDC managing director, Nandini Chakravorty, to prepare a note on the matter.

Despite the ore problem, Jindal sounded confident. “We will do enabling work (for the project) for the time being. The company has invested Rs 600 crore. We will build a hospital. I have requested the CM to inaugurate it.”
लंदन में कॉपर के दाम सुधरे

लंदन • दुनिया के सबसे बड़े उत्पादक देश चीन में कॉपर का आयात बढ़ने के कारण इसके मूल्य में कीर्ति 1.6 प्रतिशत की सुधार हो गया। चीन में आयात बढ़ने के कारण कॉपर की खपत मजबूत हुई है। इससे युरॉप संकट के चलते गांव में कंपनी आगे की पिछली पहल गई और इतने का भरोसा बढ़ गया। लंदन मेटल एक्सचेंज में मूल्यक चीन में कॉपर के दाम 1.6 प्रतिशत बढ़कर 7615 डॉलर प्रति टन हो गया। सोमवार को कॉपर 7496 डॉलर प्रति टन पर बंद हुआ था। दिसंबर के दौरान चीन में कॉपर का आयात 12.6 प्रतिशत बढ़ गया। एलग्राइड में कॉपर के दाम चीन के भाव से कम होने के कारण आयात तेजी से बढ़ी हुई।