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IMF credits PM Modi for reforms, projects India as fastest growing economy

The International Monetary Fund acknowledged that important economic reforms have been implemented under Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

United Nations: The International Monetary Fund (IMF) on Tuesday acknowledged the economic reforms carried out under Prime Minister Narendra Modi and projected India to be the world`s fastest growing major economy this year and next.

The World Economic Outlook (WEO) released ahead of the IMF annual meeting in Bali said, "In India, important reforms have been implemented in recent years, including the Goods and Services Tax, the inflation-targeting framework, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, and steps to liberalize foreign investment and make it easier to do business."

But citing external factors -- "the recent increase in oil prices and the tightening of global financial conditions" -- it cut India`s growth projection made in July for next year by 0.1 per cent to 7.4 per cent, which would still be the world`s fastest growth rate for major economies.

It kept the 7.3 per cent growth projection for this year made in July.

Compared to the projections made in April, the current one for 2018 is lower by 0.1 per cent and for 2019 by 0.4 per cent.

Up from India`s growth rate of 6.7 per cent in 2016, the growth projections for this year and the next reflect "a rebound from transitory shocks" of demonetisation and the implementation of the national Goods and Services Tax" and "strengthening investment and robust private consumption," WEO said.

Beyond 2019, the IMF sees India`s growth rate improving "owing to structural reforms and a still-favourable demographic dividend."

"India`s medium-term growth prospects remain strong at 7.75 per cent, benefiting from ongoing structural reform," it added.

For China, the next fastest-growing major economy, the IMF said it was lowering the growth projections for next year made in April by 0.2 per cent to 6.2 per cent "given the latest round of US tariffs on Chinese imports."

This year`s growth for China stays at 6.6 per cent.

Overall for the global economy, the IMF cut the growth projections made in July for this year and the next by 0.2 per cent to 3.7 per cent, as IMF Chief Economist Maurice Obstfeld warned that "there are clouds on the horizon" and "the likelihood of further negative shocks to our growth forecast has risen."

"In several key economies, moreover, growth is being supported by policies that seem unsustainable over the long term," he said.

He cited the uncertainties in trade as a result of US President Donald Trump`s policies and the tightening of financial markets in developing countries among factors increasing the risks to global growth,

This was the final WEO released under Obstfelt`s watch as he is leaving the IMF at the end of this year and will be succeeded by Gita Gopinath, the Kerala government`s economic adviser.

For India the IMF recommended "reform priorities include reviving bank credit and enhancing the efficiency of credit provision by accelerating the cleanup of bank and corporate balance sheets and improving the governance of public sector banks".

It added, "A high interest burden and risks from rising yields also require continued focus on debt reduction to establish policy credibility and build buffers. These efforts should be supported by further reductions in subsidies and enhanced compliance with the Goods and Services Tax."

(Source: Zee News, New Delhi 9/10/2018)

Global growth has plateaued at 3.7%; clouds on the horizon: IMF

Global growth has plateaued at 3.7 per cent, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) said Tuesday, with its chief economist warning the world that there are clouds on the horizon and growth has proven to be less balanced than hoped.

"Last April, the world economy's broad-based momentum led us to project a 3.9 per cent growth rate for both this year and next.

Considering developments since then, however, that number appears over-optimistic: rather than rising, growth has plateaued at 3.7 per cent," IMF Chief Economist Maurice Obstfeld said as the world body released the World Economic Outlook, its annual flagship report.

Released during the annual IMF and World Bank meeting in Bali, Indonesia, the World Economic Outlook projects that global growth will remain steady over 2018 19 at last year's rate of 3.7 per cent. This growth exceeds that achieved in any of the years between 2012 and 2016, he said.

"It occurs as many economies have reached or are nearing full employment and as earlier deflationary fears have dissipated. Thus, policymakers still have an excellent opportunity to build resilience and implement growth-enhancing reforms," Obstfeld said.

But "there are clouds on the horizon," he said. "Growth has proven to be less balanced than hoped. Not only have some downside risks that the last WEO identified been realised, the likelihood of further negative shocks to our growth forecast has risen. In several key economies, moreover, growth is being supported by policies that seem unsustainable over the long term. These concerns raise the urgency for policymakers to act," the top IMF official said.

Noting that growth in the United States, buoyed by a procyclical fiscal package, continues at a robust pace and is driving US interest rates higher, Obstfeld said US growth will decline once parts of its fiscal stimulus go into reverse.

"Notwithstanding the present demand momentum, we have downgraded our 2019 US growth forecast owing to the recently enacted tariffs on a wide range of imports from China and China's retaliation," he said, adding that China's expected 2019 growth is also marked down.

Domestic Chinese policies are likely to prevent an even larger growth decline than the one IMF projected, but at the cost of prolonging internal financial imbalances, he said.

"Overall, compared with six months ago, projected 2018 19 growth in advanced economies is 0.1 percentage point lower, including downgrades for the euro area, the United Kingdom, and Korea. The negative revisions for emerging market and developing economies are more severe, at -0.2 and -0.4 percentage point, respectively, for this year and next year," Obstfeld said.

With their core inflation rates largely quiescent, advanced economies continue to enjoy easy financial conditions. "This is not true in emerging and developing economies, where financial conditions have tightened markedly over the past six months," he said.

For emerging market and developing economies, gradually tightening US monetary policy, coupled with trade uncertainties and for countries such as Argentina, Brazil, South Africa, and Turkey distinctive factors, have discouraged capital inflows, weakened currencies, depressed equity markets, and pressured interest rates and spreads, he said.

Many emerging economies, he noted, are managing relatively well given the common tightening they face using established monetary frameworks based on exchange rate flexibility.

"But there is no denying that the susceptibility to large global shocks has risen. Any sharp reversal for emerging markets would pose a significant threat to advanced economies, as emerging market and developing economies make up about 40 per cent of world GDP at market exchange rates," the IMF chief economist warned.

Obstfeld said the impacts of trade policy and uncertainty are becoming evident at the macroeconomic level, while anecdotal evidence accumulates on the resulting harm to companies. "Trade policy reflects politics, and politics remain unsettled in several countries, posing further risks," he added.

He urged all countries to prepare their workforces for the ways that new technologies will change the nature of work.

"Ensuring that growth is inclusive is more important than ever. Unless growth can be made more inclusive than it has been, centrist and multilateral approaches to politics and policy will become increasingly vulnerable to the detriment of all," Obstfeld said.

(Source: DNAINDIA, Mumbai 9/10/2018)

India jumps 23 ranks on World Bank Ease of Doing Business; becomes South Asia leader
Ease of Doing Business 2019: By improving on six of the ten parameters, India has also made its place among top ten improvers in the world, for the second consecutive year.

Not only has India made remarkable progress but has also become the highest ranked economy in South Asia, leaving Bhutan behind. (Image: PIB)

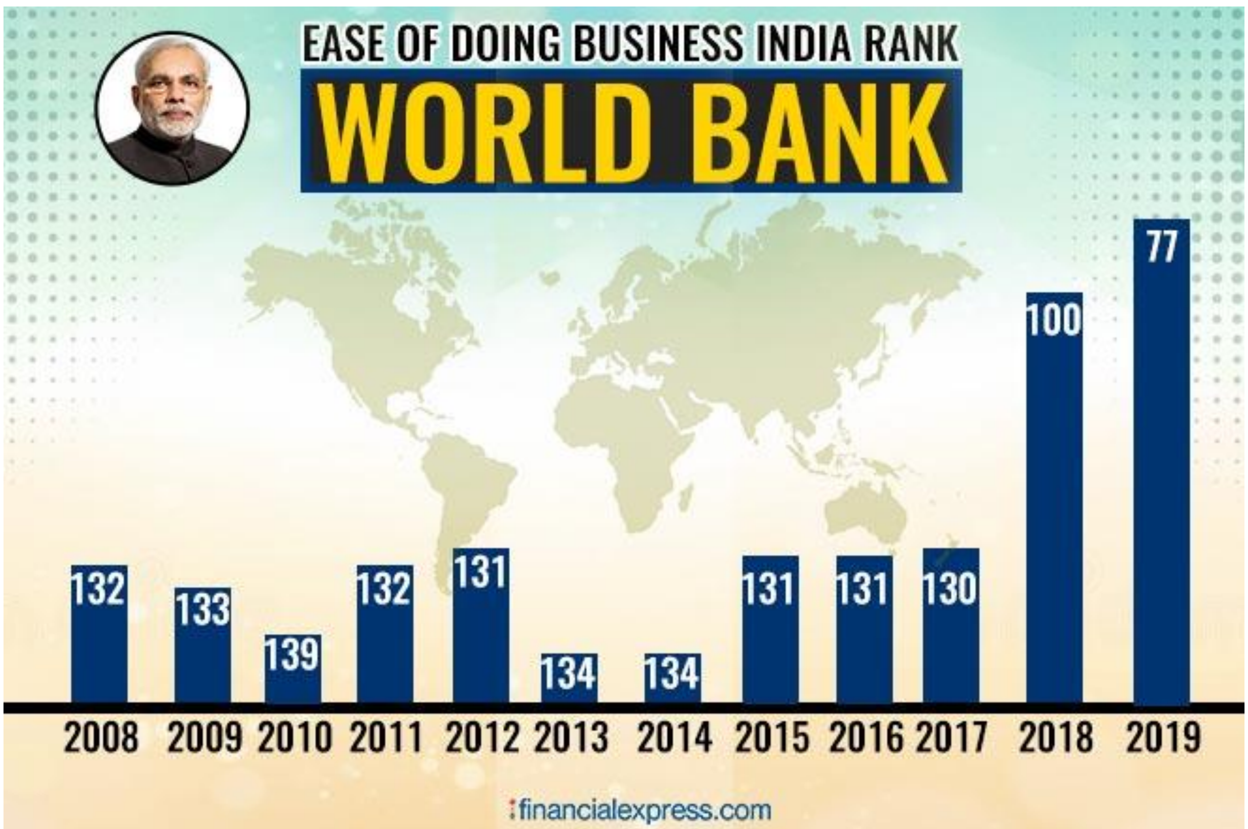
Ease of Doing Business Ranking 2019: Repeating last year's huge success, India, once again, made a huge jump of 23 places on World Bank's Ease of Doing Business to secure 77th rank — indicating Prime Minister Narendra Modi's commitment towards business-related reforms.

Not only has India made remarkable progress but has also become the highest ranked economy in South Asia, leaving Bhutan behind. India's huge stride towards becoming a business-friendly nation has come in the last two years, with a total jump of 53 places.

New Zealand, Singapore and Denmark secured the first three ranks in the 190-country list, while Afghanistan made a huge progress among South-Asian countries besides India.

By improving on six of the ten parameters, India has also made its place among top ten improvers in the world, for the second consecutive year. Last year, India had jumped 30 ranks to break into top 100 of the elite list for the first time.

From the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST), Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), labour laws reforms to electronic trade documentation, World Bank said, several big and small reforms made India advance to the 77th place in the global ranking.



"India made paying taxes easier by replacing many indirect taxes with a single indirect tax, the GST, for the entire country," the World Bank said, giving thumbs up on Paying Taxes indicator.

The recent corporate tax rate cut for small businesses in the Budget 2018 also got praise from the World Bank.

On the new-adopted IBC law, which is likely to help lenders recover over Rs 1 lakh crore of bad loans soon, the World Bank noted that the establishment of debt recovery tribunals reduced nonperforming loans by 28% and helped in lowering interest rates on larger loans.

Moreover, India's efforts towards reducing time and cost of trade by the electronic sealing of containers, upgrading of port infrastructure, and submission of electronic documents with digital signature also won big for the country.

Other reforms such as streamlining the process of obtaining a building permit and making electricity available faster and cheaper were also received well.

The World Bank's Doing Business report assesses 190 economies on ten parameters — starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, registering property, getting credit, protecting minority investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts and resolving insolvency.

In India, reforms undertaken by Delhi and Mumbai were considered by the World Bank.

(Source: Financial Express, New Delhi, 31/10/2018)

Indian IT sector set to grow to $167 billion this FY; robotics, Internet of Things boosting profits
In July, IT and electronics minister Ravi Shankar Prasad had said that IT-BPM industry is expected to hit $350 billion by 2025.

Revenues of India's Information Technology and Business Process Management (IT-BPM) sector is all set to hit $167 billion for the ongoing financial year 2018-19, an increase of about 8% from $154 billion in the last financial year 2017-18, said industry body NASSCOM. IT-BPM industry has about a 37% share in the global outsourcing market.

While speaking at 'BPM Strategy Summit 2018 in Bengaluru', NASSCOM vice chairman Keshav R Murugesh said that the sector is capitalising on re-skilling and emerging technologies, and is increasingly innovating to emerge as the hub for digital solutions. During the summit, NASSCOM highlighted how the newer technologies like digital communications, Internet of Things, cognitive computing, robotic process automation (RPA) are helping the industry to boost its profitability and competitiveness.

The apex body also highlighted how speed, security and operational efficiencies can be enhanced with the adoption of technologies like Blockchain and artificial intelligence (AI).

In July, IT and electronics minister Ravi Shankar Prasad had said that IT-BPM industry is expected to hit $350 billion by 2025. While speaking at an event in London, he had also expressed satisfaction on the IT sector's growth, despite a weak global economy.

Further, the apex body added that the concerns on data privacy requirements and compliance with the European Union's GDPR as a regulatory requirement are needed to be addressed. Back office segment, which has the largest base in the world, has about $32.5 billion of revenue with 1.2 million headcounts across the country.

The IT-BPM industry, with about 17,000 firms across the country, offers a wide range of services to address customers' demands. The industry contributed 8% to the country's GDP in the financial year 2017-18.

Meanwhile, Ravi Shankar Prasad on Thursday met with top leaders of IT industry and sought their active involvement and contribution in various social initiatives. He also said that the Prime Minister Narendra Modi will hold a town hall in Delhi with technology professional across the country on October 24.

(Source: Financial Express, New Delhi 5/10/2018)

India's digital economy may cross $ 1 trillion by 2022: Report
New Delhi: India's digital economy is likely to cross $1 trillion by the financial year 2022, a KPMG report said here on Thursday.

The report launched at the India Mobile Congress 2018 also forecasts that mobile data usage in the country is likely to surge five times by 2023.

"In a sign of the country's ascendancy and as a testimony to the telecom sector's blistering pace of growth, India became the world's second-largest telecom market in 2018 with over a billion subscribers," said the report.

"With the given trends, the digital economy is expected to cross $1 trillion by FY22."

According to the report, the total mobile subscriber base is expected to reach 1.28 billion in FY 2022 and data consumption is expected to reach 7 GB (giga bit) per subscriber per month.

The expansion will "further witness digital diversity in the online audience taking it from the current 225 million in FY18 to 550 million by FY23," the report noted.

Speaking on the findings of the report Purushothaman KG, Partner-TMT Advisory, KPMG in India said, "Our studies globally, across 15 countries including India, ranks India in the top three on tech leadership and shows most promise for disruptive technological breakthroughs that will have a global impact."

(Source:SifyFinance, 26/10/2018)

Internet services jobs India to balloon: 1.2 crore jobs to be added in just 3 years vs 10 lakh now
The internet services sector - which at present is valued at $33.8 billion and includes financial technology, food technology, digital classifieds, digital advertisements, e-travel and ticketing - may touch the mark of $76.4 billion by 2022.

India’s internet services sector holds huge employment potential as it is expected to create 12 million new jobs in the country by 2022 from the current one million jobs, and grow to $76.4 billion market by 2022, according to a report titled as ‘Economic Impact of Internet Services in India’ by the Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI).

The internet services sector – which at present is valued at $33.8 billion and includes financial technology, food technology, digital classifieds, digital advertisements, e-travel and ticketing- is also expected to grow up to $124 billion, if certain factors are realised such as forward-looking and supportive government policies, developed distribution network, better infrastructure for widespread Internet reach and connectivity in Tier II and III cities for e-commerce, among others, it added.

The report published on Tuesday also showed that the number of Internet users in the country is expected to rise 1.6 times to 762 million in 2022 from 481 million at present, on account of the proliferation of affordable Internet connectivity.

The number of smartphone users is also projected to rise at 1.75 times to touch 526 million in 2022, it said. While talking about the business side and technology side of the internet services, the report added that the internet will fundamentally change the way the needs, aspirations and demands of the consumers will be addressed going forward.

“Pivoting on that, the Internet services sector is expected to see several of changes in the future,” it added.

Though the report counts digital payments as a sector, it has not been included in the total estimate, due to the challenges of double counting, as it serves as a facilitator for many of the other services. Apart from this, emerging technologies such as internet of things and artificial intelligence are expected to play a vital role in shaping the future of internet services However, the report has not included it in the study as the real impact of these sectors is really difficult to determine presently.

Furthermore, the report noted that government agencies and internet businesses are putting efforts to digitise small and medium enterprises, and this is expected to benefit immensely.

(Source: Financial Express, New Delhi, 23/10/2018)

India attracted $22 bn of FDI flows in first half of 2018: UN report

The UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) said on Monday in its 'Investment Trends Monitor' report that in South Asia, India attracted USD 22 billion of FDI (foreign direct investment) flows, contributing to the subregion's 13 per cent rise in FDI in the first half of the year.

India attracted USD 22 billion of FDI flows in the first half of 2018, according to a UN report which states that the global foreign direct investment dropped by 41 percent in the same period due to tax reforms carried out by the Trump administration.

The UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) said on Monday in its 'Investment Trends Monitor' report that in South Asia, India attracted USD 22 billion of FDI (foreign direct investment) flows, contributing to the subregion's 13 per cent rise in FDI in the first half of the year.

The report, however, said that with the USD 22 billion FDI, India just about managed to make it to the top 10 host economies receiving the most FDI during the period.

China was the largest recipient of FDI, attracting an estimated USD 70 billion in inflows in the first half of the year, followed by the UK with USD 65.5 billion, the US with USD 46.5 billion, The Netherlands at USD 44.8 billion, Australia with USD 36.1 billion, Singapore got USD 34.7 billion and Brazil received USD 25.5 billion, it said.

Global foreign direct investment fell by 41 per cent in the first half of 2018, to an estimated USD 470 billion from USD 794 billion in the same period of 2017, mainly due to large repatriations by the US parent companies of accumulated foreign earnings from their affiliates aboard following tax reforms, the report said.

Overall, the global financial picture is "gloomy", said James Zhan, UNCTAD's Director, Division on Investment and Enterprise.

The decline in global FDI is mainly owing to recent tax reforms implemented by US President Donald Trump's administration that led to big firms in the US to bring home earnings from abroad – principally from Western European countries.

Other factors have contributed to this year's "huge difference in repatriation" of overseas profits by US multinationals, Zhan said.

These include uncertainty about the detail and impact of tax reform and the potential impact of unresolved international trade disputes; such as the tit-for-tat tariffs imposed by the US and China, Zhan added.

In contrast to the overall decline in foreign investment, the report highlights a 42 percent increase in so-called "greenfield" projects to USD 454 billion.

These initiatives can involve building operations in a foreign country from scratch and they are seen an indicator of future trends, Zhan said, adding that investment in this sector had been at "relatively low levels" in the same period last year.

The report noted that while the fall in foreign direct investment had happened mainly in richer nations, including Ireland (down USD 81 billion) and Switzerland (down USD 77 billion), developing economies saw FDI flows declining "only slightly" in the first half of the year by four per cent to USD 310 billion compared with 2017.

This includes developing Asia - down four per cent - to USD 220 billion - in the same period, driven mostly by a 16 per cent decline in investment in East Asia. Latin America and the Caribbean saw a six per cent drop in investment, amid uncertainty over upcoming elections that were offset by higher commodity prices, the report said.

(Source: Press Trust of India, 16/10/2018)

India jumps 5 places to rank 58th on WEF's Global Competitive Index

India has jumped five places to rank 58th in the latest edition of the World Economic Forum's (WEF) Global Competitiveness Index — clocking largest gain among G-20 economies – gaining from a high-level of innovation.

India, the world's sixth largest economy, is continuing with its steady rise on global platforms amidst domestic troubles of widening current account deficit and high bad loans.

"India is a remarkable example of a country that has been able to accelerate on the pathway to innovation (where it now ranks 31st, with a score of 53.8), due, particularly, to the quality of its research institutions," the WEF said in the report.

The recent jump in the WEF index follows similar progress in the United Nations' E-Government index and World Bank's Ease of Doing Business index. India jumped 22 ranks in last four years on the E-Government index, which measures the level of digitisation in governance. The biggest shot came last year when India leapfrogged 30 places to secure a place in the top 100 nations on the Ease of Doing Business index.

The United States continues to top the WEF list of 140 nations, followed by Singapore and Germany at second and third ranks, respectively.

India's neighbour and G-20 member China is way ahead of India at 28th rank. The report noted that both India and China are "catching up with or even outperforming the average among high-income economies".

The WEF, while calling India the main driving force for South Asia, was critical of its "less-efficient bureaucracy" for rising insolvency among businesses. "In spite of a high degree of entrepreneurship, business dynamism is hampered by administrative hurdles," the report said, advising India to open up its trade.

The Switzerland-based global platform also asked India to step up efforts to make the best use of its extremely young population. India is set to become the youngest nation by 2020 with an average age of just 29

"More investments will be necessary to spur innovation beyond hubs of excellence and diffuse economic growth more broadly. This includes continuing to widen the adoption of ICT technologies and improving the quality and conditions of human capital across the country, taking advantage of an extremely young population," the report said

(Source: Domain-B, New Delhi, 19/10/2018)

India, Italy to fast-track trade, two-way investments

PM Narendra Modi and his Italian counterpart Paolo Gentiloni today held extensive talks on ways to strengthen the bilateral political and economic relations.

India and Italy on Tuesday agreed to fast-track bilateral trade and investments and set up a bilateral industrial development and cooperation mechanism at a meeting between Prime Minister Narendra Modi and his Italian counterpart Guiseppe Conte here.

"In order to give an impetus to enhanced economic cooperation between India and Italy, it was decided to set up a CEO Forum guided by a Joint Commission on Economic Cooperation (JCEC)," Modi tweeted following the meeting.

"To increase two-way investments, we have decided to create a fast-track mechanism," he said.

The Indian Prime Minister said both sides have decided to boost ties in key sectors such as lifestyle accessories design, transportation and automobile design, energy, and life sciences.

According to a joint statement issued following the meeting, both sides agreed on the need for an institutional framework for a sustained dialogue to enhance the environment for ease of doing business in their countries and further facilitate and promote bilateral economic cooperation.

"To take this forward, the leaders tasked the JCEC to work towards constituting a CEO Forum and setting up a fast-track mechanism to promote two-way investments, and resolve issues, if any, confronted by the businesses in each other's country," the statement said.

India is Italy's fifth largest trading partner in the European Union while Italy is the fifth largest investor in India.

The India-Italy trade stood at $10.5 billion in 2017-18, up from $8.8 billion in the previous fiscal.

Conte, who assumed office in June, arrived here earlier on Monday to take part in the India-Italy Technology Summit organised by industry chamber CII in collaboration with India's Department of Science and Technology (DST) and the Italian government.

Lauding Italy's rich tradition of scientific research and its reputation in manufacturing during the course of his valedictory address at the summit, Modi said the two sides can cooperate in devising technological solutions for industry.

"We have also decided to set up various Indo-Italian Centres of Excellence. Business and industry of both countries are already cooperating in bringing cutting edge technology in various sectors and can cooperate fruitfully in areas like renewable energy, neurosciences and IT," he said.

In his address, the Italian Premier said Italy's participation as partner country in this edition of DST's Technology Summit has a special symbolism coming on the 70th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Italy and India.

"Innovation can be a catalyst for more inclusive growth and globalisation should not leave anyone behind," Conte said.

"The common goal of our two governments is to be strategic partners in innovation," he said, adding the whole gamut of bilateral relations had been reviewed in his talks with Modi.

According to the joint statement, Modi and Conte expressed their commitment to strengthening the India-EU economic partnership and noted the ongoing efforts of both sides to reengage actively towards an early resumption of negotiations for a comprehensive, balanced and mutually beneficial India-EU Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA).

Negotiations for the BTIA started in 2007 but were put on hold in 2015. In all, 16 rounds of negotiations have been held.

After India renounced its bilateral investment treaties (BITs) with all countries, investments from European nations are now not protected.

India has terminated all BITs following a new BIT model New Delhi released in December 2015.

The 28 EU member-states have now passed on the responsibility of investment protection negotiations to the EU.

Both sides also recognised the need to broad-base defence ties.

"India invited Italian defence equipment manufacturing companies to invest in India under the Make in India initiative and to collaborate with Indian companies for design and construction of defence equipment," the statement said.

This assumes significance given that India cancelled the contract with Italian firm Finmeccanica's British subsidiary AgustaWestland for supplying 12 AW-101 VVIP choppers to the Indian Air Force, over alleged breach of contractual obligations and on charges of paying kickbacks amounting to Rs 423 crore.

During their meeting, Modi and Conte also agreed to strengthen counter-terrorism cooperation through multilateral fora.

"The leaders asserted that strong measures need to be taken against terrorists, terror organisations and all those who encourage, support and finance terrorism," the joint statement said.

"They condemned all kinds of state support to terrorists including cross border terrorism and providing safe havens to terrorists and their network," it stated in what can be seen as a veiled reference to Pakistan.

(Source: Economic Times, 30/10/2018)

Women rule financial world! IMF, World Bank, OECD all have female chief economists now
Gita Gopinath, who first made headlines a few years ago after she became the third woman to be a tenured full professor at Harvard, is the first woman and second Indian after former the Reserve Bank of India governor Raghuram Rajan to hold the prestigious position at IMF.

Gita Gopinath was born and grew up in India.

Guess, who rule the financial world? With the appointment of Kolkata-born Indian-American economist Gita Gopinath as the first female Chief Economist of International Monetary Fund (IMF), women are the big bosses now. It is not just IMF which has named a female as its chief economist. In April, the World Bank Group also appointed Pinelopi Koujianou, Elihu Professor of Economics at Yale University, as the chief economist. Later in June, Laurence Boone, then chief economist at insurer AXA and a former adviser to President Francois Hollande, was appointed as the chief economist at Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Hence, with the appointment of Gopinath (who is a US citizen and an Overseas Citizen of India) as chief economist at IMF, women now hold key positions in three esteemed establishments in the world.

Gopinath received her doctorate in economics in 2001 from Princeton University. She earned a BA degree from the University of Delhi and MA from both the Delhi School of Economics and the University of Washington. Gopinath, who first made headlines a few years ago after she became the third woman to be a tenured full professor at Harvard, is the first woman and second Indian after former the Reserve Bank of India governor Raghuram Rajan to hold the prestigious position at IMF.

Gita Gopinath is the John Zwaanstra Professor of International Studies and of Economics at Harvard University and before coming to Harvard, she was an assistant professor of economics at the University of Chicago's Graduate School of Business, according to the information available on Harvard University's website.

(Source: Financial Express)

BUSINESS INFO

1	**Cochin Port Trust**
	Cochin Port Trust invites Bids for Lease of 11 Plots on W/Island on Annual Lease Rental basis for a period of 30 years for Port related Commercial/Warehouse/Hospitality purposes with payment of onetime non-refundable premium on Tender-cum-Auction Method" Other details including Tender documents can be downloaded from the website www.cochinport.gov.in. Last date for bid submission is 09.11.2018 up to 02.30 pm.
2	**Mumbai Port Trust**
	Mumbai Port Trust invites Tenders for Allotment of eight (08) Rooms, each admeasuring 25 Sq. Mtrs. at 12 B Indira Dock Shed on License Basis for use as Office Accommodation for Cargo Management, Administration, Housekeeping etc. Other details including Tender documents can be downloaded from the

	website www.mumbaiport.gov.in. Last date for bid submission is 12.11.2018 up to 03.00 pm.

	Inland Waterways Authority of India
1	**Inland Waterways Authority of India** invites Tenders for Bare Boat Charter of Three No of self-Propelled Cargo Vessels of IWAI (3 of 300 MT). Other details including Tender documents can be downloaded from the website www.iwai.nic.in. Last date for bid submission is 08.11.2018 up to 03.00 pm.
