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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
TARIFF COMMISSION

REPORT ON The Continuance of Protection to the Antimony Industry

BOMBAY 1963

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Indian, Tariff (———Commission)

Report on the Continuance of protection to the Antimony Industry, 1963.

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PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION

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SHRI J. N. SEN GUPTA	. . . . . .	*Member.*
DR. R. BALAKRISHNA	. . . . . .	*Member.*

SECRETARY

SHRI PRAMOD SINGH

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1—16 T.C. Bom/63

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

New Delhi, the 20th November, 1963.

NOTIFICATION

Tariffs

No. 2(1)-Tar/63.—Whereas the Central Government is satisfied, after due inquiry that the duty chargeable under the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (32 of 1934), in respect of 'Antimony, other than crude antimony' specified in item No. 70(3) of the said Schedule, and characterised as protective in the third column thereof, has become excessive for the purpose of securing the protection intended to be afforded by it to similar articles manufactured in India

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby reduces, with effect from 20th November, 1963, that portion of the duty of customs, leviable on the said article and specified in the said First Schedule, which is in excess of 35 per cent *ad valorem*:

Provided that the duty leviable on the said article shall in no case be less than Rs. 85 per quintal.

H. D. SHOURIE,
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

New Delhi, the 20th November, 1963.

RESOLUTION

Tariffs

No. 2(1)-Tar/63.—The Tariff Commission has submitted its Report on the continuance of protection to the Antimony Industry on the basis of an inquiry undertaken by it under sections 11(e) and 13 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 (50 of 1951). Its recommendations are as follows :—

(1) Protection to the Antimony industry should be continued for a period of another five years, expiring on 31st December, 1968 subject to a review after 3 years.

(2) The protective duty on antimony metal should be reduced from 45% *ad valorem* or Rs. 88·60 per quintal whichever is higher, to 35% *ad valorem* subject to a minimum of Rs. 85 per quintal for antimony metal, the fair selling prices of indigenous antimony being regulated by Government from time to time.

(3) The duty on crude antimony should also be continued at the existing rate of 25% *ad valorem*, as its import without duty when it can be used as a substitute for metal of purer grade would affect the scale of protection.

(4) In order that there should be some sort of control over prices in the interest of the consumers the fair selling price at present may be taken as Rs. 3,550 per tonne or Rs. 3·55 per Kg. as a condition for the extension of protection.

(5) The licensing authorities should satisfy the producer's requirements in regard to the regular supply of raw material in adequate quantities to meet the current rapidly rising demand for antimony metal.

(6) If the Company (Star Metals Refinery Ltd.) cannot itself explore rupee currency area or cheaper sources it may be helpful if Government assist it to obtain this important strategic material (ore) from cheaper sources.

(7) The Star Metal Refinery Ltd. should be directed to make changes in its prices only with the approval of Government and the price variation of one naya paisa per Kg. of antimony metal may be allowed for every five naye paise variation per 10 Kg. of ore on Sb. 60 per cent basis and that the price variation of smaller range for ore may be ignored.

(8) Fluctuation in demand affects the output of a small unit and results in marginal supply to small consumers. It is essential that the entire allocation of antimony should be made by an independent control authority and the large scale consumers should plan out evenly their annual requirements and place orders in advance so that the producer can plan his production properly and obtain licence for import of raw material.

(9) In view of the selling agents being for all practical purposes associates of Star Metal, the full amount of sales commission paid even on direct supplies to D.G.S. & D. is not justifiable. The Company should have obligation as a protected industry to bring down its selling price and to reduce the selling commission.

(10) In view of the long period of protection that this single unit in the industry has enjoyed, it should expand its production to meet fully the growing demand for antimony in the country and make its supplies at a fair price not only based on its cost of production but related as near as possible to the price of similar imported antimony.

2. Government accept recommendations (1) to (3). The reduced protective duty recommended by the Tariff Commission is being brought into force with effect from today by a Notification issued separately under Section 4(1) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934. The necessary legislation in Parliament will also be undertaken in due course.

3. Government also accept recommendation (4).

4. Government have taken note of recommendations (5), (6) and (8) and suitable action will be taken in due course.

5. Attention of M/s. Star Metal Refinery Ltd. is also drawn to recommendations (6) to (10).

ORDER

ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all concerned and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

H. D. SHOURIE,
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.

CONTENTS

REPORT ON THE CONTINUANCE OF PROTECTION TO THE ANTIMONY INDUSTRY

Previous tariff inquiries

1. The antimony industry was first granted protection in 1947 for a period of two years, *i.e.*, upto 31st March, 1949, by converting the then existing revenue duty of 30 per cent *ad valorem* on antimony metal into a protective duty at the same rate. As recommended by the Tariff Board a protective duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem* was also imposed on crude antimony. At that time the only indigenous source of antimony ore was in a remote area of Chitral and not naturally advantageous; but the industry was considered deserving of protection as a key industry. The second tariff inquiry was held in 1949 after the only exploited source in the sub-continent had passed on to Pakistan on partition and on our recommendations protection to the industry was extended upto 31st December, 1952, at the same rates of duty. Under the Finance Act, 1951, a surcharge of 5 per cent was levied on both antimony and crude antimony. On our advice, pending detailed inquiry, the period of protection was successively extended upto 31st December 1953 and later upto 31st December, 1954. Further inquiries were held in 1954, 1956 and 1958. As a result of the 1956 inquiry, the protective duty on antimony was raised to 60 per cent *ad valorem*, a lower duty with controlled imports through the State Trading Corporation not being considered feasible by Government. Subsequently by the Finance Act (No. 2) of 1957, the protective duty on crude antimony was also raised to 25 per cent *ad valorem*. After the last inquiry in 1958, on the basis of our recommendation, the protective duty on antimony, being an important intermediate material used solely by industrial consumers, was reduced to 45 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 45 per c.w.t. whichever was higher and that on crude antimony was maintained at the same rate. Protection was, however, extended for a further period upto 31st December, 1963 subject to a review by us in 1961. In pursuance of this, a review was undertaken by us and by the Resolution No. 4(1)-T.R./63, dated 20th August 1962 of the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the existing rates of protective duty, namely, 25 per cent *ad valorem* on crude antimony I.C.T. [Item No. 70(2)] and 45 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 80.60 per quintal, whichever was higher, on antimony metal [I.C.T. Item No. 70(3)] were continued. Under Finance Act, 1963, a surcharge of 10 per cent has been levied on these items.

Present inquiry

2. As the protection granted to the industry is due to expire on 31st December, 1963 the present inquiry has been undertaken under Section 11(e) read with Section 13 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 under which the Commission has been empowered to inquire into and report on any further action required in relation to the protection granted to an industry, with a view to its increase, decrease, modification or abolition depending on the merits of the case.

Method of inquiry

3.1. On 23rd March, 1963, questionnaires were issued to Star Metal Refinery Private Ltd., Bombay and to the principal importers and consumers of antimony and parties interested in this inquiry were requested to obtain copies of relevant questionnaires from our office and send their replies. The Ministry of Economic and Defence Coordination, Department of Technical Development (hereinafter referred to as D.T.D.), the Director of Industries, Government of Maharashtra and the Indian Non-ferrous Metals Manufacturers' Association, Calcutta, were requested to furnish memoranda on the present position of the industry. Information regarding the efforts to locate deposits of antimony ore within the country was called for from the Director General, Geological Survey of India (G.S.I.). The Director General of Supplies and Disposals (D.G.S. and D.) was addressed for his views regarding prices, quality, etc. of indigenous antimony. The Chief Controller of Imports was requested to furnish a list of established importers of antimony and to intimate the quantity and value of licences issued to them. Data regarding c.i.f. prices and landed cost of imported antimony were sought from Collectors of Customs. A list of those to whom the Commission's questionnaires or letters were issued and from whom replies or memoranda were received is given in Appendix I.

3.2. The factory of Star Metal Refinery, Vikroli, Bombay was visited by us and our officers on the dates given in Appendix II.

3.3. A public inquiry into the industry was held on 11th July 1963, followed by cost discussions with the representatives of the producer. The list of persons who were invited and attended the inquiry is given in Appendix III.

Implementation of the Commission's ancillary recommendations in their last (1962) Review Report

4.1. The implementation of recommendations made in our 1958 Report has been surveyed in paragraph 2 of our Report on the Review of the Antimony Industry, 1962.

4.2. In our Report, 1958 we had adjured the company to improve its financial position before the end of the next financial year. In our Review Report, 1962, we observed that Star Metal Refinery Ltd., had improved its financial position and was expected to stabilise its finances. The accounts of the company for 1960-61 and 1961-62, however, showed that it suffered reverses and made a net loss of Rs. 0·48 lakhs and Rs. 1·17 lakhs respectively on account of the high price of imported antimony ore and selling prices not adequately absorbing the increase in the prices of the antimony ore which continued to remain high. This is further discussed in paragraph 5.1.2.

4.3. We have repeatedly urged in our previous Reports that the Geological Survey of India should give the highest priority to the matter of locating antimony ore in the country with possibility of commercial exploitation. Besides the Kolari area near Nagpur, mentioned in our previous Report we were informed in connection with the present inquiry that two occurrences of antimony ore (stibnite) have been recorded, one at the foot of the Bara Shigri Glacier, Lahaul and Spiti district, Punjab and the second at Pokhri village, Chamoli district, Uttar Pradesh. Work in these two areas is stated to be in progress. This is further dealt with in paragraph 7.2.

5.1. *Present position of the industry:*

Present position of the industry, capacity and production

5.1.1. From the beginning, the Star Metal Refinery (Pvt.) Ltd., Bombay is the only firm manufacturing antimony in the country and in the present conditions of demand for the metal and availability of its raw materials the establishment of a competing unit seems unlikely. The firm started as a partnership concern in 1940 and was subsequently converted into a private limited company in October 1949 with a paid-up capital of Rs. 5 lakhs which remains unaltered till to-date. Of its employed capital of Rs. 12·05 lakhs in 1962 the ratio of net fixed assets to working capital is as low as 13 : 87, the bulk of the financing is by borrowing. Interest charges on loans are large and as the bulk of the assets is still represented by goodwill, an intangible item, the capital structure needs to be made more balanced for attaining greater stability.

5.1.2. The Company has a substantial carry forward of losses and has explained that though the selling price was further increased from 1st March 1962 to Rs. 3·90 per kg., it was not adequate to absorb the increase in the prices of antimony ore which continued to remain high. Further, this rate was effective only for seven months of the year during which period the orders placed with the company by D.G.S. and D., were executed at previously contracted rates of Rs. 3·20 and Rs. 3·45 per kg. The average rate for the year worked out approximately to Rs. 3·61 per kg. which was not commensurate with the rates which the company had to pay for antimony ore. It, however, hopes that at the end of the current year the loss will be substantially reduced if not, completely wiped off as the selling price of antimony 'Star Metal' will be Rs. 3·90 per kg. for a full year and as the rates of antimony ores purchased are also showing a declining trend.

5.2. *Present rated capacity and expansion for future.*—The annual rated capacity of the unit on three shift basis continues to remain at 1,000 tonnes. Star Metal has five reverberatory furnaces for precipitation of ore of which two are kept as standby and a set of two furnaces for the final refining. The company claims that its present annual installed capacity can be increased as and when necessary to meet the entire demand of the country for antimony and that with the present operative machinery it can increase production to about 100 tonnes per month. It has, however, contended that it is working below rated capacity for want of adequate raw materials and also because in the past demand was fluctuating and often remained low. It has no programme for expansion at present, apart from widening the size of furnaces, which is being carried out so that intake of ore-quantity for smelting could be increased.

5.3.1. *Production.*—The figures of production since our last Report (1958) are as follows:—

Year	Tonnes
1958	535·71
1959	673·64
1960	811·54
1961	619·52
1962	661·00
1963 (Jan.-June)	420·00

There has been a slight improvement in production during 1962 and the monthly output during the first half of 1963 indicates an increasing trend of 850-900 tonnes per annum.

5.3.2. We give below the estimates of production in the current year and during the ensuing two years as furnished by the producer:—

Year	Tonnes
1963	900 to 1000
1964	1000 to 1100
1965	1100 to 1200

Domestic demand

6.1. At the time of the last inquiry (1958), we estimated the then domestic demand at 600 tons and anticipated that it would rise to 700 to 800 tons in the next three years. Subsequently, in our Review Report (1962) we noticed that actual supplies to consumers by this unit had risen to 683 tonnes in 1959 and 766 tonnes in 1960, the figure for 1961 being lower at 656 tonnes. The off-take by alloy makers, storage battery manufacturers and miscellaneous consumers had risen sharply, but the demand from Government agencies had lagged behind. The producer expressed the view that stock piling by ordnance factories in earlier years was responsible for lack of demand from that source more recently. In the case of railways the switchover from metal bearings to roller bearings and increased purchases from alloy manufacturers were mentioned as possible reasons for a lower off-take. The company, however, estimates the demand to reach 900 to 950 tonnes a year during the next two years.

6.2. In connection with the present inquiry, we have received varying estimates of current and future demand for antimony metal from different interests. These estimates range from 800 to 2,000 tonnes for the current period with an annual increase thereon at the rate of about 10 per cent to 30 per cent up to 1965. The divergence is explained by the difficulty in gauging the extent of and continuance in demand trends which have arisen after the emergency was declared towards the end of 1962.

6.2.1. The estimates of demand for antimony metal for the current as well as for the next two years with break-up into principal consuming industries as furnished by the Department of Technical Development and as revised by us after discussion at the public inquiry are indicated below:—

(In tonnes)

Name of the consuming industry	Present demand 1963	Future demand 1964	Future demand 1965
1. Storage battery industry	325 (250)*	350 (275)*	400 (300)*
2. Alloy makers	325 (300)	350 (330)	400 (350)
3. Railway and other Govt. Departments including ordnance factories	250 (250)	290 (290)	325 (325)
4. Miscellaneous	100 (100)	110 (105)	125 (125)
TOTAL .	1000 (900)	1100 (1000)	1250 (1100)

*Original figures of D.T.D. are shown in brackets. Figures for 1964 are placed about midway between 1963 and 1965.

It was noticed that the demand from railways has unprecedentedly increased by about two to two and half times as compared with their average yearly off-take based on the last three years' supplies to them due perhaps to the new projects and the expansion programmes on hand or for stock piling. We were advised that for a long time to come this demand may not slacken as substitution of bronze bushings by roller bearings will be a gradual process. Owing to the current emergency the demand from industries connected with the defence efforts, especially from battery manufacturers and alloy makers has been considerably increased and the supply to them is being recommended on a priority basis since the beginning of the year. The battery manufacturers claimed that their demand would rise more or less permanently to 600 tons on account of manufacture of special batteries for defence requirements and for industrial uses such as storage batteries, fork left batteries, air craft batteries, heavy ampere charge batteries, etc. It was considered that their demand should be moderated and projected on the basis of off-take of the units actually embarking on new programmes. Similar considerations apply to the increased demand of alloy makers. Having regard to all these, the modifications suggested to the D.T.D.'s estimates were accepted. In all the circumstances it was also felt that the estimated figure of apparent consumption (that is, indigenous production plus imports) which stood at 656 and 678 tonnes respectively for 1960 and 1961 would not furnish a proper indicator of future demand.

7.1. Antimony ore (stibnite) is the principal raw material required for the production of antimony metal. Other consumable stores include soda ash, iron scrap, fluor-spar, charcoal powder, furnace oil and filter bags. Antimony ore still continues to be imported without any prospects of obtaining it from indigenous source in the near future. Barring fluor-spar and filter bags the requirements of which are met by imports, the rest of the consumable stores are indigenously available. The producer complained of high price of iron scrap since exports are allowed.

Raw meterials

7.2. Although Star Metal Refinery has found no difficulty in procuring regular supplies of antimony ore from foreign countries, mainly from Bolivia, Peru and Australia and at times when conditions permitted, bought from China, Turkey and Czechoslovakia, its prices of imported ore are high and subject to fluctuations. As over 70 per cent of the overall cost of antimony metal is represented by cost of imported ore, this does involve demand for foreign exchange. The ultimate stability of the industry thus depends upon securing supplies of ore from indigenous sources. We have referred in paragraph 4.3 to the location of certain sources of antimony ore by the Geological Survey of India. The important occurrences of antimony ore (stibnite), are at the foot of Bara Shigri Glacier, Lahaul and Spiti district in Punjab and at Pokhri village, Chamoli district in Uttar Pradesh. Besides these, minor occurrences have been recorded in widely separated places like Sandur and Bababudhan hills in Mysore State, at Chipurapalli in Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh, at Hisatu in Hazaribagh district of Bihar, at Taragarh hill, Ajmer district of Rajasthan and at Dhadka, Purulia district of West Bengal. For the two main occurrences no estimate has yet been made of proved ore deposits in the area. While the present Sb. content of Pokhri ore is low, the find at Bara Shigri Glacier which is better is at an extremely difficult and inaccessible terrain at an elevation of 14,000 ft. In the present programme of the Survey, the representative of the G.S.I. was of the view that it would be unduly optimistic to expect indigenous ore of sufficient quantity to permit of economic exploitation for several years to come.

7.3.1. Over the years the manufacturer avers he has been trying to make the best purchases of ore possible in the open market. In the past we noticed prices from China and Czechoslovakia were low but purchase from China is now ruled out. The other big producing country with which we have no trade relations is the Union of South Africa which sells its entire output to U.K. The manufacturer has therefore to tender for Bolivian ore which is the largest available source and to negotiate for odd lots of other countries like Australia that may come into the market. He explained that firm rate contracts for his annual requirements were not possible. The price is based on Sb. content of 60 per cent with premium and penalty for higher and lower percentages. The bulk of the imports in 1962, about two-thirds, came from Bolivia.

Details furnished by the manufacturer regarding his imports of antimony ore by quality groups during 1962 are as given below:—

Antimony metal content %	Quantity (tonnes)	Percentage of total imports
1. 61—63	720·586	56·45
2. 64—66	526·263	41·23
3. 67—70	29.574	2·32
TOTAL .	1276.423	100·00

It will be observed from the above analysis that ore imports were of good quality with Sb. content between 61 to 66 per cent accounting for nearly 98 per cent of the total imports during the year. The good quality ore involves better recovery percentage and therefore justifies higher prices

7.3.2. For facility of appreciating the world production of antimony ore and antimony regulus output we give in Appendix IV(a) the figures for 1960 as collected from Quin's Metal Handbook 1961-62 published by Metal Information Bureau Ltd., London.

7.4. The producer has furnished us details indicating the source, contract and date of imports of antimony ore since 1962 as well as percentage of Sb. and prices of the ore. To show the main market trends since our last Report (1958) we give in Appendix IV(b) data indicating the movement of prices of antimony ore by quarters since 1958 along with the source of imports and Sb. content of ore. (The c.i.f. values have been arrived at on the basis of percentage content of antimony in round figures). It will be seen from the table in Appendix IV(b) that in 1962 there has been some marked fluctuation in prices of imported ore with antimony content 63%—66% during the first quarter from Rs. 1,544 to Rs. 1,690 per tonne. But it remained more or less steady, for that grade during second and third quarters at a slightly lower level. Similar fluctuations with a falling trend are noticeable in c.i.f. prices of antimony ore with Sb. 61%—63% especially in the third and fourth quarters.

7.5. Since antimony ore accounts for over 70 per cent of cost of star metal and the high cost of the indigenous product is attributed to the high prices at which the producer gets his ore, there has been strong criticism about further extension of protection to this unit. The Indian Battery Manufacturers' Association, asserting that the price of imported antimony itself is only Rs. 2,000 per tonne, suggests that import of antimony ore of Sb. 60 per cent at Rs. 1,100 (not to speak of higher prices paid for ore by this company) involves a higher expenditure of foreign exchange than if virgin metal is imported and that the Government also loses large import duty by not allowing imports while the industrial consumers of antimony have to pay exorbitant prices for the indigenous product. At the inquiry their representatives could not substantiate these contentions and said the conjectures were based on Chinese ore and antimony prices of earlier years. We feel nevertheless that economies in purchase of ore are essential and that as the company cannot itself explore rupee currency area or cheaper sources, it may be helpful if Government assist it to obtain this important strategic material from cheaper sources as part of the assistance from friendly countries like Australia, Russia or Czechoslovakia. This alone in the absence of cheaper indigenous ores will help to reduce cost of indigenous antimony metal.

Standard specification and quality of the indigenous product

8. At the last inquiry, the consensus of opinion was that the quality of the indigenous product was satisfactory. The evidence received during the present investigation also shows general satisfaction with the quality. We are informed that the domestic product conforms to Indian Standard Specification, IS-211, 1958 Grade Sb. 99 per cent. The producer also claims that he has occasionally produced grade Sb 99.5 per cent in small quantities against specific requirements and that he does not produce grade Sb 99.8 per cent for want of demand.

Import control policy and imports

9. During the licensing period, October, 1968-March, 1959, imports of antimony metal were allowed only to established importers for whom a quota of 10 per cent of one-half of their best years imports was fixed. In the next licensing period also, licences were issued to established importers but the quota was reduced to 5 per cent. No import policy was announced during the second half of 1959-60. Since April 1960 imports have been totally banned. The actual import of antimony metal was 0.88 tonne valued at Rs. 3,345 in 1961 and nil thereafter barring *ad hoc* imports of small quantities allowed by Government. A few importers have naturally asked for revival of their position, while because of their being unable to get their full requirements a few direct users have asked for renewal of imports.

C. I. F. prices and landed costs

10. Due to the ban on imports we have not been able to obtain c.i.f. prices of recent import of antimony metal, the bulk of which came in the past from China, which was among the cheapest sources. In our Review Report (1962) we had commented on the relatively steady prices of Chinese antimony against widely fluctuating ore prices. Collectors of Customs have, therefore, been able to indicate only certain cases of import of crude antimony and small imports of antimony in isolated cases by actual users on an *ad hoc* basis. They have also furnished figures of import of antimony ore including powder or concentrate. Some import firms like Binani Commercial Co. Ltd., Pradgas Mathuradas Private Ltd., and Metal Distributors Ltd., have furnished the latest c.i.f. prices or f.o.b. quotations they have been able to obtain. All these figures are given in the statement in Appendix V. In the absence of actual imports we have taken representative c.i.f. quotations as a basis for comparison. We have also taken note of current quotations of £ 230 (Rs. 3,067) per ton regulus English delivered 99 per cent given in the London Metal Bulletin. The imported regulus rate of £ 170 (Rs. 2,267) for 99 per cent c.i.f. subject to duty of £ 40 (Rs. 533) per tonne has not been accepted as representative as it does not fit in with fair ore costs and crude

prices also currently quoted. In all the circumstances we have taken the second lowest quotation of Metal Distributors of £ 198 or Rs. 2,640 per tonne as representative c.i.f. for determining duty.

Estimate of cost of production and fair ex-works price

11. We have examined the data compiled by our Cost Accounts Officer regarding the cost of production of antimony at the factory of Star Metal Refinery Ltd., and have discussed them with the representative of the company. The report of the Cost Accounts Officer is being sent to the Government as a confidential enclosure to this Report. The accounts of the company have been examined for the latest financial year ending 31st October, 1962. For estimating future costs an average production of 1,100 tonnes per year for the next three years 1964-66 has been taken having due regard to the growing production trend and the rise in demand and the assurance of the company that it would be able to meet it. As against the costed period which included a high price phase principally for Bolivian ore, there has been a falling trend since the beginning of this year of which the company has been able to take advantage. The price of the main raw material is therefore taken at the latest average contract rate which is about $ 4·58 per L.T.U.* at 60 per cent Sb., which accounts for about Rs. 2,561 per tonne in production of antimony metal. The recovery percentage of metal has been adopted at 86 which is an improvement on the position noted in our last Report and due credit has been taken for recovery of metal from slag and flue dust. For consumable items the rate of consumption for the actual period as well as the latest price, allowing for the impact of rise due to fiscal levies, have been taken and adjustments have also been made for direct costs like labour and establishment, repairs and maintenance taking note of the larger production envisaged. The working capital element in capital employed has been taken on a realistic basis (providing for holding a minimum stock), at 4.85 months' cost of production excluding depreciation. A return of 12 per cent on capital employed has been allowed as has been done by us in the case of most engineering industries recently. In addition freight disadvantage of Rs. 32·3 per tonne has been allowed. The estimated fair price of antimony metal excluding selling expenses works out to Rs. 3,498·74 per tonne or Rs. 349·87 per quintal, as indicated below:—

	Rs.
1. Cost of ore @ 1·822 per tonne of metal less recoveries from slag	252·35
2. Cost of other materials	22·10
3. Total cost of materials	274·45
4. Other conversion charges (labour, consumable stores, repairs and maintenance, depreciation, packing and other charges and overheads)	55·32
5. Total cost of production	329·77
6. Return on capital employed at 12 per cent	16·87
7. Average freight disadvantage	3·23
8. Fair ex-works price inclusive of freight disadvantage	349·87

*Long ton unit.

Comparison of fair ex-works costs with imports

12. The following statement shows the comparison between the fair ex-works price of indigenous antimony (Star metal) inclusive of freight disadvantage and the c.i.f. price referred to in paragraph 10 earlier.

	Per quintal Rs.
1. Fair ex-works price of indigenous antimony inclusive of freight disadvantage	349·87
2. C.i.f. price	264·00
3. Clearing charges @1·1% of c.i.f.	3·00
4. Landed cost without duty	267·00
5. Difference between (1) and (4)	82·87
6. Difference at (5) as a percentage of c.i.f.	31·39%
7. Existing duty @45 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 88·6 per quintal whichever is higher.	

Measures of protection

13.1. The above comparison indicates that an *ad valorem* duty of 31.5 per cent or a specific duty of Rs. 83 per quintal would suffice to equate indigenous fair ex-works price with the landed cost ex-duty of imported antimony, as against the existing duty of 45 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 88·6 per quintal whichever is higher.

13.2. We have received divergent views on the continuance of protection. The producer and the great majority of consumers including Government departments and even those who have pointed out that the present prices are high favoured the continuance of protection, in view of the importance of this material for various essential industries. As protection to the industry means in this case protecting a single unit, it is proposed by some of them who support its continuance that while steps should be taken to ensure that the producer should bring down the prices of antimony and produce the material in sufficient quantities, the prices and distribution of the product should be controlled. On the other hand certain consumers, as represented by the Indian Battery Manufacturers' Association, averred that in the case of this industry, it has not fulfilled the fundamental principle of protection that the industry should have natural advantages, and that protection so far granted to it has unnecessarily entailed a very heavy burden on consuming industries. However their contention that antimony imports are cheaper than ore imports for processing was found untenable, as explained in paragraph 7.5. Some of the original importers of antimony metal have also supported these contentions and urged that the country's resources of men and material are simply wasted by the producer who does only a simple process of refining metal from ore. They ask that instead import licences should be granted to established importers of the metal and that distribution could be done according to Government orders. It was even suggested by some of them at the public inquiry that the import and distribution of antimony could be taken over by the State Trading Corporation.

13.3. As mentioned earlier the contention of the Battery Manufacturers' Association that import of antimony ore for conversion into metal in this country involves more foreign exchange than importing antimony metal itself is not based on facts. It has been pointed out in our Review Report (1962) that the high prices of antimony ore in overseas markets at that time was largely due to the absence of exports of ore from China, which was the biggest producer (followed by the Union of South Africa and Bolivia whose shares were about 70 and 30 per cent respectively of that of China). The purchase prices of ore for the Star Metal Refinery were high at a time when ruling prices in the South American markets continued to be high. The trend of prices this year at which purchases have been made is however indicating a level of about Rs. 1,300 per tonne of 60 per cent Sb. ore. As regards the purchase of ore we have found that Star Metal is buying in the South American markets quantities offered from time to time at prices considered advantageous to them. Cheaper sources like China or South Africa cannot be tapped and it was suggested by the representative of Star Metal that ore of antimony metal offered at lower prices by Russia and other Eastern European countries were likely to be of Chinese origin. Similarly U.K. sources would cover South African metal. As far as the price of antimony metal is concerned it was explained that the Metal Bulletin quotations contained basically U.K. home delivery prices, in which 70 per cent crude was recently selling at £ 220-225 (Rs. 2,933-3,000) against 60 per cent ore sulphide at a c.i.f. price of 26-28 sh. L.T.U. (Rs. 17·33-18·67) and the price of regulus English delivered ore of 99 per cent at £ 230 (Rs. 3,067) per tonne. Quotations of £ 160-170 (Rs. 2,133-2,267) per tonne for regulus imported of 99 per cent c.i.f. subjected to an import duty of £ 40 (Rs. 533) per tonne were therefore not the realistic prices at which imports from U.K. of antimony metal could be made.

13.4. In this context the views set out by Government in the Department of Commerce Resolution No. 218-T(20)/47, dated 22nd March 1947, hold good today as it did then, namely, that antimony industry cannot be described as having natural advantages in view of the fact that ore which forms the main item of cost is not yet available indigenously, but the industry is deserving of protection as a key industry and antimony is an essential material for munitions production as well as for other important industrial requirements. Though the location and commercial exploitation of antimony ore is still problematic it seems desirable to continue protection to the antimony industry in view of its importance. We are also given to understand that this would be in accord with the accepted policy of developing indigenous capacity for refining of imported ore concentrates in order to help production of an essential non-ferrous metal, since such a course would not only carry some saving in foreign exchange but also help the development of a refining industry. For these reasons we recommend continuance of protection to the antimony industry. But at the same time in view of the long period of protection that this single unit in the industry has enjoyed, we consider it essential that it should expand its production to meet fully the growing demand for antimony in the country and make supplies at a fair price not only based on its cost of production but related as near as possible to the price of similar imported antimony. For this purpose we have made ancillary recommendations regarding fair prices for antimony and a system of distribution which would enable the industrial consumers to get their normal requirements without difficulty even when priority allocations are given only to some.

13.5. As regards the period of protection we recommend that it should be continued for another five years expiring on 31st December, 1968, subject to a review after 3 years. As regards the rate of duty we recommend that it should be fixed at 35 per cent *ad valorem* subject to a minimum of Rs. 85 per quintal for antimony metal the fair selling prices of indigenous antimony being regulated by Government from time to time. The duty on crude antimony may be continued at the existing rate of 25 per cent *ad valorem* as its import without duty when it can be used as a substitute for metal of purer grade would affect the scale of protection. Since the purchase price of antimony ore is regulated according to its Sb. content the industry would not be handicapped on account of the duty on crude antimony which is not normally required by consumers but is supplied by Star Metal as and when found necessary by any consumer from its own production.

Selling system and prices

14.1. As at the last inquiry, Star Metal Refinery continues to market its products through its sole selling agents, Metal Distributors, Calcutta, whose principal shareholder holds also a 50 per cent interest in the share of the Star Metal Refinery. There has been numerous complaints from consumers of antimony including the Battery Manufacturers' Association, alloy makers, type metal foundries, etc. about the shortage of antimony metal and the need for improvement in the distribution system. These complaints have grown with the increased demand for defence-oriented industries to whom allocation have been made on a priority basis. Star Metal Refinery has stated that it makes its allocation to consumers on the basis of advice from the D.T.D. and that if some consumers have not been able to get their entire requirements and all those who place new orders on it have not been able to get satisfaction, it is only due to lack of free availability of the product after making allocation to priority holders.

14.2. As regards selling prices, we have referred earlier (paragraph 5.1.2.) to the company's claim that the increases from time to time were made from Rs. 3.20 per kg. in 1961 to Rs. 3.45 per kg. from August, 1961, and Rs. 3.90 per kg. from March, 1962, only to cover rising prices of ore and other cost increases and these were still insufficient to avoid loss. The fair selling prices we have indicated for determining protection will have to be raised by including the selling expenses of the company. Including the commission to its selling agents this works out to Rs. 63.3 per tonne. It pays its sole selling agents a commission of Rs. 3 per cwt. on all its sales, *i.e.* Rs. 59 per tonne. It has explained that since it has no separate organisation for sales promotion etc. although it bills consumers directly so as to avoid attracting additional sales tax liability, offices of the selling agents who are already in the metal trade and located in important consuming centres do carry out on its behalf the function of a sales organisation which the producer is not separately maintaining. In view of the selling agents being for all practical purposes associates of Star Metal, we are not quite satisfied that the full amount of sales commission described as such which is now paid even on direct supplies to D.G.S. and D. is justified. In any case, as the Company has not been able to effect any reduction in its selling prices to the consumers and claims that rising costs are absorbing possible economies in production costs, we have impressed on it the obligation as a protected industry, particularly if protection is to continue, to bring down its selling price and as a step in this direction also to reduce the selling commission. The fair selling price at present may, therefore, be taken as Rs. 3,550 per tonne or Rs. 3.55 per kg.

14.3. We have recommended it as a condition for the extension of protection that there should be some sort of control over prices in the interest of the consumer and exhorted the producer whose expenses have naturally to be covered to spare no efforts to economise on purchase of raw material and processing costs and pass on a share of the benefit to the consumer. In order that only fair prices are charged we consider that during the continuance of protection the company should be directed to make changes in prices only with the approval of Government. To the extent that the main ingredient in costs over which it has no control is the price of ore, we also suggest that changes in prices may be authorised when there are substantial changes in the price of purchased ore. As the company's purchases are normally within the limits of six monthly licence quotas, such price changes may be authorised when there is a substantial rise or fall of the average ore prices over the past six monthly period. We have taken the ore prices and utilisation factor as indicated in paragraph 11 and while no change in the latter factor may be allowed, as it links up directly with the Sb. percentage in the ore, the price variation of one Naye Paise per kg. of antimony metal may be allowed for every five Naye Paise variation per 10 kg. of ore on Sb. 60 per cent basis. Price variation of smaller range for ore may be ignored.

14.4. We have recommended in successive Reports that the producer should regulate his prices not only on his costs basis, which leads to a certain degree of complacency, but in relation to import prices of antimony. Owing to market limitations at present the latter condition is somewhat difficult to enforce; but the conditions we have suggested in the previous paragraph will partially safeguard consumer interests, when the protected industry comprises one unit only.

Ancillary recommendations

15. The complaint about shortage of supplies being second only to the consumers' complaints of high prices we examine how best to remedy them. The producer asserts that in the past there had been widely fluctuating demand from consumers. Government departments who are large priority consumers and even industrial consumers do not have regulated annual demands. Fluctuating demands whether or not connected with occasional stock piling by consumers does affect the supplies of a small production unit, and its residue available for small consumers and new customers who cannot get priority allocation is

bound to be slender. To avoid this situation it is essential that the entire allocation should be made by an independent control authority and the large scale consumers should plan out evenly their annual requirements and place orders in advance so that the producer can plan his production properly and obtain licence for import of raw material. We have already pointed out that there is a rapidly rising demand now and the producer has offered to meet in full out of his factory if only he is given adequate and regular supply of raw material. We would therefore impress on the licensing authorities the need for satisfying this requirement in time if the production of antimony metal indigenously is considered an essential activity. In this connection two suggestions made by the company deserve sympathetic consideration. Firstly, it requires some flexibility in the annual licensing basis so that it may vary the quota of actual purchase made in either half year so as to get the best advantage from spot market purchases of ore. This is likely to bring about an economy in costs. Secondly, it requests that it should be enabled to build up a reserve of ore in excess of the basic annual requirements which is licensed, since without this it cannot have a reserve stock of antimony metal. At present such reserve stocks of metal are extremely meagre so that supplies are affected and considerable delays ensue. We had in the past also recommended that the producer should maintain a minimum stock of 35 tons of antimony in the interest of consumers and this will not be possible without such help.

Summary of conclusions and recommendations.

16. Our conclusions and recommendations are summarised below: —

(i) The present annual rated capacity of the industry on three shift basis continues to remain at 1,000 tonnes which can be increased as and when necessary to meet the entire demand of the country for antimony.

[Paragraph 5.2]

(ii) The domestic production of antimony metal was 535.71 tonnes in 1958, 673.64 tonnes in 1959, 811.54 tonnes in 1960, 619.52 tonnes in 1961, 661.00 tonnes in 1962 and 420.00 tonnes in January-June, 1963.

[Paragraph 5.3.1]

(iii) The industry has envisaged production of 900-1,000 tonnes in 1963, 1,000-1,100 tonnes in 1964 and 1,100-1,200 tonnes in 1965.

[Paragraph 5.3.2]

(iv) The current domestic demand has been estimated at 1,000 tonnes per annum which is likely to go up to 1,100 tonnes in 1964 and 1,250 tonnes in 1965.

[Paragraph 6.2.1]

(v) Ultimate stability of the industry depends on finding indigenous supply of ore, over 70 per cent of cost of antimony being that of ore. Economies in purchase of ore are essential. If the company cannot itself explore rupee currency area or cheaper sources it may be helpful if Government assist it to obtain this important strategic material (ore) from cheaper sources as part of the assistance from friendly countries like Australia, Russia or Czechoslovakia.

[Paragraph 7.5]

(vi) Antimony is an essential material for ammunition's production as well as for other important industrial requirements. Though the location and commercial exploitation of antimony ore in the country is still problematic, it seems desirable to continue protection to the antimony industry in view of its importance. Further we are given to understand that this would be in accord with the accepted policy of developing indigenous capacity for the refining of imported ore concentrates in order to help production of essential non-ferrous metals, since such a course would not only carry some saving in foreign exchange but also help the development of a refining industry. For these reasons we recommend continuance of protection to the antimony industry for a period of another five years, expiring on 31st December, 1968 subject to a review after 3 years.

[Paragraphs 13.4 and 13.5]

(vii) The protective duty on antimony metal should be reduced from 45 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 88·60 per quintal whichever is higher, to 35 per cent *ad valorem* subject to a minimum of Rs. 85 per quintal for antimony metal, the fair selling prices of indigenous antimony being regulated by Government from time to time.

[Paragraph 13.5]

(viii) The duty on crude antimony should also be continued at the existing rate of 25 per cent *ad valorem* as its import without duty when it can be used as a substitute for metal of purer grade would affect the scale of protection.

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[Paragraph 13.5]

(ix) In view of the long period of protection that this single unit in the industry has enjoyed, we consider it essential that it should expand its production to meet fully the growing demand for antimony in the country and make its supplies at a fair price not only based on its cost of production but related as near as possible to the price of similar imported antimony.

[Paragraph 13.4]

(x) In view of the selling agents being for all practical purposes associates of Star Metal Refinery, we are not quite satisfied that the full amount of sales commission described as such which is now paid even on direct supplies to D.G.S. and D. is justified. We have impressed on it the obligation as a protected industry, particularly if protection is to continue, to bring down its selling price and as a step in this direction also to reduce the selling commission.

[Paragraph 14.2]

(xi) In order that there should be some sort of control over prices in the interest of the consumer, we recommend that the fair selling price at present may be taken as Rs. 3,550 per tonne or Rs. 3·55 per kg. as a condition for the extension of protection.

[Paragraphs 14.2 and 14.3]

(xii) In order that only fair prices are charged, we consider that during the continuance of protection the company should be directed to make changes in its prices only with the approval of Government. To the extent that the main ingredient in costs over which it has no control is the price of ore, we also suggest that changes in prices may be authorised when there are substantial changes in the price of purchased ore. We therefore recommend that the price variation of one naya paisa per kg. of antimony metal may be allowed for every five naye paise variation per 10 kg. of ore on Sb. 60 per cent basis and that the price variation of smaller range for ore may be ignored.

[Paragraph 14.3]

Ancillary recommendations:

(xiii) Fluctuation in demand affects the output of a small unit and results in marginal supply to small consumers. It is essential that the entire allocation of antimony should be made by an independent control authority and the large scale consumers should plan out evenly their annual requirements and place orders in advance so that the producer can plan his production properly and obtain licence for import of raw material.

[Paragraph 15]

(xiv) The licensing authorities should satisfy the producer's requirements in regard to the regular supply of raw material in adequate quantities to meet the current rapidly rising demand for antimony metal.

[Paragraph 15]

(xv) The following two suggestions made by the producer deserve sympathetic consideration:—

(a) The company requires some flexibility in the annual licensing basis so that it may vary the quota of actual purchase made in either half year so as to get the best advantage from spot market purchases of ore. This is likely to bring about an economy of ore.

(b) It should be enabled to build up a reserve of ore in excess of the basic annual requirements which is licensed, since without this it cannot have a reserve stock of antimony metal as recommended by us.

[Paragraph 15]

Acknowledgements

17. We wish to express our thanks to the producer, importers, consumers and the association who furnished us with detailed information in connection with this inquiry and to their representatives who tendered evidence before us.

K. R. P. AIYANGAR,
Chairman.

J. N. SEN GUPTA,
Member.

R. BALAKRISHNA,
Member.

PRAMOD SINGH,
Secretary.

BOMBAY;
Dated the 31*st July*, 1963.

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APPENDIX I

[*Vide* paragraph 3.1.]

List of persons or bodies to whom the Commission's questionnaires or letters were issued and from whom replies or memoranda were received

* Those who have replied or sent memoranda.

† Those whom stated that they were not interested or that they had no information.

A. PRODUCERS :

* Star Metal Refinery Private Ltd., 361, Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay-1.

B. PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION :

* Indian Non-Ferrous Metals Manufacturers Association, India Exchange, India Exchange Place, Calcutta-1.

C. IMPORTERS :

†1. The East Asiatic Company (India) Pvt. Ltd., Wavell House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, P. O. Box 639, Bombay-1.

*2. Pragdas Mathuradas (Bombay) Pvt. Ltd., 28-30, Anantwadi, Bombay-2.

*3. Pragdas Mathuradas, 43, Strand Road, Calcutta-7.

*4. Metal Distributors Ltd., Binani Buildings, 38, Strand Road, Calcutta-1.

†5. B. Babulal & Co., 71, Princess Street, P. O. Box No. 2409, Bombay-2.

*6. The Binani Commercial Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., 28-30, Anantwadi, Bombay-2.

D. CONSUMERS :

*1. Associated Battery Makers (Eastern) Ltd., Barlow House, 59, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-20.

*2. Bombay Metal and Alloys Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd., Post Box No. 6210, Mazagaon, Bombay-10.

*3. The Bharat Battery Manufacturing Co. Pvt., P/1A, Rash Behari Avenue, Bally Gunge, Calcutta-19.

4. The Controller of Stores, Central Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

*5. Director General, Ordnance Factories, 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta-1.

6. Eastern Accumulator Co., 3/1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

†7. Estrela Batteries Ltd., Plot No. 1, Dharavi, Post Bag No. 6602, Matunga, Bombay-19.

*8. The Eyre Smelting (Pvt.) Ltd., 5, Hide Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta-43.

9. Gujarati Type Foundry, Gaiwadi, Girgaum, Bombay-4.

*10. Himco (India) Pvt. Ltd., Andheri-Kurla Road, Bombay-58.

*11. The Indian Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd., Industry House, 159, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay-1.

*12. Oldham and Son (India) Ltd., 5, Mclean Street, Madras-1.

*13. Rashtriya Metal Industries Ltd., Kurla Road, P.O. J.B. Nagar, Andheri, Bombay-59.

14. Saru Smelting and Refining Corpn. Pvt. Ltd., Sardhana Road, Near Cantt. Rly Station, P.O. Box No. 50, Meerut.

*15. The Standard Batteries Ltd., Vakola, Santacruz, Bombay-55.

*16. The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur.

17. Waldies Industries Private Ltd., Clive Buildings, P. B. No. 174, Calcutta-1.

*18. The Binani Metal Works Ltd., 38, Strand Road, Binani Buildings, Calcutta-1.

*19. Hindustan Metal Works, Hathras (India).

E. CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION :

*Indian Battery Manufacturers Association, P-11, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta-1.

F. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS :

*1. The Senior Industrial Adviser, Department of Technical Development, (Metals Section), Ministry of Economic and Defence, Co-ordination. Udyog Bhavan, Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi.

*2. The Director of Industries, Government of Maharashtra, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay-1.

*3. The Director General of Supplies & Disposals, Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination, N. I. Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi.

4. The Director, Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhavan, 9, Mathura Road, New Delhi-1.

*5. Collector of Customs, New Custom House, Bombay-1.

*6. Collector of Customs, Custom House, Calcutta.

†7. Collector of Customs, Custom House, Madras.

†8. The Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Udyog Bhavan, Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi.

*9. The Director, Geological Survey of India, 27, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-13.

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APPENDIX II

[*Vide* paragraph 3.2.]

Statement showing the factories visited by the Commission and other Officers

Sl. No.	Name of the factory visited	By whom visited	Date of visit
1.	Star Metal Refinery Private Ltd., Bombay . . .	Shri K. R. P. Aiyangar, Chairman, Dr. Balakrishna, Member and Shri Pramod Singh, Secretary.	9-7-1963
2.	Do.	Shri S. Saha, Technical Director (Chemicals) and Shri M. S. Marballi, Research Officer (Chemicals).	30-4-1963
3.	Do.	Shri A. K. Banerjee, Assistant Cost Accounts Officer.	24-4-1963

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APPENDIX III

[*Vide* paragraph 3.3.]

List of persons who attended the Commission's Public Inquiry on 11th July, 1963

Name of the Representative		Name of firm or body
1		2
(A) PRODUCERS		
1. Shri K. R. Parikh 2. Shri R. Parikh	Representing	Star Metal Refinery Pvt. Ltd., 361, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd., 4th Floor, Fort, Bombay-1.
(B) PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION		
3. Shri F.A. Jasdanwalla 4. Shri P. C. Jain	,,	Indian Non-ferrous Metals Mfrrs'. Association, India Exchange, India Exchange Place, Calcutta-1.
(C) IMPORTERS		
5. Shri R. R. Daga	,,	Pragdas Mathuradas, 43, Strand Road, Calcutta-7.
6. Shri Govardhandas Binani	,,	Metal Distributors Ltd., Binani Buildings, 38, Strand Road, Calcutta-1.
7. Shri Kisanlal Mundra	,,	The Binani Commercial Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., 28-30, Anantwadi, Bombay-2.
(D) CONSUMERS		
8. Shri K. L. Ghatak	,,	The Bharat Battery Manufacturing Co. Pvt. Ltd., P/1A, Rash Behari Avenue, Ballygunge, Calcutta-19.
9. Shri B. P. Sarathi	,,	The Eyre Smelting (Pvt.) Ltd., 5, Hide Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta-43.
10. Shri S. P. Pinto	,,	The Indian Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd., Industry House, 159, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay-1.
11. Shri M. D. Mundhra	,,	Rashtriya Metal Industries Ltd., Kurla Road, P.O., J.B. Nagar (Andheri), Bombay-59.

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1		2
12. Shri L. D. Char . . .	Representing	The Standard Batteries Ltd., Vakola, Santa Cruz, Bombay-55.
13. Shri G. L. Ranga . . .	,,	The Binani Metal Works Ltd., Binani Building, 38, Strand Road, Calcutta-1.
(E.) GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS		
14. Shri P. Dayal . . .	,,	Department of Technical Development (Metal Section), Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination, Udyog Bhavan, Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi.
15. Shri V. V. Kale . . .	,,	The Director of Industries, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay-1.
16. Shri B. P. Sharma . .	,,	The Director General of Supplies and Disposals, Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination, N. I. Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi.
17. Shri Y. K. Nadarya . .	,,	The Collector of Customs, New Customs House, Bombay-1.
18. Shri P. Subramanian . .	,,	Geological Survey of India, 27, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-13.

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APPENDIX IV (a)

[*Vide* paragraph 7.3.2.]

Statement showing world output of antimony ore and antimony regulus during 1960

(Antimony content in Metric Tons)

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	1960	
		Antimony ore	Antimony regulus
1	2	3	4
1.	Canada	700	..
2.	Mexico	*3300	900
3.	U. S. A.	600	9300
4.	Bolivia	†5300	..
5.	Peru	600	300
6.	Austria	800	..
7.	Italy	1200	500
8.	Spain	‡200	400
9.	Yugoslavia	3300	2400
10.	Japan	300	1600
11.	Turkey	1500	100
12.	Algeria	700	..
13.	Morocco	300	..
14.	Union of South Africa	12,200	..
15.	Australia	200	200
16.	Estimated figures for China, Czechoslovakia and U. S. S. R.	24,600	23,200
17.	U. K.	..	5800
18.	Belgo-Lux	..	1700
19.	France	..	1400
20.	West Germany	..	100
21.	India	..	500
	TOTAL	55,800	48,400

*Antimony metal plus metal contained in ore.

†Exports.

‡Includes Spanish Moroccco.

APPENDIX IV (b)

Statement showing movement of prices of antimony ore during 1958 to 1963 (January—March)

Sl. No.	Source of imports	Year by quarters	Percentage of antimony content of ore	C.i.f. price per tonne Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
		1958		
1.	Peruvian	First Quarter	67	1103
2.	Bolivian	,,	66	1084
3.	Australian	Second Quarter	63	944
4.	Chinese	,,	59	867
5.	Australian	,,	64	970
6.	Australian	Third Quarter	65	979
7.	Bolivian	,,	62	942
8.	Czechoslovakian	,,	65	974
9.	Iranian	Fourth Quarter	59	857
		1959		
10.	Iranian	First Quarter	55	797
11.	Czechoslovakian	Second Quarter	62	929
12.	Turkish	,,	67	1167
13.	Do.	,,	66	1145
14.	Bolivian	,,	69	1414
15.	Chinese	,,	55	724
16.	Do.	,,	55	725
17.	Do.	,,	55	725
18.	Bolivian	,,	66	1315
19.	Do.	,,	67	1368
20.	Do.	,,	58	1006
21.	Do.	Third Quarter	57	943
22.	Do.	,,	66	1201
23.	Do.	,,	67	1175
24.	Chinese	,,	71	987
25.	Do.	Fourth Quarter	51	568
26.	Do.	,,	54	637
27.	Do.	,,	64	896

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Iranian	Fourth Quarter	50	827
29.	Bolivian	,,	67	1175
30.	Chinese	,,	64	895
31.	Do.	,,	61	855
32.	Do.	,,	59	829
33.	Do.	,,	49	465
		1960		
34.	Bolivian	Second Quarter	64	1149
35.	Do.	,,	63	1141
36.	Do.	,,	66	1163
37.	Do.	,,	67	1199
38.	Do.	,,	62	1086
39.	Do.	,,	63	1110
40.	Do.	,,	62	1057
41.	Chinese	,,	61	894
42.	Bolivian	,,	60	1002
43.	Chinese	,,	63	830
44.	Do.	,,	62	870
45.	Bolivian	,,	65	1196
46.	Chinese	,,	62	959
47.	Do.	,,	62	996
48.	Bolivian	Third Quarter	56	938
49.	Chinese	,,	61	974
50.	Australian	,,	61	1010
51.	Bolivian	Fourth Quarter	62	1060
52.	Do.	,,	68	1268
		1961		
53.	Chinese	First Quarter	62	996
54.	Do.	,,	63	1018
55.	Do.	,,	63	1019
56.	Do.	,,	63	1024
57.	Do.	Second Quarter	64	1043
58.	Bolivian	,,	63	1322
59.	Chinese	,,	63	1023
60.	Bolivian	,,	65	1326
61.	Australian	Third Quarter	63	1553
62.	Bolivian	,,	62	1565
63.	Do.	,,	62	1601
64.	Turkish	Fourth Quarter	64	1268
65.	Australian	,,	65	1473

1	2	3	4	5
		1962		
66.	Bolivian	First Quarter	64	1688
67.	Do.	,,	64	1580
68.	Do.	,,	63	1544
69.	Do.	,,	66	1643
70.	Do.	,,	61	1573
71.	Peruvian	,,	64	1690
72.	Bolivian	Second Quarter	70	1723
73.	Australian	,,	65	1606
74.	Do.	,,	65	1606
75.	Bolivian	,,	65	1621
76.	Do.	Third Quarter	61	1441
77.	Do.	,,	61	1588
78.	Do.	,,	63	1608
79.	Peruvian	,,	62	1552
80.	Bolivian	,,	63	1591
81.	Do.	Fourth Quarter	62	1579
82.	Do.	,,	66	1706
83.	Do.	,,	61	1540
84.	Do.	,,	65	1646
85.	Do.	,,	63	1609
86.	Do.	,,	63	1600
		1963 (January—March)		
87.	M/s. Philip Brothers	First Quarter	60	1248
88.	Do.	,,	62	1342
89.	M/s. C. Tennant Sons	,,	65	1445
90.	Do.	,,	65	1445
91.	Do.	,,	61	1313

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APPENDIX V

[*Vide* paragraph 10]

Statement showing the breakdown of landed costs of antimony metal and ore into c.i.f. customs duty, clearing charges as furnished by collectors of customs and importers

(Value in Rupees per tonne)

Source of information	Origin of Import	Date of Import	I.C.T. No. type and specification	C.i.f. price	Customs duty	Clearing charges	Landed cost	Selling prices	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. *Antimony crude :*									
Items 70(2) I.C.T.									
A. COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS—									
1. Collector of customs Calcutta.	Belgium	13-2-63	70(2) I.C.T. crude antimony	3040·8	25%+10% S/c on duty amount	60·8	3834.0	..	..
II. *Antimony Metal :*									
B. IMPORTERS—									
1. The Binani Commercial Co. P. Ltd., Bombay.	Sterling area	Latest	Antimony* metal	£ 223·00 2926·35	..	..	..	..	Indian port
2. Pragdas Mathuradas (Bombay) P. Ltd., Bombay.	Rupee carrying area		Antimony metal	£ 177·00 *2322·71	..	..	..	..	Do.
3. Pragdas Mathuradas, Calcutta.		Present	Animony metal	*3379·00	..	..	..	..	..

4. Metal Distributors Ltd., Calcutta.	Non-Communist Countries.	1962	99% purity (antimony metal)	*2640·00	(1306·00) @45% duty 10% S.C.	30·00	3976·00	..	..
III. *Antimony Ore :*									
26(1)I.C.T.(Calcutta) Powder	Japan	6th Feb. 1963		2000·00		40·00	..	..	..
(Bombay) Lumps	Bolivia	7-10-62	60%	24·85	L.T.U.	12·00	..	..	..
(Bombay) Lumps	Rhodesia	10-1-63	56.58%	21·22	L.T.U.	12·00	..	..	..

*These are c.i.f. quotations.

GIPN—S. 3—16 T. C. Bom/63—21-4-64—550

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