



दूरध्वनी : २८७२ ५७००
२८७५ ८८६८

मुंबई कामगार क्रांती संघटना

(नोंदणी क्र. बी. वाय II - ८४६६)

२६, स्कॉटर्स कॉलनी, चिंचोली फाटक, मालाड (पूर्व), मुंबई - ४०० ०९७.

श्री. बालकृष्ण राऊळ (B.A.)
अध्यक्ष

संदर्भ क्र. MKKS/132/06

दिनांक _____

Dear Sir,

We , Mumbai kamgar kranti Sanghatana are , one of the leading labour organization assoiated with the top diamond studded Jewellley Manufacturing Units , located in Santacruz Export Processing Zone [SEEPZ] at Mumbai , Maharashtra , India

We have given below the details of our members who have been working with our group Jewellery companies

Name	Male	female	Total
Diamstar jewellery I Pvt	244	58	302
Goldstar Jewellery Ltd	363	102	465
Mokshit Enterprises	85	24	109
Goldstar jewellery Designs Pvt ltd.	135	58	193
Total	827	242	1069

Total Annual Income per person : Approx.50000/-

We wish to mention here that majority of workforce belong to the lowest strata of the society and are the only bread earner in the family.



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We understand that the US is reviewing its GSP Programme which is about to come to an end on December 31, 2006. We believe that some Members of the US Congress have demanded that India and Brazil be removed from the list of countries that benefit from GSP. If this materializes at the end of the ongoing GSP review, then Indian jewellery covered under HTUS 7113 (mentioned in the table below) would automatically stand deleted from the list of GSP-beneficiary products. It is in this context that we submit our 'Public Comments' to the US GSP Sub-Committee.

HTS Sub-heading	Column 1 (General) duty rate	Availability of CNL Waiver for Indian Jewelry*
7113.11.10	6.3%	
7113.11.20	13.5%	
7113.11.50	5%	
7113.19.10	7%	
7113.19.21	5%	
7113.19.25	5.8%	Yes (2001)
7113.19.29	5.5%	Yes (2001)
7113.19.30	5.8%	
7113.19.50	5.5%	Yes (2001)
7113.20.10	7%	



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7113.20.21	5.8%	Yes (2005)
7113.20.25	5.8%	No
7113.20.29	5.2%	No
7113.20.30	5.8%	
7113.20.50	5.2%	

* The figures in parenthesis denote the years in which the CNL waiver was obtained

It is widely believed that the total "Rough" diamond market worldwide is about US\$ 14 billion a year. Market share of diamonds that adorn ornaments, together with other precious metals (especially Gold) translates into about US\$ 70 billion a year of jewelry business.¹

Indian jewellery manufacturing industry has created a distinguishing position for itself on this multi-billion global jewellery terrain by evolving a unique model that combines the best of labour and machines.

Indian Jewelry industry consists of two main segments:

- (a) Processing-Cutting and polishing of Diamond and other Gemstones and;
- (b) Jewelry manufacture – manufacture of handcrafted or partly handcrafted jewelry, mounted with cut and polished diamonds and gemstones.

¹ Sud, Hari (2006); "Diamonds & Jewellery Business, India in the Lead";
http://www.indiacause.com/columns/OL_060819.htm (as downloaded on August 30, 2006)



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The diamond cutting and polishing industry in India employs around 800,000 people (constituting 94% of global workers involved in cutting and polishing of diamonds) with more than 500 hi-tech laser machines.²

India has well-established capabilities in making hand-made jewellery in traditional as well as modern designs. In recent times, India has also developed capabilities in machine-made jewellery.

The prominent processing and manufacturing centers in India are located at Mumbai, Surat, Kolkata, Jaipur and certain regions of South India.

Availability of skilled manpower is a key strength that has enabled the growth in India's gems and jewellery industry. India has a vast pool of skilled artisans who are adequately endowed with traditional knowledge and expertise in jewellery making.

The Indian labour in the jewellery sector has developed a unique skill of cutting and polishing of small and very small diamonds of the size of below 0.25 pts, which otherwise would have gone waste. This skill set has made India the most cost effective destination for cutting diamonds. The cost per carat for cutting diamonds was US\$ 10 in India in 2004 as compared to US\$ 17 in China and US\$ 150 in USA.³

² IBEF (2006); "Gems and Jewellery"; Davos 2006 (January 25-29)

³ Cygnus Industry Monitor (2005); August issue



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Furthermore, the Indian artisans have also created a special niche for themselves in the art of mounting of such small and very small cut and polished diamonds on the articles of jewelry.

This is very different from the skill-set of the US or European Jewelry manufacturing sector that imports precious metal jewelry and then sets in large diamonds/gems into the imported jewelry.

The growth of Indian jewellery therefore does not displace labour from the jewellery manufacturing sector in Europe and the US, as Indian jewellery does not substitute the jewelry manufactured in Europe and US, but complement the same.

1. Our skill to use and mount small *industrial* diamonds has helped the US retailers to offer diamond studded jewelry to the common consumers in the US within the price range of US\$ 100 to US\$ 1,500. Our skill coupled with the art of making low and medium end diamond jewelry has made jewelry affordable to US consumers. The other jewellery available in the US markets comprise of large diamonds catering to the rich. It is rightly said that India has 'democratized' diamonds, which in the past were the exclusive preserve of only the rich and famous.



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2. The Indian skill set has therefore opened a completely new business opportunity for US retailers and has opened up a new value proposition for the US consumer.
3. A few US Retailers/Importers like Fabrikant, Tache, BH Multi, North American, LID etc. have set up their own units to manufacture jewelry in India with an aim to export the same to the US. This clearly shows that the opportunities to make profits from the skill set existing in the Indian Jewelry Sector have transcended from the realm of only trade into investment for US retailers.
4. We wish to highlight that the skill of cutting and polishing below 0.25 pts size of diamond and mounting them on jewelry is endowed with only specific Indian communities and passed on through generations. The possibilities of replicating such a synergistic skill set capable of manufacturing quality jewelry in large quantities and at reasonable prices is minimal.

One of the aims of the US-GSP Programme is to open the doors of better livelihood opportunities for people by providing them employment opportunities in export-intensive growth sectors.

As mentioned above, the Indian jewellery industry (exclusive of diamond polishing and cutting) in India still remains largely a labour intensive industry,



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providing jobs to about .4 miiiion skilled but semi-educated artisans, both men and women, predominantly originating from rural India. _80 % of jewellery industry in India is in unorganized sector providing employment to 1.2 milloion persons who are skilled, but semi-educated.

Women constitute 20% of the work force. Semi-educated but skilled men and women constitute 90% of the workforce.

The US-GSP programme has acted as a catalyst in the efforts being taken by the domestic jewelry industry in India towards creating livelihood opportunities for these men and women in different pockets of the country and has been able to help them earn a living of US\$ 700 per annum. We believe that the impetus provided by GSP for manufacturing jewelry has led to development of our Maharashtra region and has alleviated families in our region to better livelihood opportunities. However, __80_____% of workers still belongs to the lower income category.

Possible nullification of GSP benefits would increase the cost of jewelry, lead to a decline in demand for Indian jewelry thereby having serious implications on existing and future employment in this sector. Unemployment in the industry resulting from a US trade measure would raise a serious question mark about sincerity of US policy makers to alleviate global poverty.

We need to recognize that these artisans employed in jewellery manufacturing units will face a livelihood crisis due to their inability to make a gainful living from other employment opportunities. As mentioned earlier, most of the labour



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involved in this sector is semi-educated and therefore lacks the flexibility to fit into other employment opportunities.

We wish to point out that at present, Indian labour is already in peril with the recent flooding of Gujarat and Rajasthan in July 2006. The jewellery and diamond industry in Surat which houses 80% of jewellery production and around 3,500 diamond processing units (located in the State of Gujarat), has experienced one of the largest material losses in history. The damage caused involving loss of currency notes, washing away of raw diamonds from vaults, loss of contractual documentation, is being estimated to be around US\$ 1 billion. Moreover loss of lives and fleeing of labour has caused disruption in production schedules. Discontinuation of GSP at such a critical juncture would lead to economic deprivation of lives of thousands of workmen.

We therefore demand that the US GSP Subcommittee recommends to the President of United States to continue the GSP treatment and CNL waivers on eight digit tariff entries under HTUS 7113, which are already benefiting from the existing GSP programme.

Yours faithfully,

For MUMBAI KAMGAR KRANTI SANGHATANA

GENERAL SECRETARY.

Select Diam Inc.

22 EAST 49 STREET, 6TH FL
NEW YORK, N.Y. - 10017
TOLL FREE : 1-877-99-SELECT(73532)
FAX : 212-317-2522

Public Comment on HTSUS – 71131950

As a member/ owner/ manager of the Jewelry Trade, I strongly urge the USTR Panel to support continuation of Duty Free trade benefits for studded jewelry from India under GSP.

The existing GSP benefits are of critical importance to our profitability and more importantly it saves the American consumer money.

I/We strongly urge you to recommend the continuation and renewal of GSP benefits for studded diamond jewelry from India.

Thanking you,

Kamlesh shah

Sincerely,



Valinhos, September 05th, 2006

Ms. Marideth J. Sandler
Executive Director for the GSP Program
Chairman, GSP Subcommittee of the
Trade Policy Staff Committee
USTR Annex, Room F-220
1724 F Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20508

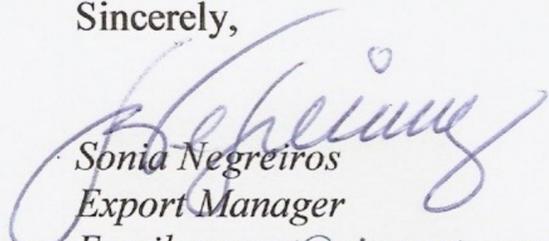
Dear Ms. Sandler:

On behalf of VIRMONT PRODUTOS ALIMENTÍCIOS LTDA, I write in support of retaining Brazil's eligibility status as a GSP beneficiary country. The current five year authorization of the GSP program has allowed businesses based in Brazil to become a reliable supplier for eligible duty free products for use in the United States by our customers.

VIRMONT PRODUTOS ALIMENTÍCIOS LTDA exports USD 437.182,08 to the United States duty free under the GSP program. The products exported are:
Bouillon Cubes Artificially flavoured - HTS 21041000
Chocolate powder drink. - HTS 18069090

VIRMONT PRODUTOS ALIMENTÍCIOS LTDA appreciates the opportunity to submit these comments to the GSP Subcommittee of the Trade Policy Staff Committee for its consideration during the current review of the GSP system. We support retaining Brazil as a GSP eligible country so that our company can continue to export our products to the United States duty free. The GSP program permits our products to be more competitive than they would be if the applicable duty had to be paid. The GSP program has benefited our customers in the United States as they import our products duty free thereby lowering the cost of the products they sell to American consumers.

Sincerely,


Sonia Negreiros
Export Manager
Email: export@virmont.com.br
Tel: 55-19-3881-7720



September 1, 2006

Office of the United States Trade Representative
USTR Annex Room F-220
1724 F. St.
Washington, DC 20508

Re: GSP Initiation of Reviews and request for Public Comments

Dear Sir or Madam:

On behalf of Sunstone, Inc. and Roman Company, I appreciate the opportunity to provide background information from two jewelry industries and the impact of the GSP renewal on our companies.

Sunstone is a sterling silver jewelry wholesaler and Roman Company is a fashion jewelry wholesaler. Both companies have been in business for over 30 years and are proud to be mid-range companies that employ 350 employees in the Chicago and St. Louis areas.

Both the sterling and fashion jewelry industries have been faced with significant impacts over this past year in relation to incremental costs and expenses. First, the recent escalation of the price of silver to the highest levels in the past 20 years has resulted in the requirement of raising retail prices for U.S. consumers. This has already adversely affected the sales of sterling jewelry in 2006. Second, the recent settlement in California of Proposition 65 for fashion jewelry, is requiring the fashion jewelry industry to adhere to lead free standards. Currently there are at least four additional states and two cities that have bills in legislation regarding lead free fashion jewelry. Although, the fashion jewelry manufacturers and wholesalers agree with the position of protecting our children from potential lead poisoning, it is at least a 25% increase in manufacturing costs for our industry. This, similar to the price of sterling, will result in the raising of retail prices for the U.S. consumer and potentially impact the sale of fashion jewelry.

All U.S. sterling and fashion jewelry companies have been faced with these incremental cost burdens during 2006. Many companies will have a difficult time absorbing or offsetting these expenses and could result in those companies being forced to make staff reductions or potentially go out of business.

There are many components used in the manufacturing of jewelry that are not available in the United States. These materials come from India, Philippines, Romania, and Thailand. In addition members of the sterling and fashion jewelry industry import finished jewelry



products from these countries. Sunstone and Roman combined, import approximately 70% of our jewelry from the countries listed above, representing several thousand unique items. Although sourcing this product from other countries is a possibility, it will be a severe hardship to achieve in cost and time. In some cases, the materials needed and the artisan labor for sterling silver manufacturing is not currently developed in other countries, thus limiting the availability for alternate sourcing.

I understand that changes in the GSP status of these countries are being considered. If waivers for these countries are eliminated the cost of materials and products from these countries would rise to a substantial extent. This would require the United States firms that manufacture and sell fashion jewelry to raise their prices.

Such price increases could adversely affect the sales of fashion jewelry for the wholesalers and the retailers they supply. This action could precipitate a loss of business and therefore a loss of tax revenue to our government. There could also be a loss of jobs in the United States. This would also result in a loss of tax revenue to state and the federal government. In addition there could be an increase in unemployment benefits and public assistance expense.

I appreciate your office's consideration of this information. Both Sunstone and Roman Company If you would like any additional information, please feel free to contact me at 314-963-3604.

Respectfully,

Dee A. Marino
President
Sunstone, Inc. and Roman Company

From: skcjewelry llc [skcjewelry@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, September 05, 2006 6:00 PM
To: FN-USTR-FR0052
Subject: 2006 GSP Eligibility and CNL Waiver Review

Attn: USTR

Public Comment on HTSUS - 71131950

As a member of the jewelry Trade, I strongly urge the USTR Panel to support continuation of Duty Free Trade benefits for sudden jewelry from India under GSP.

The existing GSP benefits are of critical importance to our profitability and more importantly it saves the American consumer money.

We strongly urge you to recommend the continuation and renewal of GSP benefits for studded diamond jewelry from India.

Thanking you,
Sincerely,

Rare Multicolor Inc.
2 West, 46th Street,
Suite # 1505
New York
NY - 10036

STAR RAYS N.Y. INC

71 WEST 47TH STREET, SUITE # 1301

NEW YORK, NY 10036

PH: - 212-398-5120; FAX: - 212-398-5122

Email: - starrays2000@yahoo.com

TO,
The Office of The United States Trade Representatives
USTR ANNEX ROOM F-220
1724 F Street NW Washington DC-20508

Sep1st, 2006

Re: Revocation of GSP for Gems and Jewelry Industry of India

Dear Sir/Madam

We strongly urge you to protect the local American Buisnesses by helping them to fight the unfair business competition resulting due to GSP, a system which has been taken advantage of but in an "Undue" way.

With Regards and warm wishes,

Thanking You,

STAR RAYS NY INC.
New York

STERLING JEWELERS Inc.

September 5, 2006

RE: 2006 General System of Preferences (GSP) Eligibility Review

VIA E-MAIL

Marideth J. Sandler
Executive Director of the GSP Program,
Chairman, GSP Subcommittee of the Trade Policy Staff Committee
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
600 17th Street, NW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Ms. Sandler:

Sterling Jewelers Inc. submits this statement for the above referenced review. Sterling operates 1,257 stores in 50 states as of July 29, 2006 and is the largest US specialty retail jeweler by sales having approximately 3.9% share of the \$59 billion total jewelry market, and 8.2% of the specialty jewelry market. Sterling's mall stores trade nationwide as Kay Jewelers, and regionally under a number of well-established and recognized names. Destination superstores trade as Jared The Galleria Of Jewelry.

The GSP is an important component of US companies' global sourcing strategy and we strongly urge the GSP subcommittee not to eliminate or reduce GSP benefits for any beneficiary developing countries. Doing so could result in higher prices for consumers. For example, the US market accounts for approximately 50% of worldwide jewelry sales and total jewelry imports under GSP, from countries such as India, exceeded \$3.4 billion in 2005, saving an estimated \$211 million in duties. GSP benefits reduce Indian import costs by approximately 6%, which can directly translate into lower prices for consumers. In addition, the duty-free savings under GSP provide an advantage over jewelry produced in other low-cost countries, such as China. Retaining India as part of the GSP program is vital as it is a principal supplier of jewelry products to US jewelers today.

Sterling has been a longtime supporter of free-market policy and trade liberalization. We continue our history of supporting open markets by joining dozens of our retail industry colleagues in calling for long-term renewal of GSP for all current user countries.

Respectfully yours,



Mark Light
President and CEO

375 Ghent Road
Akron OH 44333
(330) 668-5000

From: CoraBeckwith@SULTAN.COM

Sent: Tuesday, September 05, 2006 9:31 PM

To: FN-USTR-FR0052

Subject: 2006 GSP Eligibility and CNL Waiver Review

I am a fine jewelry manufacturer and we would like to see some duty imposed on finished products coming in from India in order for us to employ our workers here in the United States. It does make it hard for us to compete.

I urge the USTR Panel not to support the continuation of Duty Free trade benefits for studded jewelry from India under GSP.

Aloha and Mahalo,
EDWARD D. SULTAN CO., LTD.

Edward D. Sultan
President, CEO

Comments on Federal Register 0052:

2006 GSP Eligibility and CNL Waiver Review

Reference: HTS A7113.19

To Whom it May Concern:

I am a small business owner of a jewelry design company, based in Kansas City, Missouri. I work with a team of small business craftspeople and artisans in Jaipur, India (Rajasthan) to fashion hand made jewelry, which is then imported and sold in the U.S.

I would like to offer the following comments for your consideration in determining GSP Eligibility and CNL Waiver Review for India:

1. Despite India's economic growth over the past several years, India remains a very poor country on a per capita basis. A substantial percentage of its people live in abject poverty. According to the CIA, India ranks 160 among nations of the world, in its per capita GDP.
2. Economic growth in India is not equally distributed between urban and rural communities. In the area where I work (Rajasthan), craftspeople and artisans barely make a living. My goldsmith, for example, is very pleased to be the first person in his family able to send his children to secondary school. (Public education is not free in India.)
3. A decision to deny GSP Eligibility to India will have an adverse impact on small business people in both India and the U.S. The additional cost of duty (6%) will have the effect of reducing the amount of product that small business owners in India will be able to export and that small business owners in the U.S. will be able to import.

Thank you for your consideration of these concerns.

Susan C. Gordon
Susan Gordon Design
310 W. 49th Street, #404
Kansas City, MO 64112
email: sgordondesign@aol.com

From: ALTAeq@aol.com
Sent: Tuesday, September 05, 2006 1:08 PM
To: FN-USTR-FR0052
Subject: GSP comments

Al Taber & Associates, LLC

530 Saddle Creek Circle
Roswell, GA 30076
Phone: 770-552-1528
E-mail: ALTAEQ@AOL>COM

September 5, 2006

Marideth J. Sandler, Chairman
GSP Subcommittee of the Trade Policy Staff Committee
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
600 17th Street NW
Washington, DC 20506

Dear Chairman Sandler,

As an importer newspaper printing presses from The Printers House, Ltd of New Delhi, India, I am pleased to submit this statement in support of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) program in response to the GSP Subcommittee's Request for Public Comments to determine whether major beneficiaries of the program have expanded exports or have progressed in their economic development to the extent that their eligibility should be limited, suspended, or withdrawn. We know first-hand how important GSP is for U.S. businesses.

We urge the Administration to exercise caution as it approaches the decisions on whether to remove countries such as India from the GSP program. Due to the nature of the custom built to order newspaper printing equipment that we supply to American Newspapers, the lead time of four to six months after order is placed is required, we request that if your decision is to remove or suspend these countries, we urge you to do so with sufficient prior notice, we suggest AT LEAST one year.

Thank you for allowing us to express our views.

Sincerely,

Albert A. Taber
President

From: TAJ COMPANY [TAJCO@hotmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, September 05, 2006 3:25 PM
To: FN-USTR-FR0052
Subject: 2006 GSP elibility and CNL waiver review
Dear Sir,

As a member of the Jewelry Tade, I strongly urge the USTR Panel to support continuation of Duty Free trade benefits for studded jewelry from India under GSP.

The existing GSP benefits are of critical importance to our profitability and more importantly it saves the American consumer money.

I strongly urge you to recommend the continuation and renewal of GSP benefits for studded diamond jewelry from India.

Sincerely,

Shafi Mansuri
TAJ COMPANY
42 West 48th Street, 14th FL.
New York, NY. 10036
Phone: 212-944-6330
Fax : 212-944-6366
1-800-325-0825

tajco@hotmail.com

tajco@msn.com



TBR. International Inc.

Cutters, Manufacturers & Wholesalers of Diamonds, Precious, Semi-Precious Stones, Beads, and Jewelry

Dear Sir / Madam;

Re: Public Comment on HTSUS – 71131950

As a owner, and member of the jewelry trade, I strong urge the USTR Panel to support continuation of DUTY FREE trade benefits for studded jewelry from India under GSP.

The existing GSP benefits are of critical importance to our profitability and more importantly it saves American Consumers a lot of money. Our growth also benefits with rise of employment in this country.

I strongly urge you to recommend the continuation and renewal of GSP benefits for studded diamond jewelry from INDIA.

Thank you

Anand Jhalani
President

62 West, 47th Street, Suite #1409, New York, NY 10036 USA

Tel: 212-840-3660 Fax: 212-840-5909

Email: Tbrintelinc@hotmail.com

PUBLIC VERSION

**Comments of The Home Depot to the GSP Subcommittee of the Trade Policy
Staff Committee re: Initiation of Reviews and Request for Comments on the
Eligibility of Certain GSP Beneficiaries and Existing Competitive Need
Limitation (CNL) Waivers**

September 21, 2006

Submitted by:

The Home Depot
2455 Paces Ferry Road
Atlanta, GA 30339
Contact: Kerry Shultz
Tel. 770/433-8211, ext. 83951
Fax. 770/384-3037

PUBLIC VERSION

Comments of The Home Depot to the GSP Subcommittee of the Trade Policy Staff Committee re: Initiation of Reviews and Request for Comments on the Eligibility of Certain GSP Beneficiaries and Existing Competitive Need Limitation (CNL) Waivers

September 21, 2006

These comments are submitted by The Home Depot in accordance with the *Federal Register* announcement of August 8, 2006 (Volume 71, Number 152) by the GSP Subcommittee of the Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC) regarding the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP): Initiation of Reviews and Request for Public Comments.

In 2005, Home Depot imported from [***]

Home Depot's imports from GSP beneficiary countries in 2005 included:

[***]

The specific products by GSP beneficiary country of origin are as follows:

[***]

[***]

[***]

[***]

About The Home Depot

At the end of the first quarter, The Home Depot operated a total of 2,051 retail stores, which included The Home Depot stores with 1,807 stores in the United States (including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the territory of the U.S. Virgin Islands), 141 stores in Canada, and 56 stores in Mexico. The company also operates 34 EXPO Design Centers, 11 The Home Depot Landscape Supply stores, and two The Home Depot Floor Stores. Through its Home Depot SupplySM businesses, The Home Depot is also one of the largest diversified wholesale distributors in the United States, with more than 900 locations,

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including 10 Contractors' Warehouse locations, in the United States and Canada offering products and services for building, improving and maintaining homes, businesses and municipal infrastructures.

The Company employs approximately 355,000 associates and has been recognized by FORTUNE magazine as the No. 1 Most Admired Specialty Retailer and the No. 13 Most Admired Corporation in America for 2006. The Home Depot's stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE: HD) and is included in the Dow Jones industrial average and Standard & Poor's 500 index.

[***].

From: Susan [susan@jthomasjewelers.com]

Sent: Tuesday, September 05, 2006 3:04 PM

To: FN-USTR-FR0052

Subject: 2006 GSP Eligibility and CNL Waiver Review

As the owner of a retail jewelry store, I strongly urge the USTR Panel to support continuation of Duty Free trade benefits for studded jewelry from India under GSP.

The existing GSP benefits are of critical importance to our profitability and more importantly it saves the American consumer money.

I strongly urge you to recommend the continuation and renewal of GSP benefits for studded diamond jewelry from India.

Sincerely,

Thomas Costigan
J. Thomas Jewelers
2248 Crooks Road
Rochester Hills, MI 48309

From: vdc579@aol.com
Sent: Tuesday, September 05, 2006 11:43 AM
To: FN-USTR-FR0052
Subject: 2006 GSP ELIGIBILITY AND CNL WAIVER REVIEW
REG: PUBLIC COMMENT ON HTSUS-71131950

As a member of the Jewelry Trade, I strongly urge the USTR panel to support continuation of Duty Free trade benefits for studded jewelry from India under GSP.

The existing GSP benefits are of critical importance to our profitability and more importantly it saves the American consumer money.

I strongly urge you to recommend the continuation and renewal of GSP benefits for studded diamond jewelry from India.

Thanking You,

Sincerely,

Rajesh Shah
(president)
Vaishali Diamond Corp.
579 5th ave.#1475
New York, NY 10017
212-308-6033

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Supports India - studded jewelry
Pro CNLW 7113.19.50

From: Michael Cowing [michael.gem@comcast.net]
Sent: Friday, September 01, 2006 10:19 AM
To: FN-USTR-FR0052
Subject: 2006 GSP Eligibility and CNL Waiver Review.

As a member of the Jewelry Trade, I strongly urge the USTR Panel to support continuation of Duty Free trade benefits for studded jewelry from India under GSP.

The existing GSP benefits are of critical importance to our profitability and more importantly it saves the American consumer money.

I strongly urge you to recommend the continuation and renewal of GSP benefits for studded diamond jewelry from India.

Thanking you,

Sincerely,

Michael Cowing