

Embassy of The Republic of The **SUDAN**



Celebrating

Anniversary of the Independence of the Sudan and 60 Years of Vibrant and Continued Diplomatic Ties between Sudan & India

President Bashir has steered Sudan on a course of peace and progress. Born on January 1, 1944, he is a Field Marshal and heads the National Congress Party. He has been the head of the state since 1989.

He has worked to achieve economic growth of his country which was hit when the rich oil fields in the southern part of the country were lost to South Sudan. But Sudan is blessed with many natural resources and is capable of moving up the ladder of growth and development. Its agriculture and mineral resources hold considerable potential.

During the India-Africa Forum Summit held in Delhi, President Bashir had a fruitful meeting with prime minister Narendra Modi. Both of them laid special emphasis on developing strong bilateral trade and strategic links.

President Bashir believes that Sudan is moving in the right direction for achieving sustainable development and social justice. He values Sudan's age old ties with countries like India even as he works to strengthen relations with his neighbours.

President al-Bashir is appreciative of India's support to Sudan's independence and the role it played in conducting the first elections in the country which led to its Independence in 1956.

He believes that as two of the biggest countries in their continents, India and Sudan can act a model for South-South cooperation.



Sudan President Omar Hassan Ahmad Al-Bashir along with Mr. Narendra Modi Prime Minister of India



Foreign Minister Prof. Ibrahim Ghandour with
H.E. Mrs. Shusma Swraj Indian External Affairs Minister

As the chief diplomat of his country, Prof. Ghandour comes to India clearly with the idea of firming up bilateral relations. Bilateral relations between India and Sudan are being promoted at two levels-presidential and foreign ministry.

He can present Sudan to his Indian interlocutors as an attractive destination for investment and more trade, both in the government and private sectors. Sudan can be described as one of the most secure countries.

Sudan also sees for itself a regional role, something that should be of interest to India because Sudan can be a gateway to a vast hinterland in Arab-Africa.

India and Sudan can act as a model of South-South cooperation, given their many shared interests.



Presentation of Credentials to the Honourable President Of India,
H.E. Shri Pranab Mukherjee by H.E. Sirajuddin Hamid Yousif,

The Embassy of the Republic of the Sudan in New Delhi takes great pleasure in conveying greetings to the friendly people and the government of the India on the occasion of the 61st Independence Day and 60 years of vibrant and continued diplomatic ties between Sudan and India

On behalf of the Embassy I welcome the historical and close ties between India and Sudan, marked by long standing relations between the people of the two countries. The governments of the two countries are continuously engaging in efforts to enhance their bi-lateral relations. They underline and emphasize the importance of strengthening co-operation in all fields, especially economic co-operations, trade, industry investment and trade services.

In the forthcoming period we would like to emphasize the role of the private sector in both countries. Lucrative investments opportunities are available in the Sudan especially in the area of small and middle scale industry and investments in agriculture, mining, education, pharmaceuticals and medical technology. The embassy's task is to facilitate full engagement of the private sector in both countries into such investment activities.

Long live the Indo – Sudanese relations !

Sincerely Yours,
Sirajuddin Hamid Yousif
AMBASSADOR



Relation between Indian and Sudan go back thousands of years- to the times of the Indus Velly and Nilotic civilization.

About 130 km. north of Khartoum near Nagaa and Musawwat, remains of several small shrines have been formed. It includes a relic of the Meroetic Lion god Apedemak with three heads and two pairs of arms on the Lion Temple. It is this lion which probably emerged as the national symbol of India.

In 1955, a delegation from Sudan, still not an independent country, visited Bandung the place of birth of the non-Aligned Movement. Sudan did not have if

flag of its own. Jwaharlal Nehru took out his handkerchief and wrote "Sudan" on it to signal a place for Sudan in an international gathering.

The vast oceans that separate India and Sudan have only served to facilitate connectivity with movement of trade and ideas.

The two countries supported each other's freedom struggle during the colonial rule. After independence the two countries have joined the race for socio-economic development with mutual co-operation and help.

HIGHLIGHTS OF MUTUAL HELP AND CO-OPERATION:

1. Sukumar Sen of the Indian election commission conducted the first elections in Sudan in 1953 which paved the way for Independence of Sudan.
2. Diplomatic relations were establish in 1956, soon after Sudan's independence.
3. H.E. Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first prime minister visited Sudan in 1957. He praised Sudan's efforts in bridging the gap between India and the Arab-African world. Nehru's vision was to make India-Sudan relations a model of South-South co-operation.
4. Sudan's gift to the prestigious National Defence Academy at Pune was the "Sudan Block" unveiled on May 30, 1959. It acknowledges the gallantry of the Indian forces in defending Sudan during the Second World War.
5. India's first major investment in Sudan took place in 2003 when the Oil and Natural Gas Commission acquired 25% stake in Greater Nile Project.
6. Khartoum hosted the first ever "Enterprise India Advantage Sudan" trade fair in August 2006. It boosted commercial relations, generating business worth US\$ 150 million.
7. In November 2008, the world famous folk and dance ensemble from Goa, "Pioneers of Quepem" performed in Khartoum, Malakal and Kadugli.
8. On December 8, 2009, the two countries signed an MoU for further expanding co-operation in the oil and gas sector.
9. Sudan is among the 53 members of the African Union to benefit from the pan-African E-Network Country Agreement which provides effective connectivity and communication facilities to all its members.
10. Sudan has a large Indian community. Many Sudanese of Indian origin have

made valuable contribution to the country. They symbolize the vibrant relations between India and Sudan.

BILATERAL VISITS

Over the years there have been continues visits by dignitaries and leaders to each other's country.

The President of Sudan, H.E. Mr. Abboud visited India in May 1964, preceded by the visit of H.E. Dr. Zakir Husain, India's Vice President, to Sudan in 1963.

H.E. Mr. Ismail Al-Azhari, Prime Minister of the Sudan, visited India in 1967, followed by the visit of H.E. President Numairi in 1974 and the trip of the President of India late Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed to Sudan in 1975.

Agreements on economic, technical and scientific and cultural cooperation were signed in November 1974.

Sudanese Foreign Minister Ali Osman Mohammad Taha visited New Delhi in 1996, followed by the visit of Dr. Mustafa Osman Ismail, the Minister of External Relations, in 1997.

In February 2001, India's Minister of State for commerce & Industry, Mr. Omar Abdulla visited Sudan.

The landmark visit by the former President of India, H.E. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam to Sudan in October 2003 provided tremendous impetus to India-Sudan relations. During Dr. Abdul Kalam's visit, India extended a US\$ 50 million line of credit for the economic development of Sudan.

The Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports of India visited India at the launch of the India-Arab Partnership Forum in New Delhi in December 2008.

CAPACITY BUILDING

Sudan is a major beneficiary under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Programme apart from several scholarships

offered by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR). Indian experts also visit Sudan under this programme from time to time.

UMST Participates in 61st International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation

UMST University's Pharmacy Students Association (UPSA-SUDAN) is currently taking part in the International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation (IPSF). Held in the city of Hyderabad, India, UMST and the University of Khartoum are the only universities in Sudan to participate in the forum.

INDO-SUDAN RELATIONS

The relations between Sudan and India are undoubtedly deeply rooted in history. The First Sudanese elections in 1953 were conducted by Mr. Sukumar Sen an Indian Election Commissioner.

India's First Prime minister, H.E. Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, visited Sudan in 1957 with a vision to make the relations between the two countries a role model for South -South cooperation.

Since 1955, many landmark exchange of visits by high dignitaries provided tremendous growth to India-Sudan relations.

AREA OF COOPERATION BETWEEN INDIA - SUDAN

India and Sudan have good potential for enhancing cooperation in promoting various development projects in Sudan such as, Agriculture, Mining, Oil and Renewable energy, Pharmaceuticals, Infrastructure and Textile Industries. Indo-Sudanese trade and investment relations are getting stronger with each passing year.

Over the years, India extended to Sudan many Lines of Credit which enabled the implementation and commissioning of important infrastructural projects in Sudan such as Um Dabakir Thermal Power Plant and Maskhour Sugar Projects and others.



INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

❖ ECONOMIC POTENTIAL & INVESTMENT

Sudan enjoys a good quality of economic infrastructure, noting the strategic location of Port Sudan Sea Port, (which is an important gateway to Africa & Middle East Markets), in addition to a good road network and an effective system of international transit. The excellent geographical location of Sudan bordering eight African States, having a zero-tariff access to the COMESA 34 countries markets in addition to the high quality of human resources, trained, qualified, economically viable manpower; and over 30 universities and research centers advantageously and undisputedly renders Sudan the gateway to Africa and the Middle East markets.

The economic potential of Sudan has undoubtedly been boosted by the recent lifting of the US economic sanctions imposed on Sudan since 1997, on 17th January 2017. The direct impact of the lifting of sanctions will positively reflect in facilitating banking transactions between Sudan and India as well as other parts of the world.

The efficient Sudanese banking system; the well-grounded stock reinsurance market, the effective liberalization of the economy and the opening of major sectors to private investors such as Agriculture, Mining, Telecommunications, Energy, Pharmaceuticals, Aviation, good Infrastructure, represent now an important catalyst to the already existing

attractive and flexible policies regarding the foreign direct investments (FDI) in the country.



❖ INVESTMENT IN SUDAN

Over the last half century, Sudan has undergone significant changes and has emerged as a major player in the present global socio-economic landscape. Sudan, with the distinction of being one of the largest countries in Africa and the Middle East, has great potential. Its vast uncultivated farm land, investor friendly policies and unbridled investment opportunities in all sectors of the economy, make it an ideal destination for business.

❖ ADVANTAGE SUDAN: THE POWER UNLEASHED

Location Advantage: Sudan is the gateway to the African and the Middle Eastern markets.

Human resources: Trained, qualified, economically viable manpower; over 30 universities and research centers.

Strong fundamental: Efficient banking system; well-grounded stock market; organized business sector; well established insurance and reinsurance market.

Modern infrastructure: Infrastructure development a priority; nation-wide sophisticated telecommunications network; easy to and fro air connectivity.

Massive raw material base: Huge animal wealth; uncultivated farmland; unbridled mineral wealth; especially massive oil reserves.

Best bet for investor: Bourgeoning hydrocarbon sector; agricultural sector; agri-services, including food processing; mining; road and air transport; warehousing.



Support factors: Reliable economic and business environment; stable political framework; growing accord among domestic players; increased consumer confidence; assured flexibility in pricing policies.

Policy initiatives: A conducive Investment Encouragement Act; incentives and privileges; thrust on infrastructure development; the 'Comprehensive National Strategy for Sudan' envisaging economic, social and investment plans.

Thrust on foreign direct investment: Sudan is making spirited efforts to attract massive foreign direct investments (FDI); recent reformatory steps have freed investment in Sudan from all restrictive acts.

Strong regional & international alliances: Largest and key member of COMESA; member of eminent international, regional, and sub-regional financial and economic institutions.

Ideal destination for tourists and movie makers: Fascinating locales, unmatched climatic and ethnic diversities and the breathtaking historic confluence of the White and Blue Niles are sure to ignite the passion of international tourists, investors in tourism industry and movie-makers, alike.



❖ AGRICULTURE

Sudan is an agricultural country and enjoys vast areas of arable lands and sufficient quantities of surface and underground waters. The Sudanese economy as well as its population primarily depend on the agricultural productive sector. Fully automated agricultural schemes, advanced seed technologies and transfer of knowledge represent the core objectives of the Sudanese agricultural policies. The Government of Sudan has good practices and successful experience in the field of agriculture which attracted many companies and investors from different countries of the world.

SUDAN CALLING ECONOMY

In 2011, the World Bank classified Sudan as one of the fastest growing economies recovering from global financial crisis. Sudan was ranked after Qatar and Saudi Arabia.

The separation of South Sudan in 2011 resulted in a loss of 70 per cent of oil reserves and a similar percentage of export revenues. But recovery has been swift after the adoption of the Economic Rehabilitation and Reformation Programme (2011-13). The country's GDP is US \$ 160 billion and the per capita income is US\$ 4300.

Sudan opened its Ministry of Investment in 2002. The government of Sudan believes in non-discriminatory approach towards capital investment. Projects are not liable to be confiscated unless there is a judicial order. Sudan respects the right to transfer money. Investment projects are exempted from tax on profits for a period not less than 10 years. Land is offered at incentive price.



MINERAL

Sudan has gold mines and a refinery where gold is purified almost to 100 per cent capacity. Similarly, silver too is purified to the same high degree.

Other reserves include iron ore, chrome, tin, lead, aluminum and nickel.

After the Comprehensive Peace Plan was signed in 2011, Sudan has opened vast opportunities in agriculture, industry, mining and infrastructure sectors. Standing in the middle of the Africa continent, Sudan is in a position to ensure easy export of goods and services to the neighbouring countries.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture, which employs 60 per cent of the country's work force, is the backbone of Sudan's economy. It contributes 30 per cent to the GDP. Sudan has an ambitious plan for economic reforms and growth in all sectors. Government places special emphasis on increasing agriculture production.

Some of the major exports of Sudan include gold, copper, iron ore, oil and petroleum products, sugar, cement, livestock and leather.

Sudan has great potential in improving agriculture production. It has both irrigated and rain-fed areas which need to be increased.

Sudan invites investment in the agriculture sector. There is also tremendous opportunity of investment in breeding farms for cattle, transport of livestock and meat, refrigeration and freezing of meat products, modern slaughter houses, fish farming, fodder production, veterinary medicine and animal farm services.



THE LIST OF SUDANESE AMBASSADORS ACCREDITED TO INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

H.E. Mr. Rahmatalla Abdulla	16-10-1956
H.E. Mr. Abdel Karim Mirghani	16-11-1960
H.E. Mr. Ahmad Salah Bukhari	14-01-1965
H.E. Mr. Amin Magzoub Abdoun	20-04-1968
H.E. Mr. Hassan Mohammed Al-Amin	11-08-1970
H.E. Mr. Ali Ahmed Sahloul	19-10-1972
H.E. Mr. Hassan Al Amin Al Bashir	22.12.1975
H.E. Mr. Ibrahim Taqha Ayoub	08-08-1978
H.E. Mr. Abdel Moneim Mahmoud Mustafa	11-02-1983
H.E. Mr. Abdalla Balla Al Hardallo	17-07-1990
H.E. Mr. Mohammad Abdel Dayim Basheer	24-12-1992
H.E. Mr. Awad Al Karim Fadlalla	27-09-1996
H.E. Mr. Dr. Abdal Mahmood Abdalhaleem	29-10-1999
H.E. Mr. Abdul Rahman Bakhiet	18-01-2007
H.E. Mr. Khidir Haroun Ahmed	28-04-2009
H.E. Dr. Hasan Eisa Hasan El Talib	30-06-2016
H.E. Mr. Sirajuddin Hamid Yousif	



INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

AVIATION, AEROSPACE & TELECOMMUNICATION

PROJECT NAME: Khartoum New International Airport (KNIA)

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- Build up an international airport in advanced engineering and technical model to meet the rising demand for air traffic
- Improving the level of security and safety in accordance with rules and generally accepted international standards
- The transfer of modern technology to the country in the aviation industry, airports and train technical personnel in these advanced areas
- Contributing to the creation of new jobs during the construction period
- Contributing to the promotion of the country's exports by using air transportation

PROJECT SECTOR: Aviation

PROJECT CAPACITY

3.2 MPPA / 80000 Ton Cargo Phase 1

LOCATION: Khartoum State South Omdurman

PROJECT NAME: Sudan National Broadband Project

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- Expand the capacity of the core network and add some top-layer application software by optimizing bearer networks to deploy the all-IP network in Sudan
- Construct a new LTE network to provide high-speed data services for high-end users in hotspot areas in Khartoum
- Cover major Sudan cities with the data network by adding 210 3G sites. After new 3G sites are deployed, the capital Khartoum
- E-Government Projects and Safe City

PROJECT SECTOR: Telecommunication Sector

PROJECT CAPACITY

400 2G Sites, 210 3G Sites, 100 LTE Sites, 1716 KM Fiber, Core and IP expansion, E-Government Projects and Safe City

LOCATION: Whole Country, International fiber connections

PROJECT NAME: Sudanese Remote Sensing Satellite (SRSS-1)

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- To generate a comprehensive, cost effective and reliable data base on the topographic Mapping, natural resources for developmental planning, exploration of natural resources, environmental monitoring, agricultural monitoring and yield estimation and beside public security (intelligence) and defense applications

PROJECT SECTOR : Space Industry

PROJECT CAPACITY

- Establishment of space industry in Sudan
- Owning of the first Sudanese satellite
- Owning the Ground facilities

LOCATION: Khartoum North

PROJECTS LIST

- Khartoum New International Airport (KNIA)
- Sudan National Broadband Project
- Sudanese Communication Satellite (SUDASAT-1)
- Sudanese Remote Sensing Satellite (SRSS-1)



ELECTRICITY

PROJECTS LIST

- Alfula Power Project.
- 220KV South Kordufan Transmission line Project.
- Dongola 10 MW Solar Power Project.
- Port Sudan 20 MW Solar Power Project.
- Khartoum 340 MW Solar Power Project
- Wad Madani 30 MW Solar Power Project.
- AlGedaref - Solar Power Project.
- Atbara 50 MW Solar Power Project.
- Kasala 10 MW Solar Power Project.
- Nyala 10 MW Solar Power Project.
- Al-Fashir-10 MW Solar Power Project
- Al-Genieina 10 MW Solar Power Station.
- Dongola 100 MW Wind Power Project.
- Nyala 20 MW Wind Power Project.
- Red Sea 180 MW Wind Power Project.
- Red Sea Coal Fired Power Plant.
- Khartoum Ring Transmission Line 500KV.
- Khartoum Network Improvement Project
- Electrical power lost process.
- Arkai-Port Sudan, Atbara- Khartoum Transmission line Project.
- Aroma Dordaiib Haya Port Sudan Transmission line Project.
- Halfa Abudleeg Transmission line Project.
- West and north of Omdurman Transmission line Project.
- Upgrading for Elroseres power station from 40 to 50 MW.
- Sinner power station rehabilitation.
- Changing of blades for units (5, 6, & 7).
- Nuclear Energy.

PROJECT NAME: Khartoum 340 MW Solar Power Project

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- Ensure sustainable electricity supply by supplying power to National grid.
- Utilizing the available clean and sustainable renewable energy to generate 340 MW from solar energy to supply the national grid by 2018.
- Fuel saving.

PROJECT SECTOR: Renewable Energy

PROJECT CAPACITY

340 MW photovoltaic solar power plant

Location: Khartoum Region - middle-west part of Sudan, The project will be located in 3-4 different sites near the main substations at Khartoum state.

PROJECT NAME: Alfula Power Project

PROJECT OBJECTIVES :

- Meet the growing power demand for the National Power Grid
- Boost economic and social development in Kordufan and Darfur states
- Utilize Al Fula crude oil and natural gas for power generation.
- Enhance the stability of the National Power Grid
- Assist in the implementation of the Sudan's overall economic and social transformation plans

PROJECT SECTOR: Electricity

PROJECT CAPACITY:

3x135 MW (405 MW thermal power generating units) 1.5

LOCATION: The project is located in West Kordufan State, near the oil fields. The project site is located 900 km away from Khartoum. Al Fula steam power plant project is associated with a 220 kV double circuit transmission line from Alobaied to Babanusa

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

INDUSTRIAL

PROJECTS LIST

- Regional Headquarters Of S&RI.
- Pharmaceuticals industry.
- Integrated Steel Plant
- Slaughter house & meat processing (2P. west Omdurman & Alsufoia).
- Fish Fishing and processing.
- Potato Processing.
- Onion Dehydration.
- Tomato processing.
- Vegetable & fruit Canning.
- Urea and Ammonia.
- Ammonium nitrate.
- Di-ammonium Phosphate
- Phosphoric Acid.
- Sulfuric Acid.
- Chloric-Alkali Industry.
- Tractors and agric equipment.
- Centre Pivot Irrigation System.
- Green house.
- Manufacturing Silos.
- Cold Stores.
- Tiers Manufacturing
- Leather industrial city development.
- Saria Leather industry.
- Automotive manufacturing and assembling plant.
- Glass Manufacturing.
- Edible oil.
- Redaio Sugar.
- Rammash Sugar.
- Al -Suki Sugar.
- El-hugra&Noor-Eldin Sugar.
- Tambul Sugar



MINING

PROJECTS LIST

- Ns 26 Gold & Iron Concession.
- Ns 27 Gold & Iron Concession.
- Rs 05 Gold & Iron Concession.
- RS 203 Manganese & iron ore.
- SS 04 Gold& associates Concession.
- NK48C Gold & Associates Concession.
- WK 03 Iron & Associates Concession.
- WK 04 Gold Concessions.
- Mineral Integrated Laboratories.
- Hagagia, Nile State, Gold Exploration & Processing.
 - Gebeit, Block3. Gold Exploration & Processing.
 - Belgwa, Blue Nile. Gold Exploration & Processing.
- Block 7B, RED SEA STATE, Copper & Gold Exploration And Processing.
- Phosphate And Potash Exploration And Processing.



OIL & GAS

PROJECTS LIST

- Alfula Town Power Plant Fuel Gas Supply.
- Gas to Liquid Plant (GTL).
- Sudan LNG Receiving terminal and distribution system.
- Upgrading 12 -Inches Pipeline.
- KRC 16 MW Power Station Expansions.
- Crude Distillation Unit (CDU) Material Upgrading.
- Khartoum Refinery Equipment Reliability.
- Khartoum – Madani - Rabak Pipeline.



INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

TRANSPORT

PROJECTS LIST

- Wagons manufacturing & locos. Rehabilitation project.
- Khartoum Atbara Port Sudan Rail Way project.
- 3Khart. SennarElobied- AradebaBabanousa project.
- Kassala –Al gedaref- Sennar- El damazin project.
- Alazaza – Abdalrafi&Salloom– Sheikh Ibrahim project.
- Nyala – Adri& Nyala –Ummdafoug project.
- Abanousa – Nyala Babanousa-BaherAlarab project.
- Abuhamad - Egyptian border & Babanousa-BaherAlarab project.



WATER SCHEME

PROJECTS LIST

- Almanagil Town Water Treatment plant.
- Water Supply Project For Al Fashir Town.
- Rabak Town Water Supply.
- Khartoum Water Supply Improvement Scheme.
- Dongola Water treatment Plant.
- Drilling of 1000 water yard project.
- Improvement of AlDamazine Water Supply System.
- East Gazira Water Supply project



INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES



TOURISM

PROJECTS LIST

- Arkweel Tourist Resort
- Kingdom of the Nile
- Aldendir Tourist Resort
- Alnagaa & Almosorat Tourist Resort
- Nobian Tourist Resort
- Al Sabalooga Fall Tourist Resort
- Tafeel Hotel & Tourist Resort
- Monwashi Tourist Resort
- Jebel Awlia Tourist Resort

PROJECT NAME: Kingdoms of The Nile

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- Increase Accommodation Facilities In Khartoum, River Nile & Northern State, Since The Area Contains The Most Important Archaeological Sites Lying Between The North And The South Of The Country.
- Increase Number Of Tourists To Enjoy Cultural, Desert, Fishing, Canoeing And Skating Over The Nile, And Medical Tourism.

PROJECT SECTOR: Tourism

PROJECT CAPACITY:

- Wadi Halfa Museum And Tourist Resort
- Old Dongola Tourist Resort
- Jebel Al Barkel Tourist Resort
- Alnagaa And Almusawarat Esafra Tourist Resort
- Sabaloga Catract Tourist Resort

LOCATION: Northern State- (389) Km Far From Dongola Town- The Capital Of Northern State



PROJECT NAME: Sudanese red sea coast

PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

- increase accommodation facilities in red sea state.
- Increase number of tourists to enjoy ecotourism, diving, and underwater photographing tourism, water sports along Sudanese red sea coast line & hunting sport in the western hills of the red sea

PROJECT SECTOR: Tourism

PROJECT CAPACITY:

- Arkweit tourist resort.
- Arous tourist resort.
- Suakin tourist resort.
- Sanganalb tourist resort.

LOCATION: Red sea state - along Sudanese red sea coast line about (750)km



Designed & Edited by : **WORLD REFLECTIONS**

329, 3rd Floor, Ansal Chambers II, 6 Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi-110066, India
Tel.: +91-11-26184247, 46597979 Mob.: +91-9811097979. E-mail: guddu_hyd@yahoo.com, world.reflections@gmail.com