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Indo-LAC, Indo-US and Indo-Europe Reverse Buyer Seller Meets 2009 Organised by EEPc INDIA on 23rd February, 2009 at New Delhi.

Highlights

Public Notice No-149 (RE-2008)/2004-2009 dated 23rd February, 2009 – Amendments in Appendix-17 (List of Nodal Officers nominated to assist Exporters).

Notification No. 21/2009-Customs (N.T.) dated 25th February, 2009 – Exchange Rate effective from 1st March, 2009 relates to Import/export goods.

Circular No. 11/2009-Cus. dated 25th February, 2009 – Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA) Scheme.

Circular No. 110/4/2009-ST dated 23rd February, 2009 – Reference from Commissioner Nashik seeking clarification in respect of levy of service tax on repair/renovation/widening of roads.

Govt. Notices
Notifications/
Circulars

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Chairman's Pen

My dear fellow exporters,

The Union Commerce and Industry Minister Shri Kamal Nath presented on February 26, 2009 the Trade Facilitation Measures which is an interim policy measures before the new Government takes office after the General Election. The Trade Facilitation Measures has by and large ignored the contribution made by the engineering sectors in India during the last five years. Further, these measures were a case of missed opportunity as it did not try to provide support measures to certain labour intensive engineering sectors such as bicycle and hand tools, which have witnessed considerable export slump in the current economic crisis.

There were some positive steps though The EEPC INDIA welcomed the step to allow Duty credit scrips under Chapter 3 and under DEPB scheme to be issued without waiting for realization of export proceeds. This is, indeed, a significant step and directly improves the cash flow position of the exporters. Similarly, the changes made with respect to the Advance Authorization Scheme and the EPCG scheme is also well intentioned and the need of the hour. The Export obligation period against advance authorizations has now been extended upto 36 months in view of the present global economic slowdown. Under EPCG scheme, in case of decline in exports of a product(s) by more than 5%, the export obligation for all exporters of that product(s) will be reduced proportionately and this provision has been extended for the year 2009-10, for exports during 2008-09. EEPC INDIA thanks the Commerce Minister for these measures.

While the measures are interim in nature, I hoped that the Committee of Secretaries will come out with their suggestions at the earliest to ensure that procedural problems can be resolved at the earliest. In totality, while it is true that the Commerce Minister did not have much room to play with, perhaps some effort could have been made to encourage the engineering companies by accepting EEPC INDIA's proposal of bringing the engineering sector under the Interest Subvention Scheme.

Yours sincerely,

(AMAN CHADHA)

Overseas Market Information



Japan

Synopsis of the Country

Capital	: Tokyo
Currency	: Japanese Yen (JPY)
Languages	: Japanese
Population	: 1272.88 million
Total Area	: 377835 sq. kms
GDP	: \$ 4.29 trillion (2007 est.)
GDP Growth Rate	: 2.1% (2007 est.)
GDP Per Capita	: \$ 33,600 (2007 est.)
Exports Value	: \$ 676.9 billion f.o.b. (2007 est.)
Major Countries of Export	: US, China, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong
Major Imports	: Machinery and equipment, fuels, foodstuffs, chemicals, textiles, raw materials
Imports Value	: \$ 572.4 billion f.o.b. (2007 est.)
Major Countries of Import	: China, US, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Australia, South Korea, Indonesia

Japan, a democratic nation, is the world's second-largest economy. After World War II, it achieved rapid economic growth by pursuing an aggressive export-oriented economic policy. In the 1990s, a banking crisis sent the economy into a decade-long recession from which it has only recently recovered. Former Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi is credited with reform of banking and the financial sector, privatization of the postal system, and political reform of the dominant Liberal Democratic Party. It is unclear whether his successors will continue to reduce trade barriers, increase economic liberalization, and make Japan an easier place in which to do business.

Trade Policy

Japan's weighted average tariff rate was 2.5 percent in 2005. Import and export bans and restrictions, import quotas, service market access barriers, non-transparent regulations and standards, restrictive sanitary and phytosanitary rules, state trade in primary goods, agricultural and other subsidies,

and customs inefficiency add to the cost of trade. An additional 15 percentage points is deducted from Japan's trade freedom score to account for non-tariff barriers.

Government Intervention

Total government expenditures, including consumption and transfer payments, are high. In the most recent year, government spending equaled 38.2 percent of GDP. Efforts to reinvigorate the economy and the rising cost of social welfare for the aging have put government spending on an upward trend.

Foreign Investment

Foreign investment is officially welcomed, and inward direct investment is subject to few restrictions, but foreign acquisition of Japanese firms is inhibited by insufficient financial disclosure and cross-holding of shares among companies in the same business grouping (keiretsu). Public resistance to foreign acquisitions, private business networks, and the high cost of operations are further deterrents. Foreign investors need government approval for investments in agriculture, forestry, petroleum, electricity, gas, water, aerospace, telecommunications, and leather manufacturing. There are no controls on the holding of foreign exchange accounts or on transactions, current transfers, repatriation of profits, or real estate transactions by residents or non-residents.

Regulation

The overall freedom to start, operate, and close a business is strongly protected by Japan's regulatory environment. Starting a business takes about the half the world average of 43 days. Obtaining a business license takes less than the world average of 19 procedures and 234 days. Bankruptcy proceedings are easy and straightforward.

Economic Indicators

Economic forecasts

After a 2.4% growth rate in 2005, the GDP has been growing at a slightly lower rate : +2.2% in 2006, +2.3% in 2007. A slowdown at 1.9% is forecasted for 2008, according to FMI.

With current account in surplus, trade sustains the economic growth. Imports benefit from the appreciation of the Yen. Exports benefit from the good business environment in the



United States and in Asia, and more precisely in China. Household consumption contributes also to the economic dynamic, improved by an increase of the wages.

The general government balance has a huge deficit, and the level of the general government gross debt is quite significant, representing respectively 3,7% and 184% of the GDP. For these reason, the government has announced a restriction of the budgetary and monetary policy.

Unemployment has decreased since 2003 and today it reaches nearly 4.0% of the active population.

GDP Indicators	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
GDP (billions USD)	4,377.05	4,381.58	4,844.36e	n.c.e	n.c.e
GDP (constant prices, annual % change)	2.4	2.1	0.5e	-0.1e	0.6e
GDP per capita (USD)	34,263.64	34,296.06	37,940.48e	n.c.e	n.c.e
General government balance (in % of GDP)	-1.4	-2.4	-1.4e	-3.3e	-3.8e
Inflation rate (%)	0.2	0.1	1.4e	0.3e	-0.1e
Unemployment rate (% of the labor force)	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.4
Current Account (billions USD)	172.04	211.83	187.22e	230.93e	211.05e
Current Account (in % of GDP)	3.9	4.8	3.8e	4.3e	3.9e

Source:

Note : (e) Estimated data

(Source : IMF - World Economic Outlook Database; OECD - Economic Outlook n°84)

Note : (e) Estimated data

Socio-demographic indicators	2004	2005	2006
Unemployment rate (%)	4.1	4.4	4.4

Main Sectors of Industry

Japan has few natural resources, but deposits of gold, magnesium, coal, and silver meet Japan's current industrial demands. Fishery is also a very important economic activity. Only 15% of Japan's land is suitable for cultivation. Tea and rice are the two main crops. The agricultural economy is highly subsidized and protected. Agriculture contributes marginally to the GDP and employs less than 5% of the active population.

The industrial sector is well diversified. Japanese firms produce basic products (steel, paper), as well as most advanced technological goods. Japan is also the world's second producer of cars and ships. The industrial sector contributes nearly 30% to the GDP. Some sectors such as automobiles, robotics, and micro-technology are very competitive.

The service sector accounts for nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ of the GDP.

Breakdown of economic activity by sector	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Value added (annual % change)	0.0	1.8	2.0
Value added (in % of GDP)	1.5	29.9	68.6
Employment by sector (in % of total employment)	4.4	27.9	66.4

(Source : World Bank - World Development Indicators - last available data.)

Monetary indicators	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Average annual ex-change rate for 1 USD	115.93	108.19	110.22	116.30	117.75

(Source : World Bank - World Development Indicators)



Foreign Trade in Figures

Foreign trade is an essential element of the Japanese economy.

The Japanese market has progressively opened up to international exchanges since the Uruguay Round of 1994, under pressure exerted by the different members of the WTO. Nevertheless, the World Trade Organization recommends a further liberalization of exchanges, especially as concerns the agricultural sector. Paradoxically, Japanese commercial policy associates some of the lowest Customs duties in the world and extensive non-tariff barriers. Its most important commercial partners are US, China and Southeast Asia.

Foreign trade indicators	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Imports of goods (millions USD)	342,723	406,866	473,614	534,509	573,337
Exports of goods (millions USD)	449,119	538,999	567,572	615,813	678,090
Imports of services (millions USD)	111,528	135,514	134,256	135,556	150,367
Exports of services (millions USD)	77,621	97,611	110,210	117,298	129,117
Imports of goods and services (annual % change)	3.9	8.1	5.8	n.c.	n.c.
Exports of goods and services (annual % change)	9.2	13.9	7.0	n.c.	n.c.
Imports of goods and services (in % of GDP)	10.4	11.4	13.0	n.c.	n.c.
Exports of goods and services (in % of GDP)	12.0	13.3	14.3	n.c.	n.c.
Trade Balance (millions USD)	106,396	132,134	93,958	81,303	104,752
Trade Balance (including service) (millions USD)	72,488	94,231	69,912	63,046	83,502
Current Account (millions USD)	136,216	172,059	165,783	170,517	210,490
Current Account (in % of GDP)	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.9	4.8
Foreign trade (in % of GDP)	22.4	24.7	27.3	n.c.	n.c.

(Source : World Bank - World Development Indicators)

Main Partner Countries

Main customers (% of exports)	2007
United States	20.4%
China	15.3%
South Korea	7.6%
Hong Kong	5.4%
Thailand	3.6%
Other partners	47.7%

Main suppliers (% of exports)	2007
China	20.6%
United States	11.6%
Saudi Arabia	5.7%
United Arab Emirates	5.2%
Australia	5%
Other partners	51.9%

(Source : Comtrade)



Main Products

Main exports (% of exports)	2007
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock	22.4%
Machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	19.5%
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders	18.9%
Commodities not specified according to kind	5%
Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision	4.6%
Main imports (% of imports)	2007
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation	27.8%
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders	11.8%
Machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	8.9%
Ores, slag and ash	4.1%
Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision	3.4%

(Source : Comtrade)

India's Total Trade with Japan

Export to Chile (2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08), All Commodities

				(in US\$)		
				US\$ Million	US\$ Million	US\$ Million
				Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
				2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Exporting Country	Importing Country	Commodity Name	Unit	val	val	val
India	Japan	All Commodities		2480.89	2860.78	3574.26

India's Engineering Exports to Japan

Export to Japan (2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08), All Commodities

				(in Rs.)		
				Rs. Lakh	Rs. Lakh	Rs. Lakh
				Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
				2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Exporting Country	Importing Country	Commodity Name	Unit	val	val	val
India	Japan	All Commodities		1098539	1295361	1438281

Import from Japan (2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08), All Commodities

				(in US\$)		
				US\$ Million	US\$ Million	US\$ Million
				Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
				2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Exporting Country	Importing Country	Commodity Name	Unit	val	val	val
Japan	India	All Commodities		4060.5	4592.51	6326.99


Import from Japan (2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08), All Commodities

				(in Rs.)		
				<i>Rs. Lakh Cumulative</i>	<i>Rs. Lakh Cumulative</i>	<i>Rs. Lakh Cumulative</i>
				<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>
Exporting Country	Importing Country	Commodity Name	Unit	val	val	val
Japan	India	All Commodities		1797990	2079488	2545981

India's Engineering Exports to Japan
Export to Japan (2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08), Engineering Goods

				US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
				Million	Million	Million	Million
				Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
				2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2007-08
Exporting Country	Importing Country	Commodity Name	Unit	val	val	val	val
India	Japan	Mica	Kgs	2.5	1.93	2	
India	Japan	Ferro alloys	Tonnes	32.24	44.95	96.51	
India	Japan	Aluminium other than products	Kgs	2.52	6.69	12.8	
India	Japan	Manufactures of metals		20.24	25.67	34.06	
India	Japan	Iron & steel bar/rods	Tonnes	0.97	1.78	3.18	
India	Japan	Primary & semi-finished iron & steel	Tonnes	3.96	35.53	95.65	
India	Japan	Machine tools		1.54	1.78	4.11	
India	Japan	Machinery & instruments		95.08	115.51	130.68	
India	Japan	Transport equipment		15.37	15.32	44.57	
India	Japan	Non-ferrous metals	Kgs	9.34	20.21	35.9	
India	Japan	Residual engineering items		1.81	1.83	2.58	
Total				185.57	271.2	462.04	

India's Engineering Imports from Japan
Import from Japan (2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08), Engineering Goods

				US\$	US\$	US\$
				Million	Million	Million
				Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
				2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Exporting Country	Importing Country	Commodity Name	Unit	val	val	val
Japan	India	Machine tools		211.66	267.34	511.18
Japan	India	Non-electrical machinery		942.23	1202.12	1660.70
Japan	India	Electrical machinery		87.68	110.92	116.32
Japan	India	Professional inst, optical goods etc.		265.45	277.17	347.47
Japan	India	Transport equipment		717.43	450.28	614.47
Japan	India	Primary steel pig iron based items	Tonnes	1.87	1.26	1.41


Import from Japan (2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08), Engineering Goods

Exporting Country	Importing Country	Commodity Name	Unit	US\$ Million Cumulative 2005-06 val	US\$ Million Cumulative 2006-07 val	US\$ Million Cumulative 2007-08 val
Japan	India	Iron & steel	Tonnes	339.23	488.70	709.90
Japan	India	Manufactures of metals		100.90	118.06	189.56
Japan	India	Non-ferrous metals		25.85	34.58	41.84
Total				2692.3	2950.43	4192.85

Investing in Japan
FDI in figures

Despite the increase in FDI since the mid-1990s, Japan continues to have the smallest amount of inward foreign investment. According to the World Investment Report 2006 of the UNCTAD, the potential attractiveness for foreign investment in Japan is very strong compared with other countries in the world, but performance is poor in terms of the reception of the FDI made. Indeed, of the 141 countries studied, Japan is ranked as the 22nd country in the world with the strongest potential attractiveness for FDI. Nevertheless, in terms of performance, it drops to 131st place. The country received less FDI in 2008 and this tendency will be confirmed in the coming years.

Foreign Direct Investment	2005	2006	2007
FDI of inward flow (millions USD)	1,774	3,219	1,835
FDI inward stock (millions USD)	13,228.8	12,713.1	14,548.5
Performance Index*, world ranking	136	137	135
Potential Index**, world ranking	24	24	n.c.
Number of Greenfield investments	121	146	168
FDI inwards (in % of GFCF)	28.9	54.9	85.1
FDI stock (in % of GDP)	104.1	88.7	89.4

(Source : UNCTAD, World Investment Report)

Note : * The UNCTAD Inward FDI Performance index is based on a ratio of the country's share in global FDI inflows and its share in global GDP. ** The UNCTAD Inward FDI Potential index is based on 12 economic and structural variables such as GDP, foreign trade, FDI, infrastructures, energy use, R&D, education, country risk.

Why you should choose Japan
Strong points

Japan is the second world economic power. Purchasing power is one of the highest of the world. Technologies are modern and innovative. Substantial means are devoted to education and R&D. Access to the Japanese market is an opening towards the rest of Asia. The business climate is favorable. The population is ageing, which opens up new development potential to meet the needs of the older age groups.

Weak points

Over-regulation in Japan continues to restrain economic growth, raise the cost of doing business, restrict competition, impede market entry and exit, and impede investment.



Government measures to motivate or restrict FDI

The government still imposes some restrictions on the penetration of the Japanese economy by foreign investors. Nevertheless, Japan’s Company Law was re-examined in 2005, which simplified and made access to the national market easier for foreign investors.

Visa Information

The following countries can gain entry to Japan without a visa. Length of stay varies from 30 to 90 days depending on your nationality.

Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Brunei(14 Days), Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Rep., Denmark, Dominican Rep., El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong (BNO, SAR passport), Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau (SAR passport), Macedonia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal,

Republic of Korea, San Marino, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, U.S.A., United Kingdom, Uruguay.

All foreigners should expect to be photographed, fingerprinted and questioned each and every time they enter Japan.

Working Holiday Visa

Working holiday visas are available for Citizens aged between 18 and 30 from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Korea, France, Germany, the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Business hours

Offices are closed on Saturday and Sunday.

8 hours per day and 40 hours per week.

But employees frequently work 50 or 60 hours a week. Compared with the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Germany, Japanese employees work the most (in hours worked in industry).

It is also the country with the least annual vacation (weekly rest day and paid holidays included).

Operating a business in Japan

Setting up a company

Legal business entities

<i>Different types of companies</i>	<i>Number of partners/ shareholders</i>	<i>Maximum and/or minimum capital</i>	<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Registration fees</i>
Kabushiki Kaisha (KK), Public limited company	No minimum since the reform of the Commercial Code	Minimum 10 million Yen	Limited to the amount of capital contributed	0,7% of the capital with a minimum of 150,000 YEN
Yugen Kaisha, Limited liability company	50 shareholders maximum	Minimum 3 Million Yen	Limited to the amount of capital contributed	60,000 YEN
Goshi Kaisha, Limited partnership	No minimum 2 types of partners : active partners and sleeping partners	No minimum capital	Unlimited for the active partners Limited to the amount of capital contributed for the sleeping partners	60,000 YEN
Gomei Kaisha, General partnership	2 partners minimum	No minimum capital	Unlimited	60,000 YEN

Business setup procedures

The administrative formalities depend on the structure created (branch office, subsidiary company or limited liability partnership).

The competent organization

The administrative formalities must be carried out at the bureau of legal affairs of the Ministry of Justice.



Reaching the consumers

Consumer behavior

Traditionally, Japanese have always been more aware of the quality and the renown of the brand name, and the features of a product and its quality. But with economic conditions becoming harder, the price is a more and more important factor in a consumer's choice.

Customer service is an important element in a sale: extra technical explanations, keeping to delivery dates, etc.

The quality of the service rendered will depend on the way linguistic barriers have been raised and the way in which sales techniques have been adapted to the local population.

Consumer profile and purchasing power

Japanese consumers were traditionally rather reluctant to buy foreign products, but they have become progressively more open to them.

Japan's consumers are rich, sophisticated and highly diverse in their interests and tastes, going from traditional needs to westernized desires. They value home comfort. They like goods to be meticulously presented, and to have exquisite packaging and very detailed instructions for use.

Distributing a Product

Evolution of the sector

The Japanese distribution system is going through a crisis linked to three types of factor :

1. Protection standards and recourse to a system of licenses and permits impose heavy restrictions on the free development of stores. In particular, the setting up of hypermarkets is controlled by the Large-Scale Retail Store Location Law of 2000 and regulated by local authorities on the basis of environmental considerations.
2. The deflationist trend of the macroeconomic situation has eroded the margins of middle-men.
3. Information technology allows producers to be informed rapidly of fashion effects and the evolution of consumer tastes. To react quickly to changes in consumer trends, producers tend to develop internet sales platforms.

Market shares

Specialized stores represent almost all types of the outlets (88%), the majority of the sales (57%) and the employees in the sector (65%).

Supermarkets are in second position with a market share of sales of 30% although they only represent 9% of stores. Nevertheless, sales made by supermarkets have shown a negative rate of growth over the last few years.

The well-known foreign names are present on the Japanese market : Tesco, Metro, Toys'R'us, etc. But the Japanese do not easily accept foreign sales techniques. Carrefour paid for this and decided to withdraw from the Japanese market after having set up 8 stores.

Unlike supermarkets, small stores are doing well. The number of convenience stores, especially, is increasing, with a constantly growing volume of sales.

Market access Procedures

Non tariff barriers

Some factors limit access to the Japanese market for foreign companies: recourse to exclusively Japanese standards, the importance of personal relations in doing business, a regulation policy oriented towards preference for national products, etc.

Quotas exist for certain marine products, certain organic chemical products, explosives, certain pharmaceutical and medical products, certain animals and plants in respect of the Washington Convention.

An import license is necessary for products subject to quotas, dangerous products and perishable goods.

Customs duties and taxes on imports

Japan applies a Customs tariff which is among the lowest in the world. It is 3% on average.

Customs classification

Japan uses the harmonized system.

As a reminder :

The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, generally referred to as "Harmonized System" or simply "HS", developed by the World Customs Organization (WCO), comprises nearly 5,000 commodity groups, each identified by a six digit code. The system is used by more than 200 countries and economies as a basis for their Customs tariffs and for the collection of international trade statistics. Over 98% of the merchandise in international trade is classified in terms of the HS.

Import procedures

Import procedure is subjected to a computerized declaration. All the steps and documents to be produced are listed on the Japanese Customs website.

The Customs Counselor System assists companies with import procedures.



The case of samples

Goods that are used as and which qualify as samples are eligible for duty-free entry. In order to qualify, the total customs value should be 5,000 yen or less and the words "sample, not for resale" should be written on the commercial invoice. The goods should be marked or mutilated so that they can only be used as samples and not be sold.

Organizing Goods Transport

Main useful means

Japan has 128 ports, including 23 main ports. They are situated all along the Japanese coastline.

Ports are the mainstay for 99% of Japan's foreign trade and 42% of its domestic distribution. Tokyo Bay (six harbors, including Yokohama and Tokyo), Osaka Bay (five harbors including Kobe and Osaka) and Ise Bay (five harbors including Nagoya) are known as the Three Major Bays. These bays handle approximately 35% of all port cargo in Japan. Japanese ports handle more than 3,090 thousand tons per year.

The total amount of international freight handled at airports in Japan is more than 3,100 thousand tons per year. Japanese Airlines carried approximately one third of the total amount of international freight.

Useful Addresses

Embassy of India in Japan

Embassy of India

2-2-11 Kudan Minami
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0074, Japan
Tel. : 00-81-3-32622391-97
Fax : 00-81-3-32344866
E-mail : indembjp@gol.com

Consulate General of India

Semba I S Bldg, 9-26, Kyutaromachi
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Consulate General of Japan

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Kolkata 700 040
Tel. : +91-33 - 2421 1970
Fax : +91-33 - 2421 1971

Trade Associations

Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry

2-2, Marunouchi, 3-chome
Chiyoda-ku, 100-0005 Tokyo, Japan
Tel. : 81-3-3283-7851
Fax : 81-3-3216-6497
E-mail : info@jcci.or.jp
Website : <http://www.jcci.or.jp>

Useful Links

Business Environment

Standards

The Japanese Industrial Standards Committee (JISC) depending on the METI (the Ministry of economy, trade and industry) (www.jisc.go.jp/eng)

JSA (Japanese Standards Association) (www.jsa.or.jp)

The list of certification organizations provided by the Japan Accreditation System for Product Certification Bodies (JASC) (www.jisc.go.jp/eng)

The database of certification organizations provided by the Japan Accreditation Board for Conformity Assessment (JAB) (www.jab.or.jp)

The certification organizations proposed by the International Accreditation Japan (IA Japan) (www.iajapan.nite.go.jp)

Japan Patent Organisation (JPO) (www.jpo.go.jp)

**Ministries**

Ministry of the Economy, Trade and Industry (www.meti.go.jp/english)

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (www.maff.go.jp)

Japan's SME policies (www.sme.ne.jp)

Japanese Ministry of foreign affairs (www.mofa.go.jp)

Ministry of Finance (www.mof.go.jp/english)

Statistical Office

The Japanese Institute of Statistics (www.stat.go.jp/english)

Central Bank

The Bank of Japan (www.boj.or.jp/en)

Stock Exchange

Tokyo Stock Exchange (www.tse.or.jp)

Nagoya Stock Exchange (www.nse.or.jp)

Osaka Securities Exchange (www.ose.or.jp/e)

Fukuoka Stock Exchange (www.fse.or.jp)

Jasdaq Securities Exchange (www.jasdaq.co.jp)

Search Engines

Keegan (www.keeganbrothers.com/directory/japan)

Books.or.jp (www.books.or.jp)

Excite Japan (www.excite.co.jp)

Fresh Eye (www.fresheye.com)

Goo (www.goo.ne.jp)

Infoseek Japan (www.infoseek.co.jp)

Japan Web (www.japanweb.ne.jp)

Lisa (www.lisa.co.jp)

Lycos Japan (www.lycos.co.jp)

MSN Japan (<http://search.msn.co.jp>)

NTT (www.ntt.co.jp)

Straight Flash (www.marunaka.com/straight)

Yahoo! Japan (www.yahoo.co.jp)

Economic portals

Economy watch (www.economywatch.com/world_economy/japan)

Reaching the consumers**Consumers associations**

Consumers' Organization of Japan (www.jccu.coop)

Japan Consumer's Association (www1.sphere.ne.jp/jca-home)

Portal to Japanese consumers association (<http://web-jpn.org/links/business/consumer/consumer.html>)

Main advertising agencies

Dentsu (www.dentsu.com)

Hakuhodo (www.hakuhodo.jp)

ADK international (www.adk-intl.jp)

Tokyu Agency (www.tokyu-agc.co.jp/eng)

NTT Advertising (www.ntt-ad.co.jp/en/index.html)

Organizations in the retail sector

Japan Retailers Association (www.japan-retail.or.jp/english/index.htm)

Japan Department store Association (www.depart.or.jp)

Japan Council of Shopping Centers (www.jcsc.or.jp/english)

Japan Federation of Service and Distributive workers unions (www.jsd-union.org/english)

Customs

Japanese Customs Office (www.customs.go.jp/english)

Organizing goods transport**Ports**

www.mlit.go.jp/english

Airports

Narita International Airport (www.narita-airport.jp/en)

Kansai International Airport (www.kansai-airport.or.jp/en)

Chubu Centrair international airport (www.centrair.jp/en)

Sea transport organizations

Ports and Harbours Bureau (www.mlit.go.jp/english/2006/k_port_and_harbors_bureau/index.html)

Maritime Bureau (www.mlit.go.jp/english/2006/j_maritime_bureau/index.html)

Air transport organizations

Civil Aviation Bureau (www.mlit.go.jp/koku/english)

Road transport organizations

Road Bureau (www.mlit.go.jp/road/road_e/index_e.html)

Rail transport organizations

Railway Bureau (www.mlit.go.jp/english/2006/h_railway_bureau/index.html)

Business Directories

Japan Yellow Pages (www.yellowpage-jp.com)

Dmoz.org Japan (www.dmoz.org/Regional/Asia/Japan)

Corporate Information - Japan (www.corporateinformation.com)

**Manufacturers associations of the main industries**

Japan Manufacturers Automotives Associations (www.jama.org)

Japan Electronics and Information Technology industries Association (www.jeita.or.jp/english)

Japan Electrical Manufacturers Association (www.jema-net.or.jp/English)

Japan Analytical Instruments Manufacturers Association (www.jaima.or.jp/english)

Japan Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations (www.jpma.or.jp/english)

Japan Construction Equipment Manufacturers Association (www.cema.or.jp/english)

Domestic Trade Agencies and their representations abroad

Japanese Chambers of Commerce in Japan (www.cin.or.jp)

Representations of the JETRO abroad (www.jetro.go.jp/en)

Small and Medium Enterprise Information of Japan (www.sme.ne.jp/japane.html)

Tokyo Metropolitan Small Business Promotion Agency (www.tokyo-kosha.or.jp)

Japan Small and Medium Enterprise Management Consultants Association (J-SMECA) (www.j-smeca.or.jp/english)

Tokyo Business Entry Point (www.tokyo-business.jp)

Enterprises Federation

Japan Small and Medium Enterprise Management Consultants Association (J-SMECA) (www.j-smeca.or.jp/english)

Small and Medium Enterprise Information of Japan (www.sme.ne.jp)

Tokyo Metropolitan Small Business Promotion Agency (www.tokyo-kosha.or.jp)

Tokyo Business Entry Point (www.tokyo-business.jp)

Business setup procedures

The administrative formalities depend on the structure created (branch office, subsidiary company or limited liability partnership) (www.jetro.go.jp/en)

The competent organization

The administrative formalities must be carried out at the bureau of legal affairs of the Ministry of Justice (www.moj.go.jp/ENGLISH)

Competent Organization for the Declaration

Japan Fair Trade Commission (JFTC) (www.jftc.go.jp/e-page)

Labor regulation bodies

The Labor situation in Japan: General Overview 2006/2007, published by the Japan Institute for Labor Policy and Training (www.jil.go.jp/english/laborinfo)

Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (www.mhlw.go.jp/english)

The representation of the International Labor Organization in Japan (www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/tokyo)

Investment aid agency

Japan External Trade Organization, JETRO (www.jetro.go.jp)
Invest Japan Business Support Centers (IBSC) (www.jetro.go.jp/en/invest)

Kansai Council of Investment Promotion (www.kansai.meti.go.jp)

Japan Invest Council (www.investment-japan.go.jp)

Other useful resources

Further arguments in favor of investing in Japan (www.jetro.go.jp/en/invest/whyjapan)

Venture Japan (www.venturejapan.com)

Traveling in Japan**Passport and visa service**

To get more information on visa and entry requirements, visit the website of the ministry of Foreign affairs of Japan (www.mofa.go.jp/j_info/visit/visa/index.html)

Maps of urban networks

Map of the Tokyo metro (www.tokyometro.jp)

Map of the Osaka metro (<http://johomaps.com/as/japan/osaka/osakametro.html>)

Maps of urban transports in other large Japanese towns are accessible on the Subway navigator website (www.subwaynavigator.com)

Rail companies

Japan Railways Group (www.japanrail.com)

Road Maps

Map of Japan (www.jnto.go.jp/eng)

Maporama (<http://world.maporama.com>)

Tourism organizations

Japanese National Tourism Organization (www.jnto.go.jp)

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport in charge of Tourism purposes – Japan Tourism policy website (<http://www.mlit.go.jp/sogoseisaku/kanko/english>)

To find an accommodation

Japanese Guest Houses (www.japaneseguesthouses.com)

Japan Ryokan Association (www.ryokan.or.jp)

Japan Hotel Association (www.j-hotel.or.jp/en)

Japan Hotel Network (www.japanhotel.net)

Tokyu Hotel Chain (www.tokyuhotelsjapan.com)

Discount hotels in Japan (www.budgetjapanhotels.com)

Japan Youth Hostels Inc (www.jyh.or.jp)

Japan national tourist organization (www.jnto.go.jp/eng/arrange/accomodations/index.html)

Free translation tools

Babel Fish Translation (<http://babelfish.altavista.com>)

Jim Breen's WWWJDIC Server - on-line dictionary (www.csse.monash.edu.au)

<http://jisho.org> - on-line dictionary

(Source : EEPC INDIA Website, Statistics Department – EEPC INDIA, www.fita.org)

Tender Information**Nepal**

Project : Melamchi Water Supply Project
Loan No. 1820-NEP(SF)
Loan from ADB

Contract No.: **KUKL/DNI/03/04**

Issued by : The General Manager
Kathmandu Upatyaka Khanepani Limited
Tripureswor
Kathmandu, Nepal
Tel. : +977-01-4262202, 4262205, 4275408
Fax : +977-01-4259824
Email : pmu-kukl@kathmanduwater.org

For : Supply and Delivery of Bulk Meters, Ultrasonic Meters and Appurtenances :
- 65 numbers of Woltman Water Meter of different sizes from DN 50 - DN 200 as specified;
- 13 sets of Ultrasonic Flow Meters to be installed in different water mains from DN 250 - DN 800 as specified;
- 12 sets of Butterfly Valve of different sizes from DN 250 to DN 800 as specified;
- 65 sets of Butterfly Valve of different sizes from DN 50 to DN 200 as specified;
- 140 sets of DI Flanged Socket of different sizes from DN 50 - DN 800 as specified;
- 47 sets of DI Dismantling Piece of different sizes from DN100 - DN 800 as specified;
- 36 sets of Non Return Valve of DN 50 and DN 100 as specified;
- 35 sets of Air Valve of DN 20 ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") as specified.

Tender cost : Non-refundable fee of NRs 5,000 or US\$ 75 in cash + US\$ 150 (courier charges).

Bid security : US\$ 9,000.

Bid deadline: **07.04.2009**

Tajikistan

Project : Khatlon Province Flood Risk Management Project
Loan No. 2356 -TAJ (SF)
Loan from ADB

Contract No.: **FRM-EQP-02**

Issued by : Project Director
Project Management Office
Ministry of Water Resources and Land Reclamation
Shamsi 5/1, Dushanbe 734034
Tajikistan
Tel. : +992 372 361613
Fax : +992 372 361206
Email : irrigation@tjinter.com, hurshedy@mail.ru

For	SI. No.	Name of Goods or Related Services	Description	Quantity (No.)
:	1.	Excavator	Bucket Capacity - 0.24-3.0 m ³ ; Engine Capacity 50-60 HP for cleaning of earth works	5
	2.	Excavator	Bucket Capacity- 0.44-0.50m ³ ; Engine Capacity 90-100 HP for cleaning of earth works	5
	3.	Excavator	Bucket Capacity- 1.0 -1.2 m ³ ; Engine Capacity 150-160 HP for cleaning of earth works	2
	4.	Bulldozer	Engine Capacity 120-140 HP for disposing, spreading and leveling of soil	4
	5.	Bulldozer	Engine Capacity 155-175 HP for disposing, spreading and leveling of soil	3
	6.	Dump Truck	Engine Capacity 300-330 HP, Carrying capacity 15m ³ for transportation of goods	8
	7.	Trailer with hauler	Engine Capacity 250-300 HP for transportation of various kinds of equipment, machineries materials and goods	1
	8.	Grader	Engine Capacity 180-210 HP for disposing, spreading and leveling of soil category, loose materials as sand ,rubble, asphalt etc	1
	9.	Excavator-Shovel	Engine Capacity 50-60 HP, Excavator Capacity 0.24-0.3 m ³ , Shovel Capacity 0.3 M ³ ; for cleaning of earthworks	5
	10.	Excavator-Bulldozer	Engine capacity 90-100 HP, Bucket Capacity 0.44- 0.50m ³ for cleaning of small irrigation canal system and execution of earthwork and dual purpose dozing	5
	11.	Shovel-1	Engine Capacity 130-140 HP for loading and transship inert, deposits and other materials. from canal and drainage network and land leveling operations	3
	12.	Shovel-II	Engine Capacity 220-230 HP for loading and transship inert, depositsand other materials. from canal and drainage network and land leveling operations	2
	13.	Concrete transit mixture machine	Engine Capacity 220-250 HP, Carrying capacity 8-10 m ³ ; Loading capacity maximum 20 MT	1
	14.	Rough Terrain Crane (Mobile Auto Crane)	Engine Capacity 240-250 HP, Maximum Lifting jip 35.0 m	2
	15.	Inflatable motor boat	Engine capacity 30-40 HP for 32-48 km/hr	1

Tender cost : Non-refundable fee of US\$ 200 or its equivalent in Tajik Somoni.

Bid security : US\$ 65,000

Bid deadline : **02.04.2009**

(Source : Asian Development Bank Website)

Ghana

(EEPC Ref. No. DB-112)

Project : Trade and Investment Gateway Project
Credit No. 3114-GH; Project ID No. P000970
Credit from IDA

Notice No. : **WB917-746/09**

Issued by : Director of Technical Services
Ghana Airports Company Limited
Kotoka International Airport
KA PMB 36
GACL Head Office
First Floor, Room 107
Accra, Ghana
Tel. : (233-21) 776-077
Fax : (233-21) 770-343
E-mail : info@ghanaairports.com.gh

Contract No.: **GACL/TSD/CONT/22/08**

For : Supply and Installation of 1 No. 1000KVA Generating Set at Kotoka International Airport, Accra.

Tender cost : Non-refundable fee of GH¢ 250 or US\$ 200 + extra cost of US\$ 100 (courier charges).

Bid deadline : **21.04.2009**

Nepal

(EEPC Ref. No. DB-113)

Project : Avian Influenza Control Project
Project ID No. P 100342, Grant No. H 268 – NEP
Grant from IDA

Notice No. : **WB924-746/09**

Issued by : The Project Coordinator
Avian Influenza Control Project
Animal Health Component
Department of Livestock Services
Budhanilkantha
Kathmandu, Nepal
Tel. : (977-1) 465-0127
Fax : (977-1) 465-0128
E-mail : aicpnep@gmail.com

Contract No.: **AICP: ICB: 01/09**

For : Supply and delivery of Vehicles to be delivered at Avian Influenza Control Project, Budhanilkantha, Kathmandu as per details below :

Package No. : 07

Slice 1 : Hard Top Jeep RHD (4 x 4)

Quantity : 2 (Two)

Slice 2 : Double cab pickup Vehicles

Quantity : 10 (Ten)

Tender cost : Non-refundable fee of NRs 3000.00 or US\$ 40.00 + NRs 3000.00 or US\$ 40.00 (courier charges).

Bid security : 2.5% of bid price.

Bid deadline : **09.04.2009**

Tanzania

(EEPC Ref. No. DB-114)

Project : Water Sector Development Program (WSDP)
Project ID P087154

Notice No. : **WB918-746/09**

Issued by : The Secretary
Ministerial Tender Board
Block L, Room 4
Ministry of Water and Irrigation
MAJI-Ubungo
P.O. Box 9153
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Fax : (255-22) 2450-869
E-mail : pmumow@gmail.com

Contract No.: **ME - 011/ 2008-2009/G/01**

For : Supply of Pumping Test Equipment for the Ministry of Water and Irrigation as well as Basin Water Offices as follows :

Lot No. 1 : Truck with Hydraulic crane Mounted with Pumping Test Equipment

1. Truck with Hydraulic Crane; unit : nr; quantity : 1
2. Electric Power Generating set; unit : nr; quantity : 1
3. Pump set complete with accessories
 - (a) Submersible Centrifugal Pumps; unit : nr; quantity : 8
 - (b) Electric Starters; unit : nr; quantity : 8
 - (c) Electric cables; unit : nr; quantity : 8
 - (d) Pump cut outs; unit : nr; quantity : 8
 - (e) Electrical Motors; unit : nr; quantity : 8
4. Galvanized Pipes of size 20 mm, 80 mm, 150 mm, 200 mm and clamps;
unit : nr; quantity : 140
5. Flow Meters
 - (a) Conventional (magnetic) Flow Meters with diameter ranging 20 mm – 300 mm with accessories; unit : nr; quantity : 2
 - (b) Portable Ultrasonic Flow Meter with diameter ranging 20 mm – 300 mm with accessories;
unit : nr; quantity : 1
6. Flexible Delivery Hose pipe of 200mm diameter and length 3 m; unit : nr; quantity : 12
7. Tools set
 - (a) Pipe wrenches of size 150 mm to 900 mm; unit : nr; quantity : 8
 - (b) Chain Spanner of size 150 mm – 1200 mm; unit : nr; quantity : 8

Lot No. 2 : Pumping Test Equipment with Accessories

1. Electric Generating Setnr 10
2. Submersible Pump complete with accessories; unit : nr; quantity : 10
3. Galvanized pipe of sizes 80mm diameter for a length of 200 mm – 300 mm with dipper line of 25 mm and clamps set 10
4. Flow Meters to be connected; unit : nr; quantity : 10
5. Tool - Adjustable chain spanner; unit : nr; quantity : 10
6. Dipper of 300m operating depth; unit : nr; quantity : 10
7. Stop watch; unit: nr; quantity : 10
8. Manila rope of diameter 16mm of total length 210m; unit: nr; quantity : 10

Tender cost : Non-refundable fee of Tanzania shillings one hundred thousand (Tshs 100,000) or an equivalent amount in freely convertible currency.

Bid security : Not less than 2% of Bid price.

Bid deadline : **17.04.2009**

Timor-Leste

(EEPC Ref. No. DB-115)

Project : Health Support Program
Grant No. 054512, Project ID No. P093524
Grant from IBRD

Notice No. : **WB923-746/09**

Issued by : Teodoru de Jesus, Director Procurement
Procurement Department
Serviço Autónomo de Medicamentos e Equipamentos de Saúde (SAMÉS)
Rua Mesquita Annur
Kampung Alor, Dili
Timor Leste
Mobile : (670) 723-5996, (670) 726-2889
Fax : (670-3) 321-337
E-mail : sames.procurement@gmail.com

Contract No.: **EC/TLHSP/Goods/3.D.4**

For : Supply of 4WD Light Trucks.

Tender cost : Non-refundable fee of US\$ 100 + US\$ 50 (courier charges).

Bid security : US\$ 5,000.

Bid deadline : **14.04.2009**

Uganda

(EEPC Ref. No. DB-116)

Project : Agricultural Research and Training Project
Credit No. 3024-UG; Project ID No. P059127
Credit from IBRD

Notice No. : **WB927-746/09**

Issued by : National Agricultural Research Organisation
1-3 Lugard Avenue
P.O Box 295, Entebbe, Uganda
Tel. : 256-414-320 326
Fax . 256-414-321 070
E-mail : naroprocurement@naro.go.ug
Web site : www.naro.go.ug

For : Supply of :
Lot 1 : Workshop Equipment (2 sets of two items)
Lot 2 : Laboratory Equipment (Assorted items)
Lot 3 : Scientific Equipment (Assorted items)

Tender cost : Non-refundable fee of Shs 50,000 + Shs 50,000 (courier charges).

Bid security : *Lot 1* : US\$ 3,500 or the equivalent in a freely convertible currency.

Lot 2 : US\$ 6,500 or the equivalent in a freely convertible currency.

Lot 3 : US\$ 2,000 or the equivalent in a freely convertible currency.

Bid deadline : **08.04.2009**

(Source : UN Development Business Website)

Kuwait

(EEPC Ref. Nos. MEED-218, MEED-219 & MEED-220)

Tender for : Overhead power line materials

Tender No. : **MEW/92/2008-2009**

Tender details : Supply of various materials for 11 kV overhead power lines for the Electricity & Water Ministry.
Details on payment of KD 100.

Bid bond : 2.5% of tender price.

Closing date : **22.03.2009**

Tender for : Lifting pipes and fittings

Tender No. : **MEW/73/2008-2009**

Tender details : Supply of lifting pipes and pipe fittings for Al-Atraf field wells for the Electricity & Water Ministry.
Details on payment of KD 220.

Bid bond : KD 12,000

Closing date : **07.04.2009**

Tender for : Transformer substations

Tender No. : **MEW/84/2008-2009**

Tender details : Fabrication, supply and installation of 11/0.433kV transformer substations 11/0.433 for the Electricity & Water Ministry.
Details on payment of KD 2,500.

Bid bond : KD 375,000
Closing date : **07.04.2009**
Issued by : Central Tenders Committee
PO Box 1070
Safat 13011
Kuwait
Tel. : (965) 2401200
Fax : (965) 2416574

Oman

(EEPC Ref. No. MEED-221)

Tender for : Crane

Tender No. : 72/2009

Tender details : Design, manufacture, installation and commissioning of a crane for Oman Drydock Company.
Details, available on payment of RO 1,500.

Closing date : **20.04.2009**

Issued by : Tender Board
PO Box 787
Al-Khuwair 133
Oman
Tel. : (96824) 602073/602556
Fax : (96824) 602063

(Source : MEED.com website)

**Public Notice No. 149(RE-2008)/2004-2009**

Dated 23rd February, 2009

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce, Government of India, New Delhi issued a **Public Notice No. 149(RE-2008)/2004-2009 dated 23rd February, 2009** regarding **Amendments in Appendix-17 (List of Nodal Officers nominated to assist Exporters)**. The above Public Notice have already been hosted in our **Website (<http://www.eepcindia.org/circulars/dgft/DGF-PN-149-2008.pdf>)** for information of our Members.

Public Notice No. 150(RE-2008)/2004-2009

Dated 25th February, 2009

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce, Government of India, New Delhi issued a **Public Notice No. 150(RE-2008)/2004-2009, dated 25th February, 2009** regarding **Amendments in the SION**. The above Public Notice have already been hosted in our **Website (<http://www.eepcindia.org/circulars/dgft/DGF-PN-150-2008.pdf>)** for information of our Members.

Public Notice No. 151(RE-2008)/2004-2009

Dated 26th February, 2009

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce, Government of India, New Delhi issued a **Public Notice No. 151(RE-2008)/2004-2009, dated 26th February, 2009** regarding **Amendments in the Handbook of Procedures (Vol.1)**. The above Public Notice have already been hosted in our **Website (<http://www.eepcindia.org/circulars/dgft/DGF-PN-151-2008.pdf>)** for information of our Members.

Customs Notification No. 21/2009 (N.T.)

Dated 25th February, 2009

Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, Central Board of Excise & Customs, Government of India, New Delhi issued a **Customs Notification No. 21/2009 (N.T.), dated 25th February, 2009** regarding **Exchange Rate effective from 1st March, 2009 relates to Import/export goods**. The above Customs Notification have already been hosted in our **Website (<http://www.eepcindia.org/circulars/customs/CUS-NN-21-2009.pdf>)** for information of our Members.

Circular No. 11/2009-Cus.

Dated 25th February, 2009

Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, Central Board of Excise & Customs, Government of India, New Delhi issued a **Circular No. 11/2009-Cus., dated 25th February, 2009** regarding **DFIA Scheme - avilment of facility under rule 18 (rebate of duty paid on materials used in the manufacture of resultant product) or sub-rule (2) of rule 19 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 or Cenvat credit under CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004 under NTF. NO. 40/06-Cus. DT. 01.05.2006**. The above Customs Circular have already been hosted in our **Website (<http://www.eepcindia.org/circulars/customs/CUS-CR-11-2009.pdf>)** for information of our Members.

Notification No. 02/2009-CE

Dated 11th February, 2009

Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, Central Board of Excise & Customs, Government of India, New Delhi issued a **Notification No. 02/2009-CE, dated 11th February, 2009** regarding **Amendments in NTF. NO. 08/2003-CE, DT. 01/03/2003**. The above Central Excise Notification have already been hosted in our **Website (<http://www.eepcindia.org/circulars/excise/EXC-NT-2-2009.pdf>)** for information of our Members.

Notification No. 04/2009-CE

Dated 24th February, 2009

Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, Central Board of Excise & Customs, Government of India, New Delhi issued a **Notification No. 04/2009-CE, dated 24th February, 2009** regarding **Govt. has reduced the general rate of Central Excise duty from 10 per cent to 8 per cent**. The above Central Excise Notification have already been hosted in our **Website (<http://www.eepcindia.org/circulars/excise/EXC-NT-4-2009.pdf>)** for information of our Members.

Notification No. 8/2009-Service Tax

Dated 24th February, 2009

Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, Government of India, New Delhi issued a **Notification No. 8/2009-Service Tax, dated 24th February, 2009** regarding **Reduction of Service Tax to 10%**. The above Service Tax Notification have already been hosted in our **Website (<http://www.eepcindia.org/circulars/excise/STX-NT-8-2009.pdf>)** for information of our Members.

**Circular No. 110/4/2009-ST**

Dated 23rd February, 2009

Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, Tax Research Unit, Government of India, New Delhi issued a **Circular No. 110/4/2009-ST, dated 23rd February, 2009** regarding **Reference from Commissioner Nashik seeking clarification in respect of levy of service tax on repair/renovation/widening of roads**. The above Service Tax Circular have already been hosted in our **Website (<http://www.eepcindia.org/circulars/excise/STX-CIR-110-04-2009.pdf>)** for information of our Members.

Circular No. 111/05/2009-ST

Dated 24th February, 2009

Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, Central Board of Excise & Customs, Government of India, New Delhi issued a **Circular No. 111/05/2009-ST, dated 24th February, 2009** regarding **Applicability of the provisions of the Export of Services Rules, 2005 in certain situations**. The above Service Tax Circular have already been hosted in our **Website (<http://www.eepcindia.org/circulars/excise/STX-CIR-111-05-2009.pdf>)** for information of our Members.

**RBI/2008-09/389**
A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 52

Dated 19th February, 2009

Circular No. 52 dated 19th February, 2009 regarding **Deferred Payment Protocols dated April 30, 1981 and December 23, 1985 between Government of India and erstwhile USSR**. The above Circular have already been hosted in our **Website** (<http://www.eepcindia.org/circulars/rbi/RBI-CR-52-08-09.pdf>) for information of our Members.

RBI/2008-09/390
A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 53

Dated 19th February, 2009

Circular No. 53 dated 19th February, 2009 regarding **Exim Bank's Line of Credit of USD 20 million to the Government of the Republic of Niger**. The above Circular have already been hosted in our **Website** (<http://www.eepcindia.org/circulars/rbi/RBI-CR-53-08-09.pdf>) for information of our Members.



Exim Bank Extends US\$ 25 MN LOC to Government of Sudan

Export-Import Bank of India (Exim Bank) has, at the behest of Government of India, extended a Line of Credit (LOC) of US\$ 25 million to the Government of Sudan, which is a first tranche of the total credit commitment of US\$ 150 million for financing the Elduem Sugar Project in White Nile State in Sudan.

Exim Bank will reimburse 100% of contract value to the Indian exporters, upfront upon the shipment of goods. The LOC will be used for financing at least 85% of total contract value through sourcing of goods and services from India.

This is the sixth Line of Credit extended by Exim Bank to Sudan, at the behest of Government of India. The first LOC of US\$ 50 million was extended to Sudan in January 2004, which has been utilized to finance exports from India of a variety of items like electricity equipment, photovoltaic cells, diesel locomotives, textile machinery, pumpsets, supply of bogies & spares. The second LOC of US\$ 350 million was extended to Sudan in January 2006, for financing the setting up of 4 x 125 MW Kosti Combined Cycle Power Plant in Sudan being executed by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL). The third LOC of US\$ 41.90 million was extended to Sudan in January 2006, for financing Singa-Gadaref transmission and Sub-Station Project in Sudan while the fourth LOC of US\$ 48 million was extended to Sudan in February 2007, for (i) supply of agricultural inputs for the Sudanese Agricultural Bank, (ii) technical and laboratory equipment to Higher Educational Institutions, (iii) scientific equipments for Ministry of Science and Technology, (iv) solar electrification and (v) meeting requirement of Sudan Railways. The fifth LOC of US\$ 52 million was extended to Sudan in July 2007, for financing Singa-Gadaref Transmission line extension, micro-industrial projects and development of livestock production and services.

Exim Bank has now in place 109 Lines of Credit, covering over 94 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, Europe and the CIS, with credit commitments of over US\$ 3.51 bn, available for financing exports from India. Exim Bank's LOCs afford a risk-free, non-recourse export financing option to Indian exporters. Besides promoting India's exports, Exim Bank's LOCs enable demonstration of Indian expertise and project execution capabilities in emerging markets.

For further information, please contact

Mr. Prabhakar Dalal
Chief General Manager
Export-Import Bank of India
Centre One Building, Floor 21
World Trade Centre Complex, Cuffe Parade
Mumbai 400 005
Tel. : (022) 22162073/22172310
Fax : (022) 22182460
E-mail : eximloc@eximbankindia.in

Steel Prices : Ex-Mandi Gobindgarh : on immediate payment basis
Mandi Gobindgarh
Open Market Rates of Rerollables (February 21, 2009)

(Inclusive of Excise Duty) (Trade Terms 1% Cash Discount)

(Rate Rs. per Tonne)

Ingots

Arc/Ind. Furnaces	
round quality (21x25)	26,000/-
structural quality (28x30)	25,900/-
Low carbon (12x16)	26,500/-
Semi-low carbon (16x20)	26,000/-
5x6 girder quality (28x30)	25,900/-
Runners/Risers	25,000/-
Bones/Clean	23,000/-

Billets & Squares

50x50x63x63x65x65 mm MS	–
75x75x80x80x90x90 mm MS	38,800/-
100x100 mm MS	38,900/-
125x125 mm MS	–
100x100 mm Concast-Billets	38,800/-
100x100 Concast-SAIL DSP	38,900/-
H.C. Billet SAIL 150x150 mm	–
H.C. Billets-Tisco 75x75 mm	–

Blooms

Above 251 mm Bloom (HC)	32,400/-
Above 251 mm Bloom (MS)	33,400/-
Bloom 160x250 mm (DSP)	33,800/-
130/135/140 mm (Tisco) MS	–
150x150 mm Concast (DSP)	44,100/-
150x150 mm MS (SAIL)	44,100/-
Bloom Cut into pcs. (MS)	39,900/-
Bloom Cut into pcs. (Medium)	39,900/-
Bloom Cut into (Patra Pass)	38,400/-

Slabs

Durgapur Slabs 14"x3"	–
Durgapur Slabs	34,200/-
Bokaro Slab Heavy	34,800/-
Tata Concast Slab (Heavy)	37,000/-
Skelp Tisco	–

Rails

Untested Rail - 75 lbs.	25,500/-
Untested Rail - 90 lbs.	25,400/-
Untested Rail - 105 lbs.	25,300/-

Rej. Wheel (Big)	24,000/-
Rej. Wheel (Small)	23,800/-
Cut Tyre (Big)	25,000/-
Cut Tyre (Small)	24,800/-

Melting Scrap (F.O.R.)

Rolling Mill end (Fresh)	21,700/-
Good Godown	19,000/-
Godown Scrap	18,700/-
Turning	18,700/-
Tin Tapper	17,200/-
Sponge Iron	18,500/-

Pig Iron (F.O.R.)

Foundry Grade	26,300/-
Steel Grade	24,300/-
C.I. Turning	16,000/-
Degi Scrap	21,000/-
Deg Casting	30,000/-
Ingot Moulds (Old)	20,000/-
Ingot Moulds (New)	30,000/-
Cut Ingot Moulds	20,500/-

Open Market Rates of Finished Goods (February 21, 2009)

(Inclusive of Excise Duty) (Trade Terms 1% Cash Discount)

(Rate Rs. per Qntl.)

M. S. Rounds

	4 mm	5 mm	6 mm	8 mm	10 mm	12 mm	16/20 mm	22/25 mm
Mild	3270/-	3170/-	3020/-	2980/-	2980/-	3000/-	3000/-	2950/-
Medium-Semi	–	–	–	–	2980/-	3000/-	–	–
Zindi Pass (Drawing)	–	–	–	3000/-	3000/-	3000/-	3000/-	2970/-

Above rates of 6 mm rounds are of length up to 14' Above 18' = 3040/-

Heavy Rounds

	28 to 53 mm	63 to 100 mm	110 to 125 mm	140 to 150 mm	165 mm	180 mm	200 mm
Mild	2950/-	3030/-	3130/-	3230/-	3330/-	3400/-	3430/-

M. S. Squares

	4 mm	5 mm	6 mm	8 mm	10 mm	12 mm	16/20 mm	22/25 mm
Mild	3270/-	3170/-	3020/-	2950/-	2970/-	3000/-	3000/-	2970/-

M. S. Angles

	20 mm	25 mm	32 mm	37 mm	50 mm	65 mm	75 mm	90 mm	100 mm
3 mm	3170/-	3080/-	3080/-	3080/-	3100/-	3120/-	–	–	–
5 mm	–	3060/-	3050/-	3040/-	3040/-	3040/-	3040/-	3100/-	3150/-
6 mm	–	3060/-	3050/-	3040/-	3040/-	3040/-	3040/-	3100/-	3150/-

M. S. Flats

	20 mm	25 mm	32 mm	37 mm	50 mm	65 mm	75 mm	100 mm
3 mm	3180/-	3220/-	3240/-	3260/-	3250/-	3200/-	3200/-	3150/-
5 mm	3040/-	3040/-	3040/-	2960/-	2960/-	2960/-	2960/-	2960/-
6 mm	3040/-	3040/-	3040/-	2960/-	2960/-	2960/-	2960/-	2960/-
10 mm	–	–	3040/-	2960/-	2960/-	2960/-	2960/-	2960/-
12/25 mm	–	–	3040/-	2960/-	2960/-	2960/-	2960/-	2960/-
18/19 Gauge	3480/-	3480/-	3500/-	3520/-	3580/-	3200/-	3200/-	3200/-

[Prices at other stockyards may vary]

[Source : Steel Town (Weekly), February 21, 2009]

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