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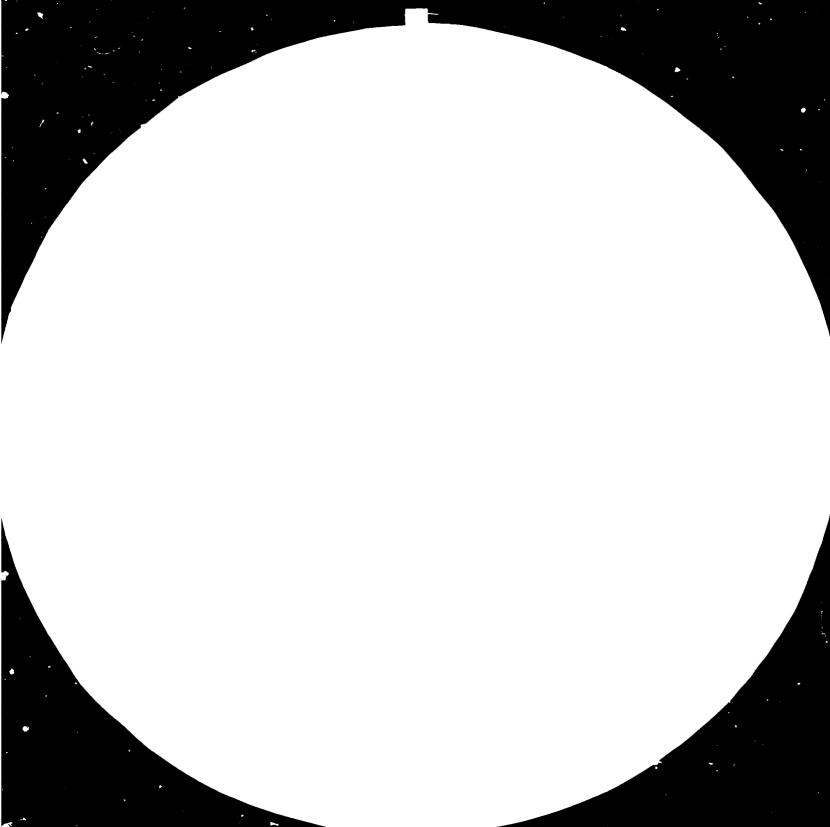
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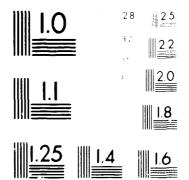
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• US/GLO/83/108 <u>Final Report</u> July, 1984 Engineering Consulting Firms Association, Japan

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#### UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

On-the-Job Training Programme

for

Investment Promotion Officials

DCs from

Developing Countries (US/GLO/83/108)

Final Report

July, 1984

Engineering Consulting Firms Association, Japan

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#### PREFACE

The UNIDO Training Programme for Investment Promotion Officials from Developing Countries (US/GLO/83/108) has been designed to provide the investment promotion officials with opportunities to be trained and to undertake investment promotion activities in Japan to their respective countries.

This is the second year that the Engineering Consulting Firms Association, Japan (ECFA) has provided consulting services for this type of project. ECFA first began to work with UNIDO Investment Promotion Service, Tokyo for the Project DP/SEN/82/022.

By undertaking actual investment promotion activities in Japan through this Project, ECFA hopes that the Participants were able to obtain an understanding of Japanese business practices with regard to investment, enhance their ability to identify projects appropriate for investment promotion, and establish contacts with the Japanese business community from which to continue investment promotion after the completion of this Project.

ECFA would like to thank UNIDO JPS, Tokyo for their cooperation and to commend the Participants for their hard work.

This Final Report covers the consulting services provided by ECFA for this Project. Any comments or suggestions from UNIDO Headquarters, UNIDO IPS, Tokyo, and the Participants will be appreciated. ECFA looks forward to continuing to work with UNIDO in the future.

> Hitoaki Yamaguchi Managing Director Engin¢ering Consulting Firms Association

#### I. INTRODUCTION

1. The UNIDO Training Programme for Investment Promotion Officials from Developing Countries has been organized by UNIDO IPS, Tokyo in order to provide on-the-job training for developing countries' Participants in promoting investment from Japan to their respective countries. This Project, US/GLO/83/108, involves the training of four Participants, one each from the People's Republic of China, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Senegal, and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. The names of the Participants are given below:

People's Republic of China	Mr. Yuzhu Tan Foreign Investment Department, Tianjin Commission of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade
Republic of the Philippines	Mrs. Cravena Ponce Division Chief, Information and Promotion Department, Export Processing Zone Authority (EPZA)
Republic of Senegal	Mr. Amadou Lamine Camara Representative, Senegal Investment Board
Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka	Mr. Indra Philips Manager, Investment Promotion Department, Greater Colombo Economic

Commission (GCEC)

2. The Programme is divided into four phases from July 1983 to June 1984. The description of each phase is given below.

Phase	Duration	Outline of Activities
I	July-August, 1983 Home Country	Project Identification Preparation of the Projects
II	September-December, 1983 Japan	Orientation Programme Initial Investment Promotion Activities Regional Investment Promotion Activities (forums, company visits)
III	January-February, 1984 Home Country	Follow-up of Initial Invest- ment Activities Identification and Preparation of New Projects
IV	March-June, 1984 Japan	Further Investment Promotion Activities Firm Visits in Regional Areas

3. The Engineering Consulting Firms Association, Japan (ECFA) provided consulting services for a total of seven man-months for this Project during the period July 1983 to June 1984. Although the Project was undertaken in four phases, the consultancy was divided mainly into two stages centering around the phases during which the Participants were in Japan (first stage: July - December 1983; second stage: March - June, 1984). For the execution of this Project, ECFA provided two Consultants and organized an

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Advisory Committee within ECFA in order to back-up the Consultants who were stationed at UNIDO IPS, Tokyo, and thus to maximize the effectiveness of the Consultants' services. The names of the Consultants and the members of the Advisory Committee are given below:

#### Consultants

Senior Consultant: Dr. Ryozo Komatsu Junior Consultant: Mr. Hideaki Ohta

#### Advisory Committee

Chairman:	Mr. Hitoaki Yamaguchi (Managing Director of ECFA)
Vice-Chairman:	Mr. Takuzo Kumita (Director of ECFA)
Head of the Advisory Committee:	Mr. Hidekazu Tanaka
Members:	Mr. Masaaki Nagata Mr. Akira Kuroki
	Mr. Teruyuki Tanabe
	Ms. Misako Wagatsuma
	Ms. Akiko Naito-Yuge

ECFA submitted an Interim Report which covers activities during the first stage of consulting services in February 1984. In addition to giving a detailed description of the Consultants' activities during the final phase of the Project, this final report covers the activities undertaken during the entire Project and furthermore outlines ECFA's conclusions and recommendations.

#### II. OUTLINE OF THE PROJECT

4. This Project aims at facilitating the transfer of investment resources from Japan to the participating developing countries by assisting the investment promotion activities of the Participants. Specifically, the objectives are as follows:

- (a) to assist the Participants in the identification and promotion of investment projects through on-the-job training,
- (b) to smoothen the flow of information between the participating countries and Japan, as well as between the local promotors and the potential Japanese investment partners regarding transferable Japanese technology,
- (c) to increase the awareness of the development needs of the participating countries among the Japanese business communities.

5. As described in detail in the Interim Report, prior to their arrival in Tokyo, the Participants were asked to draw up, in accordance with ECFA's guidelines, a country paper and project papers for their investment promotion activities in Japan. Upon their arrival, the Participants were exposed to a two-week Orientation Programme which started on September 26th, 1983. The Orientation Programme consisted of visits and lectures designed to give the Participants a basic knowledge of the roles and functions of relevant Japanese organizations, Japanese business practices, and related cultural aspects which are essential for undertaking actual investment promotion activities. Since the Participant from Senegal had already participated in a similar project, DP/SEN/82/022, he did not take part in the Orientation Programme but joined the Project on November 7th and immediately began investment promotion work.

6. After completion of the Orientation Programme, the Participants began actual investment promotion work on October 11th under the guidance of the Consultants, the Advisory Committee, and UNIDO IPS, Tokyo. With the assistance of ECFA, the Participants first compiled the project information brought from their home countries into a Project Idea Sheet format based on the data and information they brought from their home countries for presentation to prospective firms. A significant amount of time was spent in preparing these Project Idea Sheets since it is ECFA's firm belief that successful investment promotion cannot be undertaken without concrete proposals containing detailed information concerning the Project. With these Project Idea Sheets, the Participants contacted potential investors under the close guidance of the Consultants and UNIDO IPS, Tokyo.

7. During this period, ECFA instituted a system which was continued throughout the Project, of having the Participants meet with the Advisory Committee on a regular basis. This system was designed to give the Participants guidance on two levels; a day to day guidance to investment promotion work from the two Consultants, and a longer-term view on investment promotion techniques and strategies from the Advisory Committee. This two-level approach was a key factor for effective promotion work in the execution of this Project.

8. Towards the end of the Participants' first stay in Japan, an 8-day tour of regional investment promotion. in Shimizu, Osaka, Kobe, and Nagoya was launched in order to contact potential investors in areas outside Tokyo. This included investment forums and visits to companies and related organizations in those areas.

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9. The Participants from China and the Philippines returned to their home countries during January and February, 1984 in order to obtain additional information, undertake follow-up activities in response to enquiries by the Japanese firms, as well as to identify additional projects for investment promotion to the Japanese business community. The Participant from Senegal did not return to his home country but stayed in Japan and continued investment promotion activities until the end of this project. Due to the decision of GCEC, the Participant from Sri Lanka did not rejoin the Project after his return to his home country in December 1983.

10. The final phase of the  $\operatorname{Proj}\epsilon$  commenced on March 5, 1984 with the arrival of the Participants from China and the Philippines. The Participants spent the first few weeks of the final phase in resuming negotiations on respective projects for which investment promotion was started during their first stay in Japan. Prospective firms were given supplementary information which had been obtained by the Participants during the return to their home countries. This period was also spent in preparing Project Idea Sheets, with the assistance of the Consultants, for the new projects which the Participants had brought back from their home countries.

11. The months of April and May involved intensive investment promotion activities of projects identified during the fall of 1983 and the new projects. In addition, with the close collaboration of UNIDO IPS, Tokyo, various educational activities such as seminars, lectures, and industrial exhibits were arranged for the Participants to further their understanding of the Japanese business practices, industrial production technology, and other topics relevant to investment promotion in Japan. Regional investment promotion activities which were started in the

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fall of 1983 were also continued in the final phase of the Project in the form of visits to firms located in Shizuoka Prefecture, Kanazawa City, Osaka City, and Nagoya City.

12. During the last month, June 1984, the Participants spent most of their time wrapping-up their investment promotion activities in Japan. This consisted of informing the potential investors who had been contacted that they would be returning to their home countries, briefing UNIDO IPS, Tokyo of any follow-up activities that may be required, and discussing with UNIDO IPS, Tokyo, the Consultants, and the Advisory Committee the strategies of investment promotion once they return to their home countries.

13. The consultancy services provided by ECFA can be summarized as follows:

- (1) Preparation of Guideline for Country Paper and Project Papers
- (2) Orientation Programme
  - Preparation and organization of the Programme
  - Monitoring the execution of the Programme
  - Final evaluation of the Programme
- (3) Investment Promotion
  - Giving advice on technical aspects of identifying possible investment projects
  - Guiding the selection of projects for investment promotion
  - Giving assistance and guidance in compiling information on proposed projects
  - Identifying prospective firms
  - Giving assistance in approaching relevant firms and organizations ranging from drafting introductory letters, arranging appointments, to accompanying the Participants on the actual visit

- Giving assistance in researching and preparing necessary data and information for presentation to prospective investors
- Giving assistance and guidance on following-up the proposed investment projects
- Arranging the dissemination of information such as preparation of brochures on the Participants' investment promotion organization
- Arranging public relations activities by utilizing the channels of relevant organizations
- (4) Regional Investment Promotion Activities
  - Assisting UNIDO IFS, Tokyo in the arrangement and organization of the Investment Forums
  - Giving guidance and assistance for the visits to relevant firms and organizations in regional areas
  - Giving advice and guidance on following-up the regional investment promotion activities
- (5) Educational Activities
  - Arranging seminars and lectures for the Participants
  - Organizing visits to factories and industrial exhibits

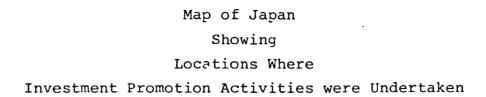
# Schedule of Consultation Activities

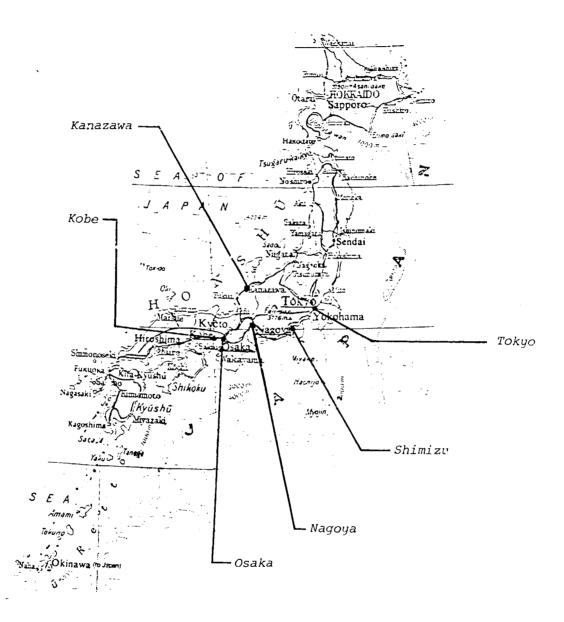
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July & August	Preparation of the Guideline for the Participants' Country Paper and Project Paper
September 1-22	Preparation of the Orientation Programme
September 24 & 25	Arrival of the Participants from China, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka
September 26- October 7	Orientation Programme
October 11- December 7	Investment Promotion Activities in Tokyo
Ne. 2mber 7	Arrival of the Participant from Senegal
December 8-16	Regional Investment Promotion Forums and Company Visits in Shimizu, Osaka, Kobe, and Nagoya
December 20-24	Departure of the Participants from China, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka to their respective home countries
February 15-16	Investment Promotion Meeting for Senegal in Nagoya City
March 3-4	Arrival of the Participants from China and the Philippines
March 5- June 20	Investment Promotion Activities in Tokyo
March 12-13	Investment Promotion Meeting for Senegal in Kanazawa City
April 18-19	Company Visits in Shizuoka Prefecture
April 27	Company Visits in Hamamatsu City, Shizuoka Prefecture
June 21-25	Company Visits in Nagoya and Osaka
June 30, July 1 & 22	Departure of the Participants from China, the Philippines, and Senegal to their respective home countries





#### III. ACTIVITIES DURING THE FINAL PHASE

#### Investment Promotion

14. The investment promotion activities by the three Participants from China, the Philippines, and Senegal for the final phase took place from March 5, 1984 to June 29, 1984. During this period, follow-up activities for projects which had been identified and promoted between September to December, 1983, and investment promotion of new project ideas toward relevant Japanese firms were undertaken by the Participants with the assistance of the Consultants.

15. Before starting the promotion of the new projects, the Participants were asked to rank these projects in order of priority with the assistance of the Advisory Committee. After priority had been placed on the new projects, in order to identify prospective firms for investment promotion, the Consultants, as was done during the first round of investment promotion, often utilized channels of relevant associations and/or organizations. These associations and organizations were extremely helpful in providing information on proposed projects to the Participants.

16. The Consultants continued to assist the Participants in their daily activities of selecting potential partners for each project and introducing the new proposed projects to those firms while utilizing the Project Idea Sheets. Almost all the first contacts to relevant firms were made by the Consultants for the purpose of obtaining the general opinion of the firm regarding the project, arranging appointments, and providing any other necessary information. 17. For some projects which, in the opinion of the Consultants, the Advisory Committee, and UNIDO IPS, Tokyo, had low possibilities for investment, the Consultants specifically arranged meetings with the staff members of relevant firms and/or organizations in order to give the Participants an opportunity to be given suggestions for improving the project ideas or to learn why the project was unattractive to Japanese investors. The Consultants also provided the Participants detailed information concerning the relevant firms' attitudes toward the proposed projects and their policies concerning investment. In-depth exchanges of opinions on each project were carried out between the Consultants and the Participants in the course of their daily activities.

#### Regional Investment Promotion

Since the regional investment promotion activities 18. undertaken in December 1983 such as the Shimizu Forum were effective in strengthening the Participants' ties with local business communities in regional areas in Japan, efforts were made to continue these activities into the final phase. Although another regional investment promotion forum had been planned, it was replaced by individual firm visits in regional areas. This decision was made on the grounds that for the final phase, rather than aiming at a large audience in the form of an investment forum, at this stage, organization of specific promotional activities through individual firm visits would be more effective. In consultation with UNIDO IPS, Tokyo, the Consultants thus decided to concentrate on undertaking company visits related to specific projects in regional cities in Shizuoka Prefecture, Nagoya City, and Osaka City.

#### Educational Activities

15. Although the Farticipants had been given an insight into the Japanese business environment through the orientation programme, in order to continue to provide the Farticipants with first-hand knowledge concerning the level of Japanese industrial technology and the Japanese business environment, several occasions to attend seminars and lectures and visits to factories and industrial exhibits were arranged by the Consultants in close collaboration with UNIDO IPS, Tokyo. A list of these activities is given in Appendix III.

#### Public Relations

20. Various publicity activities were continued during the final phase in order to increase the exposure of the Participants in the Japanese business community. Articles covering the Participants' activities in Japan and their specific projects were written up in newsletters of associations and newspapers of particular industries (See Appendix IV). As a result of these articles, some potential Japanese partners were identified among the subscribers of such newspapers, particularly in the case of the Philippines. Furthermore, as stated in the Interim Report, brochures of the investment promotion organization of each participating country were prepared in the Japanese lanquage. The brochures were widely distributed to relevant firms and/or organizations on the occasion of every meeting and visit to firms and factories. The brochures are attached as Appendix V of this report.

21. By the end of the final phase of the Project, the Participants had gained an understanding of the method of approaching prospective Japanese investors and of the Japanese business practices and customs as well as the Japanese attitudes toward foreign investment projects.

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Furthermore, the Participants' capabilities in identifying prospective projects seem to have improved considerably. The Project has also succeeded, through the dissemination of the numerous project ideas and of information concerning Participants' countries, in raising the interest of the Japanese business community toward the Participants' countries. As for some projects which were found to have little prospect for attracting Japanese investment, the Participants are expected to transmit to the authorities and related organizations of their home countries, relevant information and comments received from the Japanese firms or related organizations. Their views will serve as valuable suggestions for improving the future investment promotion work of the participating countries. Finally, the contacts with various firms and organizations have given the Participants and their countries a firm base from which to continue their future investment promotion activities.

#### IV. RESULTS OF INVESTMENT PROMOTION ACTIVITIES

22. The investment promotion activities carried out during the second phase from September to December 1983 were described in detail in the Interim Report. Therefore, this chapter is mainly devoted to the description of promotion activities during the final phase including project progress reports and summary of the activities.

#### IV-1. PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

23. The projects taken up by the Participant during the final phase were classified in the following categories:

- (1) Projects introduced during the fall 1983 (follow up projects)
- (2) Tianjin Projects identified as targeted especially for Japanese firms
- (3) Tianjin Projects identified as targeted for foreign investment
- (4) UNIDO Projects
- Projects Introduced During the Fall 1983 (follow-up projects)

24. The following projects were introduced during September to December, 1983.

#### Projects for Tianjin

- Steel Furniture
  - Wine
  - Sanitary Paper
  - Sweaters
  - Electronic Components for Watches

#### Projects for Dalian

- Carbonless Copying Paper
- A-type Injection Pump for Diesel Engine

#### Projects from the List of JETRO

- Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors
- Alfalfa Feed
- Dyeing
- Industrial Measuring Instruments
- Copying Machine

#### Other

- Push-type Telephone Set

In the case of many of these projects, the Japanese firms contacted requested additional information to be supplied from the Chinese side. Aside from the Carbonless Copying Paper project, however, additional information and formal replies have not been provided by the Chinese side. In the case of the Carbonless Copying Paper project, there was a formal answer from the Dalian authority that the conditions of the technical cooperation proposed by <u>Fuji Film Co., Ltd.</u> could not be accepted.

25. The following three projects were followed up during the final phase:

- Sanitary Paper
- Copying Machine
- - Push-type Telephone Set

#### Sanitary Paper

26. During the first stage, the promotion activities were confined to relatively small firms on the grounds that the proposed project capacity was equivalent to that of

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small and medium scale plants. However, the Consultant considered it worthwhile to approach relatively large firms to follow up the project. <u>Honshu Paper Co., Ltd.</u>, one of the leading paper manufacturers which has a subsidiary company producing tissue paper, was found to be the only manufacturer with the possibility to cooperate. Honshu Paper Co., Ltd. has an old plant with equipment of a capacity similar to the Dalian plant which can be sold at a fairly low price. The Participant is expected to introduce the company to the partner in Dalian to enquire about the possibility of selling the equipment.

#### Copying Machine

27. Negotiations have already begun between <u>Canon Co.</u>, <u>Ltd.</u> and the partner in Tianjin. Canon is scheduled to send a survey team to China in July, 1984 for further discussions concerning the project.

#### Push-type Telephone Set

28. Originally this project was suggested by one of the telephone set producers, <u>Iwatsu Electric Co., Ltd.</u>, during the previous programme entitled "Programme for the Identification and Promotion of Industrial Investment Projects Related to One Specific Industry Sector (Electronics/US/INT/79/065)" at UNIDO IPS, Tokyo during July -August, 1983. The Participant was requested to follow up this project with the participant in the electronics programme.

(2) Tianjin Projects Targeted for Japanese Firms

29. For the final phase during March to June, 1984, the following twelve projects were selected based on discussions between the Participant, ECFA, and UNIDO IPS, Tokyo as having the highest possibility for success.

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- Digital Phase Meter (Digital Analyzer)
- Mechanic Chains
- Spectrophotometer
- Toys (Electric Doll-type)
- Synthetic Fibre Carpets
- Merchandising Disperse Dyes
- Heavy-duty Engineering Tyres
- Steel Pipe Welding Equipment (4-8 inch Steel Pipe Welding/White ERW Electric Conduit Tube)
- Worsted Wool Goods
- Dot Matrix Printer
- Shaft Weaving-Machines
- Moulds/Dies for Mini-bus

30. The projects would be classified in the following categories in accordance with the results of promotion activities.

- (a) Projects which would require further follow-up activities
  - Toys
  - Synthetic Fibre Carpets
  - Steel Pipe Welding Equipment (4-8 inch Steel Pipe Welding/White ERW Electric Conduit Tube)
  - Worsted Wool Goods
  - Dot Matrix Printer
  - Moulds/Dies for Mini-bus
- (b) Projects which are already being followed by Japanese firms
  - Spectrophotometer
    - Heavy-duty Engineering Tyres

- (c) Projects identified as having little possibility for investment by Japanese firms
  - Digital Phase Meter (Digital Analyzer)
  - Merchandising Disperse Dyes
  - Shaft Weaving Machines
  - Mechanic Chains

The promotional activities for each project are as follows.

(a) Projects Which Require Further Follow-up Activities

#### Toys

31. The proposed project is to manufacture movable, sonic doll, or animal type toys through any form of cooperation with foreign firms. Among the specialized toy manufacturers, Masudaya Corp. was found to be one of the leading manufacturers in this type of toys. The company has established a factory in Hong Kong and exports the products to the U.S.A and Japan. Masudaya Corp. has an interest in business with China as a large potential market. The company might consider the possibility of initially assembling the components supplied by Japan concentrating on less sophisticated products. The company requested the Participant to provide detailed information on machinery and equipment of the local partner in Tianjin to study the possibility of future cooperation.

#### Synthetic Fibre Carpets

32. The proposed project is to seek cooperation in manufacturing tufted carpets at the Tianjin No.13 Carpet Factory. This project proposal was introduced to several carpet manufacturers and a synthetic fibre producer, including <u>Kamei Textile Co., Ltd.</u>, <u>Toyo Linolium Mfg. Co.</u>, <u>Ltd.</u>, and <u>Toray Industries Inc.</u> Toray Industries Inc., one of the leading manufacturers of synthetic fibres in Japan, produces sophisticated synthetic fibres for carpets. Toray has a close connection with <u>Mitsubishi Burlington Co., Ltd.</u>, a joint-venture firm with U.S. Burlington, as a raw materials supplier. However, Mitsubishi Burlington itself does not have the authority to make decisions concerning foreign investment.

33. Toyo Linolium Mfg. Co., Ltd. and Kamei Textiles Co., Ltd. were selected as potential firms in this project as carpet manufacturers. Toyo Linolium requested further detailed information. The participant is expected to introduce the company to the Tianjin Factory and provide them with the relevant information. Toyo Linolium itself will also try to contact the representative of one of the leading Japanese trading companies in Tianjin to obtain necessary information.

34. Kamei Textile Co., Ltd. is another company which has a great interest in business with China. Kamei has experience in joint-ventures in the Philippines and Hong Kong and is now seeking a possibility of cooperation with potential partners in Kwanjow and Shanghai. Although Kamei sent a survey mission to China, including Tianjin No.4 and 8 Factories, the company has already faced difficulties in undertaking business with Chinese partners. For example, the Chinese side requests terms that combine supplying machinery, technology, and marketing, conditions which are not acceptable to Kamei. Kamei would like to confine the agreement to a more specific type of cooperation such as technical cooperation or supplying equipment. Further information exchange will be continued between the Tianjin side and the Japanese companies.

Steel Pipe Welding Equipment (4-8 inch Steel Pipe Welding/White ERW Electrical Conduit Tube)

35. These projects were originally proposed by the Tianjin No.l Steel Mills and were taken up by the Participant for further promotion activities in cooperation with UNIDO IPS, Tokyo and ECFA. The Factory Manager of this Project, Mr. Liu, was invited to Japan to visit plants of <u>Nippon Steel Co., Ltd.</u> After Mr. Liu's visit, negotiations for cooperation between Nippon Steel Co., Ltd. and Tianjin No.l Steel Mill were initiated. <u>Japan Consulting Institute</u> (JCI) is planning to send a survey mission to Tianjin to undertake a feasibility study in summer 1984.

#### Worsted Wool Goods

36. Among the leading manufacturers of worsted wool goods in Japan, <u>Daido Worsted Mills, Ltd.</u> was approached as a prospective potential partner in this project. Dai?o suggested the possibility of sending a technical expert from the Shanghai Office to Tianjin for a factory visit to ascertain the existing level of facilities and equipment. The Participant will seek the possibility of cooperation if the proposed conditions from Daido are acceptable to the partner in Tianjin.

#### Dot Matrix Printer

37. The proposed project is to cooperate in manufacturing dot matrix-type printers and Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) visual equipment. Among the manufacturers of printers for personal computors, <u>Star Mfg. Co., Ltd.</u>, a subsidiary of <u>Citizen Watch Co., Ltd.</u> was first contacted. The company has not given any definite answer. The other companies contacted were Toshiba Corp. which showed an interest in cooperation. At the end of the final phase, however, the Consultant found that <u>Brother Industry Co., Ltd.</u> will receive a delegation from the Tianjin Factory in July 1984. Therefore, it appears that Brother has already started contacting the Tianjin partner regarding this project.

#### Moulds/Dies for Mini-bus

This project was introduced to one of the manufac-38. turers of moulds and dies for cars of the East Shizuoka Moulds and Dies Manufacturers' Association, and the Association has shown a great interest in cooperating with the project. In this connection, Kanematsu-Gosho Ltd. was contacted to support Tomizuka Seisakusho Co., Ltd., one of member firms of the Association, to follow the project. The viability of this project, however, would depend on finding a car manufacturer to study the design of the body for mini-buses. Although it was planned that a delegation of the East Shizuoka Moulds and Dies Manufacture's Association, headed by Mr. Tomizuka, President of Tomizuka Seisakusho Co., Ltd., would visit the Tianjin Factory in order to ascertain the present conditions of the existing machinery and equipment at the factory, the visit was postponed since some Japanese moulds and dies manufacturers had reached an agreement to undertake the project with the Tianjin Partner through the International Trust and Investment Corporation in July 1984.

(b) Projects Which are Already Being Followed by the Japanese Firms

#### Spectrophotometer

39. The proposed project is to produce both an ultraviolet spectrophotometer and fluorescentphotometer in the Tianjin Optical Factory, where infrared spectrophotometers are produced. A visit to the <u>Japan Analytical Instruments</u> <u>Manufacturers' Association</u> was arranged to collect background information on the products and manufacturers in Japan. It was found that two leading manufacturers of spectrophotometers, <u>Hitachi Ltd.</u> and <u>Shimadzu Corporation</u>, could be potential partners in Japan.

40. Hitachi Ltd. has already negotiated with the same factory in Tianjin on the infrared spectrophotometer project. The project, however, is part of the technical cooperation programme between Japan and China. A staff member of Hitachi is expected to visit China to meet a staff member of the <u>Technical Import and Export Corporation</u> to negotiate further concerning the infrared spectrophotometer. Hitachi's position towards this project is to undertake technical cooperation.

41. Although Shimadzu Corporation, another leading producer of spectrophotometers, did not give a positive response towards this project during a visit on 10th April, 1984, the Consultant learned that negotiations between Shimadzu Corp. and Tianjin Optical Factory through the assistance of <u>Tokyo Trading Co., Ltd.</u> were in the process of being carried out at the time. Promotion was halted upon discovering that Shimadzu had obtained a basic agreement for this project from the Tianjin side.

#### Heavy-duty Engineering Tyres

42. This project is one of the largest projects in terms of total investment cost, US\$6.457 million, supervised by the central government. <u>The Yokohama Rubber Co., Ltd.</u>, one of the leading tyre manufacturers, did not have any positive attitude towards cooperation. There are only two tyre plant producers in Japan, <u>Kobe Steel, Ltd.</u> and <u>Mitsubishi</u> Heavy Industries, Ltd. 43. A visit to Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. revealed that Mitsubishi had already planned to cooperate in collaboration with <u>Toyo Rubber Industry Co., Ltd.</u> and <u>Toyo</u> <u>Giant Co., Ltd.</u>, a subsidiary of Toyo Rubber, specializing in heavy-duty tyres. A delegation composed of the staff members of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., Mitsubishi Corp., Toyo Rubber Industry Co., Ltd., and Toyo Giant Co., Ltd. will be sent to Tianjin in order to survey the existing plant and to negotiate the type of collaboration between the Japanese side and Tianjin.

(c) Projects Identified as Having Little Possibility for Investment by the Japanese Firms

#### Digital Phase Meter (Digital Analyzer)

44. Due to insufficient information on basic items, the Consultants faced great difficulties in introducing this project proposal to relevant Japanese firms during March 1984. After the submission of the project document by Tianjin authorities in April, however, relevant firms producing digital analyzers could be identified.

45. Among the producers of electronic measuring instruments, <u>Anritsu Electric Co., Ltd., Yokogawa Hewlett</u> <u>Packard</u>, and <u>Sony Tektronix Corp.</u> were selected as specialized producers of digital analyzers in Japan. Although Anritsu produces similar types of digital analyzers, the specification of the products produced by the company could not meet the proposed specification of the products in terms of frequency ranges. Therefore, the participant is expected to seek the possibility of cooperation with different specifications. The technology is more advanced and sophisticated in the case of U.S. producers such as Hewlett Packard or Tektronix, therefore the Consultants concluded that it would be better for the Tianjin partners to contact these American firms directly and suggested this to the Participant.

#### Merchandising Disperse Dyes

46. The feasibility of this project proved to be very low after the Consultant's research from the <u>Japan Dyestuff</u> <u>Industry Association</u> on the ground that technical cooperation with foreign partners would cause severe competition in the international market for Japanese manufacturers. Therefore, direct contacts with relevant industries were not undertaken.

#### Shaft Weaving Machines

47. This project was not taken up for promotion because the Consultants were informed that there has already been negotiations between the Tianjin Fartner, Tianjin No.1 Textile Machinery Plant and foreign partners.

#### Mechanic Chains (Roller Chains, Driving Conveyer Chains, etc.)

48. This project was introduced to <u>Tsubakimoto Chain</u> <u>Co., Ltd.</u>, one of the leading manufacturers of mechanic chains, and was found to be difficult mainly because of the marketing problem in China.

(3) Tianjin Projects Targeted for Foreign Firms

49. Some projects from the list of Tianjin projects originally introduced to foreign countries including West Germany and U.S.A., were taken up by the Consultants to be introduced to relevant Japanese firms as follows:

- Chain Blocks
- Fork Lifts
- Diesel Engine
- Moulds for Electronic Products
- Hard Gelatin Capsules

#### Chain Blocks

50. <u>Kito Corporation</u>, a leading Japanese manufacturer of chain blocks, was approached. However, the company gave a negative answer because of severe competition in the international market, particularly in South-East Asia.

#### Fork Lifts

51. The project is to request foreign partners to cooperate in manufacturing diesel/battery-operated fork lift trucks. Among the manufacturers of fork lift trucks, <u>Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Co., Ltd.</u> and <u>Komatsu Fork Lift</u> <u>Co., Ltd.</u> were identified to be prospective potential partners.

52. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Co., Ltd., one of the leading manufacturers of diesel engine fork lift trucks, has already extended technical cooperation to the partners in Dalian and Beijing. Mitsubishi would like to ascertain the existing facilities in Tianjin before any further actions are taken. The arrangement for contacts with the local factory will be made by the trading company, <u>Mitsubishi</u> <u>Corporation</u>, which has a representative office in Tianjin. Mitsubishi considers that the exchange of technical experts would be necessary for further negotiation. In this connection, a factory visit to Sagamihara Factory of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries was arranged in June 19, 1984. 53. Komatsu Fork Lift Co., Ltd. is another company which shows an interest. Komatsu made its position clear that any request for compensation trade would not be acceptable and that it prefers to take the form of technical cooperation with supplies of components. Any further contact will be undertaken by Komatsu with the assistance of trading companies.

#### Diesel Engine

54. This project has already been introduced to the German Embassy in Beijing to request cooperation by German manufacturers, partly because the key component, the injection pump, was originally developed and licensed in Germany. In connection with this project, relevant information was provided by the <u>Japan Internal Combustion Engine Federation</u> and the <u>Industrial Technology Institute</u> of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. <u>Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd.</u>, also showed an interest in this project for technical cooperation and is ready to submit a preliminary proposal to the Tianjin authority and plans to visit the factory in Tianjin.

#### Moulds for Electronic Products

55. A company visit to <u>Daito Chemical Industries Ltd.</u> was arranged during April through <u>Yamato Trading Co., Ltd.</u> in Shizuoka Prefecture. However, the company was found to be too small in scale to take up the project for Tianjin. Therefore, there was no significant business discussion.

#### Hard Gelatin Capsules

56. Preliminary enquiries on the project were conducted through contacts with two representative producers of hard gelatin capsules, <u>Japan Elanco Co., Ltd.</u> and <u>Warner</u> Lambert K.K. This survey revealed that it is not possible to engage in investment promotion in Japan with these two companies since they are joint-venture firms with U.S. firms, and matters of technical assistance must be taken up directly with the head office in the U.S.A.

(4) UNIDO Projects

57. After discussion with UNIDO IPS, Tokyo, the Consultants decided to take up the following projects prepared 'y UNIDO Headquarters as the projects which were selected to be promoted in Japan by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. The Participant was requested to identify the UNIDO projects during January and February when he returned to China. The projects which were identified and promoted are given as follows:

- Fibre Reinforced Plastic (FRP) Bath Tub
- Super-Fine Nylon Fibres
- Acetate Cellulose Sheets
- Soybean Products

#### Fibre Reinforced Plastic (FRP) Bath Jub

58. This project is to rebuild and extend the existing factory in Changzhou City, Jiangsu Province into an FRP manufacturing factory to produce glass fibre, mats, bath tubs, wash basins, and other products through the cooperation with foreign partners. The project was originally introduced to Japanese manufacturers in the late 1970's and two leading firms, <u>Hitachi Chemical Co., Ltd.</u> and <u>Sekisui</u> <u>Chemical Co., Ltd.</u>, have already submitted proposals to China National New Building Materials Corporation (CNNBMC).

59. Hitachi Chemical Co., Ltd. continued to negotiate with the Chinese side in close collaboration with <u>Meiwa</u> <u>Trading Co., Ltd.</u> until 1981 and submitted their proposal. Hitachi and Meiwa nearly reached an agreement in the form of technical collaboration. However, this project was postponed due to the lack of Chinese financing ability caused by the programme of "economic readjustment". Sekisui Chemical Co., Ltd. also has negotiated with the Chinese authority, CNNBMC, in close collaboration with <u>Chori Company, Ltd.</u> and submitted a proposal to CNNBMC. Sekisui, however, has not received any reaction since 1981. In this connection, the Participant is expected to enquire with the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, about whether this project would be taken up again.

# Super-Fine Nylon Fibres

60. The Consultant studied the viability of the project in terms of transferability of technology for manufacturing the products and found that it requires sophisticated technology in the manufacturing process. The technology would be handled by only a few top-class fibre manufacturers such as <u>Toray Industries, Inc.</u>, and Toray judges that it is inappropriate for the present Chinese production technology.

# Acetate Cellulose Sheets

61. <u>Daicel Chemical Industries Co., Ltd.</u> was approached for introducing the project. Daicel, one of the leading manufacturers of acetate cellulose sheets, has already been introduced to the project through <u>Toko Trading Co., Ltd.</u> which received the information from the Ministry of Light Industries in China. Although these firms have not received any detailed information, they both showed strong interest in the project.

62. Daicel's position on the project is to prefer technical cooperation. The Participant will transmit the questionnaires prepared by Daicel requesting additional technical information to the Chinese side. Toko Trading will also contact directly to the authority in Beijing, the First Light Industry, Bureau of Beijing, as well as the partner in Tianjin.

# Soybean Products

63. The project is to request cooperation in manufacturing soybean products such as soybean protein, margarine, and shortening at the Vegetable Oil Plant of Siping City in Jilian Province. Two leading manufacturers of soybean products and vegetable oil products, <u>Fuji Oil</u> <u>Co., Ltd.</u> and <u>Nisshin Oil Mills, Ltd.</u>, were selected as potential partners for the project among the Japanese firms.

64. Fuji Oil has already investigated the feasibility of the project in three representative locations for cooperation in Jilian Province, Siping City, Gong Zhu Ling, Qian Guo Xian and actually obtained an agreement for cooperation with a partner in Qian Guo Xian in December 1981 with the condition of compensation trade. The plant began manufacturing soybean protein in April 1984. Fuji Oil, however, would not take up the project in Siping City without a certain domestic market, since the demand for the prot-in, margarine, and shortening is fairly small at present.

65. Nisshin Oil Mills, Ltd., another leading company, has a long history in manufacturing vegetable oil products and has experience in technical cooperation for sesame oil in China. Nisshin has a fairly positive attitude towards the project if the condition of cooperation would be accepted by the Chinese authority, the Foodstuffs Department of Jilian Province. Nisshin prefers to take up this project as a technical cooperation programme. Although the project is originally proposed as a joint-venture in introducing equipment and technology to the plant by the Jilian side, there would be room for negotiation for fixing the terms of cooperation between the potential Japanese partner, Nisshin Oil, and the partner in Siping.

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66. In summarizing the general characteristics of investment projects from China, based on ECFA's observation, many of the projects requested the Japanese partner to provide both technology and equipment. Furthermore, many projects are presented for promotion without sufficient research concerning not only the market but also technology required for the product. Thus many Japanese firms commented that although the proposals were attractive to the Chinese side, the Japanese potential investors could see little benefit to be derived from cooperating in these projects.

67. In the Chinese system, detailed information concerning the project is not provided until an interested investor is identified. ECFA and UNJDO IPS, Tokyo had some difficulty convincing the Participant that it would be difficult to raise Japanese interest unless, at a minimum, information sufficient to fill in the Project Idea Sheet is provided. There also seemed to be a problem concerning coordination of information flows on the Chinese side. In the case of several projects, it was revealed that negotiations had already started with Japanese firms through other Chinese channels without the knowledge of the Participant.

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68. As stated previously in the Interim Report, although Chinese laws and regulations regarding foreign investment have been significantly relaxed, they are still stringent enough to cause the Japanese firms to hesitate in investing. Despite these difficulties, there is a significant interest in the Japanese business community regarding investment in China and ECFA's assessment with respect to future investment promotion is quite positive.

69. The status of the projects to be followed up are shown in the following list. As can be seen, most of the activities involve supplying additional information from China to the Japanese side. ECFA judges that this Project has been beneficial for the Participant in giving him an insight into the requirements for investment promotion in Japan. It is hoped that the Participant will make full use of the contacts made during his stay in continuing investment promotion upon his return to China.

# Projects to be Followed Up

Project	Company	Situation		
Acetate Cellulose Sheet	Daicel Chemical Industries Ltd.	The Participant was requested by the company to transmit specific questions concerning the project to the Beijing side.		
Copying Machine	Canon Inc.	The company will send a survey mission to Tianjin in July, 1984.		
Diesel Engine	Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. Mitsubishi Cor- poration	The company is preparing a proposal for the project and will visit Tianjin in July, 1984.		
Fork Lifts	Komatsu Fork Lift Co., Ltd.	The company will contact the Tianjin partner through a trading company in obtaining additional information.		
	Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. Mitsubishi Cor- poration	The company is preparing a proposal for the project and will visit Tianjin in July, 1984.		
FRP Bath Tub	Hitachi Chemical Co., Ltd. Meiwa Trading Co., Ltd. Sekisui Chemical Co., Ltd. Chori Company, Ltd.	The Participant will obtain the latest information con- cerning the project from the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and will inform the two companies of the findings.		

Project	Company	Situation		
Heavy-duty Tyre	Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. Mitsubishi Corporation Toyo Rubber In- dustory Co., Ltd. Toy Giant Co. Ltd.	A delegation of relevant firms (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., Mitsubishi Corporation, The Toyo Rubber Industry Co., Ltd., and Toyo Giant Co., Ltd.) will be sent to Tianjin for survey and negotiation in July or August, 1984.		
Moulds for Mini-bus	Tomizuka Seisakusho Co., Ltd. Kanematsu-Gosho, Ltd.	A survey team composed of the member firms of East Shizuoka Moulds/Dies Industries Association (incl. Tomizuka Seisakusho Co., Ltd.) will be sent to Tianjin in July or August, 1984. In the mean- time, Kanematsu-Gosho, Ltd. will seek a potential co- operator among Japanese car producers.		
Push-type Phone	Iwatsu Electric Co., Ltd.	The Participant will provide additional information from the Beijing side in response to the questions raised by the company.		
Soybean Products Fuji Oil Co., Ltd. Nisshin Oil Mills, Ltd.		Both companies will continue to consider the project as a technical collaboration matter. The Participant will introduce the two companies to the Siping Authority as a poten- tial partner for the project.		
Spectrophoto- meter	Shimadzu Corporation Tokyo Trading Co., Ltd.	The two companies will con- tinue further negotiation on the terms of cooperation.		

Project	Company	Situation
Steel Pipe Welding Equipment	Japan Consulting Institute (JCI)	A survey team arranged by JCI will be sent to Tianjin in July, 1984.
Synthetic Fibre Carpet	Kamei Textile Co., Ltd.	The Participant was requested by the company to explain its conditions relating to collaboration to the Chinese side.
	Toyo Linclium Mfg. Co., Ltd.	The company will obtain additional information through the representative of a trading company in Tianjin, as well as through the channel of the Participant's authority.
Тоуз	Masudaya Corporation	The Participant sent the Tianjin side a telex to ask for additional information. The company will take follow- up action after the informa- tion is provided.
Worsted Wool Gcods	Daido Keori K.K. Daido Worsted Mills, Ltd.	The project is under consideration by the company. The participant will introduce the company as a potential investor.

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# PROJECT IDEA

1.	Project Title :	Digital Phase Meter	
2.	Project Sponsor :	Tianjin No,l Radio Factory	
3.	Project Location :	Tianjin, P. R. C.	
4.	Proposed Capacity : Specification :	300-500 sets/year, Frequency range 2 HZ to 1 MHZ Accuracy - 0.05°(100 HZ - 50 KHZ [code and ind	
5.	Technology & Equipme	Input Signal range - 10MW to 100V, BCD out put nts supplied by Foreign Partner:	with
	Key equipments, t	echnology and know-how.	
			1
6.	Proposed type of col	laboration :	
	J. V. or other fo	rms accepted	
7.	Possible Market :	Local and International	
8.	Required Utilities,	Manpower, Infrastructure & Transportation :	

)

Available

9. Proposed Investment Cost : US\$1.02 million

SECTOR: MACHINERY

## CHINA

# PROJECT IDEA

1. Project Title: Fork Lifts

2. Type of Collaboration: Joint venture, Co-production Compensation, or assembly with materials supplied by foreign partners

3. Product: (1) Diesel fork truck (1-5 tons)
(2) Storage battery trucks (1-3 tons)

4. Capacity/Year 2,000 to 3,000 sets

5. Technology and Equipment (1) Drawings of mechanic and hydraulic driving devices, standard, process, etc., key and special processing equipment; technology and special devices for inspecting and measuring the fork lift and its main parts. At early stage of collaboration, some engines, main hydraulic parts, frame and shaped steel members can be supplied by foreign partners. (2) Technical drawings for making storage battery trucks

6. Distribution of Product: For local sale and export

7. Chinese Partner: Tianjin Transportation Machinery Plant

SECTOR: CHEMICAL

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# CHINA

## PROJECT IDEA

1. Project Title: Fibre reinforced plastic bath tubs

2. Type of Collaboration: Equity Participation, technology

3. Product: Fibre reinforced plastic bath tubs

4. Capacity/Year: 84,000 sets per year

CHINA

5. Technology and Equipment Supplied by Foreign Partner:
Licenses and/or know-how considered or negotiated: 1. Separating technology and equipment, coupling agent and suface treatment agent; 2. Mix design of S C; 3. Heatresisting resin technology.

6. Distribution of Product: If there is a demand in the world market, the product will be exported but mainly serve the domestic market.

7. Chinese Partner: China National New Building Materials Corp. (CNNBMC)

# IV-2. REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

70. During her return to the Philippines from January to March, the Participant identified a large number of projects for promotion during the final phase. In addition to the new projects from EPZA, the Participant brought with her projects from the Philippines Veterans Industrial Development Corporation (PHIVIDEC), an industrial estate located in Cagayan de Oro, Mindanao and the Private Development Corporation of the Philippines (PDCP), a leading private financing institution. During the final phase, in addition to promoting these new projects, time was also spent in following up some projects from the fall of 1983. The projects taken up by the Participant during the final phase were classified in the following categories:

- (1) Projects Introduced During the Fall 1983
   (Follow-up Projects)
- (2) New Projects Proposed for Promotion in the Final Phase
  - (a) EPZA Projects
  - (b) PHIVIDEC Projects
  - (c) PDCP Projects
- Projects Introduced During the Fall 1983 (Follow-up Projects)

71. The following projects were first taken up during September to December 1983.

- Disposable Chopsticks
- Seaweed Processing (Carageenan Manufacturing)
- Artificial Sweetener (Extraction from Stevia)
- Fruit Juice Processing

## Disposable Chopsticks

72. During the Participant's return to the Philippines in February 1984, <u>Kanematsu-Gosho, Ltd. (Nagoya)</u> and <u>Celebes</u> <u>Mfg. Corp.</u>, a local partner in the Philippines, reached an agreement to set up a joint venture to manufacture chopsticks at the Industrial Estate of PHIVIDEC in Cagayan de Oro. The inauguration of operation is planned in September 1984.

### Seaweed Processing (Carageenan Manufacturing)

As discussed in the Interim Report, this project 73. was found to have low feasibility for Japanese investment according to the Consultants' investigation. The main difficulties pointed out are that there is no substantial merit for foreign firms to invest in manufacturing the final product, mixed carageenan, rather than hald-processed Eucheuma since the import prices of half-processed seaweed are fairly low. Also there is already severe competition between the processing firms of Eucheuma in the Philippines. Furthermore, sophisticated technology is required in manufacturing the final products of carageenan. Before continuing with further promotion of this project, the Consultants approached Shin Nippon Kaiso Co., Ltd. and Mitsubishi Acetate Co., Ltd. to obtain information on the possibility of improving the project proposal.

74. The results of the investigation revealed that the project might not be feasible unless technical assistance is considered. The species of Eucheuma available in the Philippines are confined to only two species, Cottoni and Sponosum so that there is no substantial merit for Japanese producers to participate in the project, since they usually produce mixed-type carageenan using several species of Eucheuma for various industrial uses. Sophisticated tech-

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nology is required for manufacturing final products for industrial use in Japan. Finally, the demand in the market is limited, so that other advanced technology needs to be developed for the use of carageenan in new fields.

## Artificial Sweetener

75. The project was introduced by <u>Potential Resources</u> <u>Development Laboratory, Inc.</u> (PRDL) which specializes in biotechnology research and distribution of plant culture in agro-business. Stevia, a tropical plant originating in South America, is used as raw material for manufacturing artificial sweetening popularly used for soft drinks and other processed food. The project will be of two types, cultivating Stevia plants and manufacturing Stevioside, a sweetener from Stevia, for export.

76. The Participant from the Philippines introduced this project to relevant authorities including the provincial government by submitting a proposal and relevant information prepared by FRDL. Assistance from the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and the Ministry of Trade and Industry is necessary as well as the advice of provincial development coordinators and provincial agriculturalists. PRDL is planning a mission in July or August 1984 to discuss the project with the relevant authorities. The Participant will assist in the necessary arrangements.

#### Fruit Juice Processing

77. The major difficulties in promoting this project are the quota system for fruit imports to Japan, the quality of the products from the Philippines, and the existence of large U.S. firms in this field. Aside from the factors given above, the Consultants discovered the following aspects which would account for low viability of the project. The demand for tropical fruits and juice is limited

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in Japan at present. Also, some of the fruit produced in the Philippines such as guava cannot meet the strict Japanese quarantine standards. Furthermore, fresh fruits are preferred to processed fruits by Japanese consumers.

78. The Consultants suggested to the Participant some possibility of utilizing official channels between the Japanese and Philippine governments for promoting this project. For example, there is the "Non-traditional Agricultural Products Development Project in the Philippines (1983)" through an OECF two-step loan currently in execution by the Technology Resource Center through the Development Bank of the Philippines. The Participant will follow up this project from the Philippines upon her return.

(2) New Projects Proposed for Promotion in the Final Phase of the Programme

79. The projects presented by the participant for the final phase were as follows:

#### EPZA Projects (24 Projects)

- 1. Consumer Electronic Products
- \*Electrical, Battery-operated, Wind-up Friction Toys
- 3. Ladies Shoes
- 4. Rubber Footwear
- 5. \*Animal Feeds Manufacturing
- 6. \*Fish Meal Manufacturing
- 7. Manufacturing of Starch, Mashed Potatoes and Related Products
- 8. Soybean Oil, Soybean Meal and Lecithin Manufacturing
- 9. \*Plant for Oil Extraction
- 10. \*Machine Screws Manufacturing
- 11. \*Steel/Metal Sheet Products Manufacturing
- 12. \*Aluminium and Wooden Glass Doors and Windows and Tempered Glass Manufacturing

- 13. Manufacturing Plant for the Production of Polyester Fabrics
- 14. \*Vending Machine Manufacturing
- 15. Ladies and Men's Hats Manufacturing
- 16. \*Children's Garments
- 17. \*Pencil Manufacturing
- 18. \*Artificial Flowers
- 19. \*Zipper Manufacturing
- 20. Cowhide Leather Manufacturing
- 21. Coir Woven Car Mats Manufacturing
- 22. \*Fertiliser Manufacturing
- 23. \*Woodcraft Manufacturing
- 24. Gems Cutting

# PHIVIDEC Projects

- 1. \*Mini-steel Mills
- 2. \*Shipbreaking
- 3. Paper Recycling Plant
- 4. \*Kraft Paper Production
- 5. \*Feed Milling Plant

#### PDCP Projects

- \*Industrial Drop Forging and Handtool Finishing Plant
- 2. \*Dinnerware (Ironstone) Manufacturing Project
- \*Cattlefeed Processing Plant (Sugarcane Tops, Dry Cubes)
- \* Projects identified and/or introduced to relevant firms.

In consultation with UNIDO IPS, Tokyo and the Participant, the Consultants ranked the projects in order of priority. The elimination of projects with lower feasibility was also suggested. The results of the investment promotion to relevant firms and/or associations are described in the following.

# (a) EPZA Projects

# Toys

80. The originally proposed project from EPZA was for manufacturing battery-operated, wind-up friction toys. The project, however, was judged as having low feasibility in terms of marketing and the economic conditions in the Philippines, after contacting one of the leading companies of plastic toys, <u>Tomy Industry, Ltd.</u> As suggested by the Commercial Ataché of the Philippine Embassy, wooden toy manufacturing seemed to be a more prospective field of industry for export promotion.

81. <u>Kawai Musical Instrument Mfg. Co., Ltd.</u>, a leading manufacturer of pianos and other musical instruments, also produces wooden toys in Japan. Kawai, however, gave a negative answer on the grounds of lack of availability of appropriate raw materials, the limited demand in Japan, and financing ability of the company.

# Animal Feeds Manufacturing

82. After the survey and study by the Consultants, the viability of the project was thought to be low, since raw materials would have to be imported from foreign countries in the Philippines, and the demand in Japan and other industrial countries is already fulfilled by domestic producers, so that there is no incentive for investment from foreign firms.

#### Fish Meal Manufacturing

83. This project was identified as appropriate for projects outside the EPZs by the Consultants. A visit to <u>Overseas Agro-Fisheries Consultants Co., Ltd.</u> was arranged to assess the project idea. The discussion there revealed that the project has fairly low feasibility mainly because of the local conditions in the Philippines such as the high price of fish, the limited availability of trash/waste fish, and the lack of fixed channels for exports.

84. A factory visit to <u>Kawaguchi Bussan K.K.</u> ascertained that the company would be interested in cooperating in the form of technical assistance on the condition that availability of trash/waste fish is ascertained in the Philippines. The Participant is expected to contact members of the fishing industry in the Philippines to survey availability of the trash/waste fish and inform Kawaguchi Bussan of the findings.

# Plant for Oil Extraction

85. Contact with <u>Fuji Oil Co., Ltd.</u>, the only company in Japan producing extracted oil from coconut oil palms, revealed that the plant established by Fuji Oil was requested to be taken over by Philippine capital ownership by a decree of the President in the late 1970's. In this connection, a contact with the Philippine Coconut Authority by the Participant ascertained that the project promotion activities would be inappropriate due to over capacity in the oil milling industry and scarcity of copra raw material.

#### Machine Screws Manufacturing

86. This project was identified by the Consultant as an appropriate industry for import substitution. Through visits to the <u>Fastners Institute of Japan</u>, <u>Okitsu Screw Co.</u>, <u>Ltd.</u>, and <u>Miyagawa Kinzoku Kogyo Co.</u>, <u>Ltd.</u>, the viability of the project was found to be very low at this moment as an EPZ project. The main bottle-necks for realizing the project are severe competition in the international market particularly for ordinary standard industrial fasteners, the need for substantial technical assistance before initiating the industry in the Philippines where no significant local manufacturer exists at present, and finally, the lack of any significant domestic industrial linkage between the machine screw industry and relevant industries in the Philippines.

# Steel/Metal Sheet Products Manufacturing

87. The Consultants gave the project lower priority for promotion in terms of marketability and technology. A visit to <u>Kurogane Kosakusho Ltd.</u>, the leading steel furniture manufacturer, confirmed that the viability of the project is very low in terms of marketability in the international market, technological standards in the Philippines, and expected quality of the products. In producing steel safes and insulated record containers, Japanese manufacturers cannot afford to cooperate with local partners in any foreign country, especially in Southeast Asia where a leading manufacturer from Australia dominates the market.

# Aluminium and Wooden Glass Doors and Windows and Tempered Glass Manufacturing

88. The project was given lower priority by the Consultants and a contact to <u>Yoshida Kogyo K.K. (YKK)</u> confirmed the low feasibility of the project.

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# Vending Machine Manufacturing

89. This project also was identified as having low feasibility. According to <u>Sanyo Electric Trading Co., Ltd.</u>, the project itself has difficulties for potential foreign partners for the reasons that the coin mechanism would be costly in the case of small production, and the market size in the Philippines would not be appropriate for initiating the project.

# Children's Garments (Garments)

90. Since the garment industry is one of the most important fields for export promotion in the Philippines, the Consultant decided to take up this project for garments in general, rather than confining it to children's garments. The apparel manufacturers contacted by the Consultants are classified as the following categories.

Children's Garment Manufacturers

- Kashiyama Co., Ltd.
- Familiar Ltd.
- Child Co., Ltd.
- Rio Yokoyama Co., Ltd.

Apparel Manufacturers

- Renown Co., Ltd.
- Kosugi Sangyo Co., Ltd.
- Naigai Amimono K.K.

Chain Wholesalers

- Daiei, Inc.
- Seiyu Stores, Ltd.

Trading Company

- C.Itoh, Ltd.

91. The contacts with children's garment manufacturers clearly revealed the current conditions of the Japanese manufacturers in this sector is that almost all the products are domestically produced and consumed and only a small amount of the products are produced in foreign countries, Taiwan and Korea. In general, Japanese children's garment manufacturers are too small in scale to venture irto foreign countries such as the Philippines. A visit to the Japan Women's and Children's Wear Manufacturers Association confirmed this.

92. Some apparel manufacturers have already invested in ASEAN countries, including the Philippines, and import the products for the domestic market in Japan. However, many manufacturers show interest in cooperation with local partners in the newly industrialized countries (NICS) such as Taiwan and Korea, where most of the raw materials can be supplied locally. Chain wholesalers and trading companies also have great interest in the NICS and China as more favourable in terms of economic and political stability.

93. Therefore, the Consultants considered that dissemination of the project and raising the awareness of the Philippines as a potential country for investment would be necessary for furthering the project. Thus, articles on EPZA and the project appeared in "Senken Shimbun" (Daily News of Fashion & Trade) by the arrangement of the Consultant. There was a reaction from the representative of Sophy Corporation.

94. Sophy, one of the few Japanese sweater manufacturers which has a plant in Manila, is exporting high quality sweaters to Japan. The company is considered to be one of the potential partners for location in one of the EPZs. The Consultant suggested to the Participant to utilize the channel of government and/or semi-governmental organizations such as JETRO in the cooperation programme to upgrade the technology and skill of garment workers.

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# Pencil Manufacturing

95. This project also received a negative response from the two leading pencil manufacturers, <u>Mitsubishi Pencil</u> <u>Co., Ltd.</u>, and <u>Tombow Pencil Co., Ltd</u>. The main difficulties for carrying out the projects are that almost all the raw material, both wood and carbon lead, will have to be imported to the Philippines, competition in the international market in particular for lower grade pencils is severe because the NICs are dominating in lower grade products, and domestic demand in the Philippines is saturated and there is no possibility of increasing the demand for pencils.

## Artificial Flowers

96. The project was identified as having low priority for investment promotion by the Consultants. This was confirmed by the <u>Japan Artificial Flower Industrial Associ-</u> <u>ation</u>. The main difficulties are the marketability of lower grade products produced in developing countries, the availability of raw material in the Philippines, and different tastes of the Japanese consumer for the products. For future cooperation between the Japanese firms and local partners in the Philippines, relevant information on investment in the Philippines and EPZA was disseminated at a regular meeting of the Japan Artificial Flower Industrial Association.

# Zipper Manufacturing

97. Although the viability of the project seemed to be very low since <u>Yoshida Kogyo K.K. (YKK)</u>, the leading Japanese zipper producer, has already established a local company in the Philippines, it was decided to contact YKK. It was confirmed, however, that there would be no merit for YKK in venturing into the Philippines concerning this project.

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# Fertiliser Manufacturing

98. The Consultant gave this project lower priority on the ground that this type of project requires a huge market because of the mass production method. The Participant also acknowledged the low feasibility of the project after learning about the ASEAN fertiliser plant project which is being carried out in Indonesia financed by assistance from the ASEAN country governments.

# Woodcraft Manufacturing (Wooden/Rattan Furniture)

99. The project was given higher priority in terms of export promotion initiated by the Philippine Government since 1982. The Consultants, however, encountered negative answers from many relevant firms mainly for reasons such as scarcity of approriate wood for manufacturing wooden furniture, level of drying and seasoning technology in the Philippines, relatively low skill in finishing the products, and costs for transportation of the products.

100. A publication "Kagu Shimbun" (Furniture Newspaper) was used for further dissemination of the project idea and EPZA as a potential industrial site. Among the furniture manufacturers, Kosuga & Co., Ltd. and Misawa Homes Co., Ltd., showed interest in cooperation. Kosuga, one of the largest wooden furniture producers, has experience in a joint-venture to manufacture woodcraft furniture and is importing rattan furniture made by a local partner based on designs originated by Kosuga. It was pointed out that difficulty for realizing the project would mainly come from the local conditions in the Philippines mentioned above. Kosuga would like to cooperate in local production if appropriate raw materials are supplied. Misawa Homes Co., Ltd. seeks a possibility of tie-up with a local partner in manufacturing for trade with Misawa Homes Co., Ltd.

101. Rattan furniture has become popular in the Japanese market imported mainly from the Philippines and Taiwan under contracts with local suppliers. <u>Yamakawa</u> <u>Rattan Itd.</u>, one of the leading companies dealing with imported rattan furniture from the Philippines, was approached. Yamakawa is now considering to invest in one of the EPZs and will visit the Philippines shortly.

102. To overcome the difficulties stated above, improvement in local conditions in terms of raw material availability and the skilled workers would be necessary. In this connection, it would be worthwhile to study the report of the survey mission arranged by JETRO in the woodcraft industry to be conducted in fall 1984.

(b) PHIVIDEC Projects

#### Mini-steel Mills

103. Actual promotion activities were not conducted by the Participant because of insufficient information concerning the project.

# Shipbreaking

104. This project proved to be already taken up by the Japanese companies, <u>Ishikawajima Kogyo Co., Ltd.</u> and <u>Kawasho</u> <u>Corp.</u> in conducting a pre-feasibility study at the site in Mindanao. The companies might participate in the project if the condition of the site is acceptable.

## Kraft Paper Manufacturing

105. Feasibility of the project was found to be very low in terms of availability of raw materials and costbenefit aspects, according to the opinion of the staff members of <u>Oji Paper Co., Ltd.</u> General information on Kraft paper manufacturing in Japan was given to the participant by the Japan Paper Association.

# Feed Milling Plant

106. The feasibility of the project was examined along with the project of PDCP, Sugarcane-top Feed and was found to be low due to cost and the level of available technology.

(c) PDCP Projects

107. All the projects proposed by PDCP were jointventure projects which request rehabilitation of existing plants with eventual export of the products. In the case of the industrial tools and dinnerware projects, formal request letters for cooperation had already been sent to Japanese firms before the final phase of the project.

# Industrial Drop Forging and Handtool Finishing Plant

108. <u>The All Japan Machinist Hand Tool Manufacturer's</u> <u>Asociation</u> attempted to identify representative producers who might be interested in cooperating with this project. The response in general was negative. Japanese manufacturers are specialized in particular items of industrial tools, while the factory in the Philippines was designed to produce numerous types of tools. It would take substantial financing and staff to rehabilitate the existing plant. Furthermore, competition in the international market is very severe.

# Dinnerware (Ironstone) Manufacturing Project

109. The project is to request foreign firms to cooperate in the rehabilitation of the existing plant through technical and/or financial assistance. This project had already been disseminated by the newsletter of the <u>Japan</u> <u>Pottery Manufacturers' Association</u> in October 1983, and also appeared in the article in the newsletter, "Japan Pottery Manufacturers' Association News ("Nittoren News")" in June 1984 by the arrangement of the Consultant.

110. The contacts with representative manufacturers such as <u>Narumi China Corp.</u> and <u>Yamaka Co., Ltd.</u> confirmed the low viability of the project. A visit to <u>Takasago</u> <u>Industry Co., Ltd.</u> also confirmed the low feasibility of the project in terms of marketability and productivity. Takasago mentioned that a feasibility study for renovation either financed by PDCP or with the support of the <u>Japan</u> <u>Consulting Institute</u> might be possible, but management should be done by a local firm. One of the major difficulties for the project would be the low profitability caused by limited demand, expected higher costs in production in the Philippines, and expected low quality of the products.

#### Cattle Feed Processing Plant

111. According to the research by the Consultants concerning this project through contacts with relevant firms and associations, such as the <u>Japan Feed Council</u>, <u>National</u> <u>Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Association</u>, <u>ICM</u> <u>Japan Co., Ltd.</u>, and <u>Mikiseibaku Co., Ltd.</u>, the feasibility of the project was found to be low in terms of cost, quality, and other technical matters.

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112. As already discussed in the Interim Report, the current deterioration in the economic and political climate in the Philippines has made it unattractive for foreign investment. This situation hampered investment promotion activities for the duration of the Project. The following table gives an indication by project of the factors which caused difficulties in the investment promotion. Despite the difficulties, however, some of the projects which were promoted may eventually result in cooperation from Japanese firms as can be seen from the list of projects to be followed up.

113. Therefore, the Participant and ECFA agreed that the Project was successful in disseminating information about EPZA and the Philippines to the Japanese business community and in training the Participant in the requirements of investment promotion. The contacts with relevant Japanese firms and organizations have established a sound basis for further business contacts between the Japanese business community and the Philippine authorities.

# Projects to be Followed Up

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Project	Company	Situation		
Artificial Sweetener	Potential Resources Development Laboratory Inc. (PRDL)	Dr. Aihara of PRDL will visit the Philippines to discuss the project with relevant organi- sations in July or August, 1984.		
Fish Meal	Kawaguchi Bussan K.ĸ.	The Participant will contact members of the fishing industry in the Philippines to obtain information on availa- bility of raw materials and inform the company of the findings.		
Garment	Sophy Corporation	The Participant will assist Sophy in every aspect in over- coming the difficulties for export, and also introduce the company as a potential inves- tor to one of the EPZs.		
Shipbreaking	Kawasho Corp.	A pre-feasibility study for the project has been already undertaken by the company in April, 1984. The company is planning to conduct a further detailed study.		
Woodcraft Furniture	Kosuga & Co., Ltd. Misawa Homes Co., Ltd. Yamakawa Rattan Co., Ltd.	The Participant will contact prestigeous wooden furniture firms to introduce Kosuga & Co., Ltd, and contact the Rattan Furniture Association of Cebu in relation to the possibility of establishing a factory of Yamakawa Rattan Co., Ltd. in the Mactan EPZ. Misawa Homes Co., Ltd. will be introduced to a leading furniture manufacturer for the possibility of cooperation.		

Projects	Market	Availability of Raw Material	Costs	Severe Competition (Prices, Quality)	Finance & Staff (Japanese Firms)	Investment Climate	Others
EPZA Projects							
l. Toys	0		0		o	o	
2. Animal Feed	0		0	o			o
3. Fish Meal		0	0	0			
4. Oil Extraction	0	0					
5. Machine Screws	o			o	o		
6. Steel/Metal Sheet Products	0			o	o		
7. Doors/Windows	0		0			0	ł
8. Vending Machine	0		0	o			
9. Garment		o		о	о	0	
10. Pencil	0	0		o			
11. Artificial Flowers	0		0		o	· ·	
12. Zipper	0			0			
13. Fertiliser	0		0	o			
14. Woodcraft		o		o		0	
PHIVIDEC Projects							
1. Mini-steel Mills	0		0				
2. Shipbreaking	0						
3. Kraft Paper		0	ο	o			
4. Feed Milling	o		0		o		
PDCP Projects							
1. Handtools			0	0	0	0	
2. Dinnerware	0	o	0	0	0		
3. Cattle Feed	0		0	o			
Others -							
1. Fruit Processing	0		0				0
2. Seaweed Processing	0		0	o	0	0	0

# Negative Factors for Cooperation by Project

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XPORT PROCESSING ZONE AUTHORITY

## PROJECT INFORMATION

1.	Project	Title:	Children's Garment Manufacture
2.	Project	Sponsor:	EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE AUTHORITY
3.	Project	Location:	Cavite Export Processing Zone
4.	Project	Background	Information:

The Philippine Garment industry, in general, has exhibit a continuing trend of growth in terms of exports. The industry ranks first among the non-traditional exports, sharing roughly 30% of all non-traditional products exported from 1970 to 1980. The bulk of these exports are shipped to the United States. EEC countries, Australia, Canada and Japan.

In terms of percentage share, children's wear including women's and girl's garments captured roughly 35% of the total garment exports for the same period.

Of course, the Philippine Market also exists as a substantial consumer of women's, girls and children's garments. For 1981, the country's importation was \$104,434 for 56,172 pcs., whicle in 1982, it imported 74,982 pcs, worth \$132,598.

5.	Proposed Products:	1.	Playsults, sumsults
		2.	Children's dresses, shirts
		3.	Children's slacks, shorts, trousers
		4.	Children's pajamas, night wears
6.	Proposed Capacity:		2,304,000 pcs. of children and infants' wear.
7.	Proposed Process .	II.	Designing Pattern Making Cutting

- IV. Sewing
- V. Embroidery or monogram
- VI. Quality control check

8. Proposed Source of Raw Materials:

The raw materials for the manufactures of children and infants wear shall be imported. Other accessories such as buttons, sewing threads, carton boxes et. al shall be Page 2.... 'Children's Garment Manufacture...

purchased locally.

- 9. Possible Market: United States, Japan, West Germany and South Africa.
- 10. Required Utilities: Electricity and water supply are available at the project site.
- 11. Required Manpower: Aside from administrative staff, 50 indirect laborers and 50 direct laborers will be required.

12. Available Infrastructures and Transportation:

Roads have been constructed for the use of enterprises in the zone. Water supply, electricity and drainage facilities are available within the zone.

13. Proposed Investment Cost:

Total Investment Cost	4,900,000
Building	2,400,000
Machinery and Equipment	1,350,000
Office furniture & fixtures	150,000
Pre-operating Expenses	500,000
Working Capital	500,000

14. Proposed Implementation Programme:

Application/Registration	. One Month
Building Construction	Four Months
Machinery Importation	Four Months
 Machinery Arrival/Installation	Two Months
Test and Operation Guide	Two Months
Regular Use	One Month

15. Proposed Source of Machineries and Equipment:

Machineries and equipment shall be imported.

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#### PHILIPPINES

#### PRELIMINARY PROJECT IDEA

- 1. Project Title: Fruit juice processing from tropical fruits.
- 2. Proposed Location: Mactan Export Processing Zone (Philippines)
- 3. Sources of Raw Material: Fruit farms in southern part of Philippines from pineapples, mangoes, papaya and bananas. Packaging materials to be imported.
- 4. Type of Collaboration Joint-venture with local or foreign partner Desired: or 100% foreign equity.
- 5. Infrastructure Available: Mactan Export Processing Zone (MEPZ) which is the site of the proposed project, is very near Cebu City which is the center of activity in Southern Philippines. Mactan International Airport is the second largest airport in the Philippines while the Cebu City seaport is the second in the country in terms of trade and commerce. Also available are adequate electric power stations and water reservoir and sewage system. Also ready-for-occupancy spaces in standard factory buildings. Communication facilities as telephone, telegraph and telex lines can be directly connected to any part of the world.
- 6. Manpower and Skills Workers who are proficient in English and Available: trained by the National Manpower and Youth Training Centers in the Cebu region are available.
- 7. Availability of Finance: All major Philippine banks have branches in Cebu to serve financial or loan needs for manufacturer, exporter and other business concerns.
  - The Philippines EPZ offers a package of fiscal incentives to foreign firms planning to expand their operations in the form of:
  - \* Tax and customs duty-free importation of machinery, equipment, raw materials and operating supplies.
  - \* Exemption from payment of export tax.
  - \* Exemption from payment of municipal and provincial taxes except real property and tax.
  - \* Exemption from payment of tax on movable production equipment.
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8. Incentive Package:

- \* Deduction of net operating loss incurred in any of the first 10 years of operation from taxable income for the 6 years immediately following the year of such loss.
- \* Accelerated depreciation of fixed assets.
- \* Additional deduction from taxable income of 1/2 the value of labor training expenses but not exceeding 10% of direct labor costs.
- \* Deduction from taxable income of organizational and pre-operating expenses for a period of not more than 10 years.
- Tax credits on sales, compensating, specific taxes and duties on local purchase of supplies and raw materials.
- \* Exemption from payment of contractor's tax.
- \* Repatriation of foreign investments and remittances of profits and dividends at any time in full at prevailing exchange rates.
- \* Priority in the allocation of foreign exchange for the importation of merchandise, equipment and raw materials.

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\* Simplified Import-Export procedures.

# PROJECT INFORMATION

- 1) Project Proposal : Kraft Paper Production
- 2) Project Sponsor : PHIVIDEC Industrial Authority (PIA)
- 3) Project Location : Phividec Industrial Estate Misamis Oriental

4) Project Background Information :

Within the industrial estate at Misamis Oriental are enterprises whose packaging needs are very high. At present, only one (1) firm is producing board boxes and the raw materials (kraft paper) have to be imported. To provide that firm with a locally made high quality kraft paper would be a very profitable venture.

- 5) Proposed Product: Kraft Paper
- 6) Proposed Source of Raw Materials :

The pulp needed for kraft paper production abound in the Philippines most especially Mindanao, where the plant site for the project is being proposed.

7) Proposed Source of Equipment :

PHIVIDEC Industrial Authority is seeking foreign partners to provide the equipment and technology for the project.

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8) Proposed Market : Domestic and if possible for export.

# Invitation Letter for

# Cooperation of PDCP Project

August 3, 1983

Yasuda Co. Seto Branch 253 Yamaguchi-cho Seto, Aichi Pref. Japan

Dear Sir:

#### SUBJECT: DINNERWARE MANUFACTURING PROJECT

We are currently looking for investors who are interested in either acquiring or participating in a dinnerware manufacturing plant in the Philippines. We have identified local entrepreneurs who are willing to invest in the operation of the said plant provided that a joint venture partner with sufficient technical expertise can be found.

Our company, the Private Development Corporation of the Philippines (PDCP), is a leading private development financial institution in the Philippines with credit relationships with the Asian Development Bank and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

For your immediate reference, we are enclosing a brief description of the project. Additional information will be transmitted upon your request.

We shall appreciate receiving your response on the possibility of your company participating in a joint venture with the local investors or any other mutually acceptable arrangement.

Very truly yours.

CARLOS C. TORRES

Senior Vice President-Treasurer

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Encl.

#### IV-3. REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

114. Since the Participant from Senegal had already participated in a similar project DP/SEN/82/022, he immediately began investment promotion activities upon his arrival on 7 November 1983. The Participant stayed in Japan until the end of the Project and engaged in follow-up activities of projects introduced during DP/SEN/82/022 and promotion of new projects to relevant firms in Japan.

- (1) Projects Taken Up During November 1983 and June 1984
- (a) Follow-up Projects
  - Adhesive Medical Dressings
  - Aluminium Sliding Doors
  - Envelope
  - Floor Tiles & Paving Stones
  - Galvanized Iron Sheeting
  - Paper Cardboard/Paper Recycling
  - Plastic Bags & Shoes
  - Plastic Bottles
  - Refrigerators, Air Conditioners & Coolers

(b) Projects Involving Firms in Kanazawa Area

- Chalk for School Use & Slates
- Face Soap and Soap for Domestic Use
- Manufacturing of Glass Ware
- Metal Electro-plating
- Rattan Furniture

115. Due to participation in the previous project, the Participant was already capable of identifying suitable investment projects. The Participant took the initiative in introducing many projects to relevant Japanese firms. The projects classified in the first two categories above were followed up mainly by the Participant, the projects classified in the next category required assistance from the Consultant.

- (2) Projects Identified During March June 1984
  - Car Batteries
  - Cold Storage Tunnel
  - Egg Tray
  - Electric Bulbs
  - Electric Appliances
  - Sanitary Napkins
  - Toothbrush

# Car Batteries

116. The feasibility of the project proved to be very low because of major bottle-necks such as the expected small market in West Africa, difficulty in export to the Western Countries, and finally lack of information as to which type of battery would be the most marketable.

## Cold Storage Tunnel

117. This project was given a higher priority by the Senegalese authority. Among the plant producers of cold storage tunnels, <u>Nisshin Kogyo K.K.</u> showed a keen interest in the project in collaboration with <u>Kanematsu-Gosho, Ltd.</u> Nisshin Kogyo may be a prospective firm for cooperation, since the company has experience in supplying plants to Senegal for a bi-lateral aid project through the Japan

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International Cooperation Agency. However, further detailed information should be provided to the Japanese firm to ascertain that no other foreign firm has been committed to the project.

#### Egg Tray

118. The project also was taken up as one of the most important projects to be introduced to relevant firms. Jujo <u>Package Co., Ltd.</u>, one of the leading manufacturers of paper cartons was selected as one of the potential partners for the project. Technical know-how could be supplied to the local partner in Senegal, as well as introducing plants made by other foreign countries such as Canada and Denmark. It is expected that Jujo Package will cooperate with <u>Kanematsu-Gosho, Ltd.</u> in further information exchanges between the companies and the local partner in Senegal.

#### Electric Bulbs

119. After a study concerning the viability of the project by contacting three leading Japanese producers of electric bulbs, <u>Toshiba Corp.</u>, <u>Hitachi, Ltd.</u>, and <u>Matsushita</u> <u>Electric Works, Ltd.</u>, the project was identified as having low feasibility on the ground that the expected market would be too small for mass-production, and competition with European producers would be severe in the West African market. Furthermore, the project is a capital-intensive industry and may not be appropriate for a developing country.

#### Electric Appliances

120. This project also was identified as a low feasibility project in terms of the small market in Senegal.

#### Sanitary Napkins

121. There has been significant amount of information exchange between the Senegalese authority and one of the trading companies, Yamato Trading Co., Ltd., which shows great interest in cooperation in the project. The Consultant considered, however, it would also be useful to introduce the project to leading manufacturers of sanitary napkins such as Uni Charm Corporation, Lion Corporation, and Kao Corporation. It was pointed out that such aspects as the appropriate size of production capacity, types of sanitary napkins to be produced, and the availability of raw materials would need to be considered in taking up the project. Information exchange would be required for furthering negotiations between the Japanese firms and a Senegalese partner.

#### Toothbrush

122. By approaching Lion Corp., a leading toothbrush manufacturer dominating the Japanese market, it was found that further detailed information, such as the availability of raw materials, consumers' taste for design, and production capacity and existing facilities of potential local partner(s) in Senegal, should be provided by Senegalese authorities. The project might be appropriate for establishing a plant even in a small country such as Senegal, because manufacturing toothbrush does not require a large plant. The Senegal side is expected to provide detailed information or the project to the prospective investors.

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One of the important activities of the Participant 123. during this Project was the establishment of the Senegal-Japan Committee for Promotion of Economic and Industrial Development with the assistance of the Senegalese Embassy. One of the most important objectives of the Committee is to disseminate information concerning the economic and investment climate in Senegal among the Japanese business community. The other major activities arranged for the Participant were holding Investment Promotion Meetings in Nagoya during February 15-16, 1984 and Kanazawa during March 12-13, 1984 to introduce general information concerning Senegal to businessmen in local cities. It should be mentioned that the Investment Promotion Meeting in Kanazawa, assisted by the Committee, attracted the interest of the firms in Kanazawa, and information exchange were undertaken between potential partners in Kanazawa and partners in Senegal. As one of the results of setting up the Committee, a Mission for project identification and follow-up to Senegal was undertaken during March 26 and April 6th, 1984.

124. The fundamental difficulties of promoting investment to Senegal include its distance from Japan and the lack of familiarity in the Japanese business community. This has already been discussed in detail in the Final Report for Project DP/SEN/82/022. In addition to these difficulties, one of the major constraints which emerged during the intensive investment promotion of the Project was the limitation of the market in Senegal and West Africa and the lack of raw materials.

125. During the Participant's two year stay, however, he was successful in disseminating information concerning Senegal to the Japanese business community and in establishing contacts which will be valuable in the future. It is hoped that the Participant will continue to publicize Senegal to the Japanese firms so that eventually it may lead to greater flow of investment from Japan to Senegal.

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## Projects to be Followed Up

Project	Company	Situation
Cold Storage Tunnel	Nisshin Refrigeration & Engineering Ltd.	The participant sent a telex to the local partner in Senegal in order to ascertain the latest situation on the project. the company will be provided additional informa- tion through Kanematsu-Gosho, Ltd.
Egg Tray	Jujo Package Co., Ltd.	The participant will introduce the company to a local partner in Senegal for further negotiation. Information will be exchanged between the local partner and the company through Kanematsu- Gosho, Ltd.
Galvanized Iron Sheeting	Marubeni Corporation Taiyo Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Further business negotiations will be continued between Marubeni Corporation and the local partner and the authorities in Senegal.
Envelope	Fuji Paper Bag Machine Works Co., Ltd.	Additional information will be given to the company through the authority in Senegal.
Paper Recycling	Yamato Trading Co., Ltd.	Further information exchange will be continued between the company and the relevant authorities in Senegal.
Plastic Bottles	Kanegafuchi Chemical Industries, Co., Ltd.	Follow-up activities in terms of information exchange will be undertaken between the company and a local partner in Senegal.

Project	Company	Situation
Sanitary Napkins	Kao Corporation Lion Corporation	The participant will transmit questionnaires given by the two companies to a local partner and the authority in Senegal. The companies will take follow-up actions after obtaining detailed information from Senegal.
Toothbrush	Lion Corporation	The participant sent the questionnaire given by the company to a local partner. The company will take follow-up action through a trading company after obtaining detailed informa- tion from Senegal.

SENEGAL:

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# PROJECT PROPOSAL (No. 3)

1.	Project Title: Car	Battery Manufactu	ring
2.	Project Location: Daka	r (Zone Industrie	lle)
3.	Promoter(s) - Suitable	<pre>local partner(s):</pre>	Aly Kochmar
4.	Products: Car	Battery: (6 volt	s and 12 volts)
5.	Planned production: (pe	er month) 5,00	0 units
6.	Raw Materials: Impo	erted	
7.	Markets (targets)		
	Local: yes		
	Export: yes		
ε.	Product Demand:		
	Local production:	None (?)	
	Imports:	x	
9.	Investment Cost:(CFA)	Land Building Machinery Working Capital Others	5,000,000 30,000,000 190,000,000 30,000,000
10.	Financing:	Others	296,000,000
11.	Ownership structure:		
12.	Man power:		
13.	Infrastructure:		
14.	Incentive Package:		

15. Project background information and foreign contribution sought:

Foreign contribution sought:

- Cash Investment: Equity Loan
- ° Technology and know-how
- Foreign market access

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16. Others:

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SENEGAL:

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## PROJECT PROPOSAL

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1.	Project Title:	Sanitary Napkins	
2.	Project Location:	Dakar	
3.	Promoter(s) - Suitable Mr. Babacar Diagne Products: Sanitary towels (210m		
-			
5.	Planned production: 8,500,000 pieces/year	:	
6.	Raw Materials:		
	Cotton Waste, Adhesiv Cardboard	ves, Glue, PVC Shee	ts, Raw Cotton, Plastics, Bags,
7.	Markets (targets)		
	Local:	100%	
	Export:		
8.	Product Demand:		
	Local production:		
	Imports:		
9.	Investment Cost: (CFA)	Land & Building: Machinery: Others: Working Capital:	94,000,000 28,000,000
10.	Financing: Equity: 58,000,000 Loans: 108,000,000		166,000,000
11.	Ownership structure:		
12.	100% local Man power:		
	•	thers: 33	
13.	Infrastructure:		
14.	Incentive Package:		

Law 81.51 (Small-Medium sized companies)

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15. Project background information and foreign contribution sought:

Available: -Market Study -Technical Study -Feasibility Study

Seeking: -Joint-venture with equity participation & Technical assistance -Marketing under foreign brand name already selling in Africa.

16. Others:

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Project Idea Sheet for Egg Tray Project in Japanese

セネガル: 卵用カートンケース (Mould tray) 製造プロジェクト

(背景)

セネガル共和国及び周辺諸国での都市化にともない食生活も変化し、卵への需要も増加しており、安全に卵を運搬する必要があり、現地セネガルのパートナーが本プロジト実行に非常に意欲的であり、外国企業の協力が求められている。

(内容)

卵用ケースを古紙からカートン製造に至るプロセスへの協力

使用原料: 卵30個用ケース製造に86.4kg/時の古紙使用
 年間302,400kg使用〔1機械使用の場合 151,200kg〕
 (1日24時間,280日/年稼働の場合)

生産量: 1,440個/時,504万個/年(1機械使用の場合,252万/年)

投資額:	U S \$	〔1978年価格〕
	固定費	419,480
	工場建設費	35, 500
	運転費用	46,260
	Total	501,240

協力形態(日本側)

1) 機械の納入

2) 合弁/機械の納入

現地パートナー: SIPS-Societe Industrielle

de Papeterie au Senegal (別添参照)

#### IV-4. DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA

125. Since the Participant could not join the programme in the Final Phase due to the GCEC's decision, the investment promotion activities by the Participant were conducted only during his stay in Japan for the Second Phase from September to December, 1983. Therefore, this Chapter summarizes the results of investment promotion activities by the Participant during this period.

#### Projects Introduced During the Fall 1983

- (1) Rubber Based Products, Automotive Components
- (2) Dipped Latex Products
- (3) Ceramics (wall tiles)
- (4) Toys

126. The results of the promotion activities for each project can be summarized as follows:

- For resource based industries, particularly rubber based industries, medium- and small-scale firms should be widely contacted for further promotion activities in Japan.
- (2) In the case of newly developing sectors such as fine ceramics for industry use, the possibility of promotion for location in Sri Lanka should be investigated.
- (3) In the case of latex products, the target for investment promotion activities should be concentrated on less sophisticated products such as surgical gloves and gloves for home use which do not require fine centrifuged latex.

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(4) In manufacturing toys, Sri Lanka was regarded as one of the most prospective countries for locating a factory which has so far been centered in South-East Asia, because of the favorable conditions including the low labor costs, political stability, and high educational level.

. Although Sri Lanka is not yet widely recognized as e of the potential countries for investment among Japanese firms, it is hoped that many advantages and merits of investment in the country were disseminated through the Participant's investment promotion activities during this Project. In this connection, it is expected that an investment promotion mission from Sri Lanka to Japan in August 1984 will pave the way for further activities to publicize Sri Lanka as one of the important potential countries for foreign investment in the Japanese business community.

#### V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 1. Difficulties Faced in Project Execution

128. In the general opinion of ECFA, the execution of the Project went quite smoothly. However, some difficulties were encountered, some of which were specific to one country, while others were common to all participating countries. These problems are discussed below.

(1) Problems in the Method of Selecting Project Ideas and Lack of Sufficient Information Concerning the Project

129. Some of the projects which were presented for promotion by the Participants had not been fully examined by the authorities in the home countries giving due consideration to such important factors as investment cost, required labor, availability of raw material, marketing, and production capacity. Furthermore, many proposed projects lacked indispensable information regarding fundamental items which would be the basis for business negotiations with relevant Japanese firms. As a result, since Japanese firms will not take up any project idea without detailed information, much time was spent in attempting to gather the necessary information before and during the promotion process.

(2) Delay in Providing Additional Information for the Proposed Projects from the Authorities in the Home Countries

130. In the process of investment promotion, a significant amount of supplementary information was required in the course of discussion between the Participants and Japanese potential partners. The Participants were expected to contact their respective organizations asking them to supply the necessary additional information. There was unfortunately a significant delay in the provision of the required information, and in some cases, there was no response at all. This therefore became a major bottleneck in the investment promotion process.

(3) Language Barrier

131. As already mentioned in the Interim Report, the language barrier was quite a handicap for the Participants in communicating with the Japanese business community, since only a limited number of staff members of Japanese companies could communicate in foreign languages. Therefore, the Consultants spent a substantial amount of time giving assistance to the Participants in contacting relevant firms and compiling information on proposed projects in Japanese.

### 2. Difficulties Specific to Each Country

#### (1) China

132. The Consultant and the Participant found it necessary to deal with the gap between Japanese and Chinese business practices. For example, the Chinese approach to contacting relevant firms when introducing proposed projects was first to assess the attitudes of relevant firms regarding their active interest in business cooperation with China. Only after confirming the prospective company's interest in cooperation would detailed information be provided by the Chinese side. This practice is not effective in the Japanese business community, since Japanese firms in general request detailed information on proposed projects even during the first stage of business negotiations. Most firms will not determine their policies regarding cooperation unless detailed information is available.

133. The Consultants also faced difficulty in promoting proposed projects concerning joint-venture or co-production, because of discrepancies in attitudes between the general attitude of Japanese firms towards projects in China and the Chinese authorities. Many proposed projects from China requested cooperation in the form of joint-ventures rather than technical cooperation or plant supply due to the Chinese desire to save foreign exchange. Japanese firms, on the other hand, prefer technical cooperation rather than joint-venture or co-production with equity participation because they feel less risk is involved. The Participant gradually began to understand the difference in business practices, and it is hoped that the Participant will explain this difference to the other Chinese officials concerned in order to raise their awareness regarding this matter.

#### (2) The Philippines

134. As already discussed in the Interim Report, the economic conditions have worsened in the Philippines since 1983 particularly for foreign potential investors. Many businessmen are already aware of the present economic difficulties faced in the Philippines and are concerned about the uncertainty of the investment climate. This seemed to be the major factor for the negative response of the Japanese firms. In spite of some favorable special measures for foreign investors in EPZs established by Presidential decrees, political instability as well as the economic conditions in the Philippines have made unfavorable impressions on the Japanese business community. This situation was unfortunate but it was beyond the control of the participating official concerned.

135. In the view of the Consultants and the ECFA Advisory Committee, many of the projects proposed by EPZA needed further screening. For example, some projects such as machine screws, originally proposed as an export-oriented project seemed more appropriate for import substitution rather than export promotion, while many of the raw material based projects such as soybean oil required reconsideration since the raw material is unavailable in the Philippines. By the end of the Project, since the Participant had significantly improved her ability to assess the appropriateness of investment projects, it is ECFA's hope that she will pass on this skill and experiences to her counterparts in EPZA.

136. Finally, some of the EPZA Projects did not identify potential local partners thereby making business negotiations with Japanese firms more difficult. Since the Participant came to understand the importance of information concerning local partners, she assured us that she will make efforts to collect this information upon her return.

(3) Senegal

137. As discussed in detail in the Final Report of DP/SEN/82/022, Japanese unfamiliarity with the country made it necessary for the Consultants and the Participant to provide basic economic and geographical information on Senegal before discussing the background information of the proposed projects. In many cases, the companies contacted requested the Participant to provide additional information on availability of raw materials and market conditions for each project. In ECFA's opinion, a major achievement of the Project was the extensive dissemination of information concerning Senegal to the Japanese business community.

However, these efforts will have to be continued for quite a while in order to encourage Japanese firms to begin to consider Senegal as a potential area for investment.

138. Despite the relatively quick response from the home country to the requests for additional information on the proposed projects, the information exchange did not work effectively in some case because of discrepancies in the understanding as to the type of information necessary and the expected forms of collaboration between the Senegalese and Japanese sides. This seemed to be primarily caused by the difference in expectations between the Japanese and Senegalese sides as to the type of cooperation possible and will probably occur less as both sides gain a better understanding of the business practices of the other country.

#### (4) Sri Lanka

139. It was unfortunate that the Participant could not take part in the Final Phase of the Project. ECFA predicts that if the Participant had returned, he would have faced difficulties similar to that of Senegal in the form of the Japanese business community's unfamiliarity with Sri Lanka.

140. The main bottlenecks for Sri Lanka with respect to investment from Japanese firms would be the limited market for the products and the relatively limited fields of industries appropriate for Sri Lanka. Prospective fields of industries in Sri Lanka are confined to resource-based industries and labor-intensive industries. Many resourcebased industries, however, which are attractive for foreign investors such as ceramics have already been established. Although the country has an advantage in terms of labor intensive industries, many Japanese investors would hesitate to invest in the export processing zone at this moment for the reasons stated below.

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141. The reasons for the hesitation of Japanese firms to invest in Sri Lanka would be the relatively high transportation cost compared with other South-East Asian countries, the limited domestic market, particularly in the first stage of production in an export processing zone, and Japanese unfamiliarity with the merits of the country such as the relatively high educational level, low labor costs, and political stability.

142. Despite the difficulties for investment promotion mentioned above, Sri Lanka has a greater potential for attracting Japanese investors in the long run since the merits stated above may eventually be recognized by Japanese firms, particularly for labor-intensive industries, since the labor cost in Sri Lanka is low relative to that of South-East Asian countries. Although the Participant could not undertake investment promotion activities in the Final Phase, it is hoped that he was able to benefit from the familiarization with the Japanese business practices and business environment.

## 3. <u>Recommendations and Suggestions to Alleviate the</u> <u>Difficulties for Future Similar Projects</u>

143. In ECFA's opinion, it would be possible to alleviate two of the difficulties encountered in project execution through sufficient orientation. Concerning the lack of preliminary screening of project ideas and the insufficiency in information, the Participants and their affiliated organizations should be given instructions concerning detailed information which should be provided for each project. The authorities should also be requested to confirm that proposed projects have not been undertaken by some foreign partners before introducing these projects by the Participants. Furthermore, the Participants should be instructed to gather as much relevant background information concerning the Project as possible and to be prepared to answer questions which may be raised by Japanese firms.

144. Before the commencement of the Project, the Participant and the relevant organization should be made to understand the importance of backstopping in the home country. A clear channel of communication should be established within the relevant organization between the Participant and the backstopping officer in order to expedite the prompt supply of necessary information.

#### 4. Conclusion

145. Despite encountering some difficulties in execution, it is ECFA's assessment that the Project was beneficial for the Participants and that the Project's objectives were fulfilled. The Projects' achievements in detail are as follows.

(1) Through the Orientation Programme, other educational activities, and the actual investment promotion activities, the Participants have gained an understanding of the Japanese business practices and the firms' attitudes toward business overseas, not only in investment but also in trade and technical cooperation. It should be mentioned that the Participants began to appreciate the general policy among Japanese firms to be cautious in venturing into capital participation in the form of joint-venture and their preference for other forms of cooperation such as technical cooperation or supply of equipment.

- (2) Through visits to factories and industrial exhibits during the Project, the Participants could absorb Japanese technology which might be applicable or adapted in their respective countries. The people contacted during these visits will be a good resource to facilitate the flow of information on technical and business matters between Japan and the participating countries.
- (3) The Project has enhanced the Participants' capability to identify appropriate projects for investment promotion towards potential Japanese partners. Furthermore, the Participants began to appreciate the importance of detailed basic project information as the key to investment promotion activities and serious business discussions in Japan.
- (4) The Project gave the Participants an opportunity to increase awareness of their country's development needs among the Japanese business community through direct company visits and dissemination of information by publications. The business meetings between the Participants and staff members of relevant firms and/or associations also served as valuable opportunities for information exchange as well as obtaining advice on the improvement of the proposed projects.
- (5) Through dissemination of the project ideas and information concerning the investment climate of the Participating countries through pamphlets and other means of publicity including newspapers and newsletters, the Japanese companies obtained precise up-to-date information on the Participating countries. This will hopefully enhance the understanding of the Japanese business community and provide a basis for investment flows from Japan to the Participating countries.

- (6) The regional investment promotion activities were effective in creating a channel between the Participants and the Japanese firms located in regions outside of Tokyo in order to tap the significant potential interest of these regional firms to invest overseas.
- (7) Finally, one of the most valuable achievements of this Project was that through the numerous contacts with Japanese firms and organizations, the Participants have established a firm basis of contact from which to continue their investment promotion activities in their home countries.

## APPENDICES

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#### APPENDIX I

1

#### List of Projects Brought by the Participants for Investment Promotion

#### CHINA

#### Tianjin Projects for Japanese Firms

- 1. Air-conditioners
- 2. \*Furniture
- 3. Irons

- 4. \*Plastic Toys
- 5. Refrigerators
- 6. \*Sweaters
- 7. \*Steel-sheet Furniture
- 8. Table Fan
- 9. \*Wines
- 10. \*Digital Analyzer
- 11. \*Dot Matrix Printer
- 12. \*Heavy-Duty Engineering Tyre
- 13. \*Mechanic Chains
- 14. Shaft Weaving-machine
- 15. \*Spectrophotometer
- 16. \*Steel Pipe Welding Equipment
- 17. \*Synthetic Fibre Carpets
- 18. \*Technology of Merchandized Dyes
- 19. \*Toys
- 20. \*Worsted Wool Goods

#### Tianjin Projects for Foreign Firms

- 21. \*Chain Blocks
- 22. \*Copying Machines
- 23. \*Diesel Engine
- 24. 2.5-10 ton Diesel Pile Drivers
- 25. \*Fork Lift
- 26. Ground Receiving Devices
- 27. \*Hard Gelatin Capsule
- 28. High-speed Flat-seaming Machine for Industrial Use
- 29. \*Molds for Electronic Products
- 30. \*Molds for Mini-bus

#### Dalian Projects

- 31. \*Injection Pump (A-type) for Diesel Engine
- 32. \*Non-carbon Copying Paper
- 33. \*Sanitary Paper

#### UNIDO Projects

- 34. \*Acetate Cellulose Sheet
- 35. \*Fibre Reinforced Plastic (FRP) Bathtubs
- 36. \*Soybean Products
- 37. \*Super-Fine Nylon Fibres
- 38. Trifluralin
- 39. Videotape and Computertape
- 40. Knitted Underwear

#### PHILIPPINES

#### EPZA Projects

- 1. \*Shaweed Processing
- 2. \*Semi-conductor Devices
- \*Aluminum and Wooden Glass Doors and Windows and Tempered Glass Manufacturing
- 4. \*Animal Feed Manufacturing
- 5. \*Artificial Flowers
- 6. \*Children's Garments
- 7. Coir Woven Car Mats Manufacturing
- 8. Consumer Electronic Products
- 9. Cowhide Leather Manufacturing
- 10. \*Electrical, Battery-operated, Wind-up Friction Toys
- 11. \*Fertilizer Manufact: ing
- 12. \*Fish Meal Manufacturing
- 13. Gems Cutting
- 14. Ladies and Men's Hats Manufacturing
- 15. Ladies Shoes
- 16. \*Machine Screws Manufacturing
- 17. Manufacturing Plant for the Production of Polyester Fabrics
- 18. Manufacturing of Starch, Mashed Potatoes and Related Products
- 19. \*Pencil Manufacturing
- 20. \*Plant for Oil Extraction
- 21. Rubber Footwear
- 22. Soybean Oil, Soybean Meal and Lecithin Manufacturing
- 23. \*Steel/Metal Sheet Products Manufacturing
- 24. \*Vending Machine Manufacturing

- 25. \*Woodcraft Manufacturing
- 26. \*Zipper Manufacturing

### PDCP Projects

- 27. \*Cattle Feed Processing Plant
- 28. \*Dinnerware (Ironstone) Manufacturing Project
- 29. \*Industrial Drop Forging and Handtool Finishing Plant

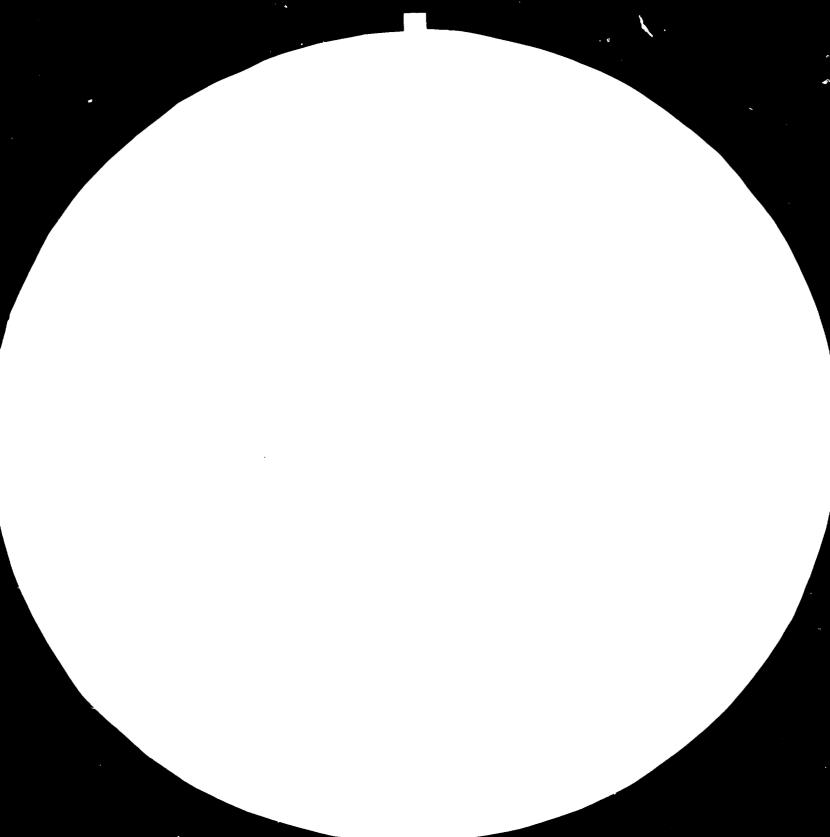
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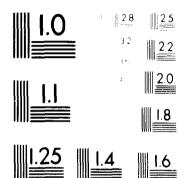
#### PHIVIDEC Projects

- 30. \*Chopsticks (Disposable type)
- 31. \*Feed Milling Plant
- 32. \*Kraft Paper Production
- 33. \*Mini-steel Mills
- 34. Paper Recycling Plant
- 35. \*Shipbreaking

#### <u>Others</u>

- 36. \*Artificial Sweetening
- 37. \*Fruit Processing





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#### SENEGAL

- 1. \*Egg Trays
- 2. \*Electric Bulbs
- 3. Industrial Processing of Kinkelibah Leaf for Herb Tea
- 4. \*Metal Electro-plating
- 5. \*Electric Battery-cells (Car Batteries)
- 6. Hurricane Lantern
- 7. Ghee and Shortening Processing
- 8. \*Plastic and Leather Travel Products
- 9. Rattan Furniture
- 10. \*Envelope
- 11. \*Face Soap and Soap for Domestic Use
- 12. \*Chalk and Slates for School Use
- 13. Electric Meter Assembling
- 14. Welding Electrodes
- 15. \*Sanitary Napkins
- 16. \*Brooms and Brushes
- 17. Knives and Cutters
- 18. \*Refrigerators, Air Conditioners and Coolers
- 19. Animal Feed Products
- 20. Iron Melting Plant
- 21. \*Paper and Cardboard Processing
- 22. Bakery Yeast Processing
- 23. \*Fish-smoking, Drying and Salting
- 24. \*Floor Tiles and Paving Stones
- 25. \*Adhesive Medical Dressings

- 26. Medical PVC Tubes
- 27. \*Paper Processing
- 28. Office Equipment, Stationery
- 29. \*Textile Garments
- 30. \*Plastic Eags and Shoes
- 31. \*Plastic Bottles
- 32. Knitted Goods
- 33. \*Medical Cotton Products
- 34. \*Hollow Bricks and Decorative Tiles
- 35. Fish, Shrimp and Spiny Lobster Processing
- 36. \*Electric Appliances
- 37. Leather and Skai Travel Products
- 38. \*Aluminum Sliding Doors
- 39. Grain Driers Using Solar Energy
- 40. Chicken-meat Processing
- 41. Radio-Immunology Kits
- 42. \*Toothbrush
- 43. Senemetallurgie (Metal Products)
- 44. Glassware
- 45. \*Color Processing
- 46. \*Assembling of Plugs, Switches, Meters, Circuit, Breakers
- 47. \*Cold Storage Tunnel
- \* Projects marked with an asterisk were promoted in the Japanese business community.

#### APPENDIX II

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## List of Firms/Organizations Contacted for Investment Promotion During the Final Phase

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#### CHINA

Project	Firm/Organization	Person(s) Contacted
[Follow-up Projects	5 from the Fall 1983]	
Push-type Phone	Iwatsu Electric Co., Ltd.	Mr. F. Hayashi Deputy Manager, Telecom. B International Business Dept.
		Mr. J. Saito Assistant Manager, Telecom. B International Business Dept.
Sanitary Paper	Honshu Paper Co., Ltd.	Mr. H. Murase Project Engineer International Business Center Planning Dept.
[Tianjin Projects ]	[argeted for Japan]	
Digital Phase Meter	Electronic Industries	Mr. Kametaka
(Digital Analyzer)	Association of Japan	
	Anritsu Electric Co., Ltd.	Mr. T. Iwata Manager
		Overseas Marketing Division
		Mr. M. Fujita Overseas Marketing Division
		Ms. K. Orimoto Overseas Marketing Division
	Sony Tektronix Corp.	Mr. S. Yasuda Field Engineer
	Yokogawa Hewlett Packard	Mr. Ebihara Overseas Sales Section

Project	Firm/Organization	Person(s) Contacted
Dot Matrix Printer	Computerland Ltd.	Mr. Iwasaki Business Department
	IBM Japan Ltd.	Mr. Komatsu Department of Business for China
	Mitsui & Co., Ltd.	Mr. M. Ikegai General Manager Information Business Development Division
		Mr. Y. Tanokura Information Business Development Division
	S.S.B. Inc.	Mr. Y. Taguchi President
		Mr. S. Murai
	Star Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Mr. Y. Omae First Business Section
	Toshiba Corporation	Mr. S. Hirabayashi Manager, Unix Group Technical Support Department Product Planning Department Computer Division
Heavy-Duty Engineering Tyre	Kobe Steel, Ltd.	Mr. A. Kifuji Assistant Manager Rubber & Tire Machinery Industrial Machinery Sales Dept. Machinery Division
		Mr. T. Nonaka Assistant Manager International Operations Engineering Division

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Firm/Organization	Person(s) Contacted
Mitsubishi Corporation	Mr. T. Shibata Assistant General Manager Industrial Machinery Dept.
	Mr. H. Sakurai Manager Tire & Rubber Machinery Section Industrial Machinery Dept.
	Mr. N. Sakakibara China Team Marketing & Coordination Dept.
Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Mr. Rocky I. Matsunaga General Manager General Machinery Department
	Mr. F. Ishiba Project Manager Industrial Machinery Dept.
	Mr. Y. Yoshida Project Manager General Machinery Department
	Mr. Y. Sawamoto Manager Rubber & Tire Machinery Section General Machinery Department
	Mr. S. Miura Manager Business Section Industrial Machinery Dept.
	Mr. Y. Soto Rubber & Tire Machinery Section General Machinery Department
The Yokohama Rubber Co., Ltd.	Mr. T. Imazeki Manager Planning & Coordinating Sec. Tire Overseas Business Development Department

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Project	Firm/Organization	Person(s) Contacted
Mechanic Chain	Tsubakimoto Chain Co., Ltd.	Mr. Ishikawa Export Division
Spectrophotometer	Japan Analytical Instruments Manufacturers' Association	Mr. H. Kimura Managing Director
	Hitachi, Ltd.	Mr. Y. Oshika Director International Operations Dept. Instrument Division
		Mr. K. Shimamura Manager International Operations Dept. Instrument Division
		Mr. Zheng R. Sheng Asia, Middle East & Oceania Department Overseas License and Business Support Division
	Shimadzu Corporation	Mr. S. Arai Deputy General Manager International Marketing Div.
		Mr. I. Hashimoto Manager, Export International Marketing Div.
Steel Pipe Welding	Japan Consulting Institute	Mr. N. Miyajima Project Manager

Welding Equipment

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Project	Firm/Organization	Person(s) Contacted
Synthetic Fibre Carpets	C. Itoh & Co.	Mr. Y. Waki Overseas Project Team
	Kamei Textile Co., Ltd.	Mr. K. Kamei President
		Mr. A. Kasuya Export & Import Department
		Mr. M. Shiotsu Assistant Manager
	Mitsubishi Burlington Co., Ltd.	Mr. Futawatari Manager, Business Department
	Suminoe Textile Co., Ltd.	Mr. Niina 5th Section Osaka Branch
	Toray Industries, Inc.	Mr. T. Hatada Deputy Manager Interior Section Interior Business Department
		Mr. N. Suzuki Interior Section Interior Business Department
	The Toyo Linoleum Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Mr. T. Nishiwaki Executive Director
Toys	Masudaya Corp.	Mr. H. Ogata Director & General Manager Production Division
		Mr. Hank H. Saito Merchandise General Manager International

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Project	Firm/Organization	Person(s) Contacted
Worsted Wool Goods	Japan Wool Spinners' Association	Mr. Nishida
	Daido Keori K.K. Daido Worsted Mills Ltd.	Mr. K. Konno Managing Director Mr. T. Iijima Director Manager Trading Section
	Japan Wool Textile Co., Ltd.	Mr. Murakami Manager Sales Section
	Kanebo Ltd.	Mr. H. Hattori Manager Wool Department
[Tianjin Projects	Targeted for Foreign In	vestment]
Chain Block	Kito Corporation	Mr. Ikeda Export Section No. 3
Diesel Engine	Mitsubishi Corporation	Mr. T. Fujino Export Section A Construction Equipment Dept.
	Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Mr. T. Terahara Deputy Manager Fork-Lift Truck Export Group II Construction Machinery Export Dept. Construction Machinery Div.

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Projec	<u>et</u>	Firm/Organization	Person(s) Contacted
		Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. Sagamihara Machinery Works	Mr. H. Sakuma General Manager Mr. S. Uemura
			Manager Engine Assembly Division Manufacturing Dept.
			Mr. H. Ishibashi Management Planning Dept.
			Mr. M. Arihara Fork-Lift Truck Business Section
Fork 1	Lifts	Komatsu Forklift Co., Ltd.	Mr. M. Sugiyama Executive Engineer International Marketing Department
		Mitsubishi Corporation	Mr. T. Fujino Export Section A Construction Equipment Dept.
		Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Mr. T. Terahara Deputy Manager Fork-Lift Truck Export Group II Construction Machinery Export Dept. Construction Machinery Div.
		Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. Sagamihara Machinery Works	Mr. H. Sakuma General Manager Mr. S. Uemura Manager Engine Assembly Division
			Manufacturing Dept. Mr. H. Ishibashi Management Planning Dept.
			Mr. M. Arihara Fork-Lift Truck Business Section

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Project	Firm/Organization	Person(s) Contacted
Hard Gelatin Capsules	Japan Elanco Co., Ltd.	Mr. Hisada Business Department
	Warner Lambert K.K.	Mr. Koyama Director
	Nippi Gelatin Industry Ltd.	Mr. M. Ito Technology Development
Moulds for Electronic Products	Daito Chemical Ltd.	Mr. Y. Sagisaka President
Moulds for Minibus	Kanematsu-Gosho Ltd.	<ul> <li>Mr. H. Matsuno Manager Industrial Machinery Dept. II</li> <li>Mr. H. Itoh Associate Manager Business Coordination Dept.</li> <li>Mr. I. Yamamoto Assistant Manager Section No. 2 Electric Machinery &amp; Project Dept.</li> <li>Mr. S. Makino Assistant Manager Section No. 3 Industrial Machinery Dept. II</li> <li>Mr. K. Sakuma Section No. 2 Electric Machinery &amp; Project Dept.</li> </ul>
	Marusun Suruga Kogyosho Co., Ltd.	Mr. H. Hirose Manager General Affairs Dept.

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	Project	Firm/Organization	Person(s) Contacted
		Masuda Tekkosho Co., Ltd.	Mr. S. Masuda President
		Tomizuka Seisakusho Co., Ltd.	Mr. K. Tomizuka President
	[UNIDO Projects]		
•	Acetate Cellulose Sheets	Daisel Chemical Industries Ltd.	<pre>Mr. A. Enoki Manager Cellulosic Plastic Department Mr. T. Mizuta Manager Export Cellulosic Plastic Department</pre>
		Toko Bussan Co., Ltd.	<ul> <li>Mr. T. Izumi</li> <li>Manager</li> <li>Chemicals Department</li> <li>Mr. K. Aoki</li> <li>Chemicals Department</li> <li>Mr. R. Ishikane</li> <li>Chemicals Department</li> </ul>
•	FRP Bath Tub	Chori Company, Ltd.	Mr. S. Ishihara Chief Plant & Facility Engineering Dept.
		Meiwa Trading Co., Ltd.	Mr. A. Honda Machinery & Construction Dept.
		Sekisui Chemical Co., Ltd.	Mr. R. Kubota General Manager of Nara Plant Mr. Y. Iseki General Manager Overseas Projects Promotion Division

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Project	Firm/Organization	Person(s) Contacted
Soybean Products	Fuji Oil Co., Ltd.	Mr. K. Shinagawa Managing Director
		Mr. Y. Miyazawa Director
	Nisshin Oil Mills.	Mr. S. Sato

isshin Oil Mills, Mr. S. Sato Ltd. Assistant General Manager Yokohama - Isogo Plant 

# PHILIPPINES

Project	Firm/Organization	Person(s) Contacted
[Follow-up Projects	; from Fall 1983]	
Artificial Sweetener	Potential R & D Lab., Inc.	Dr. I. Aihara President
Fruit Juice Processing	Japan Fruit Juice Association	Mr. Nagayama
	C. Itoh & Co.	Mr. Nishitani Food Section No. 2
	Sumisho Fruits & Vegetables Co., Ltd.	Mr. K. Nagasawa Director
	Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund	Mr. Yaginuma Third Division Loan Department I

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Project	Firm/Organization	Person(s) Contacted
Seaweed Processing	Ina Foods Industry Co., Ltd.	Mr. Tsukakoshi President
	Mitsubishi Acetate Co., Ltd.	Mr. T. Ishikawa Assistant Director Technical and Productio Dept.
		Mr. T. Mori Assistant Manager Technical Dept.
	Shin Nippon Kaiso Co., Ltd.	Mr. H. Hosoi Managing Director
		Mr. K. Iwamoto Deputy Manager Tokyo Office
	Takaragen Co., Ltd.	Mr. Shoji Manager Business Dept.
[EPZA Projects]		
Aluminum & Wooden Glass Door	Yoshida Kogyo K.K.	Mr. K. Furuminato Manager Trade Section Construction Dept.
Artificial Elower	Japan Artificial Flower Industrial Association	Mr. I. Hirose Vice Managing Director
Animal Feed	Japan Feed Council	Mr. K. Yamanaka Director
	Mikiseibaku Co., Ltd.	Mr. S. Tokunaga Manager Branch Office

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Project	Firm/Organization	Person(s) Contacted
Fish Meal	Kawaguchi Bussan Co., Ltd.	Mr. J. Miyagishima President
Garment	The Association for Overseas Technical Scholarship	
	Japan Women's & Children's Wear Manufacturers Association	Mr. K. Tsuchiya Executive Director
	Press "The Senken" Daily News of Fashion & Trade	Mr. T. Matsuo Editor
	Renown Incorporated	Mr. T. Takizawa Manager Overseas Marketing & Production Department Mr. M. Tashibu
		Overseas Marketing & Production Departme
	Sophy Corporation	Mr. S. Shimada President
		Mr. R. Shimada Sales Manager
Machine Screws	The Fasteners Institute of Japan	Mr. U. Seguchi Deputy Managing Direc
	Okitsu Screw Co., Ltd.	Mr. K. Kakisawa President
		Mr. T. Kakisawa

	Project	Firm/Organization	Person(s) Contacted
		Pacific Metals Co., Ltd.	Mr. N. Naoe Deputy General Manager Sales Department Metal Division
		Miyagawa Kinzoku Kogyo Co., Ltd.	R. Matsuno Managing Director
			Mr. Y. Mizobata Director Sales Manager
•			Mr. K. Dote Sales Manager
•	Oil Extraction Plant	Japan Oilseed Processors Association	Mr. I. Kitazawa Managing Director
		Fuji Oil Co., Ltd.	Mr. Miyoshi Secretary Division
	Pencil	Mitsubishi Pencil Co., Ltd.	Mr. Shina Foreign Trade Department
•		Tombow Pencil Co., Ltá.	Mr. Nakao Foreign Trade Department
	Steel/Metal Sheet Products	Safe & Steel Furniture National Association of Japan Inc.	Mr. T. Minamida Deputy Managing Director
		Japan Metal Furniture Association	Mr. Sakamaki Deputy Managing Director
	Vending Machine	Sanyo Electric Trading Co., Ltd.	Mr. Y. Nakatani Asia Business Dept.

Project	Firm/Organization	Person(s) Contacted
Woodcraft Furniture	International Development Association of the Furniture Industry of Japan	Mr. I. Kosuga Chairman Mr. A. Saito Managing Director
	Japan External Trade Organization	Mr. M. Takashi Import Promotion and Cooperation Dept. Cooperation Division
	Japan International Cooperation Agency	Mr. Aoki Training Section No. 3 Training Affairs Dept.
		Mr. Kobayashi Overseas Center Section Social Development Cooperation Department
	Press "The Furniture"	Mr. K. Yoshida Chief Editor
	Kosuga & Co., Ltd.	Mr. I. Kosuga Chairman
	Misawa Homes Co., Ltd.	Mr. H. Yokoyama Interior Development Group Planning Division
	Nippon Gakki Co., Ltd.	Mr. M. Kondo Manager Business Division Furniture Department
		Mr. H. Kaneko Business Division Furniture Department
	Yamakawa Rattan Co., Ltd.	Mr. Y. Yamakawa President

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Project	Firm/Organization	Person(s) Contacted
Wooden Toy	Kawai Musical Instrument Mfg. Co., Ltd. Tokyo Branch	Mr. Y. Iwata Vice Manager Mr. H. Terada Business Division
	Kawai Musical Instrument Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Mr. M. Ema Director
[PDCP Projects]		
Dinnerware	Japan Pottery Manufacturer's	Mr. A. Kamei
	Federation	Mr. M. Suzuki
	Narumi China Corporation	Mr. Y. Mori Dinnerware Export Sectio
	Takasago Industry Co., Ltd.	Mr. H. Watanabe Export Manager
		Mr. H. Ando Assistant Manager Export Division
	Yamaka Co., Ltd.	Mr. Maeda Business Section
Industrial Drop Forging and Hand Tool Finishing Plant	All Japan Machinist Hand Tool Manufacturers Association	Mr. T. Yamaguchi Managing Director
Cattle Feed Processing Plant	Japan Feed Council	Mr. K. Yamanaka Director
	National Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Association	Mr. Takeuchi

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### SENEGAL

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Project	Firm/Organization	Person(s) Contacted
Car Batteries	Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.	Mr. Honda Export Section Battery Department
	Yuasa Battery Co., Ltd.	Mr. Wakita International Strategy Dept.
Cold Storage Tunnel	Hitachi Plant Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd.	Mr. H. Senoc Air Conditioning & Building Facilities Division Refrigerating Plant Dept.
		Mr. J. Okabe International Sales Division Overseas Business Dept.
	Kanematsu-Gosho Ltd.	Mr. M. Miyasaka Assistant Manager Special Purpose Vessel Section Ships Department
	Nissin Refrigeration & Engineering Ltd.	Mr. Y. Matsumoto Manager Trade Section Trade Department Tokyo Branch
Egg Tray	Honshu Paper Co., Ltd.	Mr. Koseki Core Section
	Jujo Package Co., Ltd.	Mr. H. Nakajima Manager Tokyo Plant
	Kanematsu-Gosho Ltd.	Mr. K. Matsuki Section No. l Paper & Pulp Machinery Dept.

Project	Firm/Organization	Person(s) Contacted
	Ohishi Sangyo Co., Ltd.	Mr. M. Mitsuhara Manager Sales Planning Department
	Rengo Co., Ltd.	Mr. Ono Machinery Sales Section Development Department
Electric Appliances	Matsushita Electric Works, Ltd.	Mr. Ohtsuki Asian Trade Department
	Toshiba Corporation	Mr. Urano Manager Middle East & Africa Dept. Overseas Business Division No. 1
Electric Bulbs	Japan Electric Lamp Manufacturers Association	Mr. R. Sato Manager Business Department
Sanitary Napkins	Kao Corporation	<ul> <li>Mr. H. Mizutani</li> <li>Principal Research Scientist</li> <li>Research &amp; Development Divis</li> <li>Mr. T. Nakamura</li> <li>Director - Corporate Plannin</li> <li>President's Office</li> </ul>
	Lion Corporation	<ul> <li>Mr. M. Iguchi</li> <li>Director</li> <li>Planning Department</li> <li>International Division</li> <li>Mr. K. Ohdate</li> <li>Manager</li> <li>Foreign Trade Business</li> <li>Development Department</li> <li>International Division</li> </ul>

Project

Firm/Organization

Uni Charm Corporation

### Person(s) Contacted

Mr. Ogawa Overseas Business Department

Toothbrush

Lion Corporation

Mr. M. Iguchi Director Planning Department International Division

Mr. K. Ohdate Manager Foreign Trade Business Development Department International Division

### APPENDIX III

5

# List of Educational Activities Arranged for the Participants During the Final Phase

Date	Activities
March 15, 1984	Seminar on the Import Market in Japan by the Japan External Trade Organization
March 22, 1984	Lecture on Industrial Feasibility Study by Mr. S. Hiraki, Manager of the Project Committee, The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.
March 22, 1984	Seminar for the Promotion of Regional Industrial Location in Japan by Foreign Firms, by the Japan Regional Development Corp.
May 12, 1984	1984 Industrial Exhibit of Japan's Molds and Dies Industries, Tokyo
May 17, 1984	Tokyo Fashion Fair, 1984
May 23, 1984	Visit to the Factory of the Toyota Corporation, Toyoda City
May 25, 1984	Visit to Kosuga Furniture 1984 Exhibit, Tokyo
May 31, 1984	Lecture on Industrial Development and Investment Promotion by Mr. H. Tanaka, ECFA

APPENDIX IV

#### Publicity

1) Article on the Wooden Furniture Project

"Kagu Shimbun" April 5, 1984



Article on the Garment Project
 "Senken Shimbun" April 23, 1984

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# 3) Article on the Garment Project

"Senken Shimbun" May 25, 1984



4) Article on the Programme

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"Shizuoka Shimbun" April 20, 1984



# 5) Information on the Dinnerware Project

Disseminated by Japan Dinnerware Manufacturers Association

"Nittoren News" June, 1984



APPENDIX V

Brochures of the Investment Promotion Organizations of Each Participating Country in the Japanese Language

# 中国天津市投資案内

1984

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China

Tianjin Investment Guide

天津対外経済貿易委員会

<u>三</u>次

1. 序

2. 天津市経済概況

3. 天津対外経済貿易委員会

4. 近年における外国企業投資の一般研究

5. 投資促進のための一般条件

6. 投資促進優先分野

別表: 1979年以降制定された中国の主な 対外経済貿易関係法規

付録 : 中国の対外経済法規

この小冊子は、日本自転車振興会から競輪収益の一部である機械振興資金の補助を 受けて、社団法人海外コンサルティング企業協会が作成したものである。

原文名: "TIANJIN'S ECONOMIC STATUS QUO. GENERAL SITUATION OF USING FOREIGN INVESTMENTS & ITS FUTURE PROSPECTS" TIANJIN COMMISSION OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS & TRADE. JULY 1983 1. 序

天津市は、中国における中央政府直轄の3特別市(北京、上海、天津)の一つであり、 渤海湾に面する北京の外港として重要な位置を占めるばかりではなく、中国北部沿岸に おける最大の商・工業都市として、また国際貿易都市として重要な経済中心地となって いる。

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天津市の地理的誤況は下記の通りである。

- 市 域 : 11.300 k 元
- 人 口 : 774 万人(市中心部; 312万人)
- 行政区 : 18(6中央地区;3 渤海地区 4 郊外区;5 県)

天津対外経済貿易委員会 (Tianjin Commission of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade)は天津市におけるあらゆる種類の外国との経済・技術協力、投資・貿易等を取り扱う専任機関である。本委員会の下に実施機関として天津市経済開発公司があり、各企業との実際上の事業の運営にあたっている。

(1) 工 業

天津市は近代工業において 120年の歴史を持っている。中華人民共和国政府成立後、 第1次5カ年計画(1953~57)以来の経済復興及び建設期間を通して、特に中国共産 党第11期中央委員会における第3回総会(1978年12月)以降、工業生産は飛躍的な発 展を遂げた。1982年における工業生産額は1949年におけるそれよりも34倍にも達した。 同生産額のうち重工業の占める割合は57.34 %、軽工業の割合は42.66 %である。天 津市には 153部門、86業種(一部は集団所有制の企業)を含み、 4,000以上の産業企 業が存在する。天津市における就業人口は 130万人を超えている。

天津市には以下のような多種の工業業種が存在する:

冶金,電力,建設機材,石油探索,石油化学,機械,電子工業,工業用具・計器, 造給,繊維、製紙,化学,化学薬品,漢方薬,エナメル製品,自転車,時計, 腕時計,ミシン,家庭電気製品,カーペット,衣料品,製靴,皮革,食器,工業 品,食品,醸造 等

(こうした分野での製品は中国全土において重要な位置を占めている。)

(2) 農業

天津市における農業は4郊外区、塘沽、漢沽、大港、地区とともに5県にわたって 行なわれている。

天津全市には21の国営農場があり、可耕地は46万ha以上にのぼる。天津市は海河の 5支流の末端に位置し、低地、塩性アルカリ土壌のため作物生産は非常に低かった。

中華人民共和国成立以来、海河の利用、塩性アルカリ土壌の改良、モーターポンプ 井戸及び貯水池の違設、農業機械の採用、灌溉・排水用具、農業における科学技術の 発達などによって、天津市における農業生産状況は飛躍的に進歩した。また農業、森 林業、畜産、副産物製造、及び漁業は多方面にわたって発展してきた。現在では綿花 の年生産額は 2,250 t にものぼり、豚肉、マトン、牛肉の生産額は60,600 t を超えて いる。家禽類は 6,500千匹、うさぎは 197千匹以上、水産物は 2,000 t 以上、商業野 菜は70万 t にものぼる。天津の特定地区に産する各種の農産物(米,小豆,栗,梨, 白菜,さんざしと柿,酢,かぶら,にんにく等)は世界各地の市場で高い評価を受け ている。

現在、天津市では自国における充分な天然資源利用のための多くの方策を求めている。

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(1993年 766天のフーマ寄眠)

3. 近年における天津市の外国企業投資の一般構成

中愿政府は1875年の"刑戸開放政策"以来数々の外面資本の導入を行ってきたが、天 津市においても現在までに約 140百万米ドルにのほる外国資本の企業と 170件にのほる 契約を行ってきている。これらのプロジェクトのうち 128件は既に完成、42件は遮設中 である。外国資本の導入は先進技術の移転に築がり、製品の品質改善・高級化に貢献し、 また製品納出によって外貨獲得が行われてきている。

一天淳吉で行われているプロジェクトの融資方法として次の2通りがある。

(1) 金融資本の導入 … 現在まで 130件、約 110百万米ドルの導入により、技術移転・ 機器輸入が行われた。

(2) 合弁、共同生産、補償貿易及び国際リース --- 現在までS1面万米ドル、件数は合弁 事業 6 件、共同生産4 件、補償貿易25件、国際リース4 件である。

外園資本導入の中でも衣料品製造では天津市内のほとんどの工場が設備更新等によっ て、その生産商、輸出量を飛躍的に増加させており、また電子部品、基本機械部品、印 制、パッケージなどの分野においても技術改善が頭著である。機械製作分野における技 術革新によって製品のデザイン・品質は向上してきている。具体的な死として次のよう なものがある。

三十)芙蓉讃服シールドバーツ … 英国クラン社より製造技術導入

(1) 天津電気機械工場 … 西独りッツ社より電球ランプ製造技術導入

(111) 天津電気溶接プラント … スイスより二重コーティング技術導入

外国資本と天準拠との台弁事業では労使問題係も良好であり、生産・マーケティング 状況も改善されつつあり、合弁事業は成功している例が多い。

なお、天津市における合弁事業例では次のようなものがある。

天津市における合弁事業

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中国GECO 250	中国天津 50 オーチスエレ (30%) ペーター公司	天津驪明化粧品 69	天津化鐵棉廠 87.5 有限公司 (40%)	中国大家製薬 660 有限公司 (50%)	诸華路針廠 46. 有限公司 (25%)	中仏葡萄酒 53.3 有限公司 (38%)	企業名資本金約額 (外資支出比率)
ノルウェー 地球物理社	米 米 エーチン アイ・チロー	西ドイツ Wella A.G.	香 活 同公到声星度运动	日 茨夏	小 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一	香 港 レミー・マルタン ファーイースト	外国出資企業
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4. 投資促進のための一般条件

天津市は外国との経済・技術協力において、現地及び外国企業双方に有利な条件及び 優遇措置を提供している。

(1)投資促進策

政府の開放政策に基づき外国企業との合弁、その他の経済・技術協力は長期的な基本方針であり、天津市もそれに沿って、上海、北京市とともに貿易、投資に対する権限が中央政府より与えられている。

外區資本との合弁事業に関する法律・条例は近年急速に整備されてきている。なか でも1979年に制定された中外合弁事業法を更に詳細な具体案を示した<sup>\*</sup> "中外合資事 業法実施条例"が1983年 9月に公布され、従来の外國企業に対する様々な制約を解消 している。その他会社法、特許法、海外経済貿易契約に関する法規等関連法規も整備 されつつあり、二重課税防止に関する協定及び相互投資保護協定も成立に向けて関係 各国と交渉中であり、わが国に関しては1984年にも成立する見通しである。また南工 業統一税の執行に関する優遇策及び合弁企業への減・免税措置の適用もある。

天津市当局は中外合資事業法に沿って、合弁事業が入事・金融・所有権・生産・マ ーケティング等の問題、また合弁事業による輸出入認可手統等について完全に独立し た権限を持つようにしている。

\* 対外経済貿易関係法規については別表及び付録参照

(2) インフラストラクチュア

天津市には華北における最大の港湾(中国国内第3位)、天津新港を擁し、現在約 1億2千万七の操作収容能力をもち、1万七クラス以上の船舶の停泊場が27存在する。 同港は現在更に新規の埠頭の建設による拡張が計画されている。また関連節施設(ホ テル、倉庫等)、運業面でも整備されている。

(3) 経済協力ゾーン

天津市当局は、天津新港が位置する塘沽地区を外国との経済協力地区として開発し ていく予定である。本地区へは外国資本からの様々な形式による協力、即ち合弁、共 同生売、技術協力、補償貿易、委託加工等を受け入れている。

(4) 豊富な天然資源

天津市及び隣接地域は渤海湾に面し、豊かな天然資源を擁している。例えば食塩・ ソーダ生産、沿岸油田、天然ガス、石炭、地熱等各種の天然資源が利用できる。 (5) 充分な入的資源

一天津市は海外との経済・技術協力の仕事に従事すべき充分な資格をもつ人対を有し ている。海外取引・貿易関係に従事するスタッフは3万人存在し、外国資本との取引 にも数多くの経験を積んだスタッフがいる。

また経済・技術協力に不可欠な科学者・技術者が天津市の18の大学、112の科学研 究機関から開発プロジェクトに参加できる。

(6) 投資優先分野

外国資本利用及び技術導入に関して、天津市は以下のような工業及び製品に優先順 位を与えている。

- I.石油化学,海洋化学産業
   (ポリエチレン、合成アンモニア、ソーダ灰、苛性ソーダ、染料、塗料、プラス チック、試剤、ゴム製品等)
- I. 微极製作. 電子工業
  - (コンピューター,集積回路(IC),電子部品,自動機器,メーター,営工ネ ルギー計測機器,レーザー,ビックアップ,トラクター,水力,地熱発電機, 省エネルギー電気メーター,水力利用部品,クリップ,水準器等)
- Ⅲ. 軽工業, 繊維工業
  - (自転車,時計,ミシン,カメラ,家庭電気製品,メリヤス,綿織物,紡績用最 終技術,紡績機械,印刷,染色,天然・合成皮革製品,プラスチック・パッキ ング,食卓用金物,家具,楽品,製紙,食糧,日常化学菜品等)
- Ⅳ. 建設質材工業

(セメント、ガラス、衛生機器、新型高品質材等)

- V.金属工業 (シームレス鋼管,鋼版,高品質合成鋼,スティールワイヤ,スティールケーブ ル等)
- VI.良產物

(各種穀類,野菜,畜産(豚、牛、うさぎ、小えび、魚類))

別表: 1979年以降制定された中国の主な対外経済貿易関係組織

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1979.	4	中外合資経営企業法
1980.	7	中外合實経営企業登記管理弁法
11		»
1980.	8	広東省経済特別区条例
1980.	9	中外合資企業所得税法
"		個人所得稅法
1980.	10	中外合資経営企業所導税法施行知測
//		外国企業常駐代表機構に関する暫定規定
1980.	12	個人所得稅法施行綱則
"		外国為替管理暫定条例
1981.	12	外国企業所得税法
n		<b>経</b> 済合同法
1983.	2	華僑・外資金融機関の中国での常駐代実機調設置に関する管理規定
1983.	8	経済契約仲裁条例
1983.	ĉ	中外合資経営企業法実施条例

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#### 付録 : 中国の対外経済法規

現在までのところ対外経済貿易関係法規は

1979年 7月に制定された「中外合資経営企業法」の他、

「中華人民共和國外國企業所得税法」及び

「中華人民共和国経済契約法」(1981年12月採択)

等があり、上記の「中外合資経営企業法」を更に細目を充実させたものとして、1983年 9月26日、外国企業との合弁事業を促進するため、

「中外合資経営企業法実施条例」1)

("Detailed Rules & Regulations for Implimentation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Joint Venture Using Chinese and Foreign Investment")が公布された。

また、会社法 (Company Law)、特許法 (Patent Law)、等は近く制定される予定であ り、その他対外経済貿易関係法規の制定も準備している。

その主なものは、対外貿易法、税関法、対外経済契約法、公司組織法、中外共同経営 法、外国企業法である。特に中外共同経営法は合弁事業とやや形態を異にする共同経営 に関する法律で合弁法と一対になる法律として重要視されている。

二国間投資保護協定及び二重課税防止協定

(Agreement on Protection of Bilateral investment and Agreement on Avoidance of Double Taxation) も日本や米国等西側主要先進国と交渉中であり、<sup>2)</sup>

わが国についても本年から来年にかけて同様のものが結結される見通しとなっており、 既に1883年12月より日中投資保護協定交渉が開始されている。

- <sup>1)</sup> 本条例は、外国企業との合弁事業の一層の促進をはかるもので、立に次のような内容となっている。
- ① 中国政府は合弁事業に生産計画上の指令を行わず、自主権を認め、合弁企業は自 ら生産計画を作成し、関係機器には報告する義務のみを認する。
- ② 製品によっては合弁企業の輸出装務付けを緩和し、中国内で需要が急激に増えている商品や、輸入を必要とする商品については、中国内での販売を認める。
- ② 経営上のトラブルが生じた場合、中国側と外資の双方が同意すれば第三国の仲裁 機関の調停を認める。

更に本条列は下記の内容も含んでいる。

・技術使用料 … 外国企業へのソフトウェア技術に対する技術使用料を「国際的な 相場の範囲内」で支払う。

- ・税制面での優遅措置……下記の邑目について開税、二底統一税を免除する。
  - ③ 外国企業が合弁のため持ち込む生産設備や部品
  - ② 合弁事業拡大に際して中国内で調達できない機械設備
  - ③ 合弁企業が輸出商品生産のために輸入する原材料
- ・合弁期間 … 個々の事業内容に応じて協議するが、一般的には10年から30年を原 則とする。但し、投資規模が大きく、資金の回収に時間のかかる事 業では30年を上回ることも認める。
- 2) 西側先進工業国では既に1982年スウェーデンと、また1983年10月には西ドイツと投 資保証協定を締結している。他に交渉中の国としてスイス、フランス、カナダ等が あげられる。

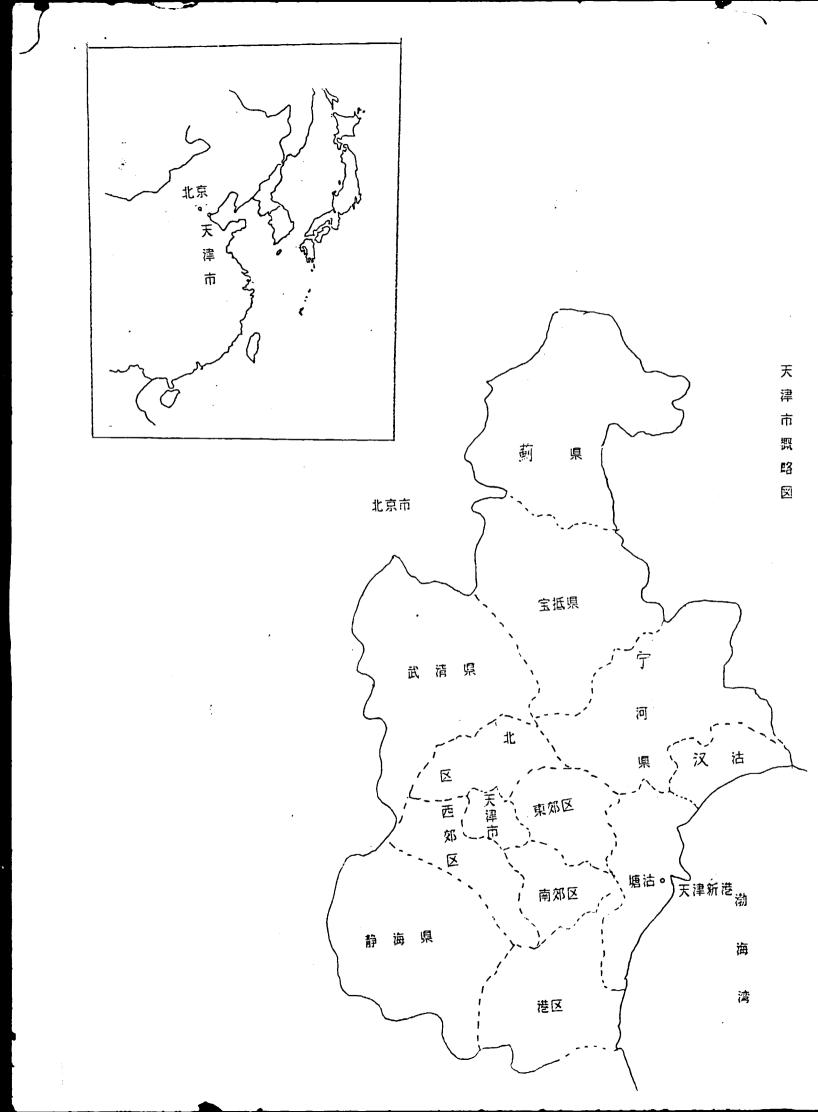
## 参考文献

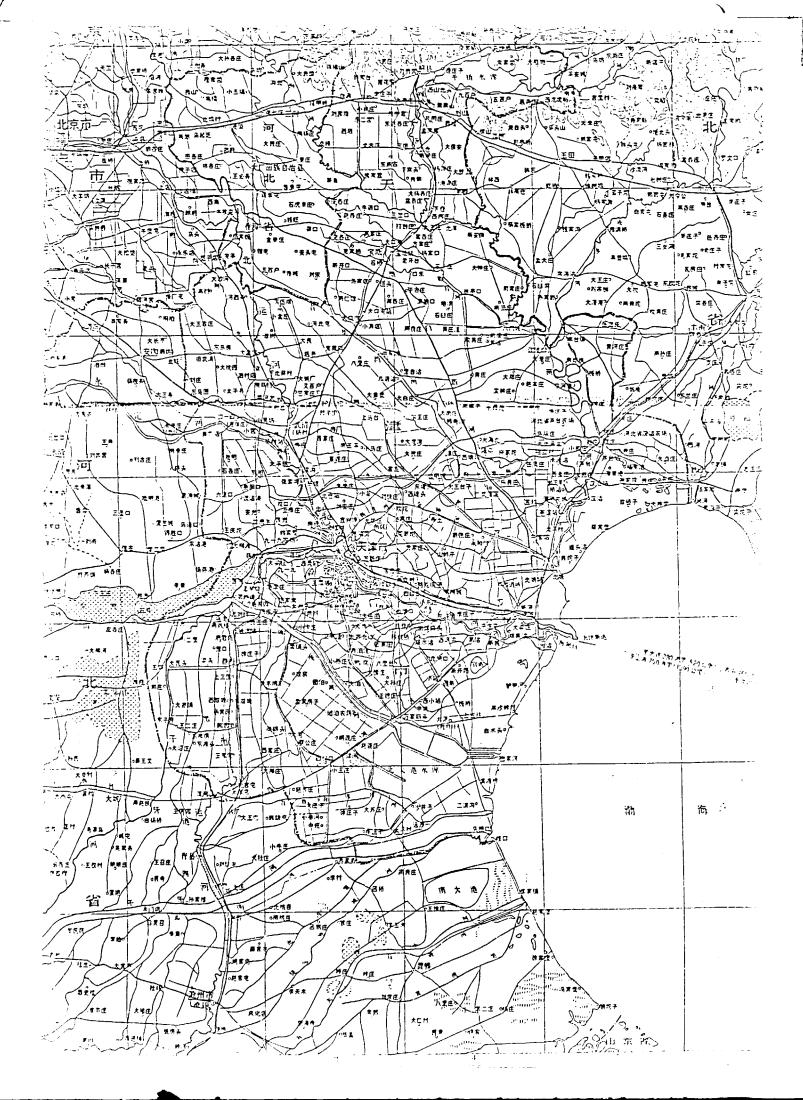
 ・何天貫著・訳 "中華人民共和国の経済関係法"
 (経済契約法、外国企業所得税法,広東省経済特別区関係規定, 深圳経済特別区関係規定) 1982 アジア経済研究所

日中経済協会編	"中国の輪出工業の発展と我が固企業の在り方"	1980
	"中國法訓の解説"	"
	"中国の貿易制度改革と地方の対応"	11
	"中国の投資環境"	1981
	"中国の対外経済政策と国際関係"	1982
	"1983年版中国経済便覽"	11
	"中外合資経営企業法実施条例"(日本語訳)	1983
	「日中経済協会会報」No.126 January	1934

(特集:中国合弁法実施条例公布をめぐって)

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セネガル共和国投資案内

1984

Senegal

Investment Guide for Senegal

# セネガル共和国工業省

(Hinistère du Dévéloppement Industriel et de l'Artisanat, MDIA)

## ダカール自由貿易区庁

(Administration de la Zone Franche Industrielle de Dakar)

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- <<主 要 指 標>>
- I. セネガル概況
- Ⅱ. 投資環境

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- 面. ダカール自由貿易地区
- 参考 : ダカール自由貿易地区進出企業リスト
- 地図 : ダカール自由貿易地区・セネガル共和国

この小冊子は、日本自転車振興会から競輪収益の一部である機械振興資金の補助を 受けて、社団法人海外コンサルティング企業協会が作成したものである。

原文名: "REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL An Investment Guide For Japanese Potential Investors" June 1983

## << 主 要 指 標 >>

積: 196,722 (日本の約2分の1) Ē 人 口: 約590万人(1981年) G D P : 2.330百万米ドル(1981年) - 人 当 り G N P : 約430米ドル (1981年) GDPの構成比: 農・林・水産業 22% (1980年) 工業(製造業) 26%(15%) サービス業 52% 労働力の部門別シェア : 農・林・水産業 77% (1980年) 工業 10% サービス業 13% 輪 出 額 : 1,035百万米ドル(1981年) 輪入額: 416百万米ドル(1981年) 質 : CFAフラン (Franc de la Communauté Financière Aricaine) 通 為替レート : 10FAフラン = 0.02フランス・フラン(固定) (1F.F. 28円の場合) 1CFAフラン 0.56円)

I. セネガル共和国際況

1. 自然環境

セネガル共和国は北緯12度から16度、西経11度から17度の間に位置し、西は大西洋 に面し、北はセネガル川を挟んでモーリタニアと境し、東はマリと、南はギニア及び ギニア・ビサオと接する。またガンビア川流域を占めるガンビア共和国が、三方を囲 まれた姿でセネガル内部に入りこんでいる。面積は 196,722 でその大部分は標高 100m以下の低地であるが、南東端に標高 500mの丘陵地が広がっている。セネガル、 サロウム、ガンビア、カザマンスの4河川が東から西へ流れている。

1年はほぼ、乾朝(11月~7月:18℃~24℃)と素朝(8月~10月:23℃~30℃)に 分かれる。

2.人口、言語及び宗教

1981年の人口は、約 590万人と推定される。人口密度は1平方キロメートル当たり 29人、人口の平均増加率は年 2.8パーセントである。

人口の分布は平均しておらず、主にカップ・ベルト地域(21%)と落花生盆地(49%)に集中している。人口の年齢は非常に若く43%が15歳以下である。1万人以上の人口を持つ町は、全体の30%で、首都ダカールの人口は100万人以上である。

主な言語はウォロフ(Worof)、セレル(Serere)、ジョーラ(Diola)、プル・トゥ クラー(Pular Toucouleur)、ソニンケ(Soninke)及びマンディング(Mandingue)で ある。公用語はフランス語であるが、セネガルとガンビアがセネガンビア運盟<sup>\*)</sup>を結 成した時以来(1982年 2月)、英語も広く使用されている。政教は分離しており、主 な宗教はイスラム教(人口の86%)、キリスト教(5%)及びアニミスト(精霊信仰者) である。

\*) 1982年 2月、セネガルとガンビアが合体し、セネガンビア連盟が結成された。 この条約の条項を守り、二つの国家はお互いに独立と主権を保っている。セネガル 共和国の大統領が連盟の大統領であり、ガンビア共和国の大統領が副大統領を務め ている。

連盟が関与する主な分野は次の通りである。

- 1. 二国の軍隊及び防衛力の統合
- 2. 経済及び金融同盟の開発
- 3. 対外政策に関する調整
- 4. 通信分野に関する二国の政策の調整

- 1 -

3. 政 治

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 政体は大院領制の共和国で、1院制の国民職会を持つ。政党はセネガル社会党(与

 党)、セネガル民主党(自由主義)、独立アフリカ党(左翼共産系)、セネガル共和

 運動(右翼政党)である。

最初の国家元首はレオポール・セダール・サンゴール(Leopold Sedar Senghor) (在任:1960~1980.12.21)で、その後をアプドウ・ディオーフ(Abdou Diop)が 継いでいる。

## 4. 経 済

セネガルは従来より落花生モノカルチャーの農業国として知られ、落花生とその加 工品の輸出が全輸出の50%前後の高い数字を占めている。近年リン鉱石を用いたリン 酸塩や魚類(缶詰を含む)の輸出が増加してきているが、落花生への依存度は依然と して大きい。そこでセネガルでは農産物を多様化することが大きな課題となっており、 その際の最大の障害である「水不足」克服のため水資源の開発とかんがい計画が進め られている。これによって現在、野菜の増産、砂糖プランテーションの稼働、原綿生 産などが進行中である。

セネガルは、西アフリカにおける地域経済協力の中心的役割を果たしている。以下 にその主なものを挙げる。

(1) 西アフリカ諸国中央銀行-BCEAO (Banque Centrale des Etats de

1 'Afrique de 1 'Ouest)

西アフリカの旧フランス領6カ国(セネガル、コート・ジボアール、オート・ボ ルタ、ニジェール、トーゴ、ベナン)は西アフリカ通貨同盟(UMOA-』 Union Honétaire Ouest - Africaine)を結成しており、その共通通貨CFAフ ランの発行機関であるBCEAOが、セネガルの首都ダカールに置かれている。

(2) 西アフリカ経済協同体-CEAO (Communauté Economique de

**Q** ' Afrique de **Q** ' Ouest)

CEAOは推定 3,300万人の消費者を持つ6つの西アフリカ国家の経済機構であ る。この機構の目的は、メンバー国家の経済活動の調和と健全な発展を助長するこ とにある。特に活発な経済協力と貿易の発展という政策を取り入れることによって 目的を達成させる。

相互貿易機構に関するCEAO条約中の条項には、次の事柄が規定されている。

- ・ 加盟国からの製品の自由な交通
- ・ 共通外部関税の積極的実施

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- ・ メンバー国からの地方産物の免税輸入
- メンバー国から輸出され、他のメンバー国家に輸入された工業製品に関する特急制度

この制度の下では、メンバー国家内で通常課されている輸入関税及び諸税は、単 一地域法人税に取って代わる。この法人税は、第三国からメンバー国に輸入された 類似品に課される関税及び輸入税の総額よりも一般に低い。

(3) 西アフリカ諸国経済協力体-CEDEAO- (Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest)

CEDEAOは、西アフリカの16ケ国(旧フランス領9カ国、旧英国領5カ国、 旧ポルトガル領1カ国)から成る。主な目的は次の通りである。

- ・ メンバー国における関税と輸出入に課す同様な税の除去
- ・ メンバー国間における貿易に対する量的及び行政的制限の除去
- ・・ 共通関税及び共通貿易政策の漸進的な確立
- メンパー国家における人、サービス及び資本の自由流動に対する障害の除去
- 1989年から関税及びそれに類似する税を撤廃するための連盟の漸進的な確
   立

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### Ⅱ.投資環境

1. 外資政策と投資奨励策

(1) 1972年投資コードと新投資コード

セネガルの外資政策を方向づけたのは1972年投資コード(Senegal's 1972 Investment Code)である。その炭定によれば、全ての民間投資家は土地を所有する 権利を有し、資本及び利潤をハード・カレンシーで本国へ送金する権利を保証され ている。さらに、いかなる外国投資家も、税金やその他炭制面において、セネガル の国内企業家と差別されることはない、としている。

加えて、優先地位 (priority status)を獲得した外国投資家は、創業に必要な勝 「「「「」」」ので部品類(5年以内)を無税論入できるほか、原材料輸入の際の 関税の減免、法人税の減免などの特典がある。ただし、個々の案件ごとに優先期間 や関税の減免率が違う。たとえば農業や観光部門への投資は法人税が8年間免税さ れている。

1978年にいたり、セネガルは世銀及び IMFの勧告により、1972年投資コードを 改訂した新投資コードを採用した。

新コードでは、その適用分野を拡大して、水利,木材,鉱物資源の探査開発,商業,通信,海運,航空,鉄道が新たに加えられた。旧コードでは、Cape Verde地域 (自由貿易地区のあるところ)以外への投資を奨励し、特に輸出志向の雇用創出型 の企業で農業や観光部門が憂遇されていた。

新投資コード下での特典は、①設立地がダカール地域の場合は5年間、その他の 地域の場合は8年間にわたり、滅説と雇主の社会保障費用負担の減額がある。 ②工場建設コストが 7,500万CFAフラン以下の場合は10年間、それ以上の場合は 15年間にわたり不動産関連税が完全に免除される。 ③操業に必要な一部の原材料、 半製品を無税論入できる。

ただし、以上の特典を受けることができるのは、 (イ)投資総額が1億CFA フランを超えていること、 (ロ) 100人の雇用に相当する新しい仕事を創出する こと、の2条件を満たす企業に限られている。

また、10億CFAフランを超える投資企業や鉱物資源開発企業には、ケース・バイ・ケースで特典が与えられる。

1981年に制定された新投資コードでも基本的には1978年コードが踏襲されている。 ただし以下に述べる点で1981年投資コードは1978年までのものと異なる。

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- 1) 特典を受けた企業が生みだした付加価値に基づくプレミアムの当該企業への 長
- 2) 分散化した企業に対する新しい特典の導入
- 3) 財政安定化条項に対する詰制度の制限(固定期間の20年から10年への短縮等)
- 4) 既存企業に対する投資認可の緩和
- 5) 行政当局による詳細な監督を促す新規則の追加
- (2) 投資法による衰遇策

セネガル政府は一般に海外からの投資を歓迎しており、投資法及びダカール自由 貿易地区は、このような投資を促進するためのものである。

セネガルの投資及び税に関する規定は、国の経済発展を促進するように多くの奨励策を提供しており、様々な部類に分けられる税制上の優遇策と、その他の優遇策 を列記すると次の通りである。

- 1) 投資法による 後 温策
- 2) 中小企業の創設と拡張に対する奨励策
- 3) セネガル人と外国人投資家との合併ベースによる投資促進策
- 4) 認可された工業地所内にある工業地所管理会社及び事業に与えられる優遇策
- 5) 自由貿易地区 (Zone Franche Industrielle)
- 6) 再投資した利益に関する憂遇税制

最初の投資法は1962年に制定され、1965年に改訂され、更に1972年と1978年の新 投資法に取って代わった。現在の投資法は、1981年7月10日の法令81-51によって 制定されたものである。しかし、前の投資法の一定の条項は、1962年から1978年の 間に投資した会社には適用が続いている。

1981年投資法による優違策の適用を受けるためには各省相互投資委員会(Comite Interministeriel des Investissements)から認可が必要である。投資認可を申し 込む企業は、予算としてあげた受権資本の20%の払込み資本を保持しなくてはなら ない。認可された計画は国家の監督下に置くこと。計画が失敗した場合は、認可の 自動取消しとなる。この認可は、各省相互投資委員会の助言のもとに撤回してもよ い。

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(3) 優先企業

1981年投資法の条項に従い、2種類の企業が認可される。

1) 優先企業認可の基準

優先企業認可の特典は、下記のいずれかの条件を充たさなければいけない。

• 3年間にわたり2億FCFAの投資をすることと、誤業の最初の2年間に少なくとも50人分の永続的な仕事をセネガル人社員と労働者に直接与える。

 または、操業の最初の2年間で、セネガル市民のために留保した 100人の雇用 機会を直接産出する。

2) 優先企業に与えられた特典

3年間、優先企業は投資計画を実行する上で、下記のような特典が与えられて いる。

- 認可された計画について、セネガル国内で生産されない輸入設備と材料に認 される関税と税金の免除。
- 企業の必要な操業に課す売上税と、認可された計画の遂行への予備行為と見 なされる以前のセネガル国内で設立された会社との取引に課す取引税の免除。
- 認可された計画を遂行するための土地と建物を取得した場合の譲渡税の免除。
- 認可された計画の遂行に要する会社の構成及び増資にかかる手数料の免除。

3) その他の免税

- 輸入された製造機械の特定の予備部品に対する付加価値税を始めとして、輸入関税及び税の5年間にわたる免除(このような機械の全費用の10%以下に あたる部品の輸入の免税が限定される)(正味税)。
- 企業が生み出した付加価値に基づくプレミアム支払いの5年にわたる免税
   (プレミアム率は法令によって定められており、カップ・ペールの外部で行う認可投資計画に対して半分引き上げられる)。
- 認可された計画に含められた乗合い車両に対する付加価値税を始めとする論 入関税及び税の3年にわたる免除(車両の数は投資委員会が決定する)。
- カップ・ペールの企業に対するライセンス料の5年にわたる免除とカップ・ ペールの外部企業に対する8年にわたる免除。
- 建築に課される土地税と、工業または商業上の使用以外の目的のために認可 計画で設計された建物に課される補助税の暫定免除。
- 認可企業が個人、またはその企業に資本を投資した法人に対して発行した有 有価証券からの報酬にかかる所得税の暫定免除。

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4) 容認企業の認可基準

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容認企業の利益は、下記の条件を必要とする。

- 3年間にわたり、20万CFAフラン(正株説)にのほる投資計画の遂行。ただし、経済及び社会開発計画の観点から特に重要な経済並びに社会的利益を 代表する企業はこの条件を免除される。
- 5) 容認企業に与えられた特典

容認企業は下記の特典が与えられている。

- 長期財政制度の確立。この制度の目的は、このような企業の負担になっている直接財政支出の全部または一部の安定化を保障することにある(10年間・ 更新可能)。
- ・ 認可が発行された日に施行されている税率のレベルと同一の課税率が直接税 及び融合税として以後も徴収される。
- 長期の財政体制の開始日後、効力を発した法令による直接査定及び融合税は
   免除され、認可が発行された時点の諸税のみ課税対象となる。
- 容認された企業に与えられた利点、財政体制及びその期間などは公式承認を 得た文書中に記されている。

### 2. 投資関連税制

セネガルの現行主要税は以下のとおり。

(1) 事業利得税(Business Profit Tax)

法人、非法人企業を開わず事業活動の純益に課税される。法人企業に一率33.3%、 ただし、その利益にさらに売却された固定資産を加えた金額が3年以内に再投資さ れた場合、課税は免除される。また、個人企業には最初の利潤10万CFAフランが 控除される。

(2) 個人所得税

個人所得税は株式配当や債券所得などの"動産"への課税及び個人所得、銀行預 金などに課されるものがある。動産からの純益は企業純益から控除される。株式配 当、債券、銀行預金収入などに課される税率は以下のとおり。

- 株式配当<sup>\*</sup> 基本課税率16%、ただし優先企業は8%
- 債 券<sup>\*</sup> 基本課税率25%、ただし政府・政府系企業は20%
- ・ 銀行預金収入など-基本課税率16%
- \*) 投資企業及び建設企業は株式配当・債券への収入に対して非課税

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(3)間 接 税

間接税はセネガルの税制の中心で、輸出入税のほか、付加価値税(TVA)、サ ービス税(TPS)及び登録・印紙税がある。輸出品は当然内国販売税の対象にな らない。

#### 3. 工業所有権

セネガルはアフリカ・マダガスカル工業所有権連盟(Office Africaine et Malagache de la Propriété Industrielle – OAMPI)に加盟している。OAMPIは 特許,商標,工業デザインの取得及び保護制度を決めており、加盟国はセネガルのほ か、中央アフリカ,ペナン,ガボン,アイボリ・コースト,モーリタニア,モーリシ ャスで構成されている。登録申請はカメルーンのヤウンデ (Yacundé)にある連盟本部 へ直接申し込むことになる。

また、セネガルは工業所有権に関する「パリ条約」に調印しており、日本の企業も 内国民待遇を受けることができる。

#### 4 労 園 事 情

セネガルの労働人口(15才から65才)は225万人とみられるが、そのうち75-85% は伝統産業などに従事しており、近代経済部門に従事している労働人口は民間企業7 万 5,000人、政府事業 6万 5,000人といわれる。(米国商務省 Overseas Business Report による)。民間企業労働省のうち90%がセネガル人、残りが他のアフリカ人 であるが、高度な技術者は欧米人が独占しており、婦人労働者は 1.5%にすぎない。

セネガル労働者全国連合(La Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs Sénégalais – CNTS)が唯一の労働組合としてあり、"責任ある経営参加"の方針のも とに、ストライキ権にも制限が設けられている。労働関連制度は以下のとおり。

( i ) 労 勧 時 間

週40時間

(ii) 残業に対する割増給付

41時間から48時間は10%、48時間を超える分は35%、夜間残業は50%割増。 休日出動は50%、祝祭日出動は 100%割増となる。

(iii)休暇、祝祭日

1カ月に最低1日半の休暇を与えなければならない。特別休暇は結婚2日、 親族死亡2日、妻の出産2日、祝祭日は年間11日ある。バカンスは年間18日。 5. 投資奨励模関

(1) ダカール自由貿易区庁 (Administration de la Zone Franche Industrielle de Dakar)

第Ⅲ部参照

(2) 国立工業研究促進機関-SONEPI(Société Nationale d'Etudes et de Promotion Industrielle)

SONEP [の活動は、特にセネガル中小工業の発展に合わせて、6つの基本的 分野に分けられる。

- ・ プロジェクトの研究
- 工業化奨励(特に工業団地への企業誘致と認可)
- ・ プロジェクトの財政的援助
- ・ 奨励策により設立された企業への助言サービス
- 事業家の訓練と情報提供
- ・ 国際機関との協力

Ⅱ.ダカール自由貿易地区

1974年 5月に設置されたダカール自由貿易地区(La Zone Franche Industrielle de Dakar \*)は、ダカール市の東方13キロメートル、ダカール港から11キロ、ダカール・ ヨッフ国際空港から15キロに位置する。この自由貿易地区は外資、とりわけ労働集約型 企業や輸出志向製造業の誘致を目的としている。投資奨励策としては、無課税、投資資 本及び投資収益の外国移転の自由、現地人・外国人の雇用の自由などの特典がある。た だし、自由貿易地区への進出企業の条件として最低投資額 100万CFAフラン、セネガ ル人を最低 100人雇うことが義務付けられている。

\*) 英語名はDakar Industrial Free Zone (DIFZ)

1.土 地

地区の全面積は 650ヘクタールであり、そのうち約 470ヘクタールはプラント建設 のために留保してある。現在のところ60ヘクタールが既に完全に開発され、投資家が 利用できるようになっている。

この地区内の区画地は、99年間のリース・ベースで投資家に貸与されている。年間 賃貸料は現在1平方メートルにつき 326.25 CFAフラン(約1米ドル)であり、消 費物価指数に基づく調整のために1984年から 3年ごとに改訂される。

2. インフラストラクチャー

陸上交通はダカール・ルフィスク(Dakar-Rufisque) 道があり、この道路はダカー ル・チィエス(Dakar-Thies)道の建設によって後に広げられる予定である。また、新 しい鉄道が現在の鉄道線に付け加えられる予定である。

上・下水道が完備されており、電力は自由貿易地区近くのビッシュ岬の発電所から 30kVの送電線により直接供給される。

3. 組 綴

この地区の行政機構は2つの大きな意志決定機関から成っている。認可を求めてく る外国からの投資家に対する時間の無駄をできるだけ少なくするため、この2つの機 関は、完全な自治権を有している。

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1)行政官

海外からの投資家と現地の産業企業家との間の唯一の仲介者である行政官は、セネガル大統領が指名し、大統領及び他の内閣々僚の国務大臣の地位を保持するものである。行政官の任務は2つある。

- 自由貿易地区の企業の認可、創設及び通常の運営に必要な行政手続きの統率と 遂行との調整
- ・ この地区の完全な運営をはかるための全般的なガイドラインの作成と監督

## 2) 認可委員会

この委員会の責任は、地区内で資格を有する企業に対して認可を与える(返却する)ことにある。また地区に関連した契約または開発計画についての意見を発表す るところでもある。

4. 自由貿易地区企業に関する規定

地区内に提供された施設から利益を得る資格を有する企業は次の通りである。

- 労働集約の工業会社
- セネガル国内で入手できる天然資源を活用した輸出向けの商品を製造する会社
- 工業会社の活動を補助し、助長させるサービス部門の会社(銀行,保険会社,運送会社またそれに類似した会社等)
- 5. 自由貿易地区進出企業に与えられた利点

地区内の会社には各々の目標とする市場において充分に競争できるようにするため、 種々の特典が与えられている。投資家に与えられる利益は次のとおりである。

(1)行政便宜

地区自治行政局の仕事は次の通りである。

- ・ 投資家を歓迎し、プロジェクトに必要な情報をタイムリーに提供する。
- ・ 投資家が関係書類を準備する際に援助する(ただし、投資家からの要請があった場合)。
- 製造業者が社員を選択し募集する際に援助する。
- 技術的なサービス、建設会社、運送会社その他の会社に接する機会を投資家に 提供する(ただし、投資家からの要請があった場合)。

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(2) サービス業務上の便宜

税関、消防署、警察署、郵便局及び労動局が既に地区内に創設されている。銀行、 保険会社その他のサービス業務会社の設立が地区内の工業会社の便宜をはかるため に認可されている。

- (3) 投資に関する立法
  - 行政官の認可を得るために提出する工業プロジェクトの選択にあたり、投資家
    は全く自由な立場にある。
  - セネガル国内における外国人による全ての私的な投資は安全な物であり、投資
     法及び自由貿易地区法によるフェアーで公平な取扱いから利益を得ることができる。
- (4) 金融保証

セネガルに適用される外国貿易及び為替法の体制内において、政府は下記の事項を保証する。

- 認可されたプロジェクトの遂行と商業及び金融取引に要する金をフラン通貨圏の国々に企業が移行するための許可。金額に制限はないが、企業の運営上のフレームワーク内で移送するものとする。
- 従業員、事業協力者、株主、上記企業の金融業者がフラン通貨圏以外で金を移送する場合の許可。
- 投下した資本とそれから生じた利益の自由で完全な本国への送運。また外国人
   労働者に支払った賃金の海外送金。
- (5) 税金と関税の完全な免除

自由貿易地区内で運営されている工業会社は、下記に示すような完全な免除という利益を得る。

会計免除

- 利益配当として企業が支払った株配当を始めとする収入に対する税金の全面的 免除。
- 生産に基づいて評価される国内間接税の全面的な免除。
- 全ての登録料の免除。特に会社の創立と拡張に基づいて評価された料金の免除。
- 免除料、建設税及び所有財産にかかる税金。

#### 関税 免除

- 輸入一原材料、加工及び半加工品、設備及び材料にかかる全ての関税と説 金の免除。
- 輪 出 製造された品物は無関税及び無税で輸出される。

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6. 自由貿易地区における生産要素及び設備のコスト(1982年 4月)

| (1) <u>電力</u> (特意率)        |               |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| KWにつきの年固定率                 | 13.680CFAフラン  |
| 流動費用                       | (以下CFAFと路す)   |
| 午前零時から午前 7時までと午後11時から午後12時 | 25.61CFAF/kwn |
| 午後 7時から午後11時まで             | 35.01CFAF/kwh |

- (2) <u>工業用水</u> 84.13 CFAF/ 正味税
- (3) <u>建 設 貸 用(請負業者と交渉)</u>
   工場用建物、倉庫または工作場
   第一級事務所のスペース(シングル・レベル)N.B.
   ハウジング建築はDIFZ内で認可されていない。
   88,753CFAF/π

(4) 航 空 輪 送

| 腐敗貨物 : ダカール・ヨーロッパ間 | 200から420CFAF /Kg    |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 腐敗貨物 : ヨーロッパ・ダカール間 | 335から435CFAF /Kg    |
| 他の商品               |                     |
| 45kgまで             | 1020CFAF/Kg         |
| 45Kg以上             | 765CFAF/Kg          |
| 500kg以上            | 6350FAF <i>/ Kg</i> |
| 1000Kg以上           | 545CFAF / Kg        |

(5) <u>海上 輸送</u>

20,553から34,687CFAF/ +23.7%バンカー・チャージ

例: 工業用機械・・・・・25.420CFAF/m<sup>2</sup>

フットウェアー・・・・22,656CFAF/㎡から28,834CFAF/㎡

航空及び海上運送料は、運送会社と交渉できる。大規模輸送の場合は、特別料金 を取得できる。

各々の工業に関する団体契約を参照。しかしセネガルにおけるいろいろな団体契約の中身の違いは少ないので、一般的な機械工業の分野をカバーしている契約のペ - ス・サラリーがしばしばこの目的に使われている。

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## <u>一般的な機械工業におけるペース・サラリー(CFAフラン)</u>

| <u>工場</u> | 労働者    | ホワイト・カラー労働者    |
|-----------|--------|----------------|
| (時        | 間給)    | (月 給)          |
| H.O.      | 140.50 | Grade 1 24,367 |
| H.S.      | 158.52 | Grade 2 28,227 |
| 0.5.1     | 171.36 | Grade 3 30,552 |
| 0.5.2     | 200.81 | Grade 4 36,987 |
| 0.P.1     | 213.44 | Grade 5 41,616 |
| 0.P.2     | 214.16 | Grade 6 45,701 |
| 0.P.3     | 272.52 | Grade 7 54,039 |
|           |        |                |

| <u> </u>  |        | <u> 役職員及びエンジニア</u> |
|-----------|--------|--------------------|
| (月        | 給)     | (月 給)              |
| H.O       | 51,894 | P.1.A 70,069       |
| H. 1      | 52,323 | P. 1. B 80, 622    |
| H.2       | 64,856 | P.2.A 83,292       |
| H.3       | 75,836 | P.2.B 94,482       |
| H.4       | 84.678 | P.3.A 101,970      |
| H.5       | 85,432 | P.3.B 147,313      |
| 社会評価 : 25 | 5%     |                    |

(7) 炭 化 水 素 (CFAフラン) ガソリン:208.48CFAF/1 ガス・石油:109.42CFAF/1

| 年間量     | <u>20.000トン以下</u> | <u>2.000トン以上</u> |
|---------|-------------------|------------------|
| ディーゼル油  | 84,403            | 84,403           |
| 燃料 1500 | 52,832            | 52,681           |
| 燃料 3500 | 49,140            | 48,974           |

価格は1981年 1月12日の精製所におけるものである。供給契約は卸売り業者と交 渉できる。

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(8) <u></u>雪話とテレックス

| 音   | 話:接続手数料     | ダカールにおいて40.000CFAF      |
|-----|-------------|-------------------------|
|     | 加入申込料ダカール   | 2ケ月につき 3,200            |
|     | 管 話 料       | ダカールにおいて 6分につき500CFAF   |
|     |             | フランスへの通話は3分につき2,300CFAF |
|     | 保証金         | 40,000CFAF              |
| テレン | ックス:取 付 賣 用 | ダカール市において 320,000       |
|     | 接続税 ÷ メンテナン | ス ÷ 雑寶                  |
|     | 通信料         | ダカールにおいて90分につき50CFAF    |
|     |             | フランスへの料金は3分につき1,365CFAF |
|     | 保証金         | 180,000CFAF             |

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(参考)

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## <u>会社リスト</u>

I. 1983年 5月30日現在操業中の会社

1. <u>Safcac</u>:

| 業種                  | : | 自転車用のゴムタイヤ          |
|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| 投資額                 | : | 1,116,130,000CFAフラン |
| 投下資本                | : | 120,000,000CFAフラン   |
| 従業員数                | : | 151                 |
| 発起人の国籍              | : | フランス及びアッパー・ボルタ      |
| 2. <u>インターナションナ</u> | N | ・ハウジング・カムパニー(IHC)   |
| 業種                  | : | 粗立式住宅材              |
| 投資額                 | : | 1,400,000,000CFAフラン |
| 投下資本                | : | 250,000,000CFAフラン   |
| 従業員数                | : | 50から 200に拡大する。      |
| 発起人の国籍              | : | アメリカ                |
| 3. <u>パーク・デヴィス</u>  |   |                     |
| 業 種                 | : | 医葵品、化粧品             |
| 投資額                 | : | 1,400,000,000CFAフラン |
| 投下資本                | : | 250,000.000CFAフラン   |
| 発起人の国籍              | : | アメリカ                |
| 4. <u>SECO</u>      |   |                     |
| 業種                  | : | <b>鞍</b> 物、衣服       |
| 投資額                 | ; | 30,000,000CFAフラン    |
| 従業員数                | : | 40                  |
| 発起人の国籍              | : | フランス                |
| 5. <u>Rapi</u>      |   |                     |
| 業 種                 | : | 工業プラスチック製品          |
| 投資額                 | : | 360,000,000CFAフラン   |
| 投下資本                | : | 40,000,000CFAフラン    |
| 従業員数                | : | 25                  |
| 発起人の国籍              | : | ベルギー                |
|                     |   |                     |

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 「建設中のプラント

プラスチック製造及びポリ植代ビニール家院用品 I かしら、リボンその他のヘヤー・アクセサリ メッキ台所用品及びエナメル塗り数品 130から 390に掲大でおる 261,000,000CFAフラン 133,000,000CFAフラン アメリカ、韓国及び日本 200,000,000CFAフラン 320,000,000CFAフラン 170,000,000CFAフラン 155,000,000FAフラン 85,000,000FAフラン 64,000,000CFAフラン 1.007.000,000CFAフラン 砂糖を型に入れ製造 セネガル及び韓国 くセー製品 セネガル キンコン SENEGAL 130 166 111 • • 躩 数 閷 ¥ 発起人の国籍 琶 匩 ŔΞ ₩ 镹 発起人の国籍 湮 Ħ 通 먨 数 発起人の回籍 5 気 発記人の国籍 SENECOR ₩ ₩ 美 美 投下資 資 投下質 ¥ 業 € 投入資 ICIA 氮 SEMAIL 1. TAMARO łщ 絤 樲 氮 SIPAO 狜 쉮 袑 <u>тх</u> <u> 5억</u> ξŬ 絥 找 51 絥 絥 罴 翭 4.<u>A</u>L . ഗ . ღ . ى

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151,000,000CFAフラン

セネガル及びレバノン

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発起人の国籍

6. <u>Exphase</u>

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| 業 種    | : | 医薬品(圧迫包帯、頭皮張りシーツ、ネーブル・           |
|--------|---|----------------------------------|
|        |   | カテーテル、イクステンサー、医療服〉               |
| 投資額    | : | 838,537,962CFAフラン                |
| 投下資本   | : | 269,937,962CFAフラン                |
| 従業員数   | : | 33から43(2年目) へ、そして71(3年目) に増加する予定 |
| 発起人の国籍 | : | セネガル                             |

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## Ⅲ. 認可され建設中

| 1. <u>CHOCOLATERIE (83年 5月に認可)</u>   |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 業 種 : チョコレート・ペースト、チョコレート、            |  |
| チョコレート・ミルク                           |  |
| 投 資 額 : 188,000,000CFAフラン            |  |
| 投 下 資 本 :   77,000,000CFAフラン         |  |
| 従 業 員 数 : 24                         |  |
| 発起人の国籍 : セネガル                        |  |
| 2. <u>SONACOS (83年 1月認可)</u>         |  |
| 業 種 : ピーナッツの皮剥きと塩味付け                 |  |
| 投 資 額 : 739,000,000CFAフラン            |  |
| 投 下 資 本 : 141,000,000CFAフラン          |  |
| 従 葉 員 数 : 37                         |  |
| 発起人の国籍 : セネガル及びフランス                  |  |
| 3. <u>KOLON SPORTS Co. Ltd.</u>      |  |
| 業 種 : スポーツ・ウェアー                      |  |
| 投 資 額 : 463,310,000CFAフラン            |  |
| 投 下 資 本 : 1C4,780,000CFAフラン          |  |
| 従 業 員 数 : 185                        |  |
| 発起人の国籍 : 韓 国                         |  |
| 4. <u>MEDIMAT</u> 外科医療品(81年 6月認可)    |  |
| 5. <u>CSF</u> 鉄屑製品 (81年 1月認可)        |  |
| 6. <u>SSS</u> 海産食料品 : 強力冷凍(81年12月認可) |  |
| 7. <u>MASEP</u> プール用水の処理(82年 6月認可)   |  |
|                                      |  |

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## <u>サービス会社</u>

- 1. LOCAFRIQUE
- 2. SCTTAO
- 3. SONAM
- 4. SOTRACO
- 5. SOCOPAO
- 6. TEXACO-AFRICA. LTD
- 7. EGBN
- 8. C P S

工業設備のリース(操業中) 海 運 及 び 運 送(操業中) 係 険(操業中) 海 運 及 び 運 送(操業中) 海 運 及 び 運 送(操業中) 海 運 及 び 運 送(操業中) 石 油 製品 / 供給(操業中) 建 設(未操業)

メディカルケアー(未澡業)

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# [参考文献]

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| • | 「世界開発報告」                          | 世界銀行 1983             |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| • | JETRO貿易市場シリーズ207<br>「セネガル・モーリタニア」 | 日本貿易振興会 1981          |
| • | 「セネガルの経済社会の現状」                    | 国際協力推進会 1980          |
| • | [Doing business in SENEGAL]       | Price Waterhouse 1982 |

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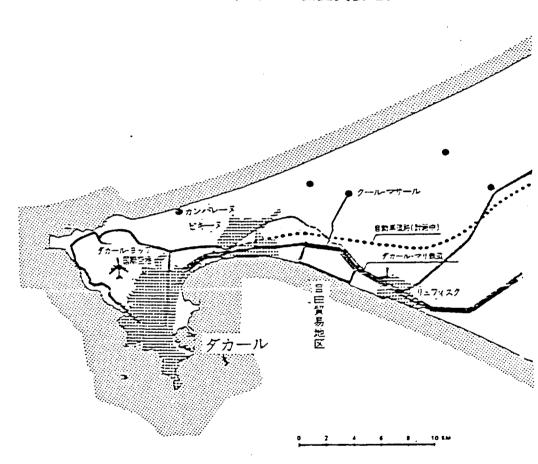
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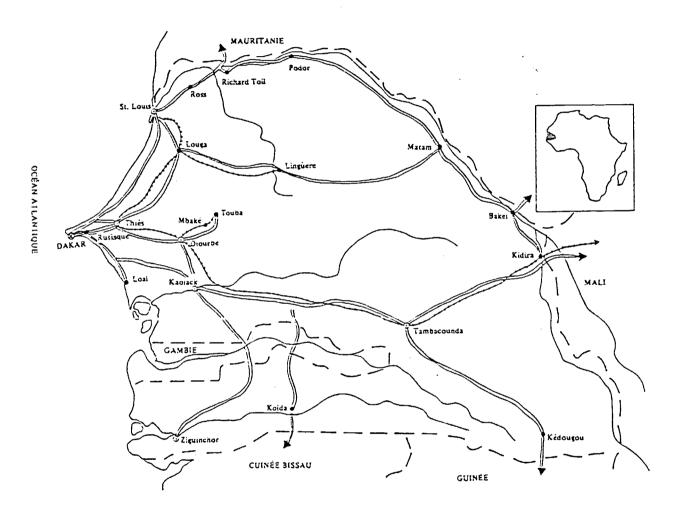
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ダカール自由貿易地区

(出所) Free Industrial Zone of Dakar

セネガル共和国

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# スリランカ投資案内

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1984

Sri Lanka

Investment Guide for Sri Lanka

## 大コロンボ経済委員会

- I. スリランカー般概況
- Ⅱ. 大コロンボ経済委員会
- Ⅲ. 投資優遇政策
- Ⅳ. 投資促進ゾーン
- V. 投資環境
- Ⅵ. 輸出加工区内進出企業
- 1. スリランカ投資促進有望業種

この小冊子は、日本自転車振興会から競輪収益の一部である機械振興資金の補助を 受けて、社団法人海外コンサルティング企業協会が作成したものである。

原文名 : "SRI LANKA'S INVESTMENT PROMOTION ZONES" The Investment Promotion Division. Greater Colombo Economic Commission(GCEC)

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<u>スリランカ民主社会主義共和国</u>

首 都 コロンボ
政体 共和制
元 首 ジャヤワルデネ大統領
面積 65,607 k元
人 ロ 1,520 万人(1982 推定)
GDP 97,630百万ルピー(1982)
(4,579 百万米ドル)

1人当たり 284米ドル (1982)

- 輸出額 1,032百万米ドル(1982)
- 輸入額 2,016百万米ドル(1982)
- 通 貨 スリランカ・ルピー
  - 1米ドル=24.39 ルピー(83年 9月末) =約 235円 として

(出所 : Central Bank of Ceylon.)

- 1 -

セイロンの名称で親しまれてきたスリランカ民主社会主義共和国は、インド亜大陸南 端部より約35版離れたインド洋上に位置し、古来東西貿易上重要な地位を占めてきた。 面積65,607 k元 人口 1,520万(1982)のこの国は、美しい海岸、歴史のある遺跡等で 毎年数多くの観光客を集めている。

スリランカは約半世紀にわたる普通選挙制度の歴史をもつ民主主義国であり、英語が 広く使用されている。識字率は非常に高く(85%以上)、アジアでは日本、台湾に次ぐ 高い率を誇っている。教育水準は発展途上国中でも最も高い国の一つに数えられている。 人々は温和で、首都コロンボでの生活費は世界の主な国々の首都に比べ極めて低い。

1977年より政権を担当しているジャヤワルデネ大統領は、従来の閉鎖的貿易通商政策 を大幅に変更し、自由主義的色彩の濃い、開放的で開発指向の経済政策を実施しており、 外国資本の積極的導入政策をとっている。現在マハベリ川開発計画、投資促進地域計画、 都市再開発・住宅建設計画の3大事業を国造りの柱に、経済基盤の確立を目指している。

スリランカの投資環境として以下の特徴があげられる。

(1) 政治的安定性

議会制民主主義の長い伝統を持ち、特に1977年以降は統一国民党(UNP)が総議 席の8割以上を占め、ジャヤワルデネ政権のもとで安定した自由・開放政策が行われ ている。

(2) 繁栄する経済状況

80年代に入ってから約 5~6 %の成長率を達成し、特に1970年代前半と比較して2 倍以上の成長率を示しており、外資導入も盛んに行われている。

(3) 充分な人的資源

約60万人の教育を受けた訓練されうる英語を解する労動力が得られ、転職率も欠動 率も非常に低い。

(4) 勤勉で熱心な国民

品質管理の概念も定着しており、就業規律も高い。

(5) 低い労働賃金

スリランカはアジアにおいて最も労賃の低い国の一つであり、製造業における平均 賃金は月額約30~70米ドル(約7,000~16,450円)(1983)である。

- 2 -

- 低資金コストは低生産性を酸味せず、逆にアジアではシンガポールに次く高い労動 **午前社を認っている。** 牲 匩 ŧH 囮 (9)
- (1) 税 値 続 力

スリランカ人の経営分野においては発現、技術者、経営陣にわたって回国の大学や 各種専門学校から人材が供給できる。

(8) 低い建設コスト

土地、建設コストは全てのアジア諸国のうち最も低い。例えば建設費用は1点あた **り芯 100米ドル(芯53、200円)ためる。(1983)** 

(6) 田道な道(6)

投資案件は投資関係歳属によって簡潔でしかも円滑な手続きにより受け入れられて いる。繁件の審査は大コロンボ税済委員会(GCEC)の評価部により3~4週間で

行われている。

(10)投資保護

全であり、世界銀行、国際通貨基金、援助コンソーシアム等によっても投資保護が行 スリランカ憲法によって投資財産は保護されており、輸出加工区における投資は安

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われている。

II. 大コロンボ経済委員会 (Greater Colombo Economic Commission, GCEC)

大コロンボ経済委員会(GCEC)は、輸出加工区に進出する外国企業を許可する大 統領直轄の政府機関であり、外国からの投資受入れにあたって幅広い権限を有している。

GCECは、輸出指向型、労動集約型、及び外貨獲得の目的に沿った外国企業を誘致 するため1978年に設立され、輸出加工区内への投資、ライセンス生産を行う企業等の案件を取り扱っている。

GCEC内には、事業計画評価課、投資者サービス課、技術サービス課、地方管理、 広域開発課、資金課等がある。特に投資促進課はすべての予備的照会を扱い、投資希望 者に必要な情報データを提供している。

GCECは法定団体(Statutory body)であり、大コロンボ地域の投資促進ゾーン (輸出加工区)及びこの加工区内にある企業又は加工区外の免許を受けている企業<sup>\*</sup>に 関するすべての事項に責任のある広範な権限を持っている。またGCECはその目的に 沿った投資家へ何らかの法的免除を与えることができる。ライセンスを受けている企業 とは、委員会が契約を締結し権限領域外で業務を行う予定、あるいは行っている企業の ことである。また国内の如何なる地方にある輸出加工企業でも自由貿易地域施設利用の 資格がある。

なお、政府は法律に基づき、海外からの投資にはGCECの他、外国投資諮問委員会 (Foreign Investment Advisory Committee, FIAC)を設け、輸出加工区外での投資を扱っている。GCECは輸出志向であり、労動集約的、国産資源に依存する工業の設立を 目的とするものであれば原則的に何如なる事業計画も考慮するか、特別の場合を除いて その製品はすべて輸出されなければならない。しかし現在、政府は製品の国内販売を許 可する方向で検討中である。なお輸出加工区外の事業は、GCEC進出企業と異なり、 製品の一部を国内市場で販売することが許可され、その割合や数量に特別の制限はない。

1982年までに総計74企業、2.730百万ルピー(136.5百万米ドル.約307億円)が GCECの認可のもとに操業を開始し、49企業が輸出加工区内で操業している。こうし た企業からの輸出による収入は、1981年には1.163百万ルピー(58百万米ドル,約130 億円)にのぼった。

GCEC認可外の投資案件は外国投資諮問委員会(FIAC)によって認可され、 FIACは大蔵・企画省国際協力課(the International Economic Cooperation Division of the Ministry of Finance and Planning)により管理され、1982年までに 4,765.3百万ルピー(約 452億円) 200プロジェクトが認可された。

\* 原則として進出企業はGCEC権限内の加工区で営業するが、完全な輸出指向企業や 資源関連企業は、資源に近いことまたは原材料の入手し易さなどの理由で、GCEC の認可を受けて規定ゾーン以外で営業することができる。

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Ⅱ.投資優遇政策

(1) 減・免税措置

法人税・個人所得税、ロイヤリティーや利益配当金等は 100%の免税が最高10年間 輸出加工区内の事業に対して与えられる。

最初の10年間終了後、更に15年間の減税措置が与えられる免税措置期間は輸出による外貨獲得額、雇用、資本投資額等によって決定される。

- (2) その他の優遇措置
- (i) 外国人投資者の持株の無制限
- (ii) 外国人投資家の利益と配当金は自由に本国に送金でき、外国為替管理局長の承認 は不要
- (iii)進出企業はスリランカ内外で自由に株式譲渡が可能であり、為替管理規則の適用 は受けない。
- (iv) 非居住所株主への配当金は免税され、配当金の移転は進出企業に対しては為著管 理から免除されている。
- (V)進出企業が使用する機械、機材、建設資材、原材料の輸入税は免除される。
- (vi) 輸出入については通常の輸入管理及び為替管理手続は不要

なお、GCEC進出企業以外の企業には輸入規則上特権は与えられておらず、国内 企業に適用されるのと同じ規則が合弁事業にも適用される。

GCEC権限内の企業の免税期間については輸出販売によって獲得した外貨、創出 雇用の範囲、資本投資の規模等による。

雇用に関しては、期間決定の根拠は次の通りである。

| 事業の雇用者数   | <u>最低免税期間</u> |
|-----------|---------------|
|           |               |
| 100 人まで   | 2 年           |
| 101~300 " | 3 7           |
| 301~500 " | 4 "           |
| 500 人以上   | 5 ″           |

以上の最低期間は7年間まで引き上げることが可能であり、最高10年間の免税期間 を次の条件によって得ることができる。

- 5 -

- (1) 輸出により獲得された正味外貨
- (2) 新技術の導入
- (3) 固定資本投資規模
- (4) 新市場への輸出実績

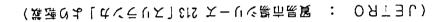
企業への免税期間の他、期間中更に次のような減免がある。

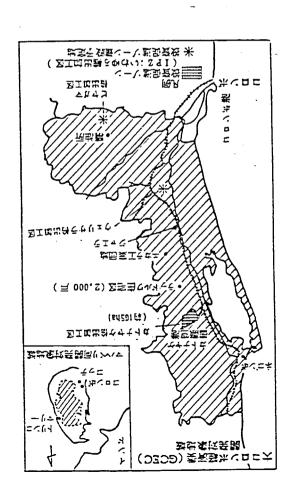
- (1) 非課税期間中雇用している外国人の給与は無税
- (2) ロイヤリティは無税
- (3) 居住者、非居住者株主への配当は無税
- (4) 資本及び利益の送金は無税

なお、スリランカは日本を含む13か国と二重課税防止協定に署名している。免税期 間後、更に税金減免期間が非課税期間の後、最高15年間与えられ、この間総売上高に 基づく 2%から 5%の税金だけが所得税または法人税の代りに課税される。

この追加期間は、当初の非課税期間の長さに依存し、以下の通りとなっている。

| 最初の免税期間_      | 税减免期間 |
|---------------|-------|
|               |       |
| 2 年           | 4 年   |
| 3 11          | 6 "   |
| Д п           | 9 7   |
| 5 ″           | 11 ″  |
| 6 ″           | 13 "  |
| $7 \sim 10 m$ | 15 ″  |





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Ⅳ.投資促進ソーン(輸出加工区)

スリランカでは、GCECのもとで着出加工区を設置し、外国民間投資の誘致に努め てきており、1982年までに、 164件のプロジェクト、投資額で64億 9千万ルピー (約 650億円)を誘致してきた。

輸出加工区は現行の1加工区(Katunayake)に加えて第2(Biyagama)、第3(Welisa)の加工区を設置する予定となっている。

(1) カトゥナヤケ輸出加工区 (Katunayake Free Trade Zone)

第一の輸出加工区として設置された本加工区は、コロンボ国際空港に近接し、コロンボ港からもわずか29㎞の至近距離に位置し、第一段階として115ha、第二段階として50haの用地が確保されている。

用地は99年間リースされ、借地料は1エーカー(約 0.4ha)あたり60万ルピー (約 580万円)土地使用料として更に年間25,000ルピー(約24.3万円)が支払われな ければならない。

また建設コストは1983年時点で、プレハブ工場の場合1 mあたり約 2,152ルピー (約21,000円)、れんが・モルタル工場の場合、約 2,690ルピー(約26,000円)であ る。空調設備には1 mあたり約 538ルピー(約 5,200円)かかる。

加工区内にはオフィス用のプラザも確保され、また設備も万全である。例えば、電 力供給は特別グリッドを採用し、4HVAの電力が供給されており、通信システムは最新 設備(SPC 交換システム、SPX テレックス交換システム)を採用しており、直通の国 際ダイヤル通話も加工区内では可能となっている。また充分な用水確保のための中央 給水システムが開発されている。コンテナヤード、中央バス、列車ターミナルも完備 されて、流通面での施設も整っている。郵便局、税関、サービス機関も加工区内に設 置されている。

本加工区は、主に労動集約型産業(衣料品生産、軽工業品アセンブリー、宝石加工 等)に適した設備が中心である。

(2) ビヤガマ論出加工区 (Biyagama Free Trade Zone)

カトゥナヤケに次ぐ第二の輸出加工区として開発された本地区は、コロンボ市より 約22㎞離れたケラニア河沿岸にあり、GCECの管轄する地域内では南東部に位置す る。コロンボ市までは片側二車線の高速道路建設も計画されている。第一段階では約 45ha(112エーカー)、第二段階では残りの40ha(99エーカー)が建設される予定であ る。

本加工区内には、重工業及び大量な工業用水を必要とする産業が設置されることになっている。

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主な施設は上述のカトゥナヤケ加工区と同様に、バスターミナル、コンテナヤード、 銀行、郵便局、電力会社、自動電話装置等が装備される予定である。

- (3) ウェリサラ輸出加工区(Welisara Free Trade Zone)
   第三の加工区としてコロンボより約15ka離れたウェリサラ地区に約 100ha(247エー カー)のゾーンが設けられる予定である。本加工区は主として軽工業を対象としている。
- (4) その他輪出加工区関連情報

GCECの管理する輸出加工区内にはすでに道路、公共輸送、住宅等の基盤設備は 完備しているが、他にも補助的基盤として次のようなものが計画されている。

(i) 地 域 開 発

カトゥナヤケーシードゥワ(Katunayake-Seeduwa)ニュータウンは、ショッピン グ、リクレーション設備を伴う観光地域として建設が計画されており、GCECの 管轄地域の中心であるネゴンボにおいては、水力・電力供給、排水設備、その他の 施設が一層充実されてきている。またネゴンボには住宅地域も確保され、ジャエラ (Jaela)等その他の地域での再開発も計画されている。またカトゥナヤケゾーン近 接地域(ラッドルク住宅区)には約2000の住宅地が確保されている。

(ii) 都 市 開 発

スリランカの都市開発庁 (Urban Development Authority)は大コロンボ地域に、 優先的に公共・商業・住宅地域を再開発していく計画をたてており、特にコロンボ の中心ビジネス区ではショッピング、ホテル、映画館の複合体 (Complex)の建設計 画、及びコロンボの排水、道路、公園、駐車場等のインフラの充実も予定されてい る。

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GCECの輸出加工区内への投資に関連して以下のような項目があげられる。

(1)用 地

加工区内の用地は99年間貸出が許され、約60万ルピー<sup>\*</sup> (約 582万円)の使用料が 必要とされ、更に土地賃貸料は年間25,000ルピー(約24.2万円)が課される。 1

(2) 建物

工場用建物は投資者の要請に基づいて建設される。スリランカ国内には多くの建設 業者があり、要請にこたえることができる。プレハブの工場は1平方フィートあたり 約 200ルピー(約 1,900円)であるが、れんが、モルタルの建物の場合は約 250ルピ ー(約 2,400円)である。また空調設備では1平方フィートあたり約50ルピー(約 480円)を必要とする。

(3)用 水

導水管によって地下水が工業用水として得られる。(ただし現在建設中のマハベリ 河開発が完了すると約13万haの貯水池がつくられ、500HVAの電力と工業用水・農業用 水が得られる)

用水確保のためのコストは下記の通り:

| ・導水智   | <b>ぎ接続のための保証</b> 金 | 5,000ルピー | (約48 | 3,500円) |
|--------|--------------------|----------|------|---------|
| • 1000 | までの消費料             | 40ルピー    | (約   | 380円)   |
| • 1000 | あたり使用料             | 8.5ルピー   | (钓   | 80円)    |

\* ルピーはRs(スリランカ・ルピー)であり、 1ルピー=約 9.7円(83年 9月末現 在)である。

(4) 電 力

電力は新しいグリット中継地を使用しており、全供給電力は60HVA(現在の輸出加工 区内の消費量は約10HVA)である。

ユニット使用料 1.09 ルピー/ユニット (約10.6円) KVA使用料 90ルピー (約 870円)

なお、スリランカでの電気は 230/400 ボルト、50Hzである。

- 10 -

(5) 賃 金

スリランカにおける現在(1983年)の平均的賃金水準は以下の通りである。

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### ・工場労動者

| 熟練労動者   | 月額         | 1,500ルピー | (約14,550円) |
|---------|------------|----------|------------|
| 半熟練 〃   | <i>1</i> 7 | 700 ″    | (約 6,790円) |
| 未熟練 "   | n          | 600 ″    | (約 5,820円) |
|         |            |          |            |
| ・オフィス職員 |            |          |            |
| 秘鲁官     | 月額         | 2,000ルピー | (約19,400円) |
| 事務員     | π          | 1,000 "  | (約 9,700円) |
| メッセンジャー | n          | 500 ″    | (約 4,850円) |
|         |            |          |            |

・経営スタッフ

| 工場長   | 月額 | 8,000ルピー | ・(約77,600円) |
|-------|----|----------|-------------|
| エンジニア | n  | 4,000 ″  | (約38,800円)  |
| 会計士   | n  | 4,000 "  | (約38,800円)  |

Ⅵ. 輸出加工区内進出企業例

GCECが認可<sup>\*</sup>し、輸出加工区内に既に日本企業をはじめ外国企業が多数進出して いる。進出企業例は下記の通り。

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(1)進出日本企業

| 合弁事業名                                                                | 資      | 本     | 金   | 日本側企業名                                               | スリランカ<br>例企業名 | 享業内容                        | 主な輸出先        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|-----|------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| SEIRINDO<br>ELECTRO<br>Ltd.                                          |        |       |     | (出資比率)<br>Seirindo<br>International<br>Co.,Ltd.(60%) |               | ヘアー<br>ドライヤー<br>台所用電気<br>器具 | * ₽          |
| LANKA<br>METAL<br>INDUSTRIES<br>LTD.(Naka-<br>gawa Corp-<br>oration) | Rs. 18 | , 000 | 000 | 中川貿易<br>(100%)                                       |               | 装 飾 品 製 造                   | 日 本<br>ヨーロッパ |

\* 最近GCECが認可した日本企業として愛知パール(株)がある。

# (2) 輸出加工区内進出外国企業例

1. 64

| 合弁事業名                                            | 外国側企業            | <b>事業内容</b>                  | 主な輸出先        |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| Samalanka Ltd.                                   | ノルウェー            | 约 具                          | スカンディナヴィア諸国  |
| El-steel Ltd.                                    | デンマーク            | 電気スイッチギア用<br>鋼製エンクロージヤー      | ヨーロッパ<br>中 東 |
| Cruickshank<br>& Partners<br>Ltd.                | 英 国<br>(100%)    | 高圧コントロールリ<br>レーパネル.<br>アルミわく | ヨーロッパ        |
| Korea Ceylon<br>Footwear Ltd.                    | 韓国               | ス ポ ー ツ シ ュ ー ズ<br>(米国ブランド)  | 日本<br>米国     |
| Quality<br>Crafts Ltd.                           | 西 ド イ ツ<br>ポルトガル | 玩 具<br>置 物                   | ヨーロッパ        |
| Harris Corp                                      | * 5              | 半導体                          | 米国(100%)     |
| Lanka Hidu                                       | 西ドィツ             | 電子磁気 ヘッド                     | 西ドィッ         |
| International<br>Cosmetic<br>Accessories<br>Ltd. | 米 国              | 化粧,アクセサリー                    | ₩ 🗉          |
| North Sails<br>(Lanka) Ltd.                      | オランダ<br>西ドイツ     | NR 给                         | ヨーロッパ        |

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VII. スリランカ投資誘致有望業種

ー般的にはスリランカは、輸出指向、労動集約的、国産資源に依存する工業の設立を 促進しており、投資誘致有望業種として以下の産業がある。

A. 国内資源依存型産業

1. 天然ゴム関連産業

2. コワイヤー(ヤシ繊維)関連産業

プラシ、敷物、じゅうたん、絶縁材料、ゴム処理コワイヤー製品等

3. 花崗岩関連産業

庭石,装飾品

4. 黒鉛関連産業

電極, 黒沿用滑剤

- 5. 陶 磁 器
   テーブルウェア,壁タイル,衛生装器
- 6. 宝石加工業

手工、型製作の宝石加工

7. 農産加工業

果実栽培・加工、園芸、製糖、アルコール製造、大豆加工、芳香油

8.水產業

えび養殖

B. その他の優先投資分野

1. 電気器具,付属品

電気ケトル,自動湯諦かし装置,スイッチ,プラグ,配線ボード, 電圧安定器,家庭・工業用ケーブル 2. 軽工業機械

ポンプ,電動モーター,軽発電纜,精密器具(計測器等),船具

- 3. 這海漁船
- 4. 電子工業

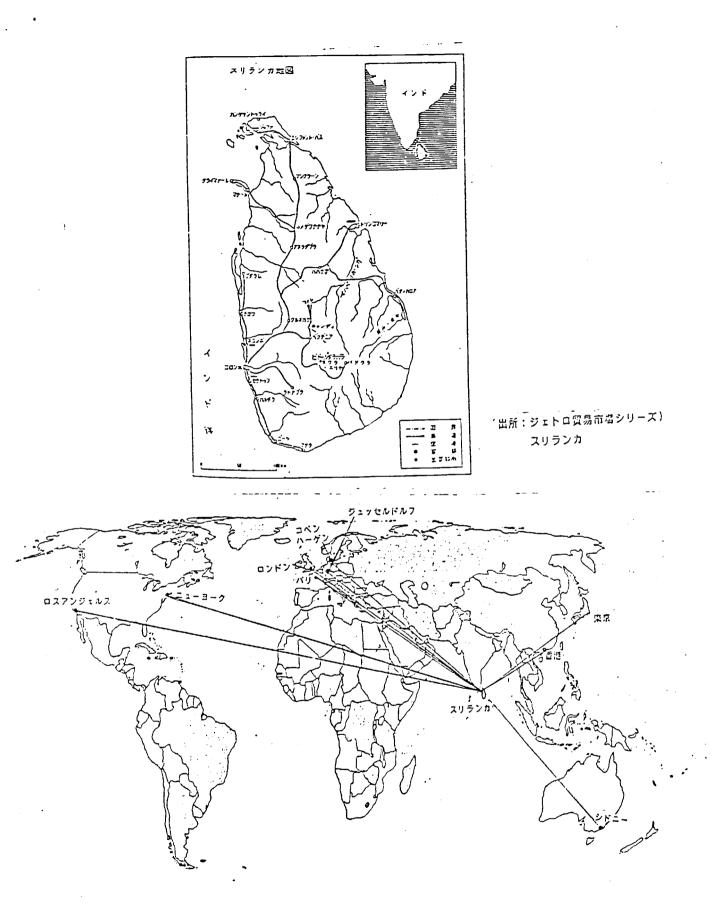
テレビ,内線システム,電子教育機器,精密機器,集積回路,抵抗, コンデンサー,真空管,クリスタル,モニター,アンテナ,電磁製品

5. 時 計

時計部品,完成品

6. 光 学 製 品

カメラ部品、光学賞器



# フィリピンの輸出加工区

A DESCRIPTION OF A DESC



# Philippines

Export Processing Zone Authority in the Philippines Translated by ASEAN Centre

> フィリピン輸出加工区庁 ASEANセンター

# フィリピン輸出加工区庁

~

# 成長の10年

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↓出会氟因因均数半面の閉内なじれ全掛音、さま行用会は 二池性規握すの曲のそこ池性規語最お損難の法国。さまず

#### 点時るよう図工は出緯

#### 罿攰鸻趜獛

小マモンは戦略的(総会古がこいでいん)、 地域のなくまく、ないは地域にといこ、商品品通の国地の 地域のなくこいん。しかくさんに重要なことは、他の国との 地域のなくている。しかくさんに重要なことは、他の国との

#### 軍齡千働代なち大

#### 

7

# 14日を放け足順化りてた:

# #真のギ東──く当じ**ト**て

#### 重动

、マイセンは、マシア大路から東南的ロマイエに広かる の点で、北に台湾、南にインドキシア、東北に日本がある つくりセンは、マンアの支援、といわれ、国際航空、航 海ルートに沿った戦略的伝習にある。首都のマニッはいく あルートに沿った戦略的伝習にある。首都のマニッはいく さい。香港からは14回転、シンガホールからる他間15分、 東京からは14回転にといかもの。

#### 虧面

#### ΠY

# 発戻

19、12、12日 地址制作104

で自ましいして、営賃は32.67か53.61時間 いた時にようして、営働は3月かい50.61時間 営賃に対応したの日かい5日の1月時間15日から 営賃になったい5日の1月の1日の15日の15日の15日の15日の1500

#### 糞言

村は短さしらに増す マム、ロビン歴行、最重点校教員に住む社会放展子に、こ へくりモン人は株本邸にはSク村振会唱す。 (利用版)

### 讯如

約台心見物的協支(の協選人と公司)、特許統定ではサイマン お供物的(の)」は協議人とす(の法職職)、とよう建立」 知行(の治滅、ア系令難強(の関的(のとど))、特許施定しまし、

#### 競争的賃金

一労働生産性が着実に伸びている一方、賃金はいせんとし て競争的である。

#### 政府の外人投資に対する積極的な姿勢

政府は外人投資の誘致を、優先政策のひとつとしている この健全な態度は、きわめて有利な投資環境を生んだ政府 策定の計画や政策によって支持されている

#### 洗錬された経営者と技術者

外国企業は、他のアジアの国よりも、比較的に安価に、 洗練された企業幹部や技術者を容易に雇用できる。

#### 4 つのEPΖから選べる

選べるEPZがすつあるので、投資家は、自分の投資に とつて最適の地区を選べる ルソン中部のパターン地区、 中部フィリヒンのマクタン地区、ルソン北部のパギオ市地 区、マニッ市南部のカビテ地区である。

#### 安い生活費

フィリヒンは近代的な便宜や環境を誇りなから、事業を 行なうには、いまち最も経費のかからない場所に数えられ る。

#### 優遇措置とその他の利益

#### 優遇税

機械、設備、原材料、補給品の無税、無関税輸入。 輸出税支払いの控除

市税、地方税支払いの控除

可動生産設備の財産税支払いの控税

登録地区企業の売上け契約者税支払いの控除

登録地区企業の操業開始10年間の営業損失は、その損

失の発生年につづく6年間は、課税収入から控除分と してもちこすことかできる

固定省産の加速償却

労働者研修経費の与を、課税収入からさらに控除する たたし直接労働賃金の10%を越えない額とする。 10年までの期間、組織および前操業経費を課税収入か ら控除する 一 資材、原材料の現地調達に対する販売、補償、特別税
の納税猶予

#### 外国投資保証

) 外国投資の引きあげ、現行為替レートによる利益および配当金の随時金額送金

#### 外国為替

🔅 商品、設備、原材料の輸入に対する外貨の優先割当

#### 投資家の進出に対する緩やかな規制

完全外資系企業も加工区に進出できる 外国の技術者は、加工区企業の登録から5年以内に、 監督、技術、顧問の地位に雇用することができる。た たし各カテゴリーの総人員の5%までとする。こうし た技術者は、1年間有効で更新可能な複式特別入国ビ ザを交付され、ハスボートとか、ハスボートの性質の 他の旅行書類などの書類を必要とせずに、フィリヒン への入国出国できる。彼らは配偶者や31才未満の未婚 の子供とフィリヒンに居住することができる。

#### 輸出入手続きの簡素化

書類と手続きによって、輸出入はすべて48時間内に放 出される。

#### 輸出加工区庁

輸出加工区庁は、外人投資家がフィリヒンの加工区のい すれかに投資する際に関わりをもつ機関である。本庁は 1972年に設立され、政府の工業化、輸出拡大計画への寄 与を目的として開発され、各加工区を管理する。本庁はこ の目的に沿って、加工区を外国投資の適地として促進する 仕事も与えられた。

輸出加工区庁は、投資家に最大のサービスと援助を与え る組織構成を有する。本庁は、貿易産業相を長とし、投資、 貿易政策に関係する各省の上級職員から構成される理事会 の7人の会員によって運営される。運営組織の構成と、政 府のEPΖフロジェクトに対する完全な支持によって、他 の政府機関とのトッフレベルの緊密な協力、ならひに官僚 的事務繁雑を除去することができる。

加工区登録企業としての登録申請は、フロジェクトの加 工区目的達成への貢献に基づいて、輸出加工区庁が評価す も一本庁の情報、振興部は間合せを処理し、とくにフィリ ヒン大営業者と関係のある投資家の必要とする情報を提供 する。

輸出加工区庁は、投資家のために、各区に対して労働者 を雇用する企業を助けるマンパワー・オフィスを設けた。こ のオフィスは、労働力フール教育と技能の種類を始めとし て、その地区の入手できる労働者について最新の記録を保 有する。本庁はまた、加工区産業の需要に応じる労働者の 訓練に関して、国立の地域労働者訓練センターと協力する このほか、輸出加工区庁は、他の政府機関との日常業務

このはか、輸出加工へ行な、他の政府機関との日常業務 において企業を援助することを本務とする企業経営援助部 を有する。

本庁の産業関係事務所は、各加工区の労使関係を扱い、 加工区内の産業協調促進のために、常に両部門の調整に当 そ

本加工区はサーヒス志向で、各加工区に対して、あらゆ る必要なインフラストラクチョアと設備を提供して投資家 を便宜を図った。標準工場建物、通信設備、電気水道施設、 団地、娯楽施設などである

#### 輸出加工区庁理事会

EE 14 6 - ロベルト - V. オンヒン 貿易産業大臣 運営委員会会員 国会議員 副理事長 ジェラルド S. エスヒナ EPZA理事長。 国会与党院内副総務 労働雇用担当国務大臣 貿易産業省次官 12 Đ. ロッンド P. デラ・セスタ フィリビン・ココナッ庁理事長 アントニオ P. ローマン、ジュ 27 大藏省次官 国会議員

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ガブリエル C. シンソン フィリヒン中央銀行上級副総裁 エドガルド L. トルデシラス 貿易産業省次官 投資庁副理事長 ビンセンテ B. パルデペーニャ ジュニア 貿易産業次官

#### 新しい投資の方向

#### フィリピン輸出加工区

バターンEPZ

現 状:開発完成、稼動中 所在地:

パターン輸出加工区は首都マニラから160キロにあって、 面積は345 ヘクタールを占める。陸上、海上および空から 容易に到着できる。車だとコンクリートとアスファルトの 道路網を利用して2時間、ホーバークラフトではマニラ湾 を構切って1時間半にすぎない。マニラ国内空港からは、 ヘリコフターで25分しかかからない

#### 施設、設備

この加工区で即時に操業を始めたい企業に対しては、3 階建標準工場建物(各階3,000平方メートル)が貸与される。

電話、電信、テレックスなどの通信設備が、世界の主要 都市と直接に連絡している

─ 役員、幹部、一般従業員用住宅も月間ベースで貸与される。

銀行、海運、その他のオフィスが企業の必要に応えてサ ービスを提供する。

加工区内企業の要求に応じて、電力、水道も容易に接続 できる。

#### 労働力

٠

加王区で操業する企業は、有能な経営者、技術者、熟練

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#### 正、半熟練工が多数雇用できる。

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#### スポーツとレクリエーション

加工区内には一連のスホーツ、レクリエーション施設が ある。屋根つきテニス、ペロタ(ハンド・ボールの一種)、 バスケットボール、バレーボールコート、ツインシネマ、 14レーンボーリング場などである。この加工区にはまた9 ホールのゴルフコースとすばらしいクラブハウスがあり、 それらは設計と設備の点で、マニラ市内のものに比べても ひけをとらない。すこしドライブすると一泊施設を備えた ビーチレゾートもある。

#### 医療

BEPZ医療センターはベッド数100、近代的医療設備 をもち、加工区住民の医療需要にいつでも応じる態勢にあ る。

#### 標準工場建物料金

1983年12月31日まで月間平方メートル当り
● 18.40
1984年1月1日から1985年12月31日まで同じく
● 21.20
1986年1月1日から1987年12月31日まで同じく
● 24.30
1988年1月1日から1989年12月31日まで同じく
● 28.00

#### 土地賃貸料金

1986年12月31日まで月間平方メートル当り ₱ 1,25 1987年1月1日から1991年12月31日まで同じく ₱ 1,50 以後は理事会決定によって適当額

#### 工場電力料金

| 需要料金:            |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 有料需要最初の 1,000 kw | Ҏ 20.39 /kw/月     |
| つぎの 9,000 kw     | 🕐 21, 53 🖉 kw 🖉 H |
| 10,000 kw以上      | 🟲 22.77 🗁 kw 不月   |

#### エネルギー料金

| 請求最初のkwあたり 200 kw日 | <b>P</b> 0. 5694 | kw H | 月 |
|--------------------|------------------|------|---|
| つぎのkw あたり 250 kw H | <b>P</b> 0. 5297 | kw H | 月 |
| kwあたり 450 kw H以上   | P 0. 4957        | kw H | 抈 |

#### 工業用水料金

| 25,000 立方メートルまで | 📍 2.00 🗵 🖬 不月 |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 25,000 立方メートル以上 | 🏲 1.20 × ㎡×月  |
| 月間最低料金          | 🕈 40.00       |

#### マクタンEPΖ

#### 現状:開発完成、稼動中 所在地:

マクタンEPZは面積119ヘクタール、セブ地方のマク タン島にあって、マクタン国際空港に隣接する。このEP Zは、マニラに次ぐ第2の都市セブから14キロのところに ある。セブ港はフィリヒン第二の重要な港である。マクタ ンはマニラからジェット機で1時間、毎日フィリヒン航空 の往復の便かある

#### 施設・設備

3 階建標準工場建物(SFB)は、各階3,294 平方メートルで、軽中製造業に理想的である。このSFBは廃棄物シュート、トイレ、貯蔵室、水タンク、照明、電話、火災警報器、貨物リフト設備などがある。

セブ市には、上中級宿泊設備、寄宿設備も多い。

フィリビンの大手銀行、保険会社、船会社、会計・監査会 社、その他のサービス機関があって、セプにおける事業の 需要に応じている

電話、電信、テレックスなど通信設備があって、世界の どこでも直接連絡ができる。

#### 労働力

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各種大学、専門学校は技術、医療、法律、会計、経営、 その他のコースをもち、熟練、半熟練労働者、従業員を提 供している。

8

#### レクリエーション施設

セブ市にはブルフロース、テニスロート、フールなどの スポーツ施設が多く、海岸や沿岸リゾートでは水上スキー やスキューバ・ダイビングもできる。市内には第一級の映 画館もある。

#### 医療

サフ市内の4つの大病院は十分な設備をもち、手術や特殊医療サービスを提供している。

#### 標準工場建物料金

| - 1983 年12月31日まで 👘 18.40 🖬 月   |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1984 年1 月 1 日から 1985 年12月31日まで |  |
| 🏲 21.20 不量不月                   |  |
| 1986 年1月1日から 1987 年12月31日まで    |  |
| 🕈 24.30 🖬 月                    |  |
| 1988 年1月1日から 1989 年12月31日まで    |  |
| ₱ 28.00 m 月                    |  |
|                                |  |

#### 土地賃貸料金

1984年12月31日まご
1985年1月1日から1989年12月31日まで
1985年1月1日から1989年12月31日まで
1996年1月1日から1999年12月31日まで
1995年1月1日から1999年12月31日まで
2000年1月1日から2004年12月31日まで
2000年1月1日から2004年12月31日まで
第 3.01517×㎡、月

#### 工業電力料金

| 有料需要の最初の100 kw  | 🏲 26.06 《kw 《月      |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 向100 kw以上       | 🏲 22.66 /kw / 月     |
| エネルギー料金:        |                     |
| 需要の最初の 300 kw H | 🕈 0. 6929 🖆 kw H /月 |
| 间300 kwH/kw以上   | 📍 0. 6810 🗹 kw H 兰月 |

#### 工業用水料金

最初の10立方メートル

- 🕈 5.00 / ㎡ / 月

- 10次方メートル以上 🔭 2.00 ㎡ 月

#### バギオ市EPZ

現状:開発完成、稼動中

所在地:

ハギオ輸出加工区は、フィリヒンの夏の首都といわれる 海抜 5,000 フェートの由のリゾートにある。面積は62ヘク タールで、陸上と空の便がある。車ではマニラ市から4時 間、飛行機では45分で行ける。涼しさを必要とするエレッ トロニクスやその他の先端技術の需要に応えるバギオ市E PZは、一年中春のような気候である

#### 施設、設備

電力、水、電話線、貯蔵室、トイレ、廃棄物シュート、 **貨**物リフトなどの標準設備を備えた標準工場建物を、即時 操業を計画する会社が利用できる

金業の出荷需要に応えて、バギオ市とのコンテナ便が毎 日利用できる

電話、電信、テレックスによって、バギオ市との通信か 迅速化されている

住宅、商業およびその他の専門的サービス会社も多い 外国人は都市生活の便宜を楽しむことができる

#### 労働力

市の教育機関からは、毎年多数の高い教育をうけた卒業 生が送りたされる 英語の話せる技術労働者や専門家も多 数利用できる

#### スポーツとレクリエーション

キャンプジョンペイとハギオカントリークラブのゴルフ コースは、多くの国際コンペか行われている

パーンハム公園やイメルダ公園など、市内の多くの公園 では、子供も大人も乗馬、バイク、スケートを楽しむこと かできる

一流の映画館やレストランも市内の便利な場所を占めている。

#### 医療

近代的設備をもつ病院では、完全な医療、手術サービス

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#### $Z d = \pm 74$

蒲回禮穎コン主末甲 8891 : 沈騏

:研护中

冬回時間は未輝される。 時間であるか、マニラ・セビチ沿岸道路かできれば、陸上 もよい。マニラ国際空港からは45分、マニラ南港からは1 220 ペクタール。フィリヒンの産業、貿易の中心からの便 230 ペクタール。フィリヒンの産業、貿易の中心からの便

#### **勒**號 , 號畝

電力、水道の使りあって、簡単に加口に回避に連結 する。通信手段としては、サビテのロギリオにあるマメリ や、マるこれによる直接ダイヤルサービスで、海 とも期時通話かできる。加口区内には、テレックスや電程 設備も設けられる

#### 化硼铁

町山口にあるた実は、多数の有能なマネティーや技術者 売利用することができる。 ケビテの70万 9,000 人の人口と、 都市や近隣地区の多くの人の中から、必要な労働力を求め るととができる

#### 000.0000

#### 金牌貧貧蚶土

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b. 残業手当の計算

- 1. 通常の残業
   目給額:5時間・25% 1時間当り残業手当
- 2. 休日出勤
- 日給額・その30% 3. 休日残業
  - :日給額・30~):8 時間 +30% 残業時間当れ手 当
- 4. 夜勤手当。午後10時~午前6時の作業手当)
   目給額・10 ~
- 5. 休日残業 日給額・その50% +10%
- c.最低就労年令 最低就労年令は15である 18才以下の。男女。労働者は年少者として分類され、危険を伴なう作業に就かせてはならない。
- d. 由産休暇 年間6カ月勤務した従業員が妊娠したと
   きは、6週間の有給出産休暇が認められる

詳細は以下へ

住 所: Fourth Floor Legaspi Towers 300 Roxes Boulevard Metro Manila, Philippines 近 略: "BATAANZONE" Manila テレックス: 40723 E PZA / PM 近 話: 521 0419 521 0546

#### APPENDIX VI

3 August 1983

#### TERMS OF REFERENCE UN/GLO/83/108

#### ON-THE-JOB TRAINING PROGRAMME

FOR INVESTMENT PROMOTION OFFICIALS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

#### BACKGROUND

The UNIDO Investment Co-operative Programme Branch (ICPB) in Vienna has been promoting industrial development and helping developing countries to obtain financial and other investment resources for industrial projects. This activity was further expanded through the establishment of several investment promotion services in Europe and the USA.

On request, these offices seek out investments for developing countries from the countries in which they are located. The offices act, in effect, as the investment promotion arms of developing countries.

Along this line, UNIDO established an officeiin Japan in early 1981 to undertake activity similar to those of the other offices. The Tokyo UNIDO Investment Promotion Service (UNIDO IPS, Tokyo) provides government officials from interested developing countries with an opportunity to enhance the investment promotion activities of their countries through the on-the-job training programme at IPS, Tokyo.

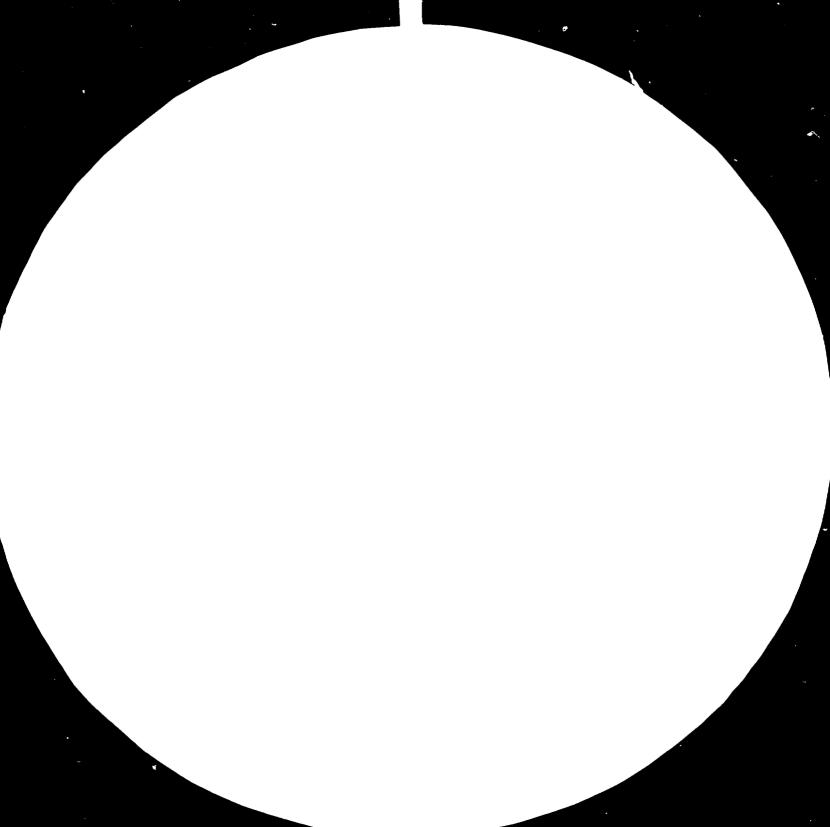
It is widely recognized that the investment promotion officials should be given the opportunities to strengthen their professional capacities in both project identification and investment promotion. In order to strengthen their project identification capacities, it is essential that the investment promotion officials be involved in actual project identification activities in their countries and introduce the

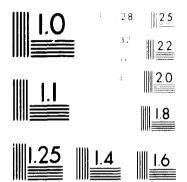


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MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHAPT KAY WAS BEEDEN IN TASTAN TASTAN BEEDEN IN TASTAN ANY RECEIPTION TASTAN identified projects to an industrialized country. In this conrection, it is most desirable that the officials be given an opportunity to review the investment projects in their home countries while undertaking the promotional programme in Japan. This arrangement will enable the officials to ascertain the technical and economic aspects with the local project sponsors, as well as to identify additional projects and return to Japan for further discussions with their potential Japanese partners. Therefore, it is believed that a "back and forth" mission would be very appropriate for both the purposes of ascertaining the technical and economic aspects, and further identification and promotion of projects.

The governments of the People's Republic of China, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Senegal and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka desire to avail themselves of the opportunity to participate in this project by nominating one qualified candidate respectively for this on-the-job training and investment promotion programme.



Japanese business practices, particularly while dealing with medium and small scale enterprises, may be different from those which the participating officials are familiar with. In addition, the identification and promotion of the viable projects that are to be developed in the participating developing country may not be an easy task for the officials to carry out in Japan. This programme, therefore, requires a great deal of consultatory support in order to help the participating officials and to ensure the greatest possible effectiveness of the programme, despite the participating officials' unfamiliarity with the Japanese language and the Japanese business environment such as traditional business practices.

#### OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The project aims to facilitate an operational vehicle for the transfer of financial and other investment resources from the industrialized countries to the participating developing countries, with the view of increasing their productive capacity through the establishment of joint ventures and other forms of efficient access to the pool of investment resources available to the industrialized countries. Specifically, the objectives are as follows:

- (a) To strengthen the professional capacities of the participating officials in the identification and promotion of investmentoriented projects through on-the-job training.
- (b) To smoothen the flow of information between the participating countries and Japan, as well as between the local promoters and the potential Japanese investment partners, regarding transferable Japanese technology.
- (c) Tc increase the awareness of the development needs of the participating countries among the Japanese business communities.

#### SCOPE OF CONTRACTUAL SERVICE

The contractor, consisting of two consultants, will prepare the guideline for the convenience of the participating officials in preparing their investment projects, and the orientation programme, including the provision of the necessary materials. The details will be finalized, in consultation with UNIDO Investment Promotion Service (IPS) Tokyo, after the contract has been awarded.

The participating officials who will stay for a longer period will be involved in the identification of viable projects and substantial investment promotion activities under the guidance of UNIDO and IPS Tokyo. The contractor is expected to assist the participating officials in the following activities:

(a) To expose the needs of the participating countries to the relevant Japanese business communities.

- (b) To identify the appropriate projects for investment promotional activities based on the industrial sectoral approach.
- (c) To present to the potential partners both in the participating countries and in Japan the information available on particular projects that are of interest to them.
- (d) To promote the tools that are appropriate for dissemination to the Japanese market and which can introduce to the candidate companies the investment climate of the participating countries concerned.

The breakdown of the expected scope of service is as follows:

- 0.25  $^{m}/m$  Preparing the guideline to be distributed to the participating countries for gathering relevant, documents in their home countries.
- 0.25 <sup>m</sup>/m -Finalizing of the orientation programme, e.g., setting up individual meetings, organizing lectures, fixing appointments for official'visits, etc.

0.5  $^{m}/m$  - Coordinating the two-week orientation.

- Providing initial assistance to the four participating officials during the first round of business negotiations, especially in identifying the suitable projects for further discussion.
- ™/m
  - Providing follow-up assistance to the four participating officials in promoting the selected investment projects through the second round of business negotiations.

#### GENERAL TIME SCHEDULE

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It is expected that the contract be awarded by the middle of August, 1983. Upon finalization of the contract, the team leader of the contractor shall discuss the detailed outline of the programme with the staff members of IPS, Tokyo. A preparation period of at least two weeks is required before the arrival of the participating officials.

For three months after the orientation, initial assistance will be provided during the first round of business negotiations which will concentrate mainly on the identification of the projects. After the participating officials have gone back to their home countries and returned to Japan, follow-up assistance will be provided for the promotion of the

selected investment projects for four months.

The debriefing will take place at IPS, Tokyo upon the completion of the initial phase of this project, as well as toward the end of this project.

#### PROFESSIONAL AND LANGUAGE REQUIREMENTS

The consultants should be individuals who have an extensive knowledge of the identification and promotion of foreign investments; the laws and regulation; and marketing, all in relation to the industrial fields of the participating countries,

The consultants should be familiar with the existing governmental organizations and the respective Japanese industrial associations, and mairtain a good working relationship with these organizations and industries.

The official language to be used in this programme is English, however, due to the said scope of the services, the consultants are expected to be fluent in both English and Japanese.

#### REPORT

The consultants shall submit to UNIDO Headquarters, as well as to IPS, Tokyo, a final report summarizing the activities together with the relevant materials all prepared in English and in five copies within one month after the completion of the programme.

