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## Prime Minister Shinzo Abe concludes successful visit:

**Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe** visited the United Arab Emirates on 1st and 2nd of May 2013 and held talks with His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President and Prime Minister of UAE and Ruler of Dubai, and

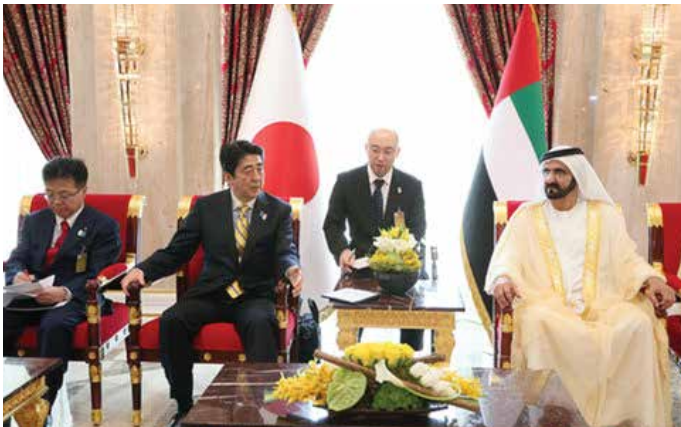


Photo courtesy - Prime Minister's office, Japan

His Highness General Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, and Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Force, and other Sheikhs and high ranking officials. On the day of his arrival, Prime Minister Abe was received in Abu Dhabi by His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, followed by a state dinner in honor of the Japanese Prime Minister, at Emirates Palace. On the second day, prior to moving to Dubai, the Japanese Prime Minister attended the 2nd UAE-Japan Business Forum held at the Ethihad Tower in Abu Dhabi, which was also attended by UAE's Minister of Energy H.E. Suhail Al Mazrouei, and other senior sheikhs and officials. The Forum called for broadening the partnership of Japan and the UAE in key industry sectors.

The Prime Minister's visit to the UAE was part of his four-nation overseas tour that also included Russia, Saudi Arabia and Turkey. The visit to the UAE was his third leg in the regional tour. A hundred member-strong high-level Japanese Government and business delegation accompanied the Prime Minister during his visit to the region.

In Dubai, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe was received by His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum at the Zabeel Palace. Prime Minister Abe signed a broad range of agreements with the UAE, including nuclear cooperation, education, health services, agriculture and others in Dubai.

The nuclear deal, the foremost among the various deals that Japan signed with the UAE during the Prime Minister's visit, allows Japan to transfer knowledge, technology and nuclear materials to the UAE. UAE is building four nuclear power plants, of which, works on two have already been started. UAE expects the first nuclear power plant to be brought on stream by 2017.

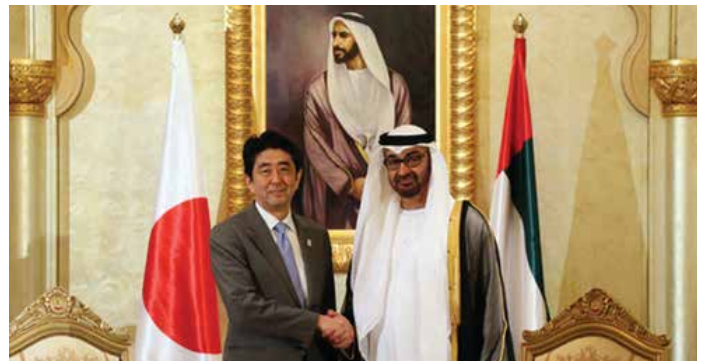


Photo courtesy - Prime Minister's office, Japan

With this agreement, Japan became a partner in UAE's program for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, along with US, South Korea, UK, France, Russia, Canada and others. The nuclear agreement between the two countries was signed by Hamad Al Ka'abi, the UAE's permanent representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and Yoshihiko Kamo, the Japanese Ambassador to the UAE, in the presence of Prime Ministers Shinzo Abe and His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum. According to Hamad Al Ka'abi, it was likely that Japanese technology would be used in the four nuclear reactors being built by UAE in collaboration with South Korea.

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Besides the nuclear agreement, both the countries have signed a number of MOUs in the fields of education, medical service, water projects and culture. Besides signing of the various MOUs, on the subject of strengthening of the comprehensive partnership towards stability and prosperity, both sides exchanged views on political dialogues, defense exchanges, energy cooperation, business, investment and infrastructure development.

## UAE – Japan Business Forum calls for greater business ties:

The 2nd UAE-Japan Business Forum was held in Abu Dhabi on 2nd May 2013 which was attended by the Japanese Prime



Photo courtesy - Prime Minister's office, Japan

Minister Shinzo Abe and H.E. Suhail Al Mazrouei, the UAE Minister of Energy. With more than 600 delegates from both the countries attending, the Forum called for greater business co-operation between the two countries in fields of nuclear energy, medical services, education, food,

water and culture. Following the opening addresses by UAE's Minister of Energy and the Japanese Prime Minister, three industry-specific sessions took place. The first session discussed UAE-Japan co-operation in the sectors of energy, industry and infrastructure development, followed by the second session, which focused on developing human resources. The final session discussed healthcare and food.

The Forum was part of the Japanese Prime Minister's visit to the UAE, and also included speeches by Hamad Alhurr Al Suwaidi, member of Abu Dhabi Executive Council and Chairman of the Department of Finance, and Abdullah Al Masaood, Chairman of the National Consultative Council and Chairman of the UAE-Japan Friendship Association. A number of MOUs were also signed between the two countries in the aforementioned sectors.

According to a joint statement issued at the end of the strategic talks, both sides highly valued the close partnership in the political and economic fields, as well as in cultural and people-to-people exchanges, and their shared vision on the preservation of peace, stability and prosperity. This includes their commitment to nuclear non-proliferation, anti-terrorism, and the promotion of rules-based international system. In this regard, both sides expressed their intention to hold a comprehensive security dialogue between the relevant agencies of the two countries to discuss regional situations, maritime security, counter-piracy, non-proliferation, anti-terrorism, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, among others. Both sides emphasized the importance of holding the Japan-UAE joint Economic Committee, the Abu Dhabi Japan Economic Council and exchanging business missions including the Japanese business mission on the occasion of this visit, while welcoming the close collaboration between the governments and the private sectors of the two countries. Both sides reviewed with satisfaction, the commercial ties and the growing number of partnerships between the two countries, and expressed their intention to build on more than forty years of partnership and trade in energy. This partnership continues

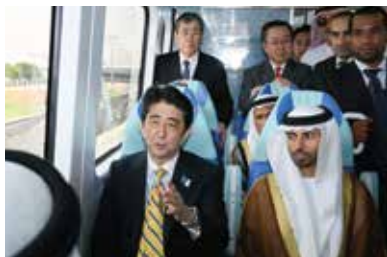


Photo courtesy - Prime Minister's office, Japan

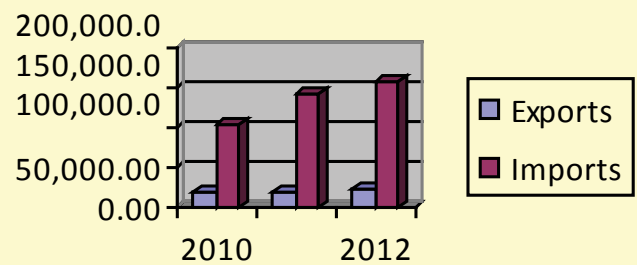
to develop in the areas of oil and gas exploration and production, as well as cooperation in research and development in refining and storage of oil products. The extension of Japan's oil concessions in the UAE, with added areas is specially mentioned in the communiqué. The growing cooperation between Japan and the UAE in the fields of peaceful use of nuclear energy, clean and renewable energy, combating of climate change, education, science, technology, medical science, healthcare, infrastructure, agriculture, culture and people-to-people exchange and arts were given special emphasis in the joint statement.

## Japan-GCC Trade 2012

### 27% rise in Japan's exports to the GCC:

The value of Japan's trade with the GCC countries grew 12.3% in 2012 to US \$ 182.13 billion, compared to US \$ 162.23 billion in 2011. Japan's exports to the GCC countries grew 27.1% to US \$ 24.94 billion in 2012 from US \$ 19.63 billion in the previous year, and imports 10.2% to US \$ 157.18 billion from US \$ 142.60 billion. The high growth in Japan's exports to the GCC countries was mainly attributed to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of vehicle and vehicle parts production facilities in the earthquake and tsunami hit areas of North-East Japan, and partly to the gradual strengthening of GCC economies that were earlier weakened by the bad effects of the global financial crisis of 2008.

### Japan-GCC trade summary (value in US \$ million)



Japan's major exports to the GCC countries in 2012 were motor vehicles, machinery and equipment, electronics, iron & steel materials, rubber products, plastic products and textiles. 58.8% of the total exports were covered by motor vehicles, which grew by 46.1% in 2012 compared to the previous year.

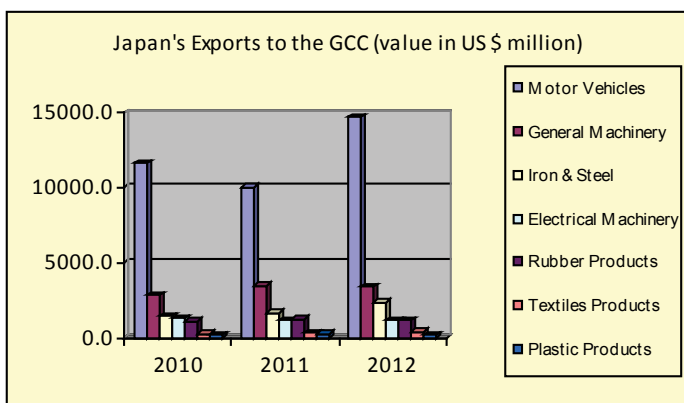
The moderately high growth in the value of Japan's imports from the GCC countries was the result of an increase in the price as well as the volume of mineral fuels that Japan imported during the year. Japan experienced increased demand for mineral fuels to substitute the lost electric power caused by the shutdown of nuclear plants across Japan, since the 2011 earthquake and the tsunami. The tsunami damaged the Fukushima Nuclear Electric Plant, prompting the authorities to suspend the functioning of almost all the nuclear plants in the country, for inspections on safety requirements and also for regular maintenance. This situation necessitated Japan to increase the import of mineral fuels, especially gaseous hydrocarbons, to compensate the loss of electric power from stopped power plants. In addition to the above circumstances, the American sanctions on crude oil import from Iran have also made Japan rely more on GCC oil and gas supplies.

## Japan's major exports to the GCC :

### Motor Vehicles:

Japan's motor vehicle exports to the GCC countries surged 46.1% to US \$ 14.7 billion in 2012 from US \$ 10.0 billion in 2011, and its share in the total exports to the GCC rose to 58.8% from 51.1%. Export of passenger motor cars rose 55.5% to US \$ 10.5 billion from US \$ 6.7 billion. UAE was Japan's top export destination for motor vehicles among the GCC countries, and the 6th largest export market in the world. Saudi Arabia followed UAE as the 2nd largest market in the GCC and 7th largest in the world. For luxury passenger cars, UAE and Saudi Arabia were Japan's 2nd and 3rd largest markets respectively in the world.

Export of transport vehicles such as trucks and busses have shown considerable increase during the year. Export of motor trucks surged 46% to US \$ 2.2 billion in 2012 from US \$ 1.5 billion



in 2011, and public transport busses to US \$ 930.5 million from US \$ 730 million. For motor trucks, Saudi Arabia topped among the GCC markets for Japan, and the 2nd position was held by the UAE. For the export of public transport busses, UAE was the top market for Japan among the GCC countries and the 2nd largest market in the world. Sultanate of Oman stood at the 2nd position among the GCC countries and at the 3rd position in the world.

### Machinery:

The value of Japan's machinery exports to the GCC countries declined by 2.3% in 2012 to US \$ 3.39 billion from US \$ 3.47 billion in 2011. This marginal decline was mainly attributed to a slide in the exports of air or vacuum pumps, ship derricks, heat treatment machinery and marine propulsion engines. However, considerable increases in exports were registered for liquid pumps, self-propelled bulldozers, angledozers and graders. Export of electrical machinery in 2012 remained at the same level of the previous year, with value recorded at US \$ 1.1 billion. While notable increases were recorded for transformers, generators, electrical boards and panels etc., considerable decreases in exports were marked for transmission apparatus, line telephone apparatus, television receivers and vacuum cleaners.

### Iron & Steel:

A 42.2% increase in the export of iron and steel products was recorded in 2012, with a value of US \$ 2.4 billion, in the place of US \$ 1.7 billion in the previous year. Export of pipes, tubes and pipe fittings increased by 33.2% to US \$ 739.4 million in 2012, from US \$ 554.9 million in 2011. Export of flat hot-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel grew by 33.9% to US \$ 846.2 million in 2012 from US \$ 632.2 million in the previous year.

### Rubber Products:

Another major commodity of export to the GCC countries was rubber products, comprised mainly of new tyres. Out of the total export of US \$ 1.18 billion worth of rubber products, US \$ 1.04 billion was the share of new tyres. UAE was the number one destination for Japan among the GCC countries, and the 4th largest market in the world for tyres. Japan's other top markets in the world for tires were USA, Australia and Russia ahead of the UAE, in the order of the value of export.

### Textiles:

Japan's textile exports to the GCC countries rose 20.6% to US \$ 351.4 million in 2012 from US \$ 291.3 million in 2011. GCC countries have traditionally been a major market for Japanese textiles, mainly woven fabrics of man-made staple fibre and man-made filament fibre, and a near 90% increase was registered in the past 10 years in her textile exports to the GCC countries. UAE was Japan's top export market for textiles among the GCC countries, exporting nearly 57% of the total textile exports to the GCC countries in 2012.

## Japan's major imports from the GCC countries:

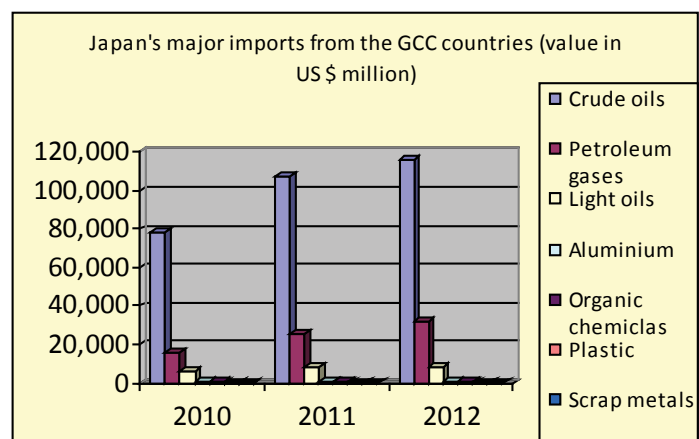
Crude oils retained their position as the dominant commodity of Japan's imports from the GCC countries, covering 74.4% of the total imports. Including petroleum gases and other petroleum products, the share of mineral fuels reached 98.9% of the total imports in 2012.

Japan's major imports from the GCC countries (value in US \$ million)

Year	2011	2012	G. Rate %
Crude oils	107,520.7	115,804.6	7.70
Petroleum gases	25,210.7	31,958.0	26.76
Light oils	8,278.6	7,816.2	-5.59
Aluminium	614.8	667.7	8.60
Organic chemicals	478.0	450.3	-5.79
Plastic	148.4	150.4	1.33
Scrap metals	142.2	139.8	-1.67

Source: Japan customs, compiled by World Trade Atlas

Japan imported a total of 1,018.3 million barrels of crude oils from the GCC in 2012, compared to 987.7 million in 2011, a 3.1% increase in volume. The average price of crude oil imported from the GCC countries rose by 4.5% to US \$ 113.72 per barrel in 2012 from US \$ 108.86 per barrel in the previous year. Japan's total crude oil imports from the world over was 1,336.3 million barrels in 2012, valued at US \$ 152.9 billion, compared to 1,301.9 million barrels in 2011 valued at US \$ 142.1 billion.



The volume of petroleum gases imported from the GCC countries surged 14.4% to 36.0 million tons, in spite of an increase in its price by nearly 11%. The average price of petroleum gases surged to US \$ 885.28 per ton in 2012, compared to US \$ 799.21 per ton in 2011, making the total value of gas imports from the GCC countries US \$



31.9 billion in 2012. Japan also imported nearly 76 million barrels of oil products from the GCC countries in 2012, at a cost of US \$ 7.8 billion.

### Major crude oils suppliers of Japan:

Saudi Arabia remained Japan's top supplier of crude oils in 2012, with a value of US \$ 50.3 billion, and a share of 32.9% of the total crude oil imports of Japan from over the world. The United Arab Emirates followed at the 2nd position with a value of US \$ 33.4 billion, and a share of 21.9%. The GCC countries jointly supplied 75.7% of Japan's total crude oil requirements in 2012, cementing the GCC block's position as Japan's crucial partner in her energy security. Other major suppliers of crude oils to Japan were Qatar, Kuwait, Iran, Russia, Indonesia and Oman.

Major suppliers of crude oils to Japan (Value in US \$ million)

Countries	2011	2012	Growth rate %
Saudi Arabia	46,948.1	50,335.9	7.22
UAE	33,094.0	33,440.3	1.05
Qatar	14,885.7	16,211.0	8.90
Kuwait	9,431.9	11,475.5	21.67
Iran	12,159.3	7,832.6	-35.58
Russia	5,660.8	7,147.5	26.26
Indonesia	4,497.3	5,878.7	30.72
Oman	3,161.1	4,341.9	37.35
GCC Total	107,520.7	115,804.6	7.70
World Total	142,095.1	152,937.1	7.63

Source: Japan Customs, compiled by World Trade Atlas. (Discrepancies, if any, in the growth rate are due to rounding).

GCC has also been a major source of gaseous hydrocarbons for Japan, covering 36.3% of Japan's total gas imports. Qatar was the top supplier of gas to Japan, supplying US \$ 17.8 billion worth of petroleum gases, more than the value of its crude oil supplies to Japan. Besides Qatar, other major suppliers of gases to Japan were Australia, Malaysia, UAE, Russia, Indonesia, Brunei etc. The total value of Japan's gas imports from the world stood at US \$ 88.02 billion in 2012. While UAE was the 4th largest supplier of petroleum gases to Japan in 2012, Oman and Saudi Arabia among the GCC countries, stood at the 10th and 11th positions respectively.

### Japan's Aluminium imports from the GCC:

Japan's aluminium import from the GCC countries grew 8.6% to US \$ 667.7 million in 2012 from US \$ 614.8 million in 2011. UAE was Japan's top supplier of aluminium among the GCC countries, and the 4th largest supplier of Japan in the world. Aluminium import from Qatar - the second largest supplier of aluminium to Japan among the GCC countries - increased 65.5% to US \$ 76.3 million. Import of aluminium from Bahrain, once a leading supplier to Japan, was down by 7.4% to US \$ 17.2 million in 2012. The share of GCC as a whole in Japan's aluminium imports from the world over was 8.1% in 2012, in the place of 6.7% in 2011. Average price was down to US \$ 2.68 per kg in 2012 from US \$ 3.01 per kg in 2011.

Japan's aluminium imports from major suppliers (value in million US dollars)

Countries	2011	2012
China	1,902.4	1,598.2
Russia	1,154.4	1,268.6
Australia	1,464.7	1,218.8
UAE	543.5	553.2
Brazil	558.5	468.1
New Zealand	553.7	404.7
USA	421.8	392.2
GCC total	614.8	667.7
World total	9,222.8	8,277.8

Source: Japan Customs, compiled by World Trade Atlas.

### General trend in Japan-GCC trade: - by Country:

Japan- GCC total trade - by country (value in million US \$)

Country	2011	2012	G. Rate %	Share %
S. Arabia	57,078.9	62,990.3	10.36	34.59
UAE	50,334.6	52,941.0	5.2	29.07
Qatar	31,177.9	37,358.0	19.82	20.51
Kuwait	14,496.6	17,100.3	17.96	9.39
Oman	7,951.6	10,456.3	31.50	5.74
Bahrain	1,195.9	1,282.7	7.26	0.70
Total	162,235.5	182,128.6	12.26	100.00

Source: Japan Customs, compiled by World Trade Atlas. (Discrepancies, if any, in the growth rate are due to rounding).

Japan's exports to the GCC countries (value in US \$ million)

Country	2011	2012	G. Rate %	Share %
UAE	7,466.1	8,956.8	19.97	35.90
S. Arabia	6,511.0	8,218.6	26.23	32.94
Oman	2,805.5	3,585.3	27.80	14.37
Kuwait	1,355.4	1,875.7	38.39	7.52
Qatar	1,022.0	1,503.3	47.09	6.03
Bahrain	471.0	807.4	71.42	3.24
Total	19,631.0	24,947.1	27.08	100.00

Source: Japan Customs, compiled by World Trade Atlas. (Discrepancies, if any, in the growth rate are due to rounding).

Japan's imports from the GCC countries (value in US \$ million)

Country	2011	2012	G. Rate %	Share%
S. Arabia	50,567.9	54,771.6	8.31	34.85
UAE	42,868.5	43,984.1	2.60	27.98
Qatar	30,155.9	35,854.7	18.90	22.81
Kuwait	13,141.2	15,224.7	15.85	9.69
Oman	5,146.2	6,871.0	33.52	4.37
Bahrain	724.9	475.3	-34.43	0.30
Total	142,604.6	157,181.4	10.22	100.00

Source: Japan Customs, compiled by World Trade Atlas. (Discrepancies, if any, in the growth rate are due to rounding).

## JETRO delegation visits DP World, DWC and DAFZ in Dubai:

A Delegation comprising senior officials of JETRO offices in the Middle East and North Africa, and officials from JETRO Head Quarters in Tokyo, has visited the Dubai Port World at Jebel Ali



(DP World - Terminals 1, 2 and 3), Dubai World Central (DWC - The Al Maktoum International Airport, south of Jebel Ali Free Zone) and the Dubai Airport Free Zone (DAFZ) on 19th June 2013. The visit was arranged as a fact finding tour of the

three major entities in Dubai to witness new and upcoming developments in these facilities.

At DP World, the JETRO group was taken to a tour of the Container Terminals 1 & 2. Terminal 2 is now extended to add 1 million TEU to take the capacity of the Jebel Ali Port to 15 million TEU. Container Terminal 3 is currently under construction, which, upon completion, will add another 4 million TEUs to reach a total capacity of 19 million TEU by 2014.



Photo courtesy - Dubai World Central (DWC)

At DWC, Mohsen Ahmed, Director of Operation Development & Stake holders Relations, Mr. Marwan Al Muthanna, Manager, have received the delegation. After initial discussions, a presentation



Photo courtesy - DAFZ, Dubai

on the current position of DWC and on the different stages of developments was made by Mohsen Ahmed.

The delegation was received at DAFZ by Nasser Al Madani, Assistant Director General, Mohammad Bin Suwailem Al Katbi, Senior Director – Licensing and leasing and other senior officials. After the meeting, the group was also taken on a tour of the DAFZ facilities.



Photo courtesy - Dubai World Central (DWC)

The number of Japanese companies having business bases in Dubai reached around 400 recently and is expected to grow further in the coming years. JETRO, as a Japanese public sector entity, supports bilateral trade and investments between Japan and the UAE. JETRO Dubai serves as the central office of JETRO for the Middle East and North Africa Region (MENA). JETRO officials from MENA region have assembled in Dubai for two days, for their Annual Regional Conference on 19th and 20th June 2013.

## Emirates launches non-stop daily flights to Haneda in Tokyo:

Emirates Airlines, one of national carriers of UAE has started non-stop daily flights between Dubai and Haneda Airport in Tokyo from 3rd June 2013. Besides Osaka and Narita airports, Haneda is Emirates Airline's 3rd gateway in Japan, giving more flexibility in passenger and cargo movements between Japan and Dubai. Flight departs from Dubai daily at 0935 hours, reaching Haneda at 0001 hours, taking 9 hours and 26 minutes for the non-stop journey. According to media reports, with the daily flight to Haneda, Emirates SkyCargo is able to add about 23 tonnes per flight, which accounts for about 160 tonnes of additional cargo capacity per week, further supporting Japanese exports of mechanical components, electronic goods and automobile parts, and its imports of oil and gas products.

## Topics of Japanese Economy and Industry

### Monetary base hits record high again

Japan's Kyodo News, quoting Bank of Japan, has reported that the nation's monetary base surged 36.0% in June from a year earlier to ¥163.54 trillion, marking a record high for the fourth straight month, as the bank continued injecting money into the financial system under its ultra-easy monetary policy.

The average daily balance of liquidity provided by the BOJ — consisting of cash in circulation and the balance of current account deposits held by commercial financial institutions at the bank —

grew for the 14th straight month. The country's monetary base at the end of June stood at ¥173.13 trillion, the most ever, according to BOJ, the report said.

### Komatsu debuts automated dozers

Japan Times, quoting Tetsuji Ohaji, president of one of Japan's top construction machinery manufacturer, reported that the company begun sales of automated bulldozers in the United States, the home turf of bigger rival Caterpillar Inc., in a bid to keep pace with global competitors. The firm plans to sell as many as 500 of the new dozers, weighing 15 metric tons each, in the U.S. in three years. These "ICT intensive" bulldozers will eventually be driverless, he said. The company, which also designed the mining industry's first driverless trucks, started selling the automated bulldozers in the U.S. in June this year, and plans to phase out its standard operator-controlled models.

The machines will probably attract customers in Europe and the U.S., where labor costs for vehicle operators are high, according to irokazu Miyagi, an analyst at Daiwa Securities Co., said in a report released after the Komatsu announcement. "It's important we offer customers products that overwhelmingly differentiate (themselves) from others," Ohashi said, adding that when products are similar, customers chose the cheaper ones. During a demonstration of an ICT bulldozer, it took only three hours to train an inexperienced Komatsu worker to complete tasks that would usually need more than three years of training using a conventional model, according to the company.

The new bulldozer features a fully automatic blade control and is able to perform construction work ranging from rough dozing to finished grading. The new dozer is able to automatically control its blade based on construction-drawing data by making use of three-dimensional GPS data, it said. The company in 2008 introduced what it called the world's first hybrid excavators, using technology similar to the system that powers Tokyo Motor Corp.'s Prius car. It signed a deal with Rio Tinto Group in 2011 to build a fleet of at least 150 driverless trucks for use at its Pilbara iron ore mines in Australia.

### Statistics at METI

The Research and Statistics Department of the Ministry of Trade and Industry (METI) of Japan provides reliable economic and industrial statistics to grasp economic trends quickly and accurately. In order to respond to every aspect of Japan's economy and to strategically rebuild the systems and mechanisms related to the economy and industry for the future of Japan, it is indispensable to have a proper understanding of the economic trends. METI conducts economic statistical surveys in a wide range of sectors including mining, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade and selected services, and analyze these survey data to have proper understanding of economic trends. These economic statistical data and their analyses are widely utilized as the basis for METI's policies and also as a mirror that reflects the recent rapid changes in economic structure. For a detailed review of the METI statistics, please log on to the following web page

[http://www.meti.go.jp/english/statistics/pamphlet/h24st\\_en.pdf](http://www.meti.go.jp/english/statistics/pamphlet/h24st_en.pdf)

### Overview of Japanese Economy

Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) has recently published an 'Overview of Japan's Economy'. The report can be



viewed on the ministry's website, with URL as follows.

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/policy/economy/data/index.html>

## JETRO Updates

### JAPAN Pavilion at the 40th Baghdad International Fair

JETRO will set up a Japan Pavilion, called "JAPAN FAIR in BAGHDAD 2013," as a venue to broadly introduce Japanese products, technologies and culture at the 40th Baghdad International Fair (BIF) in the Republic of Iraq. As its economy shifts from reconstruction to consumer-based activity, Iraq is attracting attention as a promising emerging market. The BIF is the largest comprehensive trade fair in Iraq. The 2012 fair featured roughly 1,500 participating companies from 20 countries, and according to the organizer's announcement, attracted approximately 4 million visitors over the two-week period of the event.

JETRO participated with the full-scale Japan Pavilion at the 39th BIF, 2012. And to promote business activity of Japanese companies and their local representatives, JETRO will set up the Japan Pavilion in Hall 8 and Hall 9 at the fairgrounds, doubling the size of last year's event space, at 40th BIF 2013. As the premier venue to introduce the latest made-in-Japan products and services to a wide audience, JETRO is pleased to provide guidance to all companies that wish to participate in Iraq's emerging markets!

### Outline of the 40th BIF

The exhibition will be held between October 10 and October 20 2013 at the Baghdad International Fairground, Baghdad, Iraq. The organizer of the fair is Ministry of Trade, State Company for Iraqi Fairs & Commercial Services Baghdad International Fair. The exhibition will be a general exhibition.

### Outline of the Japan Pavilion

The Japan Pavilion will be known as "Japan Fair in Baghdad 2013", and the sponsors of the Pavilion will be Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO). Co-sponsors are the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan (METI) and the Japan Cooperation Centre for the Middle East (JCCME). The Japan Pavilion will be located at the Halls 8 and 9 at the Baghdad International Fair Ground. About 90 booths will be set up in the pavilion including for companies and governmental organizations. Around 30 companies from Japan are expected to participate under the Japan Pavilion.

