

JAPAN'S GSP TREATMENT TO LDCS

(Executive Summary)

Initiated in 1971, Japan's Generalized System of Preference (GSP) scheme grants advantageous treatment to imports from 164 developing and least developed countries (LDCs) until March, 2011. The scheme covers a majority of industrialized products with a handful of exceptions, and also includes selected agricultural and fishery products. Since its inception, it has been revised thrice in 1981 and 1991. The scheme was further revised in 2001 (effective till March, 2003) and 2003, extending duty free and quota free treatment to a substantial number of industrial products (both by enhancing additional list and by reducing the size of negative list) and agricultural products.

Traditionally, Japan's GSP scheme has adopted a positive list for agricultural products and a negative list for industrial products, including textile. Special treatment accorded to LDCs were: a) duty free entry, b) exemption from ceiling restrictions and c) additional list of industrial products for which preferences are granted only to LDC beneficiaries. The upper limits of quota and TRQ on duty free imports were applicable only to developing countries, while LDCs were exempt from such ceilings. Moreover, the scheme incorporated an ongoing graduation policy removing GSP privilege for specific products deemed to 'have become competitive' in course of time.

In spite of Japan's GSP scheme facilitating greater quota and duty-free, or reduced-duty access for products of LDCs and a number of trade measures favouring the LDCs, it is noteworthy that products from LDCs accounted for only 1.3 per cent and 1 per cent of the total imports accorded GSP status in 1999 and 2000 respectively (Bora et al, 2002). Japanese markets thus had been virtually off-limit for products from LDCs. In the context of the enhanced preferential treatment for LDCs under the new scheme, LDCs have now an opportunity to substantively increase their exports to Japanese market more favourable terms.

Status of Bangladesh-Japan Bilateral Trade

Bangladesh's total export to Japan in 2001 was worth USD 112 million. This accounted for only 1.7% of Bangladesh's total export and 0.04% of Japan's total import over the corresponding year. Bangladesh's export to Japan increased from USD 71 million to USD 146 million between 1990 and 1995, followed by a downslide trend thereon. Exports came down to USD 115 million in 2002 (ITC Trade Map).

In 2001, Bangladesh exported 118 items at HS 6 digit level. This constituted only 11 HS 2 code items for which export value is more than USD 1 million. Valued at USD 23.69 million, Footwear and Leather Products (HS 64) topped the list of Bangladesh's exports to Japan. The other principal exported items comprised of Frozen Fish (HS03), Leather (HS41), Woven RMG (HS62), Optical Products (HS90) and Electrical and Electronics (HS85). The export of leather was valued at USD 20.25 million, while USD 22.45 million worth of shrimp and frozen products were imported by Japan from Bangladesh. It is to be noted that export of Knit-RMG (HS 61) was of insignificant level amounting to a mere USD 5.58 million, in spite of its substantive domestic capacity and overall robust performance of the sector in recent years. 16 out of 118 items exported to Japan was excluded from preferential list granting benefits to developing countries and LDCs.

Bangladesh currently exports only 4 groups of agricultural products and 20 groups of non-agricultural products to Japan at HS 2 digit level. It is to be noted that Bangladesh's exports to Japan constitutes several non-conventional industrial products with or without preferential treatment. This includes export of instruments and apparatus (HS 90) amounting to USD 5.35

million. The other products exported to Japan include electrical and electronic products (HS 85), toys, games and sport requisites (HS 95) and ceramic products (HS 69).

The export basket of Bangladesh is more diversified in Japan than in EU and US markets. However, despite the preferential regime total export is insignificant. The study is attempting to identify whether the recent initiatives of extension of preferential treatment would be effective in enhancing export to Japanese market.

What is There in the Recent Initiatives of Japan?

Japan launched 99% initiative in 2000, which came into force in April, 2001. Following the 99% initiative, Japan's market was liberalised further for exports of industrial products from the LDCs. The list of products allowed for duty free and quota free export to Japan includes 9 HS 2-digit level categories, which consisted of 141 HS 6-digit level items representing 350 HS 9-digit level products. Since 123 items of HS 52 category at HS 6-digit level products were allowed duty free access, textile products from LDCs will now enjoy enhanced preferential treatment in terms of access to the Japanese market.

The 99% initiative included 8 items of raw hides and skin and leather (HS 41), 123 items of textiles (HS 52), 4 silk items (HS 50), 2 categories for pearls, precious stones, metal coins (HS 71), 1 category of optical, photo, technical apparatus (HS 90) for duty free and quota free export.¹

Following the April, 2003 revision of the GSP Scheme subsequent to the Johannesburg Summit, 47 additional 6-digit level categories of industrial products were included in the preferential access list for LDCs. The revised GSP scheme included 14 additional categories of knit-wear items (HS 61) level products at 6-digit level for quota and duty free access of items from LDCs. Moreover, 10 woven-RMG items were included in the new list for quota and duty free treatment. Given its relatively better endowed knit-RMG industry and export capacity to the global market, this holds special significance for Bangladesh. Offer of duty and quota-free treatment for leather (HS 41), leather products and footwear products is also of interest to Bangladesh. The revised scheme enables export of 17 HS 6-digit level leather and 5 HS 6-digit level footwear under quota and duty free regime. These include items where Bangladesh has demonstrated export capacities.

If the negative list of industrial products under the revised 2001 and 2003 schemes are taken into account, the list of products from LDCs receiving preferential treatment following the two revisions in the Japanese GSP Schemes demonstrate two distinct characteristics. First, only 7 out of 75 HS 2 digit level industrial product categories remain in the negative list. This essentially renders 68 HS chapters of industrial products eligible for quota and duty free access to the Japanese market. Moreover, 14 additional four-digit level HS 61 and HS 62 product categories were included into the free access list in 2003.

The negative list for industrial products was curtailed further the number of tariff lines in the list has been substantially reduced to provide market access opportunities to the LDCs. In 2003, the number of items in the negative list for industrial products has been downsized further by the exclusion of 3 additional categories (HS 43, HS 44 and HS 50). In respect to HS 27, only HS 2710.11 remains in the negative list. HS 42.03 has currently been expanded to 6 digit level, while only 5 HS 6-digit level items still remain in the negative list. HS 64.01 (Waterproof Footwear), HS 64.02 (Other Footwear with Outer Soles) and HS 64.06 (Parts of Footwear) was integrated into the preferential regime, though a few HS 6 digit level categories were earlier excluded. In the context of the export opportunities for items belonging to Knit RMG (HS 61), Woven RMG (HS 62), Footwear, Gaiters and like (HS 64),

¹ Compiled from Hand Book of Japan's GSP, MoFA, Japan, April, 2003 and November, 2002

the recent GSP initiatives promises to create important market opportunities for Bangladesh from short as well as medium to long term perspectives. The scheme essentially facilitates greater advantages for products of LDCs, although the attended market access advantage is likely to suffer some erosion since a large number of items are also eligible for preferential treatment if exported from developing countries as well.

Coverage of Agricultural Products under Recent Initiatives

As mentioned above, Japan adopted a positive list approach for agricultural products for inclusion in the preferential list for the LDCs. Hundred eighty four HS 6 digit level items were granted preferential treatment under the Japanese GSP Scheme prior to 2001. In respect to HS 6 digit level items, coffee, tea mate and spices (HS 09), preparation of vegetable, fruits, nuts or other (HS 20), preparations of meat, or fish or crustaceans, molasses or other aquatic invertebrates) (HS 16), fruit and nuts; peel of citrus, fruits or melons (HS 08) received comparatively more preferential treatment.

For 135 HS 6 digit level items, both developing countries and LDCs received preferential treatment under the scheme albeit in different degrees. The LDCs were granted quota and duty free access to the market, while developing countries benefited from reduced tariff in general and zero duty access for only a nominal number of items. For a total of 49 HS 6-digit level items, the quota and duty free regime was applicable only to LDCs.

The range of HS categories for these items was confined to Preparations of Vegetable, fruit, nut, etc (HS 20), Miscellaneous edible preparations (HS 21), Preparation of Meat, or fish or of crustaceans (HS 16), Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates nes (HS 03), Edible Fruits and Nuts (HS 08) and Preparations of Cereal, flour, starch, milk, pastry cooks products (HS 19). Following the Johannesburg Summit, the revised GSP scheme included a list of 117 additional items at HS 6 digit level for quota and duty free access to be accorded to the LDCs. It is to be noted that LDCs enjoy exclusive preferential treatment for 91 out of the 117 items enjoying quota and duty free regime. In respect to the remnant 26 HS 6 digit level items, both developing countries and LDCs are granted preferential treatment. Of the product categories enjoying a more liberalized and open market access in Japan, HS 03 (fish and crustaceous), HS 07 (vegetables) and HS 20 (preparation of vegetables, fruits and nuts) can be considered to be important from the perspective of Bangladesh's export opportunities.

Bangladesh's Incremental Benefits

Bangladesh's total export to Japan was valued at USD 112 million and USD 115 million in the years 2001 and 2002 respectively. Of her total exports, Bangladesh could avail duty free access under the GSP scheme for export worth USD 79.58 million, equivalent to 73.7 per cent. It is notable that Bangladesh's export to Japan remained virtually unchanged in absolute terms between 2001 and 2002, increasing by only USD 3 million. It needs to be analysed whether this was because of limitation of the new offer or inabilities of the supply capacities to pick up.

It is important to highlight that knit-wear RMG (HS 61) exports from Bangladesh did not enjoy any preferential treatment under the previously existing GSP scheme. Hence inclusion of the entire HS 61 category into the list of items for quota and duty free regime, under the newly offered GSP Scheme of Japan has created opportunities for entry of Bangladesh's knit-RMG products into the Japanese market under preferential treatment. This is likely to increase Bangladesh's competitive strength in Japanese market.

On the other hand, 28 out of 29 woven-RMG (HS 62) products at HS 6 digit level received preferential treatment for access to Japanese markets under the previous GSP Scheme. Despite such comparatively liberal regime for HS 62, the quantity of items exported from

Bangladesh to Japan under this category remained insignificant, at \$13.3 million. It is important to bear in mind this fact when discussing the potential benefits of Japan's new GSP Scheme and devising strategies in terms of getting maximum benefit out of the revised GSP scheme.

In respect to industrial products from Bangladesh, outside of the negative list items, it was estimated that the utilization rate of preferential treatment granted by Japan was 68.1 per cent in terms of export value and 43.2 per cent of the total number of items at HS 6 digit level exported.

The Effective Gain of Bangladesh

In 2001, 17 HS 6 digit level items (except HS 190590) worth USD 3.9 million exported to Japan enjoyed preferential treatment following the 99% initiative. As a consequence of the revised 2001 GSP scheme, Bangladesh's effective gain in terms of tariff concessions on MFN rates was USD 0.38 million. The benefit arose from export of several items, including USD 206.30 thousand for men's shirt (HS 620530) and USD 45.4 thousand for sports footwear (HS 640411).

According to the estimates, effective gain for RMG products in terms of duty exemption amounted to USD 2 million. The effective gain in terms of reduced tariff was mostly confined to the top 10 knit-RMG (HS 61) and woven RMG (HS 62) items amounting to USD 1.86 million.

In respect to the leather products, Bangladesh's effective gain as a result of preferential treatment amounted to USD 2.68 million. The average tariff rate for footwear (HS 64) and leather (HS 41) is higher compared to RMG products.

Bangladesh's total effective gain from export of agricultural products was worth USD 4.8 thousand. This comprised of 2 HS 03 items, 1 HS 19 and 1 HS 21 items granted preferential treatment. The average tariff on agricultural products was USD 6.18 thousand in Japan, which will be gain in terms of tariff concessions under a duty-free regime.

Effective and Potential Gain: A CGE Analysis

According to the GCE analysis, the overall impact of Japan's preferential treatment of exports from LDCs was found to be rather negligible. When the influence of other global initiatives facilitating preferential access of products from LDCs is isolated, the simulation exercise shows that the incremental gains to Bangladesh as a result of Japan's recent initiatives was found to be rather insignificant. The absolute value of the impact was found to be only USD 9.95 million (over the base period)² equivalent to 0.184 per cent of Bangladesh's export to Japan. The gains for ACP LDCs was also not very high at USD 49.64 million. As for other ACP, the benefit was estimated to be only USD 3.66 million.

According to the disaggregated results, other food and leather sectors of Bangladesh are expected to benefit in terms of positive export growth under the revised GSP scheme. The other food and leather sectors are projected to grow by 4.8 per cent and 2.1 per cent respectively from the base period. The ACP LDCs stand to benefit only from the other food sector.

If the incremental gains are decomposed it is found that Bangladesh's exports of all products other than sugar and primary products are set to go up in the Japanese market. The simulation exercise shows that export of apparel (12.8 per cent), leather (27.2 per cent), vegetables and

² 1995

other food (37.8 per cent) are likely to grow more rapidly compared to textiles (5.4 per cent), fish (5.3 per cent) and other manufacturing sector (0.8 per cent) items.

The possible impact of Japan's latest initiative on a number of economic indicators. The simulation exercises shows that the recent initiative is likely to have a positive impact on Bangladesh in respect to Terms of Trade (0.36%), GDP (0.02%) and H/H income (0.51%).

Rules of Origin

Japanese rules of origin shows that 'simplified' rules of origin does not ensure "better market access". The basic rules are, either the products to be exported should be wholly obtained in the exporting country, or, the resulting export goods which are produced from the imported raw materials should undergo sufficient processing in the exporting country. The sufficient processing means conversion from one HS 4-digit level item to another HS-4 digit level items. This is a very stringent criteria for many products, essentially reduce scope of utilisation of duty-free and quota-free market access. However, there are exceptions to these rules, when the processing of imported intermediate goods or raw materials are not considered sufficiently processed. A "single list" has been developed describing all processing requirements, on a product-by-product basis, for obtaining originating status. Other than the processing or origination criteria, there are some criteria for transportation, for obtaining preferential treatment. Besides, there is specific documentation process, which is standard for export-import of goods.

Standards and Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) Measures

The compliance mechanism with standards and SPS for exporting goods to Japan is very complicated. There are 15 laws implementation of mandatory technical compliance of goods imported to Japan. There are two levels of compliance: voluntary standards, which exporters follow for hassle free processing of goods through customs authorities in Japan; second, mandatory technical standards. The compliance for industrial products is done through the *Japan Industrial Standards (JIS)* which covers compliance both for voluntary standards and mandatory standards. Similarly, for agricultural products there is a system of codes which is called *Japan Agricultural Standards (JAS)*. Both for agricultural and industrial products there are additional environmental measures, which covers, SPS and chemical residue compliance.

For increased deregulation and international harmonisation of its standards and technical regulations Japan has adopted a system of mutual recognition arrangements between exporting countries and Japan.

For implementation of JAS there three options for exporters or importers. According to option 1, which provides system for obtaining registration by the exporters. Ministry of Food, Fisheries and Forestry (MAFF) provides registration through registered foreign certification organisation (RFCO), which is recognised by the MAFF. After obtaining the registration an exporter can use the "JAS logo" on the exported products. The second option provides registration facilities to the importers through registered certification organisation (RCO) of Japan. An exporter using national certification system exports products to Japan without "JAS logo", an importers receives goods and affix the "JAS logo". In this case, there should be compliance agreement between exporting country and Japan as regards the equivalence of standards. The third option is a system of "trust contract". If the exporting country does not have any national standards or certification system, the RFCO can go into an agreement with a foreign certification organisation, recognised by ISO or IOAS, to provide registration the producer. The producer then affix "JAS logo" and exports products to Japan.

Japan is very sensitive about the genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and ban virtually all GM products to Japan, except a few exceptions. Japan has also very stringent standard for industrial products which contains harmful chemical residue. Thus, exporting products both of agricultural and industrial origin is quite difficult for the LDCs. The stringent RoO and standards are one of the major factors why export of LDCs to Japan is only around 1 per cent of Japan's total import.

Bangladesh's Export Potential

For identification of Bangladesh's potential exportable products for Japanese market, the following exercise has been conducted.

- Step 1: identification of products which are to enjoy zero-tariff, quota-free access to the Japanese market under the recent initiatives [List A]
- Step 2: Identification of products from Bangladesh which already enjoy duty free and quota free access to Japan and exclude them from List A [List B]
- Step 3: identification of products which are not exported from Bangladesh to Elsewhere and Exclude from List B [List C]
- Step 4: Identify products for which Bangladesh does not enjoy price advantage in the global market over the average import price of the same products in Japan and exclude them from List C [List D]

List D includes products having export potential in Japanese Market which is presented in Annex B2 of the main report. The list was subsequently disaggregated by industrial and agricultural products. The industrial products were divided further into RMG and non-RMG products. Out of 781 items at HS 6 digit level exported by Bangladesh to Japan and elsewhere, 176 products were identified which are having promising in terms of export to the Japanese market.

Agricultural Products with Export Potentials in Japan

In respect to agricultural items, 28 HS 6 digit categories were identified which appear to have export opportunities in the Japanese market. In addition to price advantage in the Japanese market, Bangladesh possesses the capacity to produce and export these items and at present these products are indeed exported to a number of countries. Thirteen of these 28 categories of products have been recently included for preferential treatment under the revised 2003 GSP scheme, the total export value of which is USD 11.41 million. The Top 10 items which have potential to Japanese market, constitutes 94 per cent of world export from Bangladesh worth USD 10.68 million and Fish product (HS 03), Vegetable (HS 07, HS 08, HS 09, HS 11), Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils (HS 15), Prepared and processed agricultural products (HS 16, HS 19, HS 20 and HS 23) are the items at 2 digit level which have potential market opportunity in Japan. The price advantage of these items range from 6.9 per cent to 87.5 per cent over Japan's average import price of the same products from other countries in the world.

It is to be noted that all Top 10 agricultural items excluding HS 070920 enjoyed quota or duty free access to Japanese markets since 1991 or 2001. However, price at which Bangladesh exports to the global market is lower than the average Japanese import price for these products. Bangladesh did not export these products to the Japanese market during the earlier period although she had exported these products to other countries. According to the price analysis, Bangladesh should eye the Japanese market for exports of fish and frozen food, beans, cucumbers, nuts, asparagus, fresh fruits, processed food such as dog or cat food, processed cucumbers, onions and lentils and black tea.

Market analysis shows that Bangladesh's major competitors for these products would be China, Korea, Thailand, Vietnam, Philippines, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Indonesia, India, Sri

Lanka, Oman, UAE, Mexico and USA. For instance, Bangladesh's major principal competitors for exports of shrimps and prawns (HS 030623) to the Japanese market are China, Vietnam, Philippines, Korea, Thailand and Sri Lanka. It needs to be underscored that currently China alone exports one-third of Japan's import requirements in abovementioned categories. Though Bangladesh presently meets approximately 9 per cent demand of the Japanese market, the zero-tariff access is expected to provide Bangladesh some competitive edge over the principal suppliers of shrimp to the Japanese market.

Non-Agricultural Products

Based on the price analysis 159 HS 6 digit level industrial products have been identified which have export potential in the Japanese market. These products mainly belong to RMG categories HS 61 and HS 62.

RMG Products

Among the RMG products, currently exported to Japan, only 2 of 63 HS 6 digit level categories under HS 61 (HS 610110 and HS 611130) have been included for preferential treatment under the revised GSP scheme in 2003. The total export of these two items in 2001 was USD 8.87 million. However, 63 categories of knitwear items have been newly included in the revised GSP Scheme of 2003, which Bangladesh did not export earlier to Japan; though the export value of these 63 categories to the world market amounts to USD 251.36 million. It was possible to identify the price relatives in the Japanese market only for 10 items of these 63 items; for 53 other items it was not possible to carry out price analysis due to paucity of Quantitative Data.

Some of the 6 digit level products under HS 61 were already given duty-free, quota-free access under earlier GSP Scheme. In 2003 substantial numbers of products under HS 61 was included in the new scheme leaving only a handful products under HS 61 outside of preferential treatment. Of the newly included items in 2003 Bangladesh exported only two items to Japan. However, since Bangladesh exports a large number of HS 61 items in the global market, there is potentially good scope for export of these to the Japanese market by taking advantage of the new GSP Scheme.

According to the price advantage analysis, Bangladesh has export opportunities for undergarments and dresses for women and girls, garments of babies, men's suit and ties. Export data indicate that Bangladesh currently exports only limited quantities of these products to the global market. A scope for quota and duty free export of such high-end products to the Japanese market will help Bangladesh realize the potentials of diversifying her apparel product basket.

Given Bangladesh's proven capacity to compete the export of these items in the global market, the recent inclusion of HS 61 category into the preferential regime is likely to open an window of opportunity for Bangladesh to explore new markets for these products in Japan.

All 66 HS 62 6 digit level categories were included for preferential treatment under the revised GSP scheme in 2003. The total export of HS 62 products from Bangladesh to the world market is valued at USD 419.84 million. The inclusion of 66 additional items under preferential regime is likely to enhance export opportunities of such items from Bangladesh to Japan. According to the Top 10 HS 62 items, Bangladesh holds price advantage primarily in high-end items for women and babies. The price advantage of these items range form 22.2 per cent to 95.1 per cent over Japan's average import price of the same products from other countries in the world.

Non-RMG Products

Based on the analysis carried out for this study, 31 HS 6 digit level non-RMG categories were identified as holding export potential in the Japanese market. Twenty two out of 31 HS 6 digit level non-RMG categories have been recently included for preferential treatment under the revised GSP scheme in 2003. The principal non-RMG categories included in the list are Footwear (HS 64) and Textiles (HS 52). Bangladesh's global export of products under such categories amount to USD 17.24 million. As seen from the table, the price advantage for these items range from 5.6 per cent to 97.5 per cent. Bangladesh's recent export performance in the Canadian market, thanks to the quota-free duty-free market access, indicated that Bangladesh has good potentials in expanding export of home textiles and the market opportunities provided by Japan could allow Bangladesh to also tap the market for this item in the Japanese market.

Export potential of leather and leather products in the Japanese market was borne out by the findings of the GCE analysis, as was reported earlier. Our price analysis shows that 19 out of 56 HS 6 level products exported by Bangladesh enjoyed price advantage in the Japanese market (however, it was not possible to estimate the price advantage of 27 products at HS 6 level due to paucity of quantitative data).

With respect to HS 24 category, though Bangladesh does not currently export tobacco and cigarette products to Japan, an analysis on export prices of these products to the world market indicates that these Bangladeshi items should have some price advantage in the Japanese market.

What is Left out?

Bangladesh at present exports 76 HS 6-digit level categories to the Japanese market under non-preferential treatment; these constituted 30% of Bangladesh's total export to Japan in 2001. Price analysis shows that Bangladesh enjoyed price advantage of varying degrees in 30 items out of a total of 76. For 8 items Bangladesh's price advantage is negative. The price data was not available for 38 categories. In future bilateral consultation Bangladesh may provide the list of these 76 items for providing duty free and quota free market access in Japanese market.

From discussion with trade bodies it can be deduced that RoO restrictions requirements and stringent quality and safety standards act as major deterrents to Bangladesh's export in accessing the Japanese market. At present Bangladesh's current export of knit-RMG, duty paid, stands at USD 3.91 million. Export of this item despite prevalent duty regime indicates Bangladesh's ability to maintain a competitive edge in certain segments of this item in Japanese market. In 2001, the value of leather export amounted to USD 5.36 million indicating Bangladesh's ability to compete successfully with other countries in export of leather to the Japanese market.

In this context, it can be inferred that further liberalization and flexibility in RoO is likely to enhance Bangladesh's market and increase share of quota and duty free export to Japan.

Capacity Building and Technical Assistance

The experience of GSP utilisation shows that due to many supply side constraints often the preferential market access remains only in paper. The system of standard compliance is very complicated and costly which often not possible for LDCs to afford. The capacity building and technical assistance are essential for realising the potential into reality, which have been generated through the extended preferential treatment of EU and Japan. The following is a

short list of measures, needed to be taken for overcoming supply side constraints by Bangladesh:

- Establishment of *Food Technology Research Institute* (lessons can be learnt from Indian experience of establishment of Central Food Technology Research Institute (CFTRI);
- Establishment of Packaging Technology Institute;
- Establishment of Agricultural Processed Food Products Wing under EPB to help the agro-products exporters (Indian experience: APEDA);
- Establishment of Product Specific Institutions to guide the manufacturers complying standards, fashion, test and promotinal techniques;
- Building capacity to deal with trade remedies including ADD and CVD cases
- Building capacity at the enterprise level to ensure compliance with SPS-TBT standards
- Providing training in SPS-TBT issues for the entrepreneurs
- Providing support for promotion of marketing of the identified agri-products
- Preparation of *Hand Book of Rules of Origin* of major export countries and organise training for exporters: BFTI
- Providing training on SPS-TBT Compliance
- Initiate bilateral arrangements for JAS and JIS Compliance for Japanese market
- Launching relevant national standards for auto-compliance
- Equiping BSTI for international standard compliance testing at pre-certification stage
- Organise export fairs in EU and Japan
- Development of e-commerce for product selling
- Development of product promotion facilities based on importing country language.