Collaborator	Indian Partner	Product
Mitsubishi (Japan)	Allwyn	Light commercial vehicles
Toyota (Japan)	Shrirams	Light commercial vehicles
Mazda (Japan)	Punjab Tractors	Light commercial vehicles
Astra Pharmaceutical AB (Sweden)	Astra IDL	Pharmaceuticals
Phillips Petroleum (USA)	Indian Rayons (Birlas)	Carbon blank
Digital Equipment	Hinditron	Computers
Scientific Design Corp. (USA)	India Glycols	MEG

e. Eighth Five Year Plan

The Eighth five year plan (1990-95) is still in the process of being finalised by the Indian government. A broad framework has been approved that envisages an aggregate investment of $ Cdn 407 billion in the plan period, of which 50% will be diverted to the rural sector. The bulk of the rural investment will be for agricultural development with special emphasis on rain-fed areas.

Allocations for infrastructure, energy and industry have also been approved. Emphasis has been laid on optimisation of the use of existing facilities, and vigorous policies to encourage conservation of energy, water, fertilizers and other scarce resources. The framework has also marked a projected public sector outlay of $ Cdn 223 billion.

2. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

a. Export Import Policy

India's Import and Export Policies are announced every 3 years and are constantly revised according to the availability of foreign exchange and the requirements of industries and consumers, as well as the availability of acceptable local products.

For complete up-to-date information, consult the Indian government's Import/Export manuals, the latest being the Import and Export Policy, April 1990-March 1993. Due to the fluid nature of current import regulations, it is advised to check the latest information with sources listed in the appendixes.

Imports into India are divided into 3 categories — Open General Licence (OGL), restricted or banned. Goods on the OGL list are allowed to be freely imported by actual users, and include various types of machine tools and components, medical equipment, raw materials, various iron and steel products, pharmaceuticals and chemicals, and electronics components. The new Export-Import Policy (1990-93) has added 82 capital goods, instruments, components, raw materials and consumables to the OGL list, and has removed 17 items which are now thought to be domestically produced in sufficient quantity and quality. Public sector companies with foreign exchange allocation by the Ministry of Finance are permitted to import raw materials and components under OGL upto approximately $ 1.1 million (Cdn), once the foreign exchange clearances and approvals have been granted. The research and development wings of recognised laboratories, educational institutions and hospitals are also eligible to import machinery, equipment, instrumentation, raw materials, components, consumables, accessories, tools and spares under OGL.

All restricted imports require import licences and special procedures, and this list contains the greatest number of products, including various chemicals, engineering items, textiles and components for machinery or steel projets.

The list of banned items includes gold, silver, many types of raw materials, capital and consumer goods. There appears to be some interest in gold de-control by the government. However, industrial units which are 100% export oriented or located in the Free Trade Zones are allowed to import everything they require for production, including imports which are otherwise restricted or banned.

India's trade regulations for both imports and exports, have eased considerably over the years. Only imports from Namibia and South Africa are prohibited. A major number of imports to India are however