

Update

Focus: Energy

Amcham~ The Voice of American Business in India

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CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

Dr. Dinesh A Keskar,
*Chairman Amcham India,
 President Boeing India,
 Vice President Boeing
 International Corporation.*

The United States and India have embarked on a new era of friendship. U.S. President Barack Obama's historic visit created a strong platform for economic, social and business growth. Political and business leaders can now look to vast opportunities of investment, innovation, and inclusion. This is only the beginning and we can expect several steps taken on both the sides to widen the scope. Overall the trust factor will continue to grow.

America has recognized India as a partner in progress. The U.S. plans to double exports in the next five years. And once United States liberalizes its export controls, Indian companies will have access to high end U.S. technologies that will help sectors like research, space, defence and energy. Innovation from the U.S. and the strong talent from India will create incremental business benefits. This close partnership will create jobs and better economic ties between the two.

India's progress depends a lot on the easy access to clean energy. During his visit, the landmark U.S.-India Energy Cooperation Program (ECP) was also launched by signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between Dr Montek Ahluwalia Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission of India and U.S. Commerce Secretary Gary Locke, and Director USTDA Leocadia I Zak. This public-private partnership will leverage private sector

HIGHLIGHTS

- The U.S. India Energy Cooperation Program
- Tax Update December 2010
- Combating India's Underground Economy
- Amcham Events

business resources in both the U.S. and India to promote commercial project development in clean energy and support sustainable development of the energy sectors in both the countries. The American Chamber of Commerce (Amcham India) will drive the ECP initiatives in India. I am confident that the ECP activities will impact the Central Government's objectives as well as that of the States' since energy is central to India's progress. Thirteen American companies have already joined the ECP.

United States and India also started the Aviation Cooperation Programme (ACP) agreement a few years ago. This opened avenues for transfer of American technology applications particularly in the areas of air space management and air navigation besides upgrading airport management skills.

American educational institutions and those of higher learning are waiting for a proper policy framework before they venture into India. Both Ivy and non-Ivy League universities specializing in engineering, medicine and social sciences can complement India's existing talent. This will help in boosting the availability of talent in critical disciplines such as medicine and engineering. And with growing economic and business ties, expected increase in U.S. investment in India, such talent will find immediate acceptance in India.

United States is India's largest trade partner with bilateral trade (both in goods and services) worth about USD 70 billion. The two countries also share common ideals in culture, trade, world security and progress, creating a great environment for close collaboration. India represents a unique opportunity that will pay dividends both in the short term and in years to come. This spirit led to the conclusion of the landmark Indo-U.S. civilian

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nuclear cooperation treaty. The treaty's liability clause does require further discussion to truly benefit U.S. and Indian private businesses. Another growing realization among the American business in India is to make a positive contribution to their Corporate Social Responsibility.

The Indian business environment can only improve with the predicted GDP growth exceeding 9 per cent in the foreseeable future. With over 450 members of Amcham in India, we are encouraged by the close partnership and expanding economic relationship. Amcham welcomes the new era, where we can all play a role in India's emergence as a global power.

The U.S.-India Energy Cooperation Program (ECP)



Mr. S. Ramkrishna
Chairman, U.S.-India Energy Cooperation Program;
Vice Chairman and Executive Director, Caterpillar India

The U.S.-India Energy Cooperation Program (ECP) is a bilateral initiative that was launched during the U.S. Presidential visit to India in November 2010. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) was signed between the two Governments on November 8, 2010 - with Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, India's Planning Commission, U.S. Commerce Secretary Gary Locke, and USTDA Director Leocadia Zak, being the signatories.

The ECP is a public-private partnership that aims to leverage private sector business resources in both the U.S. and India to promote commercial project development work in clean energy infrastructure and energy efficiency; and support the sustainable development of energy sectors in both countries.

Subsequently, thirteen companies operating in various energy-related sectors have joined as Founding Members of this U.S. India Energy Cooperation Program. At the first meeting of the newly constituted Governing Council, Ramkrishna Subbaraman, Vice Chairman and Executive Director of Caterpillar India was elected Chairman; while Paul Kleijnen, the CEO of ExxonMobil India, was elected as the Co-Chairman of the U.S. India ECP. Other founding member companies include Boeing, United Technologies, GE, Honeywell, IBM, Ingersoll Rand, UL, Malcolm Pirnee, AECOM, and Dua Associates. PWC will be knowledge partners while Amcham India will be the secretariat for the ECP.

The U.S. Technical Development Agency (TDA) will provide guidance and support to the ECP, and has already committed funding for some technology exchange programs in the field of clean energy and energy efficiency solutions. Potential areas for such exchanges include smart grid applications, grid-scale solar power development, unconventional gas, clean coal, and industrial energy efficiency.

Energy Efficient Economic Growth

Current scenario

The development of all commercially viable sources of energy is critical to the development of India's economy. Access to clean, efficient and reliable energy will play an important role in helping the country achieve its goals to increase prosperity.

Although per capita use of energy is among the lowest in the world at around 0.5 tons of oil equivalent (TOE) per year, India is the fifth largest energy consumer globally. India currently imports 70 percent of its oil and 20 percent of its gas. With demand expected to increase at a rate of five percent per year, India is not equipped with domestic supply, other than coal, to address this growth.

Challenges

The Indian government plays a crucial role in encouraging economic growth and foreign investment. To attract the resources required for complex, large-scale energy projects, the government needs to offer stable and predictable regulatory and fiscal frameworks.

India's energy sector is highly subsidized. While these subsidies are well intentioned and designed to support the "aam admi" (common man), they have created an energy market that is so competitive, participation by non-government companies is virtually impossible. The subsidies also create a huge tax burden for the Indian economy (over US\$20 billion in 2008/09) which, as an importing nation, is ultimately paid for by its citizens.

Several recent policy reforms have promoted significant progress; however, India's upstream and downstream businesses are still dominated by government-owned companies. At the same time, the government continues to regulate the country's energy market. This dual role can hamper the development of the Indian market and potentially downgrade the attractiveness of India as an investment destination.

Recommendations

- Over the past decade and a half, India has made significant progress in this respect, with the introduction of the New Exploration

Licensing Policy and a competitive fiscal framework encouraging new players to enter the upstream (exploration and production) environment. More can and should be done in this regard, including:

- Maintaining uniform fiscal incentives (e.g., no distinction between oil and gas)
- Providing a more efficient and streamlined approval process for the necessary clearances for establishing energy projects
- Establishing a single window clearance system

- To enhance prudent and efficient use of scarce energy resources, we encourage India to phase out the remaining energy subsidies that artificially depress the pricing of diesel, and to a much larger extent, kerosene and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG).
- To ensure a level playing field, and further increase the participation of the private sector and foreign companies, we recommend the Indian government to further establish and increase the independence of effective regulatory bodies in the energy sectors.

The U.S. Trade and Development Agency offers a new initiative that aims to promote commercially viable project development for clean energy infrastructure and energy efficiency. Known as the U.S. India Energy Cooperation Program, its intent is to create a platform where American companies, together with Indian and U.S. government representatives, can initiate and progress projects to further develop this important sector. Examples could include the establishment of exchange programs in renewable energy or unconventional gas, technology transfer or joint research and development projects.

With India offering a large market and rapidly growing economy, and the U.S. business community providing a wealth of modern technology and expertise in the energy sector, we believe there are numerous opportunities for both nations to benefit. Progress in the above mentioned areas would greatly improve the business environment and would have a positive impact on India's economy.



Paul L. Kleijnen
Co-Chairman, U.S. India Energy Cooperation Program; CEO Exxonmobil Gas India.

Understanding the Energy Cooperation Program (ECP)



Mr. K. Balakrishnan, Country Representative-India Operations, U.S. Trade and Development Agency, American Embassy

1. What was the rationale and purpose of launching The U.S. India Energy Cooperation Program? What is the ECP and what are its highlights?

By supporting the establishment of a U.S.-India Energy Cooperation Program we in the U.S. Government have responded to a need expressed by U.S. companies active in the clean energy and energy efficiency sector in India for a forum where they can discuss opportunities that can be tapped together or individually. We in the U.S. Government consider the ECP as a key outcome responding to President Obama's and Prime Minister Singh's commitment to greatly expand energy sector cooperation and to form a Partnership to Advance Clean Energy (PACE). We feel that the ECP can provide all important private sector engagement to the partnership between the two countries through the PACE and other such initiatives.

ECP is proposed as a unique effort focusing on U.S.-India business development in the clean energy sector. Founding member companies recognize that by working together they can better represent U.S. commercial interests in India while also demonstrating their commitment to help both countries achieve their climate change goals. The purpose of this public-private partnership is to leverage private sector business resources in both the U.S. and India to:

Promote commercially viable project development work in clean energy and energy efficiency, and support the sustainable development of the energy sectors in both countries.

ECP will accomplish these objectives by increasing awareness of U.S. technology, product standards, regulatory processes, and services, while learning from and collaborating with Indian partners with applicable expertise, technology and equipment.

2. What is the funding source of ECP driven projects?

The ECP is a collaborative effort and we expect the members to not only drive projects but also contribute resources both in cash as well as kind.

We as an agency will consider such projects (if proposed to U.S.) for additional support. In many cases, the beneficiaries of the assistance, which we expect to be Indian entities in both the public as well as private sectors, may also decide to support through cash and other resources.

3. What kind of projects does the USTDA envisage for this program?

As has been discussed above, we would be very keen to focus on project development work (such as feasibility studies, technical assistance in business development, technology evaluation etc.) in clean energy and energy efficiency, that are likely to lead to increased opportunities for export of cutting edge technology, equipment, products and expertise from the U.S. to India. We also support trade missions to the U.S. focused on sectors that the U.S. private sector is globally competitive and at the cutting edge. Clean Energy, Unconventional, Gas, Energy Efficiency are all such sectors. To give the ECP a launching pad we have already reserved funds for a series of such missions (four are envisaged) and look towards ECP members to not only propose some sectors and also support by way of deciding schedules etc. Also we are looking at the ECP to develop a strong pipeline of projects in these areas that we can consider supporting.

4. What exactly is the funding process for Projects endorsed by ECP?

We expect ECP members to discuss and come up with project proposals that are endorsed by the members. Model proposal formats and our basic evaluation criteria are available on our website www.ustda.gov. We also expect projects to have multiple U.S. companies as partners though that is not a necessary requirement.

The proposals can be forwarded to U.S. any time of the year. We will do our own preliminary evaluation and also appoint a domain expert (at our expense) in that area to help develop a recommendation for our Board. At times we may be also able to help put together definitional missions focused on specific sectors, to develop ideas into full blown proposals.

5. In your capacity as the representative of a U.S. Government

Understanding the ECP

agency in India, how do you see the ECP will benefit the American companies in India?

We hope that the ECP will be able to act as the voice of industry and help U.S. companies interested in participating in India's efforts to attain its energy security and economic

development goals, ample opportunity to bring the technology, products and services that they can offer. Through the ECP not only will the U.S. companies be able to increase and expand their presence but also be an equal partner. We hope that the ECP will be a win-win partnership all around.

Working Groups / Committees / Forums of Amcham India

- Anti Corruption (FCPA) Compliance Committee
- Civil Aviation Initiative Group
- Defence Equipment
- Economic Affairs
- Education
- Energy
- Food, Beverages & Agri Business
- Homeland Security
- HR FORUM
- Information Technology
- Infrastructure
- Intellectual Property Rights
- Manufacturing
- Medical Equipment & Devices
- Pharmaceutical
- Retail & Supply Chain
- Tax & Regulatory Affairs
- Telecommunications

Tax Update December 2010

As the current year draws to an end, it has witnessed quite a number of developments on tax and regulatory aspects. 2011 also promises to be an action packed year with many significant legislation expected to get ratified next year.

Looking back to the past few months, some of the significant developments are as follows:

1. Direct Tax Code Bill 2010

The Direct Tax Code (DTC) seeks to replace the current Income Tax Act, 1961. The revised draft that was introduced in the Parliament earlier in the year took into consideration many of the concerns that were expressed by the industry and public at large after the first draft was released. However, many aspects of concern remain, particularly those that impact multinational companies for example, provisions relating to Place of Effective Management (POEM), General Anti-Avoidance Rules (GAAR), Permanent Establishments (PE) etc.

The Parliamentary Standing Committee, that now has the task of reviewing the DTC Bill, has invited comments from the public and will be reviewing the Bill and submitting its recommendations to the Parliament. If all goes well, the Bill is expected to be approved by March 2011 and to enter into force from April 1, 2012.

2. Goods and Services Tax (GST)

GST promises to be the most significant legislation, unifying the separate legislation we now have for levy of tax on manufacture of goods (Excise), tax on sale of goods (VAT) and tax on services (Service Tax). Over a period of time, the lines between goods and services have blurred and that has led to protracted litigation and cascading of taxes. GST seeks to bring one common legislative platform for taxing all economic activities relating to supply of good and service. The progress on GST has been plagued by the lack of support from the



Amitabh Singh, Chairman, Tax, Tariffs and Regulatory Affairs Committee, Partner, Tax and Regulatory Services Ernst & Young Private Limited

various States who fear the erosion of their taxing rights as well as loss of tax revenues under the proposed GST model. Since the Indian Constitution vests the taxing rights on sale of goods with the states, concurrence of the states and the amendment of the Constitution are critical success factors in bringing GST to reality. While the central government continues to push hard, there is a fair bit of uncertainty on when GST will actually see the light of day. Much still needs to be done, so far the draft law is not yet in public circulation; the technology platform to provide seamless exchange of data and collection of revenue needs to be put into place; the state VAT and Central Excise departments have to be re-organized into one cohesive and harmoniously working agency etc.

3. Taxation of packaged software

Taxation of off-the-shelf or packaged software supplied by foreign companies (non-residents) to Indian companies continues to raise controversies. Just as some level of consistency was coming in with most courts agreeing that payment for sale of copyrighted software did not amount to Royalty, a somewhat "quirky" decision was delivered by the Delhi Tribunal where they have disregarded all past judgments and held that sale of packaged software will give rise to Royalty. Not only did it go against many earlier judgments on the same issue, it also goes against the principles outlined by OECD. To that extent, the predictability of taxation in India continues to be a major source of concern for foreign businesses seeking to operate in India. It is hoped that rather than leave tax payers to the mercy of the various courts on issues like this that affect a large segment of tax payers, the tax administration (CBDT) provide some clear and fair pronouncements that become binding upon the tax authorities. Another example on similar lines relates to withholding tax obligations on inter-company cross-charges that have no element of profit and are mere reimbursement of costs.

4. Dispute Resolution Panel (DRP)

When the provisions relating to DRP were introduced in the Income Tax Act, 1961, it was heartily welcomed and endorsed by the multinational corporations. However, DRP has largely failed to live up to its promise and more

The Government of India has now introduced a new category of employment visa called the Project or "P" Visa, limited to the power and steel sector. The new visa permits a higher number of foreign workers to come into India and does not have any minimum salary thresholds. The Home Ministry has also issued clarifications on how the salary threshold of US\$25,000 has to be calculated. Visa controls continue to be a source of pain for many foreign companies and much needs to be done to resolve some of the pending problems.

often than not have just reaffirmed the draft orders framed by the assessing officers. To this extent, there is a fair bit of disenchantment with the DRP and it is hope that its functioning and constitution is reviewed by CBDT so that it delivers what it was expected to deliver – relief from protracted legislation.

5. Provident Fund

In a surprising move, the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) singled out the "International Workers" (IWs) for a "special" treatment whereby IWs can no longer withdraw their PF balances upon termination of employment or upon leaving the country. IWs can withdraw the balances only upon retirement after reaching the age of 58 or as provided in the relevant Totalisation Agreement, if any. This really puts foreign nationals working in India at a disadvantageous position compared to a typical Indian national working in India. Unless the amendments are withdrawn or modified by the EPFO based on representations made by Amcham and other bodies or are legally challenged, the only other solution for U.S. businesses is U.S. and India to sign a Totalisation Agreement at the earliest.

Combating India's Underground Economy

India's growth story has fascinated global investors. During fiscal year 2011, India is projected to achieve a 9 percent growth rate. The Indian IT sector has played a very important and critical role in this growth story. However, it is also a painful fact that counterfeiting and piracy is a menace which is threatening the existence and long term survival of many new and existing players in IT space. In fact, it is estimated that a mere 10 percent reduction in the piracy rate has the potential to create 50,000 additional jobs in India.

Counterfeiting and piracy are serious inhibitors to the growth of IT in India.

The menace of counterfeiting and piracy is unfortunately not limited to IT products, but pervades across all types of fast-selling and high-margin products, affecting all stakeholders-consumers, owners and the Government. There has been notable progress in India on the IPR enforcement front in last five years. However, there is a need to do much more to attract foreign investment, bring in advanced technologies and set up an environment for increased investment in R&D. Almost all major sectors including, but not limited to, IT (software and hardware), pharmaceuticals, publishing, automobile, FMCG are losing revenues ranging from over 10 percent to as high as 70 percent to counterfeiters, per annum. This is also resulting in substantial revenue loss to the government, apart from increasing the risks to public health and safety and from the funding illegal crime networks.

Provisions of Indian IP laws are quite stringent and robust. However, implementation has been a challenge. This, coupled with the fact that the disposal of such cases takes many years, before perpetrators can be punished by the courts for their crime, is a major disincentive for an IP owner. It is also not easy to focus attention on IPR infringement issues in all jurisdictions in India. There are jurisdictions, where it is extremely difficult to secure cooperation on IPR infringement issues, thus deterring a stakeholder from going through the process. On the positive side, there are certain other jurisdictions, where enforcement authorities have been very proactive on such matters. This has helped the industry and brand owners enforce their IPRs and create a deterrent in those regions.

Unfortunately, a proactive enforcement environment is prevalent in very few states.

There are two major reasons that can be cited for this situation. First, there is a lack of awareness of IPR laws and its provisions. Second, IPR enforcement is not on the priority list for the enforcement authorities. There could be understandable reasons, such as, understaffing of police stations, overload of cases and so on. But, there is a need to find a solution to these issues with an objective to create an IPR friendly environment in India.

With the current growth projections, India is poised to be in top three major economies alongside United States and China. As India is a major consumption led economy, counterfeiting is a serious issue to dwell on. If this issue is not given the adequate attention it deserves, it could have serious ramifications for our economy and could halt our growth. **There is a need for enhanced capacity building and a dedicated enforcement agency to tackle this problem, head on. One of the possible solutions that can be considered is to set up a separate and dedicated Central IPR enforcement body with its branches in all the states and major districts in India, having powers to investigate and execute enforcement actions.**

This also calls for setting up of dedicated IPR courts for speedy disposal of cases. Industry also has an obligation to play its part in combating this menace. Industry bodies should join hands to share their expertise and knowledge to help each other and provide recommendations to the government on proposed legislative amendments. They should offer training programs to law enforcement authorities, share leads and information with central investigating agency such as CBI or even customs, where organized and cross border crimes are involved, invest in consumer education and take a proactive stand on fighting counterfeits.

Counterfeiting and piracy are crucial issues that cannot be swept under a carpet of convenience. The loss to the country clearly goes beyond the obvious revenue loss issue alone, to a perception and risk issue as well. If India is to achieve its growth targets and attract foreign investment in its growth sectors, there needs to be conscious and deliberate efforts in creating an IPR friendly environment and image with external audiences and stakeholders.



Parminder Singh
Principal Policy Strategist,
Government Affairs,
HP India

Amcham Delegation to Sri Lanka



A 9-member Amcham delegation led by Mr. Manoj Gopalakrishna, Co-Chairman of Amcham's Committee on Medical Equipment and Devices, and Managing Director, BD India, visited Sri Lanka from 11th to 13th October 2010.

During their visit, members of the delegation met members of Amcham Sri Lanka. The delegation called on the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, Minister of Industry and



Commerce, and senior officials of the Government of Sri Lanka.

The delegation also visited Jaffna along with the U.S. Government delegation led by Mr. Michael J. Delaney, Assistant USTR-South & Central Asian Affairs. In Jaffna, the delegation met with Governor of Northern Province, Mayor of Jaffna, Regional Commissioner and officials of BOI.

India Aerospace Suppliers Conference



Amcham hosted a meet of Aerospace & Defence Suppliers on 20th October 2010 at Bangalore. The objective was to facilitate one-on-one meetings of American defence buyers with suppliers based in India. More than 200 participants attended.

The welcome address was given by Dr. Vivek Lall, Chairman, Amcham Defence Equipment Committee and Vice President, Boeing Defense, Space & Security India and Mr. Roger Rose, Co-Chairman, Amcham Defence Equipment Committee and Chief Executive, Lockheed Martin India Pvt Ltd.

Mr. M M Pallam Raju, Hon'ble Minister of State for Defence, Govt. of India delivered the Keynote Address.

Role of Business Ethics and Integrity in Preventing Corruption



Amcham's Anti Corruption (FCPA) Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Anand Dayal, together with Transparency International (TI) organized a panel discussion on "Role of Business Ethics and Integrity in Preventing Corruption" in New Delhi on September 9, 2010.

The panelists discussed issues relating to strengthening of dialogue with the Government and explore common ground for further initiatives. The discussion was attended by former CVC Pratyush Sinha and other CVO's of Public Sector Undertakings.

Partnership for Innovation - Imperative for Growth and Employment in both Economies



Amcham together with USIBC and FICCI organized a U.S. - India Conclave: **Partnership for Innovation - Imperative for Growth and Employment in Both Economies** on Tuesday, 9th November 2010 at New Delhi.

Dr. Dinesh Keskar, Chairman, Amcham India and President, Boeing India & Vice President, Boeing International addressed the Inaugural Session as well as the Plenary Session I: "Insights on Innovation: Industry Speak."

The Keynote address for the Plenary Session II: "Indo-U.S. partnership in Innovation" was delivered by Mr. Gary Locke, Hon'ble U.S. Commerce Secretary and Mr. Anand Sharma, Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India.

Third Amcham Amateur Invitational Golf Tournament



The 3rd Amcham Amateur Invitational Golf Tournament was held on 30th October, at the Golden Greens Golf Resorts, Gurgaon (NCR). This is one of Amcham's biggest sports event and gathers a huge number of avid golfers. This year, the annual event was sponsored by:
Platinum Sponsors: Franklin Templeton Asset Management (India) Pvt. Ltd.

Gold Sponsors: Brown-Forman Worldwide LLC, EMD Locomotive Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Ford India Pvt. Ltd., Honeywell International (I) Pvt. Ltd., KPMG, and Sikorsky Aircrafts Corporations.

Silver Sponsors: Coca-Cola India, Hughes Network Systems India Ltd., Max New York Life Insurance Company Limited, Tekelec Systems India Pvt. Ltd. and Xerox India Limited.

There were exciting prizes lined up and the impressive list of sponsors ensured a good mix of participants for this event. A Ford Endeavour was in line for the "Hole in one" prize.



Roundtable with Dr. Lawrence H. Summers, Chief Economic Advisor to U.S. Government



Amcham and FICCI jointly organized a Roundtable with Dr. Lawrence H. Summers, Chief Economic Advisor to the U.S. Government, on 18th October 2010 in New Delhi. In his Keynote Address, Dr. Summers said that India has emerged an important member of the G-20 with a major role. He said that India and the U.S. were going to be two of the largest economies of the world and believed in profound education of scientific innovative thought.

Dr. Dinesh Keskar, Chairman, Amcham India addressed the Roundtable.

ICT Delegation



Amcham organized a meeting for the ICT Delegation led by Ambassador Verveer, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State and U.S. Coordinator for International Communications and Information Policy on 8th of December, 2010 at ACSA, U.S. Embassy. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Amit Sharma, Chairman, Amcham Telecom committee and Executive Vice President – President Asia, ATC Tower Company of India Pvt. Ltd. Other speakers were Mr. Michael DiPaula – Coyle, Director, Policy Advocacy, USIBC and Mr. Nick Fetchko, Director, International Government Affairs, Telecommunications Industry Association. The discussions revolved around telecom issues.

Interactive Session with Mr. Francisco Sanchez, Under Secretary of Commerce for International Trade



American Chamber of Commerce in India, hosted a luncheon meeting in honor of Mr Francisco Sánchez, Under Secretary of Commerce for International Trade, Department of Commerce, ITA on 29th September, 2010 in New Delhi.

During the Meeting, brief presentations were made by Dr. Vivek Lall (Civil Aviation and Defense), Mr. Amit Sharma (Telecommunications), Mr. Bharat Bhatia (Telecommunications), Mr. Sanjay Banerjee (Healthcare and Medical Devices), Mr. Amrit Kiran Singh (market access issues of U.S. companies in the wines & spirits business).

New Delhi Little League Baseball Tournament



The American Embassy organized the New Delhi Little League Baseball Tournament in New Delhi. The closing ceremony was held on 8th December 2010. The U.S. Ambassador, H.E. Mr. Timothy J. Roemer, gave away the prizes to the winning teams and also recognized the sponsors. Amcham India was one of the sponsors of the Tournament.

NEW DELHI

- 13 Sept. 2010 FICCI-Amcham Roundtable with U.S. Chief Technology Officer, Mr. Aneesh Chopra.
- 15 Sept. 2010 Meeting of Amcham's National Executive Board.
- 15 Sept. 2010 Interactive Session with Mr. T. Ramasami, Secretary, Ministry of Science & Technology.
- 23 Sept. 2010 Meeting of Amcham Civil Aviation Committee.
- 24 Sept. 2010 Amcham-Deloitte Interactive Session on 'New Era of Governance and the Way Forward – A Global Perspective' followed by lunch.
- 29 Sept. 2010 Meeting of Amcham's Defense Equipment Committee.
- 29 Sept. 2010 Interactive Session with Mr. Francisco J. Sánchez, Under Secretary of Commerce for International Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration followed by lunch.
- 29 Sept. 2010 Meeting of Amcham's Committee on Telecommunications.
- 1 Oct. 2010 Medical Devices Roundtable with U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary, Ms Holly Vineyard, organised by U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Embassy and supported by Amcham India.
- 11 Oct. 2010 Meeting with Mr. R. Chandrasekhar, Secretary, Department of Telecommunications, Government of India.
- 11 Oct. 2010 Meeting with Jawed Ashraf, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.
- 11-13 Oct. 2010 Visit of Amcham delegation to Sri Lanka.
- 13 Oct. 2010 First Meeting of Energy Cooperation Program (ECP).
- 18 Oct. 2010 Amcham-FICCI Interactive Roundtable with Dr. Lawrence H. Summers, Chief Economic Advisor to the U.S. Government.
- 26 Oct. 2010 Breakfast Meeting of U.S.-India Energy Cooperation Programme (ECP).
- 26 Oct. 2010 Meeting of Amcham's Committee on Medical Equipment and Devices.
- 30 Oct. 2010 3rd Amcham Amateur Invitational Golf Tournament.
- 2 Nov. 2010 First Meeting of Amcham's Committee on Pharmaceuticals.
- 9 Nov. 2010 U.S.-India Conclave: "Partnership for Innovation - Imperative for Growth and Employment in Both Economies" jointly organized by Amcham, FICCI and USIBC.

9 Nov. 2010

- Meeting of Amcham's Working Group of U.S.-India Energy Cooperation Program (ECP).
- 15 Nov. 2010 Meeting of American MBA Delegation with KPMG organized by Amcham.
- 15 Nov. 2010 Meeting of select members of Amcham's Committee on Telecommunications with U.S. Embassy officials to discuss telecom issues.
- 18 Nov. 2010 Breakfast Meeting organized by Amcham's Anti Corruption FCPA (Compliance) Committee in association with Ernst & Young.
- 3 Dec. 2010 Meeting organized with U.S.-India ECP founder members.
- 9 Dec. 2010 Observing "International Anti Corruption Day".
- 14 Dec. 2010 Meeting of Amcham's Pharmaceutical Committee.
- 16 Dec. 2010 Meeting of Amcham's Defence Equipment Committee.

BANGALORE

- 19 Oct. 2010 Amcham Bangalore Golf Tournament.
- 20 Oct. 2010 Amcham's India Aerospace & Suppliers' Conference 2010.

CHENNAI

- 16 Sept. 2010 Breakfast briefing for Ms Judy R. Reinke, Minister Counsellor, U.S. Embassy.
- 18 Sept. 2010 Executive Committee Meeting.
- 23 Sept. 2010 Breakfast Meeting with Mr. R. Natraj IPS Director, Tamil Nadu Fire & Rescue Services.
- 24 Nov. 2010 HR Workshop on GenNxt Leadership (Pre Event).
- 30 Nov. 2010 Guest Speaker: Mr. Atul Keshap Director of the Office of India & SAARC Countries U.S. Department of State.
- 10 Dec. 2010 Workshop on Tax & Legal Risk Management.
- 11 Dec. 2010 Executive Committee Meeting Hyderabad.
- 20 Sept. 2010 Amcham Hyderabad and U.S. Consulate Hyderabad members get-together.
- 23 Sept. 2010 Session on Direct Tax Code by Mr. K.R. Girish, Head of Tax Practice, South India-KPMG.
- 2 Oct. 2010 Inaugural Ceremony of Amcham Hyderabad Sports Meet 2010.
- Dec. 2010 Amcham Cricket Tournament.

3 Dec. 2010 Amcham Dinner with Mr. Atul Keshap, Director, Office of India, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh Affairs, Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs, U.S. Department of State.

11 Dec. 2010 Amcham's Economic Summit on "Putting Eastern India on the Global Platform : The Key Prescription of the Region's Economic Development".

KOLKATA

22 Sept. 2010 Breakfast meeting with Mr. Donald Lu, Deputy Chief of Mission, U.S. Embassy.
24 Sept. 2010 Meeting with Dr. Diya Dutt, Deputy Director, U.S. India Educational Foundation (USIEF).
25 Sept. 2010 Visit to Cancer Center Welfare Home & Research Institute, Thakurpukur.
11 Nov. 2010 Breakfast Meeting with Ms Judy R. Reinke, Minister Counselor for Commercial Affairs, U.S. Embassy.
20 Nov. 2010 Bi-Monthly general meeting with Mr. Sunil Mitra, Revenue Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

MUMBAI

5 Oct. 2010 Amcham Mumbai HR Forum Meeting. Mr. John Ryan gave a presentation on "Thriving in a Post-Recession World: Five Key Leadership Skills."
13 Oct. 2010 Amcham Mumbai HR Forum Meeting. Amcham members met with Ms Lisa Zhang, Dow Asia Pacific Regional Director.
28 Oct. 2010 Amcham Mumbai members met Mr. Suresh Kumar, Assistant Secretary for Trade Promotion and Director General of the U.S. and FCS.

American Chamber of Commerce in India



Established in 1992, the American Chamber of Commerce in India (Amcham India) is an association of American business organizations operating in India.

Amcham India has around 500 members, spread all over India. The Chamber enjoys a close relationship with the U.S. Embassy in India, which supports its objectives and helps in fulfilling them. The incumbent U.S. Ambassador to India is the Honorary President of Amcham.

Mission

Amcham's principle objectives are to:

- **Promote activities that encourage and stimulate investment by U.S. companies in India.**
- **Support the business operations of its members.**
- **Encourage bilateral trade between India and the U.S..**

These primary objectives are fulfilled by:

- Providing a forum for U.S.-based business organizations in India to discuss and identify

common issues, economic and commercial interests in India and/or the U.S..

- Instituting Sectoral Committees which implement the primary objectives in their respective sectors.
- Reviewing policies and procedures in various sectors that affect the members as well as growth of foreign direct investment in India.

Affiliations

Amcham is affiliated to the following Chambers in the U.S.:

- Chamber of Commerce of USA in Washington, D.C.
- Asia Pacific Council of American Chambers of Commerce (APCAC).
- Amcham's in other countries.

Regional Chapters

Amcham's National Secretariat is based in New Delhi with six Regional Chapters in Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Mumbai.

American Chamber of Commerce in India

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