

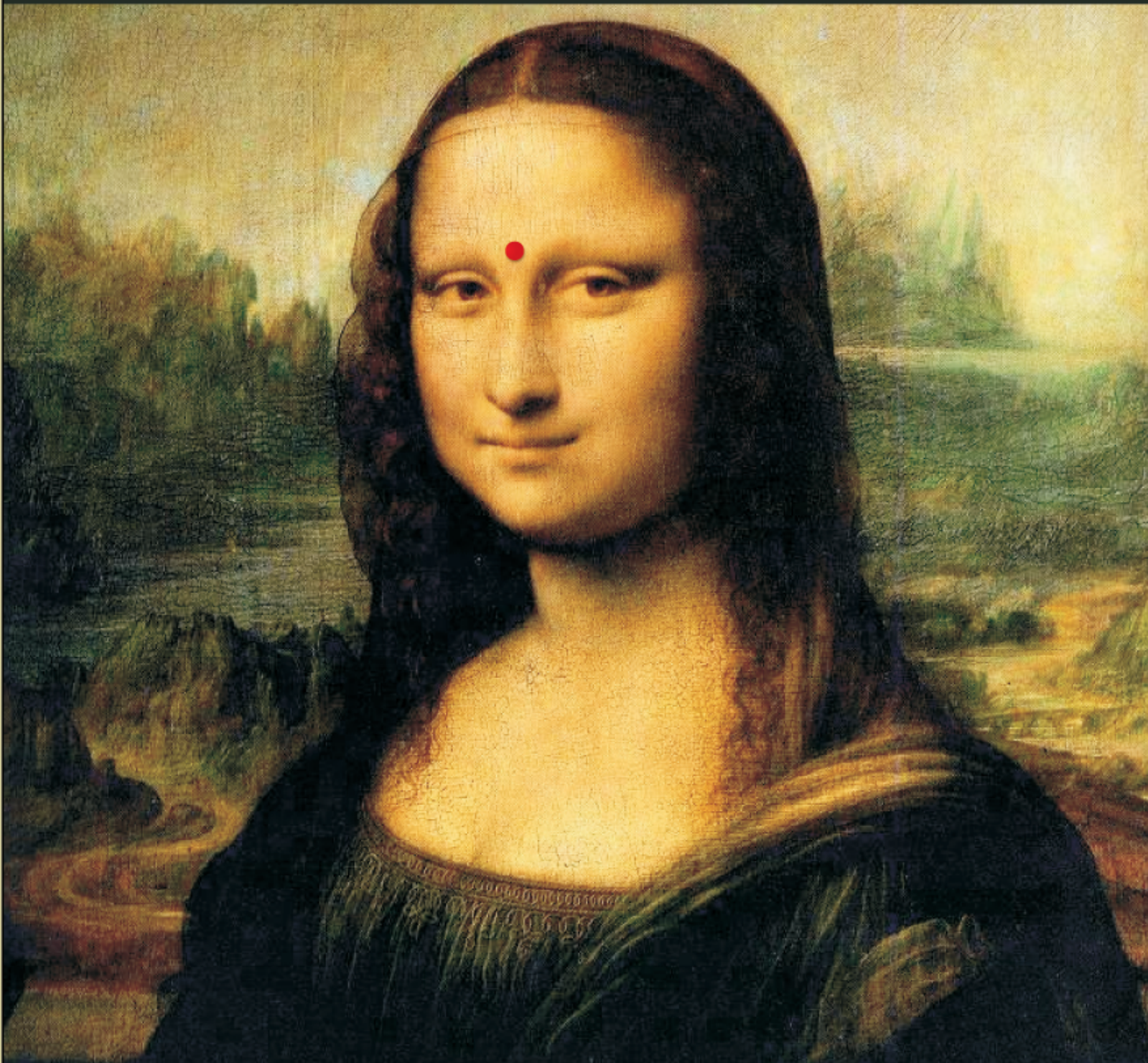


FEI DUNIYA

IT'S YOUR WORLD

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BRINGING ITALY CLOSER

Ciao Italy !

Italy, officially the Italian Republic, is one of the greatest repositories of sensorial pleasures on earth. From art to food, from stunning and varied countryside to flamboyant fashion, Italy has it all.

The Flag :

The flag of Italy was inspired by the French flag brought in 1797 by Napoleon. According to Ancient and Heraldic traditions much symbolism is associated with colors. The colors on the Italian flag represent the following:

White : Peace and honesty

Red : Hardiness, Bravery, Strength & Valour

Green : Hope, Joy and Love and in many cultures have a sacred significance

In its current form, it has been in use since 19 June 1946 and was formally adopted on 1 January 1948.



Area : 301,225 sq. km. (116,303 sq. mi.); about the size of Georgia and Florida combined

Capital : Rome **Currency :** Euro **GDP :** \$2.314 trillion (2008)

Bordering countries : France, Switzerland, Austria, Slovenia, Vatican City, San Marino

Government :

•Type: Republic since June 2, 1946.

•Political parties: People of Liberty, Democratic Party, Northern League, Italy of Values, Union of the Center, Movement for Autonomy

Principal Government Officials in Italy

President	:	Giorgio Napolitano
Prime Minister	:	Silvio Berlusconi
Foreign Minister	:	Franco Frattini
Minister of Defense	:	Ignazio LaRussa
Minister of Finance	:	Giulio Tremonti
Minister of Justice	:	Angelino Alfano
Minister of the Interior	:	Roberto Maroni



Main industries : Tourism, commerce, communications, machinery, iron and steel, chemicals, food processing, textiles, automobiles, home appliances, clothing, footwear and ceramics

National Game : Football (Calcio)

National Animal : The Italian Wolf (*Canis lupus italicus*)

History of Italy

One of the earliest well-developed countries in Europe is Italy. The "country shaped like a boot" is thought to have been home to man for over 200,000 years; artifacts and historical sites showing the fact that the country was inhabited date back to the Paleolithic period (the "Old Stone Age"). This country has continued to be an important part of Western society since the early days, as can be seen in a brief history of Italy as a country.

The first settlers to call this country by any name relating to Italy were ancient Greeks who migrated to the area in the 8th century BC. They named the country a word similar to the modern word Italy, which was derived from the Homeric word for bull. The Etruscan civilization, as well as the Roman Republic and Empire that followed it, were incredibly influential on the Mediterranean area and the rest of Europe, influencing religion, language and culture.

After the collapse of the Roman Empire in the 6th century AD, Italy was faced with many different invasions and bouts of being conquered by other cultures. When the Franks conquered the area in 774, it became part of the Holy Roman Empire (later known as the Holy Roman Germanic Empire) and a central State of the Vatican was created. The Vatican State led the area to break apart into smaller city states, and also kept Italy from reuniting later on in its history. Around the year 1000, both the population and the economy of Italy increased, and the country prospered greatly, even through the creations of powerful city states such as Sicily, Naples and Venice. A major blow was brought to the area in the 14th century, however, when the Black Death (the bubonic plague) swept through Italy. Fully one third of the area's population died during this time, but the rebuilding that occurred after this catastrophe created more cities and much more advancement. By the Renaissance, Italy was again the center of Western civilization.

Italy continued to be a major area of all things cultural, religious and commercial for centuries after the Renaissance; but it was not a unified country. In the year 1861, the last of the holdout city states agreed to unite, and the modern country of Italy was formed. While a brief history of Italy cannot do justice to this majestic country, it definitely shows the influence this area had on the rest of the world.



ROME

The modern city of Rome, as legend goes, was built on seven hills. A city that is accustomed to foreign influences, it is known for its architectural treasures. There is a lot more to Rome than we know. Here are some interesting facts to give you an insight into the Roman culture, its history and treasures.

1. The birth of the Eternal City, Rome, which was founded in 753BC, is celebrated every year by Romans on the 21st of April. Celebrations include fireworks, gladiator shows, traditional Roman banquets and parades.
2. The Pantheon which was built in 27 B.C. by Marcus Agrippa is the only monument belonging to ancient Rome that still remains intact. What is even lesser known, is that it entombs Italy's king Vittorio Emanuele II, and his successor, Umberto I.



3. A park in Rome is named the "Park of the Monsters", not because it is a haunted place but because it is full of grotesque figures like a crude Hercules slaying an Amazon and an ogre's face with a mouth so big that people can even walk through it.

4. The Baths of Caracalla although in a bad state now, were once in their prime days spread across 27 acres and could handle 1,600 bathers at any given time. Built in the 3rd century, they are the largest survivors of Rome's imperial era.

5. Rome has a museum which is entirely dedicated to pasta. The Pasta Museum is a one of its kind around the world and show cases different pasta-making machines, as well as paintings related to pasta by contemporary artists.

6. St Peter's Basilica inside Vatican City is the largest church ever constructed.

7. Rome's Coliseum, a huge amphitheatre which could seat 50,000 people is one among the Seven Wonders of the World.

8. The Monumental Cemetery of the Capuchin Brothers has used the bones of over 4,000 Capuchin monks, some skeletons fully intact, to create symbolic works of art in its series of chapels.

9. The Vatican Museums is a huge museum complex with over 1,000 museums and galleries like the Gallery of Tapestries and Etruscan and Egyptian Museums that are full of masterpieces collected by the successive popes. It is the world's largest museum complex.

10. St. Peter's Basilica was a structure that stood for almost 1,000 years until it neared collapse & was rebuilt by 1500s and 1600s. It is an overwhelming structure which displays the work of some of Italy's greatest artists like Raphael, Michelangelo, and Maderno.



The LEANING TOWER of PISA

Leaning Tower Of Pisa is one of the world's most famous monuments that stir the imagination of every single person, from kids to adults. It is the one of the most intriguing historic architectural marvels of the world, situated in Italy. Known as 'Le Torre Pisa' in Italian, it is a freestanding bell tower of the cathedral of the Italian city of Pisa. Situated behind the cathedral, it is the third monument in the Piazza del Duomo. Though the Tower was intended to be vertical initially, it soon gave in during the early stages of construction, tilting towards southwest.

Made of gleaming white and pastel marbles, the Leaning Tower has a diameter of 52 feet (16 m) at the base and would stand 185 feet (56 metres) high if it were straight. It currently leans 5.5 degrees, which amounts to about 15 feet or 4.5 metres from vertical.

The famous lean of the bell tower often overshadows its magnificent architecture, which is an exceptional example of the Romanesque style. The round tower is made of fine multicolored marble and has eight stories in all, each surrounded by an arcaded gallery. The repeating registers of arches give the tower an exceptionally harmonious and rhythmic appearance.

The bottom register of the tower has a blind arcade and an ornately carved portal, which features grotesque sculptures of animals. The second through seventh stories have open arcaded galleries and the eighth story houses the bell chamber. The medieval bells remain in place, but for stability reasons are no longer rung. Inside the tower is a 294-step spiral staircase leading to the bell chamber.

The Leaning Tower of Pisa is considered to be a work of art, which took nearly two centuries to be completed. Strange that such a colossal miscalculation has instead been embraced as a symbol of civic pride.



ITALIA TURRITA

Italia Turrta is the national personification or allegory of Italy, characterized by a mural crown (hence turrta or with towers in the Italian language) typical of Italian civic heraldry of communal origin. Italia Turrta is a woman with typical Mediterranean attributes, such as a coloured and lively complexion, dark hair and an elegant and ideal beauty. She often holds in her hands a bunch of corn ears (a symbol of fertility and reference to the agrarian economy); during the fascist era she held a fascio littorio, literally bundle of the lictors.

Over her head a five-pointed star is usually seen shining radiant; an ancient secular symbol of Italy purported to protect the nation, known as Stellone d'Italia. Iconographic of the Risorgimento, it was used as the crest of the armorial bearings of the Kingdom of Italy from 1870 to 1890 and is the dominant element in the modern day coat of arms adopted at the birth of the Italian Republic in 1948.



Pizza THE SOUL of ITALY

There are not too many nations that can say their national dish has become an international phenomenon. Italy has two such dishes, pasta and of course pizza. At first, pizza was considered to be a poor man's food. Made with flour, oil, cheese and herbs, it was a common staple for impoverished families who had few other ingredients to cook with. It wasn't until sometime in the sixteenth century, when the Queen of Naples, Maria Carolina, convinced her husband, King Ferdinand the fourth, to allow the royal chefs to prepare pizza that this food was looked upon as being a tasty dish for everyone.

Finally, sometime in the late 1800's, a man by the name of Raffaele Esposito, who was a famous pizza maker, made a pizza for King Umberto the first and Queen Margherita. The pizza consisted of tomato sauce, basil and mozzarella cheese and it looked like the Italian flag because of its red, green, and white colors. Esposito named the pizza after the queen, and it then became a popular Italian food. And Italy is still, to this day, considered to be the pizza capital of the world!



ITALIAN GLOBAL HEROES

LEONARDO DA VINCI (1452-1519) was an Italian inventor, artist, architect, and scientist. Da Vinci had an interest in engineering and made detailed sketches of the airplane, the helicopter (and other flying machines), the parachute, the submarine, the armored car, the ballista, rapid-fire guns, the centrifugal pump, ball bearings, the worm gear, and many other incredible ideas that were centuries ahead of Da Vinci's time.

MICHELANGELO DI LODOVICO BUONARROTI SIMONI (1475 – 1564) was a Renaissance sculptor, architect, painter and poet. Two of his best-known works, the Pietà and David, were sculpted before he turned thirty. Michelangelo also created two of the most influential works in fresco in the history of Western art: the scenes from Genesis on the ceiling and The Last Judgment on the altar wall of the Sistine Chapel in Rome.

RAFFAELLO SANZIO (1483 –1520), better known as Raphael was a very talented and artistic painter whose works speak volumes of his talent. An earliest example of this work would be a self-portrait done by Raphael that showcased his talent in the field of art. Raphael developed his own style but at the same time also imbibed other cultures as well. He absorbed all the traditions of Florence and translated them into his works. Together with Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci, he forms the traditional trinity of great masters of that period.

GALILEO GALILEI (1564-1642) was an Italian mathematician, astronomer, and physicist. Galileo found that the speed at which bodies fall does not depend on their weight and did extensive experimentation with pendulums. In 1593 Galileo invented the thermometer. In 1609, Galileo was the first person to use a telescope to observe the skies. Galileo discovered the rings of Saturn (1610), was the first person to see the four major moons of Jupiter (1610), observed the phases of Venus, studied sunspots, and discovered many other important phenomena.



EVANGELISTA TORRICELLI (1608 - 1647) was an Italian physicist who invented the mercury barometer (in 1643) and made improvements to the microscope. Torricelli was a pupil of Galileo. Torricelli inverted a glass tube filled with mercury into another container of mercury; the mercury in the tube "weighs" the air in the atmosphere above the container.

BENITO AMILCARE ANDREA MUSSOLINI (1883 – 1945) the political leader of Italy from 1922 to 1943. His charisma, total control of the media, and intimidation of rivals allowed him to disassemble the democratic system of government, whereby he used propaganda and state terror to create a fascist government. He joined sides with Germany and entered World War II, placing Italy under target by the Allies. This mistake led to his defeat and death.

GIANNI VERSACE (1946 – 1997) created the Italian clothing business known as Versace in 1978. It is now headed by Donatella Versace, with Santo Versace as CEO. As one of the world's leading international fashion houses, Versace designs, markets and distributes luxury clothing, accessories, fragrances, makeup and home furnishings.

The Vatican City

The smallest country in the world is the Vatican City which is inside Rome and covers an area of just 108.7 acres, surrounded by a wall. It is headed by The Pope and is the home of the Roman Catholic Church. The walls of the holy Vatican City are guarded by the smallest and oldest army in the world-The Swiss Guard. It has its own post office, fire brigade, police service, supermarket, railway station, bank, electricity generating plant, newspaper, publishers, radio and television center, and internet site.

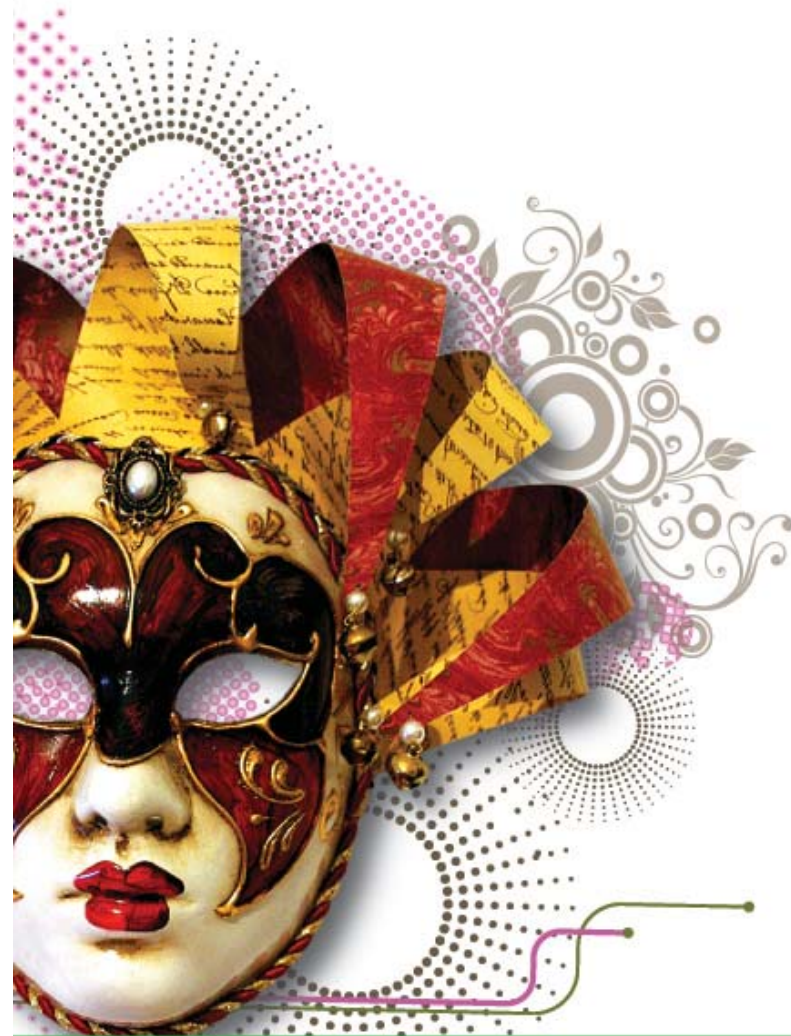


Carnival in Italy

Carnevale, also known as carnival or mardi gras, is celebrated in Italy and many places around the world 40 days before Easter, a final party before Ash Wednesday and the restrictions of Lent.

Carnevale in Italy is a huge winter festival celebrated with parades, masquerade balls, entertainment, music, and parties. Children throw confetti at each other. Mischief and pranks are also common during Carnevale, hence the saying A Carnevale Ogni Scherzo Vale, anything goes at carnival. Carnevale has roots in pagan festivals and traditions and as is often the case with traditional festivals, was adapted to fit into the Catholic rituals. Although carnival is actually one date, in Venice and some other places in Italy the carnival celebrations and parties may begin a couple of weeks before.

Masks, maschere, are an important part of the carnevale festival and Venice is the best city for traditional carnival masks. Carnival masks are sold year round and can be found in many shops in Venice, ranging from cheap masks to elaborate and expensive masks. Walking through the streets of Venice, it's a pleasure to view the variety of masks on display in shop windows. People also wear elaborate costumes for the festival and there are costume or masquerade balls, both private and public.



Trade Relations with India

Indian exports to Italy have been increasing consistently since 1997-98. India's exports to Italy in 1997-98 were worth US\$ 972 million. Ever since the liberalization of the Indian economy in 1991, new opportunities for commerce, trade, and investments have come up between India and Italy. Bilateral trade between Italy and India has been making tremendous progress and Italy has emerged as India's fourth biggest export market in the EU. Some of the major commodities exported to and imported from Italy are given below.

India's Exports

Textile/Readymade Garments
Cotton & Synthetic Yarns
Cotton & Synthetic Fabrics
Handmade Textile Goods
Knitwear Articles
Readymade Garments
Leather and Leather Goods
Leather Garments
Raw Leather
Leather Footwear
Gloves & Accessories
Granite and Similar Stones

Drugs/ Pharmaceuticals
Gems and Jewellery
Marine Products
Engg./ Auto/ Vehicle parts
Iron/steel Alloys
Auto Vehicles
Auto Components

India's Imports

Machinery for Precision Tools
Basic and other Chemicals
Textile and Granite machinery
General Machinery
Precision Machine Tools



Leather and Goods
Textile Fabrics
Auto Vehicle Parts
Base Metals and Tubes
Measuring Instruments
Refined Petroleum Products
Plastic Materials

Major Seaports

Genoa	Bologna
Livorno	Ravenna
Civitavecchia	Cagliari
La Spezia	Gioia Tauro
Naples	Ancona
Venice	Catania

Major Airports

Roma	Pisa
Milan	Venice
Trieste	Genoa
Palermo	Turin
Bologna	Florence
Naples	

Embassy of Italy in New Delhi

Since 1989, the Embassy of Italy in New Delhi is situated in Chanakypuri, the so-called "Diplomatic Enclave"- a green, wide area, where most of the Foreign Missions are situated, after being allotted the land by the Indian Government on a perpetual lease basis for a symbolic rent. The current Italian ambassador to India is Roberto Toscano.

The Embassy of India in Rome

The embassy's chancery is situated at Via XX Settembre next to the Palazzo del Quirinale. The current Indian Ambassador to Italy is Arif Shahid Khan. The Deputy Chief of Mission is Shamma Jain. The Republic of India also maintains a consulate general in Milan and honorary consulates in Naples, Genoa, and Livorno.

Direct Dil Se.....

Dear Pratap and the FEI Team,

It is indeed a pleasure to discover your Italian side! The special issue on Italy in your 'FEI Duniya', proves your fascination for Italy and the significance you attach to developing closer business ties between Italy and India.

We are happy that we have found in you, a partner who values relationship.

Your company FEI Cargo is Indian at heart and international in its approach. We at Cargo Compass, share the same philosophy. Reason enough to serve your customers to the best of our ability. For any logistics business related to Italy, all we need is one opportunity to prove our mettle.

Together, we can reinvent the Italian service.

Best wishes

Andrea

Cargo Compass S.P.A.



ITALIAN Companies in INDIA

- Ansaldo Caldaie Boilers
- Banca Monte Dei Paschi Di Siena SPA
- Banca Popolare Di Vicenza
- Banco Popolare Di Verona E Novara
- Benetton India
- Bisazza India
- Boss Profiles
- Carraro India
- Fata Hunter India
- Fiat India
- Graziano Trasmissioni
- Italia Marittima
- New Holland Tractors (India)
- Perfetti Van Melle India
- Piaggio Vehicles
- Rayban Sun Optics India
- Same Deutz-Fahr (SDF)
- ST Microelectronics
- Tecnimont ICB
- Value Partners
- Welspun Zucchi Textiles
- Zuari Cement (Italcementi Group)

An Interview with Arun Sharma

For how long have you been associated with Italy?

Since 1987

How did you establish a connection with Italy?

Through an Italian friend

What quality in you got you connected to Italy?

Our fair business policy

Which products do you export to Italy?

We export all types of Cotton and Silk Home Furnishing and Home Textiles

You speak the Italian language like an Italian does. How did you manage to master it?

I travel a lot to Italy. Over the years, I have picked up and mastered the sweet language

What are the qualities that an Italian really appreciates?

Transparency in all dealings

What connects India and Italy?

The Italians love Indian Culture and Indian products

How is Italy different from India?

The Italians are absolute professionals when it comes to business dealings

Which commodities, according to you, will help boost India's exports to Italy?

Garments, Home Furnishing and Home Textiles

Would you like to offer your expert advice to those who would like to do business with Italian companies?

Be quality-conscious and stick to your words



Mr. Arun Sharma
Buying House Agent

Learn Italian

English	Italian	Pronunciation
Hello(formal)	Pronto	Pronto
Good Day	Buon giorno	Bwon JOHR-noh
Good evening	Buona sera	BWOH-nah SEH-rah
Good night	Buona notte	BWOH-nah NOHT-tah
Hello, Good-bye	Ciao	Chow
See you soon	A presto	Ah PREH-stoh
See you later	A più tardi	Ah pyoo TAHR-dee
Please	Per favore	pehr fah-VOH-reh
Thank you	Grazie	GRAH-tsyeh
You're welcome	Prego	PREH-goh
Sorry	Scusi	SKOO-zee
Excuse me	Permesso	pehr-MEHS-soh
It doesn't matter	Non importa	Nohn eem-POHR-tah
Yes	Si	See
No	Non	Noh
Goodbye(formal)	Arrivederci	Ahr-ree-veh-DEHR-chee



Business in ITALY

Italy is ranked sixth among OECD countries and fourth among European countries for Gross Domestic Product, Italian production constitutes more than 13% of the European Union's GDP.

As a result of the nature of its productive system, Italy's division into sectors of economic activity is similar to that of the principle European countries, with 27.7% devoted to manufacturing and construction and almost 70% to services. Of this latter sector, trade, transport and communications absorb an above average portion of GDP as compared with other European countries.

Located in the heart of the Mediterranean, Italy is a crucial crossroads for land, sea and air routes linking the North and South of Europe. The Italian market offers countless opportunities to businesses in expansion, with almost 60 million consumers and a GDP ranked fourth in the European Union.

Thanks to its strategic placement, Italy makes it easy to reach the 396 million consumers of the other Union member countries and the 240 million of North Africa and the Middle East. It has also taken a leading position on the European market (11%), with an annual turnover of approximately 65 billion euro. Of all European countries Italy has the lowest start-up costs for the biotechnology sector, and takes second place for product testing in research and development, chemicals and electronics.

SCOPA

A traditional card game

Scopa is one of the most popular card games in Italy. Nearly everyone in Italy has played it at least once in their life. It is played with a standard Italian 40-card deck, mostly between two players or four in two partnerships, but it can also be played by 3, 5, or 6 players.

The name is an Italian verb meaning "to sweep", since taking a scopa means "to sweep" all the cards from the pool. Watching a game of scopa can be highly entertaining an activity, since maintaining that lively and colorful, and somewhat strong-worded, banter in between hands is a vital part of the game.



Did you know the **Amitabh Bachchan** and **Zeenat Aman** movie, The Great Gambler (1979) had a beautiful song picturised in Venice? The song starts with famous Italian lyrics, "Amore Mio, dove stai tu...sto cercando...sei solo mio" (do lafzon ki hai, dil ki kahaani, yaa hai mohabbat, yaa hai jawaani)

Fast FACTS ABOUT ITALY

1. Italy is slightly larger than the state of Arizona
2. Prior to 1861, Italy was a collection of city states ruled by popes
3. The first paved streets in the world were in Rome in 170 B.C.
4. Julius Caesar banned all vehicles during daylight hours because of traffic jams
5. Roman gladiators were the first athletes to endorse products
6. Roman Emperor Caligula appointed his horse to a senate position
7. Roman statutes were made with detachable heads so that new heads could be put on as leaders changed
8. During periods of Roman rule, there was no emperor.
9. During these periods, the senate could select a person during times of emergency. His title was "dictator" and he could not be challenged
10. Popes of the Roman Catholic Church ruled Italy for nearly a thousand years until 1861
11. About 1 billion people worldwide profess the Catholic faith
12. In the early 1900's, Prince Piero Ginori Conti invented the geothermal pump. He is considered the father of modern geothermal power
13. The Zamboni machine used in ice rinks was invented by Frank J. Zamboni in 1949
14. 20 Italians have won the Nobel Prize
15. Natural resources include coal, mercury, zinc, potash, marble, barite, asbestos, pumice, fluorospar, feldspar, pyrite (sulfur), natural gas and crude oil reserves, fish and arable land
16. Italians are predominantly members of the Roman Catholic Church, but Islam is growing with immigration to the country
17. The literacy rate in Italy is 98.6 percent
18. Italy has a diversified industrial economy with roughly the same total and per capita output as France and the UK
19. Ferraris are amongst Italy's most iconic super cars
20. This capitalistic economy remains divided into a developed industrial north dominated by private companies, and a less developed, welfare-dependent agricultural south with 20% unemployment
21. Italy is a member of the European Union
22. Italy's biggest economic trading partner is Germany.

As you can see, Italy has a long and storied history.
No single fact on Italy can do it justice.



Birthdays

Amol Sakate
Asgar
Subhash S Thube
Krupal Patel
Sagar Amle
Sandesh Khaladkar
Vivek Shinde
Aaditya D Parab
Muhammed Ameen PM
Sarfaraz Shaikh

Satara 1-Jan
Colombo 1-Jan
Mumbai 2-Jan
Baroda 8-Jan
Satara 8-Jan
Corporate 10-Jan
Satara 13-Jan
Baroda 16-Jan
Cochin 20-Jan
Satara 20-Jan



Marriage Anniversaries

Sheen Ajith Thomas	International	1-Jan
Isham	Colombo	4-Jan
Hitesh Patni	Baroda	21-Jan
Joy Narayan Das	Delhi	25-Jan
Sanjay Kumar Bose	Kolkatta	26-Jan
Manoj Kumar	Delhi	27-Jan
Rajesh Meghrajani	Ahmedabad	29-Jan

New Member

Sagar Gholap Pune

He joined the FEI Group's Baroda office in the year 2008. Initially he was designated as an accounts executive, but soon he started looking after the entire accounting and administrative activities of the branch. He is a Commerce Graduate and holds a Post-graduate Diploma in Industrial Relation and Personal Management. His educational qualifications and accounting skills have helped contribute productively to the organization's growth. We appreciate the fruitful difference that he has made, and this makes him the first birthday boy of the year 2010.

He is Aaditya Parab.

Aaditya, we wish you a very Happy Birthday.

Do wish him on his special day. His mobile number is 09427837646

Birthday boy



From The CEO's Desk

“ I tally with Italy ”

It is more than five years since the first hand-written issue of FEI Duniya was circulated on a turn-by-turn basis.

With the eventful years, the number of copies too has increased manifold. FEI Duniya is now being printed and sent (with our compliments) to over 600 readers that include all FEI employees, business associates and well-wishers. From a four-page leaflet, its transformation has been brought about by the imperative content and contemporary design.

To make it more special, we decided to dedicate each issue to an important event, place, or person. We begin 2010 by profiling Italy – one of my favorite countries.

For some strange reason, I have always been attached to Italy – emotionally and professionally. You may call it a personal bias, but my affection for Italy stems from its similarities with India. Like Indians, the Italians are genuinely warm, friendly and family-oriented people. The land has managed to preserve its beautiful culture which dates back to the renaissance period. Perhaps, even beyond. Politically too, the country is as active as India is. And yes, I have made many friends in Italy!

In this special issue, FEI Duniya has tried to cover a comprehensive part of Italy from our perspective.

Please do not hesitate to share your views on the issue which I hope will make enjoyable and informative reading.

Ciao !

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Editor-K. S. Prathapchandran Nair (Responsible for selection of news under PRB Act)



HOLIDAY LIST - YEAR 2010

Date	Occasion	Branches	Customs Banks	
14-Jan-10	MAKARSAKRANTI / PONGAL	Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Baroda, Chennai, Tirupur, Tuticorin	NO	NO
26-Jan-10	REPUBLIC DAY	All Branches	YES	YES
12-Feb-10	MAHA SHIVRATRI	Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Baroda, Chennai, Delhi, Kochi, Tirupur, Tuticorin	NO	YES
27-Feb-10	ID-E-MILAD	Mumbai, Pune	YES	YES
1-Mar-10	HOLI (2ND DAY)/DHULATI	Ahmedabad, Baroda, Delhi, Mumbai, Pune	YES	YES
16-Mar-10	GUDI PADWA/UGADI	Bangalore, Mumbai, Pune	YES	YES
24-Mar-10	RAM NAVAMI	Delhi	NO	YES
2-Apr-10	GOOD FRIDAY	Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi, Kochi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Pune, Tirupur, Tuticorin	YES	YES
14-Apr-10	TAMIL NEW YEAR DR. AMBEDKAR JAYANTI	Chennai, Tirupur, Tuticorin	NO	YES
15-Apr-10	BENGALI NEW YEAR/VISHU	Kochi, Kolkata	NO	NO
27-May-10	BUDDHA POURNIMA	Bangalore, Chennai, Tirupur, Tuticorin	YES	YES
15-Aug-10	INDEPENDENCE DAY	All Branches	YES	YES
23-Aug-10	THIRUVONAM	Kochi	NO	NO
24-Aug-10	RAKSHA BANDHAN	Ahmedabad, Baroda, Delhi	NO	NO
2-Sep-10	JANMASHTAMI	Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Baroda, Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Pune	YES	NO
10-Sep-10	ID UL FITR/RAMZAN	Bangalore, Delhi, Kochi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Pune	YES	YES
2-Oct-10	GANDHI JAYANTI	All Branches	YES	YES
16-Oct-10	DURGA PUJA/MAHA NAVMI	Kochi, Kolkata	NO	NO
5-Nov-10	LAXMI PUJA/DEEPAWALI	All Branches	YES	YES
6-Nov-10	NEW YEAR	Ahmedabad, Baroda, Chennai, Tirupur, Tuticorin	NO	NO
8-Nov-10	KEVDA TEEJ	Ahmedabad, Baroda	NO	NO
17-Nov-10	ID-UL-ZUHA / BAKRI ID	Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi, Kochi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Pune, Tirupur, Tuticorin	YES	YES
17-Dec-10	MOHARUM	Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai, Pune, Tirupur, Tuticorin	YES	YES
25-Dec-10	CHRISTMAS	All Branches	YES	YES

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The cover design portrays the international favorite Mona Lisa by Leonardo Da Vinci, Italy's famous painter of the renaissance period. If you have observed closely, Mona Lisa is adorned with a red 'Bindi.' In India, the bindi is considered traditional and sacred. Not to mention that it enhances the beauty of women wearing one - our humble attempt at beautifying the Indo-Italian relationship.