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Exporters Lose Rs. 100 crore in Fire at CONCOR ICD

Negligence of Official Custodian Alleged

A major fire gutted an export warehouse at the Inland Container Depot (ICD) at Tughlakabad in Delhi in the early hours of Saturday, 10 April. Handicraft, garments, pharma products and engineering goods worth Rs. 200 crores were destroyed, it is claimed.

About 200 containers each valued between Rs. 10 lakh and Rs one crore were in the accident. The physical damage to the sheds and loss of export records and the consequent derailment of export operations is yet another factor to be reckoned.

He said all records related to the export orders were also burnt, which would lead to loss of incentives.

The fire at the LCL part of Inland Container Depot (ICD) at Tughlakabad Saturday destroyed 24 of the 25 warehouses that store goods meant for exports. The ICD is spread over 60 hectares near the Tughlakabad railway station in south Delhi.

Fire Brigade arrived one hour after the fire breaks out even though there was no traffic at early morning on the road. Nehru Place to Tughlakabad is only 10 km. Driving time cannot be more than 15 minutes.

Who is to Blame for the ICD Tughlakabad Fire?: Hydraulic pipe system which sprinkles water from underground storage when the fire is young did not work on 10 April, the day of the fire, says Fire Chief R.C. Sharma. The crucial half hour to control the fire in the beginning stage was lost.

The equipment did not work when put to use, Fire Fighters say that water was not sufficient to control the fire over 100,000 sq.ft of space.

After 17 years of operations, Concor has not learnt. Saturday's fire was the third in the depot, but the last two never matched the magnitude the 11th April carnage.

Delhi Fire Service director R.C. Sharma pointed out the technical glitches and said the most important component in the fire fighting mechanism, the hydraulic pipe system, did not work at the depot on 10 April, the day of the fire.

An exporter says that the hydraulic pipes were in the main building which did not catch fire. The sheds in the fire did not have hydraulic pipes but were equipped with small fire extinguishers which were inadequate.

The real work in dousing the fire started only after the big fire engines from far off Connaught place and Prasad Nagar arrived. The local fire stations did not have the resources to handle the fire. The Concor warehouses had inadequate human and infrastructure resources to handle a fire spread over 100,000 sq feet.

CONCOR reacts late: CONCOR officials, however, denied these claims and said they were informed about the fire late. (It is strange that CONCOR should react so late, specially when it comprises of railway officers who are specially trained to handle emergencies 24 hours a day.)

WTS Report

CONCOR Statement:

Subject: Intimation under Clause 36 of the Listing *Agreement*

On 10" April, 2010 there was a fire accident in the Export Warehouse of Container Corporation of India Limited *(CONCOR)* at its Inland Container depot, Tughlakabad due to fire, goods worth *Rs.30* crores (approximately) were damaged, as per initial assessment. There was also partial damage to the warehouse building, assessed as around Rs.5 crores. *CONCOR's* liability for goods as well as warehouse facilities is fully covered by insurance. 10th April, 11th April being Saturday & Sunday, the operations at ICD/TKD were in any case closed. Normal operations for both Import Export have commenced from 12th April, 2010. Therefore, there was no disruption of operations at ICD/TKD of CONCOR due to this incident.

Export Chief Says Rs. 50 per kg for Compensation for Lost Goods is Scrap Price

Fix responsibility on CONCOR says ABS

President of Delhi Exporters Association Mr SP Agarwal says that Concor is asking exporters to file a claim for the lost goods and their website mentioned that the compensation will be a maximum of Rs. 50 per kg. The Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts has circulated a proforma in which the exporters have been asked to make their claims.

Agarwal says that the amount offered is too little. It is a slap on the face of exporters. We are very angry at the mockery of exporters. *This is not KABARI BAZAR-RADDI, he says.* The lost export goods were valuable quality goods, we want full compensation.

Mr. Lalit Thukral, member of AEPC lost an entire container worth Rs. 65 lakhs in the fire, each dress in the container was priced at $12.5 or Rs. 550. Concor offers him Rs. 25 for each dress which is less than the Rs. 40 worth of cotton going into the dress. A pharma exporter has lost a container worth Rs. 2.5 crore in the fire. Another container containing both handicrafts and garments was destroyed. In all 200 containers are gone, it is said.

Inadequate Response from Government: To protest against this that Delhi Exporters Association delegation met all three secretaries in Commerce, Textiles and MSME. All it got was an assurance of full help and co-operation to exporters. The Secretaries promised to write to Concor for proper compensation as early as pos

What should the exporters get? According to estimates by Academy of Business Studies the compensation to exporters under the law of torts to cover negligence of exporters should cover:

(a) Replacement cost of goods lost at current prices

(b) Loss of margin and incentives

(c) Transaction cost covering time and money on handling and recovery of the claim.

This is the modern day practice. Mere passing on the amount to exporters as and when recovered from the insurance agency by CONCOR will not do. ABS estimates that exporters must get minimum Rs. 1000 per kg for handicrafts and Rs. 1200 per kg for garments. The responsibility for loss due to negligence transit rests with the official custodian of the goods. CONCOR has been duly appointed by the Central Government as the sole official custodian of the customs bonded warehouse. The exporters are paying CONCOR monopoly service charges for use of the facility hence the full liability rests with CONCOR.

Questions for CBEC/DGFT and Railways: CONCOR pays 140% dividend to shareholders but exporters are offered Rs. 50 per kg. for fire damage in CONCOR Premises.

Importers pay huge demurrage and container rent to CONCOR for delays in customs clearances but no redressal by CBEC, DGFT or Railways is in sight. The share of demurrage in the Rs. 3160 crore CONCOR income in 2008-09 balance sheet should consist of demurrage charges recovered from poor importers. This is on account of the monopoly on imports given to the agency by CBEC. It is time to enquire as to why the CONCOR monopoly should not be diluted on account of negligence to maintain the facilities and unreasonable level of service fees.

No accountability for officials or grievance redressed for public in sight. CONCOR invests surplus case of Rs. 1600 crores in fixed deposit with banks. No investment for helping new exporters, importers, small value consignments is in sight. Are the public sector savings meant for investments in fixed deposit or should they not go investment in infrastructure in new, untapped and risky areas. Time for CONCOR appraisal by impartial public enquiry under pressure from DGFT/CBEC/Railways.

Questions for RBI: Reserve Bank lays down guidelines for packing credit limits for pre shipment finance to exporters. Exporters are bound to take risk cover by fire insurance and other acts of God, to safeguard bank funds. Why is transit insurance cover at full value not compulsory till the point of handing over the cargo to the shipping line?

WTS Report

Dollar-Rupee rate at NSE Futures

Trade Date	Open Price	High Price	Low Price	Close Price	Daily Settlement Price	Open Interest	No. of Contracts	Value (Rs. lakhs)	RBI Reference rate
19-Apr-10	44.6025	44.7875	44.5650	44.7600	44.7600	455886	4671620	2086413.36	44.6000
16-Apr-10	44.5100	44.6300	44.3725	44.3900	44.3900	462384	4422588	1967398.65	44.4900
15-Apr-10	44.3150	44.5450	44.2475	44.4650	44.4650	464538	3680807	1634950.72	44.3800
13-Apr-10	44.6300	44.7325	44.5150	44.5300	44.5300	485932	3901743	1740871.95	44.6200

[Source: NSE and RBI Website]

China Faces 'Close Call' on Rates after Growth Surge

China's growth spurt in the first quarter came with a slowdown in inflation, complicating decisions on when and how to further tighten monetary policy.

The economy grew 11.9 percent from a year earlier, the biggest gain since the second quarter of 2007, the statistics bureau said in Beijing on 14 April. Consumer prices rose less than economists expected, climbing 2.4 percent in March.

Within hours of the data, the government announced measures to cool the real-estate market, underscoring concern that asset bubbles may be forming after a record increase in values in March.

Eleven of 15 economists said that the yuan would strengthen against the dollar this quarter, meaning that China will scrap a peg in place since July 2008 to aid exporters.

Betting on Yuan

Non-deliverable yuan forwards were little changed at 6.621 per dollar in Hong Kong on 15 April, suggesting the currency will gain about 3 percent in the next 12 months. The Shanghai Composite Index fell for a second day, sliding 1 percent on concern the government may announce more measures to slow the economy.

While China doesn't release quarter-on-quarter figures, Royal Bank of Scotland estimated 14.5 percent economic growth on that basis. The median of seven economists' estimates was 11.2 percent.

Impact of ASEAN FTA

Impact of Asean FTA India's Trade with ASEAN countries during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 was to the tune of US $ 30715.91 million, US $ 39088.33 million and US $ 45343.59 million respectively. The figure for the current year (April – September, 2009) is US $ 20187.69.

With the signing of the India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement, additional market access is likely for India's export of several products including Machinery & Machine Parts, Steel & Steel Products, Oilcake, Wheat, Buffalo Meat, Automobiles & Auto Components, Chemicals, Synthetic Textiles, etc.

This information was given by Jyotiraditya M Scindia, Minister of State for Commerce and Industry, in a written reply in the Lok Sabha on 19 April 2010.

[Source: MoC&I Press Release dated 19 April 2010]

India-Brazil Joint Statement

IBSA-BRIC Meet in Brazil, Hu Rushes Home Early on Earthquake Worries

Manmohan Singh visited Brazil on 15 April, 2010 for IBSA-BRIC dialogue. The two Leaders held a bilateral meeting and also met at the 4th Summit of the India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Dialogue Forum (on 15 April) as well as the Second Brazil-Russia-India-China (BRIC) Summit (on 16 April).

India-Brazil reached US$ 5.6 billion in 2009 despite the impact of the international financial crisis.

The PTA with MERCOSUR came into operation onJune 2009.

Brazil welcomed the interest of Indian oil companies to participate in future ANP bidding processes for exploration of oil in conformity with its national policies in this sector. They reaffirmed their intention to encourage better coordination of their positions on the issue of Bio-fuels at multilateral fora.

Both Leaders welcomed the appointment of Defence Attachés in their respective Diplomatic Missions in Brazil and in India. They noted the increasing contacts between EMBRAER and DRDO towards the joint development of high-technology military aircrafts.

The Brazilian side welcomed India's decision to open a Cultural Center in São Paulo, the first of its kind in the Americas. The Indian side commended the Brazilian side on the successful organization of the "Brazilian Cultural Week" held in India in 2008. The Brazilian side also welcomed India's intention to organize a Festival of India in Brazil in early 2011.

President Lula expressed appreciation for India's support for the election of Brazil as a non-permanent member of the UNSC for 2010-11 and reiterated the support of Brazil to India's candidature for a non-permanent seat of the UNSC for the period of 2011-12.

Brazil and India called upon all WTO Members to work towards a balanced agreement and to refrain from seeking excessive and additional levels of ambition from a few developing economies.

Early conclusion of the São Paulo Round of GSTP Negotiations among developing countries in accordance with the agreement reached last December will contribute in a concrete manner towards increasing South-South trade and economic cooperation.

[Source: PIB Press Releases on 16 April 2010]

BRIC Asks for Voting Power in IMF/WB

Extract from Joint Resolution

We will strive to achieve an ambitious con clusion to the ongoing and long overdue reforms of the Bretton Woods institutions. The IMF and the World Bank urgently need to address their legitimacy deficits. Reforming these institutions' governance structures requires first and foremost a substantial shift in voting power in favor of emerging market economies and developing countries to bring their participation in decision making in line with their relative weight in the world economy. We call for the voting power reform of the World Bank to be fulfilled in the upcoming Spring Meetings, and expect the quota reform of the IMF to be concluded by the G-20 Summit in November this year. It also asked for an open and merit based selection method, irrespective of nationality, for the heading positions of the IMF and the World Bank. Moreover, staff of these institutions needs to better reflect the diversity of their membership. There is a special need to increase participation of developing countries.

The poorest countries have been the hardest hit by the economic and financial crisis. The commitments regarding the aid to the developing states, especially those related to the MDGs, should be fulfilled, and there should be no reduction in development assistance. An inclusive process of growth for the world economy is not only a matter of solidarity but also an issue of strategic importance for global political and economic stability.

Agriculture

We express our satisfaction with the Meeting of Ministers of Agriculture and Agrarian Development in Moscow, where they discussed ways of promoting quadripartite cooperation, with particular attention to family farming. We are convinced that this will contribute towards global food production and food security. We welcome their decision to create an agricultural information base system of the BRIC countries, to develop a strategy for ensuring access to food for vulnerable population, to reduce the negative impact of climate change on food security, and to enhance agriculture technology cooperation and innovation.

Fight against poverty

We call upon the international community to make all the necessary efforts to fight poverty, social exclusion and inequality bearing in mind the special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, small islands and African Countries. We support technical and financial cooperation as means to contribute to the achievement of sustainable social development, with social protection, full employment, and decent work policies and programmes, giving special attention to the most vulnerable groups, such as the poor, women, youth, migrants and persons with disabilities.

Energy

We recognize that energy is an essential resource for improving the standard of living of our peoples and that access to energy is of paramount importance to economic growth with equity and social inclusion. We will aim to develop cleaner, more affordable and sustainable energy systems, to promote access to energy and energy efficient technologies and practices in all sectors. We will aim to diversify our energy mix by increasing, where appropriate, the contribution of renewable energy sources, and will encourage the cleaner, more efficient use of fossil fuels and other fuels. In this regard, we reiterate our support to the international cooperation in the field of energy efficiency.

We recognize the potential of new, emerging, and environmentally friendly technologies for diversifying energy mix and the creation of jobs. In this regard we will encourage, as appropriate, the sustainable development, production and use of biofuels. In accordance with national priorities, we will work together to facilitate the use of renewable energy, through international cooperation and the sharing of experiences on renewable energy, including biofuels technologies and policies.

We believe that BRIC member countries can cooperate in training, R&D, Consultancy services and technology transfer, in the energy sector.

Cooperation

We welcome the following sectoral initiatives aimed at strengthening cooperation among our countries:

a) the first Meeting of Ministers of Agriculture and Agrarian Development;

b) the Meetings of Ministers of Finance and Governors of Central Banks;

c) the Meetings of High Representatives for Security Issues;

d) the I Exchange Program for Magistrates and Judges, of BRIC countries, held in March 2010 in Brazil following the signature in 2009 of the Protocol of Intent among the BRIC countries' Supreme Courts;

e) the first Meeting of Development Banks;

f) the first Meeting of the Heads of the National Statistical Institutions;

g) the Conference of Competition Authorities;

h) the first Meeting of Cooperatives;

i) the first Business Forum;

j) the Conference of think tanks.

We also endorse other important manifestations of our desire to deepen our relationship, such as:

a) the joint publication by our respective national statistical institutions which is going to be released today;

b) a feasibility study for developing a joint BRIC encyclopedia.

We reaffirm our commitment to advance cooperation among BRIC countries in science, culture and sports.

We express our confidence in the success of the 2010 World Expo in Shanghai, the 2010 Commonwealth Games in New Delhi, the 2013 World Student Games in Kazan, the 2014 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games in Sochi, the FIFA 2014 World Cup in Brazil and the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Rio de Janeiro.

We reaffirm the efforts to strengthen our cooperation and assistance for reduction of natural disasters. Russia and India express their condolences and solidarity with the people and Governments of Brazil and China, for the lives lost in the mudslide in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and in the earthquake in Yushu, China.

III BRIC Summit

Brazil, Russia and India appreciate the offer of China to host the III BRIC Summit in 2011.

Russia, India and China express their profound gratitude to the Government and people of Brazil for hosting the II BRIC Summit.

[Source: PIB Press Releases on 16 April 2010]

Brazil Threatens of IP Retaliation to US Deal on Cotton Dispute in Sight

Defusing a long-running trade dispute over American cotton subsidies, the United States and Brazil agreed last week to begin negotiating a compromise deal that could prevent the implementation of Brazilian trade sanctions on a wide range of US goods and intellectual property. Brazil agreed to hold off on retaliation as a result of the deal, which was announced on 6 April, although punitive trade measures could still be imposed at a later date.

The agreement to negotiate came just one day before Brazil was to impose retaliatory tariffs on more than 100 US goods, ranging from automobiles and tyres to cosmetics and pharmaceuticals.

To stave off those penalties and to take the first step towards a negotiated settlement, US officials agreed to make three concessions: to offer Brazil US$147.3 million per year in a "technical assistance" fund; to make changes to an export credit programme that supports buyers of US cotton; and to begin a process that could open up the US market to imports of Brazilian meat.

The three concessions offered by the US are the subject of preliminary negotiations until 21 April. If Brazil is satisfied with the initial results of the talks, then the delay on Brazilian retaliation will continue as negotiators try to hammer out the framework for a final compromise deal before a second deadline in June. However, should the negotiations go awry, Brazil could still implement retaliatory measures on US goods and intellectual property worth more than US$ 800 million.

A WTO compliance panel authorised those sanctions last year, seven years after Brazil brought its case against US cotton subsidies to the global trade arbiter. A WTO dispute settlement panel first ruled against Washington's cotton subsidies in 2004, declaring that several aspects of the support illegally tipped the playing field in favour of US producers. The WTO's Appellate Body upheld that ruling the following year. In 2008, a compliance panel ruling concluded that subsequent US cotton reforms had not gone far enough to bring the subsidies in line with WTO rules. Last year's follow-up arbitration review established the type and level of trade sanctions that Brazil is allowed to impose in retaliation.

The threat of those measures loomed large, as the WTO granted Brazil the right to break patents and copyrights on US intellectual property (IP), in addition to the more traditional right to impose punitive tariffs on imports of US goods. Following 20 days of public consultations, the Brazilian government is now weighing how it would go about imposing the IP sanctions, which would likely target US pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, films and music. That process is continuing even as US and Brazilian officials are working toward a negotiated settlement to the dispute. If Brazil were to follow through with the cross-retaliation, it would be the first country ever to do so in the history of the WTO.

The battle ahead: The Farm Bill

Despite last week's breakthrough announcement, Brazil may have to wait at least two years to secure any significant changes to US cotton subsidies. All forms of cotton support, along with the rest of US agriculture subsidies, are set out in the Farm Bill, a far-reaching piece of legislation that Congress renews roughly every five years. The most recent Farm Bill was passed in 2008, and the next revision is not due until 2012.

But the ongoing threat of retaliation from Brazil could make the idea of reform more politically palatable in Washington. Indeed, the US has already ceded ground on three fronts and the negotiations are just getting underway. In one of the concessions announced last week, the US made a substantive shift in its cotton support: it agreed to cut off any further payments through its GSM-102 programme, an initiative that offers credit guarantees to foreign buyers of US cotton. The WTO has ruled that the programme is illegal. Similar moves from the US could be announced in time for the first deadline next week.

Cotton-producing countries in Africa are being left on the sidelines of the cotton negotiations between the US and Brazil. The so-called C-4 countries - Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad and Mali - have been pushing hard in the WTO's Doha Round of global trade talks for the US to trim down its domestic cotton support. The African countries have long argued that US subsidies depress world cotton prices and undercut their domestic producers. So far, to the growing frustration of the C-4, the US has declined to take part in any serious negotiations on the matter.

Local Research not a Must for China Govt Procurement

China announced over the weekend that it will be easing proposed rules that would have severely curtailed foreign firms' access to the lucrative Chinese government procurement market.

The original "indigenous innovation" rules that Beijing introduced in November last year - but which were never fully enforced - stipulated that any firm hoping to sell high-tech products to the Chinese government had to prove that their goods used technology that had been developed and patented in China.

The measures, which were intended to spur technological innovation at home, triggered an outcry from foreign firms, who argued that they were being unfairly squeezed out of the Chinese market. In an open letter sent to three high-level Chinese officials in December, more than 30 Western business groups said that they were "deeply troubled" by the indigenous innovation rules, and urged the measures to be dropped.
A report released last month by the Office of the US Trade Representative claimed that the rules unfairly discriminated against US companies.

Five months after introducing the measures, China has stepped back. The proposed rules that were announced over the weekend require that patents and trademarks that are used in

Cont'd..62

Quality Certificate Must for Pneumatic Tyres and Tubes for Automotive Vehicles

[Ref: F.No. 10(1)/2010-LR dated 11th February 2010]

Subject Pneumatic Tyres and Tubes far Automotive Vehicles (Quality Control) order 2009

I am directed to say that a Notification has been issued on 19.11.2009 titled "Pneumatic Tyres and Tubes far Automotive Vehicles (Quality Control) order 2009", a copy of which is enclosed for ready reference.

2. The Notification inter-alia, prohibits that "no person shall be himself or through any person on his behalf, manufacture, import, store for sale, sell or distribute Pneumatic Tyres which do not conform to the Specified Standard by the Bureau of Indian Standards and which do not bear the Standard Mark of the Bureau on obtaining Certification marks licence;". The prohibition is, however, subject to the provisions contained in clause (a) to (f) para-3 of the order. The Quality Control Order shall come into force immediately on completion of 180 days from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette i.e. 19.11 2009.

3. The above Order needs be given wide publicity as there may be several small manufacturers who are not aware of this Quality Order. It is, therefore, requested that wide publicity may please be given to the Order through the concerned agencies of the State Governmental/ UT.

Ministry of Commerce and Industry
(Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion)

Order

New Delhi, the 19th November, 2009

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 (63 of 1986), the Central Government after consulting the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby makes the following Order, namely:-

1. Short Title and commencement

(1) This Order may be called the **Pneumatic Tyres and Tubes for Automotive Vehicles (Quality Control) Order, 2009.**

(2) It shall come into force immediately on completion of 180 days of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions

In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Act" means the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 (63 of 19-86);

(b) "Appropriate Authority" means an officer not below the rank of an Under Secretary in the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) or an Under Secretary in the Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways, Government of India or an officer not below the rank of a General Manager, District Industries Centre of a State or Union Territory Government;

(c) "Bureau" means the Bureau of Indian Standards;

(d) "Pneumatic Tyres and Tubes for Automotive Vehicles" specified in column (2) of the Schedule;

(e) "Pneumatic Tyres" includes "Pneumatic Tubes" also;

(f) "Schedule" means the Schedule annexed to this Order;

(g) "dealer" in relation to Pneumatic Tyres means a person who, or a firm or any other legal entity which carries on, direct or otherwise, the business of buying, selling, supplying or distributing Pneumatic Tyres whether in cash or for deferred payment or for commission, remuneration or other valuable consideration;

(h) "manufacturer" in relation to Pneumatic Tyres for Automotive Vehicles, means a person who, or a firm or any other legal entity which, produces, makes or manufactures Pneumatic Tyres for Automotive Vehicles and includes a person who, or a firm or any other legal entity which claims such Pneumatic Tyres for Automotive Vehicles to be produced, made or manufactured by any such person or firm or any other legal entity as the case may be;

(i) "Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM)" in relation to Automotive Vehicles, means a person who, or a firm or any other legal entity which, produces makes or manufactures Automotive Vehicles and includes a person who, or a firm or any ether legal entity which claims such Automotive Vehicles to be produced, made or manufactured by any such person or firm or any other legal entity as the case may be;

(j) "Specified Standard" means the Indian Standards as specified in the corresponding entry in column(3) of the Schedule;

(k) "State Government, includes a Union Territory Administration also;

(l) "Standard Mark" means the Bureau of Indian Standards Certification Mark specified by the Bureau to represent a particular Indian Standard;

(m) "Importer" means a person, a firm or any other legal entity that imports pneumatic tyres or causes its imports from a foreign country into customs territory of India;

(n) "Exporter" means a person, a firm or any other legal entity that experts pneumatic tyre from India to another country;

(o) All other words and expressions, used but no, defined in this Order shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act.

3. Prohibition regarding manufacture, sale, distribution etc

(1) No person shall by himself or through any person on his behalf, manufacture, import, store for sale, sell distribute Pneumatic Tyres which do not conform to the Specified Standard and which do not bear the Standard Mark of the Bureau on obtaining Certification marks licence;

Provided that nothing in this Order shall apply in relation to Pneumatic Tyres for the following:

(a) Pneumatic tyres manufactured in India for exports;

(b) Pneumatic tyres imported by Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM) and/or their authorized companies for fitment on vehicles or after sales, meant for exports;

Note: (1) In both cases, exports may be either directly as individual components or as part of a vehicle completely built or in drive away chassis form or in Completely Knocked Down (CKD) or Semi-Knocked Down (SKD) condition.

(2) Provided that nothing in this Order shall apply in relation to export of pneumatic tyres required for export, which conforms to any specification required by the foreign buyer.

(c) Pneumatic tyres imported as part of Completely Built Unit (CBU), irrespective of the value of the CBU, so long as such pneumatic tyres meet the requirements of specified standard. In such cases self-declaration by CBU manufacturers in the vehicle manual to the effect that the tyres fitted in the vehicles meet the requirements of the BIS and they comply with the requirements under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules (CMVR), 1989, would suffice. If vehicles are already exempted by Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) notifications for homologation in India, self-declaration will not be required;

(d) Pneumatic Tyres imported or manufactured for research and development purposes;

(e) Pneumatic tyres imported by Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM) for fitment on vehicles manufactured in India for domestic market (completely built or drive away chassis form). In such cases, self-declaration by the OEM in the vehicle manual to the effect that tyres fitted in the vehicles meet the requirements of BIS and that they comply with the requirements under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules (CMVR), 1989, would suffice;

(f) Pneumatic tyres not manufactured domestically and imported by Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM) or manufacturers for selling in replacement market through their authorized dealers. The list of pneumatic tyres not manufactured domestically and imparted would be reviewed every three months by *a* Committee chaired by an officer of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion and having members from Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways, Central Institute of Road Transport (CIRT), Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI), Automotive Tyre Manufacturers Association (ATMA), Society of Indian

Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM) and Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). The Committee will consider the issues/problems faced by the stakeholders, finalize the list of pneumatic tyres to be exempted and make suitable recommendations.

4. Obligation for Certification

(1) All manufacturers of Pneumatic Tyres and Tubes shall make an application to the Bureau for obtaining licence within 45 days of the issue of this Order, for use of the standard Mark if not already obtained.

(2) The grant of licence by the Bureau for use of the Standard Mark shall be as per provisions of the Act and the rules and regulations made there under.

(3) When any person by himself or through any other person on his behalf propose, to manufacture Pneumatic Tyres, he shall commence production only after obtaining a valid licence from the Bureau for the use of Standard Mark

(4) Information relating to expiry or cancellation of any licence by the Bureau for Pneumatic Tyre, shall be intimated to the appropriate authority and displayed on BIS website.

5. Power to call for information etc

The Appropriate Authority may, with a view to secure compliance with this Order:

(1) require any person engaged in the manufacture, import, storage for sale, sell or distribution of Pneumatic Tyres to give such information as it deems necessary relating to the manufacture, Import, storage for sale, sell or distribution of Pneumatic Tyres or require any such person to furnish to if samples of such Pneumatic Tyres;

(2) inspect or cause to be inspected arty book or other document or Pneumatic Tyres for Automotive Vehicles kept by or belonging to or in possession or under the control of any person engaged in the manufacture, import, storage for sale, sell or distribution of such Pneumatic Tyres.

6. Testing of samples

Samples of Pneumatic Tyres bearing the Standard Mark or without standard mark imported by the OEM and with self declared conformation and drawn by the Appropriate Authority for ascertaining whether they are of the Specified Standard, shall be tested in the laboratory approved by the Bureau or Appropriate Authority.

Export Duty at Schedule Rate of Rs. 2500 per tonne on Raw Cotton Imposed

Zero Duty Exemption Withdrawn

Ntfn 43
09.04.2010
(DoR)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) the Central Government, being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No 100/89-Customs, dated the 1st March, 1989, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) dated the 1st March, 1989 vide number G.S.R.315 (E), dated the 1st March, 1989, namely:-

In the said notification, in the Table,-

Sl. Nos. **14 and 15** and the entries relating thereto shall be **omitted**.

[F.No.354/54/2010–TRU]

3% Export Duty Imposed on Cotton Waste

Ntfn 44
09.04.2010
(DoR)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government, on being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby exempts **Cotton waste, all sorts**, falling under Heading No. 17 of the Second Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), when exported out of India, from so much of the duty of customs leviable thereon which is specified in the said Second Schedule as is in excess of the amount calculated at the rate of **3% ad valorem.**

[F.No.354/54/2010–TRU]

DVD from Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam, Provisional Anti-dumping Duty

Ntfn 48
12.04.2010
(DoR)

Whereas, in the matter of import of Recordable Digital Versatile Disc [**DVD**] of all kinds (hereinafter referred as the subject goods), falling under Heading 8523 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) and originating in, or exported from the **Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam**, (hereinafter referred to as the subject countries) into India, the Designated Authority, in its preliminary findings vide notification No. 14/16/2009-DGAD dated the 13th November, 2009 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 13th November, 2009, has come to the conclusion that–

(a) the subject goods have been exported to India from the subject countries below its normal value;

(b) the domestic industry has suffered material injury;

(c) the injury has been caused by the dumped imports from subject countries;

and has recommended imposition of provisional anti-dumping duty on all imports of the subject goods originating in, or exported from, the subject country;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act, read with rules 13 and 20 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995, the Central Government, on the basis of the aforesaid preliminary findings of the designated authority, hereby imposes on the goods, the description of which is specified in column (3) of the Table below, falling under the said Heading of the First Schedule to the said Customs Tariff Act as specified in the corresponding entry in column (2), originating in the country as specified in the corresponding entry in column (4), and produced by the producer as specified in the corresponding entry in column (6), when exported from the country as specified in the corresponding entry in column (5), by the exporter as specified in the corresponding entry in column (7), and imported into India, an anti-dumping duty which shall be equal to the amount specified in the corresponding entry in column(8), in the currency as specified in the corresponding entry in column (10) and per unit of measurement as specified in the corresponding entry in column (9) of the said Table.

Table

SNo	Heading	Description of Goods	Country of origin	Country of export	Producer	Exporter	Amount	Unit of Measurement	Currency
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	8523	***Digital Versatile Disc Recordable**	Vietnam	Vietnam	M/s Ritek Vietnam Co. Ltd	M/s Ritek Vietnam Co. Ltd	31.90	Per 1000 piece	US Dollar
2	8523	-do-	Vietnam	Vietnam	Any other combination of producer and exporter other than at S. No. 1		49.25	Per 1000 piece	US Dollar
3	8523	-do-	Vietnam	Any country other than Vietnam and other than the country already subject to anti- dumping duty vide Sl. No. 3 under column 5 of the table in Notification No. 8/2009-customs dated 22.1.09	Any	Any	49.25	Per 1000 piece	US Dollar

4	8523	-do-	Any country other than countries attracting anti-dumping duty	Vietnam	Any	Any	49.25	Per 1000 piece	US Dollar
5	8523	-do-	Thailand	Thailand	Any	Any	25.98	Per 1000 piece	US Dollar
6	8523	-do-	Thailand	Any country other than Thailand and other than the country already subject to anti- dumping duty vide Sl. No. 6 under column 5 of the table in Notification No. 8/2009-customs dated 22.1.09	Any	Any	25.98	Per 1000 piece	US Dollar
7	8523	-do-	Any country other than countries attracting anti-dumping duty	Thailand	Any	Any	25.98	Per 1000 piece	US Dollar
8	8523	-do-	Malaysia	Malaysia	Any	Any	35.92	Per 1000 piece	US Dollar
9	8523	-do-	Malaysia	Any country other than Malaysia and other than the country already subject to anti- dumping duty vide Sl. No. 9 under column 5 of the table in Notification No. 8/2009-customs dated 22.1.09	Any	Any	35.92	Per 1000 piece	US Dollar
10	8523	-do-	Any country other than countries attracting anti-dumping duty	Malaysia	Any	Any	35.92	Per 1000 piece	US Dollar

***** *The product under consideration in the present investigation is Digital Versatile Disc Recordable of all kinds. Such product may include DVD-R, DVD+R, DVD-RW and DVD+RW.*

2. The anti- dumping imposed under this notification shall be effective upto and inclusive of the 11th day of October, 2010, and shall be payable in Indian Currency.

Explanation: - For the purposes of this notification, rate of exchange applicable for the purposes of calculation of such anti-dumping duty shall be the rate which is specified in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), issued from time to time, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) and the relevant date for the determination of the rate of exchange shall be the date of presentation of the bill of entry under section 46 of the said Customs Act.

[F. No. 354/244/2009-TRU]

Nylon Filament Yarn Anti-dumping from Malaysia Revised Upward

Ntfn 47 12.04.2010 (DoR)

Whereas, in the matter of import of nylon filament yarn of specification 'synthetic filament yarn including synthetic monofilament of less than 67 decitex, of nylon or other polyamides falling under Chapter 54 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), excluding all high tenacity yarn of nylon including fishnet yarn of nylon (hereinafter referred to as subject goods), originating in, or exported from, People's Republic of China, Chinese Taipei, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and People's Republic of Korea (referred to as subject countries), the designated authority in its preliminary findings, *vide*, notification No. 14/5/2005-DGAD, dated the 3rd February, 2006, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 3rd February, 2006 had come to the conclusion that, –

(i) the subject goods had been exported to India from the subject country below their normal value;

(ii) the domestic industry had suffered material injury;

(iii) the injury had been caused by the dumped imports from subject country;

and had recommended imposition of provisional anti-dumping duty on the imports of subject goods, originating in or exported from the subject countries;

And whereas, on the basis of the aforesaid findings of the designated authority, the Central Government had imposed provisional anti-dumping duty on the subject goods, *vide,* notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No.30/2006–Customs, dated the 29th March, 2006, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) dated the 29th March, 2006, *vide,* number G.S.R. 182(E), dated the 29th March, 2006;

And whereas, the designated authority, in its final findings, *vide,* notification No.14/5/2005-DGAD, dated the 3rd July, 2006, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 3rd July, 2006, had come to the conclusion that,-

(i) the subject goods had been exported to India from the subject countries below their normal value;

(ii) the domestic industry had suffered material injury;

(iii) no injury had been caused in respect of imports of Nylon flame retardant yarn, Nylon air texturised yarn, Nylon 66 and Nylon 11 yarn, Nylon 170/24 and 280/14 denier yarn used for hook and loop tape fasteners, nylon 6 monofilament , UV treated yarn wherever their landed value was higher than Rs.172 per kg.

(iv) the injury had been caused cumulatively by the dumped imports from subject countries.

and had recommended the imposition of definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of the subject goods originating in or exported from the subject countries;

And whereas, on the basis of the aforesaid final findings of the designated authority, the Central Government had imposed definitive anti-dumping duty on the subject goods, *vide,* notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No **85/ 2006-Customs, dated the 29th August, 2006**, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) dated the 29th August, 2006 *vide* number G.S.R. 512(E), dated the 29th August, 2006;

And whereas, the designated authority, had initiated mid-term review regarding anti dumping duty imposed on the subject goods originating in or exported from Malaysia, *vide,* notification No. 15/07/2008-DGAD, dated the 12th August, 2008;

And whereas, the designated authority, in its final findings in mid-term review, *vide,* notification No. 15/07/2008-DGAD, dated the 11th February, 2010, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, section 1, dated the 11th February, 2010, had come to the conclusion that,-

(a) the subject goods had been exported to India from Malaysia below its normal value;

(b) the domestic industry had suffered material injury;

(c) the injury had been caused by the dumped imports from Malaysia;

and had recommended continued imposition of definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of the subject goods originating in, or exported from, Malaysia;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act, read with rules 18 and 23 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995, on the basis of aforesaid finding and recomendation of the designated authority, the Central Governement hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. **85/2006-Customs, dated the 29th August, 2006** published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), dated the 29th August, 2006, *vide,* number G.S.R. 512(E), dated the 29th August, 2006, namely:-

In the said notification,-

(a) in the **Table**, in column (1) for serial Nos. **7 and 8**, and the entries relating thereto, the following entries shall be **substituted**, namely,-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
"7	54	Nylon Filament Yam	Synthetic filament yarn including synthetic monofilament of less than 67 decitex, of nylon or other polyamides, excluding all high tenacity yarn of nylon including fishnet yarn of nylon	Malaysia	Malaysia	Recron (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Recron (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	13.80	Kilogram	Indian Rupees
7A	54	Nylon Filament Yam	Synthetic filament yarn including synthetic monofilament of less than 67 decitex, of nylon or other polyamides, excluding all high tenacity yarn of nylon including fishnet yarn of nylon	Malaysia	Malaysia	Any other combination of producer and exporter	Any other combination of producer and exporter	24.24	Kilogram	Indian Rupees
8	54	Nylon Filament Yam	Synthetic filament yarn including synthetic monofilament of less than 67 decitex, of nylon or other polyamides, excluding all high tenacity yarn of nylon including fishnet yarn of nylon	Malaysia	Any other than People's Republic of China, Chinese Taipei, Indonesia, Thailand and Republic of Korea.	Any	Any	24.24	Kilogram	Indian Rupees
8A	54	Nylon Filament Yam	Synthetic filament yarn including synthetic monofilament of less than 67 decitex, of nylon or other polyamides, excluding all high tenacity yarn of nylon including fishnet yarn of nylon	Any other than People's Republic of China, Chinese Taipei, Indonesia, Thailand and Republic of Korea.	Malaysia	Any	Any	24.24	Kilogram	Indian Rupees

(b) For the **proviso**, the following proviso shall be **substituted**, namely,-

"Provided that no anti dumping duty shall be payable if the landed value of Nylon flame retardant yarn, Nylon air texturised yarn, Nylon 66 and Nylon 11 yarn, Nylon 170/24 and 280/14 denier yarn used for hook and loop tape fasteners, nylon 6 monofilament and UV treated yarn, is higher than,-

(a) Rs. 172 per kg for the goods originating in or exported from the subject countries except Malaysia,

(b) Rs.204.57 per kg for goods originating in or exported from Malaysia.

[F.No.354/19/2006–TRU]

Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) from China – Anti-dumping Slashed after Review

Ntfn 42
05.04.2010
(DoR)

Whereas, in the matter of import of Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods), falling under sub-heading 3904 61 00 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), originating in, or exported from, People's Republic of **China** (hereinafter referred to as the subject country), the designated authority in its final findings, vide, notification No. 14/25/2003 -DGAD, dated the 25th July, 2005, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 25th July, 2005, had come to the conclusion that, –

(i) the subject goods had been exported to India from the subject country below its normal value;

(ii) the domestic Industry had suffered material injury;

(iii) the injury had been caused by the dumped imports from subject country or territories;

and had recommended imposition of final anti-dumping duty on the imports of subject goods, originating in or exported from the subject country;

And whereas, on the basis of the aforesaid findings of the designated authority, the Central Government had imposed final anti-dumping duty on the subject goods, vide notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No.91/2005–Customs, dated the 17th October, 2005, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R 635(E), dated the 17th October, 2005;

And whereas, the designated authority, in its final findings in mid-term review, *vide,* notification No. 15/33/2008-DGAD, dated the 26th February, 2010, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 26th February, 2010, had come to the conclusion that,-

(i) the subject goods were entering the Indian market at dumped prices and dumping margins of the subject goods imported from the subject country was significant and above deminimis limits prescribed;

(ii) the subject goods continued to be exported to India at dumped prices inspite of existing anti dumping duties;

(iii) considering the facts available on record, the subject goods were likely to enter Indian market at dumped prices, should the present measures be withdrawn;

(iv) the domestic industry continued to suffer injury in spite of existing anti dumping duties. Further, should the present anti dumping duties be revoked, injury to the domestic industry was likely to continue and intensify;

(v) the deterioration in the performance of the domestic industry was because of dumped imports from the subject country;

and had recommended continued imposition of definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of the subject goods originating in, or exported from, the subject country;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act, read with rules 18 and 23 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995 and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 91/2005-Customs, dated the 17th October, 2005, published in the Gazette of

India, Extraordinary ,Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide,* number G.S.R 635 (E**)**, dated the 17th October, 2005,except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government, on the basis of aforesaid finding and recomendation of the designated authority, hereby imposes on the subject goods, the description of which is specified in column (3) of the Table below, falling under sub-heading of the First Schedule to the said Customs Tariff Act as specified in the corresponding entry in column (2), the specification of which is specified in column (4), originating in the country as specified in the corresponding entry in column (5),and exported from the countries as specified in the corresponding entry in column (6), and produced by the producers as specified in the corresponding entry in column (7), and exported by the exporters as specified in the corresponding entry in column (8), and imported into India, an anti-dumping duty at a rate which is equal to the amount as specified in the corresponding entry in column (9), in the currency as specified in the corresponding entry in column (11) and per unit of measurement as specified in the corresponding entry in column (10) of the said Table.

Table

SNo.	Sub-heading	Description	Specification	Country of Origin	Country of Export	Producer	Exporter	Amount	Unit	Currency
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	3904 61 00	Polytetra fluoro-ethylene (PTFE)	Any	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	DuPont (Changshu) Fluoro Technology Co. Ltd	DuPont (Changshu) Fluoro Technology Co. Ltd	3.01	Kilogram	US Dollar
2.	3904 61 00	-do-	Any	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	DuPont (Changshu) Fluoro Technology Co. Ltd	Any other than DuPont (Changshu) Fluoro Technology Co. Ltd	3.38	Kilogram	US Dollar
3.	3904 61 00	-do-	Any	People's Republic of China	Any	Any Except above	Any	3.38	Kilogram	US Dollar
4	3904 61 00	-do-	Any	Any except Russia and People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	Any	Any	3.38	Kilogram	US Dollar

2. This notification shall remain in force upto and inclusive of the 16th October, 2010, unless the notification is revoked earlier and the anti-dumping duty imposed under this notification shall be paid in Indian currency.

Explanation. - For the purposes of this notification, "rate of exchange" applicable for the purposes of calculation of anti-dumping duty shall be the rate which is specified in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), issued from time to time, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (i) of clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) and the relevant date for determination of the "rate of exchange" shall be the date of presentation of the bill of entry under section 46 of the said Customs Act.

[F.No.354/150/2005 –TRU]

Narrow Woven Fabrics Anti-dumping Extended upto 13 February 2011

Ntfn 46
12.04.2010
(DoR)

Whereas, the designated authority vide notification No. 15/9/2009-DGAD, dated the 20th August, 2009, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1 dated the 21st August, 2009, has initiated review in terms of sub-section (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) and in pursuance of rule 23 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in the matter of continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of narrow woven fabrics having pile weave made up of manmade fibres, used as a fastening tape (also known as hook and look tape fasteners or Velcro tapes or fastening tape), falling under heading 5806 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), originating in, or exported from, Peoples Republic of China and Chinese Taipei, imposed *vide* notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue),No. 76/2005-Customs, dated the 25th July, 2005, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R. 503(E), dated the 25th July, 2005, and has requested for extension of anti-dumping duty, in terms of sub-section (5) of section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the said Act and in pursuance of rule 23 of the said rules, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. **76/2005-Customs, dated the 25th July, 2005,** published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R.503 (E), dated the 25th July, 2005, namely:-

In the said notification, after **paragraph** 2, the following shall be **added**, namely: -

"3. This notification shall remain in force up to and inclusive of the 13th day of February, 2011, unless the same is revoked earlier".

[F.No.354/70/2004-TRU]

Provisional Anti-dumping Duty Imposed on Acetone from Thailand and Japan

Ntfn 45
09.04.2010
(DoR)

Whereas in the matter of imports of Acetone (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods), falling under sub heading 2914 11 00 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) (hereinafter referred as the said Customs Tariff Act), originating in, or exported from, Thailand and Japan (hereinafter referred as the subject countries) and imported into India, the designated authority in its preliminary findings *vide* notification No.14/31/2009-DGAD, dated the 16th February, 2010, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 16th February, 2010, had come to the conclusion that-

(a) the subject goods had been exported to India from the subject countries below its normal value;

(b) the domestic industry had suffered material injury;

(c) the injury had been caused by the dumped imports from subject countries;

and had recommended imposition of provisional anti-dumping duty on the imports of subject goods, originating in, or exported from, the subject country;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act read with rules 13 and 20 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of In-

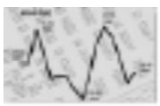
Cont'd..60

World Bank Pink Sheet – March 2010 Prices

World Bank Pinksheet issued in April 2010 covers price movements in 43 energy and non-energy products is published by the World Bank every month. This Pink Sheet focuses on price movements in March 2010.

World Sugar and Wheat on the Down Trend

- Crude and Coal up. Natural gas down.
- Cocoa down, Coffee up. Tea down.
- Copra and Coconut oil up. Groundnut oil steady, Palm oil and Palm Kernel oil up. Soybean meal down, Soybean oil and Soybeans up.
- Thai Rice down, Maize down, Barley up and Sorghum steady.
- Wheat down. Bananas up. Oranges down.
- Shrimp steady. Meat, beef and Fishmeal up.
- World sugar down.
- Logs Cameroon up. Plywood steady, Woodpulp and Sawnwood up.
- Cotton and Rubber up.
- DAP, Urea and Potassium Chloride down. Phosphate rock and TSP up.
- Gold and Silver up
- Iron ore steady. Aluminium, Copper, Lead, Nickel, Tin and Zinc up.
- Steel products up.



	Monthly averages			Quarterly averages					Annual averages		
	2010			2009				2010	2008	2009	2010
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Mar
Energy											
Coal, Australia $/mt	97.00	94.19	94.38	71.93	66.48	71.31	77.66	95.19	127.10	71.84	95.19
Crude oil, average $/bbl	77.12	74.76	79.30	44.11	59.19	68.21	75.50	77.06	96.99	61.76	77.06
Crude oil, Brent $/bbl	76.37	74.31	79.27	44.98	59.13	68.37	74.97	76.65	97.64	61.86	76.65
Crude oil, Dubai $/bbl	76.64	73.56	77.37	44.56	58.93	68.07	75.46	75.86	93.78	61.75	75.86
Crude oil, West Texas Int. $/bbl	78.36	76.41	81.25	42.80	59.52	68.21	76.08	78.67	99.56	61.65	78.67
Natural gas Index 2000=100	177.5	172.0	159.3	198.2	142.9	123.3	149.4	169.6	267.9	153.5	169.6
Natural gas, Europe $/mmbtu	8.80	8.80	8.81	11.94	8.18	6.91	7.81	8.80	13.41	8.71	8.80
Natural gas, US $/mmbtu	5.81	5.34	4.29	4.57	3.70	3.17	4.36	5.15	8.86	3.95	5.15
Natural gas LNG, Japan $/mmbtu	10.02	10.20	10.20	10.90	7.60	7.91	9.33	10.14	12.53	8.94	10.14
Beverages											
Cocoa ¢/kg	352.3	329.6	307.7	259.4	257.9	296.4	341.8	329.9	257.7	288.9	329.9
Coffee, Arabica ¢/kg	350.3	348.0	362.7	283.9	320.2	322.7	341.7	353.7	308.2	317.1	353.7
Coffee, robusta ¢/kg	154.5	149.6	148.3	175.8	165.3	160.1	156.4	150.8	232.1	164.4	150.8
Tea, auctions (3) average ¢/kg	289.8	285.1	267.7	218.0	266.1	303.6	301.9	280.9	242.0	272.4	280.9
Tea, Colombo auctions ¢/kg	341.1	332.1	332.3	261.7	299.1	356.1	338.0	335.2	278.9	313.7	335.2
Tea, Kolkata auctions ¢/kg	243.8	229.5	189.4	177.4	271.3	273.0	284.4	220.9	225.5	251.5	220.9
Tea, Mombasa auctions ¢/kg	284.5	293.8	281.5	214.9	228.0	281.7	283.2	286.6	221.8	252.0	286.6
Fats and Oils											
Coconut oil $/mt	784	798	921	677	779	711	734	834	1,224	725	834
Copra $/mt	524	538	608	447	513	469	491	557	816	480	557
Groundnut oil $/mt	1,316	1,380	1,380	1,283	1,166	1,133	1,152	1,359	2,131	1,184	1,359
Palm oil $/mt	793	798	832	577	743	679	732	808	949	683	808
Palmkernel oil $/mt	878	894	995	577	763	700	761	922	1,130	700	922
Soybean meal $/mt	404	375	329	365	424	431	412	369	424	408	369
Soybean oil $/mt	923	914	915	755	863	856	921	917	1,258	849	917
Soybeans $/mt	436	406	408	394	461	454	439	417	523	437	417
Grains											
Barley $/mt	146.5	137.4	148.9	116.3	129.5	122.0	145.5	144.3	200.5	128.3	144.3
Maize $/mt	167.3	161.8	159.0	166.9	176.0	151.3	167.8	162.7	223.1	165.5	162.7
Rice, Thailand, 5% $/mt	568.8	535.0	504.8	586.3	552.4	539.0	542.3	536.2	650.2	580.0	536.2
Rice, Thailand, 25% $/mt	510.6	474.7	446.3	469.4	458.7	441.4	462.8	477.2	n.a.	458.1	477.2
Rice, Thailand, 35% $/mt	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Rice,Thai, A.1 $/mt	420.2	405.0	377.0	323.4	326.3	309.7	346.1	400.7	482.3	326.4	400.7

	Monthly averages			Quarterly averages					Annual averages		
	2010			2009				2010	2008	2009	2010
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Mar
Sorghum $/mt	161.8	154.1	154.7	145.3	155.8	139.3	163.8	156.9	207.8	151.1	156.9
Wheat, Canada $/mt	287.2	279.0	274.3	321.9	325.6	271.2	283.4	280.2	454.6	300.5	280.2
Wheat, US, HRW $/mt	201.2	194.0	191.1	231.6	250.5	208.8	205.4	195.4	326.0	224.1	195.4
Wheat, US SRW $/mt	198.8	191.8	190.0	187.4	195.6	165.2	195.6	193.5	271.5	186.0	193.5
Other Food											
Bananas EU $/mt	941	976	1,144	1,142	1,288	1,118	1,032	1,020	1,188	1,145	1,020
Bananas US $/mt	785	720	838	891	858	826	813	781	844	847	781
Fishmeal $/mt	1,681	1,627	1,672	1,013	1,097	1,276	1,535	1,660	1,133	1,230	1,660
Meat, beef ¢/kg	295.1	312.5	335.3	245.2	262.8	273.2	273.5	314.3	313.8	263.6	314.3
Meat, chicken ¢/kg	166.4	166.9	168.3	173.5	174.1	173.9	165.1	167.2	169.6	171.7	167.2
Meat, sheep ¢/kg	448.8	451.4	443.9	378.5	428.7	453.3	450.1	448.0	458.5	427.6	448.0
Oranges $/mt	1,089	982	898	799	870	861	1,107	990	1,107	909	990
Shrimp, Mexico ¢/kg	805	838	838	976	970	970	864	827	1,069	945	827
Sugar EU ¢/kg	47.81	45.85	45.47	51.44	53.76	55.43	49.11	46.38	69.69	52.44	46.38
Sugar US ¢/kg	86.77	88.74	77.41	43.82	47.89	57.31	70.48	84.31	46.86	54.88	84.31
Sugar, world ¢/kg	58.36	55.98	41.78	28.85	33.89	46.98	50.29	52.04	28.21	40.00	52.04
Timber											
Logs, Cameroon $/cum	442.4	424.3	428.4	426.8	394.8	414.9	449.5	431.7	526.9	421.5	431.7
Logs, Malaysia $/cum	258.2	252.8	249.6	313.6	284.5	279.6	271.1	253.5	292.3	287.2	253.5
Plywood ¢/sheets	557.2	557.2	557.2	572.8	565.8	561.5	558.4	557.2	645.5	564.6	557.2
Sawnwood, Cameroon $/cum	804.1	804.9	816.1	689.2	721.2	779.0	806.3	808.4	958.3	748.9	808.4
Sawnwood, Malaysia $/cum	792.4	781.0	803.3	813.7	829.7	771.4	807.4	792.2	889.1	805.5	792.2
Woodpulp $/mt	752.6	776.5	790.0	565.1	550.0	627.7	715.6	773.0	820.2	614.6	773.0
Other Raw Materials											
Cotton A Index ¢/kg	170.6	176.5	189.0	120.8	132.4	141.9	157.7	178.7	157.4	138.2	178.7
Cotton Memphis ¢/kg	177.7	181.3	190.7	122.4	137.5	148.8	172.4	183.3	161.3	145.3	183.3
Rubber RSS1, US ¢/kg	335.1	343.3	360.0	165.8	187.0	221.0	284.7	346.1	284.1	214.6	346.1
Rubber RSS3, SGP ¢/kg	309.2	312.7	333.9	146.0	166.4	199.3	256.5	318.6	258.6	192.1	318.6
Fertilizers											
DAP $/mt	427.5	490.5	476.3	362.2	303.6	309.6	316.9	464.8	967.2	323.1	464.8
Phosphate rock $/mt	97.5	103.8	105.0	193.3	113.3	90.0	90.0	102.1	345.6	121.7	102.1
Potassium chloride $/mt	354.4	335.0	312.5	865.2	726.7	506.8	423.0	334.0	570.1	630.4	334.0
TSP $/mt	296.3	300.0	354.4	321.7	247.7	224.7	235.7	316.9	879.4	257.4	316.9
Urea $/mt	275.8	288.6	278.8	267.3	241.1	241.6	248.3	281.0	492.7	249.6	281.0
Metals and Minerals											
Aluminum $/mt	2,235	2,049	2,206	1,360	1,485	1,812	2,003	2,163	2,573	1,665	2,163
Copper $/mt	7,386	6,848	7,463	3,428	4,663	5,859	6,648	7,232	6,956	5,150	7,232
Gold $/toz	1,118	1,095	1,113	909	922	960	1,102	1,109	872	973	1,109
Iron ore ¢/dmtu	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	140.6	101.0	101.0
Lead ¢/kg	236.8	212.4	217.2	115.7	149.9	192.8	229.3	222.1	209.1	171.9	222.1
Nickel $/mt	18,439	18,976	22,461	10,471	12,920	17,700	17,528	19,959	21,111	14,655	19,959
Silver ¢/toz	1,775	1,587	1,715	1,265	1,376	1,477	1,760	1,693	1,500	1,469	1,693
Steel products index 2000=100	205.8	208.5	220.2	274.5	215.5	210.8	207.4	211.5	289.3	227.1	211.5
Steel cr coilsheet $/mt	700	700	775	1,033	700	700	700	725	966	783	725
Steel hr coilsheet $/mt	600	600	675	933	600	600	600	625	883	683	625
Steel rebar $/mt	510	550	578	473	450	500	522	546	760	486	546
Steel wire rod $/mt	750	750	753	1,200	1,007	857	814	751	1,010	969	751
Tin ¢/kg	1,771	1,636	1,755	1,103	1,351	1,459	1,517	1,721	1,851	1,357	1,721
Zinc ¢/kg	243.4	215.7	227.5	117.2	147.3	176.1	221.4	228.9	187.5	165.5	228.9

$ = US dollar; ¢ = US cent; bbl = barrel; cum = cubic meter; dmtu = Dry Metric Ton Unit; kg = kilogram; mmbtu = million British thermal units; mt = metric ton; toz = troy oz; n.a. = not available; n.q. = no quotation

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jury) Rules, 1995, the Central Government, on the basis of the aforesaid findings of the designated authority, hereby imposes on the goods, the description of which is specified in column (3) of the Table below, falling under sub heading of the First Schedule to the said Customs Tariff Act specified in the corresponding entry in column (2),originating in the country specified in the corresponding entry in column (4), and exported from the country specified in the corresponding entry in column (5) and produced by the producer specified in the corresponding entry in column (6) and exported by the exporter specified in the corresponding entry in column (7), and imported into India, an anti-dumping duty at the rate equal to the amount indicated in the corresponding entry in column (8), in the currency specified in the corresponding entry in column (10) and per unit of measurement specified in the corresponding entry in column (9) of the said Table.

Table

SNo	Sub heading	Description of Goods	Country of Origin	Country of Export	Producer	Exporter	Amount	Unit of Measurement	Currency
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	2914 11 00	Acetone	Thailand	Thailand	M/s PTT Phenol Company Limited, Thailand	M/s PTT Phenol Company Limited, Thailand	103.97	MT	US Dollar
2.	2914 11 00	Acetone	Thailand	Thailand	M/s PTT Phenol Company Limited, Thailand.	M/s PTT Phenol Public Company Ltd.	103.97	MT	US Dollar
3.	2914 11 00	Acetone	Thailand	Thailand	Any combination other than at Sl.no.1 and 2 above.		168.28	MT	US Dollar
4.	2914 11 00	Acetone	Thailand	Singapore	M/s PTT Phenol Company Limited, Thailand	Mitsui & Co. Ltd., Japan & Mitsui & Co (Asia Pacific) Pte. Ltd. , Singapore	24.87	MT	US Dollar
5.	2914 11 00	Acetone	Thailand	Singapore	Any combination other than at Sl.no.4 above.		168.28	MT	US Dollar
6.	2914 11 00	Acetone	Thailand	Any country other than Singapore	Any	Any	168.28	MT	US Dollar
7.	2914 11 00	Acetone	Any country other than Singapore, United States of America, South Africa, European Union, Republic of Korea, Taiwan and Japan	Thailand	Any	Any	168.28	MT	US Dollar
8.	2914 11 00	Acetone	Japan	Singapore	M/s Mitsui Chemical Inc., Japan	Mitsui & Co. Ltd., Japan & Mitsui & Co (Asia Pacific) Pte. Ltd., Singapore	89.78	MT	US Dollar
9.	2914 11 00	Acetone	Japan	Singapore	Any combination other than at Sl.no.8 above.		195.58	MT	US Dollar
10.	2914 11 00	Acetone	Japan	Any country other than Singapore	Any	Any	195.58	MT	US Dollar
11.	2914 11 00	Acetone	Any country other than Singapore, USA, South Africa, EU, Korea RP, Taiwan and Japan	Singapore	Any	Any	195.58	MT	US Dollar

3. The anti-dumping duty imposed under this notification shall be effective upto and inclusive of the 8th day of October, 2010 and shall be payable in Indian currency.

Explanation. - For the purposes of this notification, rate of exchange applicable for the purposes of calculation of such anti-dumping duty shall be the rate which is specified in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), issued from time to time, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), and the relevant date for the determination of the rate of exchange shall be the date of presentation of the bill of entry under section 46 of the said Customs Act.

[F.No.354/25/2010 –TRU]

Excise Levy on Jarda Scented Tobacco

17-CE(NT) 13.04.2010 (DoR) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3A of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), the Central Government hereby specifies,-

(i) **Jarda scented Tobacco falling under Tariff item 2403 99 30** of the First Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1986), manufactured with the aid of packing machine and packed in pouches as notified goods, on which there shall be levied and collected duty of excise in accordance with the provisions of the said section 3A.

2. This notification shall come into force on the 13th April, 2010.

Explanation. - For the purposes of this notification, -

(a) "packing machine" includes all types of Form, Fill and Seal (FFS) machines and Profile Pouch Making Machine, by whatever names called, whether vertical or horizontal, with or without collar, single-track or multi-track and any other type of packing machine used for packing of pouches of notified goods; and

(b) 'brand name' means a brand name, whether registered or not, that is to say, a name or a mark, such as a symbol, monogram, label, signature or invented words or any writing which is used in relation to a product, for the purpose of indicating or so as to indicate, a connection in the course of trade between the product and a person using such name or mark with or without any indication of the identity of that person.

[F. No. 334/1/2010-TRU]

Chewing Tobacco and Unmanufactured Tobacco Packing Machines Rules Amended

18-CE(NT) 13.04.2010 (DoR) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 3A of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend Chewing Tobacco and unmanufactured Tobacco Packing Machines (Capacity Determination and Collection of Duty) Rules, 2010, namely :-

1. (i) These rules shall be called the Chewing Tobacco and Unmanufactured Tobacco Packing Machines (Capacity Determination and Collection of Duty) (Amendment)Rules, 2010.

(ii) They shall come into force on the 13th day of April 2010.

2. In the Chewing Tobacco and Unmanufactured Tobacco Packing Machines (Capacity Determination and Collection of Duty) Rules, 2010,-

(i) in **clause (c) of rule 2**, for the words and figures "dated the 27th February, 2010" the following shall be substituted, namely;-

" dated the 27th February, 2010 and jarda scented tobacco notified under sub-section 3A of the Act by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance(Department of Revenue) no.17/2010-central Excise (N.T) dated the 13th April,2010"

(ii) in **rule 3**, for the words and figures "dated the 27th February, 2010" the following shall be substituted, namely;-

" dated the 27th February, 2010 and jarda scented tobacco notified under sub-section 3A of the Act ny notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance(department of Revenue) no.17/2010-central Excise (N.T) dated the 13th April,2010"

(iii) In **rule 5**,-

(a) for the words, brackets and figures "column (3) and (4)", the words, brackets and figures "column (3), column (4) or column (5)" shall be substituted; and

(b) for the table, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"Table

SNo.	Retail sale price (per pouch)	Capacity of production per packing machine per month for chewing tobacco (including Filter Khaini), unmanufactured tobacco and jarda scented tobacco (number of pouches)		
		Without lime tube/ lime pouch	With lime tube/lime pouch	Filter Khaini
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Upto Re. 1.00	2246400	2146560	1497600
2.	From Re 1 to Rs. 1.50	2246400	2146560	1497600
3.	From Rs. 1.51 to Rs. 2.00	2021760	1921920	1422720
4.	From Rs. 2.01 to Rs. 3.00	2021760	1921920	1347840
5.	From Rs. 3.01 to Rs. 4.00	1896960	1772160	1272960
6.	From Rs. 4.01 to Rs. 5.00	1896960	1772160	1198080
7.	From Rs. 5.01 to Rs. 6.00	1896960	1772160	1148160
8.	From Rs. 6.01 to Rs. 7.00	1797120	1697280	1098240
9.	From Rs. 7.01 to Rs. 8.00	1797120	1697280	1048320
10.	From Rs. 8.01 to Rs. 9.00	1797120	1697280	998400
11.	From Rs. 9.01 to Rs. 10.00	1797120	1697280	948480
12.	From Rs. 10.01 to Rs. 15.00	1697280	1597440	948480
13.	From Rs. 15.01 to Rs. 20.00	1597440	1522560	-
14.	From Rs. 20.01 to Rs. 25.00	1497600	1422720	-
15.	From Rs. 25.01 to Rs. 30.00	1422720	1347840	-
16.	From Rs. 30.01 to Rs. 35.00	1322880	1248000	-
17.	From Rs. 35.01 to Rs. 40.00	1248000	1173120	-
18.	From Rs. 40.01 to Rs. 45.00	1173120	1123200	-
19.	From Rs. 45.01 to Rs. 50.00	1123200	1073280	-
20.	Rs.50.01 and above	1797120	1697280	-

Provided that in respect of Filter khaini, the entry in column no.(2) of S.No.12 of the table shall be read as " Rs. 10.01 and above".

(iv) in **sub-rule (5) of rule 6**, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:-

"Provided that in case it is not feasible to remove such packing machine out of the factory premises, it shall be uninstalled and sealed by the Superintendent of Central Excise in such a manner that it cannot be operated";

(v) in **rule 8**, for the first proviso, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"Provided that where a manufacturer uses an operating machine to produce pouches of different retail sale prices during a month, he shall be liable to pay the duty applicable to the pouch bearing the highest retail sale price for the whole month"

(vi) in **rule 13**, in sub-rule (1), the following proviso shall be inserted namely,-

"Provided that in case it is not feasible to remove such packing machine out of the factory premises, it shall be uninstalled and sealed by the Superintendent of Central Excise in such a manner that it cannot be operated".

[F. No. 334/1/2010-TRU]

Excise Duty on Jarda

19-CE(NT) 13.04.2010 (DoR) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 3A of the Central Excise Act, 1944, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 16/2010-Central Excise, dated the 27th February, 2010, published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, vide number G.S.R. 118 (E) dated the 27th February, 2010, namely :-

In the said notification,

A. In the opening paragraph, -

(a) in clause (i), the word "and" wherever it occurs shall be omitted;

(b) for clause (ii), the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"(ii) chewing tobacco falling under tariff item 2403 99 10 of the said Tariff Act; and

(iii) Jarda scented Tobacco falling under tariff item 2403 99 30 of the said Tariff Act,"

(c) for the words, brackets and figure "column (6)", the words, brackets and figures "column (6) or column (7)" shall be substituted;

B. For Table-1and illustration, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"Table-1

SNo.	Retail sale price (per pouch)	Rate of duty per packing machine per month (Rs. in Lacs)				
		Chewing Tobacco (other than filter khaini)		Unmanufactured Tobacco		Chewing tobacco commonly known as filter khaini
		Without lime tube/ lime pouches	With lime tube/ lime pouches	Without lime tube/ lime pouches	With lime tube/lime pouches	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Upto Re.1	8.00	7.75	5.75	5.50	5.50
2.	FromRe.1 to Rs. 1.50	12.00	11.50	8.50	8.00	8.00
3.	From Rs. 1.51 to Rs. 2.00	14.25	13.50	10.25	9.75	10.00
4.	From Rs. 2.01 to Rs. 3.00	21.50	20.25	15.25	14.50	14.25

5.	From Rs. 3.01 to Rs. 4.00	26.75	25.00	19.00	17.75	18.00
6.	From Rs. 4.01 to Rs. 5.00	33.50	31.25	23.75	22.25	21.00
7.	From Rs. 5.01 to Rs. 6.00	40.00	37.50	28.50	26.75	24.25
8.	From Rs. 6.01 to Rs. 7.00	63.25	59.75	45.25	42.75	27.00
9	From Rs. 7.01 to Rs. 8.00	63.25	59.75	45.25	42.75	29.50
10	From Rs. 8.01 to Rs. 9.00	63.25	59.75	45.25	42.75	31.50
11	From Rs. 9.01 to Rs. 10.00	63.25	59.75	45.25	42.75	33.50
12	From Rs. 10.01 to Rs. 15.00	89.75	84.5	64	60.25	33.5+ 5 * (P-10)
13	From Rs. 15.01 to Rs. 20.00	112.50	107.25	80.25	76.50	
14	From Rs. 20.01 to Rs. 25.00	132	125.25	94	89.25	
15	From Rs. 25.01 to Rs. 30.00	150.25	142.50	107.25	101.50	
16	From Rs. 30.01 to Rs. 35.00	163	153.75	116.25	109.75	
17	From Rs. 35.01 to Rs. 40.00	175.75	165.25	125.50	118	
18	From Rs. 40.01 to Rs. 45.00	186	178	132.5	127	
19	From Rs. 45.01 to Rs. 50.00	197.75	189	141	135	
20	Rs.50.01 and above	197.75 + 3.96 * (P-50)	189 + 3.78 * (P-50)	141 + 2.82 * (P-50)	135 + 2.70 * (P-50)	

Where ‘P’ above represents RSP of the pouch for which duty rate is to be determined

Provided that in respect of Filter khaini, the entry in column no.(2) of S.No.12 the table shall be read as “ Rs. 10.01 and above”.

Illustration1:- The rate of duty per packing machine per month for a chewing tobacco (other than filter khaini) pouch not containing lime tube and having retail sale price of Rs.55.00 (i.e. ‘P’) shall be = Rs. 197.75 + 3.96*(55-50) lakhs = Rs. 217.55 lakhs”

Illustration 2:- The rate of duty per packing machine per month for a Filter Khaini pouch having retail sale price of Rs.15.00 (i.e. ‘P’) shall be = Rs. 33.5 + 5*(15-10) lakhs = Rs. 58.50 lakhs”; and

C. After Explanation 4, the following shall be inserted, namely:-

“*Explanation 5.-* For the purposes of this notification, “filter khaini” means chewing tobacco which is packed in sachets of filter paper or fabric before being packed in pouches with the aid of a packing machine”.

[F. No. 334/1/2010-TRU]

Exchange Rate under USSR Deferred Payment Protocol

Sub: Deferred Payment Protocols dated April 30, 1981 and December 23, 1985 between Government of India and erstwhile USSR

AP(DIR Srs) Cir.46 08.04.2010 (RBI)

Attention of Authorised Dealer Category-I (AD Category-I) banks is invited to A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.43 dated March 29, 2010, wherein the Rupee value of the special currency basket was indicated as Rs.65.29 effective from January 11, 2010.

2. AD Category-I banks are advised that a further revision has taken place on March 8, 2010 and accordingly, the Rupee value of the special currency basket has been fixed at Rs.63.0381 with effect from March 11, 2010.

3. AD Category-I banks may bring the contents of this circular to the notice of their constituents concerned.

4. The Directions contained in this circular have been issued under sections 10(4) and 11(1) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999 (42 of 1999) and are without prejudice to permissions / approvals, if any, required under any other law.

FII for Transactions in Cash Segment

Sub: Maintenance of Collateral by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) for transactions in the cash segment

AP(DIR Srs) Cir.47 12.04.2010 (RBI)

Attention of Authorised Dealer Category - I (AD Category-I) banks is invited to Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Any Foreign Security) Regulations, 2004 notified vide Notification No. FEMA 120/RB-2004 dated July 7, 2004 and Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) Regulations, 2000, notified vide Notification No. FEMA 20/2000-RB dated May 3, 2000, as amended from time to time and A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 4 dated July 28, 2006.

2. Presently, FIIs are permitted to offer cash and foreign sovereign securities with AAA rating as collateral to the recognized Stock Exchanges in India for their transactions in the derivative segment. As per the extant Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) norms, the FIIs are required to post collaterals for their transactions in the cash segment of the market. It has been decided, in consultation with the Government of India and the SEBI, to permit the FIIs to offer domestic Government Securities (acquired by the FIIs in accordance with the provisions of Schedule 5 to Notification No. FEMA 20/2000-RB dated May 3, 2000, as amended from time to time and subject to the overall limits specified by the SEBI from time to time; the current limit being USD 5 billion), and foreign sovereign securities with AAA rating, as collateral to the recognized Stock Exchanges in India, in addition to cash, for their transactions in the cash segment of the market. However, cross-margining of Government Securities (placed as margins by the FIIs for their transactions in the cash segment of the market) shall not be allowed between the cash and the derivative segments of the market. The operational guidelines in this regard will be issued separately by the SEBI.

3. The existing guidelines on collateral for the FIIs transactions in the derivative segment shall remain unchanged.

4. Necessary amendments to the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) Regulations, 2000 notified vide Notification No. FEMA 20/2000-RB dated May 3, 2000 will be issued separately.

5. AD Category – I banks may bring the contents of this circular to the notice of their constituents and customers concerned.

6. The directions contained in this circular have been issued under sections 10(4) and 11(1) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and are without prejudice to permissions / approvals, if any, required under any other law.

Cont'd..52 – Local Research...

government purchases simply be registered in China; the domestic innovation requirement has been dropped. The Chinese government has posted the draft rules on its website.

The indigenous innovation rules would have affected billions of dollars worth of government purchases of personal computers, software, energy-efficient equipment, and the like.

Signatories to the WTO’s Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA) are forbidden from implementing domestic purchasing requirements like the indigenous innovation rules. China has not signed the GPA, but it is currently negotiating its entry into the agreement. Forty-one WTO members, including the US and the EU, have already joined the deal.

Business leaders welcomed the recent announcement. “This is an important sign that policymakers in China recognise the role that fair competition plays in developing and enhancing China’s high-tech capabilities,” the European Chamber of Commerce said in a statement.

Tariff Value on Brass Scrap Hiked by US $120/MT

Poppy Seeds Tariff Value Down by US $173/MT

31-Cus(NT) 16.04.2010 (CBEC) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Board, being satisfied that it is necessary and expedient so to do, hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 36/2001-Cus (N. T.), dated, the 3rd August 2001, namely: -

In the said notification, for the Table, the following Table shall be substituted namely:-

Table

SNo	Chapter/ heading/ subheading/ tariff item	Description of goods	Tariff value US $ (Per Metric Tonne)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	1511 10 00	Crude Palm Oil	447 (i.e. no change)
2	1511 90 10	RBD Palm Oil	476 (i.e. no change)
3	1511 90 90	Others – Palm Oil	462 (i.e. no change)
4	1511 10 00	Crude Palmolein	481 (i.e. no change)
5	1511 90 20	RBD Palmolein	484 (i.e. no change)
6	1511 90 90	Others – Palmolein	483 (i.e. no change)
7	1507 10 00	Crude Soyabean Oil	580 (i.e. no change)
8	7404 00 22	Brass Scrap (all grades)	**4018**
9	1207 91 00	Poppy seeds	**3897"**

[F. No. 467/4/2010-Cus.V]

Kazakh Raise Duties – Balarus, Karakh, Russia in Customs Union from 1 July

Belarus and Kazakhstan are raising complaints about their new customs union with Russia, although the union of the three former Soviet states will likely continue as planned, experts say.

Kazakh officials still support the move toward a customs union, but business leaders are much more critical. The new union has so far only increased prices of external goods, as Kazakhstan had to raise its traditionally low import duties to match higher Russian tariffs.

Beginning in January 2010, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia dropped most of their respective duties on mutual trade. On 1 July, they are scheduled to adopt a common external tariff and remove customs controls between Belarus and Russia. Customs controls with Kazakhstan are scheduled for elimination in July 2011.

Belarus and Kazakhstan fully supported the customs union plan when it was first announced in 2009, foreseeing the benefits of cheap energy

Customs Valuation Exchange Rates

April 2010		Imports	Exports	
Schedule I				
1	Australian Dollar	41.90	40.75	Rate of exchange of one unit of foreign currency equipment to Indian Rupees
2	Canadian Dollar	45.15	43.90	
3	Danish Kroner	8.30	8.00	
4	EURO	61.40	59.75	
5	Hong Kong Dollar	5.90	5.80	
6	Norwegian Kroner	7.65	7.35	
7	Pound Sterling	68.55	66.75	
8	Swedish Kroner	6.35	6.15	
9	Swiss Franc	43.00	41.90	
10	Singapore Dollar	32.80	31.90	
11	U.S. Dollar	45.90	45.00	
Schedule II				
1	Japanese Yen	49.90	48.45	Rate of exchange of 100 units of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees

(Source: Customs Notification 26(NT)/29.03.2010)

Commodity Spot Prices in India – 16-19 April 2010

These commodity prices are taken from Multi Commodity Exchange of India (Mumbai) at 6 pm every day. The weekly prices of commodities from different cities of India will be given in the order of Harmonized System classification.

Commodity Spot Prices covers price movements of 55 commodities (agricultural products and metals) provided on Multi Commodity Exchange of India on a daily basis. This Commodity Spot Prices Table focuses on price movements from 16-19 April.

(Rs.)

Commodity	Unit	Market	16-Apr	17-Apr	19-Apr
CER (Carbon Trading)	1 MT	Mumbai	764	771.5	771.5
Chana	100 KGS	Delhi	2190	2175	2180
Masur	100 KGS	Indore	3823	3827	3825
Potato	100 KGS	Agra	516	515.8	513.5
Potato TKR	100 KGS	Tarkeshwar	NA	NA	NA
Arecanut	100 KGS	Mangalore	7865	7850	7811
Cashewkern	1 KGS	Quilon	302	301	300
Cardamom	1 KGS	Vandanmedu	1287.3	1300	1282.1
Coffee ROB	100 KGS	Kushalnagar	60.2	60	59.8
Jeera	100 KGS	Unjha	11983	12010	11993
Pepper	100 KGS	Kochi	15210	15045	14960
Red Chili	100 KGS	Guntur	4765	4765	4722
Turmeric	100 KGS	Nzmbad	12500	12500	12575
Guar Gum	100 KGS	Jodhpur	4900	4875	4950
Maize	100 KGS	Nzmbad	893	890	890
Wheat	100 KGS	Delhi	1147.5	1147.9	1149.2
Mentha Oil	1 KGS	Chandausi	750.5	741.7	756.8
Cotton Seed	100 KGS	Akola	1193	1184	1180
Castorsd RJK	100 KGS	Rajkot	2957	2961	2975
Guar Seed	100 KGS	Jodhpur	2357	2350	2400
Soya Bean	100 KGS	Indore	1992.5	1980.5	1930
Mustrdsd JPR	20 KGS	Jaipur	508.3	505.35	494
Sesame Seed	100 KGS	Rajkot	5338	5338	5313
Coconut Oil Cake	100 KGS	Kochi	1170	1170	1170
RCBR Oil Cake	1 MT	Raipur	5640	5650	5680
Kapaskhali	50 KGS	Akola	1008.6	1005	1001.4
Coconut Oil	100 KGS	Kochi	5200	5200	5096
Refsoy Oil	10 KGS	Indore	448.05	446.25	441.65
CPO	10 KGS	Kandla	360.5	359.6	356.5
Mustard Oil	10 KGS	Jaipur	478.4	475.6	473.3
Gnutoilexp	10 KGS	Rajkot	683.3	683.6	683.5
Castor Oil	10 KGS	Kandla	630	630	637.5
Crude Oil	1 BBL	Mumbai	3795	3703	3703
Furnace Oil	1000 KGS	Mumbai	30777	30777	30753
Sourcrd Oil	1 BBL	Mumbai	3809	3809	3761.5
Brent Crude	1 BBL	Mumbai	3842	3772	3772
Gur	40 KGS	Muzngr	936.3	931.6	943.3
Sugars	100 KGS	Kolhapur	2754	NA	2716
Sugarm	100 KGS	Delhi	3031	3031	3030
Natural Gas	1 mmBtu	Hazirabad	176.9	179.7	179.7
Rubber	100 KGS	Kochi	17008	17008	16758
Cotton Long	1 Candy	Kadi	28000	28040	28050
Cotton Med	1 Maund	Abohar	2821.5	2855	2880
Jute	100 KGS	Kolkata	3142	3155	3166
Gold	10 GRMS	Ahmd	16765	16555	16510
Gold Guinea	8 GRMS	Ahmd	13412	13244	13208
Silver	1 KGS	Ahmd	27768	27060	26875
Sponge Iron	1 MT	Raipur	21595	21310	21065
Steel Flat	1000 KGS	Mumbai	36720	36830	36700
Steel Long	1 MT	Bhavnagar	30230	30110	29770
Copper	1 KGS	Mumbai	352.3	344.7	344.7
Nickel	1 KGS	Mumbai	1226.8	1226.8	1177.6
Aluminium	1 KGS	Mumbai	108.9	108.9	104.3
Lead	1 KGS	Mumbai	105.3	105.3	97.55
Zinc	1 KGS	Mumbai	110.7	110.7	104
Tin	1 KGS	Mumbai	851	851	834

(Source: MCX Spot Prices)

and a larger market for Belarusian uranium, consumer goods and foodstuffs and Kazakh metals.

Researchers have argued that the potential benefits for the smaller former Soviet states lie mainly in long-term development and diversification of their economies and in an increased flow of investment. Russian economists claim that the benefits that Belarus and Kazakhstan will gain through greater access to the large Russian market will considerably outweigh the substantial costs.

However, others contend that Russia comes out far ahead of the other two countries, as the customs union will allow Moscow to strengthen its regional clout in addition to gaining access to the Belarusian and Kazakh markets for Russian exports. Some experts worry that Russia will use the customs union as leverage to pressure the two other members, especially Belarus.

The origins of the three-nation trade bloc are related to Russia's attempts to join the World Trade Organization. By far the largest economy not yet a member of the WTO, Russia has been negotiating its membership in the 153-nation organisation since June 1993. The progress of the country's WTO bid has had its fair share of ups and downs, most notably in September 2008 thanks to the Russian invasion of Georgia.

In June 2009, Russia announced a plan to join the WTO with Belarus and Kazakhstan as a single-entity customs union, possibly hoping to fast-track WTO accession. However, with no precedent for a customs union entering the WTO, the unified accession idea was dropped several weeks later. Currently, the three countries are continuing with separate accession negotiations, although they are trying to coordinate closely.

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Singapore Export Growth Jumps, Currency Gains

Singapore's exports rose at a faster-than-expected pace in March, supporting the central bank's decision this week to allow the currency to appreciate as the economic recovery strengthens.

Non-oil domestic exports climbed 26.6 percent from a year earlier, after a revised 23.3 percent gain in February, the trade promotion agency said in a statement on 15 April.

Singapore is looking forward to "good" growth this year, Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong said this week after a report showed the island's economy expanded in the first quarter at the fastest pace since at least 1975. The central bank said April 14 it would undertake a one-time revaluation and seek a gradual and modest appreciation of the currency, joining other Asian nations in tightening monetary policy.

The island's gross domestic product will increase 7 percent to 9 percent in 2010, the trade ministry said this week, raising its forecast from a previous prediction for growth of as much as 6.5 percent. Economists at Goldman Sachs, Citigroup Inc. and Standard Chartered Plc were among those who raised their estimates for Singapore after the government revision.

Electronics Sales

The $182 billion economy grew an annualized 32.1 percent in the first quarter from the previous three months.

Singapore's non-oil exports rose a seasonally adjusted 3.9 percent last month from February, when they gained a revised 14.7 percent.

Electronics shipments by companies including Venture Corp., Singapore's biggest electronics contract manufacturer, climbed 39.4 percent in March from a year earlier to S$5.63 billion ($4.1 billion), after a 26.4 percent gain the previous month.

Non-electronics shipments, which include petrochemicals and pharmaceuticals, jumped 20 percent. Pharmaceutical shipments fell 5.9 percent after gaining 29 percent in February.

The performance of Singapore's pharmaceutical industry is volatile as production swings by companies such as Sanofi- Aventis SA can cause industrial output to fluctuate from month to month. Drug companies sometimes shut plants for cleaning before making different products.

Shipments to China, Singapore's single-biggest export destination, rose 12.9 percent last month from a year earlier, the report showed. Exports to the European Union climbed 25.1 percent in March and overseas sales to the U.S. increased 11.8 percent.

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