Postal Regn.No. DL(C)-01/1251/09-11
Licence to Post without Prepayment U(C)-30/09-11
RNI No. 42906/84

WORLD TRADE SCANNER

ISSN: 0971-8095

Single copy Rs. 20 $2

Vol. XXVI No 12 17-23 June 2009

Promoted by Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, World Trade Centre, Academy of Business Studies

Annual subscription Rs 650

BRICs Agree to Boost Global Clout at 'Historic' Russian Summit

The leaders of Brazil, Russia, India and China agreed to push for more clout in global financial institutions at an "historic" first summit, without announcing a common policy on how to flex their $2.8 trillion in reserves.

The heads of the so-called BRIC states called for emerging economies to have a "greater voice and representation in international financial institutions" and for a "more diversified" global monetary system. The comments were made in a joint statement released to reporters after the meeting on 16 June.

Before the meeting in the Ural Mountains city of Yekaterinburg, Arkady Dvorkovich, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev's top economic adviser, said the four leaders would discuss measures to promote regional currencies, including by investing part of their reserves in each other's bonds, to lessen dependence on the dollar. The statement didn't mention this possibility.

The BRIC summit, which Medvedev hailed as an "historic event," comes after Brazil, China and Russia announced plans to shift some foreign reserves into International Monetary Fund bonds, driving Treasuries and the dollar lower. Investors watched the meeting for clues as to how the countries, which are among the biggest holders of U.S. Treasuries, will manage their reserves.

The next BRIC summit will be held in Brazil in 2010, according to the statement issued by Medvedev, Chinese President Hu Jintao, Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and Brazilian President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva.

Medvedev said the leaders had agreed to continue talks on reforming the global financial system. "We have instructed our finance ministers, our central bank chairmen and other interested structures to meet and prepare proposals to this end," he told reporters after the summit.

Among such proposals, the leaders' joint statement mentioned that the "heads and senior leadership" of international financial institutions "should be appointed through an open, transparent, and merit-based selection process."

Supranational Currency

Medvedev hosted back-to-back summits of developing economies today as he seeks to carve out a bigger role for developing nations in the global financial system.

At a summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, which includes China and the four former Soviet republics of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, the Russian leader reiterated his intention to push for the creation of a "supranational currency" to challenge the dollar. He called on other Shanghai group members to use each other's currencies for trade.

Chinese Pledge

Hu pledged $10 billion to help the Shanghai group's Central Asian members weather the global recession, joining Russia in seeking greater influence in the region through aid. Medvedev in February said Russia would contribute $7.5 billion to a regional fund created by the Eurasian Economic Community, which also includes Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

June 16 meetings "show a very strong desire of developing countries to play a bigger role in world finance, especially given the growing insecurity related to the current crisis," said Masha Lipman, a political analyst at the Carnegie Center in Moscow.

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
16-Jun-09	48.0450	48.0450	47.7500	47.8200	47.8200	232222	602596	288387.3	47.7600
15-Jun-09	47.7375	48.0550	47.7375	47.8675	47.8675	246139	701280	336132.7	47.9400
12-Jun-09	47.4875	47.6900	47.4400	47.6425	47.6425	217929	654420	311369.8	47.4100
11-Jun-09	47.4600	47.6925	47.4200	47.6550	47.6550	273646	648023	308227.3	47.4200
10-Jun-09	47.4175	47.4400	47.2875	47.3600	47.3600	272415	528793	250444.7	47.2700

[Source: NSE and RBI Website]

Prime Minister Manmohan Singh's Opening Remarks at the Plenary Session of the BRIC Summit

Excerpts from the text of the opening remarks by the Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh at the Plenary Session of the BRIC Summit at Yekaterinburg, Russia on 16 June:

"When we review the global financial and economic situation, it is worth recalling that when we met at the Second G-20 Leaders' Summit in April this year we realised that the global downturn was much more severe than what we had anticipated in Washington D.C. in November last year.

"We also recognised the continuing need to redefining the role of institutions of global economic and financial governance to deal with the problems of today and to reflect contemporary realities. The broadening of representation in the Financial Stability Forum and the Basle Committee on Banking Supervision, the two key standard setting bodies, has been a useful development in this context.

"We were able to identify areas for further improvement in the functioning of multilateral institutions. In the case of the IMF, these related to its surveillance function, its lending role, augmentation of the IMF's resources and governance reforms. In the case of the World Bank, three specific points of action were identified - (i) a substantial increase in lending, (ii) a review of the Bank's lending capacity and capital adequacy and (iii) enabling large developing countries to access required levels of finance through increased lending limits so that they can support recovery in their regions.

"Our cooperation in the G-20 process must be backed up by cooperation in the real economy. The volume of trade among BRIC countries has grown rapidly in recent years. Intra-BRIC investments have also grown. We should consider the establishment of a BRIC Joint Business Forum which can identify areas for cooperation such as science and technology, energy, agriculture, aviation, pharmaceuticals and services.

"In India, we have launched a number of fiscal stimulus packages including additional public spending, amounting to over 3% of our GDP. Our monetary policy initiatives have been targeted towards maintaining a comfortable liquidity position and ensuring that credit delivery remains on track. Our banking system remains well regulated, capitalized and profitable.

The Joint Statement and the Statement on Global Food Security that we will be adopting later provide a road-map for our future work.

I wish to congratulate His Excellency President Medvedev for his guidance and leadership during this Summit, and for the successful outcomes that we have reached on 16 June."

India's Rupee Unlikely to Weaken Past 48: Technical Analysis

India's rupee is unlikely to weaken past 48 against the dollar, Standard Chartered Plc said, citing trading patterns.

The daily chart shows that the dollar had tested and failed on six occasions to sustain appreciation above that level against the rupee since May, creating "a very strong technical resistance," said Priyanka Chakravarty, a currency strategist in Mumbai at the London-based bank. Another possible barrier is the 200-day daily moving average of 48.36, she said. The greenback broke below this line in May for the first time since April 2008.

The rupee traded at 47.765 a dollar in Mumbai and has slipped 2.1 percent since reaching a seven-month high on June 3.

It has gained 3.4 percent since Prime Minister Manmohan Singh's reelection mid-May to a second term in the strongest mandate since 1991.

In technical analysis, investors and analysts study charts of trading patterns and prices to forecast changes in a security, commodity, currency or index. Moving averages are used to identify trends and find support or resistance. Support is a level where buy orders may be clustered and resistance is where there may be sell orders.

Singapore Exports Fall the Least in Eight Months as Slump Eases

Singapore's exports dropped the least in eight months in May, adding to signs the global trade slump may be easing.

Non-oil domestic exports fell 12.1 percent from a year earlier, after contracting 19.2 percent in April, the trade promotion agency said in a statement on 17 June. Economists had expected an 11.7 percent decline.

Singapore's government said last month the nation may have "hit the bottom" of its deepest recession since independence in 1965. The island's production decline in April was the smallest in seven months, boosting economists' expectations the export collapse may also ease as manufacturers start rebuilding stockpiles in anticipation of improving demand.

"We are still in the midst of a bottoming out in the global economy and there will be better visibility of a recovery towards the end of the year," said Irvin Seah, an economist at DBS Bank Ltd. in Singapore. "We aren't seeing very strong demand from consumers but demand from producers is significantly better on the back of restocking."

Singapore's purchasing managers' index showed manufacturing expanded in May for the first time in nine months. Export orders climbed last month, according to a June 2 report by the Singapore Institute of Purchasing & Materials Management.

Electronics Fall

Singapore's non-oil exports rose a seasonally adjusted 5.6 percent last month from April, when they slid a revised 1.4 percent, 17 June report showed. Economists had expected a 1.4 percent increase.

Electronics shipments plunged 21.8 percent in May from a year earlier, the 28th consecutive drop, following a 25.6 percent decline in April. Sales of electronics products by companies including Chartered Semiconductor Manufacturing Ltd. were worth S$3.89 billion ($2.7 billion) last month.

Non-electronics shipments, which include petrochemicals and pharmaceuticals, fell 5.6 percent in May from a year earlier. Pharmaceutical shipments rose 40.2 percent.

Palm Oil Extends Losses on Production Increase, Export Decline

Palm oil futures fell for a fourth day on concern that exports are slowing at a time of seasonally higher production.

The tropical oil extended declines after data showed that exports from Malaysia, the second-largest producer, dropped in the first half of this month. Shipments fell 10 percent to 560,416 metric tonnes in the first 15 days of June, compared with May, independent cargo surveyor Intertek said. Societe Generale de Surveillance, another surveyor, said exports fell 9.4 percent in the period to 570,187 tons.

Last week, Malaysia's Palm Oil Board said production of the commodity had surged 8.5 percent in May to 1.4 million metric tonnes compared with April. Stockpiles grew 5.7 percent to 1.37 million tons, the first increase in six months, the board said.

August-delivery palm oil reversed early gains to drop as much as 1.3 percent to 2,369 ringgit ($670) a metric tonne on the Malaysia Derivatives Exchange. The contract traded at 2,380 ringgit a tonne.

Dalian palm oil for September delivery dropped 0.4 percent to 6,420 yuan ($939) a tonne. China is the largest user of palm oil.

Indonesia and Malaysia are the largest palm oil producers, accounting for about 90 percent of world output. Malaysian data are closely followed for industry trends. Indonesia doesn't release monthly figures.

Doha to Conclude in 18 Months!

Trade ministers meeting on the sidelines of a summit of the Cairns Group of agricultural exporters have breathed new life into the Doha Round of trade talks, which many had declared dead after a collapse in high-level negotiations in Geneva last summer. But officials emerging from this week's meetings, which brought together the top trade representatives from India and the US, as well as WTO Director-General Pascal Lamy, appear to have set themselves a new deadline for bringing the negotiations to a successful close: the end of 2010.

David Walker of New Zealand, who chairs the Doha negotiations on agriculture, was also in Bali for the meetings, as were high-level trade officials from China, Japan and the EU, which, like the US and India, are not official members of the Cairns Group.

The discussions between Kirk and Sharma, which marked the first face-to-face meeting between the two officials, sparked particular interest within the trade community. The US and India were central players in the stalemate that brought down the talks last July; both countries have since appointed new trade ministers and one has undergone a change in administration.

With the new cast set, this week's meetings, which were held at the Nusa Dua beach resort on the island of Bali, Indonesia, seemed to offer a new start for the two countries' Doha talks.

Sharma added that it was time to "pick up the pieces from where they are and move forward."

But Kirk, in a statement released after the close of the meeting, stressed that the work already completed should not be discarded, but negotiators will need to think creatively about how the talks should proceed. The US has previously indicated that what is now on the table in the talks is unacceptable; it wants to gain more market access for its exports.

The Indian minister will visit Washington later this month to follow up on his consultations with Kirk.

Cairns Group backs Doha, slams export subsidies

The Cairns Group ministers also threw their support behind Doha, calling a successful outcome to the talks "within our grasp."

The group roundly condemned the export subsidies that the US and the EU have recently re-introduced to protect their domestic agriculture producers, saying that they were "deeply disappointed" by the protectionist shifts.

But the EU's ambassador to the WTO, Eckart Guth, defended the European subsidies in an interview over the weekend.

The Cairns Group consists of Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, and Uruguay.

Where to go from here?

Although no official Doha-centred ministerial summit is in the works, further progress in the Round could come soon. Indeed, Lamy has indicated that the Doha Round will be on the agenda at several major upcoming meetings. OECD ministers will gather in Paris later this month, the G8 is slated to meet in Italy in early July, and trade ministers from the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation group will convene in Singapore two weeks later. Each of those gatherings could add to the Round's momentum, Lamy has said.

The next meeting of the G20 group of major economic powers, which is set to take place in the industrial US city of Pittsburgh in September, will also be a major focus for negotiators.

A full WTO ministerial has been scheduled to take place in Geneva in late autumn. Although Doha is not officially on the agenda there, ministers would no doubt have the opportunity to discuss the Round on the sidelines of the summit.

Russia Abandons Unilateral Bid to Join WTO, Seeks Entry with Belarus and Kazakhstan

Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin threw a curveball to the trade community on 9 June with his announcement that Russia will abandon efforts to join the WTO as a single nation. Instead, Russia will seek entry as a new customs union with Belarus and Kazakhstan, to be launched 1 January 2010. Russia has been negotiating its terms of entry into the global trade body since 1993, but the process has repeatedly been tripped up by disputes over politics or trade measures.

This announcement comes as a surprise after Russia generated strong political support for quick WTO accession during high-level meetings last week. EU Trade Commissioner Catherine Ashton and US Trade Representative Ron Kirk, who met with top Russian trade officials on the sidelines of the Saint Petersburg International Economic Forum, said they both remain committed to Russia's entry to the WTO.

Despite the vote of confidence by the EU and US, Russia still needed to resolve critical issues with its trading partners prior to accession. Moscow had more luck with Brussels than Washington on this front during last week's meetings. The EU is seeking to reduce or eliminate Russia's export duties on timber, which harm the timber industry in Finland. In a change of course last week, the parties initiated dialogue on altering the tariff.

US-Russia negotiations have stalled in recent months over Russia's ban of US pork. Russia's Federal Consumer Protection Service stated that the US pork ban is intended to prevent the spread of the H1N1 'swine flu' virus, despite a report by the World Health Organization last month that the virus is not transmitted through food . "We continue to hold out hope that Russia will move as quickly as possible to lift the ban," Kirk said at a news conference, following talks with Russian trade officials.

Others think the move is a genuine tactical shift. "It's a sign of frustration on the Russian side, but it's also recognition that WTO membership is no longer such a priority," Roland Nash, chief strategist at investment bank Renaissance Capital, told Reuters.

G-8 Divided on Stimulus Exit Strategies, Bank Tests

Group of Eight Finance Ministers meet on 13 June amid divisions over how soon to start unwinding their economic rescue packages and whether Europe should subject banks to tougher stress tests.

Evidence that the deepest recession since World War II is moderating poses fresh challenges to G-8 officials gathering in Lecce, Italy. Investors worry that more than $2 trillion in stimulus programs may spark inflation and banks' balance sheets may still contain hidden dangers to the financial system.

Euro area governments are reluctant to follow the U.S. by examining their banks' capital needs, arguing they are too diverse to evaluate by a single standard and that publishing results could rekindle the financial crisis. The split is the latest to have emerged in recent months as transatlantic officials adopt different strategies to fight the slump.

The G-8 ministers met for dinner on 12 June and will reconvene to prepare an agenda for the gathering of their leaders on July 8-10.

The statement will mention exiting the emergency measures and the International Monetary Fund will be tasked with delivering a study on how best to do so, G-8 officials said. It will acknowledge signs of economic improvement, yet note that the crisis is not over, one official told reporters on condition of anonymity. Lagarde said no timetable will be set for removing stimulus.

U.S. financial firms unveiled plans to raise more than $100 billion since **government stress** tests of the 19 largest banks found that 10 needed $74.6 billion of additional capital to weather a more severe recession. While the U.K.'s Financial Services Authority has tested its banks, the Treasury has refused to release information, saying doing so may increase instability and force the government to take further action to shore up the financial system.

Regulators in the 27 EU countries will assess risks in the market, rather than capital needs, the Committee of European Banking Supervisors in London said last month. The results will be privately reported to finance ministers, though findings for individual companies won't be published.

Concern about the balance sheets of European banks has begun to undermine the euro, which has declined 11 percent against the pound this year. The International Monetary Fund said in April that Europe's banks will need to write down $750 billion through next year.

The continent may not be united. In an interview with a Television broadcast on 12 June, Lagarde said European officials were debating whether to reveal more details of their studies and that she believed "as much transparency as possible is helpful." She told reporters in Lecce that no decision would be made this weekend.

Providing further signs that the economy is stabilizing, data released on 12 June showed consumer confidence rose for a fourth month in the U.S. in June, and that sentiment climbed to a 14-month high in May in Japan. The **IMF** now expects growth of 2.4 percent next year, an increase from its April estimate of 1.9 percent, according to a person familiar with the matter.

German Customs Seizes Amoxicillin Take Centre Stage at TRIPS Council Meeting

German custom officials seized a shipment of generic drug Amoxicillin that was passing through Frankfurt, Germany en route to the Republic of Vanuatu last month, adding fuel to an ongoing debate over whether European patent rules are inhibiting access to medicines in developing countries.

The antibiotics, worth approximately •28,000, were held for four weeks before the authorities released the medicines to Vanuatu. The release came after the British drug manufacturer GlaxoSmithKline, the former patent holder for the Amoxil brand of Amoxicillin, confirmed that there was no trademark violation.

The incident has intensified recent debate over the EU Regulation on Border Measures, which allows customs officials to intercept goods suspected of infringing certain intellectual property rights. The issue was raised again at an 8 June meeting of the WTO's TRIPS Council, the committee that deals with trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights. Brazil and India, supported by several other developing countries including China, Cuba and South Africa, complained that the EU was confusing legitimate generics with counterfeits and undermining poorer countries' ability to acquire cheaper medicines. The countries called the action by the EU customs officials a violation of the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and argued that the action amounted to 'extra-territoriality'- a country imposing its own law on others.

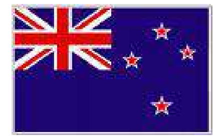
In response, the EU maintained that it has no intention to obstruct trade in genuine generics. The European representative said that the German customs officials were checking for counterfeits, which it called a fast-growing and dangerous problem that can harm public health in developing countries. It said the action was taken under regulations that set short time limits on seizures and allow consignment owners legal redress for false complaints.

The US also weighed in, adding that brand names can ensure quality, whereas fakes mislead consumers and can endanger public health. The US said that the public and private sectors will need to cooperate to deal with counterfeit trade.

The Amoxicillin incident follows a controversial case that came earlier this year when Dutch customs authorities detained a shipment of the drug 'losartan' in transit from India to Brazil. The incident sparked controversy at the World Health Organisation's Executive Board meeting in January and elicited a strong reaction from Brazil and India on the issue.

Public health advocates and NGOs warn that such seizures may evolve into a further impediment to public health by creating yet another barrier to the delivery of quality, affordable generic drugs to developing countries.

Sustained Growth Depends on International Competitiveness



Since its previous Trade Policy review in 2003, New Zealand has remained among the more open economies in the world, with prudent macroeconomic policies together with liberalization and restructuring contributing to steady real GDP growth averaging 3.2% between 2003/04 and 2007/08, according to a WTO Secretariat report on the trade policies and practices of New Zealand.

However, GDP growth is expected to slow down significantly in 2008/09 owing to a recession in the first three quarters of the current fiscal year.

Although by and large New Zealand's economic fundamentals remain sound, sustained growth depends on the Government addressing macroeconomic imbalances such as the current account deficit and heavy reliance on foreign borrowing, as well as on boosting productivity growth. The report notes New Zealand's high concentration of exports in the agriculture sector and the marginal increase in Foreign Direct Investment.

Already low tariffs have been further reduced during the period under review and the country has had limited recourse to non-tariff barriers except for those maintained for health and safety reasons. While maintaining its commitment to the strengthening and liberalization of the multilateral trading system, New Zealand pursues bilateral or plurilateral Preferential Trade Agreements to complement its wider trade strategy.

The report, along with a policy statement by the Government of New Zealand, will be the basis for the fourth Trade Policy Review (TPR) of New Zealand by the Trade Policy Review Body of the WTO on 10 and 12 June 2009.

Ecuador Agrees to Converts BoP QR to Tariffs

Members of the WTO's Balance-of-Payments Committee agreed last week to allow Ecuador to continue to impose import restrictions till 22 January 2010 while the country struggles to bring its finances under control.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of 1994 and the General Agreement on Trade in Services both allow WTO Members struggling with balance-of-payment difficulties to raise tariffs or impose import quotas to raise revenue to help them get through the crisis.

In January, Ecuador's president, Rafael Correa, a populist who was elected to a second presidential term last month, introduced far-reaching import restrictions intended to protect domestic producers. The safeguards apply to imports from all countries - including those that had previously struck free trade deals or preferential trade agreements with Quito - for one full calendar year. In total, the new restrictions cover 8.7 percent of all of the country's tariff lines, which accounts for more than a fifth of its total trade volume for 2008.

Last week's meeting marked the first time in a decade that the WTO has allowed a Member a balance-of-payments exception, Ecuador claimed. Trade observers say the move helps prove that the global trade body remains relevant as countries begin fighting their way back from the global economic slowdown.

The Committee on Balance-of-Payments Restrictions, on 4 June 2009, successfully concluded its consultations with Ecuador on trade measures taken for balance-of-payments purposes. Ecuador said the decision showed that WTO members are willing to negotiate pragmatic solutions, and that this sends a good signal for the day-to-day work of the organization.

The Committee approved its report on the consultations with Ecuador. The conclusions of the report included the following:

- The trade measures applied by Ecuador covered about 8.7% of all tariff lines, affecting a volume of trade equivalent to some 23% of its total 2008 imports;
- Ecuador will replace most of the quantitative restrictions for price-based measures no later than 1 September 2009;
- Ecuador will progressively modify the level and scope of the measures as its balance-of-payments situation improves; and
- The Committee welcomed Ecuador's commitment to remove all trade measures for balance-of-payments purposes no later than 22 January 2010.

Fast Track Companies in EPCG Only for Rs. 100 crs + Cases

93-Pol.Cir. 10.06.2009 (DGFT)

Attention is invited to Para 5.11 of Foreign Trade Policy (RE-2008) regarding incentives for Fast Track Companies. The need for uniformity in application of Para 5.11 of Foreign Trade Policy regarding incentives for Fast Track Companies was discussed in the Port Officers' Meeting held on 25.11.2008 and the matter was also considered in Policy Interpretation Committee (PIC) in its meetings held on 27.1.2009 and 18.5.2009.

2. The Policy Interpretation Committee in its meeting held on 18.5.2009 decided that incentives for Fast Track Companies will be provided to all cases for grant of redemption of EPCG Authorization issued on or after 1.4.1999 in respect of EPCG Authorization of CIF value of Rs.100 crores or more where export obligation is required to be fulfilled over a period of 12 years, and on or after 1.4.2001 for all other EPCG Authorizations. This will be subject to the condition that the Annual Average Export Obligation imposed on the EPCG Authorization, if any, has been completed in full and the Authorization holder has fulfilled 75% or more of additional Export Obligation in half or less than half of the original Export Obligation Period specified.

Edible Oil Exports in Branded Packs upto 5 kg Allowed Till 30 Sep 2009, Only 50% Quota Used

Subject: Export of Edible Oil in branded packs of upto 5 Kg.

[Ref: F.No.528/5/2007-Cus.(TU) - CBEC Instruction dated 11 June 2009]

Your kind attention is invited to the Board's instructions of even number dated 3.2.2009 on the above mentioned subject.

2. The DGFT has stated that a number of representations have been received from exporters mentioning that Customs are not allowing consignments of edible oil in branded consumer packs of upto 5 Kgs. citing reason that there is no information whether quota of 10,000 MTs set by the DGFT has been exhausted or not. In this regard, the DGFT has stated that vide their Notification No.60 dated 20.11.2008, export of edible oils in branded consumer packs of upto 5 Kgs. was allowed subject to a limit of 10,000 MTs upto 31st October, 2009. Initially, the DGFT had informed that Customs may allow export of consignments of edible oil in branded consumer packs of upto 5 Kg. till 31.5.2009. The DGFT has been monitoring export of edible oil in consumer packs of upto 5 Kg. and it is stated by them that as reported by the DGCI&S, till 14.5.2009, 5036 MTs only have been exported.

3. In view of the above, it has been decided by DGFT that presently Customs may allow export of consignments of edible oil in branded consumer packs of upto 5 Kgs. till **30th September, 2009**. A copy of DGFT's letter F.No.01/91/180/1846/AM08/Export Cell/Vol.II dated 03.02.2009 is enclosed for reference.

4. In view of the above, you are requested to take further necessary action in the matter, accordingly.

F.No.01/91/180/1846/AM08/Export Cell/Vol.II
Government of India
Ministry of Commerce & Industry
Directorate General of Foreign Trade
Udyog Bhawan
New Delhi

Dated: 27th May, 2009

Shri M.M. Parthiban,
Director (Customs),
Central Board of Excise & Customs,
Department of Revenue
Room No. 159 A, North Block,
New Delhi
Fax: 23092173

Subject: Export of Edible Oil in branded consumer Packs of upto 5 Kg.

Sir,

Please refer to this office letter of even No. dated 3rd February, 2009, on the above subject.

Vide the above letter it was requested that Customs may allow export of consignments of edible oil in branded consumer packs of upto 5 Kgs till 31.05.2009.

Quantity of export of edible oil in branded consumer packs of upto 5 Kg. is being monitored. As reported by DGCI&S, till 14.05.2009, 5036 MTs of edible oil in small branded consumer packs have been exported.

In the light of above, it has been decided that presently Customs may allow export of consignments of edible oil in branded consumer packs of upto 5 Kg. till 30th September, 2009.

It is requested that this may be brought to the knowledge of field formations of Customs.

This issues with the approval of Director General of Foreign Trade.

Yours faithfully
(Vibha Bhalla)
Joint Director General of
Foreign Trade (Export)

Senegal Included in 80% off Tariff Scheme for LDCs

Ntfn 59 09.06.2009 (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 makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 96/2008-Customs, dated the 13th August, 2008 which was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, vide number G.S.R. 590 (E), dated the 13th August, 2008, namely:-

In the said notification, in the Schedule,-

(i) after S. No. 16 and the entries relating thereto, the following S. No. and entry shall be inserted, namely:-

S. No.	Name of the Country
"17	Republic of Senegal"

Single Window Mechanism for SEZ Operations

[Ref: SEZ Instruction No. 14 dated 03 June 2009]

F.No.C.8/2/2009-SEZ

Subject: Single Window Mechanism – Instructions thereon.

Effective Single Window Mechanism is essential for the successful operation of SEZs. This mechanism has to work at the following levels:

a) At the level of Zone through AC;
b) At the level of State-level; and
c) At the GOI-level through BOA.

2. Approval Committee

a) It is essential that the meetings of Approval Committee are held on a fixed day as decided by the Development Commissioner once in a fortnight;

Wherever the Development Commissioner and Director STPI are located at the same place, the meeting of the UAC shall be held at the Office of Development Commissioner and it will be a combined meeting with separate agendas. Minutes of all the meetings will be issued separately;

b) If there is no matter for approval, this meeting should be used for reviewing the progress of development of the Zone and Unit therein;

c) The meetings should be held after issue of a prior notice to the Members of the Committee;

d) These meetings could be done through Video Conference / Tele-Conference Mechanism as per the convenience of all concerned;

e) It is necessary to review the progress of the development of the Zone – new Zones which have not taking effective steps as per Rule 6(2)(a) and once in a month and Zones which have taken effective steps – once a quarter;

f) The Approval Committee will also update a list of pending cases for approval before State or any Department of Commerce (DOC) and BOA. The information pertaining to DOC and BOA and in any other department of GOI shall be prepared separately for each category on the land attached and will be sent to Ministry of Commerce for being placed before the BOA.

i) The review should include – development planning of infrastructure status of and implementation.

ii) Marketing of the Zone along with the State Government to attract units.

iii) Development of social and training infrastructure in the non processing area.

iv) Transport & Road connectivity to the Zone.

3. State Level High Powered Committee

i) For effective disposal of cases by the State level Single Window Committees, it is necessary to provide a single interface on behalf of the Department of Commerce in each State. Hence, it has been decided that the Development Commissioners shall be the Zonal Development Commissioners for the States mentioned against their names in Annexure-I.

ii) The Zonal Developments Commissioners will have a compilation of all matters pending before the State Level Single Window Committee pertaining to all SEZs in the State, including IT SEZs, and will work with the respective coordinating department of the State for having a meeting to get the clearance.

iii) Some States, names, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu where a large number of SEZs are coming up, it may be necessary to have a monthly meeting to facilitate the development of SEZs. In other States, at least a meeting in each quarter should be held in this meeting may be used as an opportunity to apprise the State Government of benefits flowing to the State from SEZ by way of investment, direct / indirect employment, revenue (from DTA sale).

iv) After each meeting the Chief Secretary may be requested to issue the Press Note or hold a Press Conference on the subject; as per may be deemed appropriate.

v) In each Zone one of the officers shall be nominated by the Development Commissioner as the Development Officer whose responsibility would be to facilitate clearances of the Developer and the Units which are pending with any Department of the State Government.

4. GOI

i) All matters pending with any other Department except Commerce will be sent to DOC and will be placed in the BOA as an agenda item;

ii) All matters which are pending with DOC must be sent to the Department immediately after fortnightly meeting of UAC so that these can be cleared.

Annexure-I

List of Zonal DCs and the States under their jurisdiction

	Name of DC	States
1	DC, KSEZ	Gujarat
2	DC, MEPSEZ	Tamilnadu
3	DC, SEEPZ SEZ	Maharashtra, Goa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli
4	DC, NSEZ	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Chattisgarh, Uttarkhand
5	DC, CSEZ	Kerala, Karnataka
6	DC, FALTA SEZ	West Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Jharkhand, Pondicherry, Nagalan
7	DC, VSEZ	Andhra Pradesh

SEZ Clarifications on Lease of Space in IT/SEZs

[Ref: SEZ Instruction No. 13 dated 03 June 2009]

F.No.C.3/6/2009-SEZ

Subject: Clarification on Lease of space on shift basis in IT/ITES SEZ & Disaster Management/Recovery Centre

Reference has been received as to whether a Developer can lease space in the IT/ITES SEZ on a shift to shift basis.

2. On the basis of examination of the Rules, the following framework is being laid out:

(a) SEZ Developer can lease out space in the IT/ITES SEZ on a shift to shift basis.

(b) Each unit will have some space leased in its name where it will store the goods.

(c) The Developer will enter into contract with each unit for a shift. However, all goods which have been procured by the Unit will be removed by them and kept in the space allocated to them.

(d) The clarificatory amendment in the Rules is being carried out separately. This may be implemented forthwith.

3. A question has also been raised whether Disaster Management /Recovery Centre of foreign companies can be set up in the IT/ITES SEZs. It may be clarified that the same can be set up irrespective of the fact that as to where the centre so set up is manned or not. The payment so received against the service rendered is an export receipt.

No NDPS Clearance for SEZ Movements

[Ref: SEZ Instruction No. 12 dated 01 June 2009]

F.No.C.3/10/2009-SEZ

Subject: Clarification on applicability of Narcotics Drug and Psychotropic Substances Act.

I am directed to say that Clarifications have been sought from this Department on the applicability of Narcotics Drug and Psychotropic Substances Act in SEZs.

2. The matter was considered in this Department and it is clarified as follows: Under the Narcotics Drug and Psychotropic Substances Act, “export from India” means to take out to a place outside India and “to import to India” means to bring into India from a place outside India. The DTA and SEZ both being in India itself, export authorization and import authorization from Central Bureau of Narcotics is required only for movement of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API) goods from SEZ to out of India, from out of India into SEZ and for sale in DTA.

Six More Pre-shipment Quality Certification Agencies for Basmati Rice Exports to Russia Notified

109-Ntfn(RE) 09.06.2009 (DGFT) In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 read with Section 3(2) of the Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992 (No.22 of 1992) and also read with Para 1.3 and Para 2.1 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2004-2009, the Central Government hereby makes, with immediate effect, the following amendments in the Notification No. 38(RE-2007)/2004-09 dated 15.10.2007 read with Notification No. 93(RE-2007)/2004-09 dated 01.04.2008 and Notification No. 55(RE-2008)/2004-09 dated 05.11.2008, as amended, from time to time :

2. Entry at para 2 under “Nature of Restrictions” in Sl. No. 45 AA relating to exports to Russian Federation shall stand substituted as follows :-

“2. Exports to Russian Federation permitted subject to pre-shipment quality certification issued by

(1) Insecticide Residue Testing Laboratory.

(2) Geo-Chem Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.

(3) Reliable Analytical Laboratory

(4) Arbro Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

(5) Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research, Delhi

(6) Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research, Branch Office Bangalore

(7) Delhi Test House; and

(8) Vimta Labs.

or any other agency as may be notified from time to time.”

3. This issues in Public Interest.

6 More Pre-shipment Quality Certification Agencies for Agro Exports to Russia Notified

110-Ntfn(RE) 09.06.2009 (DGFT)

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992 (No.22 of 1992) read with Para 1.3 and Para 2.1 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2004-2009, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the ITC(HS) Classifications of Export and Import items, 2004-2009 as amended, from time to time:

2. With immediate effect, entry at Sl. No. 48 of Notification No. 57(RE-2007)/2004-09 Dated 21.11.2007, stands substituted as follows:-

SNo.	Tariff Item HS Code	Unit	Item Description	Export Policy	Nature of Restriction
48	1202 10 00	Kg	Groundnuts (Peanuts)	Free	(a) Export to EU permitted subject to Compulsory registration of contracts with APEDA, alongwith controlled Aflatoxin level certificate given by agencies/ laboratories nominated by APEDA; (b) Exports to Russian Federation permitted subject to pre-shipment quality certification issued by (1) Insecticide Residue Testing Laboratory. (2) Geo-Chem Laboratories Pvt. Ltd. (3) Reliable Analytical Laboratory (4) Arbro Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (5) Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research, Delhi (6) Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research, Branch Office Bangalore (7) Delhi Test House; and (8) Vimta Labs. or any other agency as may be notified from time to time.

3. With immediate effect, entry at Sl. No. 48 A and 48 B of Notification No. 57(RE-2007)/2004-09 Dated 21.11.2007, stands substituted as follows:-

SNo.	Tariff Item HS Code	Unit	Item Description	Export Policy	Nature of Restriction
48A	1202 10 10	Kg	Groundnut (of Seed Quality)	Free	Exports to Russian Federation permitted subject to pre-shipment quality certification issued by (1) Insecticide Residue Testing Laboratory. (2) Geo-Chem Laboratories Pvt. Ltd. (3) Reliable Analytical Laboratory (4) Arbro Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (5) Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research, Delhi (6) Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research, Branch Office Bangalore (7) Delhi Test House; and (8) Vimta Labs. or any other agency as may be notified from time to time.
	1202 10 19	Kg	Groundnut (Other)		
	1202 10 91	Kg	Groundnut (Other of Seed Quality)		
	1202 10 99	Kg	Groundnut (Other)		
	1202 20 10	Kg	Groundnut (Kernels, H.P.S.)		
	1202 20 90	Kg.	Groundnut (Other)		
48B	1207 40 10	Kg	Seasame Seeds	Free	Exports to Russian Federation permitted subject to pre-shipment quality certification issued by (1) Insecticide Residue Testing Laboratory. (2) Geo-Chem Laboratories Pvt. Ltd. (3) Reliable Analytical Laboratory (4) Arbro Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (5) Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research, Delhi (6) Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research, Branch Office Bangalore (7) Delhi Test House; and (8) Vimta Labs. or any other agency as may be notified from time to time.

4. This issues in Public Interest.

Guidelines on Differentiating between ICDs and CFSs

Subject: Designation of customs clearance facilities as ICDs or CFSs – Clarification.

F.No.434/17/2009-Cus.IV

18-CBEC 08.06.2009 (DoR)

It has been brought to the notice of the Board that in certain cases, the distinction between the functioning of Inland Container Depots (ICDs) and Container Freight Stations (CFSs) has not been properly appreciated by ICD/CFS operators, and this has been resulting in non-compliance of / or deficiency in adherence to the procedures prescribed for import/ export of goods, provisions of the Customs Act, 1962, and the rules and regulations made thereunder. Certain field formations have also sought clarification in a few such cases.

2.1. While guidelines broadly specifying the distinction between ICDs and CFSs have been included in the Customs Manual issued by the Board in September, 2001, the legal provisions are indicated below to further clarify the matter.

2.2. Under Section 7 of the Customs Act, 1962 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), Board may appoint the ports, airports or the Land Customs Stations (LCS) as 'customs ports or customs airports or land customs stations', respectively, for the purpose of unloading of imported goods and loading of export goods or any class of such goods.

2.3. Section 8 of the said Act provides that the Commissioner of Customs may approve the landing places for unloading and loading of goods [clause (a)] and specify the limits of the customs area [Clause (b)] within a notified customs port or customs airport or any other category of customs station. Container Freight Stations are specified as customs areas under Clause (b) of the said Section 8 wherein imported goods or export goods are ordinarily kept before clearance by customs. With the increase in volume of international trade and the bottlenecks / lack of sufficient infrastructure at the ports, a number of CFSs have been developed around the seaports over the years.

2.4. Section 4 of the said Act empowers the Board to appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be officers of Customs. The Board has, vide several notifications issued under the said Section, appointed Commissioners, Additional Commissioners, Joint Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners to be officers of customs within the area specified in the said notification. Accordingly, a Commissioner of Customs can notify a Container Freight Station as a customs area only within his prescribed jurisdiction.

3. Similarly with widespread industrialization and growth of industrial centres in the hinterland of the country, facility of customs clearance of imported / export goods has been made available at the doorsteps of importers / exporters by way of opening of a large number of ICDs across the country. Necessary changes have been made in section 2(12) and 7(aa) of the said Act, specifically incorporating the term 'Inland Container Depot' on par with other customs port / airport / Land Customs Station, etc. Accordingly, ICD is a place that acts as a 'self contained customs station' like a port or air cargo unit where filing of customs manifests, bills of entry, shipping bills and other declarations, assessment and all the activities related to clearance of goods for home use, warehousing, temporary admissions, re-export, temporary storage for onward transit and outright export, transhipment, etc., take place.

4. From the analysis of the aforesaid legal provisions it follows that a port, an airport, a Land Custom Station or an Inland Container Depot is a customs station and each facility has to be treated at par with the other. ICDs are thus self sufficient customs stations and for all practical purposes a Custom House in the same way as any port or airport. On the other hand, a Container Freight Station is only a custom area located in the jurisdiction of a Commissioner of Customs exercising control over a specified custom port, airport, LCS / ICD. Container Freight Station by itself cannot have an independent existence; it has to be linked to a customs station within the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Customs. It is an extension of a customs station set up with the main objective of decongesting the ports. It is a place where only a part of the customs process mainly the examination of goods is normally carried out by Customs and goods are stuffed into containers and de-stuffed therefrom and aggregation / segregation also takes place at such places. Given the aforesaid status of CFSs being extension of port/ airport / ICD / LCS, Custom's function relating to processing of manifest, import / export declarations that are filed by the carrier / Importer or exporter and assessment of bill of entry / shipping bill are performed in the Custom House / Custom Office that exercises jurisdiction over the parent port / airport / ICD / LCS to which the said CFS is attached. In the case of Customs Stations where automated processing of documents has been introduced, terminals have been provided at such CFSs for recording the result of examination, etc. In some CFSs, extension of service centers have also been made available for filing documents, amendments etc. However, the assessment of the documents etc. is carried out centrally. An ICD on the other hand would have an automated system of its own with a separate station code [such as INTKD 6, INSNF6 etc.] being allotted by the Directorate General of Systems and with the inbuilt capacity not only to enter examination reports but also to enable assessment of documents, processing of manifest, amendments, etc.

5. It may also be observed that movement of goods in containers from port /airport / LCS to hinterland ICD was initially carried through railways. Hence, earlier only such of the interior places which were connected through railways and were having railhead facility for unloading or loading of imported / export goods were approved as ICDs. With the development of multi modal transport and connectivity through road being established in more number of ICDs over the years, now, any inland facility having either road or rail connectivity and adequate infrastructure for handling and clearance of imported / export goods is also being approved as an ICD. An ICD may also have a number of CFSs attached to it within the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Customs exercising control over the ICD for examination and clearance of imported / export goods as in the case of a port and its CFSs. For example, there are twenty four CFSs linked to Nhava Sheva port, as on date.

6.1. Movement of goods from a port, airport or LCS to an ICD shall be in the nature of movement from one custom station to another custom station and will be covered by Goods Imported (Condition of Transhipment) Regulations, 1995. Movement of goods from a port, an airport, LCS or an ICD to a CFS would be akin to local movement from a custom area of the customs station to another custom area of the same station and such movement is covered by local procedure evolved by the Commissioner of Customs and covered by bonds, bank guarantee, etc. Further, the person undertaking the transhipment would be required to follow the procedure prescribed in the Board's circulars No.46/ 2005-Customs dated 24.11.2005 and No.79/ 2001-Customs dated 7.12.2001.

6.2. Goods intended for transhipment from the customs station of first arrival shall be allowed to be unloaded / loaded in a customs area, approved by the jurisdictional Commissioner of Customs, within the same customs station. Movement of goods directly from a customs station to a CFS of another customs station shall not be permitted, since manifest is required to be filed only at a customs station. In exceptional cases, such as strike or disruption in the activity resulting in congestion at some ports, the direct movement of goods to a CFS of another customs station can be permitted only with approval of the Board, after due waiver of Sub-Manifest Trans-shipment Procedure (SMTP).

7. A standalone customs clearance facility in an inland Commissionerate cannot be approved by the Commissioner as a CFS, if there is no ICD or seaport within its jurisdiction to which the said CFS can be attached. Such a facility can, however, be notified as an ICD i.e., as an independent customs station with provision for filing and assessment of documents and examination of goods. A customs clearance facility could be established as a CFS at a port city for examination of imported / export goods, since the CFS would fall under the jurisdiction of Commissioner of Customs, having jurisdiction over the customs port with which the CFS would be attached. Further, in a seaport city such as Chennai or Mumbai, it may be possible to develop an ICD also within the territorial jurisdiction of the concerned Customs Commissionerate in addition to existing CFSs. In case of such an ICD, it should be capable of providing full-fledged customs services, independent EDI system, and all procedures meant for transhipment of cargo have to be followed for movement of goods from the port of import to the ICD. Further, such an ICD would function as an independent Customs Station in all respects and would not be attached to any other port or airport.

8. It is accordingly advised that at the time of initial examination of the proposals received for setting up of ICD / CFS from prospective operators, the jurisdictional Commissioners may take due care to see that whether the proposed facility is required to be approved as an ICD or CFS and whether such facility fulfills the laid down guidelines, infrastructure requirements specified in the Handling of Cargo in Customs Areas Regulations, 2009 while forwarding the comments to the Board for consideration during Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) meeting.

9. In view of the above, the concerned jurisdictional Commissioners of Customs who are competent authority for regulation of ICDs / CFSs are requested to verify the existing position in various ICDs / CFSs under their jurisdiction and inform the Board about the deviations, difficulties, if any, so that the matter may be taken up for appropriate action by the Board.

Anti-dumping

Another Five Years of Anti-dumping Duty on Potassium Carbonate from EU, China, Korea and Taiwan

Ntfn 61
10.06.2009
(DoR)

Whereas, the designated authority vide notification No. 15/4/2008-DGAD, dated the 21st May, 2008, published in Part I, section 1 of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 22nd May, 2008, had 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 Potassium Carbonate (hereinafter referred as the subject goods, originating in, or exported from, the European Union, the People's Republic of China, Korea RP and Taiwan (hereinafter referred as the subject goods), imposed *vide* notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 37/2004-CUSTOMS dated the 20th February, 2004, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R.127(E), dated the 20th February, 2004, and had requested for extension of anti-dumping duty for a period of one year from the date of its expiry, in terms of sub-section (5) of section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act, pending the completion of the review;

And whereas, the Central Government had extended the anti-dumping duty on the subject goods, originating in, or exported from, the subject countries upto and inclusive of the 9th June, 2009 *vide* notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 76/ 2008-Customs, dated the 11th June, 2008, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R.450(E), dated the 11th June, 2008;

And whereas, in the matter of review of anti-dumping on import of the subject goods, originating in, or exported from, the subject countries, the designated authority in its final findings issued vide notification No. 15/4/2008-DGAD, dated the 20th May, 2008 published in Part I, Section 1 of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 20th May, 2009, had come to the conclusion that-

(a) the subject goods were entering the Indian market at dumped prices and dumping margins of the subject goods imported from the subject countries, except Europeon Union, were substantial and above de-minimis;

(b) the subject goods were likely to enter the Indian market at dumped prices and the likely dumping margins in respect of imports from subject countries was substantial and above de-minimis;

(c) the subject goods were likely to enter Indian market at dumped prices, should the present measures be withdrawn; and

(d) though the capacity of the domestic industry had remained more or less same throughout the injury period, its performance in terms of production, sales and profitability deteriorated during the same period and the situation of domestic industry continued to be fragile due to continuous dumping by the subject countries except the European Union; the dumped imports from the subject countries continued to cause substantial injury to the domestic industry and the likelihood of continuation and intensification of dumping from Korea RP, the People's Republic of China, and Taiwan (Chinese Taipei) and recurrence of dumping from the European Union was lurking above the heads of the domestic industry threatening to cause substantial injury in the event of revocation of the anti-dumping duty; should the present anti dumping duties be revoked, injury to the domestic industry was likely to continue, recur and intensify;

and had recommended continued imposition of definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of the subject goods, originating in, or exported from, the subject countries and imported into India, in order to remove injury to the domestic industry;

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 said rules, the Central Government, after considering the aforesaid final findings 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 tariff item 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) of the said Table, originating in the country as specified in the corresponding entry in column (5), and produced by the producer as specified in the corresponding entry in column (7), when exported from the country as specified in the corresponding entry in column (6), by the exporter 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 as per unit of measurement as specified in the corresponding entry in column (10), of the said Table.

Table

SNo.	Tariff item	Description of goods	Specification	Country of origin	Country of export	Producer	Exporter	Amount	Unit of measurement	Currency
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	2836 40 00	Potassium carbonate	Any	Taiwan	Any	Any	Any	123.58	MT	US dollar
2.	2836 40 00	Potassium carbonate	Any	Any country except Korea RP, People's Republic of China and Europeon Union	Taiwan	Any	Any	123.58	MT	US dollar
3.	2836 40 00	Potassium carbonate	Any	Korea RP	Korea RP	M/s UNID Co. Ltd.	M/s OCI Corp., or M/s UNID Co. Ltd.	9.45	MT	US dollar
4.	2836 40 00	Potassium Carbonate	Any	Korea RP	Korea RP	Any combination other than S.No 3 above		123.86	MT	US dollar
5.	2836 40 00	Potassium carbonate	Any	Korea RP	Any other than Korea RP	Any	Any	123.86	MT	US dollar
6.	2836 40 00	Potassium carbonate	Any	Any country except Taiwan, People's Republic of China, Europeon Union and Korea RP	Korea RP	Any	Any	123.86	MT	US dollar
7.	2836 40 00	Potassium carbonate	Any	People's Republic of China	Any	Any	Any	90.03	MT	US dollar
8.	2836 40 00	Potassium carbonate	Any	Any country except Taiwan, Korea RP and European Union	People's Republic of China	Any	Any	90.03	MT	US dollar
9.	2836 40 00	Potassium carbonate	Any	European Union	Europeon Union	M/s Degussa GmbH, Germany	M/s Degussa GmbH, Germany	17.18	MT	US dollar
10.	2836 40 00	Potassium carbonate	Any	Europeon Union	Europeon Union	Any combination other than at 9 above		69.92	MT	US dollar
11.	2836 40 00	Potassium carbonate	Any	Europeon Union	Any other than Europeon Union	Any	Any	69.92	MT	US dollar
12.	2836 40 00	Potassium carbonate	Any	Any country except Taiwan, Korea RP, People's Republic of China and Europeon Union	Europeon Union	Any	Any	69.92	MT	US dollar

2. The anti-dumping duty imposed under this notification shall be effective for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette. The anti-dumping duty 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 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.354/43/2003 –TRU (Pt-I)]

CD-Rs from Iran, Korea, Thailand and Others – Final Findings

Ntfn 58 05.06.2009 (DoR)

Whereas, in the matter of import of Compact Discs Recordable (CD-Rs, hereinafter referred to as the subject goods), falling under sub-heading 8523 40 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) originating in, or exported from Iran, Malaysia, Korea ROK, Thailand, United Arab Emirates and Vietnam (hereinafter referred to as the subject countries), the designated authority, in its preliminary findings vide notification No. 14/9/2007-DGAD dated the 13th December, 2007, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 17th December, 2007, 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 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 No. 34/2008-Customs, dated the 13th March, 2008, published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, *vide* number G.S.R. 179(E), dated the 13th March, 2008;

And whereas, the designated authority, in its final findings vide notification No. 14/9/2007-DGAD, dated the 6th March, 2009, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section I, dated the 9th March, 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 to impose definitive anti-dumping duties on all imports of the subject goods, originating in or exported from the subject countries;

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 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 final 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 as specified in the corresponding entry in column (2), originating in the countries as specified in the corresponding entry in column (4) of the said Table, and produced by the producers as specified in the corresponding entry in column (6), when exported from the countries as specified in the corresponding entry in column (5), by the exporters 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	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	8523 40	Compact Disc Recordable (CD-R) Write once read many times	Thailand	Thailand	M/s Panstar Electronics Co. Ltd.	M/s Panstar Electronics Co. Ltd.	17.52	Per 1000 pieces	US$
2	8523 40	-do-	Thailand	Thailand	Any combination of producer and exporter other than at S. No. 1		17.52	Per 1000 pieces	US$
3	8523 40	-do-	Thailand	Any country other than Thailand	Any	Any	17.52	Per 1000 pieces	US$
4	8523 40	-do-	Any country other than subject countries	Thailand	Any	Any	17.52	Per 1000 pieces	US$
5	8523 40	-do-	Vietnam	Vietnam	M/s Ritek Vietnam Co- Ltd.	M/s Ritek Vietnam Co. Ltd.	46.94	Per 1000 pieces	US$
6	8523 40	-do-	Vietnam	Vietnam	Any combination of producer and exporter other than at S. No.5		46.94	Per 1000 pieces	US$
7	8523 40	-do-	Vietnam	Any country other than Vietnam	Any	Any	46.94	Per 1000 pieces	US$
8	8523 40	-do-	Any country other than subject countries	Vietnam	Any	Any	46.94	Per 1000 pieces	US$
9	8523 40	-do-	Korea ROK	Korea ROK	Any	Any	53.38	Per 1000 pieces	US$
10	8523 40	-do-	Korea ROK	Any country other than Korea ROK	Any	Any	53.38	Per 1000 pieces	US$
11	8523 40	-do-	Any country, other than subject countries	Korea ROK	Any	Any	53.38	Per 1000 pieces	US$
12	8523 40	-do-	Iran	Iran	Any	Any	51.92	Per 1000 pieces	US$
13	8523 40	-do-	Iran	Any country other than Iran	Any	Any	51.92	Per 1000 pieces	US$
14	8523 40	-do-	Any country other than subject countries	Iran	Any	Any	51.92.	Per 1000 pieces	US$
15	8523 40	-do-	Malaysia	Malaysia	Any	Any	45.11	Per 1000 pieces	US$
16	8523 40	-do-	Malaysia	Any country other than Malaysia	Any	Any	45.11	Per 1000 pieces	US$
17	8523 40	-do-	Any country other than subject countries	Malaysia	Any	Any	45.11	Per 1000 pieces	US$
18	8523 40	-do-	United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates	Any	Any	63.84	Per 1000 pieces	US$
19	8523 40	-do-	United Arab Emirates	Any country other than United Arab Emirates	Any	Any	63.84	Per 1000 pieces	US$
20	8523 40	-do-	Any country other than subject countries	United Arab Emirates	Any	Any	63.84	Per 1000 pieces	USS

2. The anti-dumping duty imposed under this notification shall be levied with effect from the date of imposition of the provisional anti-dumping duty, that is, 13th March, 2008, 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: 354/187/2007- TRU

Anti-dumping Duty on Acetone – Taiwan Prosperity Company Name Amended

Ntfn 60 10.06.2009 (DoR) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and sub-section (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) read with rules 18 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, hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of Government of India in the Ministry of Finance(Department of Revenue) No. 33/2008-Customs dated the 11th March, 2008, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* G.S.R.174 (E), dated the 11th March, 2008, namely:-

In the said notification, in the TABLE, against S.No. 2, for the entry in column (6) and (7), the entry "Taiwan Prosperity Chemical Corporation'' shall be substituted.

[F.No.354/65/2007 –TRU (Pt-I)]

Anti-dumping Duty on Stainless Steel Flats – Table Substituted

Ntfn 56 30.05.2009 (DoR) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), 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 being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 38/2009-Customs dated the 22nd April, 2009, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide G.S.R. 276(E), dated the 22nd April, 2009, namely:-

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

"Table

SNo	Sub-Heading	Description of Goods	Country of Origin	Country of Export	Producer	Exporter	Specification in series	Amount	Unit	Currency
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	7219	Cold-rolled Flat products of stainless steel*	Spain	Spain	Acerinox S.A.	Acerinox S.A.	300 400	550.23 12.74	MT MT	US $ US $
2	7219	-do-	Spain	Malaysia	Acerinox S.A.	Acerinox Malaysia Sdn Bhd	300 400	550.23 12.74	MT MT	US $ US $
3.	7219	-do-	Belgium	Belgium	Arcelor Mittal	Arcelor Mittal	300	1042.70	MT	US $
4.	7219	-do-	France	France	Arcelor Mittal	Arcelor Mittal	300 400	1042.70 775	MT MT	US $ US $
5.	7219	-do-	Any Country in European Union	Any	Any Any other than at S. No 1 to 4 above. Any other than at S. No 1 to 4 above.	Any Any other than at S. No 1 to 4 above. Any other than at S. No 1 to 4 above.	200 300 400	1144.95 1553.17 534.79	MT MT MT	US $ US $ US $
6	7219	-do-	Any	Any Country in European Union	Any Any other than at S. No 1, 3 and 4 above. Any other than at S. No 1, 3 and 4 above.	Any Any other than at S. No 1, 3 and 4 above. Any other than at S. No 1, 3 and 4 above.	200 300 400	1144.95 1553.17 534.79	MT MT MT	US $ US $ US $
7	7219	-do-	South Africa	South Africa	Columbus Stainless (Pty)Ltd	Columbus Stainless (Pty)Ltd	300 400	710.27 585.44	MT MT	US $ US $
8.	7219	-do-	South Africa	Malaysia	Columbus Stainless (Pty)Ltd	Acerinox Malaysia Sdn Bhd	300 400	710.27 585.44	MT MT	US $ US $
9.	7219	-do-	South Africa	Any	Any Any other than at S. No 6 and 7 above. Any other than at S. No 6 and 7 above.	Any Any other than at S No. 6 and 7 above. Any other than at S. No 6 and 7 above.	200 300 400	1144.95 1368.25 1207.61	MT MT MT	US $ US $ US $
10.	7219	-do-	Any	South Africa	Any Any other than at S. No. 7 above. Any other than at S. No 7 above.	Any Any other than at S. No. 7 above. Any other than at S. No 7 above.	200 300 400	1144.95 1368.25 1207.61	MT MT MT	US $ US $ US $
11.	7219	-do-	Korea RP	Korea RP	POSCO	POSTEEL	400	102.41	MT	US $
12.	7219	-do-	Korea RP	Korea RP	POSCO	Samsung C&T Corporation	400	96.70	MT	US $
13.	7219	-do-	Korea RP	Korea RP	POSCO	Hyundai Corp	400	171.37	MT	US $
14.	7219	-do-	Korea RP	Korea RP	POSCO	SK Networks Ltd. (SK)	400	235.02	MT	US $
15.	7219	-do-	Korea RP	Korea RP	POSCO	LG Intl.	400	74.87	MT	US $
16.	7219	-do-	Korea RP	Korea RP	POSCO	Daewoo Intl. Corporation.	400	163.00	MT	US $

17.	7219	-do-	Korea RP	Any	Any Any Any except at S. No 11 to 16 above.	Any Any Any except at S. No 11 to 16 above.	200 300 400	1031.36 1455.63 874.69	MT MT MT	US $ US $ US $
18	7219	-do-	Any	Korea RP	Any Any Any except at S. No 11 to 16 above.	Any Any Any except at S. No 11 to 16 above.	200 300 400	1031.36 1455.63 874.69	MT MT MT	US $ US $ US $
19	7219	-do-	Chinese Taipei	Chinese Taipei	Yieh United Steel Corp	Yieh United Steel Corp	300	573.12	MT	US $
20	7219	-do-	Chinese Taipei	Chinese Taipei	Yieh Mau Corp	Yieh Mau Corp	300 400	363.90 285.73	MT MT	US $ US $
21	7219	-do-	Chinese Taipei	Any	Any Any other than at S. No. 19 and 20 above. Any other than at S. No. 20 above.	Any Any other than at S. No. 19 and 20 above. Any other than at S. No. 20 above.	200 300 400	1402.64 2011.00 1591.00	MT MT MT	US $ US $ US $
22	7219	-do-	Any	Chinese Taipei	Any Any other than at S. No. 19 and 20 above. Any other than at S. No. 20 above.	Any Any other than at S. no. 19 and 20 above. Any other than at S. No. 20 above.	200 300 400	1402.64 2011.00 1591.00	MT MT MT	US $ US $ US $
23	7219	-do-	China PR	China PR	Lianzhong Stainless Steel Corp	Lianzhong Stainless Steel Corp	300 400	860.00 90.00	MT MT	US $ US $
24	7219	-do-	China PR	China PR	Shanxi Taigang Stainless Steel Co Ltd(STSS)	Shanxi Taigang Stainless Steel Co Ltd(STSS)	300 400	505.17 154.80	MT MT	US $ US $
25	7219	-do-	China PR	Any	Any Any other than at S. No.23 and 24 above. Any other than at S. No.23 and 24 above.	Any Any other than at S. No.23 and 24 above. Any other than at S. No.23 and 24 above.	200 300 400	998.55 1823.43 1590.00	MT MT MT	US $ US $ US $
26	7219	-do-	Any	China PR	Any Any other than at S. No.23 and 24 above. Any other than at S. No.23 and 24 above.	Any Any other than at S. No.23 and 24 above. Any other than at S. No.23 and 24 above.	200 300 400	998.55 1823.43 1590.00	MT MT MT	US $ US $ US $
27	7219	-do-	Thailand	Thailand	Thainox Stainless Public Co Ltd	Thainox Stainless Public Co Ltd	300 400	241.25 377.71	MT MT	US $ US $
28	7219	-do-	Thailand	Any	Any Any other than at S. No 27 above. Any other than at S. No 27 above.	Any Any other than at S. No 27 above. Any other than at S. No 27 above.	200 300 400	1067.65 1373.00 768.10	MT MT MT	US $ US $ US $
29	7219	-do-	Any	Thailand	Any Any other than at S. No 27 above. Any other than at S. No 27 above.	Any Any other than at S. No 27 above. Any other than at S. No 27 above.	200 300 400	1067.65 1373.00 768.10	MT MT MT	US $ US $ US $
30	7219	-do-	USA	USA	Any	Any	200 300 400	1325.65 1467.65 1584.00	MT MT MT	US $ US $ US $
31	7219	-do-	USA	Any	Any	Any	200 300 400	1325.65 1467.65 1584.00	MT MT MT	US $ US $ US $
32	7219	-do-	Any	USA	Any	Any	200 300 400	1325.65 1467.65 1584.00	MT MT MT	US $ US $ US $
33	7219	-do-	Japan	Japan	Any	Any	200 300 400	780.00 1388.15 368.10	MT MT MT	US $ US $ US $
34	7219	-do-	Any	Japan	Any	Any	200 300 400	780.00 1388.15 368.10	MT MT MT	US $ US $ US $
35	7219	-do-	Japan	Any	Any	Any	200 300 400	780.00 1388.15 368.10	MT MT MT	US $ US $ US $

*of the width of 600 mm or more of all series with a thickness of up to 4 mm.

This however excludes cold rolled stainless steel in coil of

(i) a combination of thickness above 2 mm and width above 1500 mm for use in fabrication;

(ii) AISI 420 High Carbon (0.82%-0.40%) grade; and

(iii) Grade 430 BA Silver Ice exported by M/s Thyssenkrupp Stainless International, Germany."

[F.No. 354/87/2009-TRU]

Gents Leather Half Boot SION Notified

185-PN(RE) 09.06.2009 (DGFT) In exercise of the powers conferred under Paragraph 2.4 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2004-09 and Paragraph 1.1 of Handbook of Procedures (Vol.1), the Director General of Foreign Trade hereby makes the following additions in the Handbook of Procedures, Vol.2, 2004-2009, as amended from time to time.

2. In the statement of Standard Input Output Norms (SION) as contained in the Handbook of Procedures (Vol.2), 2004-2009, as amended from time to time, amendments/corrections at appropriate places as mentioned in ANNEXURE "A" to this Public Notice are made.

This issues in public interest.

Annexure "A" to the Public Notice No. 185/(RE: 2008)/2004-2009 Dated: 09.06.2009

Additions/Amendments/Corrections

Product Group: Leather and Leather Products SION entry at Sl. No. G-45

S.No	Export item	Quantity	S.No of import item to be added in the existing SION, G-45	Import Items	Quantity allowed
G-45	Gents Leather Half Boot Lasted Upper with insole	1 Pair	I)	Thermoplastic Cement (Rod/Granules/ Polyester/ Polyamide)	11 Gms./ Pair

Note: 1. For computing requirement of processing Chemicals as per Note 7 under the 'General Notes for Leather and Leather Products', finished leather required per pair is (i) ***8 Sq. ft.*** if item 1(a)***** is not asked for and 4 Sq ft., if 1 (a)***** is asked for.

*:Import item allowed in SION, G-45.

Records for Non Cenvat Inputs Required by Excise

15-CE(NT) 10.06.2009 (DoR) In pursuance of rule 12CC of the Central Excise Rules, 2002 and rule 12AA of the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004 , the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) number 32/2006-Central Excise (N.T.), published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section(i), vide number G.S.R.782(E), dated the 30th December, 2006, namely,-

In the said notification,

(i) In paragraph 1, after clause (f), the following shall be inserted:-

"(g) removal of inputs as such on which CENVAT credit has been taken, without paying an amount equal to credit availed on such inputs in terms of sub-rule (5) of rule 3 of the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004.";

(ii) In paragraph 2, in sub paragraph (1),-

(a) after clause (ii), and before the proviso, the following clauses shall be inserted, namely,-

"(iii) the assessee may be required to maintain records of receipt, disposal, consumption and inventory of the principal inputs on which CENVAT credit has not been taken;

(iv) the assessee may be required to intimate the Superintendent of Central Excise regarding the receipt of principal inputs in the factory on which CENVAT credit has or has not been taken, within a period specified in the order and the said inputs shall be made available for verification upto the period specified in the order."

(b) after explanation II, the following Explanation shall be inserted, namely:-

"Explanation III.- For the purposes of this paragraph, "principal inputs", means any input which is used in the manufacture of final products where the cost of such input constitutes not less than 10% of the total cost of raw materials for the manufacture of unit quantity of a given final products:"

[F.No.213/13/2008-CX-6]

7 Days Notice and List Publishing Must for e-Auction

The following Public Notice was issued by the Commissioner of Customs (Export), Jawaharlal Nehru Custom House, Maharashtra on 19 May 2009

Subject: Disposal of unclaimed/ uncleared cargo under section 48 of Customs Act.1962 by custodian- Inspection of goods before auction.

File No. S/JNCH-D-24/2009-Disposal

31-PN 19.05.2009 Attention of Custodian of goods (CFSs) and Bidders is invited towards the inspection of the unclaimed/ uncleared goods before auction. The custodians shall provide at least 7 (Seven) working days before tender cum e-auction date for inspection of the goods by interested bidders.

1. The custodians shall also publish the complete list of the unclaimed/ uncleared goods before auction.

2. The Custodian while submitting bids for approval to the department shall certify that 7 (seven) clear working days were given before tender-cum-e auction

Ms Praveen Mahajan Appointed as DG (Safeguards)

64-Cus(NT) 15.06.2009 (DoR) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of Rule 3 of the Customs Tariff (Identification and Assessment of Safeguard Duty) Rules, 1997, and in supersession of notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No.105/ 2008-Customs (N.T) issued vide G.S.R. No.631(E) dated the 2nd September, 2008, the Central Government hereby appoints Ms. Praveen Mahajan as Director General (Safeguard) for the purposes of the said Rules.

F. No. 528/23/2008-Cus.(TU)

Ms Praveen Mahajan Appointed as DG (Specific Safeguards)

65-Cus(NT) 15.06.2009 (DoR) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of Rule 3 of the Customs Tariff (Transitional Product Specific Safeguard Duty) Rules, 2002, and in supersession of notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No.106/2008-Customs (N.T) issued vide G.S.R.No.632 (E) dated the 2nd September, 2008, the Central Government hereby appoints Ms. Praveen Mahajan as the Director General (Specific Safeguard) for the purposes of the said Rules.

F. No. 528/23/2008-Cus.(TU)

No BG for 10% Variation in Polymers Valuation

The following Public Notice was issued by the Commissioner of Customs (Import), Jawaharlal Nehru Custom House, Maharashtra on 28 May 2009

Sub: Guidelines for Valuation of Polymers and their products, under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962.

F.No.S/26-Misc-1321/2007-08 Gr.II C & D

Ref: (i) Valuation Alert No.03/2009 dtd.26.03.2009 issued from F.No.VAL/TECH/ 56/2008 by DG Valuation, Mumbai.

(ii) Public Notice No.15/2009 dtd.31.03.2009

(iii) Letter of DG(Valuation) vide F.No.VAL/TECH/ 56/2008 dtd.25.05.09

32-PN 28.05.2009 The Public Notice No.15/2009 dtd.31.03.2009 (Ref. (ii) above) was issued based on the Valuation Alert No.03/2009 dtd.26.03.2009 (Ref. (i) above). In pursuance of the representations of the Trade, the DG(Valuation) vide reference (iii) above has conveyed the following :

"The matter is being looked into. However, in the meanwhile it will be in the fitness of things that so far as the imports from manufacturer or where back up manufacturer invoice is being presented are concerned the earlier position accepting variation upto 10% may be continued and the consignments may be assessed provisionally without any bank guarantee or cash security, pending final view in this regard by this Directorate General. This will also bring uniformity vis-à-vis the M/s.Supreme Industries petitioner and other importers"

2. The assessment of the subject goods would be made in compliance to the above directions of the DG(Valuation) with immediate effect and until further directions from DG(Valuation).

3. The contents of the Public Notice should be brought to the notice of all the concerned.

Brass Scrap Tariff Value Up by $201/MT

Tariff Value on Poppy Seeds Raised by $297/MT

66-Cus(NT)
15.06.2009
(DoR)

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/ sub-heading/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)	2824
9	1207 91 00	Poppy seeds	5153"

F. No. 467/14/2009-Cus.V

Customs Notification Details in New Format for DTR Import w.e.f 1 July 2009

Subject: Addition of data field regarding 'customs notification number' for transmission of data to DGCI&S.

F.No.401/49/2003-Cus.III (Pt)

19-CBEC
09.06.2009
(DoR)

Kindly refer to the Board's Circular No.32/2001-Customs dated the 31st May, 2001 in which the revised formats of 'Daily Trade Return' (DTR) were circulated.

2. In order to collect, compile and process the data on imports into the country under Regional Trade Agreements (RTA) and Preferential Trade Agreements (PTA), the format of the DTA is being revised to include the data, 'customs notification number'. A copy of the revised format of DTR is enclosed as Annexure-I. It may be seen that the revised format of the DTR for imports, contain a new field in serial No.14 which need to be incorporated in the existing import DTR format.

3. The aforesaid changes may be brought to the notice of all concerned for implementation. The Directorate General of Systems would be taking necessary action for implementing the revised format of import DTR which is being generated and transmitted electronically to Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics and other concerned agencies. The revised format of DTR is to be implemented w.e.f. from 1st July, 2009.

4. These instructions may be brought to the notice of the trade by issuing suitable Trade / Public Notices. Suitable Standing orders/ instructions may be issued for the guidance of the assessing officers.

5. Difficulties faced, if any, in implementation of the Circular may please be brought to the notice of the Board at an early date.

Annexure-I

Daily Trade Return (Import)

(1) SNo.
(2) G/P
(3) Bill of Entry No. & Date
(4) Port Code
(5) Gross weight-U/M
(6) Gross weight-Qty.
(7) Country of origin-Code
(8) Country of origin-Name
(9) IEC No.
(10) Name of the party
(11) BIN
(12) Item Sl. No.
(13) Exim Scheme Code
(14) Customs Notification Number and Year

8 digit ITC (HS) of item imported

(15) Code
(16) Description

Quantity of goods

(17) Declared-U/M
(18) Declared-Qty.
(19) Standard-U/M
(20) Standard-Qty.
(21) CIF price in (Rs.)

Monthly Return Form Amended

14-CE(NT)
10.06.2009
(DoR)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the **Central Excise (Removal of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty for Manufacture of Excisable Goods) Rules, 2001**, namely:-

1. (1) These rules may be called the Central Excise (Removal of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty for Manufacture of Excisable Goods) Amendment Rules, 2009.

(2) They shall come into force from the date of their publication in the official Gazette.

2. In the Central Excise (Removal of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty for Manufacture of Excisable Goods) Rules, 2001, -

(a) in rule 6, for the words "Where the subject goods are not used", the words "The said Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner shall ensure that the goods received are used by the manufacturer for the intended purpose and where the subject goods are not used" shall be substituted;

(b) For Annexure-II, the following Annexure shall be substituted, namely:

"Annexure II

Monthly Return (*See* rule 5)

Name of subject goods

(1) S.No.
(2) Description of subject goods

Details

(3) Opening balance
(4) Received
(5) Total of columns (3) & (4)
(6) Quantity consumed for the intended purpose
(7) Closing balance
(8) Goods manufactured-Nature
(9) Goods manufactured-Nature
(10) Specified purpose for procuring the goods at concessional rate of duty
(11) Whether the goods used for specified purpose or not. In case of export, specify the quantity exported with details of ARE 1/ ARE-2.

Note - Separate entries should be made for each variety or class of goods used and manufactured.

I/We declare that I/we have compared the above particulars with the records (and) /books of my/our factory and that they are, insofar as I/we can ascertain complete.

Verified

Date:

Place:

Signature of manufacturer

Name in capital letters

Seal"

[F.No.201/30/2008-CX 6]

Foreign Direct Investment in China Tumbles on Crisis

Foreign direct investment in China fell for an eighth month from a year earlier as companies cut spending to weather the worst economic slump since the Great Depression.

Investment slid 17.8 percent in May to $6.38 billion, the commerce ministry said at a briefing in Beijing on 14 June, after falling 22.5 percent in April.

China is relying on government-led spending under a 4 trillion yuan ($586 billion) stimulus plan to revive growth. Investment from abroad may increase when the global economy recovers from what the World Bank forecasts will be a contraction of almost 3 percent this year.

For the first five months of the year, foreign direct investment declined 20.4 percent.

Premier Wen Jiabao cautioned during a tour of Hunan province on June 12 and 13 that the world economic outlook remains unclear, the government said in a statement on its Web site on 13 June. China has yet to establish solid foundations for a recovery, he added.

The Chinese **economy** expanded 6.1 percent in the first quarter from a year earlier, the slowest pace in almost a decade. Full-year growth may be 7.5 percent, according to a News survey of economists last month.

Overcapacity, Unemployment

The nation's economic problems include slumping exports, falling profits, industrial overcapacity, unemployment and potential budget shortfalls, the premier said. Positive signs include a bumper summer harvest, gains in retail sales, rebounding industrial output, improving market confidence and faster growth in urban fixed-asset investment, Wen said.

China "mustn't underestimate" the difficulties and needs to prepare to tackle them over "a long-term," the premier said.

Foreign-invested businesses account for 30 percent of industrial output, 55 percent of trade and 11 percent of urban jobs, according to the commerce ministry.

China will further relax and streamline procedures for investment from abroad, commerce ministry spokesman Yao Jian said at 14 June briefing. The nation wants to create jobs and to attract money for high-technology industries, backward regions, and environmental protection, Yao said.

Customs Valuation Exchange Rates

June 2009		Imports	Exports	
Schedule I				
1	Australian Dollar	37.50	36.45	Rate of exchange of one unit of foreign currency equipment to Indian Rupees
2	Canadian Dollar	42.70	41.60	
3	Danish Kroner	9.05	8.75	
4	EURO	67.20	65.45	
5	Hong Kong Dollar	6.20	6.05	
6	Norwegian Kroner	7.60	7.35	
7	Pound Sterling	76.30	74.40	
8	Swedish Kroner	6.40	6.25	
9	Swiss Franc	44.25	43.15	
10	Singapore Dollar	33.15	32.35	
11	U.S. Dollar	47.90	47.00	
Schedule II				Rate of exchange of 100 units of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees
1	Japanese Yen	50.85	49.45	

(Source: Customs Notification 54(NT)/27.05.2009)

Commodity Spot Prices in India – 12-16 June 2009

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 12-16 June.

(Rs.)

Commodity	Unit	Market	12-Jun	13-Jun	16-Jun
CER (Carbon Trading)	1 MT	Mumbai	769	745.5	706.5
Chana	100 KGS	Delhi	2180	2173	2129
Masur	100 KGS	Indore	4199	4300	4444
Potato	100 KGS	Agra	901.5	917.8	949.5
Potato TKR	100 KGS	Tarkeshwar	929.2	930.6	957.5
Arecanut	100 KGS	Mangalore	8041	8059	8011
Cashewkern	1 KGS	Quilon	298	297	302
Cardamom	1 KGS	Vandanmedu	765.75	767.25	787
Coffee ROB	100 KGS	Kushalnagar	72.1	72.2	69.5
Jeera	100 KGS	Unjha	11236	11220	11325
Pepper	100 KGS	Kochi	12933	12925	13033
Red Chili	100 KGS	Guntur	5640	5640	5641
Turmeric	100 KGS	Nzmbad	5356	5356	5364
Guar Gum	100 KGS	Jodhpur	3675	3674	3664
Maize	100 KGS	Nzmbad	870	872.5	891.5
Mentha Oil	1 KGS	Chandausi	544.6	549.6	539.7
Cotton Seed	100 KGS	Akola	1369	1375	1388
Castorsd RJK	100 KGS	Rajkot	2396.5	2392	2389
Guar Seed	100 KGS	Jodhpur	1791	1789	1775
Soya Bean	100 KGS	Indore	NA	NA	NA
Mustrdsd JPR	20 KGS	Jaipur	513.9	514.2	508.6
Sesame Seed	100 KGS	Rajkot	6067	6117	6038
Coconut Oil Cake	100 KGS	Kochi	1014	1014	1014
RCBR Oil Cake	1 MT	Raipur	5067	5050	5050
Kapaskhali	50 KGS	Akola	565.5	568.7	570.4
Coconut Oil	100 KGS	Kochi	4914	4914	4862
Refsoy Oil	10 KGS	Indore	478.65	476.15	473.35
CPO	10 KGS	Kandla	353.1	350.5	344.1
Mustard Oil	10 KGS	Jaipur	475.7	476.3	475.3
Gnutoilexp	10 KGS	Rajkot	547.9	552.5	557.9
Castor Oil	10 KGS	Kandla	495	495	495
Crude Oil	1 BBL	Mumbai	3446	3415	3386
Furnace Oil	1000 KGS	Mumbai	25249	25249	25161
Sourcrd Oil	1 BBL	Mumbai	3364	3364	3375
Brent Crude	1 BBL	Mumbai	3406	3367	3329
Gur	40 KGS	Muzngr	1051.8	1050.4	1063.9
Sugars	100 KGS	Kolhapur	2363	2369	2374
Sugarm	100 KGS	Delhi	2543	2545	2543
Natural Gas	1 mmBtu	Hazirabad	186.5	182.9	200.5
Rubber	100 KGS	Kochi	9941	9927	9712
Cotton Long	1 Candy	Kadi	23430	23380	23360
Cotton Med	1 Maund	Abohar	2450	2430	2424.5
Jute	100 KGS	Kolkata	2679.5	2693	2736.5
Gold	10 GRMS	Ahmd	14606	14480	14436
Gold Guinea	8 GRMS	Ahmd	11685	11584	11549
Silver	1 KGS	Ahmd	23132	22943	22482
Sponge Iron	1 MT	Raipur	13855	14035	13990
Steel Flat	1000 KGS	Mumbai	29240	29250	29020
Steel Long	1 MT	Bhavnagar	23190	23345	23005
Copper	1 KGS	Mumbai	255.6	248.1	241.5
Nickel	1 KGS	Mumbai	739	739	713.9
Aluminium	1 KGS	Mumbai	77.8	77.8	76.45
Lead	1 KGS	Mumbai	85.15	85.15	80.7
Zinc	1 KGS	Mumbai	79.3	79.3	74.55
Tin	1 KGS	Mumbai	744.25	744.25	723.5

(Source: MCX Spot Prices)

WORLD TRADE SCANNER

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Three Southern African Nations Sign Interim EPA with EU

Three members of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) - Lesotho, Swaziland, and Botswana - signed an interim economic partnership agreement, or EPA, with the European Union on 4 June. The deal will give the SADC countries access to EU markets while the parties negotiate a permanent EPA. Mozambique has also expressed its intention to sign the agreement but was not present as last week's meeting in Brussels.

The EU and the SADC did not reach consensus on controversial issues - notably the EU's 'Most Favoured Nation' status and definition of the parties to the agreement - before last week's meeting. As a result, three members of the African regional group - Angola, Namibia, and South Africa - opted not to sign.

This decision is least consequential for Angola, which enjoys duty-free, quota-free EU market access under the EU's 'Everything But Arms' (EBA) initiative for Least Developed Countries. Namibia's decision will not affect its current access to the European market, according to an EU trade official. Namibia, which does not have LDC status, has an open invitation to sign the interim EPA.

South Africa negotiated the Trade, Development, and Cooperation Agreement (TDCA) with the EU a decade ago, which already gives the country open access to EU markets. But South Africa took issue with the agreement's implications for its Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) drive, an initiative that supports local infant industries.

Divergence among the African parties may have wider implications. South Africa has been quick to assert that this interim deal undermines the Southern African Customs Union (SACU). By signing this deal with the EU, SACU members Swaziland and Lesotho have broken rules that prevent the bloc's members from entering into individual trade agreements with other countries. If this dispute is not resolved, it could mean the end of the century-old customs union.

Some analysts have interpreted this assertion as a veiled threat and criticised South Africa's obstructionist role in the talks. South Africa already benefits from the TDCA, while the other parties are under pressure from the WTO to reach a deal since a waiver on the Cotonou agreement - which gives former colonies preferential EU market access - expired in December 2007.

But South Africa's Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) responded Monday that it was merely voicing real legal issues and not intending to threaten any SACU party. "It is a question of the legal requirements to manage the way the union functions. This is not a political issue, these are legal requirements in order to protect our markets," DTI deputy director-general Xavier Carim told reporters.

Owned, Edited, Published and Printed by Arun Goyal and Printed at Mercury Printers, 602 Choori Walan, Delhi
Published from 24/4866, Sheeltara House, Ansari Road, New Delhi 110002. (INDIA) Phone: 2328 1314, 3018 3435-37; Fax: 3018 3438
Email: academy@vsnl.in, academy.delhi@gmail.com; Website: worldtradescanner.com