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China Says Raw-Material Export Limits Meet WTO Rules

China's government said it will contest complaints to the World Trade Organization from the European Union and the U.S. that the nation unfairly limits exports of raw materials such as magnesium, coke and zinc.

The policy aims to protect the environment and natural resources and "is in accordance with WTO rules," the Ministry of Commerce said in a faxed statement on 24 June.

The EU and U.S., lodging their third joint complaint against China, alleged export taxes keep material costs lower for domestic steel and manufacturing companies, hurting foreign competitors. Former WTO chief Mike Moore warned in Auckland today that the world is in "dangerous waters" as protectionist measures increase.

The case is the first WTO complaint brought by the Obama administration, which came to office vowing to take a harder line against trade barriers, especially in China.

U.S. steelmakers and unions complain that cheap government loans, tax rebates and grants give Chinese manufacturers an unfair advantage. Trade tensions between the two countries span product safety and calls for a stronger yuan.

'Good News'

The complaint, filed in Geneva on 23 June, accuses China of using taxes or quotas to discourage the export of bauxite, coke, yellow phosphorous, magnesium, silicon metal and zinc. China is either a major supplier or the only source of those materials, according to the EU.

China scrapped or reduced on 23 June export taxes on some fertilizer chemicals, including yellow phosphorous.

The "good news" in the dispute is that WTO mechanisms are taking the place of unilateral action, Moore said. "It's disappointing that they have to, but it is the rule of law that is operating, not the rule of the jungle."

China, the world's fastest-growing major economy and biggest consumer of metals, uses coke to make steel and zinc to galvanize the metal. It refines bauxite into alumina, which is then smelted into aluminum.

Kirk and EU Trade Commissioner Catherine Ashton said they hope for a resolution during 60 days of mandatory WTO consultations. China will "properly resolve" the dispute using WTO procedures, the commerce ministry said on 24 June.

'Gradual Slide'

China is the biggest source of U.S. imports, and the EU's second-largest trading partner.

The global recession is increasing calls by industries worldwide for protection. Chinese officials have complained about Buy American rules imposed on government spending by Congress, and moves to restrict U.S. imports of Chinese tires and steel pipes.

China reiterated this month its own rules favoring local suppliers for government projects. The commerce ministry said on 24 June that it was asking the WTO to set up an experts panel to probe U.S. restrictions on imports of its poultry products.

Export restrictions on raw materials can hurt manufacturers of products ranging from airplanes to semiconductors, detergent and steel, according to the European Commission, the EU's trade authority.

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
22-Jun-09	48.8400	48.9550	48.5400	48.5650	48.5650	174082	769809	375502.96	48.9100
22-Jun-09	48.0125	48.6800	48.0125	48.6325	48.6325	204673	977190	473610.4	48.3900
19-Jun-09	48.2500	48.3050	48.0825	48.1100	48.1100	216258	616158	296861.3	48.1300
18-Jun-09	48.0125	48.3400	47.9025	48.2775	48.2775	220613	728881	351359.8	48.0600
17-Jun-09	47.9075	48.2150	47.8600	48.1600	48.1600	240868	694456	333533.6	47.9100

[Source: NSE and RBI Website]

Airbus Delivers 1st China-Made Plane, to Raise Output

Airbus SAS, the world's largest commercial planemaker, rolled out the first aircraft assembled at its China factory as it seeks to win more orders in the world's second-largest aviation market.

The planemaker aims to deliver 10 more A320s this year from its factory in Tianjin, near Beijing, it said in a statement on 23 June. Production at the plant, Airbus's first outside Europe, will be raised to four aircraft a month by the end of 2011.

Airbus is competing with Boeing Co. to grab orders in China as it seeks sales in emerging markets to help offset slumping demand in the U.S. and Europe. China will probably need 3,238 passenger planes valued at $391.2 billion from 2007 to 2026, according to the Toulouse, France-based planemaker.

Airbus is due to deliver 70 A320s to China this year, so some will come from France, said Laurence Barron, Airbus's China president. The five A380s ordered by China Southern Airlines Co. are on track for delivery by 2011.

Domestic Demand

Domestic passenger numbers rose 17 percent to 56.9 million in the first four months, while traffic on international routes fell 17 percent to 5.6 million, according to the Civil Aviation Administration of China. Passenger numbers rose an average 16 percent in the past 30 years to 190 million last year.

China aims to boost travel to 700 million trips annually in 2020, Li Jiaxiang, director of the Civil Aviation Administration of China, said on April 8.

Airbus won a $17 billion order for 160 planes in November 2007, following two $10 billion deals for 150 aircraft in 2005 and 2006. Boeing's last big Chinese order, in 2005, was worth as much as $9 billion.

Airbus and Boeing are dueling this year to save jet orders as airlines park planes. Chicago-based Boeing collected zero net orders in the first five months of the year as 65 purchase agreements were countered by an equal number of cancellations. Airbus had 11 net orders after 21 were dropped.

That compares with a combined 884 agreements in the same period a year ago, the end of a four-year buying spree in which airlines rushed to add more fuel-efficient jets amid surging oil prices.

Made in China

Airbus intends to assemble 286 aircraft at its plant in Tianjin by 2016, the city's mayor Huang Xingguo said on March 9.

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Ltd. will also supply more than 20 billion yuan ($2.9 billion) of financing to domestic carriers for as many as 70 A320s built in Tianjin, the planemaker said in an e-mailed statement on 22 June.

Airbus will consider selling China-made planes overseas once it has satisfied the domestic demand, Barron said.

Sichuan Air will use the first A320 plane on routes serving Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou starting on 24 June. The plane is one of 13 A320s that Dragon Leasing has bought from Airbus.

Lifting of Ban on Import of Livestock from India by Sultanate of Oman

On outbreak of Avian Flu in certain parts of India in the past, Omani Ministry of Agriculture, Sultanate of Oman have imposed ban on import live bird products from India.

Immediately on receipt of this information, Government of India took up the matter with Omani Authorities through diplomatic channel and impressed that Avian Flu is limited to selected pockets of North Eastern Region of the country and also blanket ban on import of live bird products from entire India is unjustified. It was also impressed that the affected birds were culled and isolated to prevent further spread of avian flu.

As a result of concerted efforts by Government of India, Omani Ministry of Agriculture in accordance with their Ministerial Decree No.168/2008 lifted the ban from of live bird products from India. Government of India recognises with deep appreciation, the prompt action taken by Sultanate of Oman.

[Source: PIB Press release dated 18 June 2009]

Japan Export Slump Deepens, Casting Doubt on Recovery

Japan's export slump deepened in May, casting doubt on the nation's growth prospects as the economy struggles to emerge from its worst postwar recession.

Shipments abroad dropped 40.9 percent from a year earlier, more than April's 39.1 percent decline, the Finance Ministry said on 23 June in Tokyo. The median estimate of economists surveyed was for a 39.3 percent decrease. From a month earlier, exports fell 0.3 percent, the first deterioration since February.

Declines in shipments to Asia accelerated for the first time since January, damping hopes that demand from the region will spur a recovery in the world's second-largest economy. A worldwide stock market rally stalled this month on concern that the global recession will deepen.

The yen traded at 95.38 per dollar from 95.25 before the report and a three-week high on 22 June. The Topix stock index fell 0.2 percent, extending its decline to 5.4 percent since reaching a seven-month peak on June 12. The MSCI World Index has lost 3.1 percent this month.

Cars, Chips

Steel, autos and semiconductors led the slump. Shipments to China, Japan's biggest trading partner, fell 29.7 percent, more than April's 25.9 percent. Exports to Asia slid 35.5 percent from 33.4 percent a month earlier.

China's 4 trillion yuan ($585 billion) in stimulus measures haven't been enough to offset sales declines in the U.S. and Europe.

Hitachi Construction Machinery Co. said this month that sales in China haven't improved as much as the company had anticipated. The world market for digging equipment will contract by more than a third in the first half of the business year and rebound only 6 percent in the second half, according to company President Michijiro Kikawa.

Shipments to the U.S. fell 45.4 percent in May after dropping 46.3 percent in April, the ministry said. Exports to Europe slid 45.4 percent from 45.3 percent.

The World Bank this week downgraded its forecast for global growth, saying the world economy will shrink 2.9 percent this year, worse than the 1.7 contraction predicted in March.

Toyota's U.S. Sales

Toyota Motor Corp. said on 22 June the outlook for car sales in the U.S. remains uncertain. The U.S. economy is forecast to shrink at an annual 2 percent pace in the current quarter and grow 0.5 percent in the next three months.

The Bank of Japan and the government both said last week that the recession is moderating because companies are increasing production to replenish stockpiles. That rebound in output may wane in the absence of a pickup in exports.

Central bank Governor Masaaki Shirakawa said this month he's "cautious" about the prospects for a sustained recovery. Analysts survey predict Japan will resume growing in the three months to June 30 after last quarter's record annualized 14.2 percent contraction. They said growth will peak at 2 percent next quarter and grind to a halt in 2010.

Imports slid 42.4 percent from a year earlier, and the trade surplus narrowed 12.1 percent to 299.8 billion yen ($3.1 billion), the Finance Ministry said.

Gold Declines as Stronger Dollar, Weaker Crude Oil Curb Demand

Gold fell to a one-month low in London as a stronger dollar and lower crude oil diminished the metal's attraction as a hedge against a weaker U.S. currency and faster inflation.

The Dollar Index, which measures the currency against six counterparts, rose as much as 0.7 percent as the World Bank said the global recession will be deeper than it predicted in March, fanning demand for the greenback as a refuge. Crude oil slid for a second day, falling as

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India Revises Import Conditions for Hides and Skins

On 10 June 2009, the Indian Ministry of Agriculture revised its import conditions for hides and skins, reflecting the concerns of EU industry and Member States, as well as those of other major suppliers of hides and skins. The European Commission welcomes these changes which will allow EU producers to continue exporting these products without undue restrictions. In 2007, the EU exported • 113 million worth of hides and skins to India.

In late 2008, India announced new import conditions for hides and skins which went beyond the international standards set by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). They included non-sanitary requirements which did not seem relevant. These requirements would have included, for example, the use of hides and skins only from animals born, raised and slaughtered in the exporting country, excessive treatment requirements and also quality aspects like being free from abscesses, wounds and burns.

Such import conditions are unnecessary, burdensome, and costly and risk to significantly reduce market opportunities for suppliers of hides and skins. For the EU in particular narrow origin requirements which limit exports to products obtained from animals born, raised, and slaughtered in the Member State of export, are in stark contradiction with the EU internal market and do not reflect how the EU industry operates, nor are they justified by sanitary considerations. Sanitary conditions for animal by-products like hides and skins are harmonised and equivalent across the EU. The EU ensures that imports comply with equivalent sanitary requirements.

The Commission expressed its concerns to India on many occasions. It organised plurilateral contacts, together with like-minded third countries and it provided India with detailed information on the EU sanitary requirements and controls for hides and skins. In the context of the Market Access Strategy, good cooperation between the European Commission services, the EC Delegation and EU Member States' Embassies, EU Member States and industry, both in Brussels and at the level of the market access team in New Delhi, ensured rapid reaction and a clear and consistent message, which have proved instrumental in achieving this success.

As a result, on 10 June 2009, India took the EU's concerns into account and published a revised version of the requisite sanitary certificate, which is now in line with the industry's international standards and consistent with OIE standards. This is welcome news for a sector in which there is considerable two-way trade. In 2007, India exported a total of •949 million of hides and skins and finished leather articles (of which •124 million of raw and treated skins) to the EU, while the EU exported •125 million of hides and skins and finished leather articles (of which •113 million of raw and treated hides and skins) to India.

Emerging Economies Push for Global Influence at First-Ever BRIC Summit

BRIC leaders signalled their interest in becoming major players in global economic policy at the group's first summit meeting on Tuesday. Leaders of Brazil, Russia, India, and China called for a larger role in global financial infrastructure, but steered clear of addressing the future of the dollar as the world's reserve currency.

The BRIC countries have a common position on International Monetary Fund (IMF) reform, according to Arkady Dvorkovich, a top Russian economic aide. The parties hope to expand the number of currencies that comprise the Special Drawing Rights (SDR), the IMF's reserve asset, to include the Chinese yuan, Russian ruble, Australian and Canadian dollars, and gold. The IMF is set to review the SDR basket of currencies in November 2010.

Before the summit, China, Russia and Brazil pledged to invest heavily in the IMF in order to garner more influence within the financial regulatory institution. Voting power at the IMF is determined by the size of a country's quota, or investment, in SDRs. Currently, Brazil has 1.4 percent voting power, Russia 2.7 percent, India 1.9 percent, and China 3.7 percent.

Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh encouraged the other BRIC leaders to implement the short-term measures discussed at the G20 summit to address the global financial crisis. The BRIC countries generated interest at the summit in April when they issued a joint declaration outlining their proposals for responding to the crisis. In light of the BRIC's bold first unified statement at the G20 summit, spectators were curious to see how the four largest emerging economies would continue to assert their power.

But this week's summit was less controversial. The joint statement was notably silent on a Russian proposal to decrease reliance on the dollar as the world's reserve currency. The BRIC countries depend heavily on the dollar as the world's reserve currency, but would like to become less wedded to the US economy.

But the countries plan to invest in each others' economies, even without a unified position on the dollar. BRIC leaders were expected to discuss investing their reserves in each others' currencies, settling bilateral trade in domestic currencies in lieu of the dollar, and developing currency swap agreements, Dvorkovich said.

The new reserve currency issue is one illustration of divergent opinions among the diverse group. Russia and Brazil, the group's smallest economies, have been the most vocal on the currency. China, which holds US$ 1 trillion in US debt, has been silent on the issue, indicating its reluctance to do anything that might threaten the value of its holdings. The issue is less important to India, whose financial system relies less on international trade and more on its domestic market. However, India has also been reluctant to disrupt the dollar-based system.

The countries have different economic interests as well. China, whose GDP is as big as the other three BRIC states combined, relies heavily on exports to the United States and Europe. China and India have large labour pools, while Russia and Brazil both have vast supplies of natural resources. As a result, China would prefer lower prices on natural resources like oil, whereas Russia and Brazil hope to keep prices high.

Together, the BRIC countries account for 15 percent of the world's economy and 12 percent of trade volume. They comprise 42 percent of the global population and contributed more than 50 percent of international economic growth last year. They will meet again in 2010 in Brazil.

G8 Finance Ministers Pledge Support for Doha, Business Reform

Finance ministers from the Group of Eight world economic powers meeting in Italy over the weekend renewed their commitment to resisting protectionism and pushing for a global trade deal, but sparred over whether it is too early to start winding down stimulus spending amid the ongoing economic turmoil.

The ministers butted heads over whether countries should pursue further stimulus spending amid the economic crisis. The US and the UK argue that it is still too early to withdraw any government funds, while Continental Europe, led by Germany, worry about the ultimate consequences of the debt that such measures have already accumulated.

The communiqué released at the meeting's close concluded that countries should begin considering 'exit strategies' for "unwinding the extraordinary policy measures" that were enacted in response to the crisis. But such measures "may vary from country to country," the ministers allowed.

The ministers also vowed to refrain from implementing trade-strangling protectionist measures, and pledged their support for "an ambitious conclusion" of the Doha Round of trade talks at the WTO. Trade finance - the loans and other forms of credit that oil the wheels of global commerce - also got a mention in the three-page communiqué. The ministers called boosting trade finance support in line with previous G20 commitments "essential" to reviving international trade.

The ministers also touched on food security and climate change, and outlined the beginnings of a set of standards on "propriety, integrity and transparency" in international business and finance. This initiative, the beginnings of what the ministers dubbed the 'Lecce Framework' after the southern Italian town where they met on Saturday, would cover topics ranging from executive compensation and bribery to tax havens, money laundering and terrorism financing. The initiative will aim to build on reform efforts begun by the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and other international organisations.

The meeting of finance ministers from Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States comes a few weeks ahead of a gathering of their heads of state, who are set to meet from 8-10 July, also in Italy.

EU Says US Internet Gambling Laws Breach WTO Rules

WTO action against US internet gambling laws would be justified, according to an EU report that was made public last week.

Brussels first made a public claim that Washington's internet gambling laws were illegal back in March, but it has now released the full text of the report that backs the accusation.

The 94-page report is the culmination of a year-long investigation that was triggered by a December 2007 request from the London-based Remote Gambling Association. The RGA claimed, among other things, that Washington's ban on foreign internet gambling providers was unfairly discriminatory and constituted a violation of world trade rules. European gambling companies maintain that their profits and stock prices have tumbled since Washington's Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act (UIGEA), which was passed in 2006 by a Republican-controlled Congress, forced them to pull out of the US market. The EU report largely supported those accusations.

But changes to the US law could come soon. Last month, US Congressman Barney Frank introduced legislation, dubbed the Reasonable Prudence in Regulation Act, which would overturn the UIGEA. So far, the bill has attracted 15 co-sponsors and has been recommended for review by the House Committee on Financial Services.

But WTO action would still be justified even if Washington amends its laws, the EU report concluded, based on the fact that the US is now engaged in legal proceedings against European internet gambling providers for actions they took before the UIGEA took effect. The US maintains that it was illegal for foreign providers to operate in the United States even prior to the law's passage in 2006, but EU firms maintain that the law was unclear at the time.

Despite the conclusions of the report, a WTO case may not necessarily be imminent, Brussels said last week.

Debate over GM Wheat Reignites

Farmers associations and environmental groups are rekindling the debate about whether to support research for genetically modified (GM) wheat. A group of nine wheat organisations in the US, Canada, and Australia - the world's largest wheat exporters - issued a statement on 15 May calling for "the synchronized introduction of biotech wheat." Two weeks later, 15 groups opposing GM wheat issued a response offering point-by-point counter arguments against the crop's introduction.

The GM supporters' statement revived a debate many believed had run its course. In 2004, biotech company Monsanto shelved plans to develop an herbicide-resistant strain of GM wheat after hearing the concerns of farmers, buyers, and exporters, who feared such a seed would cause them to lose export markets.

This concern has not changed in the past five years. Many consumers, particularly in Europe and Asia, are apprehensive about eating genetically modified food. Six European countries have now invoked national bans on the cultivation of a GM maize variety produced by Monsanto, despite the EU's approval of the crop. Opponents cite this as a principal reason for prohibiting the introduction of GM wheat.

Proponents hope to build this support by highlighting the crop's unique characteristics. According to their statement, GM wheat would offer increased insect and disease resistance and improved tolerance of extreme weather, both of which contribute to higher crop yields. The crop could also be designed for consumption by people with wheat intolerance.

The GM wheat debate is complicated by the ease with which seeds move through the environment. When wheat seeds are carried by the wind, they can cross-pollinate with other seeds. "If [genetically engineered] wheat is released commercially, contamination would be inevitable and markets would view all wheat produced from these areas as GE unless proven to be non-GE," the opponent groups stated. Some farmers would unwittingly become subject to gene patent restrictions and labelling requirements.

Even if proponents build the necessary political support for GM wheat research, the new crop would not be introduced for some time. Supporters estimate that it could take six to eight years for new biotech wheat crops to be ready for commercial introduction.

World Bank Cuts Forecast for Global Growth to 2.9%

The World Bank said the global recession this year will be deeper than it predicted in March and warned that a flight of capital from developing nations will swell the ranks of the poor and the unemployed.

The world economy will contract 2.9 percent, compared with a previous forecast of a 1.7 percent decline, the Washington- based lender said in a report on 22 June. Growth will be 2 percent next year, down from a 2.3 percent prediction, the bank said.

The bank, formed after World War II to fund health and development projects in poor countries, said that while a global recovery may begin this year, impoverished economies will lag behind rich nations in benefiting. The lender called for "bold" actions to hasten a rebound and said the prospects for securing aid for the poorest countries were "bleak."

The bank is more pessimistic than its sister organization, the International Monetary Fund. The IMF, which is forecasting a global contraction of only 1.3 percent this year and growth of 2.4 percent in 2010, said June 19 that it plans to revise estimates "modestly upward."

The lender's view also contrasts with that of billionaire hedge fund manager George Soros, who on June 20 told Polish television that the worst of the global financial crisis "is behind us."

Crude oil fell for a second day and the price of copper fell to a three-week low.

The World Bank cut its forecast for the U.S. this year, calling for a 3 percent drop in the world's biggest economy, after predicting a 2.4 percent contraction in March.

Japan's gross domestic product will shrink 6.8 percent, more than the previous prediction of a 5.3 percent decline, the lender said. The euro area's economy may shrink 4.5 percent, compared with the previous estimate of a 2.7 percent contraction.

Global trade may drop by 9.7 percent, compared with a March forecast of a 6.1 percent decline.

'Grave' Prospects

Reduced capital inflows from exports, remittances and foreign direct investment means "increasingly grave economic prospects" for developing nations, the lender said. After peaking at $1.2 trillion in 2007, inflows this year may fall to $363 billion, it said.

Reduced aid from advanced economies because of the economic crisis will also likely weigh on their finances, the bank said.

Developing Nations

Economic growth in the developing world will be 1.2 percent, the World Bank said, scaling its outlook back from 2.1 percent. Developing nations in eastern Europe and Central Asia will be some of the hardest hit, the revised forecasts show. The region's economy is likely to shrink 4.7 percent this year, down from the 2 percent decline projected in March.

China, which is the biggest of the developing economies, will keep pumping money into its financial system during this "critical" phase of its recovery, Premier Wen Jiabao said in a statement on the government's Web site on 21 June.

Efforts to revive domestic economies through stimulus spending should be coordinated internationally, the bank said.

The U.S. is implementing a two-year, $787 billion stimulus package, while China is spending $585 billion.

Buy Rupiah, Indian Rupee and Yuan Forwards, Goldman Sachs Says

Indonesia's rupiah, India's rupee and longer-dated forwards for China's yuan are likely to strengthen as rising spending in Asia's three most-populous nations powers their economies, Goldman Sachs Group Inc. said.

Investors should sell the South Korean won, which is more reliant on a recovery in developed markets, the economist advised. South Korea's central bank is likely to raise interest rates earlier than regional counterparts as the output

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CRACK DOWN ON CHINA IMPORTS

Chinese Toys – ISO 8124 Standards Must for Import

113-Ntfn(RE) 16.06.2009 (DGFT) In exercise of powers conferred by Section 5, read along with Section 3(2) of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, also read along with paragraph 2.1 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2004-09, the Central Government hereby amends Notification No. 91 /(RE-2008) / 2004-2009 dated 2nd March, 2009 as under:-

1. "Import of 'Toys' appearing under ITC Codes 9501, 9502, 9503 of Schedule – I of ITC(HS) Classifications of Export and Import Items is prohibited up to 23rd January, 2010 and until further orders. However, import of toys accompanied by the following certificates shall be permitted:

(i) A certificate that the toys being imported conform to the standards prescribed in ASTM F963 or standards prescribed in ISO 8124 (Parts I-III) or IS 9873 [Parts I-III] or standards prescribed in EN 71;

(ii) A Certificate of Conformance from the manufacturer that representative sample of the toys being imported have been tested by an independent laboratory which is accredited under ILAC, MRA and found to meet the specifications indicated above. The certificate would also link the toys in the consignment to the period of manufacture indicated in the Certificate of Conformity".

2. This issues in public interest.

DGFT Clarifies that Toys Restriction Applies only on Products Covered by BIS Standards

Subject: Prohibition on import of toys

95-Pol.Cir 16.06.2009 (DGFT) Vide Notification No.82 (RE-2008)/2004-2009 dated 23rd January, 2009, Notification No. 91 (RE-2008)/2004-2009 dated 2nd March, 2009, and Notification No.113 (RE-2008)/2004-2009 dated 16th June, 2009, import of toys have been made subject to adherence to the standards prescribed in IS 9873 (Part I-III).

2. In this regard, representations have been received regarding applicability of the standards on toys which are not covered within the scope of the standards under IS 9873 (Part-I) notified by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS).

3. The matter has been examined in consultation with BIS and in this regard, it is clarified that the conditions mentioned in Notification No. 113 (RE-2008)/2004-2009 dated 16th June, 2009 shall be applicable only on such toys which are included within the scope of the aforementioned Standards. A copy of the 'Scope' notified by BIS is enclosed.

4. This issues with the approval of Competent Authority.

(Enclosure to Policy Circular No.95(RE-08)/2004-2009 dated 16.06.2009).

IS 9873 (Part 1): 2001
ISO 8124-1: 2000

Indian Standard
Safety Requirements for Toys
Part 1 Safety Aspects Related to Mechanical and Physical Properties
(First Revision)

1. Scope

The requirements in this part of ISO 8124 apply to all toys, i.e. any product or material designed or clearly intended for use in play by children under 14 years of age. They are applicable to a toy as it is initially received by the consumer and, in addition, they apply after a toy is subjected to reasonably foreseeable conditions of normal use and abuse unless specifically noted otherwise.

The requirements of this part of ISO 8124 specify acceptable criteria for structural characteristics of toys, such as shape, size, contour, spacing(e.g. rattles, small parts, sharp points and edges, hinge-line clearances) as well as acceptable criteria for properties peculiar to certain categories of toy(e.g. maximum kinetic energy values for non-resilient-tipped projectiles, minimum tip angles for certain ride-on toys).

The part of ISO 8124 specifies requirements and test methods for toys intended for use by children in various age groups from birth to 14 years. The requirements vary according to the age group for which a particular toy is intended. The requirements for a paricular age group reflect the nature of the hazards and the expected mental and/or physical abilities of the child to cope with them.

This part of ISO 8124 also requires that appropriate warnings and/or instructions for use be given on certain toys or their packaging . Due to linguistic problems that may occur in different countries, the wording of these warnings and instructions is not specified but given as general information in annex C. It should be noted that different legal requirements exist in many countries with regard to such marking.

This part of ISO 8124 does not purport to cover or include every conceivable potential hazard of a particular toy or toy category. Except for labelling requirements indicating the functional hazards and the age range for which the toy is intended, this part of ISO 8124 has no requirements for those characteristics of toys that represent an inherent and recognized hazard that is integral to the function of the toy.

Note: An example of such a hazard is the sharp point necessary for the proper function of a needle. The needle is a hazard that is well understood by the purchaser of a toy sewing kit, and the functional sharp point hazard is communicated to the user as part of the normal educational process as well as at the point of purchase by means of cautionary labelling on the product's packaging.

As a further example, a toy scooter has inherent and recognized hazards associated with its use (e.g. instability during use, especially whilst learning). The potential hazards associated with its structural characteristics (sharp edges, pinch hazards, etc.) will be minimized by compliance with the requirements of this part of ISO 8124.

Products not included within the scope of this part of ISO 8124 are

a) bicycles, except for those considered to be toys, i.e. those having a maximum saddle

Mobile Handsets without IMEI Prohibited

112-Ntfn(RE) 16.06.2009 (DGFT) In exercise of powers conferred by Section 5, read along with Section 3(2)of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, also read along with paragraph 2.1 of the Foreign Trade Policy – 2004-09, the Central Government hereby amends Schedule-I of the ITC (HS) Classification of Export and Import Items, 2004-09 as under:

1. "Import of 'Mobile Handsets' (classified under EXIM Code '8517') without International Mobile Equipment Identify (IMEI) No. or with all Zeroes IMEI is prohibited with immediate effect."

2. This issues in public interest.

China Dairy Products Ban Extended by another Six Months from 24 June 2009

111-Ntfn(RE) 16.06.2009 (DGFT) In exercise of powers conferred by Section 5, read alongwith Section 3(2) of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, also read alongwith paragraph 2.1 of Foreign Trade Policy, 2004-09, the Central Government hereby extends the prohibition on import of milk and milk products including chocolates and chocolate products and candies/ confectionary/ food preparations with milk or milk solids as an ingredient from China, imposed vide Notification No. 67(RE-2008)/ 2004-2009 dated 1st December, 2008, for a period of six months from 24th June, 2009 and until further orders.

2. This issues in public interest.

height being of 435 mm(see E.1);

b) slingshots:

NOTE: “Slingshots” are also known as “catapults”

c) darts with metal points

d) home and public playground equipment;

e) compressed air and gas operated guns and pistols(see E.1);

f) kites(except for the elctric resistance of their strings, which is included);

g) model kits, hobby and craft items in which the finished item is not primarily of play value;

h) sporting goods and equipment, camping goods, athletic equipment, musical instruments and furniture; however, toys that are their counterparts are included.

It is recognized that there is often a fine distinction between, for example, a musical instrument or a sporting item and its toy counterpart. The intention of the manufacturer or distributor as well as normal use and reasonably foreseeable abuse, determines whether the item is a toy counterpart or not.

i) models of aircraft, rockets, boats and land vehicles powered by combustion engines, however, toys that are their counterparts are included(see E 1);

j) collectible products not intended for children under 14 years of age.

k) Holiday decorations that are primarily intended for ornamental purposes;

l) Aquatic equipment intended to be used in deep water;

m) Toys installed in public places(e.g. arcades and shopping centres).

n) Puzzles having more than 500 pieces or without a picture, for specialists.

o) Fireworks including percussion caps, except percussion caps specifically designed for toys.

p) Products containing heating elements intended for use under the supervision of an adult in a teaching context;

q) Steam engines

r) Video toys that can be connected to a video screen and operated at a nominal voltage greater than 24 V:

s) Babies pacifiers(dummies);

t) Faithful reproduction of firearms;

u) Electric ovens, irons or other functional products operated at a nominal voltage greater than 24 V.

v) Bows for archery with an overall relaxed length exceeding 120 cm;

w) Fashion jewellery for children(see E.1).

2. Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through references in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 8124. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revision of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 8124 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid international Standard.

Zonal Devl Commissioners to Maintain Files of SEZs/STPI in their Areas

[Ref: SEZ Instruction No. 17 dated 18th June 2009]

F.No.F.5/3/2009-SEZ

Subject: Handing over charge of IT/ITES SEZ to the concerned Director, STPI.

Clarifications have been sought by offices of Development Commissioner regarding Inspections of SEZs to be notified and maintenance of the original files connected to it. In this connection, attention is invited to Instruction No.14 dated 3rd June, 2009 which has a mention about Zonal Development Commissioners. A list of Zonal Development Commissioners and their jurisdiction is again enclosed as Annexure-I.

2. It is clarified that all the original files of SEZs i.e. papers relating to notification of all SEZs (IT or otherwise) have to be maintained by the Zonal Development Commissioner. Further all inspections and reports etc. of SEZs till it is notified has to be done by the jurisdictional Zonal Development Commissioner.

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, Nagaland
7	DC, VSEZ	Andhra Pradesh

Photograph Must on IE Code Issued or Amended in Future

187-PN(RE) 16.06.2009 (DGFT) In exercise of powers conferred under para 2.4 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2004-2009, the Director General of Foreign Trade hereby makes following addition as a sub para to para 2.9 of the Handbook of Procedures(Volume I):-

“The application (ANF 2 A) for issuance of fresh IEC or modification of IEC shall indicate the name and designation of the person whose photograph has been affixed on the Bank Certificate. A photograph of the person alongwith his/her name and designation shall also be affixed on the IEC No. to be issued(Appendix 18 B).”

This issues in public interest.

DGFT to Verify 10% of All IE Codes

Subject: Verification of new IEC Number.

94-Pol.Cir 16.06.2009 (DGFT) Based on reports from other Central Government Authorities, it has been decided to institute the following system for limited verifications of IEC Numbers issued by DGFT offices:-

1. Each RA shall carry out physical verification of 10% of the IEC Nos. issued in a particular month. The physical verification of selected units must be completed in the month next to the issuance of the Code No. While selecting the IECs for physical verification, RA may take up those cases first where the Bank Account has been opened less than 6 months before application for IEC has been made. Physical verification of partnership/proprietorship firms may be carried out more than of the Companies which are registered under the Companies. Act.

2. The physical verification shall be carried out by a team of two officials which shall be led by an officer not below the rank of FTDO.

3. In case any discrepancy is found in any of the IECs by the inspecting team, immediate necessary action must be taken in terms of suspension of the IEC and the following up as per existing provisions and/or disabling IEC on EDI system.

4. IEC certificates shall be sent to the applicants on the address indicated in the application by registered post only. In exceptional cases, as decided by the Head of Office of the concerned RA, such certificates may be handed over to the applicants. In case any certificate is returned undelivered by postal authorities, RA may take immediate necessary action in terms of disabling the Code No. on EDI and carry out a thorough antecedent check of the firm before IEC is made operational again.

5. Each RA must send a monthly report on the physical verification to DGFT(HQ) in ECA Division regularly.”

This issues with the approval of competent authority.

Zonal Devl Commissioner to Give Drawback/CST refunds

[Ref: SEZ Instruction No. 15 dated 11 June 2009]

F.No.H.7/1/2007-SEZ

Subject: Reimbursement of duty in lieu of drawback for supply of goods to SEZ Developers against Indian Rupees.

Please refer to Instruction No.9 dated 18th February, 2009 on the above subject.

2. It is clarified that sanction for the claims against Reimbursement of duty in lieu of drawback for supply of goods to SEZ Developers shall be made by the Zonal Development Commissioner from the budget allocated to his office for DBK, CST claims. The jurisdiction of the Zonal Development Commissioner is placed at Annexure-I. Zonal Development Commissioners may also inform the additional fund requirements, if any, in this connection to Under Secretary (EOU Division), Department of Commerce.

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 in Operational Once Exports Start

[Ref: SEZ Instruction No. 16 dated 11 June 2009]

F.No.C.3/16/2009-SEZ

Sub: Validity of Formal Approval

I am directed to say that references have been received from Developers regarding validity of Formal Approval after operationalization of the Zone and the time limit mentioned in the Approval Letter for implementation of the project.

2. In this connection, it is clarified that a Special Economic Zone will be operational once exports starts from the Zone.

3. Further, Letter of Approval issued to the developer of the Special Economic Zone shall remain valid beyond the date prescribed in the Letter of Approval for implementation of the project, once the Special Economic Zone becomes operational, till it is suspended/revoked.

Procedure for Indian Vessels Carrying Coastal Cargo

The following Public Notice was issued by the Commissioner of Customs (Exports) Jawaharlal Nehru Custom House, Maharashtra on June 2009.

Sub: Carriage of coastal from one Indian Port to another Port in foreign going vessel procedure

34-PN .06.2009 It has been decided by Central Government that Indian flag foreign going vessels operating in routes covering more than one Indian Port to a Port outside India and vice-versa, shall be allowed to carry Coastal Containers alongwith Imported/Exported between two Indian Ports. The provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 relating to coastal cargo as also other statutory provisions, guidelines and instructions in this regard shall apply to such container. The procedure prescribed in this regard is detailed hereunder for the guidance of Trading Public, Steamer Agents and all concerned.

2. The consignor of any coastal goods in container shall submit to the proper officer the Bill of Coastal Goods in the prescribed form (in four copies) (Refer Notification No. 424/76 – Cus., dated 23.10.1976 as amended. Such Bill shall contain all the relevant particulars and the consignor shall subscribe to a declaration regarding the correctness of the contents thereof. The proper officer, may, if satisfied with the declaration, other such examination as may be considered necessary by him to satisfy that the declaration is correct and than pass the bill of Coastal Goods and return three copies to the consignor.

The container containing such coastal goods shall be clearly painted/marked with the words "For Coastal Carriage only" on all sides. After examination of the goods is completed, the container shall be sealed with tamperproof one tie bottle seal and then the same can be loaded on the vessel.

3. Before any coastal container is permitted to be loaded, the consigner or the Master of the Vessel/his agent shall execute a bond in such form with such surety as the proper officer may decide, binding himself for an amount equal to the value of the goods. The same shall be enforced if the coastal cargo is not landed on India and is taken to a foreign port after the last Indian Port of call.

4. The containers containing the coastal goods will be allowed gate-in on verification of seal No. mentioned in the Bill of Coastal Goods and the Gate Officer will endorse the BCG to that effect. The consignor or his agents will then approach the Boarding Office and make necessary entries in the concerned Register. The bond value would be debited to the extent of the value indicated in the BCG. The Boarding Officer will endorse the BCG and permit loading of the containers on board the vessel. The Master of the vessel or his agents would obtain an endorsement from the Customs at the destination port and produce the same to the Boarding Officer who, then will restore the debited amount to the bond executed.

5. The Customs Officer supervising the loading shall ensure that the particulars of the goods are entered in the Advice Book to be carried by the Master Vessel in respect of such coastal cargo. The Master shall also carry one copy of the Bill of Coastal goods with him and shall deliver the same along with the Coastal Manifest to the Customs Officer at the port of destination.

6. The Master of the vessel shall not permit the loading of such coastal cargo containers unless the Bill of Coastal Goods duly passed along with the permission of the Proper Officer to load the container is received by him. On receipt of the documents the Master shall prepare a Coastal Manifest in triplicate. A separate set of manifest shall be prepared for each coastal port for which

Non Basmati Rice Quota of 25000 MT to South Africa for PEC, Nigeria Quota of 1.17 lakh tonnes Deleted

114-Ntfn(RE) 18.06.2009 (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, following amendments to Notification No.104 (RE-2009)/2004-2009 dated 6th May, 2009 read with Notification No.93 (RE-2007)/2004-2009 dated 1st April, 2008 as amended from time to time.

2. With immediate effect existing entries at S. No. 17 in the table in Para 2 of Notification No.104(RE-2009)/2004-2009 dated 6th May, 2009 allowing export of 1,17,100 MTs to Nigeria is hereby deleted and, shall be substituted and read as following:

SNo.	Country	Quantity in MTs.	Name of PSU through which export to be made
17.	South Africa	25,000	PEC

3. All other provisions of the No.104 (RE-2009)/2004-2009 dated 6th May, 2009 shall remain unchanged, and shall continue to apply.

4. This issues in public interest.

the vessel is carrying coastal cargo. The proper officer may, after making necessary checks, make an endorsement on the manifest, retaining one copy of the manifest and return the other two copies to the Master of the vessel. The Master shall remain one copy as carrier's record and submit the other to the proper officer at the destination port along with the Bill(s) of Coastal Goods relating to the goods meant for that port.

7. The Customs Officer at the destination port may shall ensure that the coastal container is unloaded at the port and make a remark to this effect in the Advice Book.

8. The Master of the vessel may not be given the permission for the departure of the vessel unless it is established that the coastal cargo intended for that port has been discharged and the seals of the container are intact. In case, the seals are not found to be intact, the Customs Officer may cause the container to be opened and permit the vessel to leave only if there is no discrepancy between the contents found in the container and that manifested in the Bills of Coastal Goods delivered by the Master of the vessel. The proper officer may, however, permit the vessel to leave the Port if the Master or his Agent submits a bond with such surety or security as he may consider necessary in respect of the containers where the seals are found to be tampered with.

9. The reconciliation of coastal containers delivered with the Coastal Manifest and the entries in the Advice Book shall be completed at the last Indian port of call before the vessel is permitted to sail for foreign port. It shall be ensured that all charges and penalties due in respect of that vessel have been paid or the payments is secured by such guarantee or deposit of such amount as the proper officer at the port of loading may direct.

10. In case of any tampering of seals or any discrepancy, the matter shall be reported to the Deputy/Assistant Commissioner, who may adjudicate the matter after issue of Show Cause Notice. The procedures as applicable for non-coastal cargo will apply mutatis mutandis to deal with such situation.

11. The Port Authorities would earmark specific area for storing of coastal containers so that they do not get mixed with the import/export containers.

12. Any difficulty in the implementation of these instructions shall be brought to the notice of the Commissioner for further clarification and guidance.

(Authority: Circular No. 15/02-Cus dated 25.02.2002)

Loading and Unloading Goods at Bagdogra Customs Airport (West Bengal)

67-Cus(NT) 15.06.2009 (DoR) In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub section (1) of Section 7 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Board of Excise and Customs hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) number S.O. 828(E), dated the 21st November, 1994 (No. 61/94-Customs (NT), dated the 21st November, 1994 namely:-

In the said notification, in the table, against serial number 17, in column 3, against item (a) relating to Bagdogra, for the existing entry in column (4), the following entry shall be substituted, namely:-

(4) "Unloading of imported goods and the loading of export goods or any class of such goods."

F. No. 481/06/2009-LC

Deccan Chamber of Commerce Industries & Agriculture Pune Name Amended

186-PN(RE) 12.06.2009 (DGFT) In exercise of power conferred under paragraph 2.4 of the Foreign Trade Policy 2004-09, the Director General of Foreign Trade hereby makes the following amendments in Appendix 4-C (List of agencies authorized to issue Certificate of Origin-Non-Preferential), of HBP (Vol.I).

2. The name of the following agency at S. No. 26 under the State of Maharashtra in Appendix 4- C of HBP (Vol-I) has been changed:-

SNo.	Sr. No. in the Appendix	Name of the State	Name of the agency Old name and address	 New name and address
1	26	Maharashtra	Nagar Road Industries Chamber of Commerce & Agriculture 305, Gulmohar Centre Point, S. No. 34/A-5, Vadgaon Sheri, Nagar Road, Pune – 411014. Tel/Fax: 91-20-56029325, 56246798 E-mail: nria@vsnl.net	Deccan Chamber of Commerce Industries & Agriculture Pune 305, Gulmohar Centre Point, Near Viman Nagar Junction, S. No. 34/A-5, Vadgaon Sheri, Nagar Road, Pune – 411014. Tel/Fax: 91-20-56029325, 56246798 E-mail: nria@vsnl.net

This issues in Public Interest.

Indo-Singapore FTA – Applied Rate of Duty Reduced to Nil on 2202 Item from 25 of Normal Duty

Applied Rate of Duty Reduced to 50% from 65% of Normal Duty on 2412 Items

Ntfn 69 19.06.2009 (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, being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby directs that the following notifications of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), specified in column (2) of the Table below, shall be amended in the manner and to the extent specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table, namely:-

Table

SNo	Notification No. and date	Amendments
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	74/2005-CUSTOMS, dated the 22nd July, 2005 [G.S.R. 499(E), dated the 22nd July, 2005.]	In the said notification, in the preamble, for the words and figure "from so much of the duty of customs leviable thereon as is in excess of 25 *per cent.* of the applied rate of duty" the words "from the whole of duty of customs leviable thereon, which is specified in the First Schedule to the said Customs Tariff Act" shall be substituted.
2.	75/2005- CUSTOMS, dated the 22nd July, 2005 [G.S.R. 500(E), dated the 22nd July, 2005.]	In the said notification, in the preamble, for the figures and words "65 per cent.", the figures and words "50 per cent." shall be substituted.

[F.No.354/9/2004-TRU (Pt- II)]

Indo-Singapore FTA – General Duty Cut by 4-5% on 537 Lines

Ntfn 70 19.06.2009 (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, 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. 10/2008-Customs dated the 15th January, 2008** published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 33(E), dated the 15th January, 2008, namely:-

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

Table

S No	Tariff Item of the First Schedule	Description of goods	Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	14019010	All goods	18.00%
2	15180031	All goods	62.22%
3	15180039	All goods	23.33%
4	15180040	All goods	62.22%
5	18061000	All goods	23.33%
6	18062000	All goods	23.33%
7	18063100	All goods	18.00%
8	19011010	All goods	18.00%
9	19011090	All goods	18.00%
10	19012000	All goods	18.00%
11	19021900	All goods	18.00%
12	19041010	All goods	18.00%
13	19041020	All goods	18.00%
14	19041030	All goods	18.00%
15	19041090	All goods	18.00%
16	19059010	All goods	23.33%
17	19059020	All goods	23.33%
18	19059030	All goods	23.33%
19	19059040	All goods	23.33%
20	19059090	All goods	23.33%
21	22011010	All goods	18.00%
22	22011020	All goods	18.00%
23	22029010	All goods	23.33%
24	22029020	All goods	23.33%
25	22029030	All goods	23.33%
26	22029090	All goods	23.33%
27	26190010	All goods	3.00%
28	26190090	All goods	3.00%
29	27075000	All goods	6.00%
30	27079900	All goods	6.00%
31	27111300	All goods	3.00%
32	27111900	All goods	6.00%
33	28369910	All goods	4.50%
34	28369920	All goods	4.50%
35	28369930	All goods	4.50%
36	28369990	All goods	4.50%
37	29012300	All goods	3.00%
38	29031500	All goods	1.20%
39	29032100	All goods	1.20%
40	29051220	All goods	6.94%
41	29051300	All goods	4.50%
42	29051620	All goods	4.50%
43	29051900	All goods	16.67%
44	29053200	All goods	6.94%
45	29071110	All goods	6.94%
46	29071190	All goods	6.94%
47	29071300	All goods	4.50%
48	29152100	All goods	6.94%
49	29152400	All goods	4.50%
50	29153100	All goods	4.50%
51	29157010	All goods	6.94%
52	29157020	All goods	6.94%
53	29157030	All goods	6.94%
54	29157040	All goods	6.94%
55	29157050	All goods	6.94%
56	29157090	All goods	6.94%
57	29161510	All goods	4.50%
58	29161590	All goods	4.50%
59	29173200	All goods	6.94%
60	29304000	All goods	4.50%
61	29332990	All goods	4.50%
62	29411030	All goods	4.50%
63	32021000	All goods	6.94%
64	32061110	All goods	6.00%
65	32081010	All goods	6.00%
66	32081020	All goods	6.00%
67	32081030	All goods	6.00%
68	32081090	All goods	6.00%
69	32082010	All goods	6.00%
70	32082020	All goods	6.00%
71	32082030	All goods	6.00%
72	32082090	All goods	6.00%
73	32089011	All goods	6.00%
74	32089019	All goods	6.00%
75	32089021	All goods	6.00%
76	32089022	All goods	6.00%
77	32089029	All goods	6.00%
78	32089030	All goods	6.00%
79	32089041	All goods	6.00%
80	32089049	All goods	6.00%
81	32089050	All goods	6.00%
82	32089090	All goods	6.00%
83	32091010	All goods	6.00%
84	32091090	All goods	6.00%
85	32099010	All goods	7.78%
86	32099020	All goods	7.78%
87	32099090	All goods	7.78%
88	32151110	All goods	6.00%
89	32151120	All goods	6.00%
90	32151130	All goods	6.00%
91	32151140	All goods	6.00%
92	32151190	All goods	6.00%
93	32151910	All goods	6.00%
94	32151920	All goods	6.00%
95	32151930	All goods	6.00%
96	32151940	All goods	6.00%
97	32151990	All goods	6.00%
98	32159010	All goods	6.00%
99	32159020	All goods	6.00%
100	32159030	All goods	6.00%
101	32159040	All goods	6.00%
102	32159090	All goods	6.00%
103	33029011	All goods	8.89%
104	33029012	All goods	8.89%
105	33029019	All goods	8.89%
106	33029020	All goods	8.89%
107	33029090	All goods	8.89%
108	33051010	All goods	6.00%
109	33072000	All goods	6.00%
110	33079010	All goods	6.00%
111	33079020	All goods	6.00%
112	33079090	All goods	6.00%
113	34021200	All goods	8.89%
114	34021300	All goods	8.89%
115	34021900	All goods	6.00%
116	34022010	All goods	6.00%
117	34022020	All goods	6.00%
118	34022090	All goods	6.00%
119	34039900	All goods	6.94%
120	34049010	All goods	6.00%
121	34049020	All goods	6.00%
122	34049031	All goods	6.00%
123	34049032	All goods	6.00%
124	34049033	All goods	6.00%
125	34049039	All goods	6.00%
126	34049090	All goods	6.00%
127	35051010	All goods	16.67%
128	35051090	All goods	16.67%
129	35061000	All goods	8.89%
130	37079090	All goods	8.89%
131	38085000	Aldrin	16.67%
132	38085000	Chlordane	16.67%
133	38085000	Chloro-benzilate	16.67%
134	38085000	DDT(ISO)	16.67%
135	38085000	Heptachlor (ISO)	16.67%
136	38085000	Lindane	16.67%
137	38085000	Parathion Methyl	16.67%
138	38089111	All goods	16.67%
139	38089112	All goods	16.67%
140	38089113	All goods	16.67%
141	38089121	All goods	16.67%
142	38089122	All goods	16.67%
143	38089123	All goods	16.67%
144	38089124	All goods	16.67%
145	38089131	All goods	16.67%
146	38089132	All goods	16.67%
147	38089133	All goods	16.67%
148	38089134	All goods	16.67%
149	38089135	All goods	16.67%
150	38089136	All goods	16.67%
151	38089137	All goods	16.67%
152	38089191	All goods	16.67%
153	38089192	All goods	16.67%
154	38089199	All goods	16.67%
155	38089210	All goods	12.00%
156	38089220	All goods	12.00%
157	38089230	All goods	12.00%
158	38089240	All goods	12.00%
159	38089250	All goods	12.00%
160	38089290	All goods	12.00%
161	38091000	All goods	12.00%
162	38170011	All goods	6.94%
163	38170019	All goods	6.94%
164	38231200	All goods	9.00%
165	39011010	All goods	3.90%
166	39011090	All goods	3.90%
167	39012000	All goods	3.90%
168	39013000	All goods	3.89%
169	39019010	All goods	3.90%
170	39019090	All goods	3.90%
171	39021000	All goods	3.90%
172	39023000	All goods	3.90%
173	39029000	All goods	3.89%
174	39031910	All goods	3.90%
175	39031990	All goods	3.90%
176	39053000	All goods	4.50%
177	39061010	All goods	6.94%
178	39061090	All goods	6.94%
179	39072010	All goods	4.50%
180	39072090	All goods	4.50%
181	39073010	All goods	5.83%
182	39073090	All goods	5.83%
183	39079910	All goods	5.83%
184	39079920	All goods	5.83%
185	39079990	All goods	5.83%
186	39081010	All goods	7.78%
187	39081090	All goods	7.78%
188	39089010	All goods	7.78%
189	39089020	All goods	7.78%
190	39089090	All goods	7.78%
191	39119010	All goods	4.50%
192	39119090	All goods	4.50%
193	39121110	All goods	4.50%
194	39121120	All goods	4.50%
195	39121130	All goods	4.50%
196	39121140	All goods	4.50%
197	39121190	All goods	4.50%
198	39173910	All goods	7.78%
199	39173920	All goods	7.78%
200	39173990	All goods	7.78%
201	39191000	All goods	8.89%
202	39199010	All goods	8.89%
203	39199020	All goods	8.89%
204	39199090	All goods	8.89%
205	39201011	All goods	8.89%
206	39201012	All goods	8.89%
207	39201019	All goods	8.89%
208	39201091	All goods	8.89%
209	39201092	All goods	8.89%
210	39201099	All goods	8.89%
211	39202010	All goods	8.89%
212	39202020	All goods	8.89%
213	39202090	All goods	8.89%
214	39206110	All goods	8.89%
215	39206120	All goods	8.89%
216	39206190	All goods	8.89%
217	39211400	All goods	7.78%
218	39211900	All goods	7.78%
219	39232100	All goods	8.89%
220	39232910	All goods	8.89%
221	39232990	All goods	8.89%
222	39235010	All goods	8.89%
223	39235090	All goods	8.89%
224	39239010	All goods	8.89%
225	39239020	All goods	8.89%
226	39239090	All goods	8.89%
227	39269010	All goods	8.89%
228	39269021	All goods	8.89%
229	39269029	All goods	8.89%
230	39269031	All goods	8.89%
231	39269039	All goods	8.89%
232	39269041	All goods	8.89%
233	39269049	All goods	8.89%
234	39269051	All goods	8.89%
235	39269059	All goods	8.89%
236	39269061	All goods	8.89%
237	39269069	All goods	8.89%
238	39269071	All goods	8.89%
239	39269079	All goods	8.89%
240	39269080	All goods	8.89%
241	39269091	All goods	8.89%
242	39269099	All goods	8.89%
243	40169990	All goods	8.89%
244	49070010	All goods	6.00%
245	49070020	All goods	6.00%
246	49070090	All goods	6.00%
247	50060090	All goods	6.00%
248	52082990	All goods	8.89%
249	52083390	All goods	8.89%
250	52083990	All goods, other than upholstery fabrics	8.89%
250A	52083990	Upholstery fabrics	8.89% or Rs. 150 per kg which-ever is higher
251	52085990	All Goods	8.89%
252	52092990	All goods	8.89%
253	54023100	All goods	7.78%
254	54023200	All goods	7.78%
255	54023300	All goods	5.83%
256	54024900	All goods	7.78%
257	54025100	All goods	7.78%
258	540411 or 540412 or 540419	All goods	7.78%

259	55020010	All goods	6.00%
260	55020020	All goods	6.00%
261	55020090	All goods	6.00%
262	59039010	All goods	8.89%
263	59039020	All goods	8.89%
264	59039090	All goods	8.89%
265	59061000	All goods	6.00%
266	60011010	All goods	7.78%
267	60011020	All goods	7.78%
268	60011090	All goods	7.78%
269	60012100	All goods	7.78%
270	60012200	All goods	7.78%
271	60012900	All goods	6.00%
272	60019100	All goods	6.00%
273	60019200	All goods	7.78%
274	60019910	All goods	6.00%
275	60019990	All goods	6.00%
276	60024000	All goods	6.00%
277	60029000	All goods	6.00%
278	60031000	All goods	6.00%
279	60032000	All goods	7.78%
280	60033000	All goods	7.78%
281	60034000	All goods	6.00%
282	60039000	All goods	6.00%
283	60041000	All goods	6.00%
284	60049000	All goods	6.00%
285	60051000	All goods	7.78%
286	60052100	All goods	7.78%
287	60052200	All goods	7.78%
288	60052300	All goods	6.00%
289	60052400	All goods	7.78%
290	60053100	All goods	6.00%
291	60053200	All goods	6.00%
292	60053300	All goods	6.00%
293	60053400	All goods	7.78%
294	60054100	All goods	6.00%
295	60054200	All goods	6.00%
296	60054300	All goods	6.00%
297	60054400	All goods	7.78%
298	60059000	All goods	6.00%
299	63079011	All goods	6.00%
300	63079012	All goods	6.00%
301	63079013	All goods	6.00%
302	63079019	All goods	6.00%
303	63079020	All goods	6.00%
304	63079090	All goods	6.00%
305	68091900	All goods	6.00%
306	69139000	All goods	6.00%
307	70071900	All goods	8.89%
308	70072900	All goods	8.89%
309	70080010	All goods	7.78%
310	70080020	All goods	7.78%
311	70080090	All goods	7.78%
312	70112000	All goods	6.00%
313	71101110	All goods	6.00%
314	71101120	All goods	6.00%
315	72022100	All goods	6.00%
316	72041000	All goods	6.00%
317	72042110	All goods	6.00%
318	72042190	All goods	6.00%
319	72042910	All goods	6.00%
320	72042920	All goods	6.00%
321	72042990	All goods	6.00%
322	72043000	All goods	6.00%
323	72044100	All goods	6.00%
324	72044900	All goods	6.00%
325	72045000	All goods	6.00%
326	72089000	All goods	6.00%
327	72099000	All goods	6.00%
328	72101210	All goods	6.00%
329	72101290	All goods	6.00%
330	72104900	All goods	6.00%
331	72107000	All goods	6.00%
332	72122010	All goods	6.00%
333	72122090	All goods	6.00%
334	72139910	All goods	6.00%
335	72139920	All goods	6.00%
336	72139990	All goods	6.00%
337	72189910	All goods	6.00%
338	72189990	All goods	6.00%
339	72251100	All goods	6.00%
340	72261100	All goods	6.00%
341	73041120	All goods	6.00%
342	73041190	All goods	6.00%
343	73042310	All goods	6.00%
344	73042390	All goods	6.00%
345	73042910	All goods	6.00%
346	73042990	All goods	6.00%
347	73049000	All goods	6.00%
348	73051211	All goods	6.00%
349	73051219	All goods	6.00%
350	73051221	All goods	6.00%
351	73051229	All goods	6.00%
352	73072100	All goods	6.00%
353	73083000	All goods	6.00%
354	73269091	All goods	8.89%
355	74032100	All goods	3.00%
356	74099000	All goods	3.00%
357	74102100	All goods	3.00%
358	74112100	All goods	4.50%
359	74199100	All goods	6.00%
360	76020010	All goods	3.00%
361	76020090	All goods	3.00%
362	76061200	All goods	3.00%
363	76072010	All goods	3.00%
364	76072090	All goods	3.00%
365	76169910	All goods	6.00%
366	76169920	All goods	6.00%
367	76169930	All goods	6.00%
368	76169990	All goods	6.00%
369	78050010	All goods	6.00%
370	78050020	All goods	6.00%
371	79020090	All goods	3.00%
372	81129200	All goods	3.00%
373	81129900	All goods	6.00%
374	82033000	All goods	6.00%
375	82059000	All goods	6.00%
376	82071300	All goods	7.78%
377	82073000	All goods	6.00%
378	82079010	All goods	6.00%
379	82079020	All goods	6.00%
380	82079030	All goods	6.00%
381	82079090	All goods	6.00%
382	82090010	All goods	7.78%
383	82090090	All goods	7.78%
384	83024110	All goods	6.00%
385	83024120	All goods	6.00%
386	83024190	All goods	6.00%
387	83024200	All goods	6.00%
388	83026000	All goods	6.00%
389	83059010	All goods	6.00%
390	83059020	All goods	6.00%
391	83059090	All goods	6.00%
392	83099010	All goods	6.00%
393	83099020	All goods	6.00%
394	83099030	All goods	6.00%
395	83099090	All goods	6.00%
396	83119000	All goods	6.00%
397	84091000	All goods	1.80%
398	84099111	All goods	4.50%
399	84099112	All goods	4.50%
400	84099113	All goods	4.50%
401	84099114	All goods	4.50%
402	84099120	All goods	4.50%
403	84099191	All goods	4.50%
404	84099192	All goods	4.50%
405	84099193	All goods	4.50%
406	84099194	All goods	4.50%
407	84099199	All goods	4.50%
408	84137010	All goods	6.94%
409	84137091	All goods	6.94%
410	84137092	All goods	6.94%
411	84137093	All goods	6.94%
412	84137094	All goods	6.94%
413	84137095	All goods	6.94%
414	84137096	All goods	6.94%
415	84137097	All goods	6.94%
416	84137099	All goods	6.94%
417	84138110	All goods	5.83%
418	84138120	All goods	5.83%
419	84138130	All goods	5.83%
420	84138190	All goods	5.83%
421	84139110	All goods	4.50%
422	84139120	All goods	4.50%
423	84139130	All goods	4.50%
424	84139140	All goods	6.00%
425	84139190	All goods	4.50%
426	84141000	All goods	4.50%
427	84143000	All goods	6.94%
428	84159000	All goods	6.00%
429	84185000	All goods	6.94%
430	84186100	All goods	6.94%
431	84189900	All goods	4.50%
432	84224000	All goods	3.00%
433	84269100	All goods	4.50%
434	84314100	All goods	4.50%
435	84314200	All goods	4.50%
436	84314910	All goods	4.50%
437	84324000	All goods	4.50%
438	84501100	All goods	8.89%
439	84569910	All goods	4.50%
440	84569990	All goods	4.50%
441	84571010	All goods	4.50%
442	84571020	All goods	4.50%
443	84743200	All goods	4.50%
444	84821011	All goods	4.50%
445	84821012	All goods	4.50%
446	84821013	All goods	4.50%
447	84821020	All goods	4.50%
448	84821030	All goods	4.50%
449	84821040	All goods	4.50%
450	84821051	All goods	4.50%
451	84821052	All goods	4.50%
452	84821053	All goods	4.50%
453	84821090	All goods	4.50%
454	84825011	All goods	4.50%
455	84825012	All goods	4.50%
456	84825013	All goods	4.50%
457	84825021	All goods	4.50%
458	84825022	All goods	4.50%
459	84825023	All goods	4.50%
460	84828000	All goods	4.50%
461	84839000	All goods	6.94%
462	85061000	All goods	6.00%
463	85063000	All goods	6.00%
464	85064000	All goods	6.00%
465	85065000	All goods	6.00%
466	85066000	All goods	7.78%
467	85068010	All goods	7.78%
468	85068090	All goods	7.78%
469	85069000	All goods	7.78%
470	85161000	All goods	8.89%
471	85169000	All goods	7.78%
472	85182100	All goods	7.78%
473	85182200	All goods	7.78%
474	85183000	All goods	7.78%
475	85184000	All goods	7.78%
476	85185000	All goods	8.89%
477	85189000	All goods	7.78%
478	85198910	All goods	7.78%
479	85198920	All goods	7.78%
480	85198930	All goods	7.78%
481	85198940	All goods	7.78%
482	85198990	All goods	7.78%
483	85199200	All goods	6.00%
484	85219010	All goods	7.78%
485	85219020	All goods	7.78%
486	85219090	All goods	7.78%
487	85271300	All goods	6.00%
488	85279100	All goods	6.00%
489	85311010	All goods	8.89%
490	85311020	All goods	8.89%
491	85311090	All goods	8.89%
492	85441110	All goods	6.94%
493	85441190	All goods	6.94%
494	85441910	All goods	6.94%
495	85441920	All goods	6.94%
496	85441930	All goods	6.94%
497	85441990	All goods	6.94%
498	85489000	All goods	6.00%
499	87081010	All goods	6.00%
500	87081090	All goods	6.00%
501	87084000	All goods	6.00%
502	87086000	All goods	6.00%
503	87087000	All goods	8.89%
504	87089100	Radiators	7.78%
505	87089900	All goods	8.89%
506	90084000	All goods	6.00%
507	90151000	All goods	4.50%
508	90154000	All goods	4.50%
509	90189094	All goods	4.50%
510	90282000	All goods	4.50%
511	94032010	All goods	6.00%
512	94032090	All goods	6.00%
513	94033010	All goods	8.89%
514	94033090	All goods	8.89%
515	94036000	All goods	7.78%
516	94038100	All goods	6.00%
517	94038900	All goods	6.00%
518	94039000	All goods	6.00%
519	94054010	All goods	6.00%
520	94054090	All goods	6.00%
521	95041000	All goods	6.00%
522	95042000	All goods	6.00%
523	95069110	All goods	6.00%
524	95069190	All goods	6.00%
525	96061010	All goods	6.00%
526	96061020	All goods	6.00%
527	96062910	All goods	6.00%
528	96062990	All goods	6.00%
529	96071110	All goods	6.00%
530	96071190	All goods	6.00%
531	96071910	All goods	6.00%
532	96071990	All goods	6.00%
533	96072000	All goods	6.00%
534	96121010	All goods	7.78%
535	96121020	All goods	7.78%
536	96121030	All goods	7.78%
537	96121090	All goods	7.78%

[F.No. 354/9/2004-TRU (Pt.II)]

Anti-dumping

Preliminary Anti-dumping Duty Imposed on Ceramic Glazed Tiles from China – Foshan Excluded

Ntfn 62
15.06.2009
(DoR)

Whereas, in the matter of import of ceramic glazed tiles other than vitrified tiles where at least one of the sides (length or width) exceeds 17 inches/431.80 Millimeters (MM)/43.18 Centimeters (CM)/1.4167 feet (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods), falling under tariff item 6908 90 90 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), originating in or exported from China PR (hereinafter referred to as the subject country), the designated authority, in its preliminary findings vide notification No. 14/16/2008-DGAD, dated the 22nd April, 2009, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 27th April, 2009 has come to the conclusion that–

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

(b) the domestic industry has suffered material injury;

(c) the injury has been caused by the dumped imports from subject country,

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

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act, read with rules 13 and 20 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995, the Central Government, on the basis of the aforesaid preliminary findings of the designated authority, hereby imposes on the imports into India of goods, falling under tariff item of the First Schedule to the said Customs Tariff Act as specified in column (2) of the Table below, the description of which is specified in corresponding entry in column (3) of the Table, the specification of which is specified in corresponding entry in column (4), originating in the countries as specified in corresponding entry in column (5), exported from the countries as specified in the corresponding entry in column (6), produced by the producer as specified in the corresponding entry in column (7) and exported by the exporter as specified in the corresponding entry in column (8), an anti-dumping duty at the rate equal to the amount as specified in the corresponding entry in column (9), in the currency as specified in the corresponding entry in column (11) and per unit of measurement as specified in the corresponding entry in column (10) of the said Table.

Table

SNo.	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	6908 9090	Ceramic Glazed tiles other than vitrified tiles	Ceramic Glazed tiles where at - least one of the sides (length or width) exceeds 17 inches/ 431.80 Millimeters (MM)/ 43.18 Centimeters(CM)/ 1.4167 feet.	China PR	China PR	Foshan New Zhong Yuan Ceramic Company Limited	Foshan Lungo Ceramics Co Limited Foshan Sandebo Ceramics Co Limited New Zhong Yuan ceramics Import & Export Company Limited of Guangdong Foshan Xinyue Building Ceramic Co Limited Foshan Xinyue Building Ceramics Co Limited	Nil	SQM	Rs.
2	-do-	-do-	-do-	China PR	China PR	Sichuwan New Zhong Yuan Ceramics Co., Ltd	Sichuwan New Zhong Yuan Ceramics Co., Ltd	Nil	SQM	Rs.
3	-do-	-do-	-do-	China PR	China PR	Guangdong Winto Ceramic Co. Ltd.	Guangdong Winto Ceramic Co. Ltd.	Nil	SQM	Rs.
4	-do-	-do-	-do-	China PR	China PR	Foshan Shunshui Newpearl Building	Foshan Summit Kangjian Ceramics Co. Limited Foshan Newpearl Trade Company Limited	Nil	SQM	Rs.
5.	-do-	-do-	-do-	China PR	China PR	Foshan Shunshui Summit Ceramic Co Limited	Foshan Summit Kangjian Ceramics Co. Limited Foshan Newpearl Trade Company Limited	Nil	SQM	Rs.
6.	-do-	-do-	-do-	China PR	China PR	Any other than combination at S. No. 1 to 5 above		137/-	SQM	Rs.
7	-do-	-do-	-do-	China PR	Any other than China PR	Any	Any	137/-	SQM	Rs.
8	-do-	-do-	-do-	Any other than China PR	China PR	Any	Any	137/-	SQM	Rs.

[F. No.354/117/2009-TRU]

No Anti-dumping Duty on Vitrified and Porcelain Tiles Exported by Foshan Henry Trading and Anjaneya Trading

Ntfn 63
15.06.2009
(DoR)

Whereas in the matter of import of vitrified and porcelain tiles, other than vitrified industrial tiles (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods), falling under headings 6907 or 6908 or 6914 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), originating in, or exported from, the United Arab Emirates and People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as China PR) and imported into India, the designated authority in its sunset review final findings vide notification No. 15/17/2006-DGAD, dated the 21st April, 2008, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 23rd April, 2008, as amended, had come to the conclusion that -

(i) there was no dumping taking place from United Arab Emirates;

(ii) the subject goods were likely to enter Indian market at dumped prices from China PR, should the present measures be withdrawn;

(iii) in spite of the antidumping measures in place, there existed significant current injury to the domestic industry and there was also no evidence on record to suggest that dumping or the injury to the domestic industry would cease to exist or was not likely to recur in case the anti-dumping duties were discontinued,

and had considered it necessary to continue imposition of the anti-dumping duty on the subject goods originating in, or exported from, China PR in order to remove injury to the domestic industry;

And whereas on the basis of the aforesaid findings of the designated authority, the Central Government had imposed an anti-dumping duty on the subject goods, vide notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), **No. 82/2008-Customs, dated the 27th June, 2008**, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 485(E), dated the 27th June, 2008;

And whereas on the basis of a request made by M/s Foshan Lihua Ceramics Co. Ltd., China PR (producer), M/s Foshan Henry Trading Company, China PR (exporter) through M/s Anjaneya Trading PTE Ltd., Singapore (exporter) (herein after referred to as "subject parties") for review in terms of rule 22 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995 in respect of exports of the subject goods made by them, the designated authority, vide new shipper review initiation notification No. 15/23/2008-DGAD, dated the 11th November, 2008, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 11th November, 2008 had recommended provisional assessment of all exports of the subject goods made by the subject parties till the completion of the review by the designated authority;

And whereas on the basis of the aforesaid recommendation of the designated authority, the Central Government had ordered, vide notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 134/2008-Customs, dated the 22nd December, 2008 which was published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (i) vide number G.S.R.869(E), dated the 22nd December, 2008 that pending the outcome of the said review by the designated authority, the subject goods produced by M/s Foshan Lihua Ceramics Co. Ltd., China PR and exported by M/s Foshan Henry Trading Company, China PR through M/s Anjaneya Trading PTE Ltd., Singapore, when imported into India, shall be subjected to provisional assessment till the new shipper review is completed;

And whereas, the designated authority, vide its final findings No.15/23/2008-DGAD, dated the 25th April, 2009, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 27th April, 2009, has come to the the conclusions that -

(i) the producer M/s Foshan Lihua Ceramics Co. Ltd., China PR, exporter M/s Foshan Henry Trading Company, China PR and M/s Anjaneya Trading PTE Ltd., Singapore have established themselves as new shipper of the subject goods to India and therefore, are eligible for separate dumping margin;

(ii) dumping margin of vitrified porcelain tiles manufactured by M/s Foshan Lihua Ceramics Co. Ltd., China PR, and supplied to M/s Foshan Henry Trading Company, China PR and subsequently exported to India by routing the same through M/s Anjaneya Trading PTE Ltd., Singapore, during the period of review is negative,

and has recommended that no anti dumping duty be imposed on imports of subject goods from the subject parties;

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, 20 and 22 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, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No.82/2008-Customs, dated the 27th June, 2008, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 485(E), dated the 27th June, 2008, namely :-

In the said notification, in the opening paragraph, **after the second proviso**, the following proviso shall be **inserted**, namely: -

"Provided also that no anti-dumping duty shall be imposed on the imports into India of the subject goods produced by M/s Foshan Lihua Ceramics Co. Ltd., China PR and exported by M/s Foshan Henry Trading Company, China PR through M/s Anjaneya Trading PTE Ltd., Singapore."

2. This notification shall be effective from the date of issue of the notification ordering provisional assessment, that is, the 22nd December, 2008.

[F. No. 354/214/2001-TRU(Pt.III)]

Anti-dumping Duty Notification 134/22.12.2008 on Porcelain Tiles from China – Rescinded

Ntfn 64
15.06.2009
(DoR)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), read with rules 18, 20 and 22 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 **rescinds** the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), **No. 134/2008-Customs, dated the 22nd December, 2008**, published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R.869(E), dated the 22nd December, 2008, except as respect things done or omitted to be done before such rescission.

[F. No. 354/214/2001-TRU(Pt.III)]

Another Five Years of Anti-dumping Duty on Vitamin C from China, Japan Excluded

Ntfn 67
16.06.2009
(DoR)

Whereas, the designated authority vide notification No. 15/16/2008-DGAD, dated the 23rd May, 2008, published in Part I, section 1 of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 27th May, 2008, had initiated review in terms of sub-section (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) (hereinafter referred to as the said Tariff Act), 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 Vitamin C (hereinafter referred as the subject goods), originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred as the subject country), imposed *vide* notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 159/2003- CUSTOMS dated the 24th October, 2003, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R.840(E), dated the 24th October, 2003, 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;

And whereas, the Central Government had

extended the anti-dumping duty on the subject goods, originating in, or exported from, the subject country upto and inclusive of the 23rd October, 2009 *vide* notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), **No. 109/2008 -Customs dated the 21st October, 2008**, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R.743(E), dated the 21st October, 2008;

And whereas, in the matter of review of anti-dumping on import of the subject goods, originating in, or exported from, the subject country, the designated authority in its final findings issued vide notification No. 15/16/2008-DGAD, dated 21st May, 2009, published in Part I, Section 1 of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 22nd May, 2009, had come to the conclusion that-

(a) the subject goods originating in, or exported from, the subject country had been exported to India below their normal value, resulting in dumping;

(b) the performance of domestic industry had not improved during the continuation of anti-dumping duty on the subject goods; and

(c) discontinuation of anti-dumping duties on the subject goods from subject country would lead to the continuation of dumping and injury to the domestic industry;

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

S.No.	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.	2936 27 00	Vitamin C or its synonyms	Any	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	Any	Any	3.99	Kg	US dollar
2.	2936 27 00	Vitamin C or its synonyms	Any	People's Republic of China	Any country other than People's Republic of China	Any	Any	3.99	Kg	US dollar
3.	2936 27 00	Vitamin C or its synonyms	Any	Any	People's Republic of China	Any	Any	3.99	Kg	US dollar

Note. - The most commonly used synonyms of Vitamin C are Ascorbic Acid, L-Xyloascorbic Acid, 3-Oxo-L-gulofuranolactone (enol form), L-3-Ketothreohexuronic Acid Lactone etc., as specified under entry number " 867 of MERCK INDEX"

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.354/96/2003-TRU]

Vitamin C from China and Japan – Previous Notification 159/ 24.10.2003 Rescinded

Ntfn 68
16.06.2009
(DoR)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (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 **rescinds** the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), **No. 159/2003-CUSTOMS dated the 24th October, 2003**, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R.840(E), dated the 24th October, 2003, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such rescission.

[F. No.354/96/2003-TRU]

Caprolactam Anti-dumping from Japan, EU and Others Extended upto 20 April 2010

Ntfn 66
16.06.2009
(DoR)

Whereas, the designated authority vide notification No. 15/31/2008-DGAD, dated the 21st April, 2009, published in Part I, section 1 of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 22nd April, 2009, 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 6-Hexanelactam, (also known as epsilon-Caprolactam), originating in, or exported from, Japan, European Union, Nigeria and Thailand, imposed *vide* notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 109/2004-CUSTOMS dated the 17th November, 2004, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 751(E), dated the 17th November, 2004, and has requested for extension of anti-dumping duty, in terms of sub-section (5) of section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act, pending the completion of the review;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act and in pursuance of rule 23 of the said rules, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), **No. 109/2004-CUSTOMS dated the 17th November, 2004**, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 751(E), dated the 17th November, 2004, namely: -

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

"3. This notification shall remain in force upto and inclusive of the 20th April, 2010, unless the notification is revoked earlier".

[F. No.354/98/2004-TRU]

Aluminium Non Stick Utensils SION Notified

188-PN(RE) 18.06.2009 (DGFT) In exercise of the powers conferred under Paragraph 2.4 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2004-09 and Paragraph 1.1 of the Handbook of Procedures (Vol.1), the Director General of Foreign Trade hereby makes the following amendments/ additions/deletions/corrections in the Handbook of Procedures, Vol.2, and 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/modifications at appropriate places as mentioned in ANNEXURE "A" & "B" to this Public Notice are made.

Engineering Products

(i) The amendments/corrections/modifications of SION C-23 is amended as per ANNEXURE "A" to this Public Notice.

(ii) After the existing entry at Sl No. C 2045 new entry at Sl. No. C 2046 is added as per Annexure "B" to this Public Notice.

This issues in public interest.

Annexure "A" to the Public Notice No. 188 (RE-2009)/2004-2009 dated 18th June, 2009

Amendments/Corrections/Modifications

SION	Export Item	Qty.	Import Item	Quantity
C-23	Aluminium Utensils with Interior PTFE Coating & Exterior Coating Material as Silicon and or PTFE base (Non Stick) with/without handle (less than 40 micron thickness of PTFE Coating).	1 Kg.	Aluminum Scrap OR Aluminium Ingots	1.15 Kgs/Kg. content of Aluminium in the export product 1.10 Kgs/Kg. content of Aluminium in the export product
			2. PTFE Non-stick Coating material	0.128 Ltr/sq. mtr of internal coating area
			3. High Temp. Resistance Coating Material as Silicon And/or PTFE Base	0.128 Ltr/sq. mtr of internal coating area
			4. Bakelite Moulding Powder	1.05 Kg./kg. content in the export product

Annexure "B" to the Public Notice No. 188 (RE-2009)/2004-2009 dated 18th June, 2009

Engineering Product

SION No	Export Item	Qty.	Import Item	Quantity
New SION C 2046	Aluminium Non Stick Utensils with Interior Three layer PTFE Coating of 40 Micron & Exterior Coating Material as Silicon and or PTFE base (Non Stick) with/ without handle	1 Kg.	1. Aluminum Scrap OR Aluminium Ingots OR Aluminium Circles OR Uncoated Aluminium Utensils	1.15 kg./kg. content of Aluminium in the export product 1.10 Kg./Kg. content of Aluminium in the export product 1.07 Kg./Kg. content of Aluminium in the export product Net to net basis
			2. PTFE Non-stick Coating material	0.403 Ltr/sq.mtrs .of internal coating area
			3. High Temp. Resistance Coating material as Silicon and/or PTFE Base	0.128 Ltr/sq.mtrs .of external coating area
			4. Bakelite Moulding Powder	1.05 Kg./kg. content in the export product
			5. Stainless Steel Handles	Net to net
			6. Aluminium Rivets	Net to net

Corrections in Tariff Items

Corrigendum dated 15 June 2009

In the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 109/2008-Customs (N.T.), dated the 24th September, 2008, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide G.S.R 678(E), dated the 24th September, 2008, at page 18,-

(i) in line 23, *for* "Di-Methyl Amino ethanethiol', *read*, "N, N-Diethyl Amino ethyl Chloride Hydrochloride";

(ii) in line 28, *for*, "tariff items" *read*, "tariff entries 'Ethyldiethanolamine and Methyldiethanolamine', tariff items".

[F.No. 528/36/2003 –Cus.(TU)]

Safeguard Duty on Al Flats and Aluminium Foil – Final Findings

Al Flats: 14% for 2009-2010 and 12% for 2010-2011

Aluminium Foil: 30% for 2009-2010 and 25% for 2010-2011

Ntfn 71 19.06.2009 (DoR) Whereas, in the matter of import of Aluminium Flat Rolled Products falling under heading 7606 and Aluminium Foils falling under heading 7607, of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), from People's Republic of China, the Director General (Safeguard), in its preliminary findings vide number G.S.R. 65 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2009, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), dated the 2nd February, 2009, had come to the conclusion that increased imports of Aluminium Flat Rolled Products and Aluminium Foil into India from People's Republic of China had caused and threatened to cause market disruption to domestic industry of Aluminium Flat Rolled Products and Aluminium Foils, and that this had necessitated the imposition of provisional safeguard duty on imports of Aluminium Flat Rolled Products and Aluminium Foil into India from People's Republic of China;

And whereas, on the basis of the aforesaid findings of the Director General (Safeguard), the Central Government had imposed provisional Safeguard duty on the subject goods vide notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 26/2009-CUSTOMS, dated the 23rd March, 2009, published in the Gazette of India vide number G.S.R. 187(E), dated the 23rd March, 2009;

And whereas, the Director General (Safeguard), in its Final findings vide number G.S.R. 369(E), dated the 29th May, 2009, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), dated the 29th May, 2009, had come to the conclusion that increased imports of Aluminium Flat Rolled Products and Aluminium Foil into India from People's Republic of China had caused and threatened to cause market disruption to domestic industry of Aluminium Flat Rolled Products and Aluminium Foil and it necessitated the imposition of definitive safeguard duty on imports of Aluminium Flat Rolled Products and Aluminium Foil into India from People's Republic of China ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 8C of the said Act, read with rules 12 and 14 of the Customs Tariff (Transitional Product Specific Safeguard Duty) Rules, 2002, the Central Government after considering the said findings of the Director General (Safeguard), hereby imposes a safeguard duty -

(A) on Aluminium Flat Rolled Products falling under heading 7606 excluding –-

(a) Colour Coated Aluminium Coil with either PE (Polyester) Coating or PVDF (fluorine-carbon) Coating falling under CTH 7606

(b) Aluminium Composite panels,

(c) Aluminium-Manganese-Silicon based and/or Aluminium-Magnesium-Silicon based alloys, whether clad or unclad; with thickness between 0.05 mm to 3.00 mm; with post brazing yield strength greater than 45 MPA, falling under tariff heading 7606 for use in heat exchangers including radiators, charge air coolers, condensers, oil coolers, heater cores, evaporators, heat ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems and parts thereof, at the rate of :-

i 14% ad valorem, when imported from the 23rd day of March, 2009 to 22nd day March, 2010 (both days inclusive); and

ii. 12% ad valorem, when imported from the 23rd day of March, 2010 to 22nd day March, 2011 (both days inclusive);

(B) on Aluminium Foil falling under heading 7607 excluding -

(a) Aluminium Foil of thickness less than 7 micron falling under CTH 7607

(b) "Aluminium foil of 10.5 micron with rough surface and perforated whether printed or not; to be used by beer bottling unit"

(c) Colour Coated Aluminium Coil with either PE (Polyester) Coating or PVDF (fluorine-carbon) Coating falling under CTH 7607.

(d) Etched or formed Aluminium Foils falling under CTH 7607 meant to be used in the manufacture of Electrolytic capacitors.

(e) Poly Aluminium Foil Coated with Copolymer falling under CTH 7607 to be used in the manufacture of PIJF Telecom Copper Cables or Optical Fiber Cables.

(f) Aluminium-Manganese-Silicon based and/or Aluminium-Magnesium-Silicon based alloys, whether clad or unclad; with thickness between 0.05 mm to 3.00 mm; with post brazing yield strength greater than 45 MPA, falling under tariff heading 7607 for use in heat exchangers including radiators, charge air coolers, condensers, oil coolers, heater cores, evaporators, heat ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems and parts thereof.

at the rate of :—

i. 30% ad valorem, when imported from the 23rd day of March, 2009 to 22nd day March, 2010 (both days inclusive); and

ii. 25% ad valorem, when imported from the 23rd day of March, 2010 to 22nd day March, 2011 (both days inclusive);

2. The Safeguard duty imposed under this notification shall be levied with effect from the date of imposition of the provisional Safeguard duty, that is, the 23rd March, 2009.

[F.No. 354/60/2009-TRU]

Previous Notification on Safeguard Duty on Al Flats and Aluminium Foil – Rescinded

Ntfn 72
19.06.2009
(DoR)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 8C of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), read with rules 10 and 14 of the Customs Tariff (Transitional Product Specific Safeguard Duty) Rules, 2002, the Central Government hereby rescinds the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 26/2009- Customs, dated the 23rd March, 2009, which was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 187(E) of the same date, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such rescission.

[F.No. 354/60/2009-TRU]

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 – 20-23 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 20-23 June.

(Rs.)

Commodity	Unit	Market	20-Jun	22-Jun	23-Jun
CER (Carbon Trading)	1 MT	Mumbai	767.5	767.5	748
Chana	100 KGS	Delhi	2136	2178	2167
Masur	100 KGS	Indore	4411	4402	4401
Potato	100 KGS	Agra	982	979.7	979.9
Potato TKR	100 KGS	Tarkeshwar	998.4	1023.3	1053.3
Arecanut	100 KGS	Mangalore	7942	7898	7878
Cashewkern	1 KGS	Quilon	301	299	298
Cardamom	1 KGS	Vandanmedu	816.5	805.5	796.5
Coffee ROB	100 KGS	Kushalnagar	64.7	65.6	65.5
Jeera	100 KGS	Unjha	11203	11230	11243
Pepper	100 KGS	Kochi	12907	12958	12905
Red Chili	100 KGS	Guntur	5616	5581	5569
Turmeric	100 KGS	Nzmbad	5235	5235	5239
Guar Gum	100 KGS	Jodhpur	3616	3652	3668
Maize	100 KGS	Nzmbad	898	898	890
Mentha Oil	1 KGS	Chandausi	536.8	536.1	536.7
Cotton Seed	100 KGS	Akola	1380	1391	1394
Castorsd RJK	100 KGS	Rajkot	2382	2390	2401
Guar Seed	100 KGS	Jodhpur	1748	1792.5	1770
Soya Bean	100 KGS	Indore	NA	NA	NA
Mustrdsd JPR	20 KGS	Jaipur	506.65	510.2	509.2
Sesame Seed	100 KGS	Rajkot	6138	6138	6138
Coconut Oil Cake	100 KGS	Kochi	1014	1014	1014
RCBR Oil Cake	1 MT	Raipur	NA	5025	5050
Kapaskhali	50 KGS	Akola	570.2	573	575.5
Coconut Oil	100 KGS	Kochi	4862	4862	4862
Refsoy Oil	10 KGS	Indore	464.1	463.75	465.4
CPO	10 KGS	Kandla	333.6	326.5	332
Mustard Oil	10 KGS	Jaipur	469	472.9	471.7
Gnutoilexp	10 KGS	Rajkot	567.5	562.5	556.7
Castor Oil	10 KGS	Kandla	491.5	495	498
Crude Oil	1 BBL	Mumbai	3370	3370	3266
Furnace Oil	1000 KGS	Mumbai	25801	25661	25436
Sourcrd Oil	1 BBL	Mumbai	3409	3309	3225.5
Brent Crude	1 BBL	Mumbai	3283	3283	3180
Gur	40 KGS	Muzngr	1077.7	1084.1	1080.8
Sugars	100 KGS	Kolhapur	2337	2356	2356
Sugarm	100 KGS	Delhi	2516	2525	2514
Natural Gas	1 mmBtu	Hazirabad	194.1	194.1	197
Rubber	100 KGS	Kochi	9930	9916	9858
Cotton Long	1 Candy	Kadi	23420	23530	23550
Cotton Med	1 Maund	Abohar	2420	2430.5	2430
Jute	100 KGS	Kolkata	2777	2804.5	2810
Gold	10 GRMS	Ahmd	14535	14500	14470
Gold Guinea	8 GRMS	Ahmd	11628	11600	11576
Silver	1 KGS	Ahmd	22457	22305	22227
Sponge Iron	1 MT	Raipur	13900	14055	14070
Steel Flat	1000 KGS	Mumbai	29260	28840	28730
Steel Long	1 MT	Bhavnagar	22680	22635	22715
Copper	1 KGS	Mumbai	238.8	238.8	227.45
Nickel	1 KGS	Mumbai	731.5	711.1	720.8
Aluminium	1 KGS	Mumbai	79	76.65	76.45
Lead	1 KGS	Mumbai	81.8	77.4	79.85
Zinc	1 KGS	Mumbai	75.1	72.1	73.75
Tin	1 KGS	Mumbai	720.75	707	713.75

(Source: MCX Spot Prices)

WORLD TRADE SCANNER

BIG's WEEKLY INDEX OF CHANGES

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much as 2.4 percent to $67.89 a barrel.

Gold for immediate delivery lost $8.37, or 0.9 percent, to $925.68 an ounce at 12:52 p.m. local time. The metal dropped as low as $922.04, the lowest intraday price since May 19. Futures for August delivery slid $10.30, or 1.1 percent, to $925.90 on the New York Mercantile Exchange's Comex division.

Bullion dropped to $924 an ounce in the morning "fixing" in London, used by some mining companies to sell production, from $935.25 at the afternoon fixing on June 19.

SPDR Holdings

Gold holdings in the SPDR Gold Trust, the biggest exchange- traded fund backed by bullion, were unchanged at 1,132.15 metric tons as of June 19, according to the company's Web site. That's the longest period without an increase or decline since the span from Oct. 27 to Nov. 11.

The global economy will shrink 2.9 percent this year, the World Bank said, more than the 1.7 percent contraction it had predicted until now.

Hedge-fund managers and other large speculators decreased their net-long position, or bets prices will rise, in New York gold futures by 7 percent in the week ended June 16, according to U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission data.

Platinum for immediate delivery dropped 1.3 percent to $1,194 an ounce. The metal fell as low as $1,187.25, the lowest intraday price since June 1.

Palladium eased 2.2 percent to $241 an ounce. Holdings of the metal in ETF Securities Ltd.'s exchange-traded commodities shrank from a record on June 19. They now total 316,829 ounces, down from 319,451 ounces, according to the company's Web site.

Silver retreated 2.8 percent to $13.83 an ounce, cutting this year's gain to 21 percent. The metal declined as far as $13.805, the lowest since May 19 in intraday terms. ETF Securities' silver holdings fell to 19.9 million ounces, down 0.8 percent from June 18.

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gap, a measure of the balance between demand and supply in the nation, closes and lending outpaces economic growth, Buchanan said.

Indonesia's rupiah has risen 9.5 percent this quarter to 10,555 per dollar and India's rupee is up 4.4 percent at 48.6075. Two-year non-deliverable yuan forwards gained 2.1 percent to 6.6850 and five-year contracts surged 9.4 percent to 6.5600. Goldman recommended betting on yuan appreciation beyond a one- year timeframe. The won recently traded at 1,289.63 per dollar, up 7.2 percent this quarter.

The rupiah and rupee will climb to 9,200 and 46, respectively, in six months, Goldman Sachs forecast. The yuan will trade at 6.83, little changed from its current level, and the won will slip to 1,300, it predicted.

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