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India Signs CEPA with Korea

India on 7 August signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) with Republic of Korea. The Agreement on behalf of Government of India was signed by Anand Sharma, Commerce and Industry Minister, in Seoul. Mr. Kim Jong-hoon, Korean Trade Minister signed the Agreement on behalf of Republic of Korea. This is India's second comprehensive deal with any country, first being with Singapore in 2005. This is also India's first Free Trade Agreement with an OECD country. CEPA is more than Free Trade Agreement as it covers not only Trade in Goods but also Investments, Services and Bilateral Cooperation in other areas of common interest.

Under the CEPA Agreement, tariffs will be reduced or eliminated on 93% of Korea's tariff lines and 85% of India's tariff lines. It will facilitate Trade in Services through additional commitments made by both countries to ease movement of Independent Professional and Contractual Service Suppliers. Both countries have committed to provide national treatment and protect each other's investments to give a boost to bilateral investments in all sectors except these specifically exempted from it.

The CEPA will come into force after it is ratified by the Korean National Assembly and the notifications to bring it into effect are made by the two countries.

China Imports Record Oil, Iron Ore as Economy Expands

China bought record volumes of oil and iron ore in July as automakers, steel producers and builders expanded output to meet rising demand driven by the nation's $586 billion stimulus spending.

Oil imports jumped 18 percent to 19.6 million metric tons, and iron ore purchases rose 5 percent to 58.1 million tons from a month ago, the Beijing-based customs said on 11 August on its Web site. The second-largest energy user and biggest iron ore buyer spent a combined $13.8 billion on the commodities.

Public-work spending and a credit boom have lifted industrial output, boosted revenue at General Motors Co. and spurred a 60 percent jump in property sales. Refiners and mills including China Petrochemical Corp. and Baosteel Group Corp. may be stockpiling commodities in anticipation of rising prices.

Crude oil futures in New York rose 0.2 percent to $70.74 a barrel. Iron ore for immediate delivery advanced 9.2 percent to $104.1 a ton for the week ended Aug. 7, according to The Steel Index.

Rio Tinto Group, the world's second-largest exporter of iron ore, is seeing strong demand driven by China and its operations are running "flat out," Sam Walsh, head of the business, said on 11 August in Melbourne.

Steel Revival

Crude steel production in China, the world's biggest maker, surged 13 percent last month to 50.7 million tons, the National Bureau of Statistics also said on 11 August in Beijing. That's the third consecutive record monthly high, according to Bloomberg data. Iron ore is used in steelmaking.

Benchmark Chinese steel prices have soared 30 percent since April, and Baosteel can't meet "explosive" demand, JPMorgan Chase & Co. said last week. The steel revival has hampered China's ability to bargain down iron ore prices paid to Rio, Vale SA and BHP Billiton Ltd.

The economy will grow 9.4 percent this year, more than the nation's 8 percent target, Goldman Sachs Group Inc. said.

Stockpiling Commodities

Still, China published data showing exports and new

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
11-Aug-09	47.9725	48.0975	47.9475	48.0650	48.0650	367267	867197	416544.4	47.9400
10-Aug-09	47.8175	47.9550	47.7100	47.8950	47.8950	336305	862730	412873.9	47.8100
7-Aug-09	47.8600	48.0425	47.8225	47.9625	47.9625	383314	797270	382058	47.8600
6-Aug-09	47.7500	47.8325	47.6200	47.7850	47.7850	396158	740573	353523.1	47.5800
5-Aug-09	47.6325	47.8150	47.6100	47.6350	47.6350	366384	737465	351994.3	47.6700
4-Aug-09	47.5950	47.8350	47.5050	47.8200	47.8200	310972	983360	468853.3	47.5400

[Source: NSE and RBI Website]

loans tumbled in July and industrial output rose less than estimates, adding pressure for policy makers to maintain spending in the world's third-biggest economy.

China may be building inventories of iron ore and oil, analysts said.

Shipments May Fall

Net crude oil imports in July rose to a record 19.2 million tons, according to the customs data. Crude output fell 0.3 percent to 16.14 million tons last month.

Iron ore shipments may fall later in the year because of the "high inventories," said Geoffrey Cheng, a Hong Kong-based analyst with Daiwa Institute of Research.

Iron ore inventories at China's major ports have risen 29 percent to 75.2 million tons on Aug. 7, reaching the highest since a record 75.5 million tons last September, according to figures from the Beijing Antaike Information Development Co.

Imports of oil products, including gasoline and diesel, dropped 8.6 percent to 23.4 million tons in the January-July period and stood at 3.8 million tons last month from 3.34 million tons in June. Oil-product exports jump 31 percent to 12.57 million tons in the first seven months and stood at 2.15 million tons last month.

Chairman CBEC Launches the Website of NACEN

National Academy of Customs, Excise and & Narcotics (NACEN) launched its website www.nacen.gov.in on 6th August 2009. The website was inaugurated by Mr V Sridhar, Chairman, Central Board of Excise & Customs (CBEC), on the occasion of the passing out ceremony of the 59th batch of IRS (Customs and Central Excise) Probationers at NACEN Complex, Faridabad.

The website of NACEN have a number of state of art features like dynamic uploading of contents, online registration of officers and experts, news and updates etc. The website seeks to realize the vision to make NACEN a place of excellence where people can achieve full potential in their academic, creative, personal, physical, moral and spiritual development.

NACEN website has all standard features of the other top Academies of India like the information about the facilities of NACEN, Probationer's Gallery, information about the Faculty, Picture Galleries etc. However, the website seeks to achieve the goal of making NACEN a knowledge center of the Indirect Taxation and incorporate many unique features, which are present usually in the websites of academic institutions like IITs and IIMs. These features are:

(1) News and Updates: This feature of the website keeps the officers posted with the latest developments in NACEN including its regional institutes. All important developments shall be published on this feature.

(2) Announcement: The documents and correspondences from NACEN to the Commiserates can be directly downloaded from here. This shall eliminate the requirement of sending the letters by post and fax to each Commissionerate.

(3) Online Registration of Departmental Officers: The officers of the Customs and Central Excise department can register on this website online and receive the newsletters and other relevant information from NACEN. If they like sharing of knowledge with others, they can be registered as departmental faculty by NACEN. Thereafter, they shall be informed about the training course pertaining to their area of specialization and invited to NACEN to deliver lectures to the officers of the department.

(4) Online Registration of Guest Faculty: The retired departmental officers, the officers of other departments and experts in the fields of indirect taxation can register themselves as Guest Faculty using this facility. They shall be invited to share the knowledge with the officers of the department by NACEN.

(5) Training Schedules at NACEN: The website publishes the training schedule of NACEN Faridabad and all its regional academies. The officers can know the training schedule in advance and even give their willingness for the course in advance. They shall be updated about the training program from time to time. They can also download the invitation letter send by NACEN to field formation from the website.

(6) Articles: This website seeks to publish original articles written by registered officers and guest faculties on this website to share the knowledge with the taxpayers and the officers. The visitors can post their comments and rate the articles.

(7) Downloads: NACEN is visited by different experts from the government and other arena who provides valuable teaching material to the probationers and other departmental officers. In order to ensure the dissemination of such material to a large number of people , these contents are uploaded on the "download" feature of this website where people can download the study material from the website.

(8) NACEN Knowledge Bank: The subject of customs, excise, service tax, narcotics and international trade is extremely vast. Yet not much material is available in these topics in the form of books and other reading material. This feature allows the experts on these areas of write subject wise articles on the area of indirect taxation which shall be made available to all through NACEN website.

The visitors can submit heir feedback to NACEN online using the Feedback feature of this website. Their feedback shall be used to make NACEN a true center of excellence for imparting the knowledge of indirect taxation to the world.

China's Falling Exports, Loans Signal Stimulus Needed

China's exports and new loans tumbled in July and industrial output rose less than estimates, underscoring government concern that the world's third-biggest economy is yet to establish a solid recovery.

Exports fell 23 percent from a year earlier, the customs bureau said. Industrial production gained 10.8 percent, the statistics bureau reported. New loans plunged to 355.9 billion yuan ($52 billion), less than a quarter of June's level, the central bank said.

China will maintain a "moderately loose" monetary policy and "proactive" fiscal stance to bolster domestic spending in the face of slumping exports, Premier Wen Jiabao said Aug. 9. New loans fell as the government and banks moved to avert bad debt and bubbles in stocks and property after a record $1.1 trillion of lending in the first half helped drive a 7.9 percent economic expansion in the second quarter.

The yen rose against the euro and the dollar as investors sought safety because of the weaker-than-estimated output number and the export decline. The Shanghai Composite Index closed 0.5 percent higher, taking this year's increase to 79 percent. Appliance manufacturer Qingdao Haier Co. and spirits maker Kweichow Moutai Co. climbed as the statistics bureau said retail sales rose 15.2 percent, more than estimates.

Topping Growth Target

China's economy will grow 9.4 percent this year, topping the government's 8 percent target, Goldman Sachs Group Inc. said on 10 August. The credit boom and a 4 trillion yuan stimulus package helped General Motors Co. to report a 78 percent increase in vehicle sales in China in July.

Urban fixed-asset investment for the seven months to July 31 climbed 32.9 percent, the statistics bureau said. That was less than a 33.6 percent gain through June and the 34 percent median estimate in a survey of 22 economists.

Solid Foundations

Policy makers cautioned this month that a recovery is not yet on solid foundations and central bank Governor Zhou Xiaochuan said July 28 that the nation will take its cue from the U.S. on when to end economic rescue efforts.

The Bank of Japan left its key lending rate unchanged on 11 August, citing "downside risks to economic activity" and South Korea held its benchmark at a record low, with Governor Lee Seong Tae saying a recovery faces "some uncertainties."

Cont'd..248

China Fights to Keep Markets Open

China launched WTO dispute cases against two major world economies on Friday, flexing its muscles on the world stage in an effort to gain greater access to developed country markets amid the economic downturn. In a two-part move on 31 July, Beijing challenged EU anti-dumping tariffs on Chinese steel fasteners as well as a US ban on the country's chicken imports.

The two new dispute cases are evidence of China's "increased maturity" at the WTO and its growing willingness to use the global trade body's dispute mechanism to fight for its interests, an article in the state-run Xinhua news service said on Sunday. China has been relatively quiet on the dispute front since it joined the WTO in 2001, having launched only a handful of cases despite being a rather frequent target of other countries' complaints. But the Asian Giant is gradually becoming more engaged in the WTO's work, and its influence in the organisation is growing.

And Beijing is gearing up to fight back against what it has called "a discordant resurgence of protectionism." An article in the state-run China Daily noted that, from September 2008 to June 2009, "the main World Trade Organization members" - including the US and the EU - initiated 77 dispute cases against China, worth an estimated US$ 9.8 billion, more than double the previous year's number.

Zhou Xiaoyan, deputy director of China's Bureau of Fair Trade for Imports and Exports, told China Daily that the government will use the tools available at the WTO to fight for its businesses.

First up: EU anti-dumping tariffs

In the first act of its dual move on Friday, Beijing made an official request for consultations with the EU over tariffs that the 27-nation bloc imposes on imports of Chinese steel fasteners - screws, bolts, and the like. The EU enacted the tariffs - which range from 26.5 percent to 85 percent and are worth an estimated US$ 809 million - in January with the aim of helping European producers compete with the Chinese imports. Brussels says the Chinese components are illegally under-priced, or 'dumped', in the EU market. The WTO allows its members to impose retaliatory anti-dumping tariffs if they can show that artificially cheap imports are causing substantial harm to their domestic producers.

Beijing's complaint against Brussels marks the first time that China has launched a dispute against the EU. In contrast, Brussels has initiated more than 140 'anti-dumping investigations' into Chinese trade policy measures over the past three decades, according to a statement from Beijing that was released on Friday.

Following China's 31 July request, the parties will now begin a series of bilateral consultations; if that process fails to produce a resolution after 60 days, China can ask the WTO's Dispute Settlement Body to establish a panel to hear its complaint.

Next target: US poultry ban

Also on Friday, Beijing requested that the DSB establish a panel to hear its complaint against the United States' ban on imports of Chinese poultry.

Washington has refused entry to China's chicken products on health grounds since 2007. The extension of the ban was made explicit in March, when US President Barack Obama signed into law a federal budget that included a line, in Section 727, that specifically forbids imports of Chinese poultry products. The clause drew a harsh response from Chinese trade officials, who denounced the ongoing ban as clearly discriminatory.

Following up on its threats, Beijing requested consultations with the US on the matter in April, but after 60 days of bilateral talks, the parties failed to reach a resolution. On 20 July, China requested that the WTO's Dispute Settlement Body establish a panel to hear its complaint, but the US blocked the move, exercising a right that the WTO allows each of its members once during a dispute case. But Beijing repeated its request for a panel on 31 July; this time, the request went through.

In a statement released Friday, the Chinese Ministry of Commerce decried Washington's "naked discriminative protection measures."

"These unilateral measures fundamentally violate WTO rules, significantly impede the ordinary Sino-US trade in poultry products, and substantially impair the rights and benefits that Chinese enterprises deserve to enjoy," the statement said.

In a statement released Friday, the office of the US Trade Representative said that authorities in Washington have not yet determined whether poultry imports from China meet Washington's food safety standards. The USTR said that it was "disappointed" with Beijing's decision to pursue the case, but added that it hoped the dispute would not hinder the flow of goods between the two countries.

Switzerland – Japan FTA to Take Effect 1 Sept

A deal between Switzerland and Japan to slash tariffs on bilateral trade will take effect on 1 September, officials from the two countries announced last week. The agreement, which was signed in Tokyo in February, will be Switzerland's biggest free trade deal since the 1972 accord that it signed with the European Community.

Officials from the two countries exchanged diplomatic notes on 29 July that confirmed the launch date of the deal, the Swiss ministry of the economy said in a statement.

The pact will do away with tariffs on goods and services in a range of sectors, including industrial products, meat, telecommunications, and financial services; within ten years, 99 percent of all trade between the two countries will be duty free. The accord will also ease regulations on intellectual property rights, increase investment protections, and facilitate the movement of workers between Switzerland and Japan.

The two countries are major trading partners: in 2008, Swiss exports to Japan totalled nearly US$ 6.7 billion, while Japanese exports to Switzerland came to roughly US$ 3.9 billion. According to figures from the Swiss national bank, Swiss foreign investment in Japan amounted to more than US$ 13 billion at the end of 2007, making the country Japan's eighth-largest foreign investor.

Japan, the world's second-largest economy, is Switzerland's biggest trading partner in Asia. The trade deal with Berne is Tokyo's first with a European country.

EU Takes Legal Action on Philippine Liquor Tax

The EU issued a request for consultations with the Philippines at the WTO Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) last week, citing Manila's differential tax rates for domestic and imported liquor. The EU considers the taxes to be 'discriminatory' and in violation of international trade rules.

The Philippine excise tax regime, introduced in 1997 and revised in 2004, applies a flat tax rate to spirits produced domestically, while applying a much higher tax rate to imports. Taxes on imported spirits can be 10 to 50 times higher than those on their domestically produced counterparts, Brussels claims. As a result, liquor exports from the EU to the Philippines have suffered a steep drop. Local liquor sales have grown by 8 percent since 2005, while sales of imported spirits have dramatically declined. The taxes have the greatest effect on Scotch whiskey and Spanish brandy, which account for the largest proportion of liquor imported from the EU.

Brussels says the tax policy violates Article III:2 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994. This provision forbids WTO Members from applying internal charges on foreign goods at a rate higher than those imposed on domestic products.

But Manila sees the issue differently. The Philippines' top envoy to the WTO said that the tax differences are meant to help indigenous Filipino communities that produce liquors from raw materials like coconut and sugarcane.

"Imported spirits are definitely in a different price range than the spirits they are complaining about," Philippine Ambassador Manuel Teehankee told the Associated Press. "The law provides for certain assistance for indigenous communities using low-cost products."

European spirits manufacturers welcomed the case. The Scotch Whisky Association (SWA), which represents 95 percent of whiskey from Scotland, has seen exports to the Philippines fall from £15 million in 2003 to £3 million in 2008. "The tax regime has undoubtedly had a depressing effect on Scottish whiskey exports," SWA international affairs manager Martin Bell told Bloomberg. "There's a long line of WTO case law that makes it clear that you must tax all spirits drinks similarly. That's clearly not the case in the Philippines."

The Philippines is one of the largest markets for spirits in the Asia-Pacific region. In 2007, the International Wine & Spirits Record estimated that approximately 2 percent of spirits consumed in the Philippines were imports.

US Weighs Consultations with Guatemala on Labour Rights

The US Department of Labor (DOL) is considering formal consultations with Guatemala in response to complaints about the country's record on labour rights. Labour standards are protected under the Dominican Republic - Central America Free Trade Agreement (DR-CAFTA), to which both countries are parties.

The AFL-CIO - the largest federation of US labour unions - and six Guatemalan unions brought the issue to the Department of Labor in April 2008. The groups filed a complaint with DOL's Office of Trade and Labor Affairs (OTLA), alleging that Guatemala City had failed to adequately enforce its labour laws since DR-CAFTA took effect in 2005. The unions charge that this amounts to a violation of DR-CAFTA Chapter 16 and the ILO Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

The complaint cited violations of freedom of association, the right to organise and bargain collectively, and acceptable conditions for work. According to the latest annual report by the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), Guatemala has become the second most dangerous country for trade unionists since the country signed on to DR-CAFTA. In addition to numerous labour law violations, the ITUC reported nine murders of trade unionists in 2008 and two in 2007.

In January 2009, the Department of Labor's OTLA issued a report confirming the unions' allegations. But since the government was addressing the issues, Washington did not request formal consultations with Guatemala City at the time, agreeing instead to a six-month grace period.

Guatemala City provided new information on several allegations of labour violations last month, prompting additional inquiry from DOL. The agency will assess the situation and decide what next steps should be taken to ensure that outstanding labour issues are resolved, according to a communiqué issued by DOL on 15 July.

In early July, 40 members of the US House of Representatives sent a letter to the president of Guatemala, Álvaro Colom, urging him to fulfil his country's labour obligations under DR-CAFTA. "It is our understanding that the government has made some, but insufficient, progress in the individual cases highlighted and has yet to begin to address the systemic concerns," the letter read. "We urge you to act upon these recommendations quickly and comprehensively."

US Trade Representative Ron Kirk announced 16 July that his office would take a stronger stand on enforcing labour provisions of trade agreements like DR-CAFTA.

Under the treaty, Guatemala could face trade sanctions of up to US$ 15 million if the government is found guilty of repeatedly violating the treaty.

EU, Papua New Guinea Ink Trade Pact

The European Union and Papua New Guinea signed a deal on 30 July that will immediately allow the Pacific country to export all of its goods duty free to the European market. In return, PNG will remove tariffs on 88 percent of imports from the EU over the next 15 years.

The EU and Papua New Guinea, joined by Fiji, initialled the accord in 2007 and the agreement has been in effect 'provisionally' since 1 January 2008. Fiji has yet to sign the deal, but its exports will also enter the European market duty free from now on; in exchange, the country will cut tariffs on 87 percent of European imports over 15 years.

The EU Trade Commission said in a statement that Fiji "decided to sign [the agreement] at a later stage."

EU Trade Commissioner Catherine Ashton called the deal "an important step towards a strong and lasting EU-Pacific trade and development partnership."

But the agreement is not without its detractors. The European fishing industry frets that the deal could push their fleets out of the Central and Western Pacific Ocean. And some members of civil society in the Pacific countries say that reducing barriers to the flow of European goods will undercut their domestic producers, perhaps costing jobs and threatening livelihoods.

Total trade between the EU and Pacific ACP countries totalled roughly •1 billion last year. The 27-nation EU exports mainly machinery, vehicles, and oil to the Pacific countries, which in turn export primarily animal and vegetable oils, sugar, coffee, tea, spices, and copper to the European market. Goods from Papua New Guinea and Fiji account for 83 percent of the EU's total trade with the Pacific region.

The deal, which is officially being billed as an Interim Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), is meant to replace a system of preferential trade rules that the EU has long granted many of its former colonies. Those preferences became illegal at the end of 2007, when a WTO waiver that allowed the temporary continuation of the schemes - which violated world trade rules - expired.

Brussels has since been working to negotiate replacement deals (the EPAs) with regional groupings of developing countries, a process that has proven quite difficult. To date, only one full-fledged EPA has been negotiated - between the EU and the CARIFORUM coalition of Caribbean countries. However, several bilateral agreements, like that between the EU and PNG, have been struck. But even as that 'interim' EPA takes effect, Brussels is continuing its push to negotiate a full-fledged, region-to-region EPA with PNG, Fiji, and 12 other developing countries in the Pacific region.

Oil Rises above $71 on Signs Demand May Recover With Economy

Crude oil rose above $71 a barrel in New York on speculation global demand for fuels will rebound as economies emerge from recession.

Oil snapped three days of declines as gains in the equity market boosted confidence of a recovery. The Standard & Poor's 500 Index slipped from a 10-month high on 10 August after four weeks of increases that left the index at the highest level relative to earnings since December 2004. China's crude oil imports rose to a record in July.

Crude oil for September delivery climbed as much as 50 cents, or 0.7 percent, to $71.10 a barrel on the New York Mercantile Exchange and traded at $71.04. On 10 August, the contract fell 33 cents, or 0.5 percent, to settle at $70.60. Prices have risen 59 percent this year.

New York oil futures have doubled since February as the decline in the dollar made commodities more attractive and rising equity markets buoyed investor confidence. Oil touched an eight-month high of $73.38 a barrel on June 30.

Asian shares rose for a second day on positive corporate earnings results and brokerage upgrades. The MSCI Asia Pacific Index was up 0.5 percent at 112.31, having risen 59 percent from a five-year low March 9 as traders bet on an economic recovery.

The dollar traded at $1.4169 against the euro, from $1.4140 in New York.

Record Volume

China, which accounts for about 45 percent of Asia's oil consumption, bought a record volume of oil in July to meet rising demand.

Oil imports jumped 18 percent to the equivalent of 4.6 million barrels a day, the Beijing-based customs said on its Web site on 11 August.

Singapore's economy expanded more than initially estimated last quarter. Gross domestic product in Asia's biggest oil-trading center gained an annualized 20.7 percent last quarter from the previous three months, after shrinking a revised 12.2 percent between January and March, the trade ministry said in a statement on 11 August.

Oil rebounded from technical support at $70 a barrel after reaching an intraday low of $70.09 on 10 August. Buy orders tend to cluster around chart-based support levels.

Prices "Not Bad"

The president of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said Aug. 9 he was content with current prices, signaling the 12-member group may keep quotas unchanged when it meets next month.

Crude oil prices around $70 are "not bad" and are necessary to maintain investment, Jose Maria Botelho de Vasconcelos, who is also Angola's petroleum minister, told reporters in Luanda. OPEC, which pumps 40 percent of the world's oil, is scheduled to review output policy at a meeting Sept. 9.

Another Five Years of Anti-dumping Duty on Titanium Dioxide from China

Ntfn 85
04.08.2009
(DoR)

Whereas, the designated authority, *vide* its notification No. 15/5/2008- DGAD, dated 5th July, 2008 published in Part I, Section 1 of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 7th July, 2008, had initiated a review in the matter of continuation of anti-dumping on imports of Titanium dioxide, Anatase grade (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods) falling under sub-heading 2823 or 3206 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), originating in, or exported from, the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the subject country), imposed *vide* notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 54/2004- Customs, dated the 19th April, 2004, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R.267(E), dated the 19th April, 2004;

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 10th July, 2009 *vide* notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 85/2008- Customs, dated the 11th July, 2008, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R.516(E), dated the 11th July, 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. 15/5/2008-DGAD, dated 3rd July, 2009 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 3rd July, 2009, has come to the conclusion that-

1. the subject goods are entering the Indian market at dumped prices and dumping margins of the subject goods imported from the People's Republic of China is substantial and above de-minimis;

2. the subject goods are likely to enter the Indian market at dumped prices and the likely dumping margins in respect of imports from the People's Republic of China will be substantial and above de-minimis;

3. the subject goods are likely to enter Indian market at dumped prices, should the present measures be withdrawn; and

4. the situation of domestic industry continues to be fragile. Further, should the present anti dumping duties be revoked, injury to the domestic industry is likely to continue and intensify;

and has 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 Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) read with rules 18 and 23 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995, 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 sub-heading of the First Schedule to the said Customs Tariff Act as specified in the corresponding entry in column (2), the specification of which is specified in column (4) 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 equivalent to difference between the amount mentioned 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 and the landed value of imported goods in like currency as per like unit of measurement.

Table

S.No.	Sub-heading	Description	Specification	Country of origin	Country of export	Producer	Exporter	Amount	Unit of measure-ment	Currency
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	2823 or 3206	Titanium dioxide	Anatase	China PR	China PR	Any	Any	1735.47	MT	US dollar
2	2823 or 3206	Titanium dioxide	Anatase	China PR	Any other than China PR	Any	Any	1735.47	MT	US dollar
3	2823 or 3206	Titanium dioxide	Anatase	Any other than China PR	China PR	Any	Any	1735.47	MT	US dollar

2. The anti-dumping duty imposed under this notification shall be effective for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette. The anti-dumping duty shall be paid in Indian currency.

Explanation. - For the purposes of this notification,-

(a) "landed value" means the assessable value as determined under the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) and includes all duties of customs except duties levied under sections 3, 8B, 9 and 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act, 1975;

(b) 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

Sugar Imports Only through EDI Ports, Says DGFT

Measure will Enable Import Monitoring

120-Ntfn(RE)
06.08.2009
(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:

"Import of refined or white sugar (Code No.17019100 or 17019990) allowed to be imported at 'Nil' rate of customs duty, vide Notification No.84/2009-Cus dated 31.7.2009, shall be permitted only through EDI ports/locations".

This issues in public interest.

Lesotho and Mali Included in the 80% Off Preference Scheme for LDC

Ntfn 86
06.08.2009
(DoR)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government, on being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 96/2008-Customs, dated the 13th August, 2008 which was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, vide number G.S.R. 590 (E), dated the 13th August, 2008, namely:-

In the said notification, in the Schedule, after serial number 17 and the entries relating thereto, the following serial numbers and entries shall be added, namely:-

S.No.	Name of the Country
"18	Lesotho
19	Republic of Mali"

F. No. 354/189/2005-TRU (Vol II)]

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.354/51/2003 –TRU (Pt.)]

Custodian should Provide Computer Systems in AC Environment to Customs, Says CBEC

Subject: Provisions relating to EDI infrastructure under the "Handling of Cargo in Customs Areas Regulations, 2009".

F.No.450/55/2008-Cus.IV

21-CBEC 04.08.2009 (DoR) A reference is invited to the "Handling of Cargo in Customs Areas Regulations, 2009" (referred in short as 'regulations') and the circular No.13/2009-Customs dated 23.3.2009 issued indicating the salient features of the regulations.

2. In Regulation 5(1)(j), the requirements of adequate Air-conditioned space and other facilities such as power back up, hardware, networking and other equipments for secure connectivity with Customs Automated Systems and for exchange of information between Customs community partners was specified to be provided by the applicant for custody and handling of imported or export goods in a customs area. Further, the aforesaid requirements have also been explained in detail in para 5.2 of the above mentioned circular.

3. In this regard, it is clarified that in addition to the infrastructure required to be provided as mentioned in para 5.2 of the circular No.13/2009-Customs, the custodian shall provide networking, communication equipments, Uninterrupted Power Supply System, computers, PCs, dump terminals, servers, printers and other computer peripherals as may be specified by the Directorate General of Systems. To this extent, the last line of the paragraph 5.2 of the circular No.13/2009-Customs may be treated as modified as follows:

"5.2. As regards the requirement of the Customs EDI Systems under Regulation 5(1)(j), the infrastructure required to be provided by the custodian shall include the Civil and electrical infrastructure including properly air-conditioned office space……. shall also be provided. (last line modified is as follows) In addition to the above, the custodian would be required to undertake site preparation including civil works, electrical works, electrical fittings, air-conditioning, etc. they would also provide DG Set for power back up and link to the EDI Server. The networking, communication equipments, Uninterrupted Power Supply System, Computers/ Personal Computers/Thin Clients, servers, printers and other computer peripherals as may be specified by the Directorate General of Systems shall also be provided by the custodian."

4. Any difficulties in implementation of these Regulations may be brought to the notice of the Board immediately.

No More Police NOC for Money Changers

Sub: Memorandum of Instructions Governing Money Changing Activities

AP(DIR Srs) Cir.06 03.08.2009 (RBI) Attention of Authorised Persons is invited to paragraph (C) 4 of Annex-I to the Memorandum of Instructions governing money changing activities, issued vide A. P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 57 [A.P. (FL/RL Series) Circular No. 04] dated March 9, 2009.

2. In terms of paragraph (C) 4 of Annex-I to the circular, ADs Category - I/ ADs Category - II/ FFMCs are required to obtain certain documents, including a conduct certificate from the local police authorities, while conducting the due diligence of their agents/ franchisees.

3. It has been brought to our notice that Authorised Persons have been experiencing difficulties in obtaining conduct certificate from local police authorities in respect of agents/ franchisees, which are incorporated entities. Accordingly, the existing requirement has been reviewed and ADs Category - I/ ADs Category - II/ FFMCs have been permitted to accept certified copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and Certificate of Incorporation in lieu of conduct certificate from the local police authorities, in respect of agents/ franchisees, which are incorporated entities. All other provisions of paragraph (C) 4 of the Annex-I to the aforementioned circular shall remain unchanged. Accordingly, Item No. 6 of the Form RMC-F in Annex-IV of the circular may suitably be modified for corporate franchisees.

4. Authorised persons may bring the contents of this circular to the notice of their constituents concerned.

5. The directions contained in this circular have been issued under Section 10(4) and Section 11(1) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and non-compliance with the guidelines would attract penal provisions of Section 11(3) of the Act ibid.

Board of Approvals must be taken by Promoter for Decrease of Shareholding below 51%

Subject: Guidelines regarding "Proposal for FDIs".

F.No. C.8/3/2009-SEZ dated 16 July 2009

SEZ Cir.23 16.07.2009 In terms of the present guidelines, in SEZ, 100% FDI is permitted under automatic route. As decided in the 31st meeting of the Board of Approvals held on 15.01.2009, it may kindly be ensured by the promoter that his equity does not fall below 51%. In case the promoter decides to decrease the shareholding below 51% then prior approval of BoA must be taken.

EPCG Authorisation Holders Must Submit the Requisite Report by 17 August

The following Trade Notice was issued by the Zonal Jt. DGFT (CLA), New Delhi on 04 August 2009.

04-TN 04.08.2009 (DGFT) Attention of the trade is invited to Para 5.9.1 of Hand Book of Procedure, Vol.I which prescribes that every EPCG authorization holder is required to submit a report on fulfillment of export obligation (both specific as well as average export obligation) imposed on the EPCG authorization issued to them in the past, by 30th April of every year.

It is observed that majority of EPCG authorization holders have not submitted the requisite report, even though they were required to submit it by 30th April, 2009. Accordingly all EPCG authorisaton holders, in compliance to Para 5.9.1 of the Hand Book of Procedure, Vol.I are requested to submit the report by 17/8/09.

Guidelines on Transfer of In-principle Approval Issued from SEZ Developer to its Subsidiary

Subject: Guidelines regarding "Transfer of In-principle or Formal approval issued to a SEZ Developer to its subsidiary or SPV".

F.No. C.8/3/2009-SEZ dated 16 July 2009

SEZ Cir.21 16.07.2009 The undersigned is directed to enclose herewith guidelines regarding Transfer of In principle or Formal approval issued to a SEZ Developer to its subsidiary or SPV as per the decision taken in the 31st meeting of the Board of Approvals held on 15.01.2009 for information and necessary action of all concerned.

2. These guidelines will be valid henceforth with respect to change of name/transfer of approval cases.

3. Cases not covered in these guidelines would be decided by Board of Approvals.

(Annexure to Instruction No. 21)

Guidelines on Transfer of In-principle or Formal approval issued to a SEZ Developer/approved Co-developer to its subsidiary or SPV

The Board, in its meeting held on 15-01-2009, approved following guidelines for change of name/transfer of approvals in the following categories:-

(i) Category I – Where there is mere change in name and no change in share holding pattern of the original developer.

(ii) Category II – Where approval is transferred to a 100% SPV or a wholly owned subsidiary (WOS) of the developer company,

(iii) Category III- De-merger in terms of a Court decision in respect of M/s. Bajaj Holdings Pvt. Ltd.

(iv) Category IV- Where partly the equity is held by State Government or one of its organisations by virtue of the State Government's requirement

BOA further indicated that these guidelines will be valid henceforth with respect to change of name/ transfer of approval cases.

It was further decided that in regard to the rest of the cases the Department of Commerce would separately examine the matter in consultation with the Department of Revenue and come up with separate policy guidelines.

Guidelines on Grant of Extension of Validity of In-principle Approvals

Subject: Guidelines regarding "Grant of Extension of Validity of in-principle approvals".

F.No. C.8/3/2009-SEZ dated 16 July 2009

SEZ Cir.22
16.07.2009

The undersigned is directed to enclose herewith guidelines regarding grant of Extension of Validity of in principle approvals as per the decisions taken in the 12th and 31st meetings of the Board of Approvals held on 31.05.2007 and 15.01.2009 respectively for information and necessary action of all concerned.

2. These guidelines may be followed by Chief Secretaries of State Governments/Development Commissioners while recommending/forwarding the cases for grant of Extension of Validity of in-principle approvals.

3. All the developers holding letter of in-principle approval may kindly note the guidelines for applying for extension of validity of in-principle approvals.

Guidelines approved by BoA in the 12th meeting held on 31st May 2007 for grant of first Extension of Validity of in-principle approvals:

All such cases where:

(i) the request for extension had been filed before the expiry of the LoA and

(ii) where steps for implementation of the proposal like acquisition/ purchase of land etc. have been taken;

the Letter of Approval (LoA) may be extended for 1 more year beyond the original validity. While extending the in-principle LoAs, any approvals given for area of more than 5000 hectares may be capped at 5000 hectares to align all such approvals as per the Government decision in this regard.

Guidelines/norms approved by BoA in the 31st meeting held on 15th January 2009 for grant of second extension of in-principle approval.

Type of SEZ	Conditions for grant of 1st extension	Conditions for grant of 2nd extension
	(1)	(2)
IT/ITES/G&J/Biotech/ Non-conventional Energy SEZ etc. with min. Area requirement of10 Ha and Stand alone FTWZ	Conditions laid byBoA in its 12th meeting	No second extension to be granted in such cases.
Sector Specific SEZs other than mentioned above	Conditions laid by BoA in its 12th meeting	Conditions for grant of first extension will be applicable. Apart from this, the developer must have 60% land acquisition/possession
Multi-product	Conditions laid by BoA in its 12th meeting	Conditions for grant of first extension will be applicable. Apart from this, the developer must have 50% land acquisition/possession

The cases which do not fulfil the above criteria will be placed before BoA for consideration.

The Board noted that as per SEZ Rules 2006, the in-principle approval is valid for one year and extension of validity of in-principle approval may be granted for another two years. In the light of EGoM decision prohibiting compulsory acquisition, it may be difficult to acquire 1000 hectares of contiguous land within a period of 3 years. To allow extension of validity of in-principle approval beyond 3 years in case of multi product SEZs, the Board directed to take steps to amend the relevant Rule to add such provision.

The amendment to the relevant Rule is under process.

Request for Change in Area of SEZs

Subject: Guidelines for dealing with "Requests for change in area of SEZs".

F.No. C.8/3/2009-SEZ dated 16 July 2009

SEZ Cir.24
16.07.2009

It has been decided that the requests for change in area of SEZs should be routed through the concerned Development Commissioner. All the Developers of notified SEZs who wish to change the area of their SEZs may make an application to the Department of Commerce with a copy to the concerned Development Commissioner. For increase in area, the developer may apply in **Form Q** and for denotification of a portion of area, the developer may apply in **Form R** alongwith the requisite documents.

2. The Development Commissioner, while recommending the proposal to the Board of approval will follow the guidelines prescribed in **Annexure– A.**

(Annexure to Instruction No. 24)

Annexure – A

i) The minimum area requirements as provided under Rule 5 of the SEZ Rules 2006 should be met.

ii) The approval to various requests for changing the area of the SEZs may be approved on file provided the proposal is for modification of the non-notified SEZs.

iii) Once the proposal is notified, proposals for expansion/reduction in the area may be placed before the BoA.

iv) No further reduction of land is allowed for SEZs notified under Rule 5 (3) of the SEZ Rules, which prescribes the requirement of minimum area of land. In case such requests are received, the same will have to be placed before EGoM for a decision.

v) On the requests received for addition of area, the concerned Development Commissioner should submit his report on possession/ownership, nonencumbrance, contiguity and vacancy

vi) On the requests received for de-notification of a portion of area, the concerned Development Commissioner should submit his report on contiguity and vacancy. The concerned Development Commissioner will also submit details of duty free benefits/exemptions availed by the developer under SEZ Act and Rules in respect of the area to be de-notified.

vii) The concerned Development Commissioner will also furnish details of units functioning in the area to be de-notified. If there are any units functioning in the area to be de-notified, the NOC from such units be furnished.

Form Q

Application Form for Increase in Area

[Rule 6A (ii) of SEZ Rules, 2006]

SNo.	Name of the developer Location Sector
1.	Details of formal approval (i) Approval No. (ii) Date (iii) Area
2.	Details of notification (i) Date (ii) Area
3.	Details of notification of additional area, if any (i) Date (ii) Area
4.	Details of additional area sought

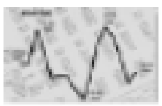
Cont'd..246

World Bank Pink Sheet – July 2009 Prices

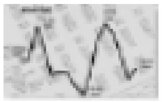
World Bank Pinksheet issued in August 2009 covers price movements in 43 energy and non-energy products is published by the World Bank every month. This Pink Sheet focuses on price movements in July 2009.

Edible Oils and Grains Prices Down, World Sugar on the Rise

- Crude oil down. Coal up. Natural gas down.
- Cocoa up. Coffee down. Tea up.
- Copra down. Edible Oils down.
- Thai Rice down, Barley, Maize and Sorghum down.
- Wheat down. Bananas and Oranges down.
- Shrimp steady, Meat, beef and Fishmeal up.
- World sugar on the rise.
- Logs steady. Plywood down. Sawnwood, Cameroon and Woodpulp up.
- Cotton and Rubber up.
- DAP, TSP and Urea up. Rock Phosphate and Potassium Chloride down.
- Gold and Silver down.
- Aluminium, Copper, Nickel and Zinc up. Tin down.
- Iron ore and Lead steady. Steel sheets steady.



	Monthly averages			Quarterly averages					Annual averages		
	2009			2008			2009		2007	2008	2009
	May	June	July	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Jul
Energy											
Coal, Australia $/mt	64.50	71.38	73.38	138.65	162.80	92.97	71.93	66.48	65.73	127.10	69.80
Crude oil, avg, spot $/bbl	58.15	69.15	64.67	120.97	115.68	56.00	44.11	59.19	71.12	96.99	53.51
Crude oil, Brent $/bbl	57.94	68.62	64.91	122.39	115.60	55.89	44.98	59.13	72.70	97.64	53.89
Crude oil, Dubai $/bbl	57.40	69.21	64.97	116.67	113.47	53.67	44.56	58.93	68.37	93.78	53.63
Crude oil, West Texas Int. $/bbl	59.13	69.62	64.12	123.85	117.98	58.45	42.80	59.52	72.28	99.56	53.01
Natural gas Index 2000=100	143.0	141.3	121.4	286.0	284.1	266.2	198.2	143.0	186.5	267.9	163.6
Natural gas, Europe $/mmbtu	8.09	7.95	6.67	12.40	14.62	15.75	11.94	8.18	8.56	13.41	9.58
Natural gas, US $/mmbtu	3.81	3.80	3.39	11.35	9.03	6.40	4.57	3.70	6.98	8.86	4.03
Natural gas LNG, Japan $/mmbtu	7.50	7.35	6.50	11.71	13.33	14.62	10.90	7.66	7.68	12.53	8.88
Beverages											
Cocoa ¢/kg	247.5	270.4	277.5	276.4	282.6	224.1	259.7	258.7	195.2	257.7	261.8
Coffee, Arabica ¢/kg	332.9	330.2	310.6	315.1	321.2	267.8	283.9	320.2	272.4	308.2	303.2
Coffee, robusta ¢/kg	166.7	162.7	158.0	243.6	244.8	192.6	175.8	165.3	190.9	232.1	168.8
Tea, auctions (3), average ¢/kg	269.4	278.2	296.8	254.7	272.3	206.6	217.0	266.1	203.6	242.0	249.5
Tea, Colombo auctions ¢/kg	296.5	313.6	346.0	298.5	303.2	208.8	261.7	299.1	252.2	278.9	289.8
Tea, Kolkata auctions ¢/kg	289.4	280.1	277.1	244.0	260.9	220.2	174.5	271.3	192.1	225.5	230.6
Tea, Mombasa auctions ¢/kg	222.3	240.8	267.3	221.6	252.8	190.8	214.9	228.0	166.5	221.8	228.0
Fats and Oils											
Coconut oil $/mt	843	747	685	1,499	1,246	772	677	779	919	1,224	722
Copra $/mt	559	480	448	1,013	817	520	447	513	607	816	475
Groundnut oil $/mt	1,157	1,154	1,149	2,328	2,417	1,773	1,283	1,166	1,352	2,131	1,214
Palm oil $/mt	801	726	639	1,198	928	512	577	743	780	949	657
Palmkernel oil $/mt	830	741	666	1,420	1,114	609	577	763	888	1,130	669
Soybean meal $/mt	437	446	429	484	450	320	365	424	308	424	399
Soybean oil $/mt	892	896	836	1,466	1,353	830	755	863	881	1,258	813
Soybeans $/mt	465	503	462	585	566	377	394	461	384	523	432
Grains											
Barley $/mt	128.7	148.6	140.3	239.1	216.6	129.5	116.3	129.5	172.4	200.5	125.4
Maize $/mt	179.9	179.5	151.6	259.0	244.7	168.4	166.9	176.0	163.7	223.1	168.6
Rice, Thailand, 5% $/mt	533.0	574.5	572.0	855.3	703.0	564.4	586.3	552.4	326.4	650.2	569.7
Rice, Thailand, 25% $/mt	454.0	476.0	463.5	n.a.	669.5	449.9	469.4	458.7	306.5	n.a.	464.0
Rice, Thailand, 35% $/mt	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	300.1	n.a.	n.a.
Rice,Thai, A1.Special / Super $/mt	322.4	320.8	320.3	693.7	478.6	314.1	323.4	326.3	272.3	482.3	324.2



	Monthly averages			Quarterly averages					Annual averages		
	2009					2008	2009		2007	2008	2009
	May	June	July	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Jul
Sorghum $/mt	160.1	153.0	133.8	246.9	214.7	151.0	145.3	155.8	162.7	207.8	148.1
Wheat, Canada $/mt	334.6	326.8	288.4	484.4	390.2	322.1	321.9	325.6	300.4	454.6	318.7
Wheat, US, HRW $/mt	261.5	256.6	224.9	346.5	317.7	228.1	231.6	250.5	255.2	326.0	238.7
Wheat US SRW $/mt	202.5	201.7	175.6	277.8	241.5	182.7	187.4	195.6	238.6	271.5	189.2
Other Food											
Bananas EU $/mt	1,286	1,284	1,146	1,263	1,123	944	1,142	1,287	1,037	1,188	1,205
Bananas US $/mt	830	854	827	920	775	847	891	858	676	844	868
Fishmeal $/mt	1,103	1,149	1,207	1,185	1,198	1,023	1,013	1,097	1,177	1,133	1,077
Meat, beef ¢/kg	263.7	269.2	273.4	332.7	372.4	268.0	245.2	262.8	260.3	313.8	256.8
Meat, chicken ¢/kg	174.3	176.8	177.5	167.9	177.1	174.7	173.5	174.1	156.7	169.6	174.3
Meat, sheep ¢/kg	427.7	453.9	453.7	493.2	477.3	410.0	378.5	428.7	412.0	458.5	410.8
Oranges $/mt	888	816	715	1,322	1,163	842	799	864	957	1,107	815
Shrimp, Mexico ¢/kg	970	970	970	1,109	1,048	1,014	976	970	1,010	1,069	973
Sugar EU domestic ¢/kg	53.84	55.35	55.63	77.59	74.70	51.97	51.44	53.75	68.09	69.69	53.03
Sugar US domestic ¢/kg	47.68	49.15	50.74	46.34	51.52	44.72	43.82	47.89	45.77	46.86	46.55
Sugar, world ¢/kg	35.36	36.22	40.45	27.01	31.14	26.28	28.85	33.89	22.22	28.21	32.67
Timber											
Logs, Cameroon $/cum	395.4	406.0	406.0	554.4	548.5	473.8	426.8	394.6	381.3	526.9	410.0
Logs, Malaysia $/cum	291.1	279.3	281.4	282.3	277.7	315.7	313.6	284.5	268.0	292.3	296.5
Plywood ¢/sheets	565.9	563.6	561.9	647.3	648.6	645.5	572.8	565.8	640.7	645.5	568.2
Sawnwood, Cameroon $/cum	717.6	761.6	776.0	1,052.3	974.5	770.8	689.2	721.2	759.8	958.3	715.3
Sawnwood, Malaysia $/cum	855.4	817.9	760.3	935.8	900.3	859.9	813.7	829.7	806.3	889.1	812.9
Woodpulp $/mt	545.4	565.7	575.0	870.7	848.8	711.0	565.1	549.9	767.0	820.2	560.0
Other Raw Materials											
Cotton A Index ¢/kg	136.6	135.4	143.6	166.5	168.2	126.9	120.8	132.4	139.5	157.4	129.0
Cotton Memphis ¢/kg	150.2	141.4	134.4	171.6	170.0	130.1	129.8	142.4	142.9	161.5	135.9
Rubber RSS1, US ¢/kg	189.8	187.6	191.4	311.7	329.1	202.8	165.8	187.0	248.0	284.1	178.5
Rubber RSS3, SGP ¢/kg	169.3	167.5	174.9	303.5	298.4	159.0	146.0	166.4	226.3	258.6	158.9
Fertilizers											
DAP $/mt	297.5	277.8	293.3	1,191.6	1,153.7	663.3	362.2	303.6	432.5	967.2	327.2
Phosphate rock $/mt	117.5	96.9	90.0	367.5	409.2	371.3	193.3	113.3	70.9	345.6	144.3
Potassium chloride $/mt	717.5	717.5	655.5	511.1	635.0	766.7	865.2	726.7	200.2	570.1	775.9
TSP $/mt	245.0	220.0	224.0	1,036.4	1,107.8	658.7	321.7	247.7	339.1	879.4	276.0
Urea $/mt	240.8	237.4	243.7	575.7	745.4	292.2	267.3	241.1	309.4	492.7	252.7
Metals and Minerals											
Aluminum $/mt	1,460	1,574	1,668	2,940	2,787	1,821	1,360	1,485	2,638	2,573	1,457
Copper $/mt	4,569	5,014	5,216	8,443	7,680	3,905	3,428	4,663	7,118	6,956	4,213
Gold $/toz	929	946	934	896	870	795	909	922	697	872	918
Iron ore ¢/dmtu	101.0	101.0	101.0	140.6	140.6	140.6	101.0	101.0	84.7	140.6	101.0
Lead ¢/kg	144.0	167.4	167.9	230.7	191.2	124.5	115.7	149.9	258.0	209.1	137.8
Nickel $/mt	12,635	14,960	15,985	25,682	18,961	10,843	10,471	12,920	37,230	21,111	12,308
Silver ¢/toz	1,411	1,466	1,339	1,720	1,495	1,020	1,265	1,376	1,341	1,500	1,323
Steel products index 2000=100	213.8	213.6	211.3	279.2	338.2	310.4	274.5	215.5	182.0	289.3	240.2
Steel cr coilsheet $/mt	700	700	700	900	1,100	1,100	1,033	700	650	966	843
Steel hr coilsheet $/mt	600	600	600	833	1,000	1,000	933	600	550	883	743
Steel, rebar $/mt	450	475	500	838	934	630	473	450	522	760	467
Steel wire rod $/mt	1,020	900	870	950	1,135	1,200	1,200	1,007	533	1,010	1,070
Tin ¢/kg	1,379	1,499	1,404	2,265	2,051	1,310	1,103	1,351	1,454	1,851	1,252
Zinc ¢/kg	148.4	155.7	157.9	211.3	177.0	118.5	117.2	147.3	324.2	187.5	135.9

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

Cont'd..243

5.	Total area after addition	
6.	Whether additional area to be included contiguous to the already notified area	
7.	Details of documents furnished with the application in support of possession/ ownership of additional parcel of land	
8.	Whether combined coloured map (with proper legends) of the area notified and proposed additional area furnished	
9.	List of other documents enclosed i. Non-encumbrance certificate ii. Development Rights certificate iii. Certificate of the Developer regarding contiguity and vacancy iv. Certificate of the Revenue Authority regarding contiguity and vacancy	i. Not enclosed/Enclosed at Annexure____ ii. Not enclosed/Enclosed at Annexure____ iii.Not enclosed/Enclosed at Annexure____ iv.Not enclosed/Enclosed at Annexure____
10.	Whether contiguity relaxation sought, if yes, details thereof (In case of Multi Product SEZs only)	

I/We hereby declare that the above statements are true and correct to the best of my/our knowledge and belief. I/We will abide by any other condition, which may be stipulated by the Government of India. I/We fully understand that any Letter of Approval granted to me/us on the basis of the statement furnished is liable to cancellation or any other action that may be taken having regard to the circumstances of the case if it is found that any of the statements or facts therein are incorrect or false.

Place: Signature of the Applicant
Date: name in Block Letters
Designation
Official Seal/Stamp
Tel. No. (i)
(ii)
Mobile No.
E-mail
Web-site, if any
Full Residential Address

For the use of the Office of Development Commissioner

I have verified the above mentioned details. I have carried out site inspection on _______ alongwith ______. The proposal is recommended/ not recommended for consideration by the Board of Approval in the forthcoming meeting. The reasons for recommending/not recommending are detailed in enclosed report. The certificate of the developer has/has not been countersigned.

Place: Signature of the Development Commissioner
Date: Name in Block Letters
Designation
Official Seal/Stamp

Form R

Application Form for Denotification of Area

[Rule 6A (ii) OF SEZ Rules, 2006]

SNo.	Name of the developer Location Sector	
11	Details of formal approval (iv) Approval No. (v) Date (vi) Area	
12.	Details of notification (iii) Date (iv) Area (v) additional area, if any	
13.	Details of area to be de-notified	
14.	Total area after de-notification	
15.	Whether SEZ area will be contiguous after denotification	
16.	Reasons for de-notification of proposed area	
17.	Whether combined coloured map (with proper legends) of the area already notified and proposed denotification area furnished	
18.	List of other documents enclosed v. Certificate of the Developer regarding contiguity vi. Details of duty free benefits/ concessions availed under SEZ Act and Rules vii. Undertaking to refund the duty free benefits/concessions availed under SEZ Act and Rules viii. Details of Units functioning in the area to be de-notified ix. NOC from the Units functioning in the area to be de-notified	v. Not enclosed/Enclosed at Annexure____ vi. Not enclosed/Enclosed at Annexure____ vii. Not enclosed/Enclosed at Annexure____ viii. Not enclosed/Enclosed at Annexure____ ix. Not enclosed/Enclosed at Annexure____

I/We hereby declare that the above statements are true and correct to the best of my/our knowledge and belief. I/We will abide by any other condition, which may be stipulated by the Government of India. I/We fully understand that any Letter of Approval granted to me/us on the basis of the statement furnished is liable to cancellation or any other action that may be taken having regard to the circumstances of the case if it is found that any of the statements or facts therein are incorrect or false.

Place: Signature of the Applicant
Date: name in Block Letters
Designation
Official Seal/Stamp
Tel. No. (i)
(ii)
Mobile No.
E-mail
Web-site, if any
Full Residential Address

For the use of the Office of Development Commissioner

I have verified the above mentioned details. I have carried out site inspection on ______ alongwith ______. The proposal is recommended/ not recommended for consideration by the Board of Approval in the forthcoming meeting. The reasons for recommending/not recommending are detailed in enclosed report. The certificate of the developer has/has not been countersigned.

Place: Signature of the Development Commissioner
Date: Name in Block Letters
Designation
Official Seal/Stamp

Guidelines on Putting up of a Boundary Wall

Subject: Guidelines regarding "putting up of a boundary wall".

F.No. C.8/3/2009-SEZ dated 16 July 2009

SEZ Cir.25 16.07.2009 The undersigned is directed to enclose herewith guidelines regarding putting up of boundary wall as per the decision taken in the 33rd meeting of the Board of Approvals held on 02.06.2009 for information and necessary action.

(Annexure to Instruction No. 25)

Norms for Boundary Walls

In this context, the Board decided to prescribe the following norms for boundary walls:-

A. In respect of IT/ITES SEZs, the height of the wall will be decided by the DC

B. In respect of other SEZs, the wall could either be 2.4 meters in height or 1.8 meters in height plus 0.6 meters of barbed wire fencing.

C. For any deviations, the proposals can be referred to BoA for a decision.

Non Alloy Steel Wire Nails SION Amended

192-PN(RE) 07.08.2009 (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" to this Public Notice are made.

This issues in public interest.

Annexure "A" to the Public Notice No. 192 (RE-2009)/2004-2009 dated: 07.08. 2009

Engineering Products

Amendments/Corrections/Modification

C - 737

SION	Export Item	Quantity	Import Item	Quantity
C-737	Non Alloy Steel/Stainless Steel Wire Nails	1 MT	Non Alloy/ Stainless Steel Wire Rod of relevant grade	1.08 MT/MT content in export product

Stainless Steel Washers SION Amended

193-PN(RE) 07.08.2009 (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" to this Public Notice are made.

This issues in public interest.

Annexure "A" to the Public Notice No. 193 (RE-2009)/2004-2009 dated: 07.08.2009

Engineering Products

Amendments/Corrections/Modification

SION at Sl. No. C-888

Export Item	Quantity	Import Item	Quantity
Stainless Steel Washers of different grade	1 Kg	Stainless Steel Coils/Plates / Sheets/Sheet Cuttings/Strips both prime and seconds of relevant grade/thickness	1.65 Kg

Customs Valuation Exchange Rates

August 2009	Imports	Exports	
Schedule I			
1 Australian Dollar	40.45	39.20	Rate of exchange of one unit of foreign currency equipment to Indian Rupees
2 Canadian Dollar	45.20	41.05	
3 Danish Kroner	9.40	9.10	
4 EURO	69.55	67.90	
5 Hong Kong Dollar	6.30	6.15	
6 Norwegian Kroner	7.95	7.65	
7 Pound Sterling	80.50	78.65	
8 Swedish Kroner	6.65	6.45	
9 Swiss Franc	45.75	44.45	
10 Singapore Dollar	33.90	33.10	
11 U.S. Dollar	48.70	47.80	
Schedule II			Rate of exchange of 100 units of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees
1 Japanese Yen	51.50	50.10	

(Source: Customs Notification 102(NT)/29.07.2009)

Commodity Spot Prices in India – 08-11 August 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 08-11 August.

(Rs.)

Commodity	Unit	Market	08-Aug	10-Aug	11-Aug
CER (Carbon Trading)	1 MT	Mumbai	874.5	874.5	856
Chana	100 KGS	Delhi	2502	2504	2422
Masur	100 KGS	Indore	4783	4814	4850
Potato	100 KGS	Agra	1005.5	1011.3	1019.3
Potato TKR	100 KGS	Tarkeshwar	1055.4	1057	1057.3
Arecanut	100 KGS	Mangalore	8453	8300	8210
Cashewkern	1 KGS	Quilon	306	307	305
Cardamom	1 KGS	Vandanmedu	812.25	814.75	806.75
Coffee ROB	100 KGS	Kushalnagar	71.4	70.6	68.9
Jeera	100 KGS	Unjha	11736	11845	11918
Pepper	100 KGS	Kochi	14380	14978	14786
Red Chili	100 KGS	Guntur	5955	6065	6067
Turmeric	100 KGS	Nzmbad	7944	8385	8357
Guar Gum	100 KGS	Jodhpur	5150	5275	5125
Maize	100 KGS	Nzmbad	913	921	922
Mentha Oil	1 KGS	Chandausi	533.6	571.4	553.9
Cotton Seed	100 KGS	Akola	1437	1441	1431
Castorsd RJK	100 KGS	Rajkot	2540.5	2536	2528
Guar Seed	100 KGS	Jodhpur	2218	2271	2217
Soya Bean	100 KGS	Indore	NA	NA	NA
Mustrdsd JPR	20 KGS	Jaipur	549.8	552.1	548.8
Sesame Seed	100 KGS	Rajkot	6317	6275	6263
Coconut Oil Cake	100 KGS	Kochi	1014	1014	1014
RCBR Oil Cake	1 MT	Raipur	6124	6158	6158
Kapaskhali	50 KGS	Akola	629.2	631.3	623.5
Coconut Oil	100 KGS	Kochi	5044	5044	5044
Refsoy Oil	10 KGS	Indore	472.25	474.05	473.45
CPO	10 KGS	Kandla	346.9	354	357.8
Mustard Oil	10 KGS	Jaipur	507.7	527.9	522.4
Gnutoilexp	10 KGS	Rajkot	96.1	637.9	638.6
Castor Oil	10 KGS	Kandla	521.7	523	524
Crude Oil	1 BBL	Mumbai	3395	3395	3375
Furnace Oil	1000 KGS	Mumbai	26379	27518	28141
Sourcrd Oil	1 BBL	Mumbai	3477	3402.5	3462.5
Brent Crude	1 BBL	Mumbai	3486	3486	3490
Gur	40 KGS	Muzngr	1033.3	1039.2	1037.9
Sugars	100 KGS	Kolhapur	2695	2895	2976
Sugarm	100 KGS	Delhi	2847	3035	3085
Natural Gas	1 mmBtu	Hazirabad	175.8	175.8	174.1
Rubber	100 KGS	Kochi	10033	10072	10144
Cotton Long	1 Candy	Kadi	23460	23490	23490
Cotton Med	1 Maund	Abohar	2511	1441	2493
Jute	100 KGS	Kolkata	2614	2455	2348.5
Gold	10 GRMS	Ahmd	14865	14840	14790
Gold Guinea	8 GRMS	Ahmd	11892	11872	11832
Silver	1 KGS	Ahmd	23105	23050	22960
Sponge Iron	1 MT	Raipur	14450	14415	14325
Steel Flat	1000 KGS	Mumbai	30770	30950	30800
Steel Long	1 MT	Bhavnagar	22405	22045	21880
Copper	1 KGS	Mumbai	293.9	293.9	292
Nickel	1 KGS	Mumbai	933.4	978.3	967.1
Aluminium	1 KGS	Mumbai	94.35	95.5	93.65
Lead	1 KGS	Mumbai	86.9	90.4	87.45
Zinc	1 KGS	Mumbai	87.15	89.5	88.05
Tin	1 KGS	Mumbai	710.5	728.5	717.25

(Source: MCX Spot Prices)

News Briefs

Indian 7% Growth Threatened as Rain Gods 'Play Hooky' India's 7 percent economic growth target may be jeopardized as the weakest monsoon rains in five years threaten harvests, according to economists.

U.K. Unemployment Rises to 2.44 Million, Highest in 14 Years U.K. unemployment rose to the highest level in 14 years as companies continued to cut jobs even as the worst recession in at least a generation began to ease.

China May Delay Tightening as Exports, New Loans Drop The People's Bank of China may delay tightening monetary policy until the fourth quarter after exports dropped in July, lending declined and investment growth slowed, economists said.

Rio's Hu Faces Bribery, Trade Secret Charges in China Rio Tinto Group executive Stern Hu faces charges in China of bribery and stealing commercial secrets from the nation's steel industry, a downgrade from earlier government claims of espionage.

Scailex to Buy Hutchison Telecom's Stake in Partner Scailex Corp. said it agreed to pay 5.29 billion shekels ($1.4 billion) to buy the 51 percent stake in Partner Communications Ltd. held by billionaire Li Ka- shing's Hutchison Telecommunications International Ltd.

China Soy Imports Fall to 4.39 million tonnes in July

China's soybean imports fell from a record in July after a surge in inbound shipments this year outstripped demand in the world's largest buyer of the oilseed.

Imports were 4.39 million metric tons in July, compared with a record 4.71 million tons in June, according to customs data. Shipments in the first seven months reached 26.48 million tons, a gain of 28 percent over last year, customs said.

The government sold 1 percent of the 502,100 tons of stockpiled soybeans put up for sale on Aug. 5 after failing to sell anything in a previous auction, according to the National Grain and Oil Trade Center. The center will hold another soybean auction on 12 August.

WORLD TRADE SCANNER

BIG's WEEKLY INDEX OF CHANGES

Foreign Trade Policy

Customs

CBEC Circulars

RBI Circulars *[AP(DIR Series)]*

Cont'd..238

The gain in industrial production in China compared with a 10.7 percent advance in June and economists' median forecast for an 11.5 percent increase.

The export decline matched economists' estimates and was the third biggest since China's shipments began to shrink in November last year. China Shipping Container Lines Co., the country's second-largest carrier of sea-cargo boxes, forecast last month a first-half loss on weaker global demand.

Imports fell 14.9 percent, leaving a trade surplus of $10.63 billion.

July's new loans were the least since the government dropped quotas limiting lending in November last year and pressed banks to support a 4 trillion yuan stimulus package. None of 11 economists surveyed forecast such a low number. M2, the broadest measure of money supply, rose 28.4 percent.

Loans growth was in keeping with the moderately-loose monetary policy, the state-run Xinhua News Agency quoted an unidentified central bank official as saying in a report on a government Web site.

New loans are usually higher in the first half of the year and in March, June and September, the official said.

China Construction Bank

China Construction Bank Corp., the nation's second-largest bank, will cut new lending by about 70 percent in the second half to avert a surge in bad debt, President Zhang Jianguo said last week.

UBS AG said in a July 31 note that the scale of China's new lending in the first half was "neither sustainable nor necessary." New loans of 300 billion yuan to 400 billion yuan a month in the second half would be "more than enough" to support the nation's recovery, the report said.

Consumer prices fell 1.8 percent last month from a year earlier, the biggest decline since 1999, the statistics bureau said on 11 August. They were unchanged from the previous month. Producer prices dropped a record 8.2 percent.

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