

Postal Regn.No. DL(C)-01/1251/15-17
 Licence to Post without
WORLD TRADE Prepayment U(C)-30/15-17
 RNI No. 42906/84
SCANNER

ISSN: 0971-8095

Single copy Rs. 20 \$2

Vol. XXXII No 02 06 – 12 April 2016

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

Annual subscription Rs. 950

DRI Investigating Over Invoicing of Coal to Send Money out of Country

Six Adani group - Adani Enterprises Ltd, Adani Power Ltd, Adani Power Rajasthan Ltd, Adani Power Maharashtra Ltd, Adani Wilmar Ltd and Vyom Trade Link. The Adani group is already in DRI net for over value of power plants from Dubai. One of the Adani brothers is named in Panama Account scam. The group has supplied coal to various power generation and distribution companies, including Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Gujarat State Electricity Corporation, Haryana Power Generation Corporation and Jhajar Power Ltd.

Anil Ambani Reliance Infrastructure Ltd and Rosa Power Supply Co Ltd; two companies in the Essar group promoted by the Ruia family, Essar Oil Ltd and Essar Power Gujarat Ltd; JSW Steel Ltd headed by Sajjan Jindal; four companies in the Hyderabad-based NSL group (NSL Sugar, NSL Krishnaveni Sugar, NSL Sugar Tungabhadra and NSL Textiles) promoted by M Venkataramaiah and M Prabhakar Rao; India Cements Ltd led by former International Cricket Council chairman N Srinivasan; and Uttam Galva Steels Ltd led by Rajinder Miglani are in the hit list.

The list also includes Gupta Coal India Ltd; MBG Commodities Pvt Ltd; Knowledge Infrastructure Systems Pvt Ltd; three companies in the Bhatia group, Bhatia Global Trading, Bhatia International (Asia Natural Resource), Bhatia Industry and Infrastructure (Hemang Resources); two companies in the Gandhar group, Gandhar Oil and Refinery India Ltd and Gandhar Coal and Mines; Coastal Energy Ltd; Aggarwal Coal Ltd; Suryadev Alloys and Power Pvt Ltd; Laxmi Organic Industries Ltd; Phoenix Comtrade Pvt Ltd; and Simhapuri Energy Ltd.

Government-owned companies being investigated include the country's largest power producer NTPC Ltd (formerly National Thermal Power Corporation Limited), MMTC Ltd (formerly Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation Limited), MSTC Ltd (formerly Metal Scrap Trading Corporation Limited) and Karnataka Power Corporation Limited.

Manoj Kumar Garg Cases

On 27 February 2016, the DRI arrested Manoj Kumar Garg, a Hong Kong based Indian national who had allegedly opened a front company in Dubai responsible for over-valuing imported coal to the tune of Rs 280 crore. The coal was meant for the state electricity boards in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

Garg is reportedly a mastermind in two other scams, one related to the Bank of Baroda (BoB) and the other related to allegedly illegal exports of basmati rice. In the first case, money was allegedly remitted to Hong Kong in an unauthorised manner in August 2014, purportedly for importing dry fruits, rice and pulses. In October 2015, after an internal probe was conducted by the management of the BoB, it was revealed that there were over 8,000 foreign exchange transactions from new accounts in a specific branch of the bank in Ashok Vihar, Delhi, to companies in Hong Kong. The transactions were apparently conducted by

splitting large transactions into smaller ones, each below \$100,000, a phenomenon known as "structuring" or "smurfing" in banking circles (Chauhan and Shetty 2015).

The BoB forex scandal running into Rs 6,500 crore is currently being investigated by the Supreme Court appointed Special Investigation Team (SIT) comprising Justices MB Shah and Arijit Pasayat.

Basmati Export Scam – Rupees for Dollars

Over 25 big exporters of basmati rice from Haryana and Punjab are under the scanner of the DRI and the ED. The rice would typically be taken to Gujarat's Kandla Port, and shipping bills or documents detailing the value and volume of goods to be exported, the names of the consignor and consignee would be filed with the customs authorities. The consignments, instead of reaching Iranian shores, would be diverted mid-sea to Dubai in connivance with ship operators. Still, in official documents it would be shown that payments had been made from Iran to India.

Cracking the Modus Operandi

Garg is a partner in two companies, Glints Global General Trading LLC, Dubai (GGGTL) and Glints Global Limited, Hong Kong (GGL), which are trading companies. These two companies had supplied coal to MBG Commodities Pvt Ltd, which, in turn had supplied it to MSTC Ltd, a public sector undertaking, which finally supplied it to power generators.

The remand application for Garg says that a number of coal based power plants in India are overvaluing their imports of Indonesian steam coal to charge higher tariff and to siphon off the money abroad. In December 2014, the DRI had carried out series of search-and-seizure raids across 80 locations in Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Kerala and Odisha. The raids were carried out on coal importing companies, shippers, intermediaries and laboratories. (Courts are coming to the rescue of Garg, The Delhi High Court allowed him four weeks to travel to Dubai even as CBI opposed his travel on 26 Feb 2015)

According to the remand application, the modus operandi adopted was to create layers of invoicing between Indonesia and India. Intermediary firms, based in Singapore, Hong Kong, Dubai and other locations, were deployed to inflate the prices of coal in official billing documents. The declared prices in India



Crude Down to \$34.65

Crude Oil (Indian Basket) from 30 March - 5 April 2016

	30 Mar	31 Mar	1 Apr	4 Apr	5 Apr
(\$/bbl)	36.89	36.35	36.58	35.44	34.65
(Rs/bbl)	2450.08	2411.50	2426.33	2347.83	2297.95
(Rs/\$)	66.41	66.33	66.33	66.24	66.32

(Previous Trading Day Price)

Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas

Baggage Rules 2016 Amended... See Inside

DGFT Relents on Paperless Office Circular of 12/2015

- Open House Every Wed for One Hour (2.30 to 3.30 PM)
- Officers below Jt DGFT are Open to Meeting if Senior not on Seat

22-TN Reference is invited to Trade
31.03.2016 Notices No. 12/2015 dated
(DGFT) 13.01.2016 and No. 14/2015
dated 19.01.2016 wherein the
endeavour of DGFT to move towards an IT
enabled paperless and personal contact free
environment to achieve the objectives of main-
taining efficiency, absolute integrity and trans-
parency in the functioning of all the offices of the
Directorate in a more comprehensive and com-
plete manner, was stressed.

2. A number of steps were listed in para 1 (i) to
(vi) of the aforesaid Trade Notice dated
19.01.2016 in this regard. The main thrust be-
hind enlisting/prescribing these steps/measures
being to enable and encourage members of
trade to communicate with DGFT offices through
email etc. with the assurance that their con-
cerns would be effectively addressed without
them having to waste time and resources in
physically pursuing their matters and being
assured of a response in a prescribed time
frame. It was never the intention, as should be
clear from a simple reading of the notice, that
applicants would be persona non grata in DGFT
offices. The notice clearly envisaged a facility
for documentary submissions at the reception
desk and personal meetings with senior officers
to have concerns addressed if applicants still
felt the need to do so. In light of reports of the
unconstructive interpretation of the notice made
in some quarters, it is reiterated that no person
is to be denied an opportunity to meet with an

officer in any DGFT office if he or she so desires.
If the head of the office or an officer of Joint DGFT
rank or above is not available at that time, he or
she may meet the senior most officer available
in the office. An institutionalized interaction
arrangement is also proposed to be instituted,
as described below.

3. It is also clarified that the above arrange-
ments introduced vide TN dated 19.01.2015 will
not interfere with or in any way curtail, including
in aspects like requirements related to appear-
ance, personal hearing etc., proceedings initi-
ated under the provisions of the FT (D&R) Act.

4. Further, it has been decided that there will
be an open house for applicants between 2.30
PM and 3.30 PM on every Wednesday in all RA
offices in a designated meeting room/ place.
The duration may be extended as required.
During this period concerns / pending issues of
applicants raised by them will be addressed by
the officers / staff concerned who will make
themselves accessible in the meeting room. If
the officer / staff member concerned is not
available on a particular day, the designated link
officers / staff member shall address the con-
cerns / issues. To the extent possible the head
of the office will preside over the open house.

5. Regional Authorities may implement these
arrangements on priority and abide by the spirit
of the two TNs dated 13.01.2016 and 19.01.2016,
rather than their literal wording, and ensure that
official business in the offices is conducted in an
upright, fair and transparent manner.

were inflated to over US\$ 82 per tonne which was
remitted out of India through banking channels.
The investigations of over-invoicing of coal im-
ports took place between 2010 and 2015 and the
prices mentioned are approximate averages.

The DRI's remand application says that while
the original coal price was remitted to the shipper
in Indonesia by the intermediary, the overvalued
component was parked abroad. The intermediary
invoicing to the Indian entity is either related or a
front company operating on a commission basis.
Steam coal, used by power plants typically at-
tracts duty at the rate of two per cent of the basic
customs duty and a countervailing duty of another
two per cent. Preferential ASEAN duty is nil

subject to Origin Certificate.

Electricity producers in India are mainly import-
ing low quality coal with a GAR (an acronym for
"gross as received," a technical phrase to mea-
sure the calorific value of the coal) of between
3,800 and 4,200 for coal imported from Indonesia.

The TNEB purchased coal through Glintz Glo-
bal, a partnership company based in Dubai with
two partners Manoj Kumar Garg and a Dubai
national (as is mandated by Dubai laws and who
acts as a sleeping partner who signs papers on
payment of a commission). It is alleged that these
are several intermediary invoices issued in tax
havens.

DRI Issues Alert on Coal Import

[DRI/No. DRI/HQ-CI/SOD/Misc-33/2016-CI Dated: 30/31.03.2016]

Modus-Operandi/ General Alert Circular No. 11/2016-CI

Sub: Import of Coal from Indonesia by resorting to Over-valuation.

Intelligence developed by the Directorate of Re-
venue Intelligence, indicated that certain import-
ers of Indonesian Coal were artificially inflating its
import value as compared to the actual value. This
modus-operandi of inflating the procurement price
of imported coal was adopted by power generating
companies and traders who supplied the im-
ported goods to power generating companies.
The objective of the overvaluation appears to be
two fold (i) siphoning-off money abroad and (ii) to
avail higher power tariff compensation based on
artificially inflated cost of the imported Coal. The

intelligence further indicated that while Indone-
sian Coal was directly shipped from Indonesian
ports to the importers in India, the import invoices
were routed through one or more intermediaries
based in Singapore, Dubai, Hong Kong, British
Virgin Islands (U.K) etc for the purpose of artifi-
cially inflating its value.

2. From the investigation conducted so far, it
appears that;

(i) Indonesian Coal was shipped directly from
Indonesian ports to India whereas supplier's in-
voices are routed through one or more intermedi-

ary invoicing agents based in a third country, for
the sole purpose of creating layers (typical of
Trade Based Money Laundering) and artificially
inflating its landed value;

(ii) Export value of Indonesian Coal (on FOB
basis) is duly mentioned in the Form A-I pre-
scribed under the ASEAN-India Free Trade Area
(AIFTA) Rules, notified vide Notification No 189/
2009-Cus (N.1) dated 31.12.2009 as a statutory
Country of Origin document required for availing
duty exemption.

(iii) Comparison of Form A-I values with the values
declared before Indian Customs at the time of
import, at same level of Incoterms (CIF = FOB +
Actual Freight and Insurance), in the cases under
examination suggest huge over-valuation to the
extent of about 50% to 100%.

(iv) The inflated invoices received in India were
found to have been issued by intermediary invoic-
ing agents based in Singapore, Dubai, Hong
Kong, British Virgin Islands (U.K) etc. These
intermediary firms appear to be either subsidiary
companies of Indian Importers or their front com-
panies.

(v) In a significant number of cases, two sets of
Test Reports (certificate of Sampling and Analy-
sis) issued at the Load Port by two different
testing agencies for the same consignment of
Coal have been recovered - one showing lower
Gross Calorific Value (GCV) and the other higher
GCV. The test report with lower GCV appears in
conformity with the contract between subsidiary
company or intermediary agent of Indian importer
and Indonesian suppliers, reflecting the actual
value of the Coal. The test report with higher GCV,
which was submitted before Indian Customs at
the time of import, appears to be in conformity
with the supply contract between the power
generation companies/ Indian importers and sub-
sidiary company or intermediary agent of the
Indian importers, reflecting the inflated value of the
coal.

(vi) Prices of various grades of Coal in Interna-
tional market ex-Indonesia are reported on a
weekly basis in reputed trade journals such as
Argus, Platts, Indonesian Coal Index etc. These
prices more or less match with the prices men-
tioned in the Form A-I as well as invoices raised
by Indonesian suppliers which may be referred for
scrutiny of declared value.

(vii) As per the provisions of AIFTA, Form A-I shall
comprise of one original and three copies. The
Original shall be submitted to the Customs au-
thority at the port of importation. Duplicate shall
be retained by the Issuing authority of the export-
ing country, Triplicate shall be retained by the
Importer and the Quadruplicate shall be retained
by the Exporter. It has been observed that the
importers are submitting the Xerox copies of Form
A-1 instead of Original copy which has to be
mandatorily submitted to Indian Customs. In some
cases, the FOB value in Form A-I submitted
before Indian Customs was found to have been
masked/ obliterated in order to avoid detection/
conceal the actual price. In some cases, the duty
exemption under AIFTA, although eligible, was
not claimed to avoid submission of Form A-I and
hence to avoid detection of the actual FOB value.

3. Details of the major 40 importers currently
being investigated by DRI are enclosed in Annex-
ure. The investigation by DRI in these cases shall

Cont'd.. 15

Baggage Rules 2016 Amended

- New Personnel Goods Allowed in Baggage, Restriction of “Used” Lifted in Definition
- LCD/LED TV, Gold and Liquor above 2 litre Removed from Baggage Definition, Full Duty with CVD and SAD along with Fine and Penalty Attracted
- TR Allowed to Every Person after 365 Days regardless of Termination of Work in Mini Transfer of Residence (1 Year)
- Value Limit in Mini Transfer Raised to Rs. 2 lakhs from Rs. 75,000
- Seven Additional Items Allowed in Nil Duty List
- Declaration of Possession/Purchase Declaration from Duty Free Shops Dropped



[Strikethrough shows deleted in new notification]

43-Cus(NT) In exercise of the powers conferred by section 79 of the
31.03.2016 Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government
(DoR) hereby makes the following rules further to amend the
Baggage Rules, 2016, namely:-

- (1) These rules may be called the Baggage (Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (2) They shall come into force on the 1st of April, 2016.

2. In the Baggage Rules, 2016 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), for rule 3., the following shall be substituted, namely:-

“3. Passenger arriving from countries other than Nepal, Bhutan or Myanmar.-An Indian resident or a foreigner residing in India or a tourist of Indian origin, not being an infant arriving from any country other than Nepal, Bhutan or Myanmar, shall be allowed clearance free of duty articles in his *bona fide* baggage, that is to say, -

- used personal effects and travel souvenirs; and
- articles other than those mentioned in Annexure-I, upto the value of fifty thousand rupees if these are carried on the person or in the accompanied baggage of the passenger:

Provided that a tourist of (~~Foreign~~) Indian origin, not being an infant, shall be allowed clearance free of duty articles in his *bona fide* baggage, that is to say,

- used personal effects and travel souvenirs; and
- articles other than those mentioned in Annexure- I, upto the value of fifteen thousand rupees if these are carried on the person or in the accompanied baggage of the passenger:

Provided further that where the passenger is an infant, only used personal effects shall be allowed duty free.

Explanation.- The free allowance of a passenger under this rule shall not be allowed (~~to be pooled~~) to pool with the free allowance of any other passenger.

3. In the said rules, for rule 4., the following shall be substituted, namely:-

4. Passenger arriving from Nepal, Bhutan or Myanmar.-An Indian resident or a foreigner residing in India or a tourist, not being an infant arriving from Nepal, Bhutan or Myanmar, shall be allowed clearance free of duty articles in his *bona fide* baggage, that is to say,

- used personal effects and travel souvenirs; and
- articles other than those mentioned in Annexure -I up to the value of fifteen thousand rupees if these are carried on the person or in the accompanied baggage of the passenger:

Provided that where the passenger is an infant, only used personal effects shall be allowed duty free:

Provided further that where the passenger is arriving by land, only used personal effects shall be allowed duty free.

Explanation.- The free allowance of a passenger under this rule shall not be allowed (~~to be pooled~~) to pool with the free allowance of any other passenger.”

4. In the said rules, in rule 6, for the appendix, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

Appendix		
Duration of stay abroad	Articles allowed free of duty	Conditions
(1)	(2)	(3)
From three months upto six months	(Used) Personal and household articles, other than those mentioned in Annexure I or Annexure II but including articles mentioned in Annexure III upto an aggregate value of sixty thousand rupees.	Indian passenger
Relaxation - From six months upto one year	(Used) Personal and household articles, other than those mentioned in Annexure I or Annexure II but including articles mentioned in Annexure III, upto an aggregate value of one lakh rupees.	Indian passenger
Relaxation - Minimum stay of one year during the preceding two years.	(Used) Personal and household articles, other than those mentioned in Annexure I or Annexure II but including articles mentioned in (Annexure II or) Annexure III upto an aggregate value of two lakh rupees.	The Indian passenger should not have availed this concession in the preceding three years.
Relaxation - Minimum stay of two years or more.	(Used) Personal and household articles, other than those listed at Annexure I or Annexure II but including articles mentioned in (Annexure II or) Annexure III upto an aggregate value of five lakh rupees.	(i) Minimum stay of two years abroad, immediately preceding the date of his arrival on transfer of residence; (ii) Total stay in India on short visit during the two preceding years should not exceed six months; and (iii) Passenger has not availed this concession in the preceding three years.
Relaxation - (a) For condition (i), shortfall of upto two months in stay abroad can be condoned by Deputy Commissioner of Customs or Assistant Commissioner of Customs if the early return is on account of :- (i) terminal leave or vacation being availed of by the passenger; or (ii) any other special circumstances for reasons to be recorded in writing. (b) For condition (ii), the Principal Commissioner of Customs or Commissioner of Customs may condone short visits in excess of six months in special circumstances for reasons to be recorded in writing. No relaxation.		

5. In the said rules, in rule 7, for the figure 2000 the figure 2015 shall be substituted.

6. In the said rules, in ANNEXURE II, for the entry at serial number 4, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

4. Domestic refrigerators of capacity (~~upto~~) above 300 litres or its equivalent.
[F. No. 520/9/2016- Cus-V]

Baggage Duties above Duty Free Allowance of Rs. 45k (After Amendment)

Ntnf 26
31.03.2016
(DoR)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962(52 of 1962), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 136/1990- Customs, dated the 20th March, 1990, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R.366(E), dated the 20th March, 1990 except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession,

the Central Government, being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby exempts articles falling under Heading 9803 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) specified in column (1) of the Table hereto annexed, when imported into India by a passenger or a member of a crew as baggage, from so much of the duty of customs leviable thereon which is specified in the said First Schedule, as is in excess of the amount calculated at the rate specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) of the said Table.

Table

Description of articles (1)	Rate (2)
Any article the value of which exceeds the duty free allowance admissible to such passenger or member under the Baggage Rules, (4998) 2016.	35% <i>ad valorem</i>
On the unaccompanied baggage.	35% <i>ad valorem</i>

Explanation.- Where the value of any one article exceeds the duty free allowance admissible to such passenger or member under the Baggage Rules, 4998 2016, the amount of duty shall be calculated only on the value in excess of the duty free allowance so admissible to the extent not availed of by such passenger or member for clearing any other article of baggage, if any.

2. Nothing contained in this notification shall apply to –

- fire arms;
- cartridges of fire arms exceeding 50;
- cigarettes, cigars or tobacco in excess of the quantity prescribed for importation free of

duty under the relevant baggage rules;

(iv) alcoholic liquor or wines in excess of two litres;

(v) gold or silver in any form other than ornaments;

(vi) flat panel (Liquid Crystal Display or Light-Emitting Diode or Plasma) television; and

(vii) goods imported through a courier service. [SNos. (iv) to (vi) - New entry inserted by 26/31.03.2016]

3. This notification shall come into force on the 1st day of April, 2016.

[F. No. 520/9/2016-Cus V]

Transfer of Residence – Duties (After Amendment)

Ntnf 27
31.03.2016
(DoR)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962(52 of 1962), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 137/1990- Customs, dated the 20th March, 1990, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R.367(E), dated the 20th March, 1990 except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government, being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby exempts the goods specified in column (2) of the each of Table I and Table II annexed hereto, falling under Heading No. 9803 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), when imported by-

(a) any person holding a valid passport issued under the Passports Act, 1967 (15 of 1967) and returning to India after having stayed abroad for at least 365 days during the two years immediately preceding the date of arrival in India, or

(b) any person on a *bona fide* transfer of residence to India as part of his *bona fide* baggage,-

from the whole of the duty of Customs leviable thereon under the said First Schedule in respect of goods specified in column (2) of the TABLE- I annexed hereto and from so much of the duty of Customs leviable thereon under the said First

Schedule as is in excess of the amount calculated at the rate of 15% *ad valorem* in respect of goods specified in column (2) of TABLE-II annexed hereto.

In case of **clause (a)** above,-

(i) such person has been working abroad and is returning to India (on termination of such work) after having stayed abroad for at least 365 days during the preceding two years immediately preceding the date of arrival in India;

~~(ii) such person affirms by a declaration that the goods have been in his possession abroad or, the goods are purchased by such person at the time of his arrival, but before clearance from customs from the duty free shop located in the arrival hall of the international airports.~~

(ii) the goods (other than those purchased from the duty free shops at the time of arrival of such passenger) not accompanying such passenger were shipped or despatched or arrived within the time limits specified in the Baggage Rules, (4998) 2016;

(iii) such person should not have availed this concession in the preceding three years; and

(iv) in respect of such goods not more than one unit shall be permissible to such persons and the total aggregate value of such goods (including other goods) imported free of duty by him shall not exceed rupees (seventy five thousand) two lakh.

In case of **clause (b)** above,-

(i) such person has been residing abroad for a

minimum period of two years immediately preceding the transfer of residence and has not availed this concession in the preceding three years;

~~(ii) such person affirms by a declaration that the goods have been in his possession abroad, the goods are purchased by such person at the time of his arrival, but before clearance from customs, from the duty free shop located in the arrival hall of the international airports.~~

(ii) the goods (other than those purchased from the duty free shops at the time of arrival of such passenger) not accompanying such passenger were shipped or despatched or arrived within the time limits specified in the Baggage Rules, (4998) 2016;

(iii) not more than one unit of each item of such goods shall be permissible per family and the person claiming the benefit of this notification affirms by a declaration that no other member of the family had availed of, or would avail of, the benefit of this notification in respect of that item; and

(iv) the total aggregate value of such goods shall not exceed rupees five lakh.

Table-I

SNo.	Goods
(1)	(2)
1.	Video Cassette Recorder or Video Cassette Player or Video Television Receiver or Video Cassette Disk Player.
2.	Digital Video Disc player.
3.	Music System.
4.	Air-Conditioner.
5.	Microwave Oven.
6.	Word Processing Machine.
7.	Fax Machine.
8.	Portable Photocopying Machine.
9.	Washing Machine.
10.	Electrical or Liquefied Petroleum Gas Cooking Range.
11.	Personal Computer (Desktop Computer).
12.	Laptop Computer (Note-book Computer).
13.	Domestic Refrigerators of the capacity up to 300 litres or its equivalent.

[SNos. 2 to 8 shifted to Table-I from Table-II by 27/31.03.2016]

Table-II

SNo.	Goods
(1)	(2)
1.	Colour Television
2.	Video Home Theatre System.
3.	Dish Washer.
4.	Domestic Refrigerators of capacity above 300 litres or its equivalent.
5.	Deep Freezer.
6.	Video camera or the combination of any such video camera with one or more of the following goods, namely:-
(a)	television receiver;
(b)	sound recording or reproducing apparatus;
(c)	video reproducing apparatus.
44.	Vessel
45.	Aircraft
7.	Cinematographic films of 35mm and above.
8.	Gold or silver, in any form, other than ornaments.

[SNo. 14 and 15 deleted by 27/31.03.2016]

Explanation.- For the purpose of this notification, -
(i) short visits, if any, made by the person referred to in clause (b), during the aforesaid period of two years shall be ignored if the total duration of stay on such short visits does not exceed six months and shortfall up to a period of upto two months in a person's stay abroad may be condoned by the **Deputy Commissioner of Customs** or the Assistant Commissioner of Customs if he is satisfied that the person's early return to India has been caused by his availing of the terminal leave or a vacation or by any other special circumstances, provided that on sufficient cause being shown by the person concerned, the **Principal Commissioner of Customs** or the

Commissioner of Customs may condone the period of stay in excess of six months.

(ii) family includes all persons who are residing in the same house and form part of the same domestic establishment:

Provided that on sufficient cause being shown by the person concerned, the Principal Commissioner of Customs or the Commissioner of Customs may condone the period of stay in India in excess of six months.

[proviso inserted 27/31.03.2016]

3. This notification shall come into force on the 1st day of April, 2016.

[F. No. 520/9/2016- Cus-VI]

Modification in Online Bill of Entry under Single Integrated Declaration System

[CBEC Instruction F.No. 450/147/2015-Cus-IV dated 31st March 2016]

Subject: Implementation of 'Integrated Declaration'.

Following the issue of CBE Circular 10/2016-Cus dated 15.03.2016 regarding implementation of the Single Window "Integrated Declaration" with effect from 1st of April, 2016, the 'Bill of Entry' will be replaced by an 'Integrated Declaration', which covers all information required for import clearance by the other government agencies. The Customs Broker or Importer shall submit the "Integrated Declaration" electronically to a single entrypoint, i.e. the Customs Gateway (ICEGATE). Separate application forms (both online and hardcopy) required by different Participating Government Agencies (PGAs) like Drug Controller, AQCS, WCCB, PQIS and FSSAI would be dispensed with.

2. DG (Systems) has issued an advisory vide their letter No. IV(25)/01/2012 dated 18/3/2016, to Commissioners of Customs informing the key points with regard to the changes being introduced to the BE format. Further, Agency-wise Filing Guidelines and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) have also been placed on the

ICEGATE website. Customs officers, trade associations, Service Centre operators and IT service providers have been sensitized to these changes through training sessions held all over the country. The ICEGATE website now has a separate page to display all instructions and guidelines issued in connection with the Single Window project.

3. The changes introduced to the Bill of Entry include additional requirements on account of Customs as well as Participating Government Agencies (PGAs) under the Single Window project. For the benefit of the officers in the field, a summary has been prepared and is attached as Annex.

4. In case of any difficulty in the implementation of the 'Integrated Declaration' a reference may be made to the Single Window project team & DG (Systems).

[Annexure available at our website www.worldtradesScanner.com]

HRD Diamond Institute, Mumbai Notified for Certificate/Grading of Diamonds for Import and Re-export with Duty Exemption

[Customs Notification No. 25 dated 30 March 2016. See full text of notification at www.worldtradesScanner.com]

Trade Credit of Diamond LCs Permitted for 180 Days from the Date of Shipment – Power Delegated to AD Banks

Sub: Import of Rough, Cut and Polished Diamonds.

AP(DIR Srs) Attention of Authorised Dealer
Cir.57 Category - I (AD Category - I)
31.03.2016 banks is invited to the A.P.(DIR
(RBI) Series) Circular No.2 dated July
7, 2014 and para no C.12.1(a) of

Master Direction no. 17 dated January 01, 2016 on Import of Goods and Services, in terms of which AD Category - I banks were permitted to approve Clean Credit i.e. credit given by a foreign supplier to its Indian customer / buyer, without any Letter of Credit (Suppliers' Credit) / Letter of Undertaking (Buyers' Credit) / Fixed Deposits from any Indian financial institution for import of Rough, Cut and Polished Diamonds, for a period not exceeding 180 days from the date of shipment.

2. To ease the operational difficulties faced by the importers, it has been decided, in consultation with the Government of India, to delegate the

powers for permitting such clean credit for a period exceeding 180 days from the date of shipment to the AD banks, subject to the following conditions:

i) AD banks being satisfied of the genuineness of the reason and bonafides of the transaction and also that no payment of interest is involved for the additional period

ii) The reasons for such extension are due to financial difficulties and/or quality disputes, as in the case of normal imports (for which such extension of time period for delayed payments has already been delegated to the AD banks)

iii) The importer requesting for such extension is not under investigation/no investigation is pending against the importer

iv) The importer seeking extension is not a fre-

Notification No. Corrected

[Corrigendum dated 28th March 2016]

In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 26/2015-Customs (ADD), dated the 1st June, 2015 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 3, sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 444 (E), dated the 1st June, 2015, for 70/2010-Customs, dated the 25th June, 2010, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 553(E), dated the 25th June, 2010, wherever it occurs, read 15/2013-Customs (ADD), dated the 3rd July, 2013 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 3, sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 460 (E), dated the 3rd July, 2013.

[F.No. 354/92/2015-TRU]

quent offender. Since there is a possibility that the importer may have dealings with more than one AD bank, the AD bank allowing extension may devise a mechanism based on their commercial judgement, to ensure this.

v) AD banks may allow such extension of time up to a maximum period of 180 days beyond the prescribed period/due date, beyond which they may refer the cases to respective Regional Office of the Reserve Bank

3. AD banks may submit a half yearly report of such extensions allowed customer-wise, to the respective Regional Office of the Reserve Bank.

4. The revised directions will come into force with immediate effect.

5. AD Category - I banks should ensure that due diligence is undertaken and Know-Your-Customer (KYC) Norms and Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Standards, issued by the Reserve Bank are adhered to while undertaking the import transactions. Further, any large or abnormal increase in the volume of business should be closely examined to ensure that the transactions are bonafide. All other instructions relating to import of Rough, Cut and Polished Diamonds shall continue.

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

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

Board of Trade (BoT)

Reconstituted under FTP 2015-20

Subject: Reconstitution of Board of Trade

21-TN It has been decided to
23.03.2016 reconstitute the Board of Trade
(DGFT) as per the provisions given in
the Para 300 of Foreign Trade

Policy Statement 2015-2020. The objective is to have continuous discussion and consultation with trade and industry. The Board of Trade would, inter-alia, advise the Government on policy measures related to Foreign Trade Policy in order to achieve the objective of boosting India's trade.

[Full text available at worldtradesScanner.com]

Banks must Submit Diamond Dollar Account (DDA) Details to RBI on Quarterly Basis

Sub: Diamond Dollar Account (DDA) – Reporting Mechanism

AP(DIR Srs) Cir.54
23.03.2016 (DoR)

Attention of Authorized Dealer Category – I (AD Category –I) banks is invited to Part IX, Para 1(e) of the Master Direction on Reporting under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, as updated from time to time, in terms of which AD Category-I banks have been advised to submit quarterly reports giving details of the name and address of the firm/company in whose name the Diamond Dollar Account is opened, along with the date of opening / closing the Diamond Dollar Account to Chief General Manager-in- Charge, Foreign Exchange Department, Reserve Bank of India, Trade Division, Amar Building, Mumbai – 400 001. Further, in terms of Part IX, Para 1(f) of the Master Direction *ibid*, AD Banks are also required to submit fortnightly statements giving data on DDA balances maintained by them to the Reserve Bank at the abovementioned address.

2. With a view to liberalizing the procedure, it has

now been decided to dispense with the abovementioned statements with immediate effect. AD banks may however, maintain the above database at their own end and make available the same as and when called upon by the Reserve Bank of India.

3. Necessary amendments have been incorporated in the Foreign Exchange Management (Foreign currency Accounts by a Person Resident in India), Regulations 2015, which have been notified vide Notification No. FEMA 10 (R) /2015-RB dated January 21, 2016. The Master Direction No 16 on Export of Goods and Services and Master Direction No 18 on Reporting under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 are being updated to reflect the changes.

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

Textile Committee Included in List of Authorised Agencies to Issue COO under 11 PTA

Effect of Public Notice: Appendix 2-B-“List of Agencies Authorized to Issue Certificate of Origin (COO) (Preferential)” has been revised to include Textile Committee for issuing COO under 11 Free/ Preferential Trade Agreements.

67-PN
30.03.2016 (DGFT)

Subject: Authorization of Textiles Committee to issue Certificate of Origin under various Free Trade Agreements Preferential Trade Agreements – reg. In exercise of powers conferred under paragraph 2.04 of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020, the Director General of Foreign Trade hereby notifies that “Textiles Committee” would also be one of the agencies as listed in Appendix 2-B-“List of Agencies Authorized to issue Certificate of Origin (COO) (Preferential)” of Handbook of Procedure (Appendices and Aayat Niryat Forms of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020) competent to issue Certificate of Origin (COO) under the following Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)/Preferential Trade Agreement (PTAs)

i) Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP)
ii) Indo-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (ISLFTA)

- iii) ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement (ASEAN-India FTA)
- iv) India-Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IKCEPA)
- v) India-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (IMCECA)
- vi) South Asia Free Trade Area (SAFTA)
- vii) India-Chile Preferential Trading Agreement (India-Chile PTA)
- viii) India-Mercosur Preferential Trading Agreement (India-Mercosur PTA)
- ix) Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA)
- x) SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangements (SAPTA)
- xi) India-Singapore Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CECA)

[Full text available at our website www.worldtradesScanner.com]

Electronic Integrated Declaration Recognised in Bill of Entry (Electronic Declaration) Regulations, 2011

45-Cus(NT)
01.04.2016 (DoR)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 157 read with section 46 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Board of Excise and Customs hereby makes the following regulations to amend the Bill of Entry (Electronic Declaration) Regulations, 2011, namely:-

1. (1) These regulations may be called the Bill of Entry (Electronic Declaration) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016.
(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Bill of Entry (Electronic Declaration) Regulations, 2011, (hereinafter referred to as the said regulations), in regulation 1, in sub-regulation (1), for the words Electronic Declaration, the

words Electronic Integrated Declaration shall be substituted.

3. In the said regulations, for the words electronic declaration wherever they occur, the words electronic integrated declaration shall be substituted.

4. In the said regulations, in regulation 2,-

i. in clause (a), for the words the Customs House Agents Licensing Regulations, 2004, the words the Customs Brokers Licensing Regulations, 2013 shall be substituted;

ii. clause (b) shall be omitted;

iii. in clause (c), for the words includes its print-outs, the words includes its electronic records or print outs” shall be substituted;

Explanation.- For the purposes of this clause, the electronic record shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Information Technology Act,

Indo-Japan CEPA General Duty on 806 Items

• 1 to 5 percent Duty Cut

Ntfn 28
31.03.2016 (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.69/2011-Customs, dated the 29th July, 2011, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), *vide* number G.S.R. 593 (E), dated the 29th July, 2011, namely :-

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

[Table is available at our website www.worldtradesScanner.com]

2000 (21 of 2000);

5. In the said regulation, in regulation 3, for the words, in the format set out in Annexure, the words in the electronic form provided at the website <https://www.icegate.gov.in> shall be substituted.

[F.No.450/32/2016-Cus. IV]

Point of Taxation shall be Date of Issuance of Invoice

21-ST
30.03.2016 (DoR)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) and clause (hhh) of sub-section (2) of section 94 of the Finance

Act, 1994 (32 of 1994), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Point of Taxation Rules, 2011, namely :-

1. These rules may be called the Point of Taxation (Second Amendment) Rules, 2016.

2. In the Point of Taxation Rules, 2011, in rule 7, after second proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely,-

“Provided also that where there is change in the liability or extent of liability of a person required to pay tax as recipient of service notified under sub-section (2) of section 68 of the Act, in case service has been provided and the invoice issued before the date of such change, but payment has not been made as on such date, the point of taxation shall be the date of issuance of invoice.”

[F. No. B-1/4/2016-TRU]

Brazil Ratifies Trade Facilitation Agreement

Director-General Roberto Azevêdo is in Brazil this week to discuss the implementation of recent WTO agreements and the future work of the organization. During his visit to the Brazilian capital, President Dilma Rousseff presented DG Azevêdo with Brazil’s formal instrument of acceptance of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement.

In Brasília, the Director-General met with the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mauro Vieira, the Minister of Development, Industry, and Foreign Trade Armando Monteiro, the Minister of Finance Nelson Barbosa, and Senator Aloysio Nunes, President of the Senate’s Foreign Affairs Committee.

Tariff Value Rises on Crude Palm Oil \$46; RBD Palm Oil \$47; Crude and RBD Palmolein \$49; Crude Soyabean Oil \$27; Brass Scrap \$73; Poppy Seeds \$69

• Falls on Gold \$2 and Silver \$7

44-Cus(NT) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Board of Excise & Customs, being satisfied that it is necessary and expedient 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. 36/2001-Customs (N.T.), dated the 3rd August, 2001, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii), vide number S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, namely:- In the said notification, for TABLE-1, TABLE-2, and TABLE-3 the following Tables shall be substituted namely:-

“Table-1

SNo.	Chapter/heading/sub-heading/tariff item	Description of goods	Tariff value US \$ (Per Metric Tonne)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	1511 10 00	Crude Palm Oil	698
2	1511 90 10	RBD Palm Oil	706
3	1511 90 90	Others – Palm Oil	702
4	1511 10 00	Crude Palmolein	711
5	1511 90 20	RBD Palmolein	714
6	1511 90 90	Others – Palmolein	713
7	1507 10 00	Crude Soyabean Oil	767
8	7404 00 22	Brass Scrap (all grades)	3030
9	1207 91 00	Poppy seeds	2533

Table-2

SNo.	Chapter/heading/sub-heading/tariff item	Description of goods	Tariff value (US \$)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	71 or 98	Gold, in any form, in respect of which the benefit of entries at serial number 321 and 323 of the Notification No. 12/2012-Customs dated 17.03.2012 is availed	402 per 10 grams
2	71 or 98	Silver, in any form, in respect of which the benefit of entries at serial number 322 and 324 of the Notification No. 12/2012-Customs dated 17.03.2012 is availed	502 per Kilogram

Table-3

SNo.	Chapter/heading/sub-heading/tariff item	Description of goods	Tariff value (US \$ Per Metric Tons)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	080280	Areca nuts	2599

[F. No. 467/01/2016-Cus-V]

Cont'd..10

cover imports till 31st March 2016. Imports subsequent to this date may be scrutinized from the angle of over-valuation by the field formations and a decision be taken on merit, without referring the matter to this office. The officers under your jurisdiction may also be sensitized to follow the procedure prescribed for drawal and testing of samples and to scrutinize and verify the documents submitted by the importer with due care and diligence.

List of 40 Importers of Coal under Investigation by DRI

- SNo. Name of the Importer
- 1-5 Adani Group of Companies
 - a) Adani Enterprises Ltd.,
 - b) Adani Power Ltd.,
 - c) Adani Power Rajasthan Ltd,
 - d) Adani Power Maharashtra Ltd.,
 - e) Adani Wilmar Ltd.
 - 6 Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (supplier: Adani, MBG Commodities Pvt. Ltd. & Knowledge Infrastructure Systems Pvt Ltd.,)
 - 7 Jhajhar Power Ltd. (supplier: Adani)
 - 8 Vyom Trade Link (Adani group)
 - 9 Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd.(supplier: Adani)
 - 10 Haryana Power Generation Corporation Ltd. (supplier: Adani)
 - 11-14 NSL Group of Companies
 - a) NSL Sugar Ltd.
 - b) NSL Krishnaveni Sugar
 - c) NSL Sugars (Tunghabadra)
 - d) NSL Textiles Ltd.
 - 15 Knowledge Infra. Systems Pvt. Ltd.
 - 16 MMTC
 - 17 Tamil Nadu Newsprint Ltd.
 - 18 Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd. (supplier: MBG Commodities Pvt. Ltd. & M/s Gupta Coal India Ltd)
 - 19 Gupta Coal India Ltd.
 - 20 MSTC Ltd. (supplier: MBG Commodities Pvt. Ltd.)
 - 21-22 Gandhar Group of Companies
 - a) Gandhar Oil and Refinery India Ltd.
 - b) Gandhar Coal & Mines
 - 23-24 Reliance ADA Group Companies
 - a) M/s. Reliance Infrastructure Ltd.
 - b) M/s. Rosa Power Supply Co. Ltd. (Subsidiary of Reliance Power Ltd.)
 - 25 Coastal Energy Pvt. Ltd.
 - 26 Essar Oil Ltd.
 - 27 Essar Power Gujarat Ltd.
 - 28 India Cements Ltd.
 - 29 JSW Steels Ltd.
 - 30 Laxmi Organic Industries Ltd.
 - 31 OPG Power Generation Pvt. Ltd.
 - 32 Phoenix Comtrade Pvt. Ltd.
 - 33 Simhapuri Energy Ltd.
 - 34 Suryadev Alloys & Power Pvt. Ltd.
 - 35 Uttam Galwa Steels Ltd.
 - 36-38 Bhatia Group of Companies
 - a) Bhatia Global Trading.
 - b) Bhatia Int (Asian Natural Resource)
 - c) Bhatia Industry & Infrastructure (Hemang Resources Ltd.)
 - 39 Aggarwal Coal Pvt. Ltd.
 - 40 NTPC Ltd.

Industry Expects Imports to Halve to 6mn tonnes following 20% Safeguard Duty on HR Steel



Imports are forecast to decline to about 6 million tonnes in the year that started April 1 because of the government's protectionist measures, Seshagiri Rao, joint managing director at JSW Steel Ltd., said in February. Global steelmakers may see some relief as Chinese exports will probably drop after prices surged, boosting the attractiveness of local sales against shipments from abroad, according to Noble Group Ltd.

India's steel imports rose to a record last year as buyers took advantage of lower prices after an economic slowdown in China prompted the world's biggest producer to flood global markets with cheap products.

Shipments into India advanced 20 percent to 11.2 million metric tons in the financial year through March, according to provisional data from the Steel Ministry. Purchases climbed 18 percent to 994,000 tons last month, it said.

Exports from China, which accounts for about half of global output, surged to an all-time high last year, causing a glut which weighed on prices. India has been tightening curbs on imports by imposing safeguard taxes until 2018, raising duties and levying a minimum import price on some products.

Steel output rose 1.4 percent to 7.8 million tons in March from a year earlier, while consumption climbed 1.4 percent to 7.3 million tons, according to the ministry. For the financial year, production fell 1.1 percent to 91 million tons while demand rose 4.3 percent to 80.3 million tons.

Comments on New Coffee Bill 2016 Invited

[Ministry of Commerce & Industry Office Memorandum dated 23 March 2016]

Subject: Repeal of Coffee Act, 1942 & Enactment of Coffee Bill, 2016

Department of Commerce is proposing to repeal Coffee Act, 1942 and enactment of Coffee Bill, 2016. As part of pre-legislative consultation, a copy of the draft bill is placed in the Ministry's website (<http://commerce.gov.in>) for seeking comments from public/ stakeholders etc, within thirty (30) days. Comments may be sent to the undersigned within specified time.

Explanatory Note for the proposed draft Coffee Bill 2016

The Coffee Act 1942 was enacted in the wake of the 2nd World War with the aim to make arrangement to protect the Coffee Industry from adverse effects of the War. The Act empowered the Coffee Board to control marketing of entire coffee produced in India and regulate its sale in the domestic and international market. Planters were required to pool coffee with the Board, which had full control over its price and marketing. At the same time, all owners of coffee estates were required to register their estates with the State government authorities. On receipt of coffee into the Pool known as 'Surplus Pool', it was the responsibility of the Coffee Board to cure, store and dispose it in markets. The Board was also responsible for making payments to the registered owners from out of the Pool Fund after subtracting expenses.

Commencing from the year 1992-93, the pooling system of Coffee was dismantled and gradually replaced by Free Sale. From July 1996 onwards, the pooling system of coffee has come to an end and the Board has wound up its marketing activities. All growers and curers are now allowed to market their entire produce with-

out intervention of the Coffee Board.

The activities of the Coffee Board are now increasingly focused on production, development, research, quality upgradation and market intelligence. It has therefore, become necessary that the existing arrangements for production, pooling and marketing of Coffee are abolished and a liberal regime for functioning of coffee growers, industry and trade is put in place. At the same time, the Coffee Board has to be strengthened to assist the coffee sector in development and growth while regulating the sector. Having regard to these developments, it is proposed that the Coffee Act 1942 is repealed and replaced with a modern legislation.

Rationale for repeal of the Coffee Act, 1942

The principal reason for repealing the Coffee Act, 1942 is that substantive portion of the existing Act dealing with pooling and marketing of coffee have become redundant/inoperative. Several other provisions need amendment in some form. Further, the legal regime has to be enabled to address several areas of modern functions of the Coffee Board, namely, support for production, research, extension, quality improvement, promotion of coffee and skill development of coffee growers. Many of these activities were originally not included in the mandate of the Coffee Board but now need to be incorporated into its functions and powers.

Accordingly, it is proposed that the Coffee Act, 1942 is repealed and a new legislation is enacted to reflect the present realities and objectives.

No Fees for Services Rendered by Appraisers Customs and Excise, Air Customs Officers, Examiners/Inspectors and Class IV Staff for Cargo Clearance

46-Cus(NT) In exercise of the powers
01.04.2016 conferred by sections 157
(DoR) and 158 of the Customs

Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the

Central Board of Excise and Customs hereby makes the following regulations further to amend the Customs (Fees For Rendering Services by Customs Officers) Regulations, 1998, namely:-

1. (1) These regulations may be called the Customs (Fees for Rendering Services by Customs Officers) Amendment Regulations, 2016.

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

2. In regulation 3, after the Table, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:-

Provided that where the working hours in respect of clearance of cargo in Customs ports or Customs airports, has been prescribed as twenty- four hours on all days for customs clearance, no fee shall be leviable in such locations for the services rendered by the category of officers mentioned in column (1) of the Table.

[F No.450/11/2003-Cus.IV(Pt.)]

WIndex No. 02 – 06 - 12 April 2016			
DIndex Delivered Daily by Email			
		DIndex*	WIndex
Foreign Trade Policy			
21-TN/23.03.2016	Board of Trade (BoT) Reconstituted under FTP 2015-20	6695	13
22-TN/31.03.2016	DGFT Relents on Paperless Office Circular of 12/2015		10
67-PN/30.03.2016	Textile Committee Included in List of Authorised Agencies to Issue COO under 11 PTA	6710	14
Customs			
Ntfn 25/30.03.2016	HRD Diamond Institute, Mumbai Notified for Certificate/Grading..	6709	13
Ntfn 26/31.03.2016	Baggage Duties above Duty Free Allowance of Rs. 45k	6704	12
Ntfn 27/31.03.2016	Transfer of Residence – Duties (After Amendment)	6705	12
Ntfn 28/31.03.2016	Indo-Japan CEPA General Duty on 806 Items	6706	14
43-Cus(NT)/31.03.16	Baggage Rules 2016 Amended	6703	11
44-Cus(NT)/31.03.16	Tariff Value Rises on Crude Palm Oil \$46; RBD Palm Oil \$47	6714	15
45-Cus(NT)/01.04.16	Electronic Integrated Declaration Recognised in Bill of Entry Regulation, 2011	6715	14
46-Cus(NT)/01.04.16	No Fees for Services Rendered by Appraisers Customs and Excise...	6716	16
Corrigendum/28.03.16	Notification No. Corrected	6708	13
CBEC Circular			
CBEC Instruction/ 31.03.2016	Modification in Online Bill of Entry under Single Integrated Declaration System	6707	13
Service Tax			
21-ST/30.03.2016	Point of Taxation Shall be Date of Issuance of Invoice	6712	14
RBI Circular [AP (DIR Series)]			
Cir.54/23.03.2016	Banks must Submit Diamond Dollar Account Details to RBI..	6717	14
Cir.57/31.03.2016	Trade Credit of Diamond LCs Permitted for 180 Days...	6718	13
*See details in www.worldtradescanner.com			

Customs Valuation Exchange Rates			
	18 March 2016	Imports	Exports
Schedule I [Rate of exchange of one unit of foreign currency equipment to Indian Rupees]			
1	Australian Dollar	51.60	50.30
2	Bahrain Dinar	182.85	172.35
3	Canadian Dollar	51.65	50.60
4	Danish Kroner	10.20	9.95
5	EURO	76.05	74.20
6	Hong Kong Dollar	8.70	8.55
7	Kuwaiti Dinar	229.00	216.35
8	New Zealand Dollar	46.00	44.65
9	Norwegian Kroner	8.00	7.80
10	Pound Sterling	96.60	94.45
11	Singapore Dollar	49.50	48.45
12	South African Rand	4.65*	4.40*
13	South Arabian Riyal	18.35	17.35
14	Swedish Kroner	8.25	8.05
15	Swiss Franc	69.35	67.60
16	UAE Dirham	18.75	17.70
17	U.S. Dollar	67.45	66.40
18	Chinese Yuan	10.40	10.20
Schedule II [Rate of exchange of 100 units of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees]			
1	Japanese Yen	60.15	58.80
2	Kenyan Shilling	67.90	64.10

*w.e.f. 04.04.2016

(Source: Customs Notification 41(NT)/17.03.2016)