

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

WORLD TRADE SCANNER

ISSN: 0971-8095

Single copy Rs. 20 \$2

Vol. XXXIII No 06 04 - 10 May 2016

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

Annual subscription Rs. 950

RBI to Start Monitoring of All Import Payments Soon through Banks

- Working Group to Devise Electronic System with Customs Set Up
- Bill of Entry to Contain Bank Code
- Foreign Exchange Outgo will Go Up from India
- Move to Curb Black Money

Sub: Import of Goods: Import Data Processing and Monitoring System (IDPMS).

AP(DIR Srs) Attention of Authorised Dealers is invited
Cir.65 to Section 5 of the Foreign Exchange
28.04.2016 Management Act 1999 (42 of 1999), read with
(RBI) Government of India Notification No. G.S.R.
381(E) dated May 3, 2000 viz. Foreign

Exchange Management (Current Account Transaction) Rules, 2000 on import of goods read with A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 9 dated August 24, 2000 which provides the procedure, mode/manner of payment for imports and submission of related returns.

2. Reserve Bank of India had constituted a Working Group (Chairman: Shri A. K. Pandey, CGM, FED) comprising of representatives from Customs, Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), Special Economic Zone (SEZ), Foreign Exchange Dealers Association of India (FEDAI) and select Authorised Dealer banks (AD banks), to suggest putting in place a comprehensive IT- based system to facilitate efficient processing of all import transactions and effective monitoring thereof. The Working Group had recommended development of a robust and effective IT- based system "Import Data Processing and Monitoring System (IDPMS) on the lines of "Export Data Processing and Monitoring System" (EDPMS) in consultation with the Customs authorities and other stakeholders.

3. To track the import transactions through banking system, Customs will modify the Bill of Entry format to display the AD Code of bank concerned, as reported by the importers. Primary data on import transactions from Customs and SEZ will first flow to the RBI secured server and thereupon depending on the AD code shall be shared with the respective banks for taking the transactions forward. The AD bank shall enter every subsequent activity, viz. document submission, outward remittance data, etc. in IDPMS so as to update the RBI database on real time basis. It is therefore, necessary that AD banks upload and download data on daily basis.

4. For non EDI (manual) Customs ports, till they are upgraded to EDI (computerised) ports, nodal branch of AD Category-I banks will upload Bills of Entry (BoE) data based on original BoE with stamp/signature of the Customs as submitted by importer. Under no circumstances, AD category - I banks will process the transactions till the concerned BoE is reflected in the IDPMS. Customs will share a copy of manual BoE with respective Regional Office of RBI for information as they presently do for shipping bills in the case of exports.

5. The date of operationalization of IDPMS will be notified shortly. All import remittances outstanding as on the notified date shall have to be uploaded in IDPMS. Further, to facilitate smooth processing of import transactions and closure of BoE and ad-

vance remittances in IDPMS, the following guidelines will be followed by the AD category - I banks:

6. Write off of import bills

i) AD Category I banks can consider closure of bills in IDPMS that involve write off to the extent of 5% of invoice value in cases where the amount declared in BoE varies from the actual remittance marginally due to discounts, fluctuation in exchange rates, change in the amount of freight, insurance, etc. Cases, where write off is on account of quality issues; short shipment or destruction of goods by the port / Customs / health authorities,

may be closed with remarks subject to submission of satisfactory documentation for the same, irrespective of the amount involved.

ii) While allowing write off, AD Category - I banks must ensure that:

- a. The case is not the subject matter of any pending civil or criminal suit;
- b. The importer has not come to the adverse notice of the Enforcement Directorate or the Central Bureau of Investigation or any such other law enforcement agency; and
- c. There is a system in place under which

internal inspectors or auditors of the AD category - I banks (including external auditors appointed by authorised dealers) should carry out random sample check / percentage check of write-off of import bills; and

iii) Cases not covered by the above instructions / beyond the above limits, may be referred to the concerned Regional Office of Reserve Bank of India.

iv) The above guidelines are only meant to facilitate closure of bills in IDPMS and do not in any way absolve the importer from remitting / receiving the amount in case circumstances change.

7. Extension of Time

i) AD Category - I banks can consider granting extension of time for settlement of import dues up to a period of six months

>>>



Crude Rises to \$43.05

Crude Oil (Indian Basket) from 27 April - 03 May 2016

	27 Apr	28 Apr	29 Apr	02 May	03 May
(\$/bbl)	43.03	43.86	44.59	44.59	43.05
(Rs/bbl)	2863.73	2912.56	2965.99	2958.23	2852.72
(Rs/\$)	66.55	66.40	66.52	66.34	66.27

(Previous Trading Day Price)

Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas

India Questions WTO Panel Findings in Solar Cell Case

- *Claims Electricity Procurement from Solar Cells Exempted under Govt Procurement*
- *Short Supply of Electricity in Country Allows Restrictions*
- *Appellate Body to give Ruling in 90 Days*

India has now asked the WTO's highest court to review certain aspects of an earlier panel's finding in its dispute with the US over the use of domestic content requirements in the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) energy scheme (DS456), filing a notice of appeal on 20 April.

New Delhi launched the JNNSM six years ago, aiming to promote "ecologically sustainable growth while addressing India's energy security challenge." The mission is working toward generating 100,000 mega-watts (MW) of grid-connected solar power capacity by 2022.

Under the Mission, the Indian government buys power from solar power developers, at a guaranteed rate for 25 years, and subsequently sells the electricity to downstream distribution utilities which, in turn, resell to consumers.

In the Mission's initial phases, solar power developers were required to use certain types of Indian-made solar cells and modules. The US complained that this requirement was discriminatory and a WTO panel was established to hear the case in May 2014.

In late February, the panel found the JNNSM's domestic content requirements (DCRs) constituted trade-related investment measures, thus violating the national treatment obligation under the Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMs) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1994.

Moreover, the panel found that the measures could not be exempted by the GATT's government procurement derogation, nor could they be justified by that agreement's general exceptions.

The JNNSM is one of India's various efforts that aims to tackle the challenge of climate change through increasing its capabilities in clean energy, among other objectives. On the global stage, last December at the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change's (UNFCCC). New Delhi has pledged to derive 40 percent of its electricity from renewable sources by 2030.

The issue of whether domestic content requirements are actually effective for scaling up the deployment and use of clean energy has also been questioned by various experts over the years, as governments work to develop and refine policies aimed at boosting their renewable energy capabilities.

Government procurement derogation

GATT Article III:8 (a) says that the national

treatment obligation does not apply to measures "governing the procurement by governmental agencies of products purchased for governmental purposes and not with a view to commercial resale or with a view to use in the production of goods for commercial sale."

In its February ruling, the panel found that the measures at issue are not covered by this derogation, given that the solar cells and modules discriminated against were not in a "competitive relationship" with the electricity bought by the Indian government from the solar power developers.

In its notice of appeal, India claims that the panel was mistaken in not considering its arguments that "solar cells and modules are indistinguishable from solar power generation" and that they qualify as "inputs" for that purpose. India has therefore asked that the Appellate Body reverse such findings.

India has also asked the WTO judges to find that the domestic content requirements in the JNNSM are covered by the GATT's government procurement derogation, and that such requirements do not violate the national treatment requirements under the TRIMs Agreement and the GATT.

Article XX exceptions

Furthermore, India is challenging the panel's conclusion that the measures are not justified under the GATT's general exceptions, specifically Article XX(j) and XX(d). These specific provisions outline justifications that may allow the use of otherwise WTO-inconsistent measures if these are "essential to the acquisition or distribution of products in general or local short supply" or are "necessary to secure compliance with laws or regulations," respectively.

The panel found that Article XX(j) refers to a situation where the quantity of a product from all sources, domestic and foreign, does not meet the demand in a relevant geographical area or market.

India is now appealing these conclusions, asking the Appellate Body to reverse the panel's findings and find these measures to be justified under these provisions.

Next steps

Under WTO rules, the Appellate Body now has 90 days from the date of appeal to issue its report. The Appellate Body generally reviews questions relating to law or legal interpretation and not the factual findings of the panel ruling.

ii) While granting extension of time, AD Category-I banks must ensure that:

- a. The import transactions covered by the invoices are not under investigation by Directorate of Enforcement / Central Bureau of Investigation or other investigating agencies;
- b. While considering extension beyond one year from the date of remittance, the total outstanding of the importer does not exceed USD one

million or 10 per cent of the average import remittances during the preceding two financial years, whichever is lower; and

- c. Where extension of time has been granted by the AD Category - I banks, the date up to which extension has been granted may be indicated in the 'Remarks' column.
- iii) Cases not covered by the above instructions / beyond the above limits, may be referred to the concerned Regional Office of Reserve Bank of India.

8. Follow-up for Evidence of Import

i) As per extant guidelines, AD Category - I banks have to submit a statement on half-yearly basis as at the end of June & December of every year, in form BEF furnishing details of import transactions, exceeding USD 100,000 in respect of which importers have defaulted in submission of appropriate document evidencing import within six months from the date of remittance using the online eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) system on bank-wide basis to the respective Regional Offices of the RBI.

- ii) On operationalization of IDPMS, all outstanding import remittances, irrespective of the amount involved, will be uploaded into the system and submission of a separate BEF statement would be discontinued from a date to be notified separately.
- iii) AD Category-I banks are required to follow up submission of evidence of import and remittance within stipulated time irrespective of the amount involved.

9. AD Category - I banks shall put in place a system to ensure that all import transactions and related remittances are processed only through IDPMS from the date to be notified shortly. The AD category - I banks should, therefore be in readiness mode for switching to the proposed IT based system. The requisite message formats and technical specifications have been shared with AD category-I banks via e-mail. These have also been placed on website (<https://edpms.rbi.org.in>).

10. Authorised Dealers may bring the contents of this circular to the notice of their constituents and customers concerned.

11. 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.

Obama Wants UK to Stay in EU

Obama publicly entering the fray to argue against a so-called Brexit. In an op-ed published ahead of his visit by The Telegraph, a UK-based newspaper, Obama warned about the dangers of a UK exit from the European Union, while acknowledging that the decision "is a matter for British voters to decide for yourselves."

The outcome of the 23 June vote is a subject deeply important to Washington, arguing that the UK's role as a global leader is enhanced by being part of a "strong Europe," one that actually increases London's influence.

Examples of this, Obama added, range from international leadership on climate change to the benefits to the UK of being part of the EU's single market and a player in the 28-nation bloc's trade negotiations with third countries, such as the US.

"And the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership with the EU will advance our values and our interests, and establish the high-stan-

Cont'd..48

WEEKLY INDEX OF CHANGES

Dumping Investigation on CR Flats from China, Japan, Korea and Ukraine on Complaint of SAIL, JSW Steel, Essar

- *China, Ukraine Treated as NME*
- *Six Months Period July – Dec 2015 for Dumping POI, Injury Claims from April 2012*
- *Retrospective Imposition Requested*

[Anti-dumping Initiation Notification No. 14/12/2016-DGAD dated 19th April 2016]

M/s Steel Authority of India Limited, M/s JSW Steel Limited, M/s Essar Steel India Limited and JSW Steel Coated Products Limited have filed a petition before the Designated Authority for initiation of anti-dumping investigation and imposition of anti-dumping duty on the alleged dumped imports of "Cold rolled / cold reduced flat steel products of iron or non-alloy steel, or other alloy steel, of all widths and thickness, not clad, plated or coated", originating in or exported from China PR, Japan, Korea RP and Ukraine.

And whereas, the Authority prima facie finds that sufficient evidence of dumping of the subject goods, originating in or exported from the subject countries, injury to the domestic industry and causal link between the alleged dumping and the injury exist to justify initiation of an anti-dumping investigation, the Authority hereby initiates an investigation into the alleged dumping causing consequent injury to the domestic industry in terms of the Rules, to determine the existence, degree and effect of dumping and recommend the amount of anti dumping duty, which if levied, would be adequate to remove the injury to the domestic industry.

Following not included

- Stainless Steel**
- High Speed Steel**, i.e., alloy steels containing, with or without other elements, at least two of the three elements Molybdenum (Mo), Tungsten (W) and Vanadium (V) with a combined content by weight of 7% or more, 0.6% or more of Carbon and 3 to 6% of Chromium.
- Silicon Electrical Steels** confirming to Grain Oriented and Non- Grain Oriented Steels, i.e., alloy steels containing by weight, atleast 0.6% but not more than 6% of Silicon and not more than 0.08% of Carbon. This steel may also contain by weight not more than 1% of Aluminium but no other element in a proportion that would give the steel the characteristics of other alloy steel.

The PUC is used in many applications and sectors such as automotive, Appliances, Furniture, Electrical Panels, General engineering, Capital goods, Construction, Packaging including drums and barrels, Coating and Plating including Galvanizing, Color Coating, Tin Plates etc.

The PUC is classified under Custom Tariff Heading **7209, 7211, 7225 and 7226**. The Customs classification is indicative only and is in no way binding on the scope of the present investigation.

Domestic Industry

The application has been filed by **M/s Steel Authority of India Limited, M/s. JSW Steel Limited, M/s Essar Steel India Limited and JSW Steel Coated Products Limited**. As per the

information available on record, the production of the aforesaid four producers accounts for a major proportion of the total domestic production in India.

The application, thus, satisfies the requirements of Rule 2(b) and Rule 5(3) of the Rules with regard to standing of the aforesaid three domestic producers and that they are treated as domestic industry (DI) within the meaning of Rule 2(b) supra.

Normal Value

Japan and Korea RP

The applicants have determined the normal value for Japan and Korea RP on the basis of the

domestic ex-works price as reported in Metal Bulletin Research Weekly Tracker for Steel for these respective countries.

China PR and Ukraine

With regard to China PR and Ukraine, the applicants have submitted that China PR and Ukraine should be treated as a non-market economy country and have determined the normal value in accordance with Para 7 and 8 of Annexure I of the Rules. In terms of Para 8 of Annexure 1 to the Rules, it is presumed that the producers of the subject goods in China PR and Ukraine are operating under non-market economy conditions. In view of the nonmarket economy presumption and subject to rebuttal of the same by the responding exporters, the normal value of the subject goods in China PR and Ukraine has been estimated in terms of Para 7 of Annexure 1 to the Rules. The applicants have suggested Japan as surrogate country and determined normal value in China PR and Ukraine as per the prices prevailing in Japan. The Authority hereby invites comments from all interested parties in accordance with para 7 of Annexure I about appropriateness of Japan as a surrogate country for China PR and Ukraine.

Export Price

The applicants have determined the export price for the product under consideration for all the subject countries based on the transaction wise import data available from IBIS in India. Price adjustments have been made on account of inland freight, ocean freight, ocean insurance, custom handling & clearance charges and non-refundable portion of VAT (only for China PR).

Injury and Causal Link

The applicants have claimed that they have suffered material injury and have furnished evidence regarding the injury having taken place as a result of the alleged dumping from the subject countries in terms of increase in imports in absolute terms and in relation to domestic production and domestic demand. The dumping from the subject countries has resulted in deterioration of capacity utilisation, profits, return on capital employed,



Export House Recognition Criteria Diluted – Another Year Export Added for Calculation of Performance Requirement

Effect of this Notification: *The criteria for recognition as status holder has been changed w.e.f 01.04.2016 to the exports in the current and previous three financial years from the existing criteria of current and previous two financial years. For the Gems and Jewellery Sectors the existing criteria of export performance in the current and previous two years shall continue.*

Subject: *Status Holder-Amendment in Para 3.20(b) of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20*

04-Ntfn In exercise of the powers
29.04.2016 conferred by Section 5 of
(DGFT) the Foreign Trade (Develop-
ment and Regulation) Act,

1992, as amended, read with Para 1.02 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-2020, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015- 2020 with immediate effect:

Existing Paragraph 3.20(b) of FTP 2015-20:

All exporters of goods, services and technology having an import-export code (IEC) number shall be eligible for recognition as a status holder. Status recognition depends upon export performance. An applicant shall be categorized as status holder upon achieving export performance during current and previous two financial years, as indicated in paragraph 3.21 of Foreign Trade Policy. The export performance will be counted on the basis of FOB value of export earnings in free foreign exchange.

Amended Paragraph 3.20(b) of FTP 2015-20:

All exporters of goods, services and technology having an import-export code (IEC) number shall be eligible for recognition as a status holder. Status recognition will depend on export performance. An applicant shall be categorized as status holder on achieving export performance during the current and previous three financial years (for Gems & Jewellery Sector the performance during the current and previous two financial years shall be considered for recognition as status holder) as indicated in paragraph 3.21 of Foreign Trade Policy. The export performance will be counted on the basis of FOB of export earning in free foreign exchange.

cash profit etc. of the domestic industry.

The applicants have also claimed adverse price effects as evidenced by price suppression, price depression and price undercutting/underselling. The Authority considers that there is sufficient prima facie evidence of injury being suffered by the applicants caused by the dumped imports of the subject goods originating in or exported from the subject countries to justify initiation of an antidumping investigation.

Period of Investigation

The period of investigation (POI) for the present

investigation is from July, 2015 to December, 2015. The injury investigation period will, however, cover the periods April 2012-March 2013, April 2013-March 2014, April 2014-March 2015, April 2015-Dec 2015 (Annualized) and the POI.

Retrospective imposition of duties

The applicants have requested for retrospective imposition of the antidumping duty due to following reasons:

- a. There is history of dumping and that the importers should have been aware that export-

ers practice dumping and that such dumping caused injury to the domestic industry

- b. The injury to the domestic industry has been caused by massive dumping of the subject goods in a relatively short time which in the light of the timing and volume of imported subject goods dumped and other circumstances is likely to seriously undermine the remedial effect of the antidumping duty liable to be levied.

[Full text available at worldtradesScanner.com]

Amoxicillin from China on Complaint of AuroPharma under Anti-dumping Net

[Anti-dumping Initiation Notification No. 14/06/2015-DGAD dated 27th April 2016]

Subject: Anti-dumping investigation concerning imports of 'Amoxicillin', originating in or exported from China PR.

M/s Aurobindo Pharma Limited have filed an application before the Designated Authority for initiation of anti-dumping investigation and imposition of anti dumping duty concerning imports of Amoxicillin, originating in or exported from China PR.

And whereas, the Authority prima facie finds that sufficient evidence of dumping of the subject goods, originating in or exported from the subject countries, 'injury' to the domestic industry and causal link between the alleged dumping and 'injury' exist to justify initiation of an anti-dumping investigation; the Authority hereby initiates an investigation into the alleged dumping, and consequent injury to the domestic industry in terms of Rule 5 of the Rules, to determine the existence, degree and effect of alleged dumping and to recommend the amount of antidumping duty, which if levied, would be adequate to remove the 'injury' to the domestic industry.

Domestic Industry & Standing

The Application has been filed by M/s Aurobindo Pharma Limited as the domestic industry.

As per the evidence available on record, the production of the applicant company constitutes "a major proportion" of the domestic production. The Authority, therefore, determines that the applicant company constitutes eligible domestic industry within the meaning of Rule 2 (b) of the Anti Dumping Rules and the application satisfies the criteria of standing in terms of Rule 5 (3) of the Rules supra.

Product under consideration

The product under consideration in the investigation is "Amoxycillin".

The product under consideration is also known as Amoxicillin Trihydrate. Amoxicillin Trihydrate is a semi synthetic antibiotic, an analog of ampicillin, with a broad spectrum of bactericidal activity against many Gram-positive and Gram-negative microorganisms.

Amoxicillin is used to reduce the development of drug-resistant bacteria. To maintain the effectiveness of Amoxicillin and other antibacterial drugs, Amoxicillin should be used only to treat infections that are proven or strongly suspected to be caused by bacteria.

Amoxicillin being an organic chemical is categorized under Chapter 29 of the Customs Tariff Act under subheading 29411030. The Customs classification is, however, indicative only and in no way binding on the scope of the proposed investigation and proposed measures.

Like Article

The applicant has claimed that there is no known difference between the subject goods exported from subject countries and that produced by the domestic industry. As submitted by the applicant, the product under consideration produced by the domestic industry and imported from subject country are comparable in terms of essential product characteristics such as physical & chemical characteristics, manufacturing process & technology, functions & uses, product specifications, pricing, distribution & marketing and tariff classification of the goods. Consumers can use and are using the two interchangeably. The applicants have further claimed that two are technically and commercially substitutable and, hence, should be treated as 'like article' under the Rules. Therefore, for the purpose of the present investigation, the Authority treats the subject goods produced by the applicant in India as 'Like Article' to the subject goods being imported from the subject country.

Normal Value

The Applicant has claimed that China PR should be treated as a non-market economy country and its normal value be determined in accordance with Para 7 and 8 of Annexure I of the Rules. The applicant has claimed normal value for China PR on the basis of cost of production in India, duly adjusted. In terms of Para 8 in Annexure 1 to the Rules it is presumed that the producers of the subject goods in China PR are operating under non market economy conditions. In view of the above non-market economy presumption and subject to rebuttal of the same by the responding exporters from China PR, normal value of the subject goods in China PR has been estimated in terms of Para 7 of Annexure 1 to the Rules.

Export Price

The export price has been claimed by the applicant as the weighted average import price from subject country based on the transaction-wise import data obtained from the DGCI&S. Price adjustments have been made on account of ocean freight, marine insurance, commission, inland freight expenses, port expenses and VAT to arrive at the net export price.

Dumping Margin

The normal value has been compared with the export price at ex-factory level. There is sufficient prima facie evidence that the normal value of the subject goods in the subject country is higher than the ex-factory export price, indicating, that

Deferred Payment Proviso Inserted in Government Services Valuation Rules

23-ST In exercise of the powers
13.04.2016 conferred by clause (aa) of
(DoR) 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 Service Tax (Determination of Value)
Rules, 2006, namely:-

1. (1) These rules may be called the Service Tax (Determination of Value) Amendment Rules, 2016.

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

2. In rule 6, in sub-rule (2), in clause (iv), the following proviso shall be inserted namely:-

"Provided that this clause shall not apply to any service provided by Government or a local authority to a business entity where payment for such service is allowed to be deferred on payment of interest or any other consideration."

[F. No. 334/8/2016-TRU]

the subject goods are being dumped into the Indian market by the exporters from the subject country. The dumping margin is estimated to be above de minimis.

Injury and Causal Link

Information furnished by the applicant has been considered for assessment of injury to the domestic industry. The applicant has furnished evidence regarding the injury having taken place as a result of the alleged dumping in the form of increased volume of dumped imports in absolute terms and in relation to production and consumption, price undercutting, price underselling and consequent significant adverse impact in terms of decline in production, sales, market share, inventories. There is sufficient prima facie evidence of the 'material injury' being suffered by the domestic industry caused by dumped imports from subject country to justify initiation of an antidumping investigation.

The applicant has claimed that imports have spurted from China PR. The Applicant has therefore, claimed that the imports are threatening material injury to the domestic industry. The Applicant has submitted that there is significant increase in imports, decline in import price, significant surplus capacity and high export orientation of the producers in subject country as grounds for claiming threat of material injury to the domestic industry from subject imports.

Period of Investigation (POI)

The Period of Investigation (POI) proposed by the applicant is from 1st October 2014 to 30th September 2015 and the injury investigation period is for the periods, Apr'12-Mar'13, Apr'13-Mar'14, Apr'14-Mar'15 and the Period of Investigation. However, for enabling the Authority to make required analysis on the basis of more updated data, the Authority hereby determines the POI as 1st October 2014 to 31st December 2015 (15 Months). The injury investigation period will however, cover the periods 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and POI.

[Full text available at worldtradesScanner.com]

Anti-dumping Duty on Measuring Tapes from Taiwan, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam

- None of the 22 Respondents bother to present their Case, DGAD Decides ex-Parte
- Another Victory for Sole Complainant Freemans Ludhiana
- Anti-dumping on China Already in Place, Continuous Protection from 2009-2020

Ntnf 16-ADD 02.05.2016 (DoR) Whereas, in the matter of 'Measuring Tapes' (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods) falling under tariff items 9017 10 00, 9017 30 10, 9017 30 29, 9017 80 10 or 9017 80 90 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975)[hereinafter referred to as the Customs Tariff Act], originating in or exported from the Chinese Taipei, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam (hereinafter referred to as the 'subject countries'), and imported into India, the designated authority in its final findings published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, vide notification No. 14/21/2014-DGAD dated the 10th March, 2016, has come to the conclusion that –

(a) there is dumping of the subject goods from the subject countries;

(b) dumped imports are causing injury to the domestic industry,

and has recommended imposition of the anti-dumping duty on the subject goods, originating in



or exported from the subject countries.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and subsection (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, read with rules 18 and 20 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995, the Central Government, on the basis of the aforesaid final findings of the designated authority, hereby imposes on the subject goods, the description of which is specified

in column (3) of the Table below, specification of which is mentioned in column (4), falling under tariff item of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act as specified in the corresponding entry in column (2), originating in the countries as specified in the corresponding entry in column (5), exported from the countries as specified in the corresponding entry in column (6), produced by the producers as specified in the corresponding entry in column (7), exported by the exporters

Table

SNo.	Tariff item	Description of goods	Specification	Country of origin	Country of export	Producer	Exporter	Duty amount	Unit	Currency
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	9017 10 00, 9017 30 10, 9017 30 29, 9017 80 10, or 9017 80 90	Measuring Tapes	Steel Tapes	Malaysia	Malaysia	Any	Any	2.60	kg	US Dollar
2	-do-	-do-	Steel Tapes	Malaysia	Any	Any	Any	2.60	kg	US Dollar
3	-do-	-do-	Steel Tapes	Any	Malaysia	Any	Any	2.60	kg	US Dollar
4	-do-	-do-	Fibre Glass Tapes	Malaysia	Malaysia	Any	Any	2.79	kg	US Dollar
5	-do-	-do-	Fibre Glass Tapes	Malaysia	Any	Any	Any	2.79	kg	US Dollar
6	-do-	-do-	Fibre Glass Tapes	Any	Malaysia	Any	Any	2.79	kg	US Dollar
7	-do-	-do-	Steel Tapes	Taiwan	Taiwan	Any	Any	2.84	kg	US Dollar
8	-do-	-do-	Steel Tapes	Taiwan	Any	Any	Any	2.84	kg	US Dollar
9	-do-	-do-	Steel Tapes	Any	Taiwan	Any	Any	2.84	kg	US Dollar
10	-do-	-do-	Fibre Glass Tapes	Taiwan	Taiwan	Any	Any	2.86	kg	US Dollar
11	-do-	-do-	Fibre Glass Tapes	Taiwan	Any	Any	Any	2.86	kg	US Dollar
12	-do-	-do-	Fibre Glass Tapes	Any	Taiwan	Any	Any	2.86	kg	US Dollar
13	-do-	-do-	Steel Tapes	Thailand	Thailand	Any	Any	2.96	kg	US Dollar
14	-do-	-do-	Steel Tapes	Thailand	Any	Any	Any	2.96	kg	US Dollar
15	-do-	-do-	Steel Tapes	Any	Thailand	Any	Any	2.96	kg	US Dollar
16	-do-	-do-	Fibre glass tapes	Thailand	Thailand	Any	Any	3.27	kg	US Dollar
17	-do-	-do-	Fibre glass tapes	Thailand	Any	Any	Any	3.27	kg	US Dollar
18	-do-	-do-	Fibre glass tapes	Any	Thailand	Any	Any	3.27	kg	US Dollar
19	-do-	-do-	Steel Tapes	Vietnam	Vietnam	Any	Any	2.77	kg	US Dollar
20	-do-	-do-	Steel Tapes	Vietnam	Any	Any	Any	2.77	kg	US Dollar
21	-do-	-do-	Steel Tapes	Any	Vietnam	Any	Any	2.77	kg	US Dollar
22	-do-	-do-	Fibre glass tapes	Vietnam	Vietnam	Any	Any	1.87	kg	US Dollar
23	-do-	-do-	Fibre glass tapes	Vietnam	Any	Any	Any	1.87	kg	US Dollar
24	-do-	-do-	Fibre glass tapes	Any	Vietnam	Any	Any	1.87	Kg	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 and shall be paid in Indian currency.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this notification, rate of exchange applicable for the purposes of calculation of such anti-dumping duty shall be the rate which is specified in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance, issued from time to time, in exercise of the

SCOMET List Updated

Subject: Updation of SCOMET list [Appendix 3 to Schedule 2 of ITC (HS) Classification of Export & Import Items].

05-Ntnf In exercise of powers
29.04.2016 conferred by Section 5 and
(DGFT) Section 14A of the Foreign
Trade (Development &

Regulation) Act, 1992 {FT(D&R) Act, 1992} as amended, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments to the list of specified goods, services and technologies, i.e. Special Chemicals, Organisms, Materials, Equipment and Technologies (SCOMET) that was notified vide Notification No.37 (RE-2012) /2009-2014 dated 14th March, 2013 and amended vide Notification No.26 (RE-2013) /2009-2014 dated 3rd July, 2013 and vide Notification No. 116 (RE-2013)/2009-2014 dated 13th March, 2015:

2. Amendments in the SCOMET categories will be as follows:

[Full text of Notification is available at www.worldtradescanner.com]

as specified in the corresponding entry in column (8) and imported into India, an anti-dumping duty at the rate equal to the amount as specified in the corresponding entry in column (9) in the currency as specified in the corresponding entry in column (11) and as per unit of measurement as specified in the corresponding entry in column (10) of the said Table, namely:-

powers conferred by section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), and the relevant date for the determination of the rate of exchange shall be the date of presentation of the bill of entry under section 46 of the said Customs Act.

[F. No.354/30/2016-TRU]

Addresses in ID and Courier Documents need not Match, CBEC Relaxes 9/2010 Guideline to Courier Companies

• Relaxation only for Consignments upto Rs. 50k

Subject: - Relaxation of Know Your Customer (KYC) norms.

13-CBEC Kind reference is invited
26.04.2016 to Board's Circular No. 07/2015
(DoR) dated 12.02.2015 on the subject
cited above wherein Board has
relaxed KYC norms, which all the authorized
courier companies were required to fulfill. Earlier
two documents, one for proof of identity and other
for proof of address, were required for KYC verifi-
cation. However, said circular lays down that in
case of an individual if any one document listed in
the Board Circular No. 9/2010-Cus dated
08.04.2010 contains both proof of identity and
proof of address; the same shall suffice for the
purpose of KYC verification.

2. Representations have been received from the
Express Industry Council of India highlighting
problems being faced particularly in case of
import consignments meant for an individual,
where two documents, one for proof of identity and
other for proof of address are required for KYC
verification. Many a time, individuals possess
proof of identity in the form of prescribed docu-
ments but the address mentioned in the docu-
ment is not the address where the individual is

staying. Individuals often find it difficult to produce
present/current proof of address.

3. After examining the issue, Board has decided
that in cases where the proof of present address
is not available with the individual, the proof of
identity collected at the time of delivery along with
the address recorded for the delivery purpose by
the courier companies would suffice for KYC
verification. The courier company would keep a
record of the address where the goods are deliv-
ered and the same would be treated as proof of
address of the individual. However, courier com-
panies must show due diligence in maintaining
the records of proof of address. The above dispen-
sation for proof of address would be available only
in respect of individuals for import of documents,
gifts/samples/low value dutiable consignments
upto the maximum CIF value limit of Rs. 50000.

4. Suitable Public Notices may be issued by the
jurisdictional Chief Commissioners.

5. Difficulty faced in this regard, if any, may be
brought to the notice of the Board.

F.No.450/178/2015-CUS-IV

Customs Rules Amended for Coastal Vessels Exempted from Sec 92-95, 97 and 98(2)

• Cargo to be Marked for Coastal Vessels only

Subject: Carriage of coastal cargo from one Indian port to another port in vessels carrying out coastal runs.

14-CBEC Government vide notification
27.04.2016 No. 43/97-cus dated 11.9.97
(DoR) has exempted vessels carrying
exclusively coastal goods from
the provisions of section 92, section 93, section

traffic is handled. The provisions of Sections 95,
96 and 98(2) will also remain operative in case of
such vessels. In terms of Section 95, the master
of vessels is required to maintain "advice book"
and the proper officer of customs can inspect the

94, section 97 and sub-
section (1) of the section
98 of the said Act. Fur-
ther vide notification No.
15/98-Cus dated 27.2.98
vessels carrying exclu-
sively coastal goods have
been exempted from the
delivery of the advice book
on arrival at each port of
call to the proper officer.

2. Further vide Circular
No. 40/97-Cus dated
19.9.97, Board had clar-
ified that the relaxations
are applicable to the ves-
sels which exclusively
carry coastal goods and
ply as coastal vessels. It
will not be applicable for
vessels which convert the
status from foreign run to
coastal run and vice versa.
The loading and unloading
operation by coastal ves-
sels must take place at
separate and exclusive
berths in the ports where
both coastal and foreign

Vessels for Coastal Goods Provisions Exempted from Sec 92-95, 97 and 98(1) of CA 1962

56-Cus(NT) In exercise of the powers
27.04.2016 conferred by section 98A of
(DoR) 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. 43/97- CUSTOMS (N.T.),
dated the 11th September, 1997, published
vide number G.S.R. 535(E), dated the 11th
September, 1997 and notification of the Gov-
ernment of India in the Ministry of Finance
(Department of Revenue) No. 15/98- CUS-
TOMS (N.T.), dated the 27th February, 1998,
published vide number G.S.R. 92(E), dated
the 27th February, 1998, the Central Govern-
ment, being satisfied that it is necessary in the
public interest so to do, hereby exempts
vessels carrying exclusively coastal goods
from the provisions of section 92, section 93,
section 94, section 95, section 97 and sub-
section (1) of the section 98 of the said Act.
[F.No.450/183/2014-CusIV]

book and make entries as
deems fit, relating to
goods loaded at the port.

3. Subsequent to above,
references have been re-
ceived to the effect that
the present procedure
governing the movement
of coastal goods is re-
strictive. It was opined that
there is a need to relax
the procedure further so
as to facilitate faster move-
ment of the coastal goods.
This will bring down the
transaction cost and also
give fillip to the develop-
mental activities in the
coastal cities. Further,
Ministry of Shipping has
also informed that the
cabotage restrictions have
been relaxed to encour-
age movement of coastal
goods. Vessels like RoRo
(Roll on Roll off), PCC
(Pure Car Carriers), Pure
Car and Truck Carriers
(PCTC), LNG vessels,

Over-Dimensional Cargo or Project Cargo carriers
etc are covered under the new relaxed policy
guidelines for a period of five years i.e. up to 1st
September 2020.

4. The issue has been examined by the Board
and it has been decided to carry out further
simplification as under:

a. All Coastal Vessels carrying exclusively
coastal goods and operating from coastal or EXIM
berths shall be exempted from the provisions of
Section 92, 93, 94, 95, 97 and sub-section (1)
of section 98 of the Customs Act, 1962. The ex-
emption from the provisions of Section 95 was
not available earlier. A new notification No. 56/
2016-Cus (N.T.) dated the 27th April 2016 has
been issued in this regard.

b. (i) In the case of coastal vessels loading or
unloading coastal goods at EXIM berths, provi-
sions of sections 30 & 41 of the Customs Act,
1962 have been made applicable. A new format
for filing a coastal manifest in respect of such
vessels has been notified vide notification No. 57/
2016-Cus (N.T.) dated the 27th April 2016. The
Master of the vessel or his agent shall submit as
prescribed in notification No. 57/2016-Cus (N.T.)
dated the 27th April 2016:

(a) a coastal arrival manifest for the goods which
are unloaded or meant to be carried forward
to other destination ports

(b) coastal departure manifest for the goods
loaded including goods on board for other
destinations

(ii) The arrival and departure coastal manifests
shall be prepared in duplicate. The original shall
be submitted to the proper officer and duplicate
would be retained by the Master of the vessel or
his agent. The arrival manifest is submitted before
the arrival of the vessel and the departure manifest
is submitted before the departure of the vessel.

5. The revised procedure shall apply to Indian
vessels, Indian flag foreign vessels or foreign
vessels eligible for cabotage relaxation vide No.
SR 14020/5/2009-MG/CS/-Vol.VII dated 2.9.15
issued by the Ministry of Shipping.

6. In the case of cabotage covered foreign ves-
sels, the relaxation shall be co-terminous with the
said order of the Ministry of Shipping.

7. The container carrying coastal goods shall be
clearly marked with the words "For coastal Car-
riage Only" on all sides. There shall be no exami-
nation of the coastal goods, the container shall be
sealed with tamper proof one time bottle seal and
then the same can be loaded on to the vessel.

8. Non-containerised cargo shall also be allowed
to be loaded on to the vessel provided it is clearly
marked on the packing T or Coastal Carriage Only'
to make it easily identifiable.

9. The preventive officers with the prior approval
of Additional Commissioner/ Joint Commissioner
(preventive wing) may from time to time carry out
random checks so as to ensure that no export
goods or imported goods are inadvertently or by
intention loaded onto such coastal vessels.

10. Circular No. 40/97-Cus is hereby withdrawn.
The existing procedure stipulated in Circular No.
15/2002-Cusinsofar as the vessels carrying both
EXIM and coastal cargo shall continue to be
followed.

11. Difficulties, if any, in implementation of these
instructions, may be brought to the notice of the
Board.

Tariff Value Rises on Silver \$46; Palmolein \$33; RBD Palm Oil \$34; Crude Palm Oil \$8; Other Palm Oil \$21; Brass Scrap \$5

60-Cus(NT) In exercise of the powers
29.04.2016 conferred by sub-section (2) of
(DoR) 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 notifica-
tion 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 substi-
tuted 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	755
2	1511 90 10	RBD Palm Oil	788
3	1511 90 90	Others – Palm Oil	772
4	1511 10 00	Crude Palmolein	792
5	1511 90 20	RBD Palmolein	795
6	1511 90 90	Others – Palmolein	794
7	1507 10 00	Crude Soya bean Oil	805
8	7404 00 22	Brass Scrap (all grades)	2969
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	408 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	566 per kilogram

Table-3

SNo.	Chapter/ heading/sub-heading/tariff item	Description of goods	Tariff value (US \$ Per Metric Tonne)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	080280	Areca nuts	2617"

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

All Cases of Final Judgements to be Removed from Call Book

• Board Final Instructions must be Honoured

Subject: Clarification with regard to disposal of Call Book cases which have been decided by Courts or Board has issued clarification.

1028-CBEC Attention is invited to Circular
26.04.2016 No. 162/73/95-CX, dated
(DoR) 14-12-1995, Circular No.
719/35/2003-CX, dated
28.05.2003 and Circular No. 992/16/2014-CX,
dated 26.12.2014, where the Board had specified
the following categories of cases which can be
transferred to the Call Book, namely,
i. Cases in which the department has gone in
appeal to the appropriate authority,
ii. Cases where injunction has been issued by
Supreme Court/ High Court/ CEGAT, etc.
iii. Cases where audit objections are contested.
(stands rescinded vide Circular No. 1023/11/
2016-CX, dated 8.4.2016)
iv. Cases where the board has specifically or-
dered the same to be kept pending and to be
entered into the Call Book.
v. Cases referred to Settlement Commission.
2. References have been received from field for-
mations requesting clarification on disposal of
Call Book cases pertaining to (i), (ii) and (iv)

above, when the same have been decided on
merit by Hon'ble Supreme Court or High Courts
and where such order of Hon'ble High Court has
attained finality, or in cases where Board has,
after the issue of instruction as in clause (iv)
above, has issued a clarification on merit.

3. The matter has been examined. It is hereby
clarified that such cases shall be taken out of Call
Book and adjudicated where:-

(i) The issue involved has either been decided by
Hon'ble Supreme Court or Hon'ble High Court and
such order of the Hon'ble High Court has attained
finality or,
(ii) Board has issued new instruction or circular
clarifying the issue involved, subsequent to issue
of the order to transfer the case to the Call Book.

4. A separate direction to take such cases out of
the Call Book should not be awaited from the
Board. This clarification applies to cases involving
Central Excise duty, Customs duty and Service
Tax.

5. Field formations may be informed accord-

Format for Filing Coastal Manifest of Coastal Vessels for Loading or Unloading Goods at EXIM Berths Notified

57-Cus(NT) In exercise of the powers
27.04.2016 conferred by sub-section (3)
(DoR) of section 98 of the Customs
Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the

Central Government hereby directs that the
provisions of sections 30 and 41 of the said Act
shall apply to vessels carrying exclusively
coastal goods operating from berths used by
vessels carrying imported goods or export
goods, as the case may be and the person-in-
charge of such vessel or his agent shall deliver
to the proper officer, a coastal manifest, prior
to the arrival of the vessel or departure as the
case may be, in the Form as given below.

FORM

1. Details related to vessels/port

IMO (International Maritime Organization) code
of vessel:

Rotation No.:

Port of loading:

Type of vessel (whether exclusive coastal
vessel/ foreign converted coastal vessel/
Indian flag foreign going vessel):

Ports at which coastal cargo to be discharged:

2. Details of PACKAGES (Details of goods to be given for each entry; Serial No. wise for each Vehicle / Container/ Package)

Sl. No:

Document reference number:

Shipper with address:

Consignee with address:

Nature of cargo:

Description of goods:

Invoice No./ Challan No.:

Container No./ Vehicle No.:

Seal No. of the container:

Port of discharge:

Gross wt./ Net wt.:

Remarks:

Note: - In case of parcel service, the details of
service provider may be furnished in both
shipper and consignee column.

3. Declaration.-

(1) We declare that details mentioned above
are stated to the best of our knowledge and
belief and we certify that they are in accor-
dance with the terms of contract entered into
with the buyer/consignee in pursuance of which
the goods are being loaded and transported.

(2) We have collected the particulars of the
consignments (mentioned at Sl. Nos.-____
to____ above) from the respective shippers
along with the declaration from them certifying
their correctness.

Place:

Date:

Signature of Master of vessel
or his agent
(with name and seal)

[F.No.450/183/2014/-CusIV]

ingly. Difficulty experienced, if any, in implement-
ing the circular should be brought to the notice of
the Board.

[F.No. 21/1/2016-CX.]

Ministry Presents TFA to MPs

A detailed presentation on Trade Facilitation Agreement and the issues concerning its implementation etc was made by Dammu Ravi, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce to the Consultative Committee of MPs on 3 May.

He said that TFA is divided into three parts. Section 1 contains provisions on simplification of border clearance procedures and adoption of new transparency measures and consists of 12 Articles. These 12 Articles extend to several agencies such as Customs, Border Control, Shipping, Plant and Animal Quarantine etc all of which require inter-ministerial cooperation and coordination.

Section 2 of TFA is focused on special needs and requirements of developing country members and Least Developed Country (LDC) members for implementing TFA. Such a member country would have flexibility to determine which commitments to implement immediately upon entry into force of the TF Agreement and which it wants to implement in a phased manner. This Section allows each development country to categorize the provisions of Articles 1-12 of the TFA into three categories 'A', 'B' and 'C'. Category A contains provisions that a developing country member designates for implementa-

tion upon entry into force of this agreement or in case of LDC member within one year after entry into force; Category B contains provisions that a developing country member or LDC member designates for implementation on a date after a transitional period of time following the entry into the force of this agreement. Category C contains provisions that a developing country member or a LDC member designates for implementation on a date after a transitional period of time following the entry into the force of this agreement and requiring the acquisition of implementation capacity through the provisions of assistance and support for capacity building.

Section 3 deals with institutional mechanism for setting-up a **National Committee on Trade Facilitation** for domestic cooperation and implementation.

India has notified its Category 'A' commitments to the WTO and has ratified the TFA domestically and would be depositing the instrument of ratification to WTO by end of April 2016. India has also initiated the process to set-up a National Committee on Trade Facilitation (NCTF) to domestically coordinate and implement the TFA. The NCTF would institutionalize the co-ordination mechanism in such a manner the 35 plus Departments, private players and State Governments who

have international borders are on the same page as far as the trade facilitation is concerned.

Ajay Sancheti, Member (Rajya Sabha) said while implementing WTO Agreement on TFA, adequate measures be taken to protect our domestic industries.

Another Member, P. Goverdhan Reddy, Member (Rajya Sabha) said that dumping of bulk drugs by other countries are causing problems to our domestic industries. He said that pharmaceutical and chemical industries are polluting the environment and it must be ensured that sufficient measures including setting-up of treatment plants are taken in order to save the environment. He said that the Central Government should coordinate with the State Governments and monitor to ensure that these pharmaceutical and chemical industries should set-up treatment plants which are functional so that they do not contaminate the water and environment of surrounding villages.

The meeting was also attended by Chandu Lal Sahu, Member, Lok Sabha. Along with MOS (IC), Commerce and Industry Nirmala Sitharaman, the meeting was also attended by Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Rita Teotia, Secretary, DIPP, Ramesh Abhishek and other senior officers of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

WIndex No. 06 – 04-10 May 2016

Dindex Delivered Daily by Email

Foreign Trade Policy

		DIndex*	WIndex
04-Ntfn/29.04.2016	Export House Recognition Criteria Diluted – Another Year Export Added for Calculation of Performance Requirement	6795	43
05-Ntfn/29.04.2016	SCOMET List Updated	6797	45

Customs

56-Cus(NT)/27.04.16	Vessels for Coastal Goods Provisions Exempted from Sec 92-95, 97 and 98(1) of CA 1962	6793	46
57-Cus(NT)/27.04.16	Format for Filing Coastal Manifest of Coastal Vessels for Loading or Unloading Goods at EXIM Berths Notified	6794	47
60-Cus(NT)/29.04.16	Tariff Value Rises on Silver \$46; Palmolein \$33; RBD Palm Oil \$34; Crude Palm Oil \$8; Other Palm Oil \$21...	6796	47
16-ADD/02.05.2016	Anti-dumping Duty on Measuring Tapes from Taiwan, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam	6799	45
14/12/2016-DGAD/19.04.2016	Dumping Investigation on CR Flats from China, Japan, Korea and Ukraine on Complaint of SAIL, JSW Steel, Essar	6790	43
14/06/2015-DGAD/27.04.2016	Amoxicillin from China on Complaint of AuroPharma under Anti-dumping Net	6800	44

CBEC Circular

13-CBEC/26.04.2016	Addresses in ID and Courier Documents need not Match, CBEC Relaxes 9/2010 Guideline to Courier Companies	6791	46
14-CBEC/27.04.2016	Customs Rules Amended for Coastal Vessels Exempted from Sec 92-95, 97 and 98(2)	6792	46
1028-CBEC/26.04.16	All Cases of Final Judgements to be Removed from Call Book	6782	47

Service Tax

23-ST/13.04.2016	Deferred Payment Proviso Inserted in Government Services Valuation Rules	6758	44
------------------	--	------	----

RBI Circular [AP(DIR Series)]

Cir.65/28.04.2016	RBI to Start Monitoring of All Import Payments Soon thru Banks	6798	41
-------------------	--	------	----

*See details in www.worldtradesScanner.com

Cont'd..42

dard, pro-worker rules for trade and commerce in the 21st century economy," Obama continued.

Though the comments were welcomed by Cameron and other politicians in favour of the UK continuing in the EU, campaigners supporting a "Brexit" lambasted the US leader's remarks, with some arguing that Washington would never cede its own sovereignty in that way.

A report published by HM Treasury earlier this month said that a vote in favour of a UK exit would leave the country "permanently poorer," analysing alternatives that included either a Norway-style membership of the European Economic Area; a Swiss-style bilateral pact; or just being a fellow WTO member without a specific trade deal with the EU.

Obama: UK-US trade deal would not happen "anytime soon"

Should UK voters decide in June against staying in the European Union, they would also not be assured of a trade deal with the US in the near-term – contrary to what some pro-Brexit campaigners argue – according to Obama.

Obama explained that Washington prefers negotiating with several countries to have access to larger markets, such as the TTIP with the 28-nation EU, rather than pursuing "piecemeal" pacts, which he suggested were "hugely inefficient" as a strategy.

The US leader's remarks echo the warnings raised by his top trade negotiator, US Trade Representative Michael Froman, who has regularly said that Washington is not interested in trade deals with individual countries.