

EU Slaps Anti-dumping and Anti-subsidy Duties on Art Paper from China



The EU last week decided to levy anti-subsidy and anti-dumping duties on imports of certain types of paper from China, after a 15-month investigation found the industry heavily subsidised by the Chinese government, and deemed export prices to be below the cost of production.

Although Brussels has often slapped Chinese goods with anti-dumping duties, the measures being applied to coated fine paper mark the first time that the EU is levying countervailing duties, which are meant to offset the effects of subsidies, on products from China.

China immediately launched a vehement rebuttal to the EU's decision. Within hours of the European Commission's announcement on 14 May, China's ministry of commerce announced it would defend the interests of local companies, citing WTO rules prohibiting anti-dumping and countervailing duties from being

applied to the same product.

The EU investigation of coated fine paper, used primarily for magazines and catalogues, found that the Chinese government was issuing cheap loans, allocating land below market value and granting tax incentives to the industry. According to the report, these mechanisms were used to subsidize the Chinese fine paper industry and put undue pressure on European prices. Furthermore, Chinese producers of coated fine paper were found by the investigation to be engaging in 'dumping', or exporting their products to the EU at below market-level prices.

The countervailing duties announced will range between 4 to 12 percent, while anti-dumping duties will be set at 8 to 35.1 percent depending on the producer. Both duties will be in place for 5 years with possible extension.

Brazil Hit by Real Rise of 50%, Calls for WTO Debate



A Brazilian proposal for the WTO to examine the impact of currency exchange rates on international trade met with a mostly favourable response from WTO members last week, sources report.

Arguing that the relationship between trade and exchange rates risked falling into a "no man's land" between different international institutions, Brazil is calling for a two-year 'work programme' in the WTO's Working Group on Trade, Debt, and Finance (WGTFD) consisting of analysis and debate on economic theory and case studies, as well as possible reform measures.

Brazil has struggled to cope with the value of its currency, the real, which has soared by almost 50 percent in real terms since the late 2008, causing the country's exports, particularly of manufactured goods, to become less competitive overseas in overseas markets, while imports continue to rise. Exchange rates, linked as they are to countries' fiscal and monetary policies, are sensitive issues for several governments.

Last year, Brazilian Finance Minister Guido Mantega made international headlines by warning of an international "currency war" that he blamed on ultra-loose monetary policies in rich countries, as well as an undervalued currency in China, which he argued were distorting trade and capital flows. At the WTO, Brazil's ambassador, Roberto Azevedo, has argued that the real's appreciation has "wiped out" much of the protection afforded by Brazil's tariffs to its manufacturing sector, preventing Brazil from making additional concessions of the sort sought by the US in the struggling Doha Round trade talks.

The Brazilian ambassador sought to pre-empt any concerns about discussing the issue, stressing that his government was

"not seeking to negotiate new WTO disciplines or review existing ones," but simply to foster debate and analysis on the trade aspects of exchange rate behaviour. In fact, he said, Brazil had deliberately chosen the Working Group for Trade, Debt and Finance because it was not a negotiating forum. Azevedo emphasised that Brazil did not wish to "hijack" the exchange rate issue from other fora - particularly the International Monetary Fund, which has a mandate to monitor exchange rates - and did not want to focus on the policies of any specific countries.

The proposal outlines a two-pronged work programme for 2011-12. The first 'pillar' would focus on economic analysis of the theoretical literature and individual case studies to shed light on the trade implications of exchange rate policy. Brazil suggested that the WTO secretariat prepare an updated literature review similar to one it carried out in 2002 following financial crises in several developing countries. This would be followed by an expert workshop with economists approved by WTO members. In addition, Brazil urged countries that want to do so to make presentations in the Working Group on their own experiences. Members would also be able to commission studies or discussion papers that they feel might be a useful input into the debate.

Brazil's proposal says that the Working Group on Trade, Debt, and Finance should commission two discussion papers - one by independent experts after consulting with members, the other jointly by the WTO, the IMF, and the World Bank - on how this "coherence mandate" is "being implemented with respect to the relationship between exchange rate and international trade."

Government Permits FDI in LLP Firms

The Government of India has reviewed the extant policy on FDI and decided to permit FDI in LLP firms, subject to specified conditions.

Accordingly, the following changes are made in 'Circular 1 of 2011-Consolidated FDI Policy', which became effective from April 1, 2011:

1. Insertion of a new paragraph (2.1.41): A new paragraph (2.1.41) is inserted, as below:

"Limited Liability Partnership" means a Limited Liability Partnership firm, formed and registered under the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008.

2. Insertion of a new paragraph 3.3.5, replacing the present paragraph 3.3.5: A new paragraph (3.3.5) is inserted, replacing the present paragraph 3.3.5, as below:

"3.3.5 FDI in Limited Liability Partnership (LLPs): FDI in LLPs is permitted, subject to the following conditions:

- a) FDI in LLPs will be allowed, through the Government approval route, only for LLPs operating in sectors/activities where 100% FDI is allowed, through the automatic route and there are no FDI-linked performance related conditions (such as 'Non Banking Finance Companies' or 'Development of Townships, Housing, Built-up infrastructure and Construction-development projects' etc.).
- b) LLPs with FDI will not be allowed to operate in agricultural/plantation activity, print media or real estate business.
- c) An Indian company, having FDI, will be permitted to make downstream investment in an LLP only if both-the company, as well as the LLP are operating in sectors where 100% FDI is allowed, through the automatic route and there are no FDI-linked performance related conditions.
- d) LLPs with FDI will not be eligible to make any downstream investments.
- e) Foreign Capital participation in the capital structure of LLPs will be allowed only by way of cash consideration, received by inward remittance, through normal banking channels or by debit to NRE/FCNR

account of the person concerned, maintained with an authorised dealer/authorised bank.

- f) Investment in LLPs by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) and Foreign Venture Capital Investors (FVCIs) will not be permitted . LLPs will also not be permitted to avail External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs).
- g) In case the LLP with FDI has a body corporate that is a designated partner or nominates an individual to act as a designated partner in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of the LLP Act, 2008 such a body corporate should only be a company registered in India under the Companies Act, 1956 and not any other body, such as an LLP or trust.
- h) For such LLPs, the designated partner "resident in India", as defined under the 'Explanation' to Section 7(1) of the LLP Act, 2008, would also have to satisfy the definition of "person resident in India", as prescribed under Section 2 (v) (i) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999.
 - i) The designated partners will be responsible for compliance with all the above conditions and also liable for all penalties imposed on the LLP for their contravention, if any.
 - j) Conversion of a company with FDI, into an LLP, will be allowed only if the above stipulations are met and with the prior approval of FIPB/Government.

(C) Renumbering of the present paragraph 3.3.5, as paragraph 3.3.6: The present paragraph 3.3.5 is renumbered as paragraph 3.3.6, to read as below:

"3.3.6 FDI in Other Entities : FDI in resident entities other than those mentioned above, is not permitted."

3.0 The above decision will take immediate effect.

4.0 The above provisions will be incorporated in the next Circular on Consolidated FDI Policy to be issued on 30.9.2011.

[Source: PIB Press Release dated 24 May 2011]

DEPB to Lapse on 30 June, Revenue and Commerce in Tug of War -Drawback to Widen List

The commerce department is pushing for an increase in refund rates under the duty drawback scheme, after the government announced it was removing a popular tax break for exporters.

The commerce department's suggestion is aimed at reducing losses of exporters, who will not be able to avail of tax benefits under the Duty Entitlement Pass Book (DEPB) scheme after it is closed on June 30. The duty drawback scheme is another input reimbursement scheme similar to DEPB, but the compensation under it is lower.

Commerce Secretary Rahul Khullar met his revenue department counterpart Sunil Mitra on Thursday to discuss the 14-year-old DEPB scheme and how exporters are to be compensated after it is phased out.

The government reimburses about 8,000 crore a year to exporters on duty paid on imported inputs under the DEPB scheme. The revenue department on Wednesday said the scheme would be shut.

The department also wants more items to be brought under the drawback list.

"All exports will be zero-rated after the DEPB scheme ends. Two similar schemes cannot go on. It will save some revenue for the government," Mitra told reporters. Exporters say it is vital that additions are made to the drawback list, as there are no corresponding drawback rates for several products, such as electronic items.

[Source: The Economic Times dated 20 May 2011]

that will lead us in a better direction."

Kirk's assessment was the most emphatic statement from President Barack Obama's administration that the long-running talks are foundering. Outside analysts such as former U.S. Trade Representative Susan Schwab have called the negotiations "doomed."

Recognizing a Problem

Kirk said negotiators hadn't worked out how ministers planned to rework the negotiations, or in what way the U.S., the world's largest economy and biggest trading nation, would push for changes.

None of the other members of APEC released their statements from the closed-door meeting on 18 May. Pascal Lamy, Director General of the World Trade Organization, the Geneva-based trade arbiter, declined to comment after the meeting.

The comments from Kirk will be followed today by a more general statement from all the

21 Trade Ministers Mew at APEC, USTR Calls for New Approach

The Doha round of World Trade Organization negotiations needs a new approach after a decade of unsuccessful attempts to bridge gaps among 153 nations, U.S. Trade Representative Ron Kirk said.

"We needed a reality check of how wide the differences are," Kirk said in an interview at a meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Coop-

eration group in Big Sky, Montana. "We've at least reached the conclusion that we can't keep doing what we've been doing."

Addressing the meeting of 21 trade ministers from Asian and Latin American nations on 18 May, Kirk said there were "three possible paths: keep doing what we have been doing, give up or start thinking of something different

Dollar-Rupee Rate at NSE Futures

Trade Date	Open Price	High Price	Low Price	Close Price	Daily Settlement Price	Open Interest	No. of Contracts	Value (Rs. lakhs)	RBI Reference rate
23-May-11	45.1975	45.3650	45.1625	45.2950	45.2950	950377	2872546	1301052	45.2800
20-May-11	45.0050	45.0775	44.9375	45.0500	45.0500	923288	2486233	1118479	44.9300
19-May-11	45.0950	45.1050	44.9825	45.0450	45.0450	1057995	2800238	1261301	44.9800
18-May-11	45.1375	45.1825	45.0900	45.1450	45.1450	1045955	2871752	1296488	45.0800

[Source: NSE and RBI Website]

Cont'd..84

Subscription rate for the Weekly Index with World Trade Scanner

- Six months Rs. 375 US\$45
- 1 Year Rs. 750 US\$70
- 2 Years Rs. 1400 US\$140
- 3 Years Rs. 2100 US\$200

WEEKLY INDEX OF CHANGES

Municipal Corporation of Delhi Notified as Pre-shipment Inspection Agency of Canned Meat Products Exports

Subject: Addition of Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) as pre-shipment inspection agency for export of meat.

48-Ntfn(RE) In exercise of the powers
18.05.2011 conferred by Section 5 of the
(DGFT) Foreign Trade (Development &
Regulation) Act, 1992 (No.22
of 1992) read with Para 2.1 of the Foreign Trade
Policy, 2009-2014 (as amended from time to
time), the Central Government hereby amends,
with immediate effect, Note 4 in Chapter 2
below the subject heading "Meat and Edible
Meat offal" of Schedule 2 of ITC(HS) Classifica-
tion of Export and Import Items, as amended
from time to time.

2. In Chapter 2 of Schedule 2 of ITC(HS)
Classification of Export and Import Items, Note
4 below the subject heading "Meat and Edible
Meat offal" is amended to include the name of
Municipal Corporation of Delhi(MCD) as the
pre-shipment inspection agency for export of

meat. The amended Note 4 will read as under:

"Note 4: Export of canned meat products
shall be subject to pre-shipment inspection ei-
ther by the State Directorate of Animal Hus-
bandry or Export Inspection Agency or Director-
ate of Marketing and Inspection Government of
India or Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) in
accordance with either the standards prevalent
in the exporting country or standards prescribed
under the Meat Food Products Order, 1973
under Export (Quality Control and Inspection)
Act, 1963 or orders made thereunder".

3. Effect of this notification:

Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) is being
added to the list of agencies/ Directorates, who
have been notified to carry out Pre-shipment
inspection of Meat (of buffalo, goat or sheep) for
export.

MEP on Bangalore Rose and Krishnapuram Onions Reduced to US\$350/MT FOB from US\$600/MT FOB

Subject: Minimum Export Price of Bangalore Rose Onions and Krishnapuram Onions.

46-Ntfn(RE) In exercise of powers
16.05.2011 conferred by Section 5 of the
(DGFT) Foreign Trade (Development &
Regulation) Act, 1992 (No. 22
of 1992) read with Para 2.1 of the For-
eign Trade Policy, 2009-2014, the Cen-
tral Government makes the following
amendment in Notification No 36(RE -
2010)/2009-2014 dated 23.03. 2011
read with Notification No. 24(RE - 2010)/
2009-2014 dated 18.02.2011. This will be with
immediate effect.

2. The phrase "Minimum Export Price (MEP)
of US\$ 600 per Metric Ton F.O.B. or as notified

by DGFT from time-to-time" as appearing in
para 2(b) of Notification No 36(RE - 2010)/
2009-2014 dated 23.03.2011 for the item de-
scribed at Serial Number 44.02 is replaced by
the phrase "Minimum Export Price (MEP)
of US\$ 350 per Metric Ton F.O.B. or as
notified by DGFT from time-to-time".

3. Effect of this notification:

Minimum Export Price (MEP) of Banga-
lore Rose Onions and Krishnapuram
onions will be US\$ 350 per Metric Ton F.O.B. It
was US\$ 600 per Metric Ton as notified on
23.03.2011.



TRQ on Maize Allowed Duty Free

- Last Date for Submission of Applications Extended upto 15 June 2011
- Actual User Condition Dropped on Maize TRQ

Subject: Amendment in Procedure of Tariff Rate Quota Scheme.

47-PN(RE) In exercise of the powers
18.05.2011 conferred under Paragraph 2.4
(DGFT) of the Foreign Trade Policy,
2009-14 (FTP) and Paragraph
1.1 of the Handbook of Procedures (Vol. I),
2009-14 (HBPV1), the Director General of For-
eign Trade hereby makes the following amend-
ments in the Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) Scheme.

1. Para 2.59 of HBPV1 contains the untitled
Table listing the various products under the
TRQ Scheme. The title of this Table be read as
'List of Items covered under Tariff Rate Quota
Scheme'. The word "15%" appearing in the
column 'Concessional Rate' against Sr. No. 2 is
replaced by "0".

2. As per the last sentence of Para 2.59.1, the
last date of filing application of TRQ Scheme for

the quota year 2011-12 for all products other
than Milk [Sr. No. 1(i) and 1 (ii) of the Table] was
1st March 2011. Now, the last date is extended
to 15th June 2011 for submission of fresh/re-
vised applications. Thereafter, Export Facilita-
tion Committee (EFC) may finalize the same
within the next 15 days.

3. For the Tariff Rate Quota Scheme, the
following is added after Sr. No. 14B in ANF2B.

a. '14C - Under Tariff Rate Quota Scheme'.

This is the option to indicate application filed
under Tariff Rate Quota scheme.

b. In the Guidelines for Applicants in ANF2B,
Sr. No. 3c is added after Sr. No. 3b as under:

'3c. Rows at Sr. No. 12 and 13 are required
to be filled up only if the applicant is an actual

Air Cargo Customs at Sahar Mumbai Cash Counter Open till 4:30 p.m. Daily

*The following Facility Notice was issued by
the Commissioner of Customs (Export) Air
Cargo Complex, Mumbai on 19th May 2011.*

09-FN The Customs Cash Counter
19.05.2011 closes at 4:30 p.m. to enable
closing of daily accounts.

As a trade facilitation measure, it has been
decided that any request for acceptance of
payment after 04:30 p.m. shall be made to
the Asstt./Dy. Commissioner of Customs,
Cash Section, between 04:30 p.m. to 05:00
p.m., who may permit such late payment on
case to case basis. Cash Section shall
accept such permitted late payments only till
05:00 p.m.

All Importers, CHAs, Custodians, Air-
lines, Trade Associations and all concerned
are requested to take notice of the above
facility.

F.NO. S/3-Misc-9/10-11 CASH ACC

user.'

The effect of this Public Notice:

Under TRQ Scheme, the import of Maize (Corn)
ITC HS Code 100590 is allowed Duty Free, as
has already been notified by Customs Notifica-
tion No. 9/2007 dated 25.1.2007.

With effect from the date of this Public
Notice, the Actual User condition will not be
mandatory under imports of all items under
TRQ Scheme.

DGFT Reviews Deemed Export Policy, Invites Suggestions from Trade

*The following Trade Notice was issued by the
DGFT, New Delhi on 13th May 2011.*

*Subject: Review of Deemed Export Policy -
inviting comments from Members of Trade.*

09-TN An Inter-departmental
13.05.2011 Committee has been
(DGFT) constituted under the
Chairmanship of Dr. Anup K.

Pujari, Director General of Foreign Trade to
undertake a review of the Scheme of Deemed
Export, as available now in Chapter 8 of Foreign
Trade Policy, 2009-2014 vide Order NO. 01/92/
180/240/AM 11 PC VI dated 2nd May 2011.

2. The terms of reference of the Committee
are:

- To harmonise the various Customs Notifi-
cations with the Policy.
- To improve the drafting of the policy as it
exists today so that it is not amenable to
multiple interpretations and specifically to
remove ambiguities, repetitions etc.
- To revisit the issue of deemed export to
see whether it properly reflects the Gov-
ernment priorities.

3. The first meeting of the Committee was
held on 9th May 2011. The Committee, inter-

alia decided to seek the views of all stakeholders on Deemed Export Policy with reference to above terms of reference. Those interested to engage with the Committee and share their views/suggestions with the Committee, may do so by sending an e-mail to vk Gupta99@nic.in with a copy to lb.singhal@nic.in within fifteen days from the date of this Trade Notice. It would be appreciated if the contact details are also

mentioned in the e-mail.

4. Those interested in making presentation to the Committee or submitting their views in person are welcome. Necessary date & time for an interactive session will be announced on our website. Individual e-mails can be sent by those interested to attend the session by conveying so at vk Gupta99@nic.in or lb.singhal@nic.in.

Gaur Gum Containing Penta Chlorophenol not Allowed for Export to EU

Subject: Export of Guar gum.

47-Ntfn(RE) In exercise of powers
18.05.2011 conferred by Section 5 of the
(DGFT) Foreign Trade (Development &
Regulation) Act, 1992 (No. 22
of 1992) read with Para 2.1 of the Foreign Trade
Policy, 2009-2014, the Central Government

makes the following amendment in the Notifica-
tion No. 50 /2009-2014 dated 06.07.2010:

2. The entry at S.No.65 A in the Notification
No. 50/2009-2014 Dated 06.07.2010 is substi-
tuted to read as under:

SNo.	Tariff Item HS Code	Unit	Item Description	Export Policy	Nature of Restriction
65A	1302 1302 32 20 1302 32 30	Kg.	Guar gum refined split Guar gum treated and pulverized.	Free	1. Guar gum exports to European Union, originating in or consigned from India and intended for animal or human consumption, allowed subject to issue of Health Certificate by authorized representative of Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India i.e. Shellac & Forest Products Export Promotion Council (SHEFEXIL), Kolkata accompanied by the original analytical report of testing of Penta Chlorophenol (PCP) issued by Vimta Labs, Hyderabad, certifying that the product does not contain Penta Chlorophenol (PCP) in any proportion on sampling done by the authorized representative of the competent authority.

3. Effect of this notification:

Earlier, consignments of Guar gum when exported to EU were allowed presence of upto 0.01 mg/ Kg. of Penta Chlorophenol (PCP). Now, export of Guar gum to EU would be allowed only if it does not contain Penta Chlorophenol (PCP) in any proportion.

Services must be Used Outside India to Qualify for Export

Subject: Applicability of the provisions of the Export of Services Rules, 2005 in certain situations

141-ST Circular No.111/05/2009-ST
13.05.2011 was issued on 24th February
(DoR) 2009 on the applicability of the
provisions of the Export of
Services Rules, 2005 in certain situations. It
had clarified on the expression "used outside
India" in Rule 3(2)(a) of the Export of Service
Rules 2005 as prevalent at that time. The
condition specified in Rule 3(2)(a) has since
been omitted vide Notification 06/2010-ST dated
27 Feb 2010. In the context of the stated Circular
an issue has been raised, whether for the
period prior to 28.2.2010 the requirement that
the service should be "used outside India" in-
variably means the location of the recipient?

2. In the stated Circular it was inter-alia, clar-
ified that the words, "used outside India" should
be interpreted to mean that "the benefit of the
service should accrue outside India". It is well
known that services, being largely intangibles,
are capable of being paid from one place and
actually used at another place. Such arrange-
ments commonly exist where the services are
procured centrally eg audit, advertisement,
consultancy, Business Auxiliary Services. For
example, it is possible to obtain a consultancy
report from a service provider in India, which
may be used either at the location of the cus-

tomor or in any other place outside India or even
in India. In a situation where the consultancy,
though paid by a client located outside India, is
actually used in respect of a project or an activity
in India the service cannot be said to be used
outside India.

3. It may be noted that the words "accrual of
benefit" are not restricted to mere impact on the
bottom-line of the person who pays for the
service. If that were the intention it would render
the requirement of services being used outside
India during the period prior to 28.2.2010
infructuous. These words should be given a
harmonious interpretation keeping in view that
during the period upto 27.2.2010 the explicit
condition was provided in the rule that the
service should be used outside India. In other
words these words may be interpreted in the
context where the effective use and enjoyment
of the service has been obtained. The effective
use and enjoyment of the service will of course
depend on the nature of the service. For ex-
ample effective use of advertising services shall
be the place where the advertising material is
disseminated to the audience though actually
the benefit may finally accrue to the buyer who
is located at another place.

4. This, however should not apply to services

which are merely performed from India and
where the accrual of benefit and their use out-
side India are not in conflict with each other. The
relation between the parties may also be rel-
evant in certain circumstances, for example in
case of passive holding/ subsidiary companies
or associated enterprises. In order to establish
that the services have not been used outside
India the facts available should inter-alia, clearly
indicate that only the payment has been re-
ceived from abroad and the service has been
used in India. It has already been clarified that
in case of call centers and similar businesses
which serve the customers located outside In-
dia for their clients who are also located outside
India, the service is used outside India.

5. Besides above, to attain the status of ex-
port, a number of conditions need to be satisfied
which are specified in Rule 3(1) and Rule 3(2) of
Export of Services Rules 2005. The Circular
No.111/05/2009-ST explained the expression
"used outside India" only and the other conjunct
conditions, as applicable from time to time, also
need to be independently satisfied for availing
the benefit of an export.

6. These instructions should be given wide
publicity among trade and field officers.

F.No. 280/26/2011-CX8A (Pt)

Excise Duty Exemption not Applicable on Pipes used at the Last Mile to Provide Consumer Connection

*Subject: Benefit of Central Excise duty
exemption on pipes against S. No. 7 in column
(3) of the Notification No. 6/2006 (CE) dated 1-
03/06 as further amended vide No. 6/2007 dated
1-3-07 & 26/2009 dated 4/12/09.*

945-CBEC Kind attention is invited to the
16.05.2011 Sr. No.7 of the notification No.
(DoR) 6/2006 -C.E dated 1.3.2006;
as amended time to time,

providing full exemption from excise duty which
is currently available to

(1) all items of machinery, including instru-
ments, apparatus and appliances, auxiliary
equipment and their components/parts required
for setting up of water treatment plants;

(2) Pipes and pipe fittings needed for deliv-
ery of water from its source to the plant (includ-
ing the clear treated water reservoir, if any,
thereof), and from there to the first storage
point;

(3) Pipes and pipe fittings of outer diameter
exceeding 10 cm when such pipes are integral
part of water supply projects.

2. The scope of this exemption, as provided in
the entries (1) and (2) of this notification was
delineated in the CBEC circular 659/50/2002-
CX dated 06-Sep-2002. It clearly indicated that
the exemption is limited to pipes needed for
delivery of water from its source to the water
treatment plant and from there to the first stor-
age point and that the duty concession was not
available for pipes required to supply the treated
water from its storage place to the place of
consumption. This was the correct reflection of
the scope as it existed at the relevant time.

However, the scope of this notification was widened by inserting entry (3) to this notification thereby extending the benefit of excise duty exemption also to the pipes of outer diameter exceeding 20 cm when such pipes are integral part of water supply projects by amendment vide Notification No. 6/2007 dated 1-3-07 and subsequently vide Notification No. 26/2009 dated 4-12-09, the outer diameter exceeding 10 cm was prescribed for exemption.

3. Doubts have been raised as to whether the exemption pertaining to pipes of outer diameter exceeding 10 cm applies only to pipes required for the delivery of water from its source to the plant and from there to the first storage point or whether it includes pipes required for the distribution network also.

4. The matter has been examined. The amendments made to the notification w. e. f. 01.03.2007 were in view of the policy objective of providing potable water for domestic use. The purpose of the insertion of sub-entry (3) w. e. f. 1.3.2007 was to obviate disputes about the scope of the

term "first storage point" which shifts depending on the layout and the nature of the project and to replace it with the more objective criterion of pipe diameter. Subsequently the diameter specification was reduced from 20cm to 10cm. The only qualification prescribed in sub-entry (3) is that the pipes should form an integral part of the water supply project. As such, post 1.3.2007, the benefit of this exemption is available to pipes of outer diameter 20cm (10cm w. e. f. 4.12.2009) even if they are used in the distribution network beyond the first storage point. However, the benefit is confined to the pipes that form a part of the project. Thus, pipes which are used at the last mile to provide the consumer connection whose cost is either paid by the consumer or recovered from him do not form part of the project and will not be eligible for the exemption.

5. Trade & industry as well as field formations may please be informed suitably.

F. No. 354/34/2008-TRU

Marripalem in Guntur District ICD Included in Port of Registration List for Export Promotion Scrips

Ntnfn 40 In exercise of the powers
19.05.2011 conferred by sub-section (1)
(DoR) of section 25 of the Customs
Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the

Central Government, being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby directs that each of the notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), specified in column (2) of the Table below, shall be amended or further amended, as the case may be, in the manner specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table, namely :-

The following changes have been incorporated in the original notifications.

In the said notification, in the opening paragraph, in condition-

for the words and brackets "and Veerapandi (Tamil Nadu)" the words and brackets, "**Veerapandi (Tamil Nadu) and Marripalem Village in Taluk of Edlapadu, District Guntur**", shall be substituted:

Table

SNo.	Notification number/date - Condition No
(1)	(2)
1.	53/01.04.2003 – in condition (5)
2.	54/01.04.2003 – in condition (4)
3.	90/10.09.2004 – in condition (iv)
4.	91/10.09.2004 – in condition (vi)

5.	92/10.09.2004 – in condition (iv)
6.	93/10.09.2004 – in condition (iv)
7.	94/10.09.2004 – in condition (6)
8.	97/17.09.2004 – in condition (6)
9.	32/08.04.2005 – in condition (5)
10.	41/09.05.2005 – in condition (3)
11.	89/04.10.2005 – in condition (iv)
12.	40/01.05.2006 – in condition (iv)
13.	73/10.07.2006 – in condition (5)
14.	90/01.09.2006 – in condition (4)
15.	91/01.09.2006 – in condition (4)
16.	14/19.02.2009 – in condition (4)
17.	91/11.09.2009 – in condition (iv)
18.	92/11.09.2009 – in condition (iv)
19.	93/11.09.2009 – in condition (iv)
20.	94/11.09.2009 – in condition (iv)
21.	95/11.09.2009 – in condition (iv)
22.	96/11.09.2009 – in condition (vii)
23.	97/11.09.2009 – in condition (iv)
24.	98/11.09.2009 – in condition (vi)
25.	99/11.09.2009 – in condition (vii)
26.	100/11.09.2009 – in condition (9)
27.	101/11.09.2009 – in condition (12)
28.	102/11.09.2009 – in condition (11)
29.	103/11.09.2009 – in condition (8)
30.	104/14.09.2009 – in condition (v)
31.	112/29.09.2009 – in condition (vii)

[F. No.605/01/2011-DBK]

Suspected Misdeclared Export Goods to be Released after Surety for Possible Fine and Penalty

The following Public Notice was issued by the Commissioner of Customs (Export) Jawaharlal Nehru Custom House on 13th May 2011.

Subject: Provisional assessment of shipping bills where samples are drawn or where value is required to be determined under the Customs Valuation (Determination of Value of Export Goods) Rules, 2007.

80-PN Reference of exporters, trade
13.05.2011 and all the concerned is invited
to Board's Circular No.1/2011
Customs, dated 04.01.2011 which is reproduced below:

"Attention is invited to the Board Circular No. 33/2005-Customs dated 2-8-2005 [2005 (186) E.L.T. T33] which contains the instructions regarding provisional release of goods entered for exportation and is seized on the ground of mis-

declaration in terms of quantity and value.

2. Instances have come to the notice of the Board that export consignments continue to be detained and not allowed clearance on provisional basis on account of pending test reports/ investigations for alleged mis-declaration in terms of quantity, value and description of the goods. In one case it was reported that the detained goods were not allowed to be exported provisionally on the ground that Board's Circular referred above provides for provisional release of only the seized goods.

3. In this regard it is observed that inordinate detention of the seized goods entered for exportation results in delays in fulfillment of export order and at times cancellation of such orders. Detention of goods also adds to congestion in ports besides resulting in payment of demurrage charges to the Custodians. Accordingly, the matter has been re-examined by the Board with the view to ameliorate the aforementioned difficulties faced by exporters and to streamline the procedure of provisional release/exportation of seized goods/goods under investigation on account of mis-declaration in terms of quantity and value etc.

4. Seizure should be resorted to only when the Customs officers have a reason to believe that the goods in question are liable to confiscation under the Customs Act, 1962 and thereafter the provisions of Section 110A of the Customs Act, 1962 would come into play. However, there may be situations when the goods are to be detained for purpose of tests etc. to confirm the declaration. In such cases the endeavour should be to quickly undertake the necessary action (test/enquiry etc.) and take appropriate legal action thereafter so that the period of detention is kept to the minimum. Thus, the following course of action is prescribed in respect of goods entered for exportation.

(a) In case the export goods are found to be mis-declared in terms of quantity, value and description and are seized for being liable to confiscation under the Customs Act, 1962, the same may be ordered to be released provisionally on execution of a Bond of an amount equivalent to the value of goods along with furnishing an appropriate security in order to cover the redemption fine and penalty.

(b) In case the export goods are either suspected to be prohibited or found to be prohibited in terms of the Customs Act, 1962 or ITC (HS), the same should be seized and appropriate action for confiscation and penalty initiated.

(c) In case the export goods are suspected of mis-declaration or where declaration is to be confirmed and further enquiry/confirmatory test or expert opinion is required (as in case of chemicals or textiles materials), the goods should be allowed exportation provisionally. The exporters in these cases are required to execute a Bond of an amount equal to the value of goods and furnish appropriate security in order to cover the redemption fine and penalty in case goods are found to be liable to confiscation. In case exports are made under any Export Promotion/Reward Schemes, the finalization of export incentives should be done only after receipt of the test report/finalisation of enquiry and final decision in the matter. The Bond executed for provisional release shall contain a clause to this effect.

(d) Export goods detained for purpose of tests etc. must be dealt with on priority and the export allowed expeditiously unless the prohibited nature of goods is confirmed. Continued detention of any export goods in excess of 3 days must be brought to the notice of the Commissioner of Customs, who will safeguard the interest of the genuine exporters as well as the revenue."

2. Reference is also invited to Para 2.1 of S.O. No.10/2011 dated 12.02.2011 on the subject matter. In terms of the above Board's Circular, it is directed that henceforth, in all cases where a sample is drawn from an export consignment on account of suspected mis-declaration or where declaration is to be confirmed and further enquiry/confirmatory test or expert opinion is required (as in case of chemicals or textiles materials), the goods should be allowed exportation provisionally. The exporters in these cases are required to execute a Bond of an amount equal to the value of goods and furnish appropriate security in order to cover the redemption fine and penalty in case goods are found to be liable to confiscation. In case exports are made under any Export Promotion/Reward Schemes, the finalization of export incentives should be done only after receipt of the test report/finalisation of enquiry and final decision in the matter. The Bond executed for provisional release shall contain a clause to this effect.

3. The above guidelines come into force with immediate effect.

4. Any difficulty noticed in the implementation of this Public Notice may be brought to the notice of the undersigned.

F. No. JC/GGP-Misc-03/2010

TRU Clarifications on Service Tax Refund to SEZ Units

Subject: SEZ – Service Tax Refund.

142-ST Subsequent to the issuance of Notification 17/2011-ST
18.05.2011 dated 01. 03. 2011, representations have been received
(DoR) seeking clarification on certain doubts. These doubts and clarifications are as follows:

Questions	Clarifications
1. To claim the refund arising out of service tax paid under section 66A, no proforma is prescribed in the notification; how to claim it?	In the notification, there is no difference in treatment of service tax paid under section 66 and section 66A of Finance Act, 1994. Where refund arises, Table – A, in Form A-2 can be used for making a refund claim.
2. (i) In the notification, what is the treatment for service tax paid on taxable services which do not fall in the category of "wholly consumed services", and also are not 'shared services' ? Is refund available? (ii) Whether in the case of category (iii) services referred in paragraph 2(a) of the notification, 'proportionate refund' applies to only 'shared services' i.e. services that are used both for SEZ (Special Economic Zone) authorised operations as well as DTA (Domestic Tariff Area) operations?	All taxable services (under section 66 or section 66A) received by a SEZ Unit/Developer for the authorised operations, have been exempted in the first paragraph of notification 17/2011-ST, subject to conditions. In Paragraph 2, conditions attached to this exemption are prescribed. In terms of paragraph 2(a), refund route is the default option for all who intend to claim the exemption granted by the notification in its first paragraph. However, an exception is provided in the form of <i>ab initio</i> (upfront) exemption, to the 'wholly consumed' services. Services which fall outside the definition of 'wholly consumed' services can be categorized as those which are used exclusively by the SEZ Unit/Developer, for the authorised operations in SEZ or shared with DTA operations. Para 2(d) of the notification is applicable to refund arising from 'shared services' only. Thus exemption to services exclusively used for the authorised operations of SEZ Unit/Developer, will continue to be available by way of refund, as specified in paragraph 2(a) itself, subject to other conditions. To claim this refund, Table-A, provided in Form A-2 may be used. It is clarified that only such services shall be considered as exclusively used by SEZ Unit/Developer, for the authorised operations, as they satisfy the following criteria: (i) Invoice is raised in the name of the SEZ Unit/Developer or in the

invoice, it is mentioned that the taxable services are supplied to the SEZ Unit/Developer for the authorised operations;

(ii) Such services are approved by the 'Unit Approval Committee(UAC)', as required for the authorised operations;

(iii) Receipt and use of such services in the authorised operations are accounted for in the books of accounts of the SEZ Unit/ Developer.

3. Meaning of the expression 'who does not own or carry on any business other than the operations in the SEZ' appearing in paragraph 2(a)(iii) of the notification, which creates a difference between 'standalone' and 'non-standalone' SEZ Unit/ Developer, may be clarified.	The expression refers to an entity which is carrying out business operations in SEZ and also DTA. Merely having an office in the DTA for purpose of liaison/business promotion, does not restrict a SEZ Unit from availing benefit extended to a standalone unit.
4. Whether Approval by UAC is necessary, to claim benefit under the notification?	Yes. Unit Approval Committee (UAC) of the SEZ determines goods and services required for the authorised operations of a Unit/Developer, under the SEZ law. Hence approval of the UAC is necessary for availing the notification benefit, on the taxable services.
5. (i) Does condition (c) prescribed in paragraph 2 of the notification, restrict the non-standalone Units/Developers, from availing upfront exemption for wholly consumed services, which fall under category (i) and (ii) of para 2(a) of the notification?	(ii) For whom and for what purpose, Declaration in A-1 is required? In respect of category (i) and (ii) services listed in paragraph 2(a), upfront exemption is made available to all SEZ Units/Developers, who fulfill the conditions of notification; only in the case of category (iii), difference is created between standalone and non-standalone SEZ Units/Developers. Declaration in Form A-1 is required to be produced, to a service provider, to claim upfront exemption (after striking out the inapplicable portion). This is a one-time Declaration. Original Declaration can be retained with the SEZ Unit/Developer for business record or for production to the jurisdictional Central Excise/Service Tax authorities, if need be, for any verification; a copy has to be retained by SEZ Specified Officer; self-attested photocopies of the Declaration can be submitted to service provider to avail upfront exemption, subject to fulfillment of other conditions mentioned in the notification.
6. Meaning of the expression "total turnover" found in paragraph 2(d) of the notification is not clear: whether it refers to turnover of SEZ Unit or the entity (including DTA and SEZ Unit). This may be clarified.	Total turnover includes turnover of DTA Unit and also export turnover of SEZ Unit. This is the way to calculate proportionate refund. Table-C in Form A-2, illustrates this aspect.
7. A Developer may not have export turnover; therefore, he cannot get refund of service tax based on the formula provided for shared services in paragraph 2(d) of the notification: therefore, it may be explained how a Developer can claim exemption under the notification?	Generally, SEZ Developers will be using category (i) services listed in paragraph 2(a), relating to immovable property located within SEZ; upfront exemption is available for these services, and category (ii) services, irrespective of whether the Developer is standalone or not. As another option, refund route is also available. In the case of category (iii) services if Developer is standalone, upfront exemption is available. If Developer is not standalone, on service tax paid on category (iii) services, which are exclusively used for the authorised operations in SEZ, he can avail exemption through refund route. 'Exclusive use' explained in clarification for question No.2. may also be referred in this connection.

8. Whether proportionate amount of service tax paid on shared services that have not been refunded after applying the formula in paragraph 2(d), shall be available to the DTA Units of the entity as cenvat credit? Yes. Available.

9. Whether consolidated refund claim under 17/2011-ST can be filed by an entity having more than one SEZ unit and a centralized service tax registration. If an entity is having multiple SEZ Units with a centralized service tax registration, consolidated refund claim can be filed, provided separate accounts are maintained for receipt and use of services for the authorised operations in SEZ Unit.

10. Whether certified copies of invoices can be used for claiming refund, if originals are needed for other statutory purpose; Whether on the basis of single invoice, one can claim proportionate refund for SEZ Unit and balance as cenvat credit. In terms of the notification, original invoices are needed for claiming refund; after receiving the refund, originals can be taken back on submission of copies certified by Chartered Accountant. On a single invoice, if proportionate refund (by SEZ Unit) and cenvat credit (by DTA Unit) needs to be obtained, then also similar system shall be followed.

2. Trade Notice/Public Notice may be issued.

F. No.354 /30 /2011-TRU

Verification of Manufacturer Exporter Status under EPCG Scheme

The following Public Notice was issued by the Commissioner of Customs (Export) Jawaharlal Nehru Custom House on 16th May 2011.

Subject: Verification of Manufacturer Exporter status under EPCG scheme.

81-PN Attention of all Importers/Exporters / CHA's and EPCG 16.05.2011 Licence Holders and all concerned is invited to Facility Notice No. 79/2009. In partial modification of Facility

Notice No. 79/2009, the following procedure is hence forth prescribed to be followed for verification of Manufacturer Exporter status stipulated under para 3.1(f) of the Board's circular 58/2004. Accordingly, para 2.3(c) to the P.N. 79/2009 is substituted by the following para.

“(c)

The licence holder claiming to fall under the category of “Other Manufacturer Exporter” in terms of Para 3.1(f), as eligible for execution of BG at the rate of 15% of duty saved amount with EPCG section should submit any one of the following documents.

(i) Permanent Central Excise Registration Certificate duly certified by Jurisdictional Supdt. of Central Excise along-with Pan Card of importer.

(ii) Installation Certificate pertaining to earlier imports of capital goods issued by Jurisdictional Supdt. of Central Excise along-with Pan Card of

Customs Valuation Exchange Rates

May 2011	Imports	Exports	
Schedule I			
1 Australian Dollar	48.25	47.05	
2 Canadian Dollar	47.35	46.15	
3 Danish Kroner	8.85	8.55	
4 EURO	65.65	64.05	
5 Hong Kong Dollar	5.80	5.70	
6 Norwegian Kroner	8.45	8.15	
7 Pound Sterling	74.35	72.55	
8 Swedish Kroner	7.40	7.15	
9 Swiss Franc	51.25	49.75	
10 Singapore Dollar	36.50	35.60	
11 U.S. Dollar	45.00	44.15	
Schedule II			
1 Japanese Yen	55.40	53.85	

Rate of exchange of one unit of foreign currency equipment to Indian Rupees

Rate of exchange of 100 units of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees

(Source: Customs Notification 32(NT)/27.04.2011)

Commodity Spot Prices in India – 21-24 May 2011

These commodity prices are taken from Multi Commodity Exchange of India (Mumbai) at 6 pm every day.

(Rs.)					
Commodity	Unit	Market	21-May	23-May	24-May
CER (Carbon Trading)	1 MT	Mumbai	791.5	791.5	771.5
Chana	100 KGS	Delhi	2411	2444	2429
Masur	100 KGS	Indore	2984	2965	2930
Potato	100 KGS	Agra	577.9	575.3	574.1
Potato TKR	100 KGS	Tarkeshwar	537.6	527.5	526.4
Arecanut	100 KGS	Mangalore	NA	NA	NA
Cashewkern	1 KGS	Quilon	NA	NA	NA
Cardamom	1 KGS	Vandanmedu	788	750	741
Coffee ROB	100 KGS	Kushalnagar	NA	NA	NA
Jeera	100 KGS	Unjha	NA	NA	NA
Pepper	100 KGS	Kochi	NA	NA	NA
Red Chili	100 KGS	Guntur	NA	NA	NA
Turmeric	100 KGS	Nzmbad	8383	8383	8383
Guar Gum	100 KGS	Jodhpur	NA	NA	NA
Maize	100 KGS	Nzmbad	1114.5	1114	1125.5
Wheat	100 KGS	DELHI	1233.3	1238.8	1235
Mentha Oil	1 KGS	Chandausi	1049.8	1047.7	1039.4
Cotton Seed	100 KGS	Akola	NA	NA	NA
Castorsd RJK	100 KGS	Rajkot	4729.5	4694.5	4670.5
Guar Seed	100 KGS	Bikaner	3257	3248	3250
Soya Bean	100 KGS	Indore	2371.5	2360	2350
Mustrdsd JPR	20 KGS	Jaipur	556.8	556.8	556.95
Sesame Seed	100 KGS	Rajkot	5181	5225	5170
Coconut Oil Cake	100 KGS	Kochi	NA	NA	NA
RCBR Oil Cake	1 MT	Raipur	NA	NA	NA
Kapaskhali	50 KGS	Akola	1148.5	1166.2	1174
Coconut Oil	100 KGS	Kochi	10715	10608	10556
Refsoy Oil	10 KGS	Indore	639.2	636.4	637.2
CPO	10 KGS	Kandla	531.8	528.5	528.2
Mustard Oil	10 KGS	Jaipur	611	611.5	612.7
Gnutoilexp	10 KGS	Rajkot	849	850	825
Castor Oil	10 KGS	Kandla	NA	NA	NA
Crude Oil	1 BBL	Mumbai	4497	4497	4424
Furnace Oil	1000 KGS	Mumbai	NA	NA	NA
Sourcrd Oil	1 BBL	Mumbai	NA	NA	NA
Brent Crude	1 BBL	Mumbai	5050	5050	4985
Gur	40 KGS	Muzngr	NA	NA	NA
Sugars	100 KGS	Kolhapur	2653	2646	2637
Sugarm	100 KGS	Delhi	2898	2890	2896
Natural Gas	1 mmBtu	Hazirabad	190.1	190.1	196.8
Rubber	100 KGS	Kochi	22228	21907	21840
Cotton Long	1 Candy	Kadi	NA	NA	NA
Cotton Med	1 Maund	Sriganganagar	NA	NA	NA
Jute	100 KGS	Kolkata	3447.5	3401.5	3361.5
Gold	10 GRMS	Ahmd	22007	22202	22353
Gold Guinea	8 GRMS	Ahmd	17676	17833	17954
Silver	1 KGS	Ahmd	53109	52820	54050
Sponge Iron	1 MT	Raipur	NA	NA	NA
Steel Flat	1000 KGS	Mumbai	NA	NA	NA
Steel Long	1 MT	Gobindgarh	NA	NA	NA
Copper	1 KGS	Mumbai	408.25	408.25	398.45
Nickel	1 KGS	Mumbai	1054.2	1023.7	1033.6
Aluminium	1 KGS	Mumbai	112.1	111.75	113.1
Lead	1 KGS	Mumbai	111.65	109.6	112.7
Zinc	1 KGS	Mumbai	96.05	95.45	96.85
Tin	1 KGS	Mumbai	1264.5	1220.5	1207.5

(Source: MCX Spot Prices)

importer.

(iii) Installation Certificate pertaining to earlier imports of capital goods issued by A Chartered Engineer with Pan Card. In all such cases Manufacturing Premises shall be post

verified by the Jurisdictional Supdt. of Central Excise.

(iv) EODC certificate issued to the importer with PAN Card of the importer.”

F. No. S/26-Misc- 479/2011 EPCG JCH

Verification of DFIA by Customs

The following Standing Order was issued by the Commissioner of Customs (Export) Jawaharlal Nehru Custom House on 13th May 2011.

Subject: Verification of Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA)

41-SO Attention of all the officers
13.05.2011 concerned is invited to S.O
No.56/2009 dt. 17.11.2009.

where in procedure was prescribed for Verification of Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA). Taking into account the changes brought in by the Board Circular No. 5/2010-Cus Dt. 16.03.2010. and Instruction dt 18.01.2011, the Procedure for Verification of DFIA is now amended as under :

1. The DFIA Verification Cell will verify DFIA authorizations, wherever the Export Obligation Discharge Certificate issued by DGFT bears the requirement that the Custom department should carry out verification. The Department, of course, retains the right to carry out complete verification on a specific intelligence basis suggesting misuse

2. Where DGFT does not write any thing in the EODC or does not require Custom Authorities to verify the EODC, then in that case the authorization holder need not approach the DFIA Verification Cell for verification of their Authorization. In such cases, the Authorization holder

(a) where the export is completed and import is to be done should approach to licence section for registration of their Authorization.

(b) where export and import both is completed, the Authorization holder should submit the EODC and other relevant documents to the DFIA Monitoring Cell for Cancellation of their Bond.

3. Earlier standing orders and instructions are modified to that extent

4. Difficulty, if any, faced in implementing this Standing Order may be brought to the notice of the undersigned immediately.

F. NO. S/6- Gen- DFIA(V) 02/2011

Cont'd..78

APEC ministers, which may depart from the group's continued stance in previous years of championing the Doha Round.

Six months ago at a meeting in Japan, the APEC trade ministers pledged their "unwavering determination" to the current agenda for the talks.

Kirk's comments on the WTO talks contrasted with the assessment from the U.S. and eight other Pacific Rim nations negotiating the Trans-Pacific Partnership free-trade agreement. Ministers from those nations met yesterday and said they would try to reach the "broad outlines" of a regional pact before leaders from APEC meet in Hawaii in November.

Schwab, writing in the publication Foreign Affairs last month, proposed scrapping the Doha talks while harvesting parts of the packages, such as reductions in fishing subsidies, duty-free entry for goods from the poorest nations and cuts in tariffs on environmental goods.

ASMECHEM Name Changed – No Change in Contact Address

Subject: Amendment in Appendix 4C (List of Agencies Authorised to Issue Certificates of Origin - Non Preferential) of the Handbook of Procedures (Vol.I), 2009-14.

46-PN(RE) In exercise of powers following amendment at S.No.30 under the State
16.05.2011 conferred under Paragraph 2.4 of Maharashtra in Appendix 4C (List of Agencies Authorised to Issue Certificates of Origin- Non Preferential) of the Handbook of
(DGFT) of the Foreign Trade Policy Procedures(Vol.I), 2009-14:
2009-2014, the Director

General of Foreign Trade hereby makes the

SNNo.	Existing Entry	Revised Entry
30	M/s Association of Small & Medium Chemical Manufacturers (ASMECHEM) Readymoney Terrace, 167,Dr. A.B. Road, Worli, Mumbai- 400 018 Telefax: 022-24938826 E-mail: asmechem@uniphos.com, gandhep@uniphos.com	M/s ASMECHEM Chamber of Commerce & Industry of India Readymoney Terrace, 167, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Mumbai – 400018, Tel.Nos.022-24938825/ 61233500 Fax No.: 022 2493 8826, Email:asmechem@uniphos.com, gandhep@uniphos.com

3. Effect of Public Notice

Change of name of M/s Association of Small & Medium Chemical Manufacturers to M/s ASMECHEM Chamber of Commerce & Industry of India has been incorporated.

WORLD TRADE SCANNER

EU Slaps Anti-dumping and Anti-subsidy Duties on Art Paper from China	77
Brazil Hit by Real Rise of 50%, Calls for WTO Debate	77
Government Permits FDI in LLP Firms	78
21 Trade Ministers Mew at APEC, USTR Calls for New Approach	78
DEPB to Lapse on 30 June, Revenue and Commerce in Tug of War -Drawback to Widen List	78
Commodity Spot Prices in India – 21-24 May 2011	83

BIG's WEEKLY INDEX OF CHANGES

Foreign Trade Policy

09-TN/13.05.2011	DGFT Reviews Deemed Export Policy, Invites Suggestions from Trade	79
46-Ntnf(RE)/16.05.2011	MEP on Bangalore Rose and Krishnapuram Onions Reduced to US\$350/MT FOB from US\$600/MT FOB	79
47-Ntnf(RE)/18.05.2011	Gaur Gum Containing Penta Chlorophenol not Allowed for Export to EU	80
48-Ntnf(RE)/18.05.2011	Municipal Corporation of Delhi Notified as Pre-shipment Inspection Agency of Canned Meat Products Exports	79
46-PN(RE)/16.05.2011	ASMECHEM Name Changed – No Change in Contact Address	84
47-PN(RE)/18.05.2011	TRQ on Maize Allowed Duty Free	79

Customs

Ntnf 40/19.05.2011	Marripalem in Guntur District ICD Included in Port of Registration List for Export Promotion Scrips	81
41-SO/13.05.2011	Verification of DFIA by Customs	84
80-PN/13.05.2011	Suspected Misdeclared Export Goods to be Released after Surety for Possible Fine and Penalty	81
81-PN/16.05.2011	Verification of Manufacturer Exporter Status under EPCG Scheme	83
09-FN/19.05.2011	Air Cargo Customs at Sahar Mumbai Cash Counter Open till 4:30 p.m. Daily	79

CBEC Circulars

945-CBEC/16.05.2011	Excise Duty Exemption not Applicable on Pipes used at the Last Mile to Provide Consumer Connection	80
---------------------	--	----

Service Tax

141-ST/13.05.2011	Services must be Used Outside India to Qualify for Export	80
142-ST/18.05.2011	TRU Clarifications on Service Tax Refund to SEZ Units	82

Owned, Edited, Published and Printed by Arun Goyal and Printed at Mercury Printers, 602 Choori Walan, Delhi
Published from 24/4866, Sheeltara House, Ansari Road, New Delhi 110002. (INDIA) Phone: 2328 1314; Fax: 91-11-23281314
Email:academy.delhi@gmail.com; Website: worldtradescanner.com

This issue contains 8 pages in all