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RNI No. 42906/84

WORLD TRADE SCANNER

ISSN: 0971-8095

Single copy Rs. 20 \$2

Vol. XXXII No 10 03 - 09 June 2015

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

Annual subscription Rs. 950

Anti-dumping Duty of \$1.22 per piece Imposed on Electronic Calculators from China on Complaint of Ajanta Ltd



- Casio Exempted
- Single Assembler Occupying Small Part of Import Dominated Market Manages to Get Stiff Anti-dumping Duty Protection
- Low Value Added Over Imported Parts Protected
- Wide Patent, Design and Trademark Violation Alleged but DGAD Refuses Consideration
- No Domestic Price Found for Calculator in China, Constructed Price Used to Determine Dumping Margin
- Falling Prices Used to Claim Undercutting of Domestic Producer

Nfn24-ADD Whereas in the matter of 'Electronic
29.05.2015 Calculators of all types [excluding calculators
(DoR) with attached printers, commonly referred to as
printing calculators; calculators with ability to
plot charts and graphs, commonly referred to as graphing calculators;
programmable calculators] (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods) falling under heading 8470 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the subject country), 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. 14/19/2013-DGAD, dated 13th April, 2015, has come to the conclusion that—

- the subject goods have entered the Indian market from the subject country below its associated normal value;
- the domestic industry has suffered material injury; and
- the material injury has been caused by the dumped imports of the subject goods originating in or exported from the subject country.

And whereas, the designated authority in its aforesaid findings, has recommended imposition of definitive anti-dumping duty on the subject goods, originating in or exported from the subject country and imported into India, in order to remove injury to the domestic industry.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975

(51 of 1975), read with rules 18 and 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, after considering the aforesaid final findings of the designated authority, hereby imposes on the subject goods, the description of which is specified in column (3) of the Table below, falling under heading of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act as specified in the corresponding entry in column (2), originating in the country as specified in the corresponding entry in column (4), exported from the country as specified in the corresponding entry in column (5), produced by the producers as specified in the corresponding entry in column (6), exported by the exporters as specified in the corresponding entry in column (7), and imported into India, an anti-dumping duty at the rate equal to the amount as indicated in the corresponding entry in column (8), in the currency as specified in the corresponding entry in column (10) and as per unit of measurement as specified in the corresponding entry in column (9) of the said Table, namely:-

Finance Act 2015 Enacted, 14% Service Tax Effective from 1 June 2015 Imposition of Swachh Bharat Cess "in Due Course"

In the Union Budget, 2015, an increase in the rate of Service Tax from 12% to 14% had been proposed from a date to be notified. The Finance Bill, 2015 has since been enacted and the Central Government has notified 1st June, 2015 as the date from which the rate of 14% would become applicable. The provisions levying Education Cess and Secondary and Higher Education Cess would also cease to have effect from same date i.e. 1st June, 2015, as the same would be subsumed in the service tax rate of 14%. Certain other changes have also been notified with effect from 1st June, 2015. However, the date of giving effect to the provisions relating to imposition of a Swachh Bharat cess on all or any taxable service will be done in due course.

Crude Rises at \$63

Crude Oil (Indian Basket) from 27 May to 2 June 2015

	27 May	28 May	29 May	1 June	2 June
(\$/bbl)	62.22	60.89	61.84	61.84	63.61
(Rs/bbl)	3978.97	3890.87	3942.92	3933.64	4060.23
(Rs/\$)	63.95	63.90	63.76	63.61	63.83

(Previous Trading Day Price)

Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas

Table

SNo.	Heading	Description of goods	Country of origin	Country of export	Producer	Exporter	Amount of duty	Unit	Currency
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	84 70	Electronic Calculator	China PR	China PR	Casio Electronic Technology (Zhongshan) Co. Ltd.	Casio Computer (Hong Kong) Ltd., Hong Kong through M/s Casio Computer Co., Ltd., Japan	NIL	Per Piece	US Dollar
2.	84 70	Electronic Calculator	China PR	China PR	Fujian Kayfung Electronic Co., Ltd.,	Fujian Kayfung Electronic Co., Ltd.	0.79	Per Piece	US Dollar
3.	84 70	Electronic Calculator	China PR	China PR	Ningbo Deli Electronic Development Co., Ltd.	Ningbo Deli IMP&EXP Co., Ltd.	0.28	Per Piece	US Dollar
4.	84 70	Electronic Calculator	China PR	China PR	Any combination other than Sl. No. 1 to 3 above		1.22	Per Piece	US Dollar
5.	84 70	Electronic Calculator	China PR	Any country other than China PR	Any	Any	1.22	Per Piece	US Dollar
6.	84 70	Electronic Calculator	Any country other than China PR	China PR	Any	Any	1.22	Per Piece	US Dollar

Explanation. - For the purpose of this Table, "Electronic calculator", exclude the following:

(a) Calculators with attached printers, commonly referred to as *printing calculators*;

(b) Calculators with ability to plot charts and graphs, commonly referred to as *graphing calculators*;

(c) *Programmable calculators.*

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

[F.No.354/165/2014-TRU]

SWIFT Says Yuan Now Most-Used in Asia for Payments to China

The yuan has become Asia's most-active currency for payments to China and Hong Kong, according to SWIFT (Society for Worldwide Inter-bank Financial Telecommunications), the payment processing gateway.

The currency accounts for an average 31 percent of the region's payments to China and Hong Kong, up from 7 percent in April 2012. Singapore, Taiwan and South Korea have adopted the yuan- officially known as the renminbi - for the majority of payments to the Greater China region, according to Swift in Singapore.

The naming of new yuan-clearing banks in the region should also have a positive impact on renminbi adoption, he said.

The People's Bank of China has appointed yuan-clearing lenders in 11 cities including Seoul, Sydney, Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok in the past year. China is encouraging the yuan's global usage to bolster the case for being granted

reserve status by the International Monetary Fund later this year. The yuan failed to qualify in a 2010 review as it was deemed not "freely usable."

The yuan retained its fifth ranking in global payments in April, with a market share of 2.07 percent, Swift said. It's behind the dollar, euro, British pound and the yen.

Not Undervalued

The IMF's mission in China said on Tuesday that the yuan is no longer undervalued, and it will work closely with authorities toward inclusion, which is "not a matter of if but when."

The yuan is little changed against the greenback this year, while the Bloomberg Dollar Spot Index, which tracks the U.S. currency versus 10 peers, is up 5.3 percent. The yuan has strengthened against all 31 major currencies over the past 12 months.

That's even as economic growth is forecast to slow to 7 percent this year, the least since 1990.

Yuan at Fair Value, No Undervaluation to Promote Exports

The Chinese Renminbi is "no longer undervalued," officials from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) said, following its latest review of the Asian economic giant.

The announcement marks a notable shift for the international finance institution, which has long argued that Beijing has held too tight a control on its currency. Many of China's trading partners, especially the US, have argued that the Chinese currency is too weak, making the country's exports artificially more attractive than those of foreign competitors.

"While undervaluation of the Renminbi was a major factor causing the large imbalance in the past, our assessment now is that the substantial real effective appreciation over the past year has brought the exchange rate to a level that is no

longer undervalued," said the IMF's mission to China in a statement.

Despite these advances, however, the IMF urged Beijing officials to continue working toward greater exchange rate flexibility, suggesting that China move to "an effectively floating exchange rate" within the next two to three years.

US Treasury officials have told reporters that their latest assessment still found the Renminbi to be undervalued, urging Beijing to continue efforts toward liberalisation, according to remarks reported across various media outlets in the wake of the news.

Yuan in SDR

The IMF's statement comes as China continues to push for inclusion in the Fund's international

reserve asset, known as the "Special Drawing Rights" (SDR) Basket. Beijing has already been working to loosen capital controls and take other relevant steps in an effort to achieve this goal.

The SDR basket determines its value based on a basket of four major currencies: the US dollar, the euro, the Japanese yen, and the pound sterling. IMF member economies can exchange SDRs for one of these "freely usable" currencies, a requirement that the Renminbi would need to meet for inclusion.

Should China's currency indeed be included in the SDR, analysts expect the use of the Renminbi to increase substantially, while potentially serving as a step forward to its internationalisation. The subject of the Renminbi's potential inclusion in the SDR is reportedly expected to be raised during a meeting of finance ministers from the G-7 countries in Germany this week.

Reviews of the SDR are held every five years, with the last one completed in November 2010. A review of the SDR is currently ongoing, with results expected later this year.

Minimum Import Price (MIP) on Areca Nuts Raised

The Government has received representations from various stakeholders of Areca nuts industry against unabated import of Areca nuts from neighbouring countries taking advantage of low import duty provided under SAFTA. It has, therefore, been decided to increase the Minimum Import Price (MIP) on import of Areca nuts from existing Rs. 110/- per kg. to Rs.162/- per kg. with immediate effect to safeguard the interest of domestic farmers.

The FSSAI has also advised its Field offices to stringently adhere to the quality specifications of Areca nut before clearing the import consignments. This has been done with a view to prevent inferior quality Areca nut from entering Indian market and de-stabilise the domestic prices.

The Customs Authorities have been advised to check the rules of origin with utmost care so as to ensure that Areca nut grown in other countries is not imported through our neighbouring countries taking advantage of low import duty under SAFTA.

The increase in the existing MIP on import of Areca nuts will be in the interest of the domestic farmers.

WEEKLY INDEX OF CHANGES

Final Anti-dumping Duty on PTA from Korea and Thailand

- China and EU Removed from Anti-dumping Net in Final Finding
- Duty Raised on Taekwang Korea to \$23.61/MT from \$19.05/MT and Indorama Thai to \$45.43/MT from \$27.49/MT

Ntn 23-ADD 27.05.2015 (DoR) Whereas, in the matter of Purified Terephthalic Acid including its variants- Medium Quality Terephthalic Acid (MTA) and Quality Terephthalic Acid (QTA) (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods), falling under tariff item 2917 36 00 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 People's Republic of China, European Union, Korea RP and Thailand, and imported into India, the designated authority in its preliminary findings published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1 vide notification No. 14/7/2013-DGAD, dated the 19th June, 2014, had recommended imposition of provisional antidumping duty on imports of the subject goods, originating in, or exported from, the People's Republic of China, European Union, Korea RP and Thailand and imported into India;

And whereas, on the basis of the aforesaid preliminary findings of the designated authority, the Central Government had imposed the provisional anti-dumping duty on the subject goods, originating in, or exported from, the People's Republic of China, European Union, Korea RP and Thailand vide notification of the Government

of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 36/2014-Customs (ADD), dated the 25th July, 2014, published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary vide number G.S.R 541(E), dated the 25th July, 2014;

And whereas, the designated authority in its final findings published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1 vide notification No. 14/7/2013-DGAD, dated the 7th April, 2015, has come to the conclusion that-

(a) the volume of imports from the People's Republic of China and European Union is below de minimis level, therefore, imports from the People's Republic of China and European Union have been excluded from the purview of the anti-dumping investigation;

(b) the investigation is with respect to import of subject goods, originating in or exported from Korea RP and Thailand (hereinafter referred as the subject countries) only;

(c) the subject goods have been exported to India from the subject countries below its normal value thus resulting in the dumping;

(d) the domestic industry has suffered material injury due to dumping of the subject goods from

the subject countries;

(e) the material injury has been caused by the dumped imports from the subject countries,

and has recommended imposition of the definitive anti-dumping duty on the subject goods, originating in, or exported from, the subject countries, in order to remove injury to the domestic industry.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 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, after considering the aforesaid final findings of the designated authority, hereby imposes on the subject goods, the description of which is specified in column (3) of the Table below, falling under tariff item of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act as specified in the corresponding entry in column (2), originating in the countries as specified in the corresponding entry in column (4), exported from the countries as specified in the corresponding entry in column (5), produced by the producers as specified in the corresponding entry in column (6), exported by the exporters as specified in the corresponding entry in column (7), and imported into India, an anti-dumping duty at the rate equal to the amount as specified in the corresponding entry in column (8), in the currency as specified in the corresponding entry in column (10) and as per unit of measurement as specified in the corresponding entry in column (9) of the said Table, namely:-

Table

SNo	Tariff item	Description of goods	Country of origin	Country of export	Producer	Exporter	Amount	Unit	Currency
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	2917 36 00	Purified Terephthalic Acid	Korea RP	Korea RP	Samsung General Chemical Co Ltd	Samsung C&T	27.32	MT	US Dollar
2	2917 36 00	-do-	Korea RP	Korea RP	Taekwang Industrial Co Ltd	Taekwang Industrial Co Ltd	23.61	MT	US Dollar
3	2917 36 00	-do-	Korea RP	Korea RP	Any combination other than Sl.No 1 and 2 above		78.28	MT	US Dollar
4	2917 36 00	-do-	Korea RP	Any country other than those countries subject to anti-dumping duties	Any	Any	78.28	MT	US Dollar
5	2917 36 00	-do-	Any country other than those countries subject to anti-dumping duties	Korea RP	Any	Any	78.28	MT	US Dollar
6	2917 36 00	-do-	Thailand	Thailand	Indorama Petrochem Ltd	Indorama Petrochem Ltd	45.43	MT	US Dollar
7	2917 36 00	-do-	Thailand	Thailand	TPT Petrochemicals Public Limited	TPT Petrochemicals Public Limited	45.43	MT	US Dollar
8	2917 36 00	-do-	Thailand	Thailand	Any combination other than Sl.No 6 and 7 above		62.55	MT	US Dollar
9	2917 36 00	-do-	Thailand	Any country other than those countries subject to anti-dumping duties	Any	Any	62.55	MT	US Dollar
10	2917 36 00	-do-	Any country other than those countries subject to anti-dumping duties	Thailand	Any	Any	62.55	MT	US Dollar

Note: Purified Terephthalic Acid includes its variants- Medium Quality Terephthalic Acid (MTA) and Quality Terephthalic Acid (QTA)

2. The anti-dumping duty imposed under this notification shall be levied for a period of five years (unless revoked, amended or superseded earlier)

from the date of imposition of the provisional anti-dumping duty, that is, the 25th July, 2014, and shall be payable in Indian currency.

Anti-dumping Duty on Acrylic Fibre from Korea (\$270/MT) and Thailand (\$493/MT) Extended for Five More Years in Review

Ntnf 27-ADD 01.06.2015 (DoR) Whereas, the designated authority, *vide* notification No. 15/16/2013-DGAD, dated the 24th September, 2013, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, had initiated a review in the matter of continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Acrylic Fibre (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods) falling under Chapter 55 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 Korea RP and Thailand (hereinafter referred to as the subject countries), imposed *vide* notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 123/2008-Customs, dated the 20th November, 2008, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R. 806(E), dated the 20th November, 2008;

And whereas, the Central Government had extended the anti-dumping duty on the subject goods, originating in or exported from the subject country upto and inclusive of the 19th November, 2014 *vide* notification of the Government of India,

in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 27/2013-Customs (ADD), dated the 8th November, 2013, published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary *vide* number G.S.R 726(E), dated the 8th November, 2013;

And whereas, in the matter of review of anti-dumping duty on import of the subject goods, originating in or exported from the subject country, the designated authority in its final findings, published *vide* notification No. 15/16/2013-DGAD, dated the 23rd March, 2015, in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, has come to the conclusion that-

(i) the subject goods have been exported to India from the subject country below its associated normal value, thus, resulting in dumping;

(ii) the domestic industry has suffered material injury in respect of the subject goods;

(iii) the material injury has been caused by the dumped imports from the subject countries.

and has recommended imposition of the anti-dumping duty on the subject goods, originating in or exported from the subject countries.

Table

SNo.	Sub-heading	Description of goods	Country of origin	Country of export	Producer	Exporter	Amount	Unit of measurement	Currency
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	5501 30, 5503 30, 5506 30	Acrylic Fibre	Thailand	Thailand	Thai Acrylic Fibre Company Ltd., Thailand	Thai Acrylic Fibre Company Ltd., Thailand	162	MT	US Dollar
2	-do-	Acrylic Fibre	Thailand	Thailand	Any other than the combination at Sl. No. 1		493	MT	US Dollar
3	-do-	Acrylic Fibre	Thailand	Any country other than subject countries	Any	Any	493	MT	US Dollar
4	-do-	Acrylic Fibre	Any country other than subject countries	Thailand	Any	Any	493	MT	US Dollar
5	-do-	Acrylic Fibre	Korea RP	Korea RP	Any	Any	270	MT	US Dollar
6	-do-	Acrylic Fibre	Korea RP	Any country other than subject countries	Any	Any	270	MT	US Dollar
7	-do-	Acrylic Fibre	Any country other than subject countries	Korea RP	Any	Any	270	MT	US Dollar

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

[F.No. 354/48/2002-TRU (Pt.-I)]

Anti-Dumping Duty on PVC Paste Resin from European Union under Review, Impost Extended Till 24 June 2016

ADD on Korea, Taiwan, China, Malaysia, Thai and Russia Also Extended Till 25 July 2016

Ntnf 26-ADD 01.06.2015 (DoR) Whereas, the designated authority *vide* notification No.15/19/2014-DGAD, dated the 27th April, 2015, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 27th April, 2015, has initiated review, in terms of sub-section (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Tariff Act), and in pursuance of rule 23 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for De-

termination of Injury) Rules, 1995 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in the matter of continuation of anti-dumping duty on "Poly Vinyl Chloride Paste Resin", falling under Heading 3904 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, originating in, or exported from, the **European Union**, imposed *vide* notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 70/2010-Customs, dated the 25th June, 2010, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R. 553(E), dated

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, read with rules 18 and 23 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995, the Central Government, after considering the aforesaid final findings of the designated authority, hereby imposes on the subject goods, the description of which is specified in column (3) of the Table below, falling under sub-heading of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act as specified in the corresponding entry in column (2), originating in the countries as specified in the corresponding entry in column (4), exported from the countries as specified in the corresponding entry in column (5), produced by the producers as specified in the corresponding entry in column (6), exported by the exporters as specified in the corresponding entry in column (7), and imported into India, an anti-dumping duty at the rate equal to the amount as specified in the corresponding entry in column (8), in the currency as specified in the corresponding entry in column (10) and as per unit of measurement as specified in the corresponding entry in column (9) of the said Table, namely:-

the 25th June, 2010 and has recommended for extension of anti-dumping duty for a further period of one year, in terms of sub-section (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act and in pursuance of rule 23 of the said rules, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 70/2010-Customs, dated the 25th June, 2010, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section(i) *vide* number G.S.R. 553 (E), dated 25th June, 2010, namely: -

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

"3. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 2, this notification shall remain in force upto and inclusive of the 24th day of June, 2016, unless revoked earlier."

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

Ntnf 25-ADD 01.06.2015 (DoR) Whereas, the designated authority vide notification No. 15/19/2014- DGAD, dated the 27th April, 2015, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 27th April, 2015, has initiated review, in terms of sub-section (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Tariff Act), and in pursuance of rule 23 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in the matter of continuation of anti-dumping duty on "Poly Vinyl Chloride Paste Resin", falling under Heading 3904 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, originating in, or exported from, Korea RP, Taiwan, People's Republic of China, Malaysia, Thailand and Russia, imposed vide notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 66/2011-Customs, dated the 26th July, 2011, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II,

Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 571(E), dated the 26th July, 2011 and has recommended for extension of anti-dumping duty for a further period of one year, in terms of sub-section (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act and in pursuance of rule 23 of the said rules, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 66/2011-Customs, dated the 26th July, 2011, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section(i) vide number G.S.R. 571 (E), dated 26th July, 2011, namely: -

In the said notification, after paragraph 2 and before the Explanation, the following paragraph shall be inserted, namely: -

"3. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 2, this notification shall remain in force upto and inclusive of the 25th day of July, 2016, unless revoked earlier."

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

Online IEC Profile Updation by 15 June 2015

Subject: Updation of Importer-Exporter Profile.

02-TN 26.05.2015 (DGFT) The new Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 has identified trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business as its major focus areas and it is Government's endeavour and commitment to move towards paperless processing. In this regard, a facility has been provided to importer/ exporter to upload his basic details and documents in the Importer-Exporter Profile. Once uploaded on the Importer-Exporter Profile, the importer/ exporter will not be required to submit these documents each time he/she/it applies for authorisations/scrips under different schemes of the FTP.

2. In the matter attention is drawn to para 2.15 of Handbook of Procedure (2015-20) which lays down the following:

"2.15 Profile of Importer / Exporter

(a) ANF-1 contains the profile of the importer/ exporter. IEC Holder shall be responsible for updating the same as and when a change takes place immediately or in any case at least once in a year.

(b) Documents which are uploaded in the Importer-Exporter Profile are not required to be filed each time the importer/exporter applies for authorisations/scrips under different schemes of this FTP."

3. It is accordingly requested that Importers/ Exporters may update their Importer-Exporter Profile by 15th June, 2015 by logging into the DGFT website (<http://dgft.gov.in/>) and clicking on the icon "IEC Profile Updation" and updating the requisite information with their digital signature.

4. Further, all EPCs are requested to update the details of RCMCs issued to its members on the DGFT website, for linking of the same with the Importer-Exporter Profiles latest by 15th June, 2015 so that their members can avail the benefit of paper-less submission of applications.

5. All EPCs are also requested to exhort their members the necessity to update Importer-Exporter Profile on DGFT website by 15th June, 2015 to facilitate online submission of applications.

EOUs under General Scheme – Amendments in Customs Notification

Ntnf 34 25.05.2015 (DoR) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government, being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Finance and Company Affairs (Department of Revenue) No. 52/2003- Customs, dated the 31st March, 2003, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R 274 (E), dated the 31st March, 2003, namely:-

In the said notification,-

(a) in the opening paragraph,-

(i) in condition (3), in clause (d), in sub-clause (I),

for items (i) and (ii), the following items shall be substituted, namely:-

"(i) in the case of capital goods, such goods are not proved to the satisfaction of the said officer to have been installed or otherwise used within the unit, within the period of validity of the Letter of Permission (LoP);

(ii) in the case of goods other than capital goods, such goods as are not proved to the satisfaction of the said officer to have been used in connection with the production or packaging of goods for export out of India or cleared for home consumption within the period of validity of the Letter of Permission (LoP);";

(ii) for condition (8), the following condition shall be substituted, namely:-

"(8) Subject to the satisfaction of the said

Only Online EPCG Applications from 1 July Form ANF 5A for CA Certificate to go Online

SUB: Release of Beta Version of online ANF 5A with facility to upload supporting documents (Application for Issuance of EPCG Authorisations)

03-TN 01.06.2015 (DGFT) The Government is committed to improving 'ease of doing business' and move towards paperless

processing of applications. Trade is informed that a Beta version of online ANF 5A has now been released and it is now possible to not only apply online for grant of EPCG Authorization but also to upload the required supporting documents using digital signatures of the applicant. As a result, henceforth, in case the applicant submits the supporting documents online, along with the application, submission of physical copies of documents would no longer be required.

2. All IEC holders/applicants for EPCG authorizations, are encouraged to submit /upload the documents online using digital signatures. In case any document has been submitted online, the concerned RA must not insist on physical copies of such uploaded documents.

3. During the trial phase of the beta version of online ANF 5A i.e. upto 30th June 2015, the applicants would be required to submit signed paper copies of the printout of ANF SA alongwith the physical copies of only those documents which have not been submitted online.

4. This transitional arrangement would remain effective during the trial phase of the beta version of the software i.e. upto 30th June 2015. With effect from 1st of July 2015, the submission of physical copies of the application and its supporting documents would be totally dispensed with and only online applications, along with digitally uploaded/submitted documents would be accepted.

officer, duty shall not be leviable in respect of capital goods, raw material, consumables, spares, goods manufactured, processed or packaged, and scrap or waste or remnants or rejects are destroyed within the unit after intimation to Customs authorities or destroyed outside the unit with permission of Customs authorities:

Provided that this condition shall not apply in case of unit engaged in manufacture and export of gold, silver, platinum, diamond, precious and semi precious stones.;"

(b) in paragraph 13, in Explanation, after clause (xiv), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

"(xv) "Letter of Permission (LoP)" has the same meaning as assigned in Chapter 6 of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 notified by the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) vide notification No. 01/2015-20, dated the 1st April, 2015."

(F.No: DGEP/FTP/23/2014-EOU & G&J)

EOUs under General Scheme – Amendments in Excise Notification

30-CE In exercise of the powers
25.05.2015 conferred by sub-section (1)
(DoR) of section 5A of the Central
Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944),

read with sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 (58 of 1957) and sub-section (3) of section 3 of Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles) Act, 1978 (40 of 1978), the Central Government, being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Finance and Company Affairs (Department of Revenue) No. 22/2003-Central Excise, dated the 31st March, 2003, published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R 265 (E), dated the 31st March, 2003, namely:-

In the said notification,-

(a) in the opening paragraph, in condition (4), in clause (a), for sub-clauses (i) and (ii), the following sub-clauses shall be substituted, namely:-

“(i) in the case of capital goods, such goods are not proved to the satisfaction of the said officer to have been installed or otherwise used within the user industry, within the period of validity of the Letter of Permission (LoP);

(ii) in the case of goods other than capital goods, such goods as are not proved to the satisfaction of the said officer to have been used

in connection with the production or packaging of goods for export out of India or cleared for home consumption within the period of validity of the Letter of Permission (LoP);”;

(b) in paragraph 3, for clause (iii), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

“(iii) capital goods, raw material, consumables, spares, goods manufactured, processed or packaged, and scrap or waste or remnants or rejects are destroyed within the unit after intimation to Customs authorities or destroyed outside the unit with permission of Customs authorities:

Provided that the remnants, remains or scrap after such destruction, if cleared into Domestic Tariff Area, applicable duty shall be levied on such goods:

Provided further that this provision shall not apply to gold, silver, platinum, diamond, precious and semi precious stones.”;

(c) in paragraph 13, in Explanation, after clause (xiii), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

“(xiv) “Letter of Permission (LoP)” has the same meaning as assigned in Chapter 6 of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 notified by the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) vide notification No. 01/2015-2020, dated the 1st April, 2015.”.

(F.No: DGEP/FTP/23/2014-EOU & G&J)

Talcher STPP Replaced with Talcher TPP Stage III Orissa in Mega Power Project List in Customs and Excise Notification

Ntfn 35 In exercise of the powers
28.05.2015 conferred by sub-section (1)
(DoR) of section 25 of the Customs
Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the

Central Government, on being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No.12/2012-Customs, dated the 17th March, 2012, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R. 185(E), dated the 17th March, 2012, namely:-

In the Annexure to the said notification, in List 32A, in item No. 48, for the letters “STPP”, the letters “TPP” shall be substituted.

[F.No.354/78/2010-TRU(Pt.-II)]

31-CE In exercise of the powers
28.05.2015 conferred by sub-section (1)
(DoR) of section 5A of the Central
Excise Act, 1944 (1 of

1944), the Central Government, on being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 12/2012-Central Excise, dated the 17th March, 2012, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R. 163(E), dated the 17th March, 2012, namely:-

In the Annexure to the said notification, in List 11, in item No. 48, for the letters “STPP”, the letters “TPP” shall be substituted.

[F. No. 354/78/2010-TRU(Pt.-II)]

Investment Remittance Ceiling Raised to \$250,000 from \$125,000

RBI Notifies New Guidelines under LRS

Subject: I. Liberalised Remittance Scheme (LRS) for resident individuals- increase in the limit from USD 125,000 to USD 250,000 and rationalisation of current account transactions

II. Remittance facilities for persons other than individuals

AP(DIR Srs) Attention of Authorised Persons
Cir.106 is invited to the A.P.(DIR
01.06.2015 Series) Circular No. 138 dated
(RBI) June 3, 2014 regarding the
Liberalised Remittance Scheme

(LRS) for resident individuals and the existing guidelines issued under the Foreign Exchange Management (Current Account Transactions) Rules, 2000. On a review, it has been decided to make the following changes for further liberalization and rationalization on the existing guidelines.

Limit and Facilities under LRS

2. AD banks may now allow remittances by a resident individual up to USD 250,000 per financial year for any permitted current or capital account transaction or a combination of both. If an individual has already remitted any amount under the LRS, then the applicable limit for such an individual would be reduced from the present limit of USD 250,000 for the financial year by the amount already remitted. The permissible capital account transactions by an individual under LRS are:

- i) opening of foreign currency account abroad with a bank;
- ii) purchase of property abroad;
- iii) making investments abroad;

iv) setting up Wholly owned subsidiaries and Joint Ventures abroad;

v) extending loans including loans in Indian Rupees to Non-resident Indians (NRIs) who are relatives as defined in Companies Act, 2013.

3. Further, to facilitate ease of transactions, all the facilities (including private/business visits) for release of exchange/remittances for current account transactions available to resident individuals under Para 1 of Schedule III to the Foreign Exchange Management (Current Account Transactions) Rules, 2000, as amended from time to time, shall now be subsumed under the overall limit of USD 250,000. However, for item numbers as mentioned at (iv)[emigration], (vii)[expenses in connection with medical treatment abroad] and (viii)[studies abroad] in Para 1 of Schedule III provided at Annex 1, individuals may avail of exchange facility for an amount in excess of the overall limit prescribed under the LRS, if it is so required by a country of emigration, medical institute offering treatment or the university respectively. Gift in Indian Rupees by resident individuals to NRI relatives as defined in the Companies Act, 2013 shall also be subsumed under the LRS limit.

The Notification dated May 26, 2015 containing the revised Schedule III is given in **Annex 1**.

4. As hitherto, the Scheme cannot be made use for making remittances for any prohibited or illegal activities such as margin trading, lottery, etc.

5. Remittance Procedure

Requirements to be complied with by the remitter

5.1 The resident individual seeking to make the remittances should furnish an application cum declaration in the format indicated in **Annex 2** to the AD/ full fledged money changer (FFMC) concerned regarding the purpose of the remittances and declaration to the effect that the funds belong to the remitter and will not be used for the prohibited purposes referred to in Para 4 above. Resident individuals can also purchase foreign exchange from a full fledged money changer (FFMC) for private/business visits. Foreign exchange thus purchased from an FFMC should also be reckoned within the overall LRS limit USD 250,000 and declared accordingly in the application-cum-declaration form submitted to the AD bank.

Requirements to be complied with by the Authorised Persons

5.2 While allowing the facility to resident individuals, Authorised Persons, including AD Category

II and FFMCs, are required to ensure that the "Know Your Customer" guidelines and the Anti-Money Laundering Rules in force have been complied with while allowing the transactions.

Requirements to be complied with by the Authorised Dealers

5.3 It is clarified that banks should not extend any kind of funded and non-funded facilities to resident individuals to facilitate capital account remittances under the Scheme.

5.4 The applicants should have maintained the bank account with the bank for a minimum period of one year prior to the remittance for capital account transactions. If the applicant seeking to make the remittances is a new customer of the bank, Authorised Dealers should carry out due diligence on the operations and maintenance of the account.

5.5 No part of the foreign exchange of USD 250,000 shall be used for remittance directly or indirectly to countries notified as non-cooperative countries and territories by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) from time to time and communicated by the Reserve Bank of India to all concerned.

6. Reporting of the transactions

Authorised Dealers may arrange to furnish on a monthly basis information on the number of applicants and total amount remitted under LRS to the Chief General Manager, External Payment Division, Foreign Exchange Department, Reserve Bank of India, Central Office, Mumbai - 400001 through Online Return Filing System (ORFS) only.

7. Facilities for persons other than individuals

7.1 As provided in Para 2 of Schedule III provided in Annex 1, persons other than individuals can make remittances for

- Donations for educational institutions;
- Commissions to agents abroad for sale of residential flats/commercial plots in India;
- Remittances for consultancy services and
- Remittances for reimbursement of pre-incorporation expenses within the limit and conditions laid down therein.

7.2 While making the above remittances, such persons shall submit to the concerned AD branch a declaration to the effect that the limits and conditions relating to the remittances have been complied with.

8. All other terms and conditions for making overseas remittances shall remain unchanged.

9. Necessary amendments to the Foreign Exchange Management (Current Account Transactions) Rules, 2000 and the Foreign Exchange Management (Permissible Capital Account Transactions) Regulations, 2000, (Notification No. FEMA 1/2000-RB dated May 3, 2000) have been notified vide GSR No. 426 (E) dated May 26, 2015 and GSR No.425 (E) dated May 26, 2015 respectively.

10. Authorised Persons 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 11(1) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1992 (42 of 1999) and are without prejudice to permissions/approvals, if any, required under any other law.

[Annexure to this Circular in www.worldtradesScanner.com]

Rupee Value under Indo-USSR Deferred Payment Protocols Revised to Rs. 77.6331180 w.e.f. 6 May 2015

Sub: Deferred Payment Protocols dated April 30, 1981 and December 23, 1985 between Government of India and erstwhile USSR.

AP(DIR Srs) Attention of Authorised Dealer Category-I (AD Category-I) Cir.105 banks is invited to A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 99 dated May 14, 2015 wherein the Rupee value of the (RBI) Special Currency Basket was indicated as Rs. 88.3042 effective from April 30, 2015.

2. AD Category-I banks are advised that a further revision has taken place on May 05, 2015 and accordingly, the Rupee value of the Special Currency Basket has been fixed at Rs.77.6331180 with effect from May 06, 2015.

3. AD Category-I banks may bring the contents of this Circular to the notice of their constituents concerned.

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

Tariff Value of Gold and Silver Falls by \$13/10 gms and \$23/kg Respectively

Brass Scrap Tariff Value Up by \$109/MT; Crude Soyabean Oil \$31/MT; Crude Palm Oil \$7/MT and Palmolein \$6/MTs

49-Cus(NT) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the (DoR) Central Board of Excise & Customs, being satisfied that it is necessary and expedient so to do, hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 36/2001-Customs (N.T.), dated the 3rd August, 2001, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii), vide number S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, namely:-

In the said notification, for TABLE-1, TABLE-2, and TABLE-3 the following Tables shall be substituted namely:-

"Table-1

SNo.	Chapter/heading/sub-heading/tariff item	Description of goods	Tariff value US \$ (Per Metric Tonne)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	1511 10 00	Crude Palm Oil	657
2	1511 90 10	RBD Palm Oil	676
3	1511 90 90	Others – Palm Oil	667
4	1511 10 00	Crude Palmolein	682
5	1511 90 20	RBD Palmolein	685
6	1511 90 90	Others – Palmolein	684
7	1507 10 00	Crude Soyabean Oil	789
8	7404 00 22	Brass Scrap (all grades)	3657
9	1207 91 00	Poppy seeds	2602

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	385 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	544 per Kilogram

Table-3

SNo.	Chapter/heading/sub-heading/tariff item	Description of goods	Tariff value (US \$ Per Metric Tons)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	080280	Areca nuts	2264"

[F. No. 467/01/2015-Cus-V Pt.I]

WHO to Review of "Counterfeit" Medicines Mechanism in 2017

The WHA decided this past week to postpone until 2017 a planned review of a mechanism that aims to raise awareness, put in place policies, and examine the effectiveness of efforts to tackle the problem of "substandard, spurious, falsely labelled, falsified, and counterfeit medical products."

The decision to postpone had already been proposed by the WHO's Executive Board during its meeting in late January.

The mechanism was set up in 2012, with the goal of facilitating international collaboration among WHO member states "from a public health perspective, excluding trade and intellectual property considerations," regarding how to deal with such products. Under the terms of the initial decision, the mechanism was to be reviewed within three years. Member state participation in the mechanism is voluntary.

The decision to push back the review from its planned 2016 date was to allow additional time for the review and to put in place new policies to tackle this problem.

US Senate Approves Fast Track Authority for OK to TPP

The US Senate approved legislation to renew Trade Promotion Authority (TPA) for President Barack Obama last Friday, after weeks of political wrangling and heated debate. The legislative fight is now expected to move to the House of Representatives, where the outcome is still less than certain.

Senators voted 62-37 in favour of the legislation last week, having cleared a key procedural vote the day before to invoke cloture and limit debate on the bill. Of the 62 votes in favour, 14 were Democrats, while 48 were Republicans.

The TPA legislation sets out Washington's principal negotiating objectives in trade deals, while allowing for completed agreements to be submitted to Congress for a straight up-or-down vote without the possibility of amendment. The previous version of TPA was enacted in 2002 and expired in 2007.

"Today's bipartisan Senate vote is an important step toward ensuring the United States can negotiate and enforce strong, high-standards trade agreements," said Obama following news of the Senate vote. "If done right, these agreements are vital to expanding opportunities for the middle class, levelling the playing field for American workers, and establishing rules for the global economy that help our businesses grow and hire

by selling goods Made in America to the rest of the world."

Currency in TPA

One of the major fights before Friday's vote had been how currency would be treated within TPA as a negotiating objective for international trade deals.

Competing amendments had been filed by lawmakers on the subject, with one aiming to make it a principal negotiating object for the US to include in international trade deals "strong and enforceable rules against exchange rate manipulation that are subject to the same dispute settlement procedures and remedies as other enforceable obligations under the agreement."

Vote on Ex-Im bank to be treated separately

Another issue that threatened to slow down, or even derail, the TPA approval process in the Senate was a dispute over how to proceed with legislation to renew the mandate of the Export-Import Bank, which is the US' official federal credit agency for exports.

TPP implications

The pace of the TPA approval process has been watched closely by members of the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement, a 12-country trade negotiation that, if completed, would cover over 40

percent of global GDP.

Successful passage of trade legislation in both chambers of the US Congress has been deemed by both officials and analysts as a necessary precondition before TPP countries can secure a final deal.

A ministerial-level gathering of officials from TPP member countries had been tentatively planned for this month in Guam, only to be postponed after many ministers reportedly expressed hesitation over meeting without TPA in place. Chief negotiators did meet in Guam over the past several days to advance the talks, however.

Korea Slaps Restrictions on Japanese Food after Radiation Accident

Japan notified the WTO that it would be challenging South Korea over its alleged bans and additional testing and certification requirements for certain imported Japanese food products (DS495).

According to sources familiar with the consultations request, which marks the first step in WTO dispute settlement proceedings, Tokyo has specifically taken issue with measures that Seoul implemented following Japan's 2011 earthquake and accident at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power station.

These measures were reportedly taken due to alleged radiation contamination concerns following the accident. However, Japan argues that Korea has not provided sufficient information about such measures, and has challenged their actual justification and consistency with trade rules.

In response, Seoul's trade ministry told reporters that it would "explain in future consultations with Japan that import restrictions have been placed to secure the safety of people," according to comments reported by the Wall Street Journal.

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*See details in www.worldtradesScanner.com			

Customs Valuation Exchange Rates			
22 May 2015		Imports	Exports
Schedule I [Rate of exchange of one unit of foreign currency equivalent to Indian Rupees]			
1	Australian Dollar	50.95	49.65
2	Bahrain Dinar	173.95	164.45
3	Canadian Dollar	52.90	51.65
4	Danish Kroner	9.65	9.40
5	EURO	71.85	70.05
6	Hong Kong Dollar	8.30	8.15
7	Kuwaiti Dinar	217.40	205.10
8	New Zealand Dollar	47.40	46.00
9	Norwegian Kroner	8.55	8.30
10	Pound Sterling	100.30	98.05
11	Singapore Dollar	48.35	47.20
12	South African Rand	5.55	5.25
13	South Arabian Riyal	17.50	16.55
14	Swedish Kroner	7.75	7.55
15	Swiss Franc	69.10	67.45
16	UAE Dirham	17.85	16.90
17	U.S. Dollar	64.30	63.25
Schedule II [Rate of exchange of 100 units of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees]			
1	Japanese Yen	53.25	52.00
2	Kenyan Shilling	67.85	64.00

(Source: Customs Notification 47(NT)/21.05.2015)