

Postal Regn.No. DL(C)-01/1251/12-14
Licence to Post without
Prepayment U(C)-30/12-14
RNI No. 42906/84

WORLD TRADE SCANNER

ISSN: 0971-8095

Single copy Rs. 20 \$2

Vol. XXXI No 13 18 - 24 June 2014

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

Annual subscription Rs 750

Indonesia Lodges WTO Challenge on EU Biodiesel Import Duties



Indonesia has filed a WTO complaint (DS480) against the EU's anti-dumping duties on imported biodiesel.

The duties under scrutiny were confirmed by the EU last November, following a 15-month European Commission investigation into claims that Argentina and Indonesia were exporting their energy product to the 28-nation bloc at a price below its normal value, a practice known as "dumping."

The investigation had been launched in July 2012 at the request of the European Biodiesel Board, a group of producers that represents over a quarter of the EU's total biodiesel production.

The November 2013 duties were set at an average of 24.6 percent for Argentine producers and 18.9 percent for Indonesian ones, with the duties set to apply for five years. However, under the EU's "lesser duty rule," the actual duties imposed for these companies are between 22 and 25.7 percent for Argentina, and between 8.8 and 20.5 percent for Indonesia, in order to reflect the actual "injury margin."

European officials stressed at the time that the duties were not meant to penalise the two countries, but rather to correct for the negative effects felt by domestic industry as a result of this alleged dumping.

Argentina and Indonesia together make up 90 percent of the EU's biodiesel imports, as well as over 20 percent of the 28-nation bloc's market share. The two countries are the world's top suppliers of the fuel.

Sources familiar with the Indonesian complaint— which will be made publicly available in the coming days – say that Jakarta is also challenging certain provisions from a November 2009 Council Regulation regarding anti-dumping measures on imports from outside the EU.

Argentina complaint at panel stage

Argentina had already filed a complaint (DS473) at the global trade arbiter on the subject in January. The South American country had claimed that the duties were not only calculated unfairly, but also that they were imposed to protect an EU market that was not able to be competitive on its own.

A panel has already been established in the Argentina case, though sources say it has not yet been composed. Should Indonesia's complaint also advance to the panel stage, the two disputes would likely be heard jointly.

Under WTO dispute settlement rules, Brussels and Jakarta must now conduct consultations for a minimum of 60 days, in an effort to reach a mutually acceptable result. Should these discussions prove unsuccessful, Indonesia may then ask that a WTO panel be established to hear the case.

US, Japan Meet to Iron Out Automobile Trade Differences

US and Japanese trade officials met in Washington earlier this week in an effort to resolve some of their outstanding issues related to automobile trade, with just weeks until the next meeting of chief negotiators for the 12-country Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement.

Differences between Japan and the US – the two biggest economies in the TPP talks – on agricultural and automobile trade have been cited as the largest stumbling blocks for clinching an overall 12-country deal.

The two sides have therefore held a series of bilateral meetings on both topics over the past several months in an effort to reach a mutually acceptable agreement.

Regarding automobiles, Washington is pressing Tokyo to open its market to more imports, mainly through the removal of non-tariff barriers. The two sides had agreed last year that bilateral discussions on the subject – a long-standing sticking point between them – would be held in parallel to the TPP talks, as one of Japan's conditions for entry into the overall negotiations.

On the agricultural front, Washington had until recently been pushing for total tariff elimination, which Japan has said it cannot agree to given the domestic sensitivities surrounding farm trade.

Following an April summit between US President Barack Obama and Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, it appeared that Washington would settle for tariff elimination "to the maximum extent possible," giving Tokyo some room to maintain limited protections for particularly sensitive agricultural goods like beef, sugar, and dairy.

This prospect has rankled the highly influential US farm lobby, which has repeatedly threatened to withhold its support for the

deal if tariffs are not eliminated as previously hoped.

American dairy farmers have similarly complained, with members of the National Milk Producers Federation and the US Dairy Export Council saying in a letter to the Office of the US Trade Representative (USTR) and the US Department of Agriculture that it would be "unacceptable" for Japan not to grant full access to this sector.

US trade officials have said that they are working with Japan to achieve the maximum possible access for American farm exports.

MEP on Onions Back at US\$300 per MT

Subject: Export Policy of Onions.

82-Nfn(RE) In exercise of powers conferred by
17.06.2014 Section 5 of the Foreign Trade
(DGFT) (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992
(No. 22 of 1992), as amended read with

Para 1.3 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-2014, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment, with immediate effect, in Notification No. 73 (RE- 2013)/2009-14 dated 12.03.2014 relating to export of onion.

2. Export of onion for the item description at Serial Number 51 & 52 of Chapter 7 of Schedule 2 of ITC(HS) Classification of Export & Import Items shall be permitted subject to a Minimum Export Price(MEP) of US\$ 300 per Metric Ton F.O.B. or as notified by DGFT from time-to-time.

3. Effect of this notification

Export of all varieties of onions as described above will be subject to a Minimum Export Price (MEP) of US\$ 300 per MT.

Oil-Gold Tie Breaks 1st Time in 5 Years as Economy Grows

A five-year-long link between crude oil and gold has come apart as the economic recovery boosts energy consumption and lowers the metal's appeal as a haven, encouraging investors to buy oil and sell gold.

The 120-day correlation between West Texas Intermediate crude and gold futures slipped into negative territory this year for the first time since July 2009. The relationship tightened, though remained negative, last week as military tension in Iraq boosted prices for both commodities.

Crude and gold moved in tandem for a half decade as investors sought to diversify into commodities from equities and bonds. U.S. economic growth is boosting expectations that fuel demand will rise, while gold is losing its allure as an alternative to the dollar, with the Federal Reserve signaling tighter monetary policy. Gold will be the worst-performing commodity in the next 12 months, forecast 71 percent of investors polled by Credit Suisse in May, while 49 percent said crude has the best outlook.

Oil Rising

WTI crude rose as much as 0.4 percent on 18 June electronic trading after closing at \$106.36 a barrel on 17 June on the New York Mercantile Exchange. The grade has risen 4.8 percent this quarter. Brent, the European benchmark, was little changed after rising to \$113.45 on the London-based ICE Futures Europe exchange, for



a 5 percent gain in the second quarter. Gold futures for August delivery fell as much as 0.4 percent on 18 June trading after closing at \$1,272 an ounce on 17 June on the Comex in New York, down 1.3 percent this quarter.

U.S. gross domestic product will increase 2.2 percent this year and 3 percent in 2015, following a 1.9 percent gain in 2013. The economy plunged into the worst recession in the post-World War II era in 2009. The Fed reduced its monthly asset buying to \$45 billion in April, the fourth straight cut of \$10 billion. The central bank, which ends a two-day meeting on 18 June, may raise its benchmark interest rate faster than investors expect, according to a majority of economists in a June 12-16 survey.

Iraq Tension

Crude and gold gained after Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant captured Mosul, Iraq's biggest northern city, last week and advanced toward Baghdad, pushing OPEC's second-largest oil producer to the brink of civil war.

The International Energy Agency raised forecasts for global oil demand in 2014 by 65,000 barrels a day, following stronger-than-expected growth in the first quarter in Japan, the U.S., Germany and the U.K. World fuel consumption will increase by 1.3 million barrels a day, or 1.4 percent, this year to average a record 92.8 million barrels day, the Paris-based adviser to oil-consuming nations said in a monthly report on May 15.

Iraq Crude Exports Surge in South While Violence Hits North

Iraq's crude oil exports from its southern terminals in the Persian Gulf are poised to accelerate at a time when fighting has plunged the country's north into chaos and Islamist militias are advancing toward Baghdad.

Exports of Basrah Light crude, the country's main grade, may reach about 2.8 million barrels a day next month. That's 11 percent more than this year's average and would be close to matching a three-decade high reached in February. OPEC's second-largest producer shipped 5.43 million barrels from Basrah on June 11, Iraqi Oil Minister Abdul Kareem al-Luaibi said in Vienna the following day.

"The only infrastructure that is currently producing and supplying international markets is in the south and will remain untouched," Kyle Stelma, managing director of Dubai-based Dunia Frontier Consultants, which researches Iraq for clients, said by phone yesterday. "They are systematically increasing production and export capacity, so, on average, we should keep seeing new monthly records being set."

Fighters from the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant clashed with government forces about 55 kilometers (34 miles) north of Baghdad on 17 June. Southern Iraq, where about three quarters of the nation's oil is produced, remains "calm," Thamer Ghadhban, an adviser to Iraq's prime minister, said at the Iraq Petroleum Conference in London on 17 June.

Stability Needed

"We're seeing growth because the Iraqis have invested in export capacity and new spending has been put into fields to add production," David Wech, managing director of researcher JBC En-

ergy GmbH in Vienna, said on 17 June.

Rising exports in the south, helped by the start of a third tanker-loading point this month, contrast with the situation for Kirkuk crude. This light grade from the northern field of the same name hasn't been exported since March, when attacks damaged a pipeline to the Turkish port of Ceyhan. Repair work ceased this month when fighting started.

Brent Gains

Brent crude fell as much as 0.4 percent on 18 June on the ICE Futures Europe exchange after closing on 17 June at \$113.45 a barrel, the highest in more than nine months. U.S. benchmark grade West Texas Intermediate was up 6 cents at \$106.42 on the New York Mercantile Exchange.

While the south is safe from attack now, strife will hurt Iraq's investment climate and slow the pace of oil production and export growth, HSBC Holdings Plc analysts Peter Hitchens and Gordon Gray said in a note. Iraq has been playing a key role in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries as its gains help offset losses from Libya, they said.

Iraq is targeting production of 8.4 million barrels a day after 2018, al-Luaibi, the oil minister, said June 9 in Vienna. Most analysts expect capacity to reach only about 6 million barrels a day this decade, Gray, Hitchens and Stelma said.

Capacity will increase by 1.28 million barrels a day in the six years through 2019, the most of any nation in OPEC, the International Energy Agency said on 17 June. Output surged to 3.4 million barrels a day in February, the highest level since 2000, and was 3.3 million last month.

Railway Board Withdraws Demurrage Hike on FIEO's Representation



Mr. M. Rafeeque Ahmed, President, Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO) thanked Railway Board for a prompt withdrawal of a hike in Demurrage which would penalize users by doubling of demurrage charges between 4 hours to 12 hours and 3.5 times to 4.5 times beyond 24 hours and 48 hours respectively virtually bringing business to a halt.

FIEO Chief said that while the rationale behind the demurrage charges was well taken but since majority of the cargo/commodities which are moved on Indian Railway Rolling stocks are handled manually i.e. by unskilled labours and not by mechanization, availability of the labours during late evening and night hours is a big issue for Indian Railway Goods Sheds as well as at Private Sidings, besides there are seasonal shortages of labour during which rakes need to be handled with less than requisite numbers. Some time container pick up gets delayed due to traffic situation at Nhava Sheva and rake handling gets delayed in want of containers which is normally may be in the range of 10-24 hrs. As siding do not have residential labours, rakes placed during night hours get started only next day morning at 0800-0900 hrs. and on such rakes the delays is 8-12 hrs. This could have had a adverse impact on overhead costs of exporters had the demurrage been implemented.

President, FIEO, requested that Ref.No.1 circular may not be applied for the period 1.06.2014-12.06.2014 as it will be unjustified & penalize the Indian Rail users who have used the rakes during this period and instead the guidelines on the subject prevailing prior to 1st June 2014 to be followed for the period 1.06.2014-12.06.2014 be applicable and Zonal Railways be advised/instructed accordingly.

India to Sell 25% of Rice Stocks in Bid to Curb Inflation

India will offload about a quarter of its rice stockpiles and ease restrictions on selling fruits and vegetables to stem Asia's second-fastest inflation as a weak monsoon threatens to curb crop output.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's administration will sell 5 million tons of rice from central reserves at subsidized rates as soon as possible, Food Minister Ram Vilas Paswan told reporters in New Delhi on 17 June. It will also help states import pulses and cooking oil if needed, and fix minimum export prices for potatoes to discourage overseas sales, Finance Minister Arun Jaitley said separately.

Modi's government faces pressure to curb quickening inflation several weeks after taking power in a nation where about 70 percent of the population lives on less than \$2 a day. Wholesale price inflation accelerated to the fastest pace in five months in May and consumer prices rose 8.28 percent.

Cont'd. 104

WEEKLY INDEX OF CHANGES

India Takes up First Anti-Subsidy Case

Anti-Subsidy Investigation Initiated on Castings for Wind Operated Electricity Generators from China on L&T Complaint

[Anti-dumping Initiation Notification F. No.17/6/2013-DGAD dated 29th May 2014]

Subject: Initiation of Countervailing Duty investigation concerning imports of Castings for Wind Operated Electricity Generators, whether or not machined, in raw, finished or sub-assembled form, or as a part of a subassembly, or as a part of an equipment/component meant for wind-operated electricity generators, originating in or exported from China PR.

M/s. Larsen & Toubro Limited (hereinafter referred to as the applicant) filed an application before the Designated Authority (hereinafter referred to as the Authority), on behalf of the domestic industry, in accordance with the Customs Tariff Act 1975, as amended from time to time (hereinafter referred to as the Act) and Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Countervailing Duty on Subsidized Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995, as amended from time to time, (hereinafter referred to as the Rules), alleging subsidization of Castings for Wind Operated Electricity Generators, whether or not machined, in raw, finished or sub-assembled form, or as a part of a sub-assembly, or as a part of an equipment/component meant for wind-operated electricity generators, (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods), originating in or exported from China PR (hereinafter referred to as the subject country) and requested for initiation of anti-subsidy investigation for levy of countervailing duties on the imports of the subject goods, originating in or exported from the subject country.

2. And whereas, the Authority finds that sufficient prima facie evidence of countervailable subsidies, in relation to imports of the subject goods, originating in or exported from China PR, injury to the domestic industry and causal link between the alleged subsidies and injury to the domestic industry exist to justify initiation of a countervailing duty investigation.

3. In view of the position, the Authority hereby initiates an investigation into the alleged subsidisation and consequent injury to the domestic industry in terms of the Rule 6 of the Rules, to determine the existence, degree and effect of alleged subsidies and to recommend the amount of countervailing duty, which, if levied, would be adequate to remove the injury to the domestic industry.

Domestic Industry

4. The application has been filed by M/s Larsen & Toubro Limited as domestic industry. As per the evidence available on record, production of the applicant, being more than 50% of Indian production, accounts for a major proportion of the total domestic production. The application thus satisfies the requirements of Rule 2(b) and Rule 6(3) of the Rules. Thus, M/s. Larsen & Toubro Limited is being treated as "domestic industry" within the meaning of Rule 2(b) of Rules supra.

Product under consideration

5. The product under consideration in the present investigation is "Castings for Wind Operated Electricity Generators, whether or not machined, in

raw, finished or sub-assembled form, or as a part of a sub-assembly, or as a part of an equipment/component meant for wind-operated electricity generators". A Windmill requires a number of casting parts, including the Hub, Rotohub, Rotor Nabe, Main Frame, Base Frame, Main Foundation, Nacelle, Nacelle Frame, Nacelle Foundation, Bearing Housing, Bearing Support, Hollow Shaft, Main Axle, Rotor Shaft, Rotor Coupling, Axle Pin, Main Shaft, Lateral Suspender, Pitch Stop, Stator, Generator castings, Part of Generators, Rotor, Torque Arm support, etc. The basic function of a casting is in a wind turbine, to be used in a wind mill along with some other non-casting parts and components like blades, etc. which leads to the generation of electricity.

6. The product under consideration is classified under Customs sub-heading No. 8503 under the Customs Tariff Act, 1975. The product under consideration does not have dedicated customs classification. The classification is, however, indicative only and in no way binding on the scope of the present investigation.

Like Articles

7. The applicant has claimed that the goods produced by the domestic industry are like articles to the subject goods originating in or exported from China PR. It has been stated that there is no significant difference in the subject goods produced by the applicant and those exported from China PR. The applicant claims that the two are technically and commercially substitutable. For the purpose of present investigation, the subject goods produced by the domestic industry are being treated as 'like articles' of the subject goods imported from China PR.

Country involved

8. The country involved in the present investigation is People's Republic of China (also referred to as China PR).

Period of investigation

9. The Period of Investigation (POI), as proposed by the applicant, was from 1st October 2012 to 30th September 2013 (12 months). However, to make required analysis on the basis of more updated data, the Authority has determined the POI as 1st October 2012 to 31st December 2013 (15 months). For the purpose of analyzing injury, the data of previous three years, i.e. April 2010 – March, 2011, April 2011 – March 2012, April 2012- March 2013 and the POI.

Allegation of subsidisation

10. The applicant has alleged that the producers/exporters of the subject goods have benefited from the actionable subsidies provided by various



DGAD Office Shifts to Jeevan Tara Building on Parliament Street from Udyog Bhawan

Authority Renamed DGTR (Director General of Trade Remedies) to Reflect Role in Anti Subsidy and Non Tariff Matters

[DGAD Notification dated 16th June 2014]

Subject: Shifting of the office Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) from Udyog Bhawan to Jeevan Tara Building, New Delhi.

The office of the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) [being re-designated as Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) in Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 by Cabinet Secretariat] under Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce, Government of India has been shifted from Udyog Bhawan, Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi-110107 to its new office premises in Jeevan Tara Building, Parliament Street with immediate effect. The contact address is given below:-

The Designated Authority,
Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties, Department of Commerce,
Jeevan Tara Building, 4th Floor,
5, Parliament Street, New Delhi- 110001.
Feedback: commerce.nic.in
Ph.:011-23348653, 23348654

2. This issues in public interest with effect from 17th June, 2014.

levels in the Government of China, including the governments of the different provinces and municipalities in which the producers/exporters are located. The applicant has relied upon documents such as the Canadian Investigation Authority's Statements of Reasons for various investigations, a US countervailing duty investigation finding, European Union finding, Australian reports, relevant Chinese laws and regulations, media sources, government reports and independent reports, analysis and studies. The evidence provided by the applicant *prima facie* shows that the producers/exporters of the subject goods in the subject country have benefited from a number of subsidies granted by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

11. The claim of actionable subsidies consist, inter alia, of the following programmes:

I. Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Incentives and other Designated Areas

Program 1: Preferential Tax Policies for Enterprises with Foreign Investment (FIEs) Established in Special Economic Zones (excluding Shanghai Pudong Area).

Program 2: Preferential Tax Policies for FIEs Established in the Coastal Economic Open Areas and in the Economic and Technological Development Zones

Program 3: Preferential Tax Policies for FIEs Established in the Pudong Area of Shanghai

Program 4: Corporate Income Tax Exemption and/or Reduction in SEZs and Other Designated Areas

Program 5: Local Income Tax Exemption and/or Reduction in SEZs and Other Designated Areas
Program 6: Tariff and Value-added Tax (VAT) Exemptions on Imported Materials and Equipment in SEZs and Other Designated Areas

Program 7: Preferential Tax for Casting and Forging Systems

II. Grants

Program 8: The State Key Technology Renovation Projects Fund

Program 9: Reimbursement of Anti-dumping and/or Countervailing Legal Expenses by the Local Governments

Program 10: Research & Development (R&D) Assistance Grant

Program 11: Innovative Experimental Enterprise Grant

Program 12: Superstar Enterprise Grant

Program 13: Awards to enterprises whose products qualify for "Well-Known Trademarks of China" or "Famous Brands of China"

Program 14: Awards to Enterprises Whose Products Qualify for "Well-Known Trademarks of China" or "Famous Brands of China"

Program 15: Venture Investment Fund of Hi-Tech Industry

Program 16: Grants for Encouraging the Establishment of Headquarters and Regional Headquarters with Foreign Investment

Program 17: Innovative Small and Medium Enterprise Grants

Program 18: Grants to Privately-Owned Export Enterprises

III. Equity Program

Program 19: Equity infusions

Program 20: Unpaid dividends

Program 21: Preferential loans and interest rates to the casting industry

Program 22: Reduced Tax Rate for Productive FIEs Scheduled to Operate for a Period not Less Than 10 Years

Program 23: Preferential Tax Policies for Foreign Invested Export Enterprises

Program 24: Preferential Tax Policies for FIEs which are Technology Intensive and Knowledge Intensive

Program 25: Preferential Tax Policies for the Research and Development of FIEs

Program 26: Preferential Tax Policies for FIEs and Foreign Enterprises Which Have Establishments or Places in China and are Engaged in Production or Business Operations Purchasing Domestically Produced Equipments

Program 27: Preferential Tax Policies for Domestic Enterprises Purchasing Domestically Produced Equipments for Technology Upgrading Purpose

Program 28: Income Tax Refund for Re-investment of FIE Profits by Foreign Investors

IV. Relief from Duties and Taxes on Materials and Machinery

Program 29: Exemption of Tariff and Import VAT for Imported Technologies and Equipment

Program 30: Reduction in Land Use Fees

Program 31: Input Materials Hot Rolled Steel Provided by Government at Less than Fair Market Value

Program 32: Hot rolled Steel Provided by Gov-

ernment at Less than Fair Market Value

Program 33: Electricity provided by Government at less than Fair Market Value:

Program 33: Land for Less Than Adequate Remuneration to Companies Located in Industrial or Other Special Economic Zones

Program 34: Programme consisting of provision of water for less than adequate remuneration

Program 35: Provision of various goods for less than adequate remuneration

Program 36: Tax Policies for the deduction of research and development (R&D) expenses

Program 37: Tax concessions for Central and Western Regions

Program 38: Income tax credit for the purchase of domestically manufactured production equipment

Program 39: Preferential tax policies for companies that are recognised as high and new technology companies

Program 40: Income tax concessions for the enterprises engaged in comprehensive resource utilisation (special raw materials')

Program 41: Tax credit concerning the purchase of special equipment

Program 42: Preferential income tax policy for the enterprises in the Northeast region

Program 43: Dividend exemption between qualified resident enterprises

Program 44: Purchase of Goods by the Government for higher than adequate Remuneration

12. The evidence provided by the applicant prima facie shows that the above programmes constitute countervailable subsidies since they involve a financial contribution or income or price support from the Government of the People's Republic of China or other regional governments (including public bodies) and confer a benefit to the recipients. They are alleged to be contingent upon export performance and/or the use of domestic over imported goods and/or are limited to certain sectors and/or types of enterprises and/or locations, and are therefore specific and countervailable.

13. Apart from the above stated programmes of Government of China PR, alleged to be actionable subsidies, the Designated Authority may investigate in to any other program of Government of China PR which may be revealed during the course of the investigation as actionable subsidies.

Consultation

14. The pre-initiation consultations were held with the representatives of the Government of China PR on 5th May 2014 in New Delhi. During the consultations, the Government of China has claimed that some of the alleged subsidy schemes/programmes have already been rescinded. However, the Government of China PR has not provided any evidence in support of their aforesaid claim. Further, the Government of China PR has not disputed the existence of other alleged subsidies/programmes. In view of the above position, the Authority holds that there is sufficient prima facie evidence with regard to existence of countervailable subsidies to justify initiation of countervailing duty investigation against China PR in terms of the Rules.

Injury and Causal Link

15. The applicant has furnished information on various parameters relating to 'injury' to the domestic industry as prescribed under Rules. The evidence provided by the applicant *prima facie* shows that the imports from subject country have increased not only in absolute terms but also in relation to production and consumption in India. Performance of the domestic industry has deteriorated in terms of production, capacity utilization, sales values & volume, profits, return on investments, cash flow and market share. Imports are significantly undercutting the prices of domestic industry and the effect of the imports is to depress prices to a significant degree. The Authority notes that there is sufficient prima facie evidence that the 'injury' to the domestic industry has been caused by subsidized imports from China PR to justify initiation of a countervailing duty investigation in terms of the Rules.

Procedure & Submission of information

16. During the course of the investigation, the Authority will determine whether the product concerned originating in the subject country is being subsidised and countervailable and whether this subsidization has caused injury to the Indian domestic industry.

17. The exporters in China PR, Government of China PR, importers and users in India known to be concerned and the domestic industry are being informed separately to enable them to file all information relevant in the form and manner prescribed. Any other party interested to participate in the present investigation may write to:

The Designated Authority
Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties, Department of Commerce
Ministry of Commerce & Industry
Room No.240, Udyog Bhawan
New Delhi-110107

18. As per Rule 7(5) of the Rules supra, the Designated Authority is also providing opportunity to the industrial users of the product under investigation, and to representative consumer organizations who can furnish information which is relevant to the investigation regarding subsidy, injury and causal link. Any other interested party may also make its submissions relevant to the investigation within the time limit set out below.

Time limit

19. Any information relating to the present investigation should be sent in writing so as to reach the Authority at the address mentioned above not later than 40 (forty) days from the date of publication of this notification. The Government of China, known exporters and importers, who are being addressed separately, are however required to submit the information within 40 (forty) days from the date of the letter addressed to them separately. If no information is received within the prescribed time limit or the submitted information is incomplete, the Authority may record its findings on the basis of the facts available on record in accordance with the Rules. It may be noted that no request, whatsoever, shall be entertained for extension in the prescribed time limit.

20. Any information relating to this investigation should be sent in writing so as to reach the

Authority at the above address not later than 40 days from the date of publication of this notification. If no information is received within the prescribed time limit or the information received is incomplete, the Authority may record their findings on the basis of the facts available on record in accordance with the Rules supra.

Submission of Information on Non-Confidential basis

21. In terms of Rule 8 of the Rules, the interested parties are required to submit non-confidential version of any confidential information provided to the Authority. In case confidentiality is claimed on any part of the questionnaire's response/submissions, the same must be submitted in two separate sets (a) marked as Confidential (with title, index, number of pages, etc.) and (b) other set marked as Non-Confidential (with title, index, number of pages, etc.). All the information supplied must be clearly marked as either "confidential" or "nonconfidential" at the top of each page.

22. Information supplied without any mark as "Confidential" shall be treated as non-confidential and the Authority shall be at liberty to allow the other interested parties to inspect any such non-confidential information. Two (2) copies each of the confidential version and the non-confidential version must be submitted.

23. For information claimed as confidential; the supplier of the information is required to provide a good cause statement along with the supplied information as to why such information cannot be disclosed and/or why summarization of such information is not possible.

24. The non-confidential version is required to be a replica of the confidential version with the confidential information preferably indexed or blanked out / summarized depending upon the information on which confidentiality is claimed. The non-confidential summary must be in sufficient

detail to permit a reasonable understanding of the substance of the information furnished on confidential basis. However, in exceptional circumstances, party submitting the confidential information may indicate that such information is not susceptible of summary; a statement of reasons why summarization is not possible, must be provided to the satisfaction of the Authority.

25. The Authority may accept or reject the request for confidentiality on examination of the nature of the information submitted. If the Authority is satisfied that the request for confidentiality is not warranted or the supplier of the information is either unwilling to make the information public or to authorize its disclosure in generalized or summary form, it may disregard such information.

26. Any submission made without a meaningful non-confidential version thereof or without a good cause statement on the confidentiality claim may not be taken on record by the Authority. The Authority on being satisfied and accepting the need for confidentiality of the information provided; shall not disclose it to any party without specific authorization of the party providing such confidential information.

Non cooperation

27. In terms of Rule 7(8), in case where an interested party refuses access to or does not provide necessary information within a reasonable period, or significantly impedes the investigation, the Authority may record its findings on the basis of the facts available to it and make such recommendations to the Central Government as deemed fit.

Inspection of Public File

28. In terms of Rule 7(7), any interested party may inspect the public file containing non-confidential version of the evidence submitted by other interested parties.

September, 2013 *vide* notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 44/2012 –Customs (ADD) dated the 25th September, 2012, published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, *vide* G.S.R No. 715(E), dated the 25th September, 2012.

And whereas, in the matter of review of anti-dumping on import of the subject goods, originating in, or exported from the subject country, the designated authority *vide* its final findings, No. 15/11/2012-DGAD, dated the 10th March, 2014, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 10th March, 2014, has come to the conclusion that –

(i) There has been continued dumping of the subject goods from subject country and the dumping is likely to continue and intensify if anti-dumping duty is allowed to cease;

(ii) The subject goods are entering the Indian market at dumped prices from the subject country and the dumping margin is substantial causing injury to the domestic industry;

(iii) The injury to the domestic industry is likely to continue in the event of withdrawal of anti-dumping duty from the subject country;

(iv) The anti-dumping duty is required to be extended and revised, and has recommended continued imposition of the anti-dumping duty against the subject goods, originating in, or exported from the subject country.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the said 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 Chapter of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act as specified in the corresponding entry in column (2), the specification of which is specified in column (4) of the said Table, originating in the country as specified in the corresponding entry in column (5), and produced by the producers as specified in the corresponding entry in column (7), and exported from the country specified in the corresponding entry in column (6), by the exporters as specified in the corresponding entry in column (8) and imported into India, an anti-dumping duty at a rate which is equal to the amount specified in the corresponding entry in column (9), in the currency as specified in the corresponding entry in column (11) and as per unit of measurement as specified in the corresponding entry in column (10) of the said Table.

Five More Years of Anti-dumping Duty on PS Plates for Printing from China in Review

Ntnf25-ADD 09.06.2014 (DoR) Whereas, the designated authority, *vide* notification No. 15/11/2012-DGAD, dated the 18th September, 2012, published in Part I, Section 1 of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 18th September, 2012, had initiated a review in the matter of continuation of anti-dumping on imports of Presensitized Positive Offset Aluminium Plates (thickness ranging from 0.15 mm to 0.40 mm with a variation of 0.03 mm on either side) (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods) falling under Chapter 37, 76 or 84 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act 1975, (51 of 1975) (hereinafter referred to as the

said Customs Tariff Act), originating in, or exported from, the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the subject country), imposed *vide* notification of Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 108/2007-Customs, dated the 25th September, 2007, published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, *vide* G.S.R. No. 627 (E), dated the 25th September, 2007.

And whereas, the Central Government had extended the anti-dumping duty on the subject goods, originating in, or exported from, the subject country up to and inclusive of the 23rd

Table

SNo.	Chapter	Description of Goods	Specification	Country of Origin	Country of Exports	Producer	Exporter	Duty Amount	Unit	Currency
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	37, 76 or 84	Presensitized Positive Offset Aluminium Plates	Thickness ranging from 0.15 mm to 0.40 mm with a variation of 0.03 mm on either side	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	Any	Any	0.22	Per Kg	USD
2.	37, 76 or 84	-do-	-do-	People's Republic of China	Any other than People's Republic of China	Any	Any	0.22	Per Kg	USD
3.	37, 76 or 84	-do-	-do-	Any other than People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	Any	Any	0.22	Per Kg	USD

2. The anti-dumping duty imposed shall be levied 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 payable in Indian currency.

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

(Department of Revenue), issued from time to time, in exercise of the powers under sub-clause (i) of clause (a) of subsection (3) of section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) and the relevant date for the determination of the rate of exchange shall be the date of presentation of the bill of entry under section 46 of the said Customs Act.

F No. 354/136/2007/TRU (Pt-I)

Anti-dumping Duty on PVC Suspension Grade from Taiwan, China, Japan and Others Continues for Another Five Years Korea RP Out of PVC Suspension Grade Anti-dumping Net after Review

Ntfn 27-ADD 13.06.2014 (DoR) Whereas, the designated authority, *vide* notification No. 21/29/2011-DGAD dated 5th October, 2012, published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, had initiated a review in the matter of continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of homopolymer of vinyl chloride monomer (suspension grade) (hereinafter referred to as subject goods) falling under heading 3904 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 Taiwan, the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea RP, Malaysia, Thailand and the United States of America (hereinafter referred to as the subject countries), imposed *vide* notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 11/2008-Customs, dated the 23rd January, 2008, published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary *vide* number G.S.R. 52 (E), dated the 23rd

January, 2008.

And whereas, the Central Government had extended the anti-dumping duty on the subject goods, originating in or exported from the subject countries upto and inclusive of the 22nd January, 2014 *vide* notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 52/2012-Customs (ADD), dated the 6th December, 2012, published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary *vide* number G.S.R 881 (E), dated the 6th December, 2012.

And whereas, in the matter of review of anti-dumping duty on import of the subject goods, originating in or exported from the subject countries, the designated authority in its final findings, published *vide* notification No. 21/29/2011-DGAD, dated 4th April, 2014, in Part I, Section 1 of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, has come to the conclusion that-

(i) the product under consideration continues to be imported at the dumped prices from the

subject countries except Korea RP;

(ii) the domestic industry continues to suffer material injury on account of dumped imports;

(iii) the material injury to the domestic industry on account of dumping of subject goods is likely to continue if the anti dumping duties from subject countries except Korea RP are revoked,

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

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 the 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:-

Table

SNo. (1)	Heading (2)	Description (3)	Country of origin (4)	Country of export (5)	Producer (6)	Exporter (7)	Amount (8)	Unit (9)	Currency (10)
1.	3904	Homopolymer of vinyl chloride monomer (suspension grade)	Taiwan	Taiwan	CGPC Polymer Corporation	CGPC Polymer Corporation	33.62	MT	US Dollar
2.	3904	-do-	Taiwan	Taiwan	China General Plastics Corporation	China General Plastics Corporation	33.62	MT	US Dollar
3.	3904	-do-	Taiwan	European Union	China General Plastics Corporation	Tricon Overseas Inc. and Tricon Energy UK Ltd	33.62	MT	US Dollar
4.	3904	-do-	Taiwan	United States of America	China General Plastics Corporation	Tricon Overseas Inc.	33.62	MT	US Dollar
5.	3904	-do-	Taiwan	European Union	Formosa Plastics Corporation	Tricon Energy UK Ltd	Nil	MT	US Dollar
6.	3904	-do-	Taiwan	Taiwan	Formosa Plastics Corporation	Formosa Plastics Corporation	Nil	MT	US Dollar
7.	3904	-do-	Taiwan	Taiwan	Ocean Plastics Co Ltd.	Ocean Plastics Co Ltd.	9.47	MT	US Dollar
8.	3904	-do-	Taiwan	Taiwan	Any combination other than above		61.25	MT	US Dollar
9.	3904	-do-	Taiwan	Any country except Taiwan	Any	Any	61.25	MT	US Dollar
10.	3904	-do-	Any country other than subject countries except Korea RP	Taiwan	Any	Any	61.25	MT	US Dollar
11.	3904	-do-	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	Qingdao Haijing Chemical (Group) Co., Ltd.	Qingdao Haijing Chemical (Group) Co., Ltd.	139.64	MT	US Dollar
12.	3904	-do-	People's Republic of China	European Union	Qingdao Haijing Chemical (Group) Co., Ltd.	Tricon Energy UK Ltd	139.64	MT	US Dollar
13.	3904	-do-	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	Yibin Tianyuan Group Co Limited	Yibin Tianyuan Group Co Limited	139.52	MT	US Dollar
14.	3904	-do-	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	Xinjiang Shihezi Zhongfa Chemical Co Ltd.	Xinjiang Tianye Foreign Trade Co.,Ltd	91.27	MT	US Dollar

15.	3904	-do-	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	Tianjin LG Dagu Chemical Co., Ltd.	Tianjin LG Dagu Chemical Co., Ltd.	123.27	MT	US Dollar
16.	3904	-do-	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	Tianjin Dagu Chemical Co., Ltd.	Tianjin Dagu Chemical Co., Ltd.	123.27	MT	US Dollar
17.	3904	-do-	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	Shandong Ocean Chemical Chlor-Alkali Resin Co.,Ltd	Shandong Ocean Chemical Imp & Exp Co., Ltd.	123.27	MT	US Dollar
18.	3904	-do-	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	Xinjiang Zhongtai Chemical Co., Ltd	Xinjiang Zhongtai Chemical Co., Ltd	123.27	MT	US Dollar
19.	3904	-do-	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	Tangshan SanyouChlor-Alkali Co., Ltd.	Tangshan Sanyou International Industry Co., Ltd..	123.27	MT	US Dollar
20.	3904	-do-	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	Chiping Xinfa PVC Co., Ltd.	Ningbo Grand international Trading Company Limited.	123.27	MT	US Dollar
21.	3904	-do-	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	Any combination other than above		147.96	MT	US Dollar
22.	3904	-do-	People's Republic of China	Any country other than People's Republic of China	Any	Any	147.96	MT	US Dollar
23.	3904	-do-	Any country other than subject countries except Korea RP	People's Republic of China	Any	Any	147.96	MT	US Dollar
24.	3904	-do-	United States of America	United States of America	Formosa Plastics Corporation	Tricon Dry Chemicals LLC	31.22	MT	US Dollar
25.	3904	-do-	United States of America	United States of America	Westlake Vinyl Corporation or Westlake Vinyls Company LP	Westlake Vinyls Company LP	29.99	MT	US Dollar
26.	3904	-do-	United States of America	United States of America	Any combination other than above		115.54	MT	US Dollar
27.	3904	-do-	United States of America	Any country other than United States of America	Any	Any	115.54	MT	US Dollar
28.	3904	-do-	Any country other than subject countries except Korea RP	United States of America	Any	Any	115.54	MT	US Dollar
29.	3904	-do-	Indonesia	Indonesia	Any	Any	70.58	MT	US Dollar
30.	3904	-do-	Indonesia	Any country other than Indonesia	Any	Any	70.58	MT	US Dollar
31.	3904	-do-	Any country other than subject countries except Korea RP	Indonesia	Any	Any	70.58	MT	US Dollar
32.	3904	-do-	Thailand	Thailand	Any	Any	48.21	MT	US Dollar
33.	3904	-do-	Thailand	Any country other than Thailand	Any	Any	48.21	MT	US Dollar
34.	3904	-do-	Any country other than subject countries except Korea RP	Thailand	Any	Any	48.21	MT	US Dollar
35.	3904	-do-	Malaysia	Malaysia	Any	Any	42.92	MT	US Dollar
36.	3904	-do-	Malaysia	Any country other than Malaysia	Any	Any	42.92	MT	US Dollar
37.	3904	-do-	Any country other than subject countries except Korea RP	Malaysia	Any	Any	42.92	MT	US Dollar
38.	3904	-do-	Japan	Japan	Any	Any	14.95	MT	US Dollar
39.	3904	-do-	Japan	Any country other than Japan	Any	Any	14.95	MT	US Dollar
40.	3904	-do-	Any country other than subject countries except Korea RP	Japan	Any	Any	14.95	MT	US Dollar

Note: The product under consideration is homopolymer of vinyl chloride monomer (suspension grade) where various polymer chains are not linked to each other, which however, excludes the specialty poly vinyl chloride suspension resins such as cross-linked poly vinyl chloride, chlorinated poly vinyl chloride (CPVC), vinyl chloride – vinyl acetate copolymer (VC-VAc), poly vinyl chloride paste resin and poly vinyl chloride blending resin.

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

Explanation.- For the purposes of this notification, rate of exchange applicable for the purposes of calculation of such anti-dumping duty shall be the rate which is specified in the notification of the

Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), issued from time to time, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), and the relevant date for the determination of the rate of exchange shall be the date of presentation of the bill of entry under section 46 of the said Customs Act.

[F.No.354/70/2007-TRU (Pt.-I)]

Inflation Risks

More than half of India's farmlands get water from the June-September rainfall, which has been 49 percent below normal so far. Food Corp. of India, the nation's procuring agency, has been instructed not to retain grains for more than 18 months, Paswan said.

Jaitley said farmers will be permitted to sell fruits and vegetables anywhere they wish rather than only in state-controlled markets. The government on 17 June imposed a minimum export price of \$300 per ton for onions.

Food costs have boosted the inflation rate in the last couple of months and "the hope is that with

appropriate food management these prices will come down," Reserve Bank of India Governor Raghuram Rajan said in Mumbai on 17 June. He held the benchmark repurchase rate at 8 percent on June 3, and said further tightening won't be warranted if consumer-price inflation stays on course to hit 8 percent in January 2015.

The government has amassed about 21 million tons of rice and 42 million tons of wheat, more than twice the recommended buffer stock, Agriculture Minister Radha Mohan Singh said on June 9. Other contingency measures under consideration include a diesel subsidy to allow farmers to run pumps to irrigate standing crops, and more government funds to help buy seeds.

Temporary Ban on Betel Leaves from Bangladesh

There is an issue with Betel leaves from Bangladesh being contaminated with salmonella.

The export controls in Bangladesh are not effective enough to ensure that only safe products are exported and as a result the European Commission has banned imports.

Commission Implementing Decision 2014/88/EU was published on February 15, 2014 and will remain in force until at least July 31, 2014

Any betel (paan) leaves declared under CN 1404 90 00 (Piper betle) or foods containing or consisting of the leaves are prohibited import.

Rupee Trims Initial Losses, Down 13 paise

The rupee trimmed its early losses against the US dollar but was still quoted lower by 13 paise to 60.16 on demand for the American currency from banks and importers on the back of higher greenback overseas.

The rupee resumed lower at 60.28 per dollar as against the previous closing of 60.03 at the Interbank Foreign Exchange market and dropped further to 60.32 on initial demand for the American unit from banks and importers.

However, it trimmed its initial losses and was quoted at 60.16 per dollar at 1000 hours.

It moved in a range of 60.14 and 60.32 per dollar during the morning trade.

In New York market, the dollar rose against the pound, the first gain in five sessions, after weaker-than-expected UK inflation raised questions about the Bank of England's need to increase interest rates, which tends to weigh on price pressures.

After Mangoes, now 'Paan' from India may be Banned by EU

Betel or 'paan' leaves from India may be the next item to be banned by the European Union (EU), which has already imposed an import ban on Alphonso mangoes over claims of a fruit fly infestation.

The EU's Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) warned in its annual report this week that there have been consistent reports of Salmonella contamination of betel leaves from the country.

The EU had already issued a ban on the import of paan leaves from Bangladesh earlier this year, effective until at least end July.

"The continuing reason since 2011 for the high number of reports on Salmonella is paan leaves. The continuous reports notified by the UK prompted the adoption of a safeguard measure suspending temporarily imports of paan leaves from Bangladesh and setting up reinforced checks for paan leaves from India and Thailand," the RASFF 2013 annual report said.

Salmonella poisoning causes severe diarrhoea and vomiting in humans.

The RASFF has issued 111 notifications or

warnings to India on food contamination last year, of which 12 concern curry leaves and 84 'okra' or ladyfinger.

"Apart from these findings, also five notifications on chilli peppers are noteworthy with sometimes high levels reported," the report concluded.

India also came in as the second highest in terms of overall notifications with 257 in total after China's total of 433.

The EU ban on Alphonso mangoes effective from May 1 had triggered widespread protests, including a petition to the British government to overturn the ban.

EU inspectors are now expected in India for an early inspection of the crop in September.

Other fruits and vegetables banned included Colocasia (taro, eddo) Momordica sp (bitter gourd), Solanum melongena (eggplant) and Trichosanthes sp (snake gourd).

The EU says the decision was taken due to a high number of intercepted consignments containing quarantine pests which could harm European crops.

Customs Valuation Exchange Rates

06 June 2014		
	Imports	Exports
Schedule I [Rate of exchange of one unit of foreign currency equipment to Indian Rupees]		
1 Australian Dollar	55.80	54.45
2 Bahrain Dinar	162.00	153.05
3 Canadian Dollar	54.90	53.50
4 Danish Kroner	11.00	10.65
5 EURO	81.70	79.75
6 Hong Kong Dollar	7.75	7.60
7 Kuwaiti Dinar	216.70	204.45
8 New Zealand Dollar	50.75	49.45
9 Norwegian Kroner	10.05	9.75
10 Pound Sterling	100.55	98.30
11 Singapore Dollar	47.80	46.60
12 South African Rand	5.70	5.35
13 South Arabian Riyal	16.30	15.40
14 Swedish Kroner	9.05	8.80
15 Swiss Franc	67.05	65.20
16 UAE Dirham	16.65	15.70
17 U.S. Dollar	59.85	58.85
Schedule II [Rate of exchange of 100 units of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees]		
1 Japanese Yen	58.60	57.15
2 Kenyan Shilling	69.85	65.90

(Source: Customs Notification 45(NT)/05.06.2014)

Windex No. 13 - 18-24 June 2014	Index	Windex
Dindex Delivered Daily by Email		
World Trade		
Indonesia Lodges WTO Challenge on EU Biodiesel Import Duties	5161	97
US, Japan Meet to Iron Out Automobile Trade Differences	5162	97
Oil-Gold Tie Breaks 1st Time in 5 Years as Economy Grows	5163	98
Iraq Crude Exports Surge in South While Violence Hits North	5164	98
India to Sell 25% of Rice Stocks in Bid to Curb Inflation	5165	98
Railway Board Withdraws Demurrage Hike on FIEO's Representation	5166	98
After Mangoes, now 'Paan' from India may be Banned by EU	5167	104
Rupee Trims Initial Losses, Down 13 paise	5168	104
Foreign Trade Policy		
MEP on Onions Back at US\$300 per MT – 82-Ntnf(RE)/17.06.2014	5158	97
Customs		
Five More Years of Anti-dumping Duty on PS Plates for Printing from China in Review – Ntnf 25-ADD/9.06.2014	5150	101
Anti-dumping Duty on PVC Suspension Grade from Taiwan, China, Japan and Others Continues for Another Five Years – Ntnf 27-ADD/13.06.2014	5156	102
India Takes up First Anti-Subsidy Case – F.No.17/6/2013-DGAD/29.05.2014	5155	99
DGAD Office Shifts to Jeevan Tara Building on Parliament Street from Udyog Bhawan – DGAD Notification dated 16.06.2014	5154	99
*See details in www.worldtradesScanner.com		