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June Export Fall \$1.14bn Over Last Year, Imports Steady

Oil Rises \$1.54bn in June

Rupee Devaluation and Incentives Yet to Show Result

Exports (including re-exports)

Exports during June, 2013 were valued at US \$ 23785.64 million (Rs. 138901.73 crore) which was 4.56 per cent lower in Dollar terms (0.53 per cent lower in Rupee terms) than the level of US \$ 24923.11 million (Rs. 139644.68 crore) during June, 2012. Cumulative value of exports for the period April-June 2013 -14 was US \$ 72455.67 million (Rs. 405104.78 crore) as against US \$ 73491.77 million (Rs. 397884.01 crore) registering a negative growth of 1.41 per cent in Dollar terms and growth of 1.81 per cent in Rupee terms over the same period last year.

Imports

Imports during June, 2013 were valued at US \$ 36034.74 million (Rs.210433.14 crore) representing a negative growth of 0.37 per cent in Dollar terms and growth of 3.84 per cent in Rupee terms over the level of imports valued at US \$ 36167.56 million (Rs. 202647.54 crore) in June, 2012. Cumulative value of imports for the period April-June, 2013-14 was US \$ 122635.73 million (Rs. 684167.73 crore) as against US \$ 115708.50 million (Rs. 625872.80 crore) registering a growth of 5.99 per cent in Dollar terms and growth of 9.31 per cent in Rupee terms over the same period last year.

Crude Oil and Non-Oil Imports

Oil imports during June, 2013 were valued at US \$ 12767.7 million which was 13.74 per cent higher than oil imports valued at US \$ 11225.6 million in the corresponding period last year. Oil imports during April-June, 2013-14 were valued at US \$ 41875.0 million which was 6.40 per cent higher than the oil

imports of US \$ 39357.4 million in the corresponding period last year.

Non-oil imports during June, 2013 were estimated at US \$ 23267.0 million which was 6.71 per cent lower than non-oil imports of US \$ 24942.0 million in June, 2012.

Non-oil imports during April - June, 2013-14 were valued at US \$ 80760.7 million which was 5.78 per cent higher than the level of such imports valued at US \$ 76351.1 million in April-June, 2012-13.

Trade Balance

The trade deficit for April-June, 2013-14 was estimated at US \$ 50180.06 million which was higher than the deficit of US \$ 42216.73 million during April-June, 2012-13.

Exports & Imports: (US \$ Million)

	(Provisional)	
	June	April-June
Exports (including re-exports)		
2012-13	24923.11	73491.77
2013-14	23785.64	72455.67
%Growth 2013-14/ 2012-2013	-4.56	-1.41
Imports		
2012-13	36167.56	115708.50
2013-14	36034.74	122635.73
%Growth 2013-14/ 2012-2013	-0.37	5.99
Trade Balance		
2012-13	-11244.45	-42216.73
2013-14	-12249.10	-50180.06

Customs Relaxes Procedures for Empty Containers Shipped by Foreign Suppliers Cheating Importers

The following Standing Order was issued by the Commissioner of Customs (Import), Jawaharlal Nehru Custom House on 21 June 2013.

10-SO 21.06.2013 Many instances have come to the notice, wherein the importers of commodities like Scrap, Ingots and other products have been cheated by their overseas supplier. Often at the time of examination of the goods, instead of the declared goods, bricks, mud waste and such similar goods are found in the Container.

2. As these are cases of mis-declaration, the consignment is required to be adjudicated as the mis-declaration has rendered the goods liable for confiscation under Section 111(d), 111(i) and 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962.

3. However, when the value of the junk goods found in the container is of negligible value as compared to the value declared for the original consignment, the Importer often

abandons the container as they do not have any interest in clearing the consignment. In such cases the Custodian approaches the department for No Objection to dispose off the cargo and release the Container. The NOC in such cases can be granted only after adjudication.



4. For the purpose of adjudication the value of the goods and the CTH is required. It has been therefore decided that

(a) The Fair Value and the CTH in such cases will be categorically suggested by DC(Docks) and forwarded to DC (Disposal)

(b) DC (Disposal) will forward the file to the concerned group as per the CTH suggested by DC (Docks)

(c) The concerned Appraising Group will then process the file for adjudication.

Shipping in Over Supply, Capacity up 27%, Freight Rate Fall 30%

Summary

The global shipping industry is oversupplied. Because supply far exceeds demand, shipping rates have plummeted, as have the prices of ships. Some shipping companies have sought to capitalize on this trend by purchasing newer, larger ships at lower prices so that they can remain price competitive. But unless demand rebounds by the time these ships become operational, the industry's oversupply problem will only worsen.

It is unclear whether the global shipping industry will normalize before these new ships enter the market. Demand could rise as the global economy recovers, or the supply of ships could somehow fall. But the economy's recovery could just as well be slower than anticipated. Several factors could prevent the industry from righting itself, not the least of which are inaccurate forecasts of future market behavior. In fact, the current state of global shipping was caused in part by incorrect predictions of continued growth prior to the 2008 financial crisis. In any case, continued poor performance and a sluggish global economy could eventually force the shipping industry to restructure.

Analysis

The most important factor to consider, in assessing the state of the shipping industry, is the state of the global economy. The international shipping industry accounts for approximately 90 percent of global trade by volume and is essential for connecting large sectors of the world's economy. Since 1734, the industry has seen more than 20 boom-bust cycles, which occur roughly once per decade. The most recent cycle began in 2004 and peaked in 2008 before declining rapidly at the onset of the global financial crisis.

The downturn afflicted each of the industry's three main categories: tanker, dry bulk and

container. While the volume of global trade has recovered somewhat - it grew 4 percent in 2011, marking a 16 percent growth in ton-kilometers - the shipping industry is still reeling from the financial crisis.

Big, Efficient Fleets

The industry right now has far more ships than it needs. Most shipping companies tend to reduce the price of their services in an effort to underbid their competitors. Either they reduce

the cost per ton or the cost per container. This means most companies try to accrue the biggest and most efficient ships possible. Between 2007 and 2012, the average container ship's capacity increased by 27 percent.

From a shipping company's perspective, overstocking a fleet with large ships while

prices are low is a sound business move. Ships are long-term investments that can yield returns for 20 or 30 years, and trade will almost certainly pick up during the life span of any given ship. While purchasing new ships may seem counterintuitive in an oversupplied market, companies know that the capital cost of a ship plays a disproportionately large role in determining how profitable that ship will be, representing roughly half of all expenditures - including port fees, labor, fuel and other costs - over the course of the ship's lifetime. Buyers therefore take advantage of low prices whenever they can.

The more efficient these ships are, the lower the price their owners can offer to potential customers. Maersk shipping company recently christened the first ship in its Triple-E line, which is now the largest line of container ships in the world. These ships are a quarter of a mile long, and they can hold roughly 11 percent more cargo than their nearest competitors.

Overcapacity is a problem in itself, but the issue is complicated by the inherent lag in

acquiring inventory. On average, it takes two to four years after the placement of an order for a ship to be built and delivered. Thus, ships ordered in 2008, when the industry began to decline, were not delivered until well after the financial crash. While shipping companies had hoped the economic downturn would end quickly as many had forecast, they could not afford to let their competitors build superior fleets - they were forced to continue buying just to stay competitive.

An Informal Alliance

Along with the economic downturn, the contest to outbid competitors helped keep shipping rates low. In turn, low rates have forced shipping companies to work for fees that often cover only the operating costs of the ships. In these instances, companies that are still paying off the capital investment of the ship are actually losing money. This is notable, considering the Drewry global freight rate index dropped more than 30 percent from July 2008 (\$2,727 per forty-foot container) to May 2013 (\$1,882 per forty-foot container).

The threat posed by untenably low rates could transform the shipping industry. The world's three largest container lines - Maersk, CMA CGM and Mediterranean - have formed an alliance of sorts in an effort to reduce operating costs. The fact that the three largest companies in the industry are acting in concert indicates just how hard it has become for them to survive the downturn (to say nothing of smaller, poorer companies).

Their informal alliance could portend further consolidation. Past consolidation efforts to control shipping prices were unsuccessful, but several outstanding issues, such as China's slowed growth and the European crisis, may keep global demand low enough to force the industry to restructure itself.

In previous boom-bust cycles, demand and shipping rates rebounded as new ships became operational. It is unclear whether this will hold true in the current cycle. If it does not, newly acquired ships will only aggravate the industry's problems.



Russia on the Mat at WTO Over Vehicle Recycling Fee

The EU has formally lodged a WTO complaint against Russia, in what marks Moscow's first dispute at the global trade body since it joined in August 2012. At issue in the case (DS462) is a vehicle recycling fee, which Brussels claims discriminates unfairly between imports and their domestic equivalents.

The controversial recycling fee entered into force in September of last year, shortly after Russia's WTO accession. The fee ranges from €420 to €2700 for new cars, and a €2600 to €17,200 fee for cars older than three years. Other vehicles, such as certain mining trucks, face fees up to €147,700, the EU says.

Russian vehicles, along with those from customs union partners Belarus and Kazakhstan, are exempted from the fee if they meet certain conditions. The EU, however, is not eligible for exemptions. The 28-country bloc argues that

this distinction discriminates between foreign goods and their domestic counterparts, and is therefore in violation of WTO rules.

The EU's move to challenge the measure makes good on a promise Brussels made earlier this year to launch a WTO dispute should Moscow not remove its recycling fee by 1 July.

The EU, US, and Japan are slated to raise the issue of Russia's adherence to WTO commitments at today's meeting of the Goods Council, according to a proposed agenda available on the organisation's website.

With this being Russia's first case at the global trade arbiter - either as a complainant or a respondent - many in the trade community are likely to watch closely to see how the country adapts to the WTO dispute settlement system. Moscow may itself be lodging a complaint in the coming days against Brussels on anti-dumping duties being imposed on Russian fertiliser.



Paraguay Suspended from Mercosur

Tensions between South American customs bloc Mercosur and suspended member Paraguay have again been on the rise, ahead of this week's expected handover of the group's rotating presidency to Venezuela. Paraguay's president-elect Horacio Cartes has proposed that Mercosur instead give the bloc's presidency over to his own country after he takes office in August.

"The government of [outgoing President Federico] Franco fully supports president-elect Cartes initiative, which is a matter of dignity for Paraguay, for Mercosur institutions and for the international standing of our regional group," said Paraguayan Foreign Minister José Félix Fernández.

Paraguay's membership has been under suspension since last year, as Mercosur considered the impeachment and ousting of previous President Fernando Lugo by the Paraguayan Senate to be "illegitimate." In the meantime, the bloc's other members - such as Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay - moved ahead to grant Venezuela full membership, a decision which Paraguay had been blocking for years.

WEEKLY INDEX OF CHANGES

DGFT Notifies 160 High Tech Products for 2% FPS Benefit

Subject: Amendments in the Reward/Incentive Schemes of Chapter 3 of Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14 - Appendix 37D of Handbook of Procedure (Vol. I).

19-PN(RE) In exercise of powers conferred under paragraph 2.4 of the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-2014, the Director (DGFT) General of Foreign Trade hereby makes the following amendments in the Handbook of Procedures (Vol. I)

(Appendices and Aayat Niryat Forms) 2009-2014:

2. The following products are added in Table 1 of Appendix 37D (Focus Product Scheme) after Sl. No. 888 for export made with effect from 15.08.2013:

SNo.	FPS Sl. No.	HS code	Description	Rate percent- age	Bonus Benefits
889	889	84111100	TURBO JETS OF A THRUST <=25 KN	2%	
890	890	84112100	TURBO-PRPLRS OF A POWER<=1100 KW	2%	
891	891	84112200	TURBO-PRPLRS OF A POWER>1100 KW	2%	
892	892	84118100	OTHR GAS TURBINES OF POWER <=5000 KW	2%	
893	893	841182	OTHR GAS TURBINES OF POWER >5000 KW	2%	
894	894	84119100	PARTS OF TURBO-JETS/TURBO PROPELLERS	2%	
895	895	84111200	TURBO JETS OF A THRUST EXCEEDING 25 KN	2%	
896	896	88021100	HELICOPTERS OF AN UNLADEN WT <=2000 KG	2%	
897	897	88022000	AEROPLANES AND OTHER AIRCRAFT, OF AN UNLADEN WEIGHT NOT EXCEEDING 2,000 KG	2%	
898	898	88031000	PROPELLERS AND ROTORS AND PARTS THEREOF	2%	
899	899	88032000	UNDER-CARRIAGES AND PARTS THEREOF	2%	
900	900	90141000	DIRECTION FINDING COMPASSES	2%	
901	901	90142000	INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES FOR AERONAUTICAL OR SPACE NAVIGATION (OTHER THAN COMPASSES)	2%	
902	902	901480	OTHER INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES	2%	
903	903	90012000	SHEETS & PLATES OF POLARISING MATERIAL	2%	
904	904	90013000	CONTACT LENSES	2%	
905	905	900190	OTHER: PRISMS,MIRRORS & OTHR OPTCL ELMNTS,UNMNTD	2%	
906	906	90051000	BINOCULARS	2%	
907	907	900580	OTHER INSTRUMENTS :	2%	
908	908	900590	PARTS & ACCESSORIES(INCL MOUNTINGS) OF BNCLRS,MNCLRS & OTHR OPTICAL TELESCOPES	2%	
909	909	90061000	CAMERAL OF A KIND USED FOR PRE-PARING PRINTING PLATES OR CYLINDERS	2%	
910	910	90063000	CMERAS SPCLY DSGND FR UNDRWATR USE,AERL SRVEY/MEDCL/SRGCL EXMNTN OF INTRNL ORGNS: CMPARSN CMERAS FR FORNSIC/CRIMINOLGCL PRPS	2%	
911	911	90064000	INSTANT PRINT CAMERAS	2%	
912	912	90065100	CAMERA WTH A THROUGH-THE-LENS VIEWFINDER (S.L.R.), FOR ROLL FILM OF A WDT<=35 MM	2%	
913	913	90065200	OTHER, FOR ROLL FILM OF A WIDTH LESS THAN 35 MM	2%	
914	914	900653	OTHER, FOR ROLL FILM OF A WIDTH OF 35 MM:	2%	
915	915	900659	OTHER CAMERAS	2%	
916	916	90069900	OTHER -PARTS AND ACCESSORIES OF HEADING 9006: EXCEPT CAMERAS	2%	
917	917	90071090	OTHER CINEMATOGRAPHIC CAMERAS	2%	
918	918	901210	MICROSCOPES OTHER THAN OPTICAL MICROSCOPESAND DIFFRACTION APPARATUS	2%	
919	919	90129000	PARTS AND ACCESSORIES	2%	

920	920	90111000	STEREOSCOPIC MICROSCOPES	2%	
921	921	90112000	OTHER MICROSCOPES, FOR PHOTOMICROGRAPHY, CINEPHOTO-MICROGRAPHY OR MICROPROJECTION	2%	
922	922	90118000	OTHER MICROSCOPES	2%	
923	923	90119000	PARTS & ACCESSORIES	2%	
924	924	901310	TELSOPC SIGHTS FR FITNG TO ARMS;PERISCP;TLSCPS DSGND TO FORM PRTS OF MCHNS,APLNCS, INSTRMNTS/APRPTS OF THIS CHPTR OR SECTION XVI	2%	
925	925	90132000	LASERS,OTHER THAN LASER DIODES	2%	
926	926	901380	OTHER DEVICES, APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS :	2%	
927	927	901390	PARTS AND ACCESSORIES	2%	
928	928	90149000	PARTS AND ACCESSORIES OF COMPASSES; OTHER NAVIGATIONAL INSTRUMENTS & APPLIANCES	2%	
929	929	90151000	RANGEFINDERS	2%	
930	930	90152000	THEODOLITES AND TACHEOMETERS	2%	
931	931	901530	SURVEYING LEVELS	2%	
932	932	90154000	PHOTOGRMTRCL SURVYING INSTRMNTS & APPLNCS	2%	
933	933	901580	OTHER INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES	2%	
934	934	901590	PARTS & ACCESSORES OF SURVEYING, PHTOGRMCL, HYDROGRPHIC INSTRUMNTS ETC EXCL CMPASSES	2%	
935	935	901600	BLNCS OF A SNSTIVTY OF 5 CG/BTR, WITH OR WITHOUT WEIGHT	2%	
936	936	902140	HEARING AIDS,EXCL PARTS AND ACCESSORIES	2%	
937	937	90215000	PACEMAKERS FOR STIMULATING HEART MUSCLES EXCL PARTS AND ACCESSORIES	2%	
938	938	90221200	COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY APPARATUS	2%	
939	939	90221300	OTHER, FOR DENTAL USES	2%	
940	940	90221900	APRTAS BSD ON USE OF X-RAYS,FOR OTHR USE INCL RADIOGRAPHY/RADIO THERAPY APPARATUS	2%	
941	941	902221	APRPTS BSD ON USE OF ALPHA,BTA/ GMA RADTNS FOR MEDICAL,SURGICAL, DENTAL/VETERINARY USEINCL RADIOGRAPHY/RADIO THERAPY APPRATUS	2%	
942	942	902229	APRPTS BSD ON USE OF ALPHA,BTA/ GMA RADTNS FR OTHR USEINCL RDOGRPHY&RDOTHRPY APRPTS	2%	
943	943	902290	OTHER, INCLUDING PARTS AND ACCESSORIES	2%	
944	944	902300	INSTRMNTS,APRPTS & MODLS DSGND FOR DEMONSTRATIONAL PRPS, UNSUTBL FR OTHR USES	2%	
945	945	90241000	MACHINES & APPLIANCES FOR TESTING METALS	2%	
946	946	902480	OTHER MACHINES AND APPLIANCES :	2%	
947	947	90249000	PARTS & ACCESSORIES	2%	
948	948	902580	OTHER INSTRUMENTS	2%	
949	949	90259000	PARTS & ACCSSRS OF INSTRUMENTS	2%	
950	950	902610	INSTRUMENTS & APPARATUS FOR MEASURING OR CHECKING THE FLOW OR LEVEL OF LIQUIDS	2%	
951	951	902680	OTHER INSTRUMENTS OR APPARATUS :	2%	
952	952	9026900 0	PRTS & ACCESSORIES	2%	
953	953	90272000	CHROMATOGRAPHS & ELECTRO-PHORESIS INSTRMNT	2%	
954	954	902730	SPECTROMETERS, SPECTROPHOTO-METERS & SPECTOGRAPHS USING OPTICAL RADIATION (UV, VISIBLE, IR)	2%	
955	955	902750	OTHER INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS USING OPTICAL RADIATIONS (UV, VISIBLE, IR) :	2%	
956	956	90278040	NUCLEAR MAGNETIC RESONANCE INSTRUMENTS	2%	
957	957	902790	MICROTOMES; PARTS & ACCESSORIES	2%	
958	958	90301000	INSTRUMENT AND APPARATUS FOR MEASURING OR DETECTING IONISING RADIATION	2%	
959	959	90302000	OSCILLOSCOPES AND OSCILLOGRAPHS	2%	
960	960	90303100	MULTIMETERS WITHOUT A RECORDING DEVICE	2%	
961	961	90303340	FREQUENCY MEASURING APPARATUS	2%	
962	962	90303900	OTHER, WITH A RECORDING DEVICE	2%	

963	963	90304000	OTHER INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR TELE-COMMUNICATIONS (FOR EXAMPLE, CROSS-TALK METERS, GAIN MEASURING, DISTORTION FACTOR METER, PSOPHOMETERS)	2%	1017	1017	30043914	DANAZOL	2%
					1018	1018	30043921	GONADOTROPHINS	2%
					1019	1019	29375000	PROSTAGLANDINS, THROMBOXANES & LEUKOTRIENES THEIR DERIVATIVES & STRUCTURAL ANALOGUES	2%
964	964	90308200	OTHER: INSTRUMENT & APPARATUS FOR MEASURING OR CHECKING SEMI-CONDUCTOR WAFERS OR DEVICES	2%	1020	1020	30041010	PENICILLIN	2%
965	965	903089	OTHER: OTHER INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS	2%	1021	1021	30041030	AMOXICILLIN	2%
966	966	903090	PARTS AND ACCESSORIES	2%	1022	1022	30041040	BECAMPICILLIN	2%
967	967	90303330	CAPACITANCE METER	2%	1023	1023	30041050	CLOXACILLIN	2%
968	968	90303390	OTHER: INSTRUMENTS FOR ELECTRICAL QUANTITIES	2%	1024	1024	30041070	STREPTOMYCIN	2%
969	969	903210	THERMOSTATS	2%	1025	1025	30042011	CEPHAZOLIN	2%
970	970	903220	MANOSTATS	2%	1026	1026	30042013	CIPROFLOXACIN	2%
971	971	90328100	HYDRAULIC/PNEUMATIC INSTRUMENTS & APPARATUS	2%	1027	1027	30042014	CEFOXITIN	2%
972	972	903289	OTHER ATOMATIC REGULATING/CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS & APPARATUS	2%	1028	1028	30042034	OFLOXACIN	2%
973	973	93032000	OTHER SPORTING, HUNTING OR TARGET SHOOTING SHOTGUNS, INCLUDING COMBINATION SHOTGUN RIFLES	2%	1029	1029	30042041	CHLORTETRACYCLINE	2%
974	974	93033000	OTHER SPORTING, HUNTING /TARGET-SHOOTING RIFLES	2%	1030	1030	30042042	OXYTETRACYCLINE	2%
975	975	93039000	OTHER FIREARMS & SIMILAR DEVICES	2%	1031	1031	30042095	CLINDAMYCIN	2%
976	976	93059100	OF MILITARY WEAPONS OF HEADING 9301	2%	1032	1032	30042096	VANCOMYCIN	2%
977	977	93059900	OTHER-PART AND ACCESSORIES	2%	1033	1033	30042097	POLYMYXIN B AND COLISTIN	2%
978	978	93063000	OTHER CARTRIDGES AND PARTS THEREOF	2%	1034	1034	30043110	INSULIN INJECTION	2%
979	979	93069000	OTHER (BOMBS, GRENADES ETC.) AMMUNITIONS OF WAR, AND PARTS	2%	1035	1035	30043200	CONTAINING CORTICOSTEROID HORMONES, THEIR DERIVATIVES AND STRUCTURAL ANALOGUES	2%
980	980	852110	MGNTC TAPE-TYPE VIDEO RECORDING & REPRUDUCING APPARATUS	2%	1036	1036	30049036	CHENODIOL AND URSODIOL	2%
981	981	852190	OTHR VIDEO RECORDING/REPRODUCING APPARATUS	2%	1037	1037	30044010	ATROPIN & ITS SALTS THEREOF	2%
982	982	85261000	RADAR APPARATUS	2%	1038	1038	30042061	ERYTHROMYCINE	2%
983	983	852691	OTHR: RADIO NAVIGATIONAL AID APPARATUS	2%	1039	1039	30045035	PREPARATION OF VITAMIN "C"	2%
984	984	85269200	RADIO REMOTE CONTROL APPARATUS	2%	1040	1040	30029030	CULTURES OF MICRO-ORGANISMS (EXCLUDING YEAST)	2%
985	985	85407100	MAGNETRONS	2%	1041	1041	84734090	OTHER PARTS AND ACCESSORIES OF THE MACHINES OF HEADING 8472 OTHER THAN DUPLICATING, HECTOGRAPH OR STENCIL MACHINES	2%
986	986	85407900	OTHR MICROWAVE TUBES(E.G. KLYSTRONS TRVLLNG WAVE TUBES CARCINOTRONS) EXCL GRID CNTRLLD TUBES	2%	1042	1042	53071010	YARN OF JUTE, SINGLE	2%
987	987	85408100	RECEIVER/AMPLIFIER VALVES & TUBES	2%	1043	1043	53072000	MULTIPLE FOLDED OR CABLED YARN OF JUTE	2%
988	988	85408900	OTHER: OTHER VALVES AND TUBES	2%	1044	1044	53101012	SACKING FABRICS CONTAINING 100% BY WEIGHT OF JUTE	2%
989	989	35079061	STREPTOKINASE	2%	1045	1045	53101013	HESSIAN FABRICS CONTAINING 100% BY WEIGHT OF JUTE	2%
990	990	30049044	PACLITAXEL AND DOCETAXEL	2%	1046	1046	63051030	JUTE HESSIAN BAGS	2%
991	991	30021091	OTHER BLOOD FRACTION; MODIFIED IMMUNOLOGICAL PRODUCTS OF HUMAN ORIGIN	2%	1047	1047	63051040	JUTE SACKING BAGS	2%
992	992	30022011	FOR CHOLERA & TYPHOID	2%	1048	1048	63051080	JUTE SOIL SAVERS	2%
993	993	30022012	FOR HEPATITIS	2%					
994	994	30022013	FOR TETANUS	2%					
995	995	30022014	FOR POLIO	2%					
996	996	30022015	FOR TB	2%					
997	997	30022016	ANTI RABIES VACCINE (FOR RABIES)	2%					
998	998	30022017	VACCINE FOR JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS (FOR JE)	2%					
999	999	30022018	VACCINES FOR WHOOPING COUGH (PERTUSIS)	2%					
1000	1000	30022019	OTHER	2%					
1001	1001	30022021	FOR MIXED VACCINES FOR DPT-TRIPLE ANTI GEN (DIPHTHERIA, PERTUSIS AND TETANUS)	2%					
1002	1002	30022022	FOR DIPHTHERIA AND TETANUS	2%					
1003	1003	30022023	FOR MEASLES, MUMPS AND RUBELLA	2%					
1004	1004	30022024	FOR TYPHOID-PARATYPHOID OR TYPHOID-PARATYPHOID-CHOLERA	2%					
1005	1005	30023000	VACCINES FOR VETERINARY MEDICINE	2%					
1006	1006	30021011	DIPHTHERIA ANTISERA	2%					
1007	1007	30021012	TETANUS ANTISERA	2%					
1008	1008	30021013	RABIES ANTISERA	2%					
1009	1009	30021014	SNAKE VENOM ANTISERA	2%					
1010	1010	30021019	OTHER ANTISERA	2%					
1011	1011	30021020	HEMOGLOBIN BLOOD GLOBULINS&SERUM GLOBULINS	2%					
1012	1012	30045010	HEAMATINICS AND ERYTHROPOIETIN PREPARATIONS	2%					
1013	1013	29371100	SOMATOTROPIN, ITS DRVTVS& STRCTL ANALOGUES	2%					
1014	1014	30043911	PITUITARY HORMONES	2%					
1015	1015	30043912	PREDNISOLONE	2%					
1016	1016	30043913	DEXAMETHASONE	2%					

3. The item Copper Sulphate (THUTIA) appearing at Sl. No. 333 of Appendix 37A VKGUY (Table 2) is deleted with immediate effect.

Retreaded or Used Tyres Import Allowed only with BIS Mark and Subject to FTP Provision of One Cut Bead Wire and Min. of Environment Permission

[CBEC Instruction dated 12th July 2013]

Subject: Clarification regarding applicability of the Pneumatic Tyres and Tubes for Automotive Vehicles (Quality Control) Order 2009 for used tyres.



Reference has been received regarding applicability of the Pneumatic Tyres and Tubes for Automotive Vehicles (Quality Control) Order 2009 in case of old and used pneumatic tyres and tubes for automotive vehicles, requirement of consent from the Ministry of Environment and Forest, and the date of applicability of the said Quality Order for imported goods.

2. This issue was examined by Board in consultation with the Department of Industry & Policy & Promotion (DIPP), and Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce & Industry. The Pneumatic Tyres and Tubes for Automotive Vehicles (Quality Control) Order 2009, is applicable to newly manufactured tyres and tubes and old and used tyres are not covered under this order. With the implementation of the Quality (Control) Order, 2009 for Pneumatic Tyres and Tubes for Automotive Vehicles with effect from 13.05.2011, no such tyres can be imported in the country without BIS marking (except certain exemptions provided in the Order).

3. Doubts have also been raised whether the order of the honourable Delhi High Court in a matter pertaining to Automobile Tyre Manufacturers Association (ATMA) versus Union of India and others (W.P. (C) 4098/

2011 dated 06.07.2011) regarding no-BIS marked tyres manufactured prior to 13.05.2011 will apply to imports or not. It is clarified that the observations made by honourable Delhi High Court in its Order dated 06.07.2011 in W.P. (C) 4098/2011 dated 06.07.2011 would be applicable only to domestic manufacturers and tyre dealers in respect of such stock of tyres manufactured prior to 13.05.2011, and not to imports of tyres.

4. As per Foreign Trade Policy, retreaded or used Pneumatic Tyres under ITC (HS) codes 40121100, 40121200, 40121300, 40121910, 40121990, 40122010, 40122020 is "Restricted". These imports are subject to Policy Condition 1 of Chapter 40 of ITC (HS), 2012 Schedule I

(Imports). However, import of used rubber tyres with one cut bead wire is free under TIC (HS) code 40040000.

5. In view of the aforesaid, it is clarified that imports of retreaded or used tyres are allowed subject to compliance of the provisions of the Foreign Trade Policy, and the requirement of consent / permission from the Ministry of Environment and Forest as stipulated in the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2008.

6. Suitable instructions in the matter may be issued to field formations for strict compliance and pending cases if any, may be decided accordingly.

F.No. 528/109/2011-STO (TU)

Silver Jewellery Articles and Parts Drawback Slashed to Rs. 1795.5/kg from Rs. 2590.80/kg of Net .999 Purity

71-Cus(NT) 10.07.2013 (DoR) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 75 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), and section 93A and sub-section (2) of section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994 (32 of 1994), read with rules 3 and 4 of the Customs, Central Excise Duties and Service Tax Drawback Rules, 1995, the Central Government hereby makes the following further

amendments in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No.92/2012- Customs(N.T.), dated the 4th October, 2012 published vide number G.S.R. 742 (E), dated the 4th October, 2012, namely:-

In the said notification, in the Schedule, in Chapter 71, for tariff item 711302 and entries relating thereto, the following tariff item and entries shall be substituted, namely :-

"711302 Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, made of silver	Kg	1795.5 per kg of net silver content (.999 purity) in the jewellery	1795.5 per kg of net silver content (.999 purity) in the jewellery".
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[F. No. 609/19/2013-DBK]

Electrical Energy Import Free – Authorization Requirement Lifted

Subject: Amendment in the Import Policy of Electrical Energy under Exim Code 2716 00 00.

27-Ntnf(RE) 05.07.2013 (DGFT) In exercise of powers conferred under Section 5 of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 read with paragraph 2.1 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-2014, as amended from time to time, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in Chapter 27 of ITC (HS) 2012, Schedule 1 (Import Policy):

2. The import policy of Electrical Energy under Exim Code 2716 00 00 in Chapter 27 of ITC (HS)

2012, Schedule 1 (Import Policy) is revised from 'restricted' to 'free'. Accordingly, the amended entry under Exim Code 2716 00 00 shall be as under:

Exim Code	Item Description	Policy	Conditions
2716 00 00	Electrical Energy Free		

3. Effect of this Notification

Henceforth, import of electrical energy will not require authorization.

Anti-dumping Duty Rubber Chemicals from China Extended to 4 May 2014 in Review

Ntnf 16-ADD 05.07.2013 (DoR) Whereas, the designated authority vide notification No. 15/1/2013-DGAD, dated the 30th April, 2013, published in Part I, Section 1 of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 30th April, 2013, had initiated review, in terms of sub-section (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) 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 rubber chemicals, namely, MBT, CBS, TDQ, PVI, TMT and PX-13(6PPD), falling within Chapter 29 or

38 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), originating in, or exported from, People's Republic of China, imposed vide notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 133/2008-Customs, dated the 12th December, 2008, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 853 (E), dated the 12th December, 2008, and has requested for extension of anti-dumping duty upto one more year, in terms of sub-section (5) of Section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act;

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

of the said Customs Tariff Act and in pursuance of rule 23 of the said rules, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 133/2008-Customs, dated the 12th December, 2008, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 853 (E), dated the 12th December, 2008, namely: -

In the said notification, after paragraph 2, the following shall be inserted, namely:

"3. Notwithstanding anything contained hereinabove, this notification shall remain in force upto and inclusive of the 4th day of May, 2014, unless revoked earlier".

F.No.354/32/2008-TRU (Pt-II)

Anti-dumping Duty on Rubber Chemicals from Korea Extended by Another Year to 4 May 2014 in Review

Ntnf 17-ADD 05.07.2013 (DoR) Whereas, the designated authority vide notification No. 15/1/2013-DGAD, dated the 30th April, 2013, published in

Part I, Section 1 of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 30th April, 2013, had initiated review, in terms of sub-section (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) 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 rubber chemical, namely, PX-13 (6PPD), falling within Chapter 29 or 38 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), originating in, or exported from, Korea RP, imposed vide notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 92/2011-Customs, dated the 20th September, 2011, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 700 (E), dated the 20th September, 2011 and has requested for extension of anti-dumping duty upto one more year, in terms of sub-section (5) of Section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act and in pursuance of rule 23 of the said rules, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 92/2011-Customs, dated the 20th September, 2011, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 700 (E), dated the 20th September, 2011, namely: -

In the said notification, in paragraph 2, for the words and figures "4th May, 2013", the words and figures "4th May, 2014" shall be substituted.

F.No.354/32/2008-TRU (Pt-II)

Rupee Value under Indo-USSR Deferred Payment Protocol Revised to Rs. 80.972091 per Rouble w.e.f 25 June

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
Cir.05 Category-I (AD Category-I)
08.07.2013 banks is invited to A.P. (DIR
(RBI) Series) Circular No.03 dated
July 04, 2013, wherein the

Rupee value of the Special Currency Basket was indicated as Rs.78.374512 effective from June 13, 2013.

2. AD Category-I banks are advised that a further revision has taken place on June 20, 2013 and accordingly, the Rupee value of the

Special Currency Basket has been fixed at Rs.80.972091 with effect from June 25, 2013.

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.

Import Credits upto 5 Years for Infrastructure Sector will Continue Till 30 Sept 2013, No Credit beyond Trade Transaction Terms

Sub: Trade Credits for Imports into India – Review of all-in-cost ceiling

AP(DIR Srs) Attention of Category-I
Cir.09 Authorized Dealer banks is
11.07.2013 invited to the A.P. (DIR
(RBI) Series) Circular No. 98 dated
April 09, 2013 relating to all-in

cost ceiling of Trade Credits for imports into India.

2. On a review it has been decided that the all-in-cost ceiling as specified under paragraph 4 of A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.28 dated September 11, 2012 will continue to be applicable till September 30, 2013 and is subject to review thereafter.

3. It has also been decided that for availment

of trade credit, the period of trade credit should be linked to the operating cycle and trade transaction. AD banks may ensure that these instructions are strictly complied with.

4. All other aspects of Trade Credit policy remain unchanged. Category-I AD banks may bring the contents of this circular to the notice of their constituents and customers.

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

Engineering Goods List for Export Control under SCOMET Enlarged and Widened

26-Ntfn(RE) In exercise of powers
03.07.2013 conferred by Section 5 and
(DGFT) Section 14 A of the Foreign
Trade (Development &

Regulation) Act, 1992 {FT(D&R) Act,1992} as amended in 2010, the Central Government hereby makes amendment to the list of specified goods, services and technologies, i.e. Special Chemicals, Organisms, Materials, Equipment and Technologies (SCOMET) that was notified vide Notification No.37 (RE-2012)/2009-2014 dated 14th March, 2013.

2. The existing entry in SCOMET Category 3D001 is substituted with the following:

3D001 (1) Reaction Vessels , Reactors or Agitators

(i) Reaction vessels or reactors, with or without agitators, with total internal (geometric) volume greater than 0.1 m³ (100 l) and less than 20 m³ (20000 l), where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed or contained are made from the following materials:

- nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
- alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
- fluoropolymers (polymeric or elastomeric materials with more than 35% fluorine by

- weight);
- glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
- tantalum or tantalum alloys;
- titanium or titanium alloys;
- zirconium or zirconium alloys; or
- niobium (columbium) or niobium alloys.

(ii) Agitators for use in the above-mentioned reaction vessels or reactors; and impellers, blades or shafts designed for such agitators where all surfaces of the agitator that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed or contained are made from the following materials:

- nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
- alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
- fluoropolymers (polymeric or elastomeric materials with more than 35% fluorine by weight);
- glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
- tantalum or tantalum alloys;
- titanium or titanium alloys;
- zirconium or zirconium alloys; or
- niobium (columbium) or niobium alloys.

Trichy Airport Notified for Courier Import and Export

74-Cus(NT) In exercise of the powers
12.07.2013 conferred by section 157
(DoR) of the Customs Act, 1962
(52 of 1962), the Central
Board of Excise and Customs hereby makes the following regulations further to amend the Courier Imports and Exports (Clearance) Regulations, 1998, namely :-

(1) These regulations may be called the Courier Imports and Exports (Clearance) Amendment Regulations, 2013.

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

2. In the Courier Imports and Exports (Clearance) Regulations, 1998, in regulation 2, in sub-regulation (2), in clause (a), for the words "Calicut" the words "Calicut, Trichirappalli" shall be substituted.

[F. No. 450/54/2012-Cus.IV]

(2) Storage Tanks, Containers or Receivers

Storage tanks, containers or receivers with a total internal (geometric) volume greater than 0.1 m³ (100 l) where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed or contained are made from the following materials:

- nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
- alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
- fluoropolymers (polymeric or elastomeric materials with more than 35% fluorine by weight);
- glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
- tantalum or tantalum alloys;
- titanium or titanium alloys;
- zirconium or zirconium alloys; or
- niobium (columbium) or niobium alloys.

(3) Heat Exchangers or Condensers

Heat exchangers or condensers with a heat transfer surface area of greater than 0.15 m², and less than 20 m²; and tubes, plates, coils or blocks (cores) designed for such heat exchangers or condensers, where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed are made from the following materials:

- nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
- alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
- fluoropolymers (polymeric or elastomeric materials with more than 35% fluorine by weight);
- glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
- graphite or carbon-graphite;
- tantalum or tantalum alloys;
- titanium or titanium alloys;

- h. zirconium or zirconium alloys;
- i. silicon carbide;
- j. titanium carbide; or
- k. niobium (columbium) or niobium alloys.

Technical note: carbon-graphite is a composition consisting of amorphous carbon and graphite, in which the graphite content is eight percent or more by weight.

(4) Distillation or Absorption Columns

Distillation or absorption columns of internal diameter greater than 0.1 m; and liquid distributors, vapour distributors or liquid collectors designed for such distillation or absorption columns, where all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed are made from the following materials:

- a. nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
- b. alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
- c. fluoropolymers (polymeric or elastomeric materials with more than 35% fluorine by weight);
- d. glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
- e. graphite or carbon-graphite;
- f. tantalum or tantalum alloys;
- g. titanium or titanium alloys;
- h. zirconium or zirconium alloys; or
- i. niobium (columbium) or niobium alloys.

Technical note: carbon-graphite is a composition consisting of amorphous carbon and graphite, in which the graphite content is eight percent or more by weight.

(5) Filling Equipment

Remotely operated filling equipment in which all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed are made from the following materials:

- a. nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight; or
- b. alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight.

(6) Valves

Valves with nominal sizes greater than 1.0 cm (3/8") and casings (valve bodies) or preformed casing liners designed for such valves, in which all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being produced, processed, or contained are made from the following materials:

- a. nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
- b. alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
- c. fluoropolymers (polymeric or elastomeric materials with more than 35% fluorine by weight);
- d. glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
- e. tantalum or tantalum alloys;
- f. titanium or titanium alloys;
- g. zirconium or zirconium alloys;
- h. niobium (columbium) or niobium alloys; or
- i. ceramic materials as follows:

- 1. silicon carbide with a purity of 80% or more by weight;
- 2. aluminum oxide (alumina) with a purity of 99.9% or more by weight;
- 3. zirconium oxide (zirconia).

Technical note: The 'nominal size' is defined as the smaller of the inlet and outlet port diameters.

(7) Multi-Walled Piping

Multi-walled piping incorporating a leak detection port, in which all surfaces that come in direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed or contained are made from the following materials:

- a. nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
- b. alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
- c. fluoropolymers (polymeric or elastomeric materials with more than 35% fluorine by weight);
- d. glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
- e. graphite or carbon-graphite;
- f. tantalum or tantalum alloys;
- g. titanium or titanium alloys;
- h. zirconium or zirconium alloys; or
- i. niobium (columbium) or niobium alloys.

Technical note: carbon-graphite is a composition consisting of amorphous carbon and graphite, in which the graphite-content is eight percent or more by weight.

(8) Pumps

Multiple-seal and seal-less pumps with manufacturer's specified maximum flow-rate greater than 0.6 m³/h, or vacuum pumps with manufacturer's specified maximum flow-rate greater than 5 m³/h (under standard temperature (273 K (0o C)) and pressure (101.3 kPa conditions), and casings (pump bodies), preformed casing liners, impellers, rotors or jet pump nozzles designed for such pumps, in which all surfaces that come into direct contact with the chemical(s) being processed are made from any of the following materials:

- a. nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
- b. alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight;
- c. fluoropolymers (polymeric or elastomeric materials with more than 35% fluorine by weight);
- d. glass or glass-lined (including vitrified or enamelled coating);
- e. graphite or carbon-graphite;
- f. tantalum or tantalum alloys;
- g. titanium or titanium alloys;
- h. zirconium or zirconium alloys;
- i. ceramics;
- j. ferrosilicon (high silicon iron alloys); or
- k. niobium (columbium) or niobium alloys.

Technical note: carbon-graphite is a composition consisting of amorphous carbon and graphite, in which the graphite content is eight percent

Aid for Trade Falls to \$41.5bn in 2011

The WTO-OECD report found, for instance, that aggregate Aid for Trade fell to US\$41.5 billion in 2011, largely due to lower contributions from G-20 countries. Overall official development assistance (ODA), with the exclusion of debt relief, also fell for the first time since 2007.

Ministers, delegates, civil society, and private sector representatives gathered in Geneva in early July to review the progress of the WTO's Aid for Trade initiative, an eight-year-old effort designed to help developing countries better integrate into the world trading system. While the emergence of global value chains has created new opportunities in this area, participants broadly stressed that challenges remain, particularly given that donor countries have had to tighten their aid budgets as a result of the financial crisis.

These "Global Reviews" of the Aid for Trade initiative are held on a biennial basis, with this year's event marking the fourth since the project began. The theme of this year's event was "Connecting to Global Value Chains," focusing both on how countries can better integrate into these chains and move "up" them by producing more value-added goods.

Eight years in

The Aid for Trade initiative was formally launched at the 2005 Hong Kong Ministerial Conference, shortly after Lamy began his first term. Eight years into the initiative, donors have allocated more than US\$170 billion in Aid for Trade commitments, according to the joint report prepared by the WTO and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for the event.

The effort has also been shown to generate large returns in developing country exports. OECD-WTO analysis found, for example, that US\$1 in Aid for Trade is associated with an increase in developing countries' exports by US\$8, with that number reaching up to US\$20 for some of the poorest countries.

or more by weight.

(9) Incinerators

Incinerators designed to destroy CW agents, AG-controlled precursors or chemical munitions, having specially designed waste supply systems, special handling facilities, and an average combustion chamber temperature greater than 1000o C, in which all surfaces in the waste supply system that come into direct contact with the waste products are made from or lined with the following materials:

- a. nickel or alloys with more than 40% nickel by weight;
- b. alloys with more than 25% nickel and 20% chromium by weight; or
- c. ceramics.

Technical note: For the listed materials in the

above entries, the term 'alloy' when not accompanied by a specific elemental concentration is understood as identifying those alloys where the identified metal is present in a higher percentage by weight than any other element.

Statement of Understanding

These controls do not apply to equipment which is specially designed for use in civil applications (for example food processing, pulp and paper processing, or water purification, etc) and is, by the nature of its design, inappropriate for use in storing, processing, producing or conducting and controlling the flow of chemical warfare agents or any controlled precursor chemical.

Note 1. The objective of these controls should not be defeated by the transfer of any non-

controlled item containing one or more controlled components where the controlled component or components are the principal element of the item and can feasibly be removed or used for other purposes.

N.B. In judging whether the controlled component or components are to be considered the principal element, governments should weigh the factors of quantity, value, and technological know-how involved and other special circumstances which might establish the controlled component or components as the principal element of the item being procured.

Note 2. The objective of these controls should not be defeated by the transfer of a whole plant, on any scale, which has been designed to produce any CW agent or precursor chemical.

27 Developed Countries Offer Support for Deal on TF at Dec Bali Meet

With the Bali ministerial just months away, the need to finalise a trade facilitation agreement in time for the December meeting was highlighted by various participants during

this week's meetings.

"Such an agreement would go a long way towards supporting the emergence of regional and global value chains, and the enhanced

participation of developing countries in these fragmented production processes," OECD Secretary-General Ángel Gurría said.

WTO members are currently negotiating a set of deliverables from the Doha Round of trade talks for agreement in time for the ministerial conference, with a trade facilitation agreement being at the core. The process of preparing such an "early harvest" package, however, has been difficult. Many have warned in recent months that the process of removing "brackets" from the draft trade facilitation text has been moving too slowly, held up both by disagreements within those talks and in the other elements of the so-called "Bali package."

One of the main issues in the trade facilitation talks are questions by some developing country WTO members over whether they will have the capacity and resources to take on new commitments under such a deal. In an effort to assuage these concerns, a group of 27 developed country governments and several international organisations issued a statement on Monday pledging to help developing countries in this area.

"We recognise that there are WTO members that will require support to fully implement a Trade Facilitation Agreement, complementing the support provided to date," the group said. "Developing and least developing WTO members can be confident of our ongoing support for their implementation of a WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement."

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Customs Valuation Exchange Rates			
5 July 2013		Imports	Exports
Schedule I [Rate of exchange of one unit of foreign currency equipment to Indian Rupees]			
1	Australian Dollar	55.35	54.00
2	Bahraini Dinar	163.70	154.65
3	Canadian Dollar	57.60	56.25
4	Danish Kroner	10.60	10.25
5	EURO	78.80	76.90
6	Hong Kong Dollar	7.80	7.65
7	Kenyan Shilling	71.95	67.60
8	Kuwaiti Dinar	216.35	203.70
9	New Zealand Dollar	47.00	45.80
10	Norwegian Kroner	9.95	9.65
11	Pound Sterling	91.95	89.80
12	Singapore Dollar	47.70	46.55
13	South African Rand	6.15	5.80
14	South Arabian Riyal	16.45	15.55
15	Swedish Kroner	9.05	8.80
16	Swiss Franc	63.85	62.30
17	UAE Dirham	16.80	15.85
18	U.S. Dollar	60.50	59.50
Schedule II [Rate of exchange of 100 units of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees]			
1	Japanese Yen	60.30	58.80

(Source: Customs Notification 70(NT)/04.07.2013)