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

WORLD TRADE SCANNER

ISSN: 0971-8095

Single copy Rs. 20 $2

Vol. XXXII No 21 19 - 25 August 2015

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

Annual subscription Rs. 950

Yuan Falls 2.9 percent, Reserves Take a $40 Billion Hit

China's currency weakened 2.9 percent to 6.3947 per dollar in the five trading days after the devaluation, including a 0.05 percent decline on Monday. Yuan positions at the PBOC and financial institutions fell by the most on record in July, a sign capital outflows picked up and the central bank stepped up intervention to support the yuan.

The monetary authority bought yuan via agent banks last week to stabilize the exchange rate after Aug. 11 devaluation triggered the steepest slide in two decades. The PBOC, which had maintained a de facto peg of about 6.20 per dollar over the last four months, said there was no basis for depreciation to persist and it would step in to curb large fluctuations.

China's foreign-exchange reserves are expected to drop by some $40 billion a month as the central bank intervenes to support the yuan, a Bloomberg survey showed.

The forecasts ranged from $3 trillion to $3.71 trillion. The currency is seen weakening 1.6 percent to 6.50 a dollar in the remainder of 2015, the survey showed.

The central bank will frequently intervene in the foreign-exchange market in the next three months as it needs to ensure the currency is stable. China will spend some of its foreign-exchange reserves to achieve that goal.

The People's Bank of China is limiting the yuan's depreciation to prevent an exodus of capital as it contends with the slowest economic growth in more than two decades. While that support is eating into the nation's foreign reserves, which fell $192 billion in the last seven months, the holdings are still more than triple those of any other nation.

OPEC's 'Fragile Five' Face Rising Cost in the Fight for Oil Market Share

The costs of OPEC's plan to protect members' share of the oil market by out-producing rivals are mounting.

As oil prices slump to six-year lows, the risks of worsening political turmoil are rising in the organization's most vulnerable nations. This includes Algeria, Iraq, Libya, Nigeria and Venezuela, a group dubbed the 'Fragile Five' by RBC Capital Markets Ltd.

The pain doesn't end there. With even Saudi Arabia facing its biggest budget deficit in almost three decades, consultant Petromatrix GmbH says the plan to produce at full throttle was a "strategic mistake."

Oil prices slumped to near $40 a barrel in New York on Aug. 14 as a global surplus endures almost nine months after the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries unveiled its plan to squeeze rivals led by U.S. shale drillers. American production has stubbornly refused to buckle.

Venezuela "appears poised for a near-term crisis" amid protests and shortages of basic goods as the country heads for parliamentary elections in December, according to RBC analysts Louney and Helima Croft. The cost of insuring the government's five-year bonds has rebounded to near a 12-year high.

While promises of reform from newly elected President MuhammaduBuhari have bought Nigeria time, the grace period won't last indefinitely, RBC says. The naira has weakened 7.8 percent against the dollar this year, pushing inflation outside the central bank's upper target of 9 percent, and the recovery of Nigeria's depleted cash reserves has hit a plateau.

Libya's risks of further political chaos are among the highest in the organization, matched only by Iraq, according to RBC. Threats have also intensified in Algeria as it faces "a looming leadership transition," spurring the country last week to suggest an emergency OPEC meeting. The economies of both North African nations tipped into a current account deficits last year after more than a decade of surpluses.

As chief architect of OPEC's new policy, Saudi Arabia has the financial resources to absorb the short-term pain involved. These include a budget deficit for 2015 that the International Monetary Fund estimates at 20 percent of gross domestic product, and the whittling away of $80 billion in foreign currency reserves. Here's Louney again on the Middle East's most important producer:

Drop in Commodity Currencies Extends Global Oil Glut

Drillers from Russia to Canada, the world's second- and fourth-biggest oil producers, sell crude in U.S. dollars while paying most operating costs in local currencies. The Canadian dollar dropped to an 11-year low against its U.S. counterpart this month while the Russian ruble trades near a six-month low.

Global oil supply has proven resilient. A 60 percent decline in U.S. dollar prices since June 2014 hasn't curbed U.S. production, which is near the highest level in four decades. Iraq is producing at a record pace and Russian oil output reached a

Free Baggage Limit Raised to 45K from 35K

- 25K Indian Currency Allowed
- Fewer Duty Free Cigarettes, Flat Panel TV to be Declared..... *<See on page 148>*

Crude Falls to $48

Crude Oil (Indian Basket) from 12 to 18 August 2015

	12 Aug	13 Aug	14 Aug	17 Aug	18 Aug
($/bbl)	49.15	49.52	48.85	48.17	47.98
(Rs/bbl	3186.39	3214.84	3181.11	3141.65	3129.26
(Rs/$)	64.83	64.92	65.12	65.22	65.22

(Previous Trading Day Price)
Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas

post-Soviet high this year. The world's oil glut will last through 2016, the International Energy Agency said in an Aug. 12 report.

Double Dip

Oil prices are experiencing a "double dip" and could extend losses for a further 18 months, according to a Bank of America Corp. report dated July 24. $60.

Lower Ruble

The risks to Russia's economy triggered by the slide in oil prices will be mitigated by the decline in the ruble, Vladimir Osakovskiy, the chief Russia economist at Bank of America in Moscow, said in July.

OAO Rosneft, the world's largest traded oil producer, increased drilling by 27 percent in the first seven months of the year, the company said Aug. 13. The nation's exports remain just as profitable as they were a year ago when the oil price was about $100, according to Citigroup Inc.

A U.S. rate gain, possible as early as September, would bolster the dollar and reduce the appeal of commodities priced in the American currency as a store of value. Futures show a 48 percent chance the Fed will raise borrowing costs at its next meeting on Sept. 16-17.

Algeria Calls for Non-OPEC Output Cut to Stop Oil Price Fall

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries can do little to halt the oil price decline on its own and needs producers from outside the group to help in reducing global supplies, Algeria's energy minister said.

"A supply reduction by OPEC alone cannot really guarantee a return to oil market stability," Salah Khebri said at an event in Algiers, according to Liberte newspaper. As the 12-member group of crude producing nations accounts for 40 percent of the world's supply, "there should be steps taken within OPEC and with non-OPECs."

Khebri called earlier this month for an OPEC emergency meeting because of the continued decline in oil prices, which dropped by half from a year ago amid rising production from the U.S. Oil and gas sales account for about 60 percent of Algeria's budget revenue and 95 percent of its export income, according to the International Monetary Fund.

Algeria's initiative to coordinate an OPEC response to tumbling crude prices had the backing of cash-strapped fellow members Libya and Venezuela. It was met with no public response from OPEC's top producer Saudi Arabia, which engineered at the Nov. 27 meeting of the group a shift in its policy away from the historic role of managing prices by adjusting supply.

Saudi Arabia instead lobbied OPEC to preserve market share in the hope that crude prices would recover when higher cost producers such as U.S. shale companies are forced out of the market. The group stuck to the same policy at its last meeting in June.

Algeria's financial savings, including government spending on housing and subsidies on fuels and food, has been instrumental in shielding the country of 40 million from strife that swept through the Middle East and North Africa since 2011, toppling the rulers of Yemen, Egypt and neighboring Libya.

Algeria's foreign reserves totaled $158.4 billion in March, 18 percent lower than a year earlier, according to the latest available data. With a population smaller than Algeria and oil production at 10.5 million barrels a day, Saudi Arabia's reserves dropped 8 percent over the same period to about $667 billion.

Rupee Recovers, Export Fall Slows

The Indian currency on Thursday hit its weakest level against the dollar since September 2013, as China further devalued the yuan. However, on Friday, the rupee snapped its seven-day losing streak and closed 10 paise higher at 65 on fresh selling of the greenback by banks and exporters on hopes of a resumption of foreign capital inflows into equity markets.

The dip in exports was mostly due to a fall in refined oil exports, which dropped sharply by 43.2% to $3 billion. However, most other sectors showed positive growth, except chemical exports, which contracted by 6.2% to $1.2 billion.

Exports of gems and jewellery grew 4.9% to $3 billion, drugs and pharmaceuticals rose by 10.9% to $1.5 billion, engineering goods by 0.8% to $5.8 billion and readymade garments by 6.6% to $1.5 billion.

Non-oil imports, which are considered to be an indicator of domestic demand, rose 3.8% to $26.5 billion in July while oil imports contracted by 34.9% to $9.5 billion during the same month.

Import of gold and silver jumped significantly by 62.2% and 113% to $3 billion and $278 million, respectively.

The contraction in merchandise exports and imports in the current fiscal is being echoed in the services sector as well.

Despite the benefit from lower commodity prices, the merchandise trade deficit has narrowed by a meagre $2.5 billion in April-July 2015 relative to the previous year, which too is partly offset by the dip in the services trade surplus in the first quarter. As a result, the current account deficit is likely to record a marginal decline in the first quarter from $7.8 billion in the first quarter of the previous year.

July Exports Fall Again by 10.3%, Imports Fall 10.28%

A. Exports (including re-exports)

Exports during July, 2015 were valued at US $23137.26 million (Rs. 147233.94 crore) which was 10.30 per cent lower in Dollar terms (4.95 per cent lower in Rupee terms) than the level of US $25792.68 million (Rs.154907.25 crore) during July, 2014.Cumulative value of exports for the period April-July 2015-16 was US $ 89828.16 million (Rs 570549.18 crore) as against US $105726.16 million (Rs 632793.07 crore) registering a negative growth of 15.04 per cent in Dollar terms and 9.84 per cent in Rupee terms over the same period last year.

B. Imports

Imports during July, 2015 were valued at US $35949.72 million (Rs. 228766.07 crore) which was 10.28 per cent lower in Dollar terms and 4.94 per cent lower in Rupee terms over the level of imports valued at US $ 40068.01 million (Rs. 240642.83 crore) in July, 2014. Cumulative value of imports for the period April-July 2015-16 was US $134866.28 million (Rs 856596.37 crore) as against US $ 153274.90 million (Rs 917413.18 crore) registering a negative growth of 12.01 per cent in Dollar terms and 6.63 per cent in Rupee terms over the same period last year.

C. Crude Oil and Non-Oil Imports

Oil imports during July, 2015 were valued at US $9486.93 million which was 34.91 per cent lower than oil imports valued at US $14574.45 million in the corresponding period last year. Oil imports during April-July, 2015-16 were valued at US $ 34144.90 million which was 37.91 per cent lower than the oil imports of US $ 54991.04 million in the corresponding period last year.

Non-oil imports during July, 2015 were estimated at US $26462.79 million which was 3.80 per cent higher than non-oil imports of US $25493.56 million in July, 2014. Non-oil imports during April-July, 2015-16 were valued at US $ 100721.38 million which was 2.48 per cent higher than the level of such imports valued at US $ 98283.86 million in April-July, 2014-15.

D. Trade Balance

The trade deficit for April-July, 2015-16 was estimated at US $45038.12 million which was lower than the deficit of US $47548.74 million during April-July, 2014-15.

Exports & Imports: (US $ Million)

(Provisional)

Exports (including re-exports)	July	April-July
2014-15	25792.68	105726.16
2015-16	23137.26	89828.16
%Growth2015-16/ 2014-15	-10.30	-15.04
Imports		
2014-15	40068.01	153274.90
2015-16	35949.72	134866.28
%Growth2015-16/ 2014-15	-10.28	-12.01
Trade Balance		
2014-15	-14275.33	-47548.74
2015-16	-12812.46	-45038.12

India's Foreign Trade (Services): June, 2015

(As per the RBI Press Release dated 14th August, 2015)

A. Exports (Receipts)

Exports during June, 2015 were valued at US $ 12765 Million (Rs. 81518.18 Crore).

B. Imports (Payments)

Imports during June, 2015 were valued at US $ 7522 Million (Rs. 48036.02 Crore).

C. Trade Balance

The trade balance in Services (i.e. net export of Services) for June, 2015 was estimated at US $ 5243 Million.

Exports & Imports (Services): (US$ Million)

(Provisional)

	June 2015-16
Exports (Receipts)	12765.00
Imports (Payments)	7522.00
Trade Balance	5243.00

WEEKLY INDEX OF CHANGES

Customs Duty on Steel Raised Again by 2.5%

7.5% Items go to 10%; 10% is now 12.5%

Ntfn 45
12.08.2015
(DoR)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government, on being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 12/2012-Customs, dated the 17th March, 2012, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), *vide* number G.S.R. 185(E), dated the 17th March, 2012, namely:-

In the said notification, in the Table,-

(i) for **serial number 329A** and the entries relating thereto, the following serial number and the entries shall be substituted, namely:-

"329A	72	All goods other than goods mentioned against serial number 333B	10%	-	-";

(ii) for **serial number 330** and the entries relating thereto, the following serial number and the entries shall be substituted, namely:-

"330	72 (except 7202 60 00, 7208, 7209, 7210, 7211, 7212, 7225 30 90, 7225 40 19, 7225 50 or 7225 99 00)	All goods other than the following:- (i) goods mentioned against serial numbers 331, 332, 333, 333A, 333B and 334; (ii) seconds and defectives of goods falling under Chapter 72	5%	-	-";

(iii) after **serial number 333** and the entries relating thereto, the following serial numbers and the entries shall be inserted, namely:-

"333A	7206, 7207, 7213, 7214, 7215, 7216, 7217, 7221, 7222, 7223, 7225 (except 7225 11 00, 7225 3090, 7225 4019, 7225 50 or 7225 9900), 7226 (except 7226 11 00), 7227 or 7228	All goods	10%	-	-
333B	7208, 7209, 7210, 7211, 7212, 7225 30 90, 7225 40 19, 7225 50 or 7225 99 00	All goods	12.5%	-	-";

(iv) for **serial number 334** and the entries relating thereto, the following serial number and the entries shall be substituted, namely:-

"334	7219, 7220	All goods other than seconds and defectives	7.5%	-	-".

[F. No. 354/58/2015-TRU-(Part-I)]

SNo	Chapter/ Heading (**Old**)	Chapter/ Heading (**New**)	Description of goods	Standard rate (**Old**)	Standard rate **(New)**
329A	72		All goods **other than goods mentioned against serial number 333B** *[45/12.08.2015 – The words in bold letters inserted; 10/01.03.2015 – SNo. 329A inserted]*	NC	NC
330	72 (except 7202 60 00, 7208, 7209, 7210, 7211, 7212, 7225 3090, 7225 4019, 7225 50 or 7225 9900)	72 (except 7202 60 00, 7208, 7209, 7210, 7211, 7212, 7225 3090, 7225 4019, 7225 50 or 7225 9900)	All goods other than the following:- (i) goods mentioned against S. Nos. 331, 332, 333, **333A, 333B** and 334 (ii) seconds and defectives of goods falling under Chapter 72 *[45/12.08.2015 – Snos. 333A and 333B inserted 39/16.06.2015 – HS Codes amended]*	5%	5%
333A		7206, 7207, 7213, 7214, 7215, 7216, 7217, 7221, 7222, 7223, 7225 (except 7225 11 00, 7225 3090, 7225 4019, 7225 50 or 7225 9900), 7226 (except 7226 11 00), 7227 or 7228	All goods	7.5%	10%
333B		7208, 7209, 7210, 7211, 7212, 7225 3090, 7225 4019, 7225 50 or 7225 9900	All goods *45/12.08.2015 – Snos. 333A and 333B inserted*	10%	12.5%
334.	7206, 7207, 7213, 7214, 7215, 7216, 7217, 7219, 7220, 7221, 7222, 7223, 7225 (except 7225 11 00, 7225 3090, 7225 4019, 7225 50 or 7225 9900), 7226 (except 7226 11 00), 7227 or 7228	~~7206, 7207, 7213, 7214, 7215, 7216~~, ~~7217~~, 7219, 7220, ~~7221, 7222, 7223, 7225 (except 7225 11 00, 7225 3090, 7225 4019, 7225 50 or 7225 9900), 7226 (except 7226 11 00), 7227 or 7228~~	All goods other than seconds and defectives *[45/12.08.2015 – HS Codes amended 39/16.06.2015 – HS Codes amended 12/11.07.2014 - HS Codes amended; 45/13.07.2012 - HS Codes amended; Amended by Corrigendum/22.03.2012]*	7.5%	7.5%

Anti-dumping Duty on Flax Fabric from China and Hong Kong Slashed to 75 cents per Metre in Review Findings

Only Fabric with >50% Flax Covered

Ntfn 39
12.08.2015
(DoR)

Whereas, the designated authority, *vide* notification No. 15/30/2013-DGAD, dated the 10th March, 2014, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, had initiated a review in the matter of continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Flax or Linen Fabric having flax content of more than 50% (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods) falling under heading 5309 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Tariff Act), originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong (hereinafter referred to as the subject countries), imposed *vide* notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 142/2009-CUSTOMS, dated the 21st December, 2009, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), *vide* number G.S.R. 915(E), dated the 21st December, 2009;

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 25th March, 2015, *vide* notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 17/2014-Customs (ADD), dated the 9th May, 2014, published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, *vide* number G.S.R 330(E), dated the 9th May, 2014;

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. 15/30/2013-DGAD, dated the 9th June, 2015, in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, has come to the conclusion that-

(i) subject goods are exported from the subject countries at prices below their normal value, thus resulting in dumping;

(ii) dumping margin and injury margin are positive in respect of imports of the subject goods from the subject countries;

(iii) subject goods exported from the subject countries are likely to cause injury to the domestic industry in the event of cessation of anti dumping duty,

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

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-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 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.	Heading	Description of goods	Country of origin	Country of export	Producer	Exporter	Amount	Unit	Currency
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	5309	Flax or Linen Fabric having flax content of more than 50%	People's Republic of China	Any	Any	Any	0.75	Per metre	US Dollar
2.	5309	-do-	Any country other than Hong Kong and country attracting anti-dumping duty	People's Republic of China	Any	Any	0.75	Per metre	US Dollar
3.	5309	-do-	Hong Kong	Any	Any	Any	0.63	Per metre	US Dollar
4.	5309	-do-	Any country other than People's Republic of China and country attracting anti-dumping duty	Hong Kong	Any	Any	0.63	Per metre	US Dollar

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

Explanation.- For the purposes of this notification, rate of exchange applicable for the purposes of calculation of such anti-dumping duty shall be the rate which is specified in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (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. 354/62/2009-TRU (Pt.-I)]

Potassium Carbonate from Taiwan Up to $153/MT in Review

EU and China Dropped, No Change for Korea

Ntfn 40-ADD
12.08.2015
(DoR)

Whereas, the designated authority, vide notification No. 15/12/2014- DGAD, dated the 9th June, 2014, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, had initiated a review in the matter of continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Potassium Carbonate (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods) falling under tariff item 2836 40 00 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Tariff Act), originating in or exported from the European Union, People's Republic of China, Korea RP and Taiwan (hereinafter referred to as the subject countries), imposed vide notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 61/2009-Customs, dated the 10th June, 2009, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R. 399(E), dated the 10th June, 2009;

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 9th June, 2015, vide notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No.34/2014-Customs (ADD), dated the 23rd July, 2014, published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, vide number G.S.R 529(E), dated the 23rd July, 2014;

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. 15/12/2014-DGAD, dated the 8th June, 2015, in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, has come to the conclusion that-

(i) the subject goods from Taiwan are entering in the Indian market at dumped prices;

(ii) there is likelihood of recurrence of dumping and injury from Korea RP;

(iii) there is no likelihood of recurrence of dumping and injury from People's Republic of China and European Union,

and has recommended continued imposition of the anti-dumping duty on the subject goods, originating in or exported from the subject countries except the People's Republic of China and European Union, with modifications.

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, specification of which is specified in column (4), falling under tariff item of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act as specified in the corresponding entry in column (2), originating in the countries as specified in the corresponding entry in column (5), exported from the countries as specified in

Free Baggage Limit Raised to 45K from 35K

- 25K Indian Currency Allowed
- Fewer Duty Free Cigarettes, Flat Panel TV to be Declared

76-Cus(NT)
18.08.2015
(DoR)

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (a) of section 81 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Board of Excise and Customs hereby makes the following regulations further to amend the Customs Baggage Declaration Regulations, 2013, namely:-

1. (1) These regulations may be called the Customs Baggage Declaration (Amendment) Regulations, 2015.

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

2. In the Customs Baggage Declaration Regulations, 2013, in Form 1,-

(i) in sl. no. 10, -

(a) in item (vii), for the letters and figures "Rs.10,000", the letters and figures "Rs.25,000" shall be substituted;

(b) after item (ix), the following item shall be inserted, namely:-

"(x) Flat Panel (LCD/LED/Plasma) Television Yes/No";

(ii) under the heading "IMPORTANT INFORMATION", under sub-heading "Customs Duty Free Allowance", in the Table, in third column relating to "Duty Free Allowance", -

(a) for the letters and figure "Rs.35,000", the letters and figure "Rs.45,000" shall be substituted;

(b) for the figures "200,#50 and 250", the figure "100,#25 and 125' shall respectively be substituted.

[F.No.520/13/2013-Cus-VI]

the corresponding entry in column (6), produced by the producers as specified in the corresponding entry in column (7), exported by the exporters as specified in the corresponding entry in column (8), and imported into India, an anti-dumping duty at the rate equal to the amount as specified in the corresponding entry in column (9), in the currency as specified in the corresponding entry in column (11) and as per unit of measurement as specified in the corresponding entry in column (10) of the said Table, namely:-

Table

SNo.	Tariff item	Description of goods	Specification	Country of origin	Country of export	Producer	Exporter	Amount	Unit	Currency
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	2836 40 00	Potassium Carbonate	Any specification	Taiwan	Taiwan	Any	Any	153	Metric Tonne	US Dollar
2.	2836 40 00	Potassium Carbonate	Any specification	Taiwan	Any country other than Taiwan	Any	Any	153	Metric Tonne	US Dollar
3.	2836 40 00	Potassium Carbonate	Any specification	Any country other than Korea RP and Taiwan	Taiwan	Any	Any	153	Metric Tonne	US Dollar
4.	2836 40 00	Potassium Carbonate	Any specification	Korea RP	Korea RP	M/s UNID Co. Ltd.	M/s UNID Co. Ltd.	9.45	Metric Tonne	US Dollar
5.	2836 40 00	Potassium Carbonate	Any specification	Korea RP	Korea RP	Any combination other than S. No. 4 above		123.86 Tonne	Metric	US Dollar
6.	2836 40 00	Potassium Carbonate	Any specification	Korea RP	Any country other than Korea RP	Any	Any	123.86	Metric Tonne	US Dollar
7.	2836 40 00	Potassium Carbonate	Any specification	Any country other than Korea RP and Taiwan	Korea RP	Any	Any	123.86	Metric Tonne	US Dollar

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

Explanation.- For the purposes of this notification, rate of exchange applicable for the purposes of calculation of such anti-dumping duty shall be the rate which is specified in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (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.354/43/2003-TRU (Pt. II)]

Anti-dumping Duty Notification on Flexible Slabstock Polyol from China, Korea and Taiwan Rescinded

Ntfn 44-ADD 18.08.2015 (DoR)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and sub-section (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), read with rules 18, 20 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 hereby rescinds the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 89/2009-Customs, dated the 31st August, 2009, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R. 621 (E), dated the 31st August, 2009, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such rescission.

[F.No.354/148/2003-TRU (Pt.-I)]

PVC Flex Films from China Anti-dumping Extended Till 29 July 2016 in Review

Ntfn 43-ADD 18.08.2015 (DoR)

Whereas, the designated authority *vide* notification No.15/13/2015-DGAD, dated the 27th July, 2015, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 27th July, 2015, has initiated review, in terms of sub-section (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Tariff Act), and in pursuance of rule 23 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in the matter of continuation of anti-dumping duty on "PVC Flex Films" falling under Chapter 39 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, originating in, or exported from, the People's Republic of China, imposed *vide* notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue),No. 82/2011-Customs, dated the 25th August, 2011, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), *vide* number G.S.R. 643(E), dated the 25th August, 2011 and has recommended for extension of anti-dumping duty for a further period of one year, in terms of sub-section (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act and in pursuance of rule 23 of the said rules, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 82/2011-Customs, dated the 25th August, 2011, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), *vide* number G.S.R. 643 (E), dated 25th August, 2011, namely: -

In the said notification, after paragraph 4 and before the *Explanation*, the following paragraph shall be inserted, namely: -

"5. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 4, this notification shall remain in force upto and inclusive of the 29th day of July, 2016, unless revoked earlier.".

[F.No.354/108/2010-TRU (Pt.-I)]

DoR Notifies Anti-dumping Duty on Pigment Red (DPP Red 254) from China and Switzerland

Ntfn 41-ADD 17.08.2015 (DoR)

Whereas, in the matter of ''Diketopyrrolo Pyrrole Pigment Red 254 (DPP Red 254)' (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods), falling under heading 3204 or 3206 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Tariff Act), originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China and Switzerland (hereinafter referred to as the subject countries), and imported into India, the designated authority in its final findings published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1,*vide* notification number 14/8/2014-DGAD, dated the 19th June, 2015, had come to the conclusion that –

(i) the subject goods have been exported to India from the subject countries below its normal value;

(ii) the domestic industry has suffered material injury on account of dumped imports of the subject goods from the subject countries;

(iii) the injury has been caused cumulatively by the dumped imports of subject goods from the subject countries,

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

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, read with rules 18 and 20 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995, the Central Government, after considering the aforesaid final findings of the designated authority, hereby imposes on the subject goods, the description of which is specified in column (3) of the Table below, specification of which is specified in column (4), falling under headings of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act as specified in the corresponding entry in column (2), originating in the countries as specified in the corresponding entry in column (5), exported from the countries as specified in the corresponding entry in column (6), produced by the producers as specified in the corresponding entry in column (7), exported by the exporters as specified in the corresponding entry in column (8), imported into India, an anti-dumping duty at the rate equal to the amount as specified in the corresponding entry in column (9) in the currency as specified in the corresponding entry in column (11) and as per unit of measurement as specified in the corresponding entry in column (10) of the said Table, namely:-

Table

SNo.	Heading	Description of goods	Specifications	Country of origin	Country of export	Producer	Exporter	Amount	Unit	Currency
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	3204 or 3206	Diketopyrrolo pyrrole Pigment Red 254 (DPP Red 254)	Any Specification	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	CINIC Chemicals Co Ltd., Shanghai	CINIC Chemicals Co Ltd., Shanghai	6.26	Kg	US Dollar
2	3204 or 3206	-do-	Any Specification	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	Any combination other than Sl. No 1		7.58	Kg	US Dollar
3	3204 or 3206	-do-	Any Specification	People's Republic of China	Any country other than People's Republic of China	Any	Any	7.58	Kg	US Dollar
4	3204 or 3206	-do-	Any Specification	Any country other than subject countries	People's Republic of China	Any	Any	7.58	Kg	US Dollar
5	3204 or 3206	-do-	Any Specification	Switzerland	Switzerland	Any	Any	3.61	Kg	US Dollar
6	3204 or 3206	-do-	Any Specification	Any country other than subject countries	Switzerland	Any	Any	3.61	Kg	US Dollar
7	3204 or 3206	-do-	Any Specification	Switzerland	Any country other than Switzerland	Any	Any	3.61	Kg	US Dollar

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

Explanation.- For the purposes of this notification, rate of exchange applicable for the purpose 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.354/180/2015-TRU]

Caustic Soda from China and Korea – Anti-dumping Duty Cut in Review

Ntfn 42-ADD 18.08.2015 (DoR)

Whereas, the designated authority, *vide* notification No. 15/23/2013-DGAD, dated the 19th December, 2013, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, had initiated a review in the matter of continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Caustic Soda (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods) falling under Chapter 28 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 People's Republic of China, imposed *vide* notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 137/2008-Customs, dated the 26th December, 2008, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), *vide* number G.S.R. 889(E), dated the 26th December, 2008 and originating in or exported from Korea RP imposed *vide* notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 95/2011-Customs dated the 3rd October, 2011 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), *vide* number G.S.R. 739(E),dated the 3rd October, 2011;

And whereas, the Central Government had extended the anti-dumping duty on the subject goods, originating in or exported from People's Republic of China up to and inclusive of the 25th December, 2014, *vide* notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No.03/2014-Customs (ADD), dated the 16th January, 2014, published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, *vide* number G.S.R 23(E), dated the 16th January, 2014;

And whereas, the Central Government had extended the anti-dumping duty on the subject goods, originating in or exported from Korea RP up to and inclusive of the 25th December, 2014, *vide* notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No.04/2014-Customs (ADD), dated the 16th January, 2014, published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, *vide* number G.S.R 24(E), dated the 16th January, 2014;

And whereas, in the matter of review of anti-dumping duty on import of the subject goods, originating in or exported from People's Republic of China and Korea RP (hereinafter referred to as the subject countries), the designated authority in its final findings, published *vide* notification No. 15/23/2013-DGAD, dated the 18th June, 2015, in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, has come to the conclusion that-

(i) subject goods continue to be exported by non-cooperative producers and exporters from the subject countries to India below their normal value resulting in dumping and injury;

(ii) both dumping margin and injury margin are significant and positive, in respect of non-cooperative producers and exporters from the subject countries, implying likelihood of intensified dumping and consequent injury to the domestic industry;

(iii) the anti-dumping duty on the subject goods originating in or exported from the non-cooperative producers and exporters from the subject countries to India is required to be continued with some modifications,

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

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

Table

SNo.	Sub-heading	Description of goods	Specification	Country of origin	Country of export	Producer	Exporter	Amount	Unit	Currency
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	2815 11 and 2815 12	Caustic Soda	Any grade	Korea RP	Korea RP	M/s Hanwha Chemical Corporation	Tricon Energy Limited, USA	Nil	Dry Metric Tonne	US Dollar
2.	2815 11 and 2815 12	Caustic Soda	Any grade	Korea RP	Korea RP	Any combination other than S. No. 1 above.		21.90	Dry Metric Tonne	US Dollar
3.	2815 11 and 2815 12	Caustic Soda	Any grade	Korea RP	Any country other than Korea RP	Any Producer	Any Exporter	21.90	Dry Metric Tonne	US Dollar
4.	2815 11 and 2815 12	Caustic Soda	Any grade	Any country other than subject countries and countries attracting anti-dumping duties.	Korea RP	Any Producer	Any Exporter	21.90	Dry Metric Tonne	US Dollar
5.	2815 11 and 2815 12	Caustic Soda	Any grade	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	M/s Shanghai Chlor-Alkali Chemical Co. Ltd	Tricon Overseas Inc., USA	Nil	Dry Metric Tonne	US Dollar
6.	2815 11 and 2815 12	Caustic Soda	Any grade	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	M/s Tianjin Dagu Chemical Company Limited	Tricon Energy Ltd, USA	Nil	Dry Metric Tonne	US Dollar
7.	2815 11 and 2815 12	Caustic Soda	Any grade	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	M/s Tianjin Dagu Chemical Company Limited	Tricon Overseas Inc., USA	Nil	Dry Metric Tonne	US Dollar
8.	2815 11 and 2815 12	Caustic Soda	Any grade	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	Any combination other than S. No. 5, 6 and 7 above.		48.39	Dry Metric Tonne	US Dollar
9.	2815 11 and 2815 12	Caustic Soda	Any grade	People's Republic of China	Any country other than People's Republic of China	Any Producer	Any Exporter	48.39	Dry Metric Tonne	US Dollar
10.	2815 11 and 2815 12	Caustic Soda	Any grade	Any country other than subject countries and countries attracting anti-dumping duties.	People's Republic of China	Any Producer	Any Exporter	48.39	Dry Metric Tonne	US Dollar

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

Explanation.- For the purposes of this notification, rate of exchange applicable for the purpose 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.354/92/2011-TRU]

Tariff Value of Gold Up by $9 per 10 gms; Silver $22/kg; Areca nut $184/MTs; Poppy Seeds $275/MTs

Down: Crude Palm Oil $42/MTs; RBD and Other Palm Oil $32 & 37/MTs; Palmolein $41/MTs; Brass Scrap $48/MTs

75-Cus(NT) 14.08.2015 (DoR) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Board of Excise & Customs, being satisfied that it is necessary and expedient so to do, hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 36/2001-Customs (N.T.), dated the 3rd August, 2001, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii), vide number S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, namely:-

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

"Table-1

SNo.	Chapter/heading/sub-heading/tariff item	Description of goods	Tariff value US $ (Per Metric Tonne)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	1511 10 00	Crude Palm Oil	593
2	1511 90 10	RBD Palm Oil	624
3	1511 90 90	Others – Palm Oil	609
4	1511 10 00	Crude Palmolein	626
5	1511 90 20	RBD Palmolein	629
6	1511 90 90	Others – Palmolein	628
7	1507 10 00	Crude Soyabean Oil	700
8	7404 00 22	Brass Scrap (all grades)	3336
9	1207 91 00	Poppy seeds	2188

Table-2

SNo.	Chapter/heading/sub-heading/tariff item	Description of goods	Tariff value (US $)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	71 or 98	Gold, in any form, in respect of which the benefit of entries at serial number 321 and 323 of the Notification No. 12/2012-Customs dated 17.03.2012 is availed	363 per 10 grams
2	71 or 98	Silver, in any form, in respect of which the benefit of entries at serial number 322 and 324 of the Notification No. 12/2012-Customs dated 17.03.2012 is availed	499 per Kilogram

Table-3

SNo.	Chapter/heading/sub-heading/tariff item	Description of goods	Tariff value (US $ Per Metric Tons)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	080280	Areca nuts	2452"

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

U.S. Wins at WTO Compliance Panel on China Duties on Steel

China Revokes Illegal Duties Burdening U.S. High-Tech Steel Exports

U.S. Trade Representative Michael Froman announced on 31 July that the United States has prevailed in a WTO challenge to China's compliance actions following WTO findings in 2012, that China's duties on high-tech steel were inconsistent with WTO rules – duties that contributed to over $250 million in annual export losses for American steel exporters. This compliance challenge was the first time any WTO Member had initiated a WTO proceeding to challenge a claim by China that it had complied with adverse WTO findings.

In 2012, the United States prevailed in a WTO dispute that found that China broke WTO rules by imposing antidumping and countervailing duties on U.S. exports of grain oriented electrical steel ("GOES"). Despite these adverse findings, China decided to continue to impose duties on GOES from the United States and claimed that its new rationale for the duties brought China into WTO compliance. The United States then took the unprecedented step of challenging China's claim to ensure that China lived up to its WTO obligations and stopped misusing trade remedies in a manner that harmed American workers and businesses.

"The Obama Administration is committed to standing up for American workers," said Ambassador Froman. **"When China decided to maintain its WTO illegal duties, we did not hesitate to challenge that action. The WTO report confirms we were right. Following our challenge, China terminated those duties just a few months ago, reopening a more than $250 million market for American workers and steel companies. Today's report highlights once again that the United States can and will ensure that our trading partners live up to their obligations."**

Background

GOES is a high-tech, high-value magnetic specialty steel that is primarily used by the power generating industry in transformers, rectifiers, reactors, and large electric machines. AK Steel Corporation, based in Ohio, and Allegheny Ludlum, based in Pennsylvania, manufacture GOES in the United States.

On April 10, 2010, China imposed antidumping ("AD") and countervailing duties ("CVDs") on GOES from the United States. Before China imposed these duties, U.S. exports of GOES amounted to more than $260 million. The year after China imposed the duties, the value of U.S. exports of GOES fell to less than $3 million. The antidumping duties ranged as high as 64.8 percent, and the countervailing (anti-subsidy) duties ranged as high 44.6 percent.

On September 15, 2010, the United States initiated dispute settlement proceedings challenging China's imposition of these duties. The WTO panel decided in favor of the United States, finding that China breached several procedural and due process obligations in conducting its AD and CVD investigations.

In addition, the Panel found numerous defects in China's determination that U.S. exports caused adverse price effects in the Chinese market. The Panel also found that China claimed unsupported findings that U.S. exports caused injury to China's domestic industry. In October 2012, the Appellate Body upheld the Panel's findings relating to China's material injury determination.

The WTO recommended that China bring its measures into conformity with WTO rules. On July 31, 2013, China issued a re-determination, which continued the imposition of AD/CVD duties on imports of GOES from the United States — again finding that U.S. exports caused adverse price effects in the Chinese market, and that U.S. exports caused material injury to the domestic industry.

On January 13, 2014, the United States initiated a compliance challenge. As in the original proceeding, the compliance panel sided with the United States, finding numerous defects in China's determination that U.S. exports caused adverse price effects in the Chinese market. The compliance panel also found that China again claimed unsupported findings that U.S. exports caused injury to China's domestic industrys. Furthermore, China failed to disclose the essential facts underlying its revised material injury determination. As a result, the WTO panel found that China failed to comply with the recommendations and rulings of the DSB in this dispute.

In April 2015, after the compliance panel's meeting with the parties and after the parties had submitted all of their submissions, China's Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) revoked the AD and CVD duties on GOES from the United States before the compliance panel issued its public report.

Customs Valuation Exchange Rates

7 August 2015		Imports	Exports
Schedule I [Rate of exchange of one unit of foreign currency equipment to Indian Rupees]			
1	Australian Dollar	47.45	46.20
2	Bahrain Dinar	174.45	164.30
3	Canadian Dollar	49.00	47.95
4	Danish Kroner	9.45	9.20
5	EURO	70.45	68.85
6	Hong Kong Dollar	8.30	8.15
7	Kuwaiti Dinar	216.60	204.50
8	New Zealand Dollar	42.30	41.15
9	Norwegian Kroner	7.85	7.65
10	Pound Sterling	100.85	98.60
11	Singapore Dollar	46.60	45.60
12	South African Rand	5.15	4.85
13	South Arabian Riyal	17.50	16.55
14	Swedish Kroner	7.45	7.25
15	Swiss Franc	66.00	64.45
16	UAE Dirham	17.85	16.90
17	U.S. Dollar	64.35	63.30
Schedule II [Rate of exchange of 100 units of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees]			
1	Japanese Yen	51.75	50.60
2	Kenyan Shilling	64.95	61.25

(Source: Customs Notification 73(NT)/06.08.2015)

Owned, Edited, Published and Printed by Arun Goyal and Printed at Mercury Printers, 602 Choori Walan, Delhi
Published from 24/4866, Sheeltara House, Ansari Road, New Delhi 110002. (INDIA) Phone: 2328 1314; Fax: 91-11-2324 0230
Email: academy.delhi@gmail.com; Website: worldtradescanner.com
This issue contains 8 pages in all (Page 145 to 152)