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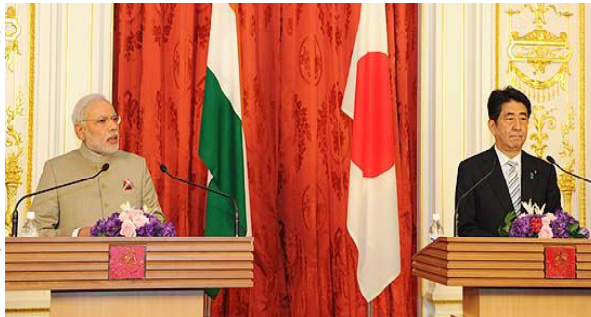
## Modi Visit Launches “India - Japan Special Strategic and Global Partnership”

### Highlights of the Joint Statement

Prime Minister Modi stated that no country has done more for modernizing India's infrastructure than Japan.

Prime Minister Abe expressed his intention to realize 3.5 trillion yen of public and private investment and financing from Japan, including Overseas Development Assistance (ODA), to India in five years, to finance appropriate public and private projects of mutual interest including in the areas of next generation infrastructure, connectivity, transport systems, Smart Cities, rejuvenation of Ganga and other rivers, manufacturing, clean energy, skill development, water security, food processing and agro industry, agricultural cold chain, and rural development. ODA loan of 50 billion yen to India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) for a public-private partnership infrastructure project.

The two Prime Ministers welcomed the progress of individual cooperation programmes and projects enumerated in the Factsheet and directed the respective relevant authorities to



further advance cooperation in a mutually satisfactory manner.

Security of maritime and cyber domains, integrity and inviolability of global commons. They affirmed their shared commitment to maritime security, freedom of navigation and overflight, civil aviation safety, unimpeded lawful commerce, and peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with international law.

Inter-connected Asia, Pacific and Indian Ocean Regions.

Japan's policy of “Proactive Contribution to Peace” and Japan's Cabinet Decision on development of seamless security legislation.

Consultation and coordination between India and Japan in regional forums, including the East Asia Summit processes and forums. Trilateral dialogue among India, Japan and the United States.

Adoption of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism in the United Nations.

North Korea's continued development of its nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programs, including its uranium enrich-

### Modi Yens for Jap Money, But its Not Free!

-Arun Goyal-

After Hindu Nepal, its Buddhist Japan. PM Modi is dancing to Japan music to woo the Yen. The Japanese policy of monetary easement and release of Yen to boost the ailing Japanese economy (One of the Five Abe Arrows to remove recession) has found a taker in India. Rs. 70,000 crores for a bullet train from Ahmedabad to Mumbai and Metros in 50 more Indian cities the DMIC and Freight Corridors will certainly help relaunch Japan. It is a moot question whether the Power-Water-Land starved high cost Indian economy will become more efficient with the high cost - high speed Bullet trains! The over regulated high transaction costs will not come down with more trains and roads.

The five year Yen loans of \$35bn offered by Abe to Modi have a cost. To begin with, India must bear the exchange rate risk, in terms of the depreciation in rupee value which will add to the outgo on principal and interest in forex borrowing. This may add an average of at least five percent every year to the cost if the rupee loses just three rupees to the dollar every year to end up at Rs. 75 in the next five years.

Even if we assume that the exchange rate may work in India's favour with the rupee remaining steady against the dollar and the

yen going down with a near zero interest rate, there is always a cost of earning the dollar to pay for foreign loans and meet interest burden. At a modest estimate, it cost 15% incentive to earn dollars in goods export, the main stay of forex earnings. This cost earning dollars must be factored in the Yen for Borrowings from Japan.

A third factor is that of ownership of assets. Borrowing from Japan of two lakh crore rupees over the next five years is not too high for the Indian economy. The government expenditure every year is estimated at 37 lakh crores. Surely the Indian Government can fund the infrastructure investment from the domestic economy.

The Japanese will recover the investment from tied sales of high price equipment, services and know how. They will also reap bumper profits from equity investment in monopolies. (For example, the Suzuki takeover of Maruti and the high profits due to duty protection). The Japanese are known to be poor employers, they pay very low to vendors. Borrowing from the Japanese will drain the Indian economy, that is for sure!

The moral of the story is *Bite the Bullet only after reading the Fine Print.*

ment activities. 2005 Six-Party Talks Joint Statement.

Energy security, in a stable and peaceful Middle East, West Asia and the Gulf regions. They welcomed negotiations between P5+1 and Iran over the Iranian nuclear issue and urged all parties to show political will and seek common ground while accommodating differences.

Afghan-led economic development, political pluralism and capacity-building in security in Afghanistan beyond 2014. Reform of the UN Security Council.

Non-proliferation including the affirmation that goods and technologies transferred from Japan would not be used for delivery systems for WMD. Japan to remove six of India's space and defence-related entities from Japan's Foreign End User List.

India to become a full member in the four international export control regimes: Nuclear Suppliers Group, Missile Technology Control Regime, Wassenaar Arrangement and Australia Group.

The two Prime Ministers affirmed the urgent need for comprehensive, especially its expansion in both permanent and non-permanent categories, to make it more representative, legitimate, effective and responsive to the realities of the 21st century. They called for concrete outcome in this direction by the 70th anniversary of the UN in 2015 and decided to enhance efforts bilaterally and under the G-4 to realize this. In this regard, they

decided to strengthen their bilateral cooperation and outreach with other member states. They also highlighted the outcome of the third round of India-Japan consultations on UN issues held in Tokyo in July 2014.

To set a target of doubling Japan's foreign direct investment and the number of Japanese companies in India within five years

Electronics Industrial Parks in India. They also shared the intention to develop "Japan Industrial Townships" and other industrial townships with investment incentives for companies would not be lower than under the prevailing policy framework such as Special Economic Zone (SEZ), National Investment and Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ).

Public-Private Partnership (PPP) and terms for utilization of public funds, taking into account the nature of the projects, developmental priorities, procurement policies, level of industrial and technological capacities and skills available locally.

Japan's cooperation for enhanced connectivity and development in Northeast India and linking the region to other economic corridors in India and to Southeast Asia.

Partnership city arrangement between the ancient cities of Varanasi and Kyoto.

High Speed Railway system, Prime Minister Abe expressed his hope that India could introduce Shinkansen system for the Ahmedabad – Mumbai route. Prime Minister Abe expressed his readiness to provide financial, technical and op-

erational support to introduce Shinkansen system. Joint Feasibility Study on High Speed Railway system on Ahmedabad – Mumbai route.

Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC), Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC), Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) and committed to accelerate their implementation.

Modi seeks Japan's association with Ahmedabad Metro Project.

Energy cooperation through the India-Japan Energy Dialogue. They shared the intention that India and Japan would explore a higher level of strategic collaboration in the global oil and natural gas market, including through joint procurement of LNG, upstream development of oil and gas, and joint efforts to promote flexible LNG markets, including through relaxation of destination clauses. The two Prime Ministers also welcomed enhanced cooperation on utilizing highly efficient and environmentally-friendly coal-fired power generation technology and progress on cooperation in Clean Coal Technology (CCT).

Commercial contract for manufacturing and supply of rare earth chlorides from India to Japan

Life sciences including stem cell research, material science, cognitive science, applied mathematics, computing and information science, ocean technology and ocean observations, clean and renewable energy, water technology, climate change science and outer space. They recognized the importance to launch joint laboratories in India and Japan.

Festival of India in Japan soon

Nalanda University, the ancient seat of learning, to addressing tomorrow's challenges through the establishment of Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad (IIT-H), and the Indian Institute of Informational Technology, Design and Manufacturing in Jabalpur (IIITDM-J).

## Commerce Ministry Sets Time Limit for SEZ Zonal Development Commissioners

To ensure smooth functioning of SEZs and facilitating ease of doing business in SEZs to SEZ Developers/Units, Department of Commerce, Government of India has prescribed a time limit for disposal of various activities related to SEZ Developers/Units by the DC offices viz. Examination of the proposals for setting up of SEZs including site inspection of land and sending to the DoC is 15 days, examination of the proposal for change of sector is 7 days, extension of LOA upto 4th year and execution of lease deed is 7 days, in-principle exit order is 7 days, issuance of Form-I for CST exemption is 5 days etc. This will work as a catalyst in providing good governance in the SEZs.

These timelines will be strictly followed by all the Zonal Development Commissioners throughout India. These timelines have been uploaded on the SEZ Website ([www.sezindia.nic.in](http://www.sezindia.nic.in)) and will be prominently displayed through notice boards in all DC offices as well as on the individual websites of the Zones.

This was launched in Noida SEZ by Madhusudan Prasad, Additional Secretary, Department of Commerce in the presence of Sumeet Jerath, DC, Noida SEZ and Rajeev Arora, Joint Secretary, Department of Commerce. Similar functions are also being organised by all the Zonal Development Commissioners of SEZs across the country.

India was one of the first in Asia to recognize the effectiveness of the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) model in promoting exports, with Asia's

first EPZ set up in Kandla in 1965.

As per the provisions of the SEZ Act, 2005, an SEZ may be set up either by the Central Government, State Government or any person for manufacture of goods or rendering services or for both or as a free trade warehousing zone. Such proposals duly recommended by the concerned State Government are considered by the Board of Approval for SEZs. SEZ being set up under the SEZ Act, 2005 are primarily private investment driven.

The main objectives of the SEZ Act are generation of additional economic activity; promotion of exports of goods and services; promotion of investment from domestic and foreign sources; creation of employment opportunities; development of infrastructure facilities and maintenance of sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State and friendly relations with foreign States.

In short span of about eight years since SEZs Act and Rules were notified in February, 2006, there are 192 operational SEZs in India. There has been overall growth of export of 2,063% over past eight years (2005-06 to 2013-14). Exports from the SEZs in 2013-14 were Rs.4,94,077 crore. The total exports from SEZs as on 30th June, 2014 i.e. in the first quarter of the current financial year 2014-15, has been to the tune of Rs.1,21,637 crore approximately, registering a growth of 7.36% over the exports of corresponding period of the previous financial year.

## Jordan Initiates Safeguard on A4 Writing and Printing Paper

The Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply initiated the investigation based on a petition filed by the domestic industry for writing and printing papers size A4, in which it alleged that the increase of imports had caused serious injury to the domestic industry producing similar products. The application has been examined and it was concluded that there was sufficient evidence on increasing imports of the subject product, sufficient evidence of injury on the industry, and evidence of causality between the increased imports and the injury.

National Production Protection Directorate (NPPD) analysed imports data submitted in the application for the period of investigation from 2010 to 2013. It has been found that the increase, both in absolute terms and relative to production in imports was recent, sudden, sharp and significant.

Regarding injury factors, NPPD found that declines in the economic indicators of production, sales, market share, productivity and profits were recorded in the domestic industry, in conjunction with the increase in imports.

## WEEKLY INDEX OF CHANGES

### Disposal of Seized ODS Refrigerants through Re-export – Customs Issues Draft Procedure

[CBEC Draft Circular F. No. 711.20.2013 Cus (AS) dated 14<sup>th</sup> August 2014]

Subject: Draft Circular pertaining to disposal of seized/confiscated cylinder filled with refrigerant gases seeking comments thereon.

Your attention is invited to Circular no. 20/2009 - Cus dated 19.06.2009 on disposal of refrigerant gases. Looking into the difficulties faced by the field formations in disposal of refrigerant gases, a fresh circular on the issue is proposed to be issued to address the issue. Copy of the draft circular is enclosed below.

2. Feedback and suggestions are solicited from the stake holders for improvement / amendment in the same, to make the circular effective for speedy disposal of hazardous refrigerant gases. The comments / suggestions may be sent at [acmallick@nic.in](mailto:acmallick@nic.in).

#### Draft Circular

**Subject: Disposal of seized / confiscated cylinders filled with refrigerant gases.**

Attention is invited to the Board's Circular No 20/2009-Customs dated 19.06.2009 as amended vide corrigenda dated 18.10.2010 and 15.02.2011 on the above subject. It has been brought to the notice of the Board that the field formations are facing difficulties with regard to disposal of seized / confiscated cylinders filled with refrigerant gases. Accordingly, the matter was taken up with Chief Controller of Explosives, Petroleum & Safety Organization (PESO), Nagpur; Director, Ozone Cell -Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), New Delhi and the Refrigerant Gas Manufacturers Association (REGMA) – (an association of HCFC/HFC refrigerant gas producers in India). Based on the feedback received from them and after examination of the matter, the following instructions in this regard are issued in supersession of all earlier Circular /Instructions on the above subject:-

1. To facilitate a regulatory framework for smoother and safe disposal of such seized / confiscated cylinders filled with refrigerant gases the following need to be observed:

i. **As per Rule 3 of the Gas Cylinder Rules, 2004** (in supersession of the Gas Cylinders Rules, 1981), framed under the **Explosives Act, 1884**, No person shall fill any cylinder with any compressed gas or import, possess or transport any cylinder so filled or intended to be filled with such gas unless

(a) such cylinder and its valve have been constructed to a type and standard specified in **Schedule 1 as amended** from time-to-time by an order issued by the Chief Controller,

(b) the test and inspection certificates issued by the inspecting authority in respect of cylinder and its valve are made available to the Chief Controller and prior approval of the said authority is obtained.

ii. As per **Rule 29** of the said Rules, no person shall import any cylinder filled or intended to be filled with any compressed gas except under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence granted under these rules and the relevant provisions of Foreign Trade (Development & Regulations) Act, 1992.

iii. Also, as per **Rule 43** of the said Rules, no person shall fill any cylinder with compressed gas and no cylinder filled with compressed gas shall be possessed by anyone except under and in

accordance with the conditions of a licence granted under these rules.

iv. In accordance with the provisions laid down under the Gas Cylinder Rules, 1981, Department of Explosives issues licence for filing/ re-filing / storing / transporting in gas cylinders. The disposal of gas cylinders which are not of a make and type approved by Chief Controller of Explosives, Nagpur under Rule 3 of the Gas Cylinders Rules, 2004 by way of auction can thus be made only to those parties which possess **valid licences from PESO** for filling of refrigerant gases into cylinders and facilities for storage of filled refrigerant cylinders and to deal with the same in the manner laid down under the Gas Cylinder Rules, 2004 (to store compressed gas in pressure vessels or vessels or cylinders and to produce / handle / store / fill refrigerant gases).

v. The said cylinder should be de-shaped after disposal of the refrigerant gas complying with the requirements of **Rule 36 of the Gas Cylinder Rules, 2004**. The cylinders after flattening or cutting may be sold as scrap. In this connection **IS: 9200** may please be referred for the procedure for the condemnation and scrapping of such cylinders. The report of the same need to be forwarded to the Chief Controller of Explosives, Nagpur for record.

vi. Empty Seized /Confiscated cylinders (with no refrigerant gas inside) need not necessarily be auctioned by the Department to the firms listed under this Circular only and after getting it verified that the same are empty, may be disposed of by General auction / sold as scrap after obtaining undertaking to dispose of same as per requirements of **Rule 36** of the Gas Cylinder Rules, 2004 following **IS: 9200** procedure. The Controller of explosives has been requested to facilitate PESO permission to the purchaser firms of refrigerant gases from Customs for destruction/disposal of decanted cylinders in a week's time of putting in the application.

2. India, being a signatory to the Montreal Protocol- the multilateral environment treaty, needs to comply with the agreed schedule of production and consumption for phase-out of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODSs), including Hydro chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), and to comply with the regulatory regime in respect of consumption and production of these substances in India.

### Prelim Safeguard Duty of 20% Imposed on Saturated Fatty Alcohols from All Countries on Export Oriented Unit VVF Complaint

Only Developing Countries other than Malaysia, Thai and Indo Exempted

Ntfn 03-SG 28.08.2014 (DoR) Whereas, in the matter of import of "Saturated Fatty Alcohols with carbon chain length of C8,C10,C12, C14,

C16, and C18 including single, blends and unblended (not including branched isomers) which includes blends of a combination of carbon chain lengths, C12-C14, C12-C16, C12-C18,C16-18 and C14-C16 (commonly categorized as C12-C14)" (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods), falling under sub-heading 2905 17 or 3823 70 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Tariff Act), the Director General (Safeguard), in his preliminary findings, published vide number G.S.R. 357 (E), dated the 26th May, 2014, in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), dated the 26th May, 2014, has come to the conclusion that increased imports of subject goods into India has caused and threatened to cause further serious injury to the domestic producers of subject goods, necessitating the imposition of safeguard duty on imports of subject goods into India, and accordingly has recommended the imposition of provisional safeguard duty on imports of the subject goods into India;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 8B of the said Customs Tariff Act, read with rules 10 and 14 of the Customs Tariff (Identification and Assessment of Safeguard Duty) Rules, 1997, the Central Government after considering the said findings of the Director General (Safeguards), hereby imposes on subject goods falling under sub-heading 2905 17 or 3823 70 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, when imported into India, a provisional safeguard duty at the rate of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.

2. Nothing contained in this notification shall apply to imports of subject goods from countries notified as developing countries under clause (a) of sub-section (6) of section 8B of the Customs Tariff Act, other than Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia.

3. The safeguard duty imposed under this notification shall be effective for a period of two hundred days (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.

[F.No.354/108/2014-TRU]

2.1 **Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC 11 and CFC12)** are already phased -out under the Montreal Protocol and are not allowed to be imported, produced, consumed in India and exported out of

India under the ODS Rules. Hence, no one can participate in off-take of the seized cylinders containing CFCs. As it is a banned item and cannot be reprocessed/disposed off due to the above reasons, the importer should be asked to send the material back with punitive measures.

2.2 As a measure of accelerated phase-down of HCFCs under the Montreal Protocol, the Consumption of HCFCs in India is now frozen. Imports of HCFC 22 and their Blends are, therefore, not allowed in India without Licence as per the revised ODS Rules and FTP hence the importer should be asked to send the material back with punitive measures.

2.3 From time to time, as a measure to stop illegal import of refrigerants, Customs has been seizing/confiscating cylinders filled with refrigerant gases being brought into the country illegally. Such seized / confiscated refrigerants cylinders are required to be disposed of by the Customs through an auction process, to the eligible firms, who are required to re-export the same after reprocessing, or dispose of the same as per procedure prescribed by the MoEF in accordance with ODS Rules and to submit details as per Rules to the MoEF.

2.4 It is also seen that HCFC-22 is often imported by unscrupulous elements by mislabelling and misdeclaring the same. To prevent such illegal imports, it is necessary to identify the actual refrigerant gas being imported by use of refrigerant identifiers, viz. Refrigerant Analysers available with DRI to identify the actual gas being imported before clearance.

2.5 As per the Montreal Protocol requirements, the MoEF monitors production, consumption, import and export of ODSs through the data submitted by various Producers, concerned Departments / Ministries and also through the audit. The MoEF has stated that in case of traders/wholesalers/ Stockiest or other consumers, there is no possible system of audit through which the movement of ODS including HCFCs can be traced within the country. Hence, no system can be put in place for tracking the flow of ODS if the confiscated/ seized cylinders are sold to such firms. The MoEF favors disposal of HCFCs to the firms which are Producers of HCFC-22 and who have the wherewithal, technical resources and competency to dispose of HCFC-22 through safe recycling and reprocessing in their production facilities.

3. After consultation with the Ozone Cell, MoEF the prescribed following criteria / guide lines are prescribed for disposing of the seized/confiscated refrigerant CFC empty/full cylinders:-

i. They should have specific permission to decant such cylinder in approved cylinders.

ii. They should have facility to decant the gas, purify it and repack the gas for export.

iii. The Custom authorities must take an undertaking from the producers of refrigerant gas (who are approved by CCOE to purchase and sale such material) that the gas purchased from the Customs is only for export with a valid licence and should not be delivered for domestic sales

iv. In case the CFC producers are not able to export the entire stock, they should take mea-

asures to ensure that the stockpile is destroyed as per the guidelines/procedure of Montreal Protocol. The disposal of refrigerant gases (CFCs) by incineration would also require clearance from State Pollution Control Boards and / or Central Pollution Control Board on which the Director, Ozone Cell has agreed to facilitate the approval process subject to the proposal being received through the Customs field formations/CBEC.

v. Name of the countries from where the cylinder containing such refrigerant gases were illegally imported should be intimated to the Ozone Cell, so that the National Ozone Units (NOUs) of those countries may be informed of the same to prevent further illegal import to India.

4. The disposal of seized refrigerant cylinders can be made through auction in accordance with the provisions laid down under the Gas Cylinder Rules, 2004 to the firms listed here under provided they are specifically permitted in writing to decant such gases in approved cylinders by the Chief Controller of Explosives. The intimation to this effect may be given to the Chief Controller of Explosives, Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation, C.G.O Complex, 5th Floor, Seminary Hills, NAGPUR -440006 and to the Director, Ozone Cell Ministry of Environment & Forests Core 4B, 2nd Floor, India Habitat Centre Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003 Fax No : +91-11-24642175 Email : ozone-mef@nic.in along with details of cylinders who will ensure that the corresponding quantity is accordingly debited from the prescribed quota of the concerned manufacturer. The firms are already advised by the Chief Controller of Explosives to extend necessary cooperation and guidance for disposal of refrigerant cylinders to the Customs authorities in the interest of public safety whenever any reference in this regard is received by them.

1) **M/s Navin Fluorine International Limited**, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Sunteck Centre, 37/40, Subash Road, Vile Parle (East) Mumbai 400057. **Factory:** New Industrial Area Agra – Mumbai Road Dewas – Madhya Pradesh, PIN – 455002 India Tel: 91 261 2890325 Fax: 91 261 2890288

2) **M/s Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited:** INOX Towers, Plot No. 17, Sector 16-A, Noida – 201301 U.P. E-mail: sunilarora@gfl.co.in (Plant at VADODARA)

3) **M/s SRF LIMITED**, Block-C, Sector-45, Gurgaon-122003 Haryana E-mail: ryrl@sanmargroup.com

4) **M/s Chemplast Sanmar Limited**, 9, Cathedral Road, Chennai-600086 E-mail: ryrl@sanmargroup.com

5) **M/s Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited**, (a Subsidiary of M/s, Hindustan Organic Chemical Ltd a Government of India Enterprise) 303, 3<sup>rd</sup> floor Babukhan Estate, Bashir Bagh, Hyderabad 500001 Email: hiflonpurchase@gmail.com

5.1 Since only above mentioned firms are eligible so far to participate in auction the field formations taking up disposal of such refrigerant gas cylinders should communicate about the auction to all of them and to the Secretary, Refrigerant Gas Manufacturers Association (REGML-1), C/o SRF Limited, Block-C, Sector-45, Gurgaon-122003 to have better price and improved chances of disposal.

5.2 When the refrigerant cylinders to be auctioned are in large quantity, the auctioning authority may consider the option of having auction of smaller lots of cylinders (of 1,000 2,000 each) as a single enterprise may not be in a position to process such large quantity of cylinders.

5.3 All the field formations should send details regarding quantity and type of ripe for disposal refrigerant gas cylinders to the Commissioner, Directorate of Logistics, New Delhi (along with copy to the Under Secretary (Anti Smuggling Unit CBEC) by 31-08.2014 who will monitor the timely disposal of same by field formations

6. Any difficulty in the implementation of the aforesaid measures may be brought to the notice of the Board. All the previous circulars / references issued on the subject may be deemed to have been superseded.

7. Suitable Public Notice may be issued for guidance of the trade.

## Service Tax Proposals in Finance Act Implemented

[Ref: D.O.F. No. 334/15/2014-TRU dated 25<sup>th</sup> August 2014]

Sub.: Union Budget 2014-15: enactment of the Finance (No.2) Bill.

The Finance (No.2) Bill, 2014 received the assent of the President of India on 6<sup>th</sup> August, 2014 and has been enacted as the Finance (No.2) Act, 2014 [Act No.25 of 2014] [hereinafter referred to as the said Act].

1.2 In view of the enactment, clauses (D) to (L) of section 114 of the said Act have already come into force. In respect of clauses (A) to (C), the appointed date will be 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2014 [Notification No.18/2014-ST].

1.3 Broadening of the tax base by extension of service tax levy to all forms of advertising except print media [as defined in section 65B (39a) of the Finance Act, 1994] and on services provided by radio-taxis, will come into effect on 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2014. In respect of services provided by radio-taxis, taxable portion will be 40% of the amount charged in terms of entry 9A in Notification 26/2012-ST as amended. Therefore, on the services

provided by radio taxis, service tax payable will be 4.944% of the amount charged.

1.4 The appointed date in respect of clause (C) of section 114 of the said Act will be 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2014. Drawing power from the amended Explanation inserted in section 67A of the Finance Act, 1994, Rule 11 is proposed to be inserted in the Service Tax Rules, 1994 [Notification 19/2014-ST] with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2014, from when the exchange rate for calculation of value of services sought to be imported into the taxable territory will be based on generally accepted accounting principles.

1.5 Now, vide amended Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, rule making powers have been specified

(i) to impose upon persons liable to pay service tax, *inter alia*, the duty of furnishing information, keeping records and making returns and the

manner in which they shall be verified;

(ii) for withdrawal of facilities or imposition of restrictions (including restrictions on utilization of CENVAT credit) on service providers or exporters, to check evasion of duty or misuse of CENVAT credit; and

(iii) to issue instructions in supplemental or incidental matters.

Regarding (ii) above, **Notification No.25/2014-CE (NT)** is being issued with immediate effect. In Rule 12AAA of Cenvat Credit Rules, 2004, the expression 'provider of taxable service' has been inserted vide the said Notification.

## Anti-dumping Investigation Initiated on Gliclazide from China on Complaint of Sole Producer Bal Pharma Bangalore

[Ref: F.No.14/5/2014-DGAD dated 28<sup>th</sup> August 2014]

Subject: Anti Dumping investigation concerning imports of Gliclazide, originating in or exported from China PR.

M/s Bal Pharma Ltd., Bangalore (hereinafter also referred to as the Petitioner or applicant) has filed an application before the Designated Authority (hereinafter also referred to as the Authority) in accordance with the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 as amended from time to time (hereinafter also referred to as the Act) and the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-Dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of injury) Rules, 1995 as amended from time to time (hereinafter also referred to as the Rules) for initiation of anti-dumping investigation and imposition of anti dumping duty on the imports of Gliclazide, originating in or exported from China PR (hereinafter also referred to as the subject country).

### Domestic Industry & Standing

2. The Application has been filed by M/s Bal Pharma Ltd., as domestic industry of the product under consideration. According to the Petitioner, they are the sole manufacturer of the subject goods in India. It has been claimed by the petitioner that some other producers who were engaged in the manufacturing of subject goods seem to have discontinued their manufacturing since last few years. The petitioner has certified that there are no imports of the product under consideration by the petitioner or any of its related party from the subject countries. Since the production of the petitioner accounts for "a major proportion" in the total production of the product under consideration in India, the petitioner satisfies the standing and constitutes Domestic Industry within the meaning of the Rules.

### Product under consideration

3. The product under consideration for the purpose of present investigation is "Gliclazide". It is a drug with a chemical name of "1-(Hexahydro-cyclopenta(c)pyrrol-2(1H)-yl)-3-((4-methylphenyl) sulfonyl) urea" and contains not less than 99.0% and not more than 101.0% of C15H21N3O3, calculated with reference to the dried substance. Gliclazide is a white or almost white powder in appearance practically insoluble in water, freely soluble in dichloromethane, sparingly soluble in acetone and slightly soluble in ethanol (96%).

4. Gliclazide is a Bulk Drug used in pharmaceutical preparations concerning Anti diabetic / Hypoglycemic drugs. Gliclazide is used for control

Regarding (iii) above, **Notification No.19/2014-ST** is being issued, to insert Rule 12 which gives powers to issue supplementary instructions, in the Service Tax Rules, with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> October 2014.

1.6 Explanations in respect of changes discussed above are not exhaustive and the text of the relevant statutory provisions and the wordings of the notifications should be read carefully to implement the law. I would like to express my thanks to officers in field formations who have shared their ideas and views with TRU.

of hyperglycemia in gliclazide-responsive diabetes mellitus of stable, mild, non-ketosis prone, type 2 diabetes. It is used when diabetes cannot be controlled by proper dietary management and exercise or when insulin therapy is not appropriate.

5. The subject goods are classifiable under Chapter 29 of the Custom Tariff Act, 1975 under Tariff item 2942 00 90. As per the petitioner's claim subject goods are also being imported under other sub-headings such as 29110090, 2912 19 90, 2921 59 90, 2924 19 00, 2927 00 90, 2930 90 99, 2932 99 00, 2933 19 90, 2933 59 90, 2933 99 00, 2934 99 00, 2935 00 90, 2937 19 00, 2941 90 11, 2941 90 90, 2942 00 11, 2942 00 90, 3822 00 11, 3822 00 19. The HS codes are only indicative and the product description shall prevail in all circumstances.

### Like Article

6. The applicant has claimed that the subject goods being produced by the domestic industry are identical to the subject goods being dumped into India from subject country. The applicant has claimed that Gliclazide produced by the petitioner and imported from the subject country are having comparable characteristics in terms of parameters such as physical & chemical characteristics, manufacturing process & technology, functions & uses, product specifications, pricing, distribution & marketing and tariff classification of the goods. The two are technically and commercially substitutable and hence should be treated as 'like article' under the Rules. Therefore, for the purpose of the present investigation, the subject goods produced by the applicant in India are being treated as 'Like Article' to the subject goods being imported from the subject country.

### Countries involved

7. The present investigation is in respect of alleged dumping of the product under consideration from China PR.

### Normal Value

8. The petitioner has claimed that China PR should be treated as a non-market economy and has determined normal value in accordance with Para 7 and 8 of Annexure I of the Rules. In view of the non-market economy presumption and subject to rebuttal of the same by the responding

## Service Tax Certificate by Rail Transport Required for CENVAT Credit

26-CE(NT) 27.08.2014 (DoR) In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944) and section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994 (32 of 1994), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004, namely : -

1. (1) These rules may be called the CENVAT Credit (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 2014.

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

2. In the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004, in rule 9, in sub-rule (1), after clause (f), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

"(fa) a Service Tax Certificate for Transportation of goods by Rail (herein after referred to as STTG Certificate) issued by the Indian Railways, along with the photocopies of the railway receipts mentioned in the STTG certificate; or"

[F. No. 267/87/2013-CX.8]

exporters, normal value of the subject goods in China PR has been estimated in terms of Para 7 of Annexure I to the Rules. The applicant has determined the normal value based on cost of production in India, duly adjusted with selling, general and administrative expenses and reasonable profit.

### Export Price

9. The applicant has determined the export price on the basis of data published by the DGCI&S. Price adjustments have been claimed on account of commission, ocean freight, port expenses, inland freight, marine insurance, VAT difference and bank commission.

### Dumping Margin

10. The normal value and the export price have been compared at ex-factory level, which show significant dumping margin in respect of the subject country. There is sufficient prima facie evidence that the normal value of the subject goods in the subject country is significantly higher than the ex-factory export price, indicating, prima facie, that the subject goods are being dumped into the Indian market by the exporters from the subject country.

### Injury and Causal Link

11. The applicant has claimed that domestic industry has suffered material injury from dumped imports. The demand for the product under consideration has increased over the injury period and subject imports have increased in absolute terms. The imports are undercutting the domestic prices. The imports have suppressed/depressed the domestic prices over the injury period. With regard to consequent impact of the imports on the domestic industry, it is noted that performance of the domestic industry has deteriorated in respect of parameters such as profits; return on capital employed and cash profits. The domestic industry is suffering significant financial losses, cash losses and negative return on investments. There

is sufficient prima facie evidence of injury to the domestic industry caused by dumped imports from subject country to justify initiation of an anti-dumping investigation.

12. And whereas, the Authority prima facie finds that sufficient evidence of dumping of the subject goods, originating in or exported from the subject country; injury to the domestic industry and causal link between the alleged dumping and injury exist to justify initiation of an anti-dumping investigation, the Authority hereby initiates an investigation into the alleged dumping, and consequent injury to the domestic industry in terms of Para 5 of the Rules, to determine the existence,

degree and effect of alleged dumping and to recommend the amount of antidumping duty, which if levied, would be adequate to remove the 'injury' to the domestic industry.

#### Period of Investigation (POI)

13. The period of investigation (POI) is from 1st April 2013 to 31st March 2014. However, for the purpose of analyzing injury, the data of previous three years, i.e. Apr'10-Mar'11, Apr'11-Mar'12, Apr'12-Mar'13 and the period of investigation has been considered.....

**[Full text of Notification is available at our website [www.worldtradesScanner.com](http://www.worldtradesScanner.com)]**

## FIs Allowed to Buy Securities Outside Stock Exchanges

*Sub: Purchase and sale of securities other than shares or convertible debentures of an Indian company by a person resident outside India*

AP(DIR Srs) Attention of Authorized Dealer  
Cir.22 Category-I (AD Category-I)  
28.08.2014 banks is invited to Schedule 5  
(RBI) to the Foreign Exchange  
Management (Transfer or Issue  
of Security by a Person Resident outside India)  
Regulations, 2000 (the Principal Regulations)  
notified vide Notification No. FEMA.20/2000-RB  
dated May 3, 2000, as amended from time to  
time, in terms of which, eligible investors, viz.,  
SEBI registered Foreign Institutional Investors  
(FIIs), Qualified Foreign Investors (QFIs), regis-  
tered Foreign Portfolio Investors (RFPs) and long  
term investors registered with SEBI, may pur-  
chase eligible government securities directly from  
the issuer of such securities or through registered  
stock broker on a recognised Stock Exchange in  
India, subject to such terms and conditions as  
mentioned therein and limits as prescribed by the  
same by RBI and SEBI from time to time.

2. With a view to providing flexibility in regard to the manner in which government securities can

be acquired by eligible investors, it has now been decided to remove any stipulation as to the manner of acquisition from the said Regulations. Consequently, the eligible investors can acquire such securities in any manner as per the prevalent/approved market practice.

3. AD Category - I banks may bring the contents of this circular to the notice of their constituents and customers.

4. Reserve Bank has since amended the Principal Regulations through the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) (Eleventh Amendment) Regulations, 2014 notified vide Notification No. FEMA. 313/2014-RB dated July 2, 2014 c.f. G.S.R. No.487 (E) dated July 11, 2014.

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.

## RBI Delegates Power to Bank on Maturity Period Mismatch in New ECB

*Sub: Refinancing of ECB at lower all-in-cost – Simplification of procedure*

AP(DIR Srs) Attention of Authorized Dealer  
Cir.21 Category - I (AD Category - I)  
27.08.2014 banks is invited to A.P.  
(RBI) (DIR Series) Circular No. 5  
dated August 01, 2005 as

amended from time to time in terms of which refinancing of existing ECB by raising fresh ECB at lower all-in-cost is permitted subject to the condition that the outstanding maturity of the original loan is maintained. The cases, where the Average Maturity Period (AMP) of the fresh ECB is more than the residual maturity of existing ECB, are examined by the Reserve Bank under the approval route.

2. On a review, it has been decided to simplify the procedure by delegating powers to the AD Category – I banks to approve even those cases where the AMP of the fresh ECB is exceeding the residual maturity of the existing ECB under the automatic route subject to the following conditions:

- Both the existing and fresh ECBs should be in compliance with the applicable guidelines;
- All-in-cost of fresh ECB should be less than

- that of the all-in-cost of existing ECB;
- Consent of the existing lender is available;
- Refinancing is to be undertaken before the maturity of the existing ECB;
- Borrower should not be in the default / Caution List of RBI and should not be under the investigation of the Directorate of Enforcement (DoE);
- Overseas branches / subsidiaries of Indian banks will not be permitted to extend ECB for refinancing an existing ECB; and
- All requirements in respect of reporting arrangements like filing of revised Form 83, etc. are followed.

3. This facility will be available even in those cases where existing ECBs were raised under the approval route subject to the amount of new ECBs being eligible to be raised under the automatic route.

4. All other aspects of the ECB policy like eligible borrower, recognized lender, permitted end-use, amount of ECB, all-in-cost, average maturity period, reporting arrangements, etc. shall remain unchanged.

5. The modification to the ECB policy will come into force with immediate effect.

6. AD Category - I banks may bring the contents of this circular to the notice of their constituents and customers.

7. 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.

## RBI Shifts Immovable Property Div and Two other Div to Delhi from Mumbai

*Sub: Three divisions of Foreign Exchange Department shifted to FED CO Cell at New Delhi.*

AP(DIR Srs) Attention of Authorized Dealer  
Cir.23 Category-I (AD Category-I)  
02.09.2014 banks is invited to the Press  
(RBI) Release dated June 17, 2014  
which mentions the shifting of

three divisions of Foreign Investment Division (FID) viz. Liaison/Branch/Project Office (LO/BO/PO) Division, Non Resident Foreign Account Division (NRFAD) and Immovable Property (IP) Division to New Delhi with effect from July 15, 2014. The address for correspondence for the three divisions is FED, CO Cell, Foreign Exchange Department, Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi Regional Office, 6, Parliament Street, New Delhi - 110 001, India.

2. Attention is also invited to A.P (DIR Series) Circular No 106 dated February 18, 2014 in terms of which AD - Category I banks are required to furnish on a monthly basis, a statement on the number of applicants and total amount remitted from NRO account, as per proforma annexed, to the Chief General Manager-in-Charge, Foreign Exchange Department, Foreign Investments Division (NRFAD), Reserve Bank of India, Central Office, Mumbai-400001 within 7 days of the end of the reporting month.

3. Attention is also invited to Para 5(ii) and Para 5(iii) of A.P (DIR Series) Circular No 24 dated December 30, 2009 in terms of which A.D Category-I banks are required to report (i) the extension of validity of the Liaison Offices to the Regional Office concerned as well as to the Central Office, and (ii) closure of the Liaison Offices to the concerned Regional Office and closure of Branch Offices to the Central Office.

4. It is advised that all cases pertaining to these three divisions and the monthly statements as per circulars ibid/reporting for extension or closure of LOs/BOs shall be sent to the FED CO Cell at the address mentioned above. Reporting, by email, for NRFAD shall continue at the same email address.

5. AD Category- I banks may bring the contents of the circular to the notice of their constituents concerned.

6. 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 is without prejudice to permissions / approvals, if any, required under any other law.



**Tariff Value of Crude Palm Oil Falls by \$68/MT; RBD Palm Oil \$90/MT; Palm Oil \$79/MT; Crude Soyabean Oil \$63/MT; Brass Scrap \$61/MT and Poppy Seeds \$174/MT**

- Crude Palmolein, RBD Palmolein, Palmolein Falls by \$80/MT
- Gold and Silver Down by \$6/10 gms and \$5/kg

73-Cus(NT) In exercise of the powers 36/2001-Customs (N.T.), dated the 3rd August, 29.08.2014 conferred by sub-section (2) 2001, published in the Gazette of India, Extraor- (DoR) of section 14 of the Customs dinary, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii), vide Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the number S. O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, namely:-  
Central Board of Excise & Customs, being satis- In the said notification, for TABLE-1, TABLE-2, fied that it is necessary and expedient so to do, and TABLE-3 the following Tables shall be substi- hereby makes the following amendment in the tuted namely:- notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No.

**“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	743
2	1511 90 10	RBD Palm Oil	752
3	1511 90 90	Others – Palm Oil	748
4	1511 10 00	Crude Palmolein	771
5	1511 90 20	RBD Palmolein	774
6	1511 90 90	Others – Palmolein	773
7	1507 10 00	Crude Soyabean Oil	890
8	7404 00 22	Brass Scrap (all grades)	4077
9	1207 91 00	Poppy seeds	3429

**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	420 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	645 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	2017"

[F. No. 467/01/2014-Cus-5 Pt.]]

**Export Credit of US\$89.90mn to Congo for Transport Development**

*Sub: Exim Bank's Line of Credit of USD 89.90 million to the Government of the Republic of Congo*

AP(DIR Srs) Export-Import Bank of India  
Cir.24 (Exim Bank) has entered into  
02.09.2014 an Agreement dated March 09,  
(RBI) 2014 with the Government of the  
Republic of Congo for making

available to the latter, a Line of Credit (LOC) of USD 89.90 million (USD Eighty Nine million and Nine Hundred Thousand) for financing eligible goods, machinery, equipment and services including consultancy services from India for the purpose of financing Development of Transportation system in Congo. The goods, machinery, equipment and services including consultancy

services from India for exports under this Agree- ment are those which are eligible for export under the Foreign Trade Policy of the Government of India and whose purchase may be agreed to be financed by the Exim Bank under this Agreement. Out of the total credit by Exim Bank under this Agreement, the goods and services including consultancy services of the value of at least 75 per cent of the contract price shall be supplied by the seller from India and the remaining 25 percent goods and services may be procured by the seller for the purpose of Eligible Contract from outside India.

**Mithirohar Village at Gandhidham ICD Notified for Loading and Unloading of Goods**

74-Cus(NT) In exercise of the powers  
02.09.2014 conferred by clause (aa) of  
(DoR) sub-section (1) of section 7  
of the Customs Act, 1962  
(52 of 1962), the Central Board of Excise and Customs, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Govern- ment of India in the Ministry of Finance (De- partment of Revenue) No. 12/97-CUSTOMS (N.T.), dated the 2<sup>nd</sup> April, 1997, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number GSR. 193 (E), dated the 2<sup>nd</sup> April, 1997, namely:-

In the said notification, in the Table, against serial number 4 relating to the state of Gujarat, after item (x), in columns (3) and (4), the following item and the entries shall respec- tively be inserted, namely:-

(3)	(4)
“(xi) Village Mithirohar, Gandhidham	Unloading of imported goods and loading of export goods”.

[F. No. 434/14/2013-Cus IV]

2. The Credit Agreement under the LOC is effective from August 08, 2014 and the date of execution of Agreement is March 09, 2014. Under the LOC, the last date for opening of Letters of Credit and Disbursement will be 48 months from the scheduled completion date(s) of contract(s) in the case of project exports and 72 months (March 08, 2020) from the execution date of the Credit Agreement in the case of other supply contracts.

3. Shipments under the LOC will have to be declared on GR / SDF Forms as per instructions issued by the Reserve Bank from time to time.

4. No agency commission is payable under the above LOC. However, if required, the exporter may use his own resources or utilize balances in his Exchange Earners' Foreign Currency Account for payment of commission in free foreign exchange. Authorised Dealer Category- I (AD Category-I) banks may allow such remittance after realization of full payment of contract value subject to compliance with the prevailing instructions for payment of agency commission.

5. AD Category-I banks may bring the contents of this circular to the notice of their exporter constituents and advise them to obtain full details of the Line of Credit from the Exim Bank's office at Centre One, Floor 21, World Trade Centre Complex, Cuffe Parade, Mumbai 400 005 or log on to www.eximbankindia.in.

6. 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.

## India Looks East to ASEAN

Relationship with the ASEAN countries continues to be the foundation of India's Look East Policy.

ASEAN Community by 2015 Initiative for ASEAN Integration for Narrowing the Development Gap and the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity.

India is partnering the ASEAN countries in the negotiations on the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership.

The FTA on Trade in Goods, which India signed in 2009, has helped to bring about steady increase in trade volumes between ASEAN and India. It now stands at USD 76 billion annually and India is pursuing a target of USD 100 billion by 2015. There is a trade imbalance in favour of the

ASEAN but that sometimes comes naturally.

Connectivity in all its dimensions is receiving the highest priority on the ASEAN India agenda. ASEAN Connectivity Coordinating Committee deals with this and does a stock-taking of work underway but which is also looking at the utility of economic clusters and back-end linkages, SEZs and economic nodes along the connectivity corridors and also ways to encourage an inter-modal approach, which can integrate land, sea and air routes with hinterland economic activity. This meeting is going to be held on September 8, 2014 at Nay Pyi Taw.

India has proposed that India-Myanmar-Thailand begin negotiations on a Transit Transport Agreement for the Trilateral Highway.

## India-Israel Bilateral Cooperation

The Ambassador of Israel to India Daniel Carmon called on the Union Home Minister Rajnath Singh here on 29<sup>th</sup> August. The two sides have Agreement on Homeland and Public Security, Agreement on Protection of Classified Materials & Information and Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in Criminal Matters in the field of bilateral cooperation.

The Ambassador Carmon said that Israel is looking forward to a meaningful cooperation with

India in the area of homeland security. He said that the recently signed agreement is a step further in this direction.

The Home Minister welcomed the ceasefire in Gaza and hoped that it would usher in peace and tranquillity in the region that would be beneficial for both the sides. The Ambassador agreed with the Home Minister and indicated that the first priority of Israel is the reconstruction, rehabilitation and demilitarisation of Gaza so that peace

and normalcy return to the region at the earliest.

The Ambassador has invited the Home Minister to attend the third Israel Homeland Security International Conference and Exhibition to be held in Tel Aviv during November this year.

[Source: PIB (MHA) Press Release dated 29<sup>th</sup> August 2014]

## Performance of the Economy in the 1st Quarter of the Financial Year 2014-15 Broadly on Expected Lines

The Finance Ministry states that the performance of the economy in the First Quarter of the Financial Year 2014-15 is broadly on expected lines. Responding to the estimates of GDP for the first quarter of 2014-15 as released today by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the Ministry states that with improvement witnessed in some important sectors including manufacturing as well as in the performance of exports (that registered a growth of 11.5 per cent at 2004-05 prices), along with the measures taken by the Government, the economy can be expected to show further improvement in the remaining part of the year.

Growth in GDP at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices (real GDP) for the first quarter (Q1) of 2014-15 is estimated to be 5.7 per cent as against 4.7 per cent in Q1 of 2013-14. The growth rate for the financial year 2013-14 was 4.7 per cent.

At the sectoral level, the growth rate is 3.8 per cent for agriculture and allied sectors, 4.2 per cent for industry sector and 6.8 per cent for services sector in Q1 of 2014-15. This growth was 4.0 per cent, (-) 0.4 per cent and 7.2 per cent respectively for these sectors in Q1 of 2013-14.

[Source: PIB (MoF) Press Release dated 29<sup>th</sup> August 2014]

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Customs Valuation Exchange Rates			
22 August 2014	Imports	Exports	
<b>Schedule I</b> [Rate of exchange of one unit of foreign currency equipment to Indian Rupees]			
1 Australian Dollar	56.95	55.45	
2 Bahrain Dinar	165.80	156.70	
3 Canadian Dollar	56.05	54.65	
4 Danish Kroner	10.95	10.65	
5 EURO	81.50	79.55	
6 Hong Kong Dollar	7.90	7.75	
7 Kuwaiti Dinar	220.05	207.85	
8 New Zealand Dollar	51.45	50.15	
9 Norwegian Kroner	9.95	9.65	
10 Pound Sterling	101.85	99.60	
11 Singapore Dollar	49.10	48.00	
12 South African Rand	5.80	5.50	
13 South Arabian Riyal	16.65	15.75	
14 Swedish Kroner	8.90	8.65	
15 Swiss Franc	67.30	65.70	
16 UAE Dirham	17.00	16.10	
17 U.S. Dollar	61.25	60.25	
<b>Schedule II</b> [Rate of exchange of 100 units of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees]			
1 Japanese Yen	59.20	57.80	
2 Kenyan Shilling	70.85	66.85	

(Source: Customs Notification 72(NT)/21.08.2014)