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# WORLD TRADE SCANNER

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## HR Coils of 600 mm plus under Safeguard Duty Lens, 10% to 15% Protection on the Anvil

- SAIL, Essar and JSW Complain of Sudden Rise in Imports
- Safeguard Action Severe, All Imports Regardless of Source will be Hit
- Downstream Users in Machinery and Construction Affected, Exports will Suffer
- Fall in Profit of Domestic Industry only in Last Three Months
- Recent Protection with Hike of Duty to 12.5% from 7.5% is not Enough, Claims Industry
- Small Steel Plant Affected by Price Crash but Complaint by Large Companies

### [Safeguard Initiation Notice F.No. D-22011/26/2015/Pt-I dated 7<sup>th</sup> September 2015]

*Sub: Initiation of safeguard investigation concerning imports of "Hot-rolled flat products of non-alloy and other alloy Steel in coils of a width of 600 mm or more" into India.*

An application has been filed before me on 27th July, 2015 under Rule 5 of the Customs Tariff (Identification and Assessment of Safeguard Duty) Rules, 1997 by M/S Steel Authority of India Limited; M/S Essar Steel India Limited, and M/S JSW Steel Limited through M/S Lakshmi Kumaran & Sridharan Attorneys, New Delhi, for imposition of Safeguard Duty on imports of "**Hot-rolled flat products of non-alloy and other alloy Steel in coils of a width of 600 mm or more**", hereinafter referred to as 'PUC' (Product under consideration) into India to protect the domestic producers of PUC against serious injury/threat of serious injury caused by the increased imports of PUC into India.



**2. Domestic Industry:** The applicants, i.e., M/S Steel Authority of India Limited; M/S Essar Steel India Limited, and M/S JSW Steel Limited, claimed that their production together accounts for more than 50% of the total production of PUC in India and it represent a major proportion of Indian production of the product under consideration in the country and thus have the standing to file the present application.

**3. Product Involved:** The product under consideration is "Hot-Rolled Flat Products of Alloy or Non-Alloy Steel in Coils of a width of 600 mm or more" classifiable under Chapter 72 of the Customs

Tariff Act, 1975, under tariff heading 7208 and tariff item 72253090. The applicant has claimed that these products are not further worked than hot-rolled and are flat products of iron, alloy or non-alloy steel, in prime or non-prime condition having 'as-rolled' edge or 'trimmed' edge or 'slit' edge. These products may be pickled or non-pickled (with or without skin-pass or tempering), slit or non-slit and having nominal width of greater than or equal to 600mm. These products may be as-rolled or thermo-mechanically rolled or thermo-mechanically controlled rolled or controlled rolled. These products may have patterns in relief derived directly from rolling. These products may have been subjected to various processing steps like pickling, oiling, re-winding, temper rolling, heat treatment, etc.

The following are not included in the scope of the product under consideration:

- Hot-rolled flat products of steel with nominal width less than 600mm;
- API grade steel;
- Silicon electrical steel;
- Hot-rolled flat products of steel of spring steel quality;
- Hot-rolled flat products of steel which are electrolytically plated or coated with zinc;
- Hot-rolled flat products of steel otherwise plated or coated with zinc; and

### Vinay Chhabra Appointed DG Safeguards

91-Cus(NT) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 3 of the Customs Tariff (DoR) (Identification and Assessment of Safeguard

Duty) Rules, 1997 and in supersession of notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, No. 48/2015 – Customs (N.T.), dated the 25th May, 2015, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary vide number G.S.R. 420 (E), dated the 25th May, 2015, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Vinay Chhabra as the Director General (Safeguard) for the purposes of the said rules.

[F. No.21000/26/2015-OSD(ICD)]

### Crude Falls to \$46

Crude Oil (Indian Basket) from 02 - 08 Sept 2015

	02 Sept	03 Sept	04 Sept	07 Sept	08 Sept
(\$/bbl)	46.65	48.70	48.16	46.69	46.67
(Rs/bbl)	3086.36	3225.40	3197.82	3116.09	3108.69
(Rs/\$)	66.16	66.2	66.40	66.74	66.61

(Previous Trading Day Price)

Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas

g) Hot-rolled flat products of stainless steel.

**4. Period of Investigation (POI):** The applicants has submitted all the data from 2011-12 to 2015-16 (Q1). The period for investigation selected is 2013-14 to 2015-16 (A) which is long enough in order to take into consideration the market conditions and to ascertain the need of imposition of Safeguard Duty.

**5. Source of information:** The transaction-wise import data for the 'PUC' has been taken from IBIS for 2013-14 to 2015-16 (Q1) as provided by the domestic industry and same has been taken into consideration for analysis. The domestic data from 2011-12 to 2015-16(Q1) have been submitted by the domestic industry and the same have been verified by on-site visit by the department on the basis of central excise records and other records maintained in the units to the extent deemed necessary.

**6. Increased Imports (absolute & in relative terms):** 'PUC' is imported into India primarily from China PR, Korea RP, Japan and Russia. The imports of 'PUC' have shown an increasing trend in absolute terms as well as in relative terms during the period as shown in table below:-

(b) **Market Share of domestic producers in domestic demand:** Market share of the applicants has fallen in the most recent period. Applicants had a market share of 45% in 2013-14 which fell to 37% during 2015-16 (A). During the same period, the market share of import increased from 6% to 12%, as shown below:-

Financial Year	Total Import (MT)	Sales of DI (MT)	Sales of other Indian Producers (MT)	Captive sale of DI(MT)	Captive sale of Others (MT)	Total Demand (MT)	Market Share (%)	
							DI	Import
2013-14	1292099	10342565	2994323	4274000	4000724	22903711	45	6
2014-15	2540114	9949214	3298273	5019741	4615864	25423206	39	10
2015-16(Q1)	844840	2589929	1065972	1321497	1180681	7002919		
2015-16(A)	3379360	10359716	4263888	5285988	4722724	28011676	37	12

(c) **Productivity & Employment:** The trend of employment and productivity remained same throughout the period as shown in the table below:-

Financial Year	No. of Employees (Indexed)	Productivity per employee(MT) (Indexed)
2013-14	100	100
2014-15	100	100
2015-16(Q1)	100	
2015-16(A)	100	100

(d) **Capacity Utilisation:** During the period, the capacity utilisation remained same during 2013-14 to 2015-16(A) as evident from the table below:

Financial Year	Installed Capacity (MT)	Capacity Utilisation (%)
2013-14	23568996	76
2014-15	23568996	76
2015-16(Q1)	5884372	
2015-16(A)	23537488	76

(e) **Profit/loss** – The profitability of the domestic industry has declined sharply in 2015-16(Q1) and they have started recording losses as shown in the following table:-

Financial Year	Profitability (Rs. /MT) (Indexed)
2013-14	100
2014-15	135
2015-16(Q1)	(55)

Financial Year	Total Imports (MT)	Trend	All India Production (MT)	% of import with respect to production
2013-14	1292099	100	25510777	5
2014-15	2540114	197	26395795	10
2015-16(Q1)	844840		6646258	
2015-16(A)	3379360	262	26585032	13

**7. Serious Injury:** The applicant have claimed that the increased imports of 'PUC' have caused and are threatening to cause serious injury to the domestic producers of 'PUC' as indicated by the following factors:

(a) **Production:** The production of the domestic industry remained at the same level as shown in the following table:-

Year	Production of DI (MT)	Trend
2013-14	17881187	100
2014-15	17836937	100
2015-16(Q1)	4456795	
2015-16(A)	17827180	100

(f) **Inventory**- The table below depicts the inventory levels which have witnessed a surge from 100 points in 2013-14 to 103 points in 2015-16(A).

Financial Year/ Quarter	Inventory (MT)	Inventory (MT) (Indexed)
2013-14	636879	100
2014-15	648290	102
2015-16(Q1)	657099	103

**8.** The domestic industry has requested for immediate imposition of safeguard measures for a period of four years in their application. The domestic industry has also requested for imposition of provisional safeguard duty in view of steep deterioration in performance of the domestic industry as a result of increased imports of product under consideration.

**9.** The application has been examined and it has been found that prima facie increased imports of 'PUC' have caused or are threatening to cause serious injury to the domestic producers of 'PUC' and accordingly, it has been decided to initiate an investigation through this notice.

**10.** All interested parties may make their views known within a period of 30 days from the date of this notice to:

The Director General (Safeguards)  
Bhai Vir Singh Sahitya Sadan: 2nd Floor,  
Bhai Vir Singh Marg,  
Gole Market, New Delhi-110 001, INDIA.  
Telefax: 011-23741542/23741537  
E-mail: dgsafeguards@nic.in

**11.** All known interested parties are also being addressed separately.

## Anup Wadhawan Takes Over as New DGFT from Pravir Kumar



Anup Wadhawan, a UP Cadre IAS officer of the 1985-batch is the new Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT). The erstwhile DGFT Pravir Kumar was promoted to Secretary rank and shifted to the Inter-

state Council Secretariat

He was earlier Additional Secretary in the Department of Financial Services.

The rumour is that, Wadhawan's appointment as DGFT is an interim arrangement and he is expected to stay in the department till March next year (This will be sad since it takes time to learn the ropes of the DGFT and manage the complexity of interactions with the trade and the other department. By the time DGFT learns the ropes, he moves on to another department. This happened to Pravir Kumar who stayed for 18 months or so. Let us hope that Wadhawan will not be another Pravir Kumar! – Ed). Wadhawan has had a bright career at the centre with postings in PMO, Commerce, Environment and Forests, Urban Development and Finance Ministries. He has a strong academic background in economics going up to PhD level. He has a good career ahead with another six years before retirement. In the next three years he should hope to rise to Secretary level, if all goes well.

DGFT position has had the honour to get stalwarts like LK Jha, PC Alexander, Tejendra Khanna, DR Mehta, Shyamal Ghosh and Anup Pujari. The second Anup in Wadhawan has to maintain with an illustrious past.

The Indian Trade Service has grown to become the backbone of the DGFT organisation. Other ministries handling trade matters in recent times have drawn from this cadre for trained man power and woman power. DGFT has become a professional organisation in trade matters with strong domain knowledge and technical excellence.

**12.** Any other party to the investigation who wishes to be considered as an interested party may submit its request so as to reach the Director General (Safeguards) on the aforementioned address within 15 days from the date of this notice.

**13.** A public file containing all relevant material (non-confidential) shall be available for inspection by all interested parties in the office of the Director General (Safeguards) on the aforementioned address.

## Vietnam Launches Safeguard Investigation on Monosodium Glutamate

Monosodium Glutamate under HS Code: 2922.42.20 investigation was initiated on 1 September 2015 on the complaint of Vedan Vietnam Joint Stock Limited Company.

### Reasons for initiation of investigation procedure

It is alleged that increase of volume of import of the subject good that causes or threaten to cause a serious injury to the domestic industry producing similar products. There is a sharp decline in domestic production and market share, productivity, and profits or losses, in conjunction with the increase in imports.

## WEEKLY INDEX OF CHANGES

### Anti-dumping Duty on NBR from Korea Slashed to \$85/MT from \$362.75/MT in Review

Ntnf 46-ADD 04.09.2015 (DoR) Whereas, the designated authority, vide notification No. 15/29/2013-DGAD, dated the 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2013, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1 dated the 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2013, had initiated a review in the matter of continuation of anti-dumping duty on acrylonitrile butadiene rubber (hereinafter referred to as NBR) falling under Chapter 40 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), originating in, or exported from, Korea RP, imposed vide notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 01/2009-Customs, dated the 2<sup>nd</sup> January, 2009, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 5(E), dated the 2<sup>nd</sup> January, 2009, and had requested for extension of anti-dumping duty for an additional period of one year from the date of its expiry, in terms of sub-section (5) of section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act, pending the completion of the review;

And whereas the Central Government had extended the anti-dumping duty imposed on NBR originating in, or exported from, Korea RP vide notification No. 06/2014-Customs (ADD), dated

the 23<sup>rd</sup> January, 2014, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 48(E), dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> January, 2014 upto and inclusive of 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2015;

And whereas the designated authority vide notification No. 15/29/2013-DGAD, dated the 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2015, published in Part I, Section 1 of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 30<sup>th</sup> June 2015 has concluded that –

a) there is continued dumping of the product concerned from Korea RP, causing injury to the domestic industry;

b) both price undercutting and underselling are positive;

c) the financial performance of the Domestic Industry has deteriorated; during the period of investigation, the domestic industry has shown negative growth in terms of the economic parameters such as production, domestic sales, capacity utilization, market share, profit, profitability, return on capital employed; the dumped imports continue to cause injury to the domestic industry.

d) dumping of the product under consideration is likely to intensify from the subject country should the current anti-dumping duty be with-

drawn;

and has recommended continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of NBR originating in, or exported from, Korea RP;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) read with rules 18 and 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 findings of the designated authority, hereby imposes on the goods the description of which is specified in column (3) of the Table below, falling under heading of the First Schedule to the said Customs Tariff Act as specified in the corresponding entry in column (2), the specification of which is specified in the corresponding entry in column (4), originating in the country specified in the corresponding entry in column (5), exported from the country specified in the corresponding entry in column (6), produced by the producer specified in the corresponding entry in column (7), exported by the exporter specified in the corresponding entry in column (8), and imported into India, an anti-dumping duty at the rate equal to the amount indicated in the corresponding entry in column (9), in the currency as specified in the corresponding entry in column (11) and per unit of measurement as specified in the corresponding entry in column (10) of the said Table, namely:-

Table

SNo.	Heading	Description of goods	Specification	Country of origin	Country of export	Producer	Exporter	Amount	Unit of measurement	Currency
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	4002	Acrylo nitrile Butadiene Rubber (NBR)	Any	Korea RP	Korea RP	M/s Kumho Petrochemicals Co Ltd	M/s Kumho Petrochemicals Co Ltd	57	MT	US Dollar
2.	4002	-do-	Any	Korea RP	Korea RP	M/s LG Chemicals Ltd (LG)	M/s LG Chemicals Ltd (LG)	61	MT	US Dollar
3.	4002	-do-	Any	Korea RP	Korea RP	Any other producer/exporter other than combination of producer-exporter indicated at Sr. Nos. 1&2 above		85	MT	US Dollar
4.	4002	-do-	Any	Korea RP	Any Country other than Korea RP	Any	Any	85	MT	US Dollar
5.	4002	-do-	Any	Any Country other than Korea RP	Korea RP	Any	Any	85	MT	US Dollar

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

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, under section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) and the relevant date for 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/ 179/2002-TRU] (Pt.-V)

### Anti-dumping Duty on Float Glass from China Raised by \$85/MT in Review

Indonesia Out of Net

Ntnf 47-ADD 08.09.2015 (DoR) Whereas, the designated authority, vide notification No. 15/24/2013-DGAD, dated the 3<sup>rd</sup> January, 2014, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1 dated the 3<sup>rd</sup> January, 2014, had initiated a review in the matter of continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Float Glass of thickness 2

mm to 12 mm (both inclusive) of clear as well as tinted variety (other than green glass) but not including reflective glass, processed glass meant for decorative, industrial or automotive purposes (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods), falling under heading 7005 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), originating in, or exported from, the Peoples' Republic

of China (in short 'China PR') and Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as the subject countries), imposed vide notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 04/2009-Customs, dated the 6<sup>th</sup> January, 2009, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R. 14(E), dated the 6<sup>th</sup> January, 2009, and had requested for extension of anti-dumping duty for an additional period of one year from the date of its expiry, in terms of sub-section (5) of section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act, pending the completion of the review;

And whereas the Central Government had extended the anti-dumping duty imposed on the subject goods originating in, or exported from the subject countries vide notification No. 07/2014-Customs (ADD), dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> January, 2014, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R. 49(E),

dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> January, 2014 up to and inclusive of 5<sup>th</sup> January, 2015;

And whereas the designated authority vide notification No. 15/24/2013-DGAD, dated the 2<sup>nd</sup> July, 2015, published in Part I, Section 1 of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2015 has concluded that –

a) the subject goods have continued to enter the Indian market from China PR at prices less than their normal values and the dumping margin is substantial and above *de minimis*. However, there has been insignificant imports from Indonesia though the dumping margin is positive and above *de minimis*;

b) the domestic industry has suffered material injury due to the presence of dumped imports from several countries, including the subject countries, during the injury investigation period;

c) the goods are likely to be exported from China PR at dumped prices in the event of cessation of anti-dumping duty and dumping is likely to continue from China PR. However, in view of insignificant imports during the injury investigation period and in the absence of credible evidences supporting likelihood of recurrence of dumping from Indonesia the DA concludes that there is no imminent likelihood of recurrence of dumping from Indonesia; and

d) injury to the domestic industry is likely to continue in the event of cessation of anti-dumping duty on imports of subject goods from China PR

because of continuation of dumped imports from that country,

and has recommended continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of subject goods originating in, or exported from, China PR;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) read with rules 18 and 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 findings of the designated authority, hereby imposes on the goods the description of which is specified in column (3) of the Table below, falling under heading of the First Schedule to the said Customs Tariff Act as specified in the corresponding entry in column (2), originating in the country specified in the corresponding entry in column (4), exported from the country specified in the corresponding entry in column (5), produced by the producer specified in the corresponding entry in column (6) and exported by the exporter specified in the corresponding entry in column (7), and imported into India, an anti-dumping duty at the rate equal to the amount indicated in the corresponding entry in column (8), in the currency as specified in the corresponding entry in column (10) and as per unit of measurement as specified in the corresponding entry in column (9) of the said Table.

**Table**

SNo.	Heading	Description of Goods	Countries of origin	Countries of Export	Producer	Exporter	Duty amount	Unit of Measurement	Currency
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	7005	Float Glass	China PR	China PR	Any	Any	218	MT	USD
2	7005	Float Glass	China PR	Any	Any	Any	218	MT	USD
3	7005	Float Glass	Any, other than countries attracting anti-dumping duty	China PR	Any	Any	218	MT	USD

Note 1: "Float Glass means Float Glass of thickness 2 mm to 12 mm (both thickness inclusive) of clear as well as tinted variety (other than green glass) but not including reflective glass, processed glass meant for decorative, industrial or automotive purposes.

Note 2: In case of goods originating from countries against which antidumping duties are in force, antidumping duty applicable under those notifications shall apply.

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

the Gazette of India and shall be paid in Indian currency.

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, under section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) and the relevant date for 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. 354/211/2002-TRU] (Pt.-II)

## Azo Dyes Testing Exempted for EU, China, Serbia, Poland and Denmark

*Subject: Amendment of General Notes No. 10 regarding Import Policy.*

19-Ntnf  
04.09.2015  
(DGFT)

In exercise of powers conferred by Section 3 of FT (D&R) Act, 1992, read with paragraph 1.02 and 2.01 of the Foreign Trade

Policy, 2015-2020, as amended from time to time, the Central Government hereby amends the General Note 10 Regarding Import Policy under ITC (HS), 2012 – Schedule – 1 (Import Policy).

The amended General Note 10 shall read as under:

2. **Heading:** Textile and Textile Articles Containing Hazardous Dyes:

I. Import of textile and textile articles is permitted subject to the condition that they shall not contain any of the hazardous dyes whose handling, production, carriage or use is prohibited by the Gov-

## Financial Transfers from Third Party Exporter must for Past EPCG Licences

*Subject: Applicability of Para 5.10 (d) of Handbook of Procedure, 2015-20 relating to third party exports under EPCG Scheme.*

03-Pol.Cir  
02.09.2015  
(DGFT)

References have been received in this Directorate regarding the applicability of provisions of Para 5.10(d) of HBP 2015-20 relating to third party exports.

2. It is clarified that the provisions of Para 5.10(d) of HBP 2015-20 shall be applicable to third party exports made on or after 01.04.2015 (even in respect of exports made under EPCG authorisations issued prior to 01.04.2015). Third party exports which have been made prior to 01.04.2015 will be governed by the provisions of relevant policy/procedure.

This issues with the approval of DGFT.

ernment of India under the provisions of clause (d) of subsection (2) of Section 6 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) read with the relevant rule(s) framed thereunder. For this purpose, the import consignments shall be accompanied by a pre-shipment certificate from a textile testing laboratory accredited to the National Accreditation Agency of the Country of Origin. The details of Accredited Agencies are available in: <http://ilac.org/signatory-search/?q=all>.

II. In cases where such certificates are not available, the consignment will be cleared after getting a sample of the imported consignment tested & certified from any of the agencies

(i) Textiles Committee of Ministry of Textiles (<http://textilescommittee.nic.in/>) and its various testing facilities,

(ii) Central Silk Technological Research Institute (CSRTI) (located at Bangluru, Karnataka) and Eco Testing Laboratory Central Silk Technological Research Institute (located at Bhagalpur, Bihar, and Varanasi Uttar Pradesh); of the Central Silk Board (the details can be accessed from the website of the Central Silk Board: <http://csb.gov.in>). The sampling will be based on the following parameters:

- At least 25% of samples are drawn for testing instead of 100%.
- While drawing the samples, it will be ensured by Customs that majority samples are drawn from consignments originating from countries where there is no legal prohibition on the use of harmful hazardous Dyes.
- The test report will be valid for a period of six months in cases where the textile/textile articles of the same specification/quality are imported and the importer, supplier and the country of origin are the same.

III. However, the above procedure at 2. I and II, regarding testing of Textiles and Textile Articles for presence of Azo Dyes, will not be applicable for imports originating from the countries as listed in Appendix-2X, where the use of Azo Dyes in Textiles and Textile Articles is banned.

### 3. Effect of this notification

Textiles and Textile Articles originating from specific countries as in para 2.III above are exempted from testing of samples for presence of Azo Dyes.

Subject: Incorporating a new Appendix.

32-PN In exercise of powers conferred under Paragraph 2.04 of the Foreign Trade Policy  
04.09.2015 2015-20, the Director General of Foreign Trade hereby amends the Appendices  
(DGFT) under Foreign Trade Policy, 2015 – 20 by incorporating a new Appendix to be  
known as Appendix-2X enlisting the countries wherefrom import of Textiles and  
Textile Articles is exempted from testing of samples for presence of Azo Dyes as per General Notes  
10(III) as incorporated vide Notification No.19 /2015-2020, dated 4 th September, 2015.

APPENDIX-2 X

Testing of Textiles and Textile Articles for pres- V. China  
ence of Azo Dyes will not be required for imports  
originating from the following countries:

- I. European Union (EU) Countries
- II. Serbia
- III. Poland
- IV. Denmark

V. China

**2. Effect of this Public Notice**

The Appendix-2X is being introduced in the Ap-  
pendix and Ayat Niryat Forms of FTP 2015-20  
listing the countries wherefrom import of Textiles  
and Textile Articles is exempted from testing of  
samples for presence of Azo Dyes.

**Sugar Exports – Registration of Quantity with DGFT Not Required, APEDA Registration Continue**

20-Ntfn In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Foreign Trade (Development  
07.09.2015 & Regulation) Act, 1992 (No.22 of 1992) read with Para 1.02 of the Foreign Trade  
(DGFT) Policy, 2015-20, the Central Government, with immediate effect, hereby makes the  
following amendments Notification No. 3/2015-20 dated 20.04.2015.

2. Existing entries as per Notification No. 3/2015-20 Dated 20.04.2015

**Existing entries:**

**Chapter 17 – Sugars and Sugar Confectionery**

SNo.	Tariff Item HS Code	Unit	Item Description	Export Policy	Nature of Restriction
93	1701 00 00	Kg	(a) Sugar *	Free	Prior registration of quantity with DGFT.
		Kg	(b) Sugar to EU under CXL Quota	Free	The Certificate of Origin shall be issued by Additional DGFT, Mumbai. The exporters shall be required to furnish the details of actual exports (viz. quantity, value, destination, name & address of foreign buyer etc) to the Additional DGFT, Mumbai as well as to APEDA, New Delhi. This will be subject to quantitative ceiling notified by DGFT from time to time.
		Kg	(c) Sugar to USA under TRQ	Free	The quota will be operated by APEDA, New Delhi as per the modalities and operational guidelines to be notified by APEDA. The exporters shall be required to furnish the details of actual exports (viz. quantity, value, destination, name & address of foreign buyer etc) to APEDA, New Delhi. Certificate of Origin, if required, shall be issued by Additional DGFT, Mumbai. This will be subject to quantitative ceiling notified by DGFT from time to time.

\*Sugar includes Organic Sugar. However, export of Pharmaceutical Grade Sugar [(i) Sucrose IP/BP/EP/USP/JP and (ii) Sucrose AR & LR] and Speciality Sugar [(i) Sugar cubes (ii) Sugar sachets (white & brown) (iii) Castor sugar (iv) Demerara sugar (v) Light brown sugar (vi) Icing sugar (vii) Fondant icing sugar (viii) Kathali sugar (ix) Candy sugar (x) Rainbow sugar (xi) Pearl sugar and (xii) Trimoline (invert sugar)] would not be subject to registration requirement.

**Export Licensing Note of Chapter 17**

**Note 1:** Deleted.

**Note 2:** Export of organic sugar without any quantity limits, will be permitted till the time export of sugar is "Free". Such export will be subject to following conditions: (i) The sugar should be duly certified by APEDA as being organic sugar; (ii) Prior registration of quantity with DGFT through online system.

**Amended entries:**

**Chapter 17 – Sugars and Sugar Confectionery**

SNo.	Tariff Item HS Code	Unit	Item Description	Export Policy	Nature of Restriction
93	1701 00 00	Kg	(a) Sugar *	Free	Prior registration of quantity with DGFT.
		Kg	(b) Sugar to EU under CXL Quota	Free	The Certificate of Origin shall be issued by Additional DGFT, Mumbai. The exporters shall be required to furnish the details of actual exports (viz. quantity, value, destination, name & address of foreign buyer etc) to the Additional DGFT, Mumbai as well as to APEDA, New Delhi. This will be subject to quantitative ceiling notified by DGFT from time to time.
		Kg	(c) Sugar to USA under TRQ	Free	The quota will be operated by APEDA, New Delhi as per the modalities and operational guidelines to be notified by APEDA. The exporters shall be required to furnish the details of actual exports (viz. quantity, value, destination, name & address of foreign buyer etc) to APEDA, New Delhi. Certificate of Origin, if required, shall be issued by Additional DGFT, Mumbai. This will be subject to quantitative ceiling notified by DGFT from time to time.

**Export Licensing Note of Chapter 17**

**Note 1:** Deleted.

**Note 2:** Export of organic sugar without any quantity limits, will be permitted till the time export of sugar

**CBEC Clamps Down on Delays, No Multiple Queries Please**

Subject: Delay in furnishing reply to the Queries raised by the Department.

22-CBEC Trade facilitation has been  
03.09.2015 accorded priority by the  
(DoR) Government since it is critical  
for Ease of Doing Business in

India. The progress in Ease of Doing Business is being monitored at the highest level.

1. In order to facilitate genuine trade and to reduce dwell time, it is necessary to streamline the procedures at every stage of assessment till out of charge of goods is given by Proper Officer of Customs. Increasing number of queries and resultant delay in assessment process is a matter of concern. Further, instances have come to notice that in cases, during re-assessment of Bill of Entry by the proper officer, the queries seeking clarification from importer are raised in a piece meal manner. There is also no mechanism to monitor the time taken in raising queries and completing re-assessment by the officers. The C&AG in its report on 'Trade Facilitation of Import and Export through Ports' has highlighted this point and desired that a system of periodical review and analysis of queries raised must be devised by the Department. Further, the areas where maximum number of queries are raised should be identified which could be disseminated for the benefit of trade so that they could take preventive action.

2. The matter has been examined in the Board. Accordingly, it is decided that genuine clarification sought by officers from importers/exporters are raised in one go and not in a piece meal manner. Further, it is also desirable that field formation could consider listing of the queries frequently raised in course of assessment and disseminate them through Public Notice or sensitize trade about the same so that importers could take preventive action to avoid such queries or be better prepared to reply to such queries.

Board also desires that the time taken after answering the queries should further curtailed and in fact documents that are delayed are accorded priority after receipt of satisfactory reply from importers.

All Chief Commissioners are directed to instruct officers under their jurisdiction to strictly adhere to aforementioned guidelines. Commissioner of Customs may also devise a mechanism for monthly update/review of the same. The review must include type and frequency of queries raised by the proper officers. Chief Commissioners should also consider suitable sensitization of importers about most common errors so that avoidable delays in completion of reassessment by proper officer may be avoided in future.

Difficulty faced if any may be brought to the notice of the Board.

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is "Free". Such export will be subject to the condition that the sugar should be duly certified by APEDA as being organic sugar.

**3. Effect of this notification:**

The requirement of registration of quantity with DGFT for export of sugar has been dispensed with.

**Crude, Metals, Palm Oil, Grains, Precious Metals Prices Fall Continues in August**

**Up ↑**

Fishmeal; Coffee arabica  
Bananas; Beef and Chicken meat; Oranges;  
Cameroon Logs; Plywood; Sawwood; Iron ore and Tin

**Down ↓**

Crude; Coal; Cocoa, Coffee robusta and Tea  
Coconut oil; Copra; Groundnuts and Groundnut oil;  
Palm oil, Palmkernel oil; Soybean oil, Soybean meal and Soybeans

Barley; Maize; Rice; Wheat; Sheep meat

World Sugar; Cotton and Rubber

DAP, Potassium chloride

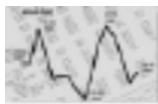
Aluminium, Copper, Lead, Nickel and Zinc

Gold, Silver and Platinum

**Steady ↔**

Natural gas; Sorghum; Shrimp

Malaysia Logs; Woodpulp; Rock phosphate, TSP and Urea



	Monthly averages			Quarterly averages					Annual averages		
	2015			2014		2015			2012	2013	2014
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec
<b>Energy</b>											
Coal, Australia \$/mt	58.8	59.1	58.0 ↓	72.7	67.9	62.9	61.2	59.0	96.4	84.6	70.1
Coal, Colombia \$/mt	53.3	52.3	49.2 ↓	64.8	66.8	63.7	57.3	54.3	84.0	71.9	65.9
Coal, South Africa \$/mt	61.0	57.1	54.1 ↓	75.0	70.2	65.8	62.1	60.7	92.9	80.2	72.3
Crude oil, average \$/bbl	61.3	54.3	45.7 ↓	106.3	100.4	74.6	51.6	60.5	105.0	104.1	96.2
Crude oil, Brent \$/bbl	62.3	55.9	47.0 ↓	109.8	102.1	76.0	53.9	62.1	112.0	108.9	98.9
Crude oil, Dubai \$/bbl	61.8	56.3	47.2 ↓	106.1	101.5	74.6	52.2	61.4	108.9	105.4	96.7
Crude oil, WTI \$/bbl	59.8	50.9	42.9 ↓	103.1	97.5	73.2	48.6	57.8	94.2	97.9	93.1
Natural gas, Index 2010=100	74.1	73.2	72.5 ↓	115.5	102.0	101.6	85.4	74.2	99.2	112.1	111.7
Natural gas, Europe \$/mmbtu	7.3	6.9	7.0 ↔	10.2	9.2	9.5	8.6	7.3	11.5	11.8	10.1
Natural gas, US \$/mmbtu	2.8	2.8	2.8 ↔	4.6	3.9	3.8	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.7	4.4
Natural gas, LNG Japan \$/mmbtu	8.6	8.8	8.8 ↔	16.4	15.4	15.7	14.3	9.2	16.6	16.0	16.0
<b>Agriculture</b>											
<b>Beverages</b>											
Cocoa \$/kg	3.24	3.33	3.15 ↓	3.08	3.23	2.99	2.92	3.07	2.39	2.44	3.06
Coffee, arabica \$/kg	3.52	3.41	3.46 ↑	4.67	4.56	4.64	3.89	3.54	4.11	3.08	4.42
Coffee, robusta \$/kg	1.99	1.92	1.89 ↓	2.26	2.22	2.26	2.12	1.98	2.27	2.08	2.22
Tea, average \$/kg	2.91	3.00	2.89 ↓	2.80	2.80	2.64	2.43	2.79	2.90	2.86	2.72
Tea, Colombo auctions \$/kg	2.98	2.98	2.87 ↓	3.60	3.45	3.38	3.16	3.00	3.06	3.45	3.54
Tea, Kolkata auctions \$/kg	2.75	2.92	2.85 ↓	2.81	2.93	2.65	1.82	2.56	2.75	2.73	2.58
Tea, Mombasa auctions \$/kg	3.00	3.09	2.95 ↓	1.98	2.01	1.90	2.31	2.80	2.88	2.40	2.05
<b>Food</b>											
<b>Oils and Meals</b>											
Coconut oil \$/mt	1,131	1,100	1,039 ↓↓	1,387	1,204	1,185	1,147	1,115	1,111	941	1,280
Copra \$/mt	748	735	689 ↓	923	805	792	760	737	741	627	854
Fishmeal \$/mt	1,506	1,466	1,469 ↑	1,693	1,767	1,792	1,712	1,523	1,558	1,747	1,709
Groundnuts \$/mt	1,280	1,280	1,150 ↓↓	1,224	1,276	1,356	1,333	1,290	2,175	1,378	1,296
Groundnut oil \$/mt	1,345	1,345	1,331 ↓	1,228	1,345	1,368	1,371	1,346	2,436	1,773	1,313
Palm oil \$/mt	671	635	551 ↓	887	772	715	683	664	999	857	821
Palmkernel oil \$/mt	919	869	742 ↓	1,262	988	958	1,046	957	1,110	897	1,121
Soybean meal \$/mt	390	415	394 ↓	566	493	471	432	391	524	545	528
Soybean oil \$/mt	793	751	730 ↓	967	865	828	774	774	1,226	1,057	909
Soybeans \$/mt	397	405	382 ↓	518	457	440	411	394	591	538	492
<b>Grains</b>											
Barley \$/mt	203.2	214.0	202.5 ↓	137.9	130.1	152.8	188.8	201.0	240.3	202.2	137.6
Maize \$/mt	166.7	179.6	162.6 ↓	214.0	174.1	173.5	174.2	168.4	298.4	259.4	192.9



	Monthly averages			Quarterly averages					Annual averages		
	2015			2014		2015			2012	2013	2014
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec
Rice, Thailand 5% \$/mt	376.0	392.0	373.0 ↓	393.3	433.0	421.3	416.7	385.3	563.0	505.9	422.8
Rice, Thailand 25% \$/mt	365.0	376.0	362.0 ↓	351.3	400.0	402.3	397.3	372.3	543.8	473.0	382.2
Rice, Thailand A1 \$/mt	376.0	389.9	377.9 ↓	397.8	448.6	427.5	415.5	387.6	525.1	474.0	425.1
Rice, Vietnam 5% \$/mt	349.0	345.8	340.1 ↓	388.6	435.2	413.8	362.9	351.3	434.4	392.4	407.2
Sorghum \$/mt	213.0	213.0	213.0 ↔	219.4	184.3	201.0	237.4	215.2	271.9	243.3	207.2
Wheat, US HRW \$/mt	209.9	197.4	179.8 ↓	322.1	262.5	257.9	238.8	216.1	313.2	312.2	284.9
Wheat, US SRW \$/mt	205.0	207.4	187.9 ↓	263.7	213.8	239.3	223.4	205.2	295.4	276.7	245.2
<b>Other Food</b>											
Bananas, EU \$/kg	0.90	0.89	0.90 ↑	1.14	0.99	0.99	0.92	0.92	1.10	1.02	1.04
Bananas, US \$/kg	0.92	0.94	0.96 ↑	0.92	0.94	0.90	0.98	0.97	0.98	0.92	0.93
Meat, beef \$/kg	4.29	4.50	4.68 ↑	4.30	5.58	5.68	4.76	4.47	4.14	4.07	4.95
Meat, chicken \$/kg	2.56	2.56	2.55 ↑	2.40	2.49	2.51	2.51	2.55	2.08	2.29	2.43
Meat, sheep \$/kg	5.29	5.17	5.07 ↓	6.70	6.49	6.05	5.60	5.38	6.09	5.17	6.39
Oranges \$/kg	0.63	0.64	0.68 ↑	0.84	0.77	0.74	0.70	0.62	0.87	0.97	0.78
Shrimp, Mexico \$/kg	15.76	15.87	15.87 ↔	17.75	18.08	16.08	15.84	15.65	10.06	13.84	17.25
Sugar, EU domestic \$/kg	0.37	0.36	0.36 ↔	0.45	0.43	0.41	0.37	0.36	0.42	0.43	0.43
Sugar, US domestic \$/kg	0.54	0.54	0.54 ↔	0.55	0.56	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.64	0.45	0.53
Sugar, World \$/kg	0.27	0.28	0.25 ↓	0.40	0.38	0.35	0.32	0.29	0.47	0.39	0.37
<b>Raw Materials</b>											
<b>Timber</b>											
Logs, Cameroon \$/cum	392.5	385.1	389.8 ↑	480.0	464.0	437.1	394.8	387.0	451.4	463.5	465.2
Logs, Malaysia \$/cum	240.6	241.3	241.7 ↔	291.5	286.5	260.4	249.9	245.4	360.5	305.4	282.0
Plywood ¢/sheets	441.3	442.5	443.3 ↑	534.7	525.5	477.6	458.4	450.1	610.3	560.2	517.3
Sawnwood, Cameroon \$/cum	745.3	745.6	747.3 ↑	806.5	800.0	758.4	726.3	734.0	759.3	749.2	789.5
Sawnwood, Malaysia \$/cum	847.7	848.1	850.0 ↑	917.3	910.0	862.6	826.2	834.8	876.3	852.8	897.9
Woodpulp \$/mt	875.0	875.0	875.0 ↔	887.5	875.0	875.0	875.0	875.0	762.8	823.1	876.9
<b>Other Raw Materials</b>											
Cotton, A Index \$/kg	1.60	1.60	1.58 ↓	2.04	1.70	1.52	1.52	1.59	1.97	1.99	1.83
Rubber, RSS3 \$/kg	1.83	1.64	1.42 ↓	2.12	1.84	1.62	1.73	1.79	3.38	2.79	1.96
Rubber, TSR20 \$/kg	1.59	1.45	1.32 ↓	1.73	1.63	1.51	1.42	1.52	3.16	2.52	1.71
<b>Fertilizers</b>											
DAP \$/mt	473.0	469.0	464.0 ↓	458.9	495.3	459.6	482.8	469.0	539.8	444.9	472.5
Phosphate rock \$/mt	115.0	115.0	115.0 ↔	109.8	111.7	115.0	115.0	115.0	185.9	148.1	110.2
Potassium chloride \$/mt	307.0	305.0	303.0 ↓	287.0	287.0	300.6	305.1	307.0	459.0	379.2	297.2
TSP \$/mt	380.0	380.0	380.0 ↔	369.2	413.0	405.3	400.0	380.0	462.0	382.1	388.3
Urea, E. Europe \$/mt	292.0	273.0	273.0 ↔	296.0	316.4	314.9	295.7	277.0	405.4	340.1	316.2
<b>Metals and Minerals</b>											
Aluminum \$/mt	1,688	1,640	1,548 ↓	1,800	1,990	1,970	1,802	1,770	2,023	1,847	1,867
Copper \$/mt	5,833	5,457	5,127 ↓↓	6,795	6,996	6,632	5,833	6,057	7,962	7,332	6,863
Iron ore \$/dmt	63	52	56 ↑	103	90	74	63	58	128	135	97
Lead \$/mt	1,830	1,763	1,704 ↓	2,097	2,182	2,001	1,810	1,942	2,065	2,140	2,095
Nickel \$/mt	12,825	11,413	10,386 ↓↓	18,468	18,584	15,860	14,393	13,056	17,548	15,032	16,893
Tin \$/mt	15,065	15,072	15,164 ↑	23,146	21,915	19,898	18,370	15,590	21,126	22,283	21,899
Zinc \$/mt	2,082	2,001	1,808 ↓	2,071	2,311	2,235	2,080	2,192	1,950	1,910	2,161
<b>Precious Metals</b>											
Gold \$/toz	1,182	1,128	1,118 ↓	1,289	1,281	1,199	1,219	1,193	1,670	1,411	1,266
Platinum \$/toz	1,089	1,009	984 ↓	1,446	1,433	1,228	1,193	1,127	1,551	1,487	1,384
Silver \$/toz	16.1	15.1	14.9 ↓	19.7	19.7	16.5	16.8	16.4	31.1	23.8	19.1

\$ = US dollar; ¢ = US cent; bbl = barrel; cum = cubic meter; dmtu = Dry Metric Ton Unit; kg = kilogram; mmbtu = million British thermal units; mt = metric ton; toz = troy oz; n.a. = not available; n.q. = no quotation

## Key Appointments

The Appointments Committee of the Cabinet has approved the following:

- Designating Shri R P Watal, IAS (AP:1978), Secretary, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance as Finance Secretary.
- Appointment of Shri L C Goyal, IAS (KL:1979) as Chairman and Managing Director, India Trade Promotion Organisation under the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry in the rank and pay of Secretary vice Ms. Rita Menon, IAS (Retired) (UP:1975). Terms and conditions of appointment of Shri Goyal would be notified later.
- Shri Arun Goyal, IAS (UT:1985), presently in his cadre, as Additional Secretary, Secretariat for Cabinet Committee on Investment, Cabinet Secretariat vice Shri Anil Swarup, IAS (UP:1981) consequent on his appointment as Secretary, Ministry of Coal.
- Ms Kavita Gupta, IAS (MH:1985), Additional DGFT, Mumbai under Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry as Additional DGFT (Additional Secretary level), Mumbai under Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry by upgrading the post to the level of Additional Secretary for a period of two years or till further orders, whichever is earlier and by cancelling her earlier appointment as Additional Secretary, Department of Atomic Energy.
- Shri Anup Wadhawan, IAS (UK:1985), Additional Secretary, Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance as Director General of Foreign Trade under Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry vice Shri Pravir Kumar, IAS (UP:1982) consequent on his appointment as Secretary, Inter-State Council Secretariat.
- Empanelment of Shri Sanjeev Kumar Singla, IFS (97) to hold Joint Secretary level posts at the Centre; and his as PS to PM, at Joint Secretary level in the PMO until further orders.
- Shri Sanjiv Kumar Mittal, IAS(UP:1987), as Joint Secretary, Department of Electronics & Information Technology from the date of assumption of the charge of the post for a period of five years or until further orders, whichever is earlier, vice Shri Rajendra Kumar, IAS(TN:1992);
- Shri Sanjiv Kumar, IAS(KN:1986) as Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change from the date of assumption of the charge of the post for a period of five years or until further orders, whichever is earlier, vice Shri MM Kutty, IAS(UT:1985);
- Ms Aruna Sundararajan, IAS (KL:1982) as Administrator, Universal Service Obligation Fund under Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, in the rank and pay of Secretary.
- Ms Rashmi Verma, IAS (BH:1982) as Special Secretary, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.
- Shri Ramesh Abhishek, IAS (BH:1982) as Chairman, Forward Markets Commission, in the rank and pay of Secretary.
- Shri Hem Kumar Pande, IAS (WB:1982) as Special Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- Shri Jai Priye Prakash, IAS (AM:1982) as Special Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat.
- Ms M. Sathiyavathy, IAS (UT:1982) as Director General of Civil Aviation, in the rank and pay of Secretary.

## Exchange Rates for Customs Valuation

### Rupee Falls to Rs. 66.85 against Dollar for Import w.e.f. 4 Sept 2015, Euro at Rs. 75.35

84-Cus(NT) In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of 03.09.2015 the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), and in super session of the notification of the Central Board of Excise & Customs No.81/2015-CUSTOMS (N.T.), dated the 20<sup>th</sup> August, 2015, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Board of Excise and Customs hereby determines that the rate of exchange of conversion of each of the foreign currency specified in column (2) of each of Schedule I and Schedule II annexed hereto into Indian currency or vice versa, shall, with effect from 4<sup>th</sup> September, 2015 be the rate mentioned against it in the corresponding entry in column (3) thereof, for the purpose of the said section, relating to imported and export goods.

SNo.	Currency	Imported Goods		Exported Goods	
		Current	Previous	Current	Previous
(1)	(2)	(3)			
		(a)	(b)		

#### Schedule I – Rate of exchange of one unit of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees

1.	Australian Dollar	47.30	48.65	45.90	47.25
2.	Bahrain Dinar	180.85	177.80	170.90	168.05
3.	Canadian Dollar	50.55	50.25	49.45	49.20
4.	Danish Kroner	10.10	10.40	9.85	10.15
5.	EURO	75.35	77.60	73.55	75.75
6.	Hong Kong Dollar	8.65	8.50	8.50	8.35
7.	Kuwait Dinar	225.70	221.95	213.25	209.55
8.	Newzeland Dollar	42.75	43.70	41.60	42.55
9.	Norwegian Kroner	8.15	7.95	7.90	7.75
10.	Pound Sterling	102.60	103.35	100.35	101.10
11.	Singapore Dollar	47.30	47.05	46.35	45.95
12.	South African Rand	5.10	5.20	4.80	4.90
13.	Saudi Arabian Riyal	18.20	17.90	17.20	16.90
14.	Swedish Kroner	7.95	7.75	7.75	7.55
15.	Swiss Franc	69.25	71.90	67.50	70.20
16.	UAE Dirham	18.55	18.25	17.55	17.25
17.	US Dollar	66.85	65.75	65.80	64.70

#### Schedule II – Rate of exchange of 100 units of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees

1.	Japanese Yen	55.60	56.05	54.35	54.80
2.	Kenya Shilling	65.25	65.00	61.60	61.30

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\*See details in [www.worldtradesScanner.com](http://www.worldtradesScanner.com)

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