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Australia High Court Defends Plain Tobacco Labelling

Plain packaging wins in Canberra

On 15 August, Australia's High Court upheld the government law on mandatory plain packaging for cigarettes, which requires packets to show graphic health warnings and to be sold in a single colour without any brand logos.

Leading tobacco manufacturers, such as Philip Morris and British American Tobacco, had challenged the Plain Packaging Act as being both unconstitutional and an infringement of their intellectual property rights. In a brief statement, the country's highest court explained that a majority of its judges did not agree, noting that it would publish its reasoning behind the decision at a later date.

Supporters of the law have welcomed the judgment as an important step for public health in Australia, and observers argue that such a ruling will pave the way for other countries to follow Canberra's lead.

For instance, Indian officials have recently said that New Delhi is considering implementing a similar policy, with Amal Pushp, director of tobacco control at the country's health ministry, telling AFP last week that India is "watching the developments in Australia with interest." A fight between tobacco companies and the New Zealand government is also brewing over Wellington's push to implement legislation modelled after the one enacted by Australia.

The fight over Australia's plain packaging law is set to continue in other legal arenas, however. Ukraine, which raised a WTO complaint against Australia in March had its first attempt to set up a WTO panel last week rejected by Australia. A second request, which Australia will not be able to refuse, is expected at the end of September.

Similar WTO complaints have also been lodged by the Dominican Republic and Honduras. The three cases are likely to be heard together, meaning that the case will only be able to move forward once all three complainants have successfully requested panels.

The plain packaging law is also being reviewed by an investor-state arbitration panel under the Bilateral Investment Treaty between Hong Kong and Australia.

USTR Takes China to WTO Over Auto, Parts Subsidy

The U.S. Trade Representative Monday announced it has launched a dispute case against China in the World Trade Organization over what it calls unfair subsidies for China's auto and auto parts industries which provide an unfair advantage over U.S. firms.

The announcement came as President Barack Obama was preparing to make two campaign stops in the battleground state of Ohio, which USTR said is one of the top five states for auto and auto parts manufacturing.

USTR said China's "export base" subsidy program "provides extensive subsidies to auto and auto parts producers located in designated regions," and the program "appears to provide export subsidies that are prohibited under WTO rules because they severely distort trade."

China made at least $1 billion in subsidies available to auto and auto-parts exporters in China in 2009-2011, USTR said, citing publicly available documents.

The USTR has formally requested consultations with China under the auspices of the WTO, the first step in the dispute settlement process. Under WTO rules, if the matter is not resolved through consultations within 60 days, the United States may request the establishment of a WTO dispute settlement panel which would rule on the matter and could impose a binding decision.

Separately, the USTR took the next step in a pending WTO dispute case with China, and requested the WTO establish a dispute settlement panel to address China's imposition of antidumping and countervailing duties on more than $3 billion in exports of American-produced automobiles. The United States and China tried to resolve the matter following the U.S. request for formal dispute settlement consultations in June, but the consultations did not succeed.

Australia to Link Carbon Trading Scheme with EU

Canberra has announced its decision to restructure its controversial fixed-price carbon pricing mechanism and fully link its carbon market with the European Union's emissions trading system (ETS). The 28 August announcement was hailed by EU climate commissioner Connie Hedegaard as the next step "towards establishing a robust international carbon market."

The proposed linkage holds a special significance for Europe's carbon market, which has been trying desperately to reverse a trend that has seen carbon permit prices fall significantly. Proponents in Europe say they hope that Australian businesses could provide a boost for the waning market once they are able to purchase European permits beginning in 2015.

Those in favour of linking the schemes say it helps give global legitimacy to the cap-and-trade system.

The new scheme, often referred to as a carbon "tax," requires Australia's 294 top polluters to purchase a permit for every metric tonne of carbon pollution produced.

Covering around 60 percent of the country's emissions, the controversial scheme is expected to have a strong impact on the highly-polluting coal industry. With coal being Australia's second-highest export commodity - Australia is the world's leading coal exporter - critics say the cap-and-trade scheme will result in widespread layoffs.

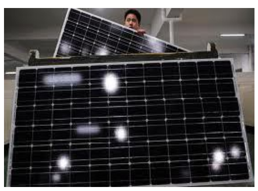
This fresh restructuring of the tax scheme has provoked renewed protest from Gillard's critics. As part of its new linkage with the EU, the Australian government has agreed to drop the A$15 a tonne price floor set by Gillard's original system, a move Abbot classified as the government's acknowledgement that it has the carbon tax "fundamentally wrong."

Under the Australian scheme, carbon prices will be fixed at A$23 (€18.7) per metric tonne and rise annually at 2.5 percent until 2015. At that time, the lower-priced European permits - currently selling at €8.16 - will be available for purchase in Australia. Australian permits will not be available in Europe for another three years.

The controversial scheme has been highly divisive in Australia, with massive industry protests against the scheme in the months leading up to the narrow passing of the Clean Energy Act last November.

Solar Panel Spat Heightens China-EU Trade Frictions

The European Commission last week ratcheted up tensions with Beijing by launching an investigation into allegations that Chinese solar panel exports were being sold below market value - a practice known in trade parlance as "dumping." The move comes in response to a 24 July complaint filed by the European Pro Sun coalition, a group of 25 European solar panel manufacturers headed by the German-based SolarWorld.



The solar panel row is politically charged in Europe, with Berlin anxious to ensure that Germany's valuable trade relationship with China remains strong. The two economies are deeply intertwined, with German investment in Chinese companies topping €26 billion and China investing some €1.2 billion in German companies. The Guardian reports that in 2011, the European Union overall was responsible for some 80 percent of China's global trade in solar products, worth an estimated €21 billion.

German Chancellor Angela Merkel recently indicated her strong preference to resolve the dispute through dialogue and negotiations, rather than through the European Commission.

Merkel's comments, which emerged during a 28 August meeting in Beijing with Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao, appear to put her at odds with the harder line being pushed by European manufacturers and EU Trade Commissioner Karel De Gucht.

Some other European manufacturers, including the world's second largest polysilicon maker, Wacker Chemie AG, have also stated their opposition to the filing. Meanwhile, the European companies that filed the complaint have requested that punitive tariffs be imposed on Chinese solar products.

China rebuffs charges

China's Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) expressed "deep regret" over the launch of the investigation. The ministry has consistently called the dumping allegations "baseless" and insisted that the move will harm the entire photovoltaic (PV) industry.

Final ruling expected in late 2013

The case marks the second time this year that China has faced allegations of dumping its solar products. In May, the United States Commerce Department determined that Chinese producers and exporters had been selling solar cells in the United States at a significant loss and imposed cumulative anti-dumping duties of up to 250 percent on them.

The panel is expected to release its provisional findings by June 2013. Based on the evidence, the Commission will then decide whether to impose provisional anti-dumping duties, continue the investigation without imposing provisional duties, or terminate the investigation.

Argentina, EU in Confrontation over Biodiesel Imports

The ongoing sparring between Argentina and the EU over trade reached new heights last month, with Buenos Aires filing a WTO complaint against Brussels regarding Spain's alleged discrimination against imports of biodiesel originating from the South American nation (DS443). The move comes amid intensified competition in the agro-fuel sector between the two trading partners, and in spite of earlier pledges by Argentine officials that the issue would not reach the global trade arbiter. Meanwhile, the EU has launched its own investigation into alleged dumping of biofuels on the EU market by Argentine and Indonesian exporters.

Spanish, EU policies under fire at WTO

Back in 2011, Argentine biofuel exports to Spain were worth €750 million, which together with Indonesian imports accounted for nearly three quarters of the Spanish market, according to Spain's Renewable Energy Producers Association.

The Spanish rules at issue, which specifically favour biofuels produced in the European Union, were adopted in April this year as part of a broader piece of legislation that implements the EU's Renewable Energy Directive. With the aim of increasing the use of biodiesel in transportation fuels, both the Directive and the Spanish implementation law mandate that every transportation fuel be mixed with a certain amount of biofuels.

According to the April changes, only EU-produced biofuels may be counted toward this blending requirement. Fuels that have been merely mixed - but where the biofuel component itself has been produced abroad - do not qualify under the new rules. In addition, the new law foresees a quota system for EU-certified manufacturers that cannot be used for foreign-produced fuels.

In effect, this means that countries such as Argentina may continue to export their raw biofuel input - such as soybeans - to Spain; however, their already-produced fuels are, in effect, blocked from entering the market.

EU to look into allegations of dumping by Argentina, Indonesia

Spanish biodiesel producers are also pursuing their interests at the regional level, together with their EU bloc counterparts. Following an investigation request by the European Biodiesel Board (EBB), the European Commission announced last week that it would be launching an investigation into accusations regarding whether millions of tonnes of Argentine biodiesel is being dumped on the EU market.

The announcement follows an initial investigation that had revealed that "the volume and the prices of the imported product under investigation have resulted in substantial adverse effects on the overall performance and the financial situation of the Union industry."

The EBB, which represents manufacturers accounting for more than 25 percent of EU biodiesel production, claims that Argentine and Indonesian imports have been undercutting EU biodiesel prices by between US$60 and US$110 per tonne.

Argentina has been pursuing a progressive policy geared at building a national biofuel industry, leading it to becoming the world's second largest biodiesel producer, while it tops world rankings in global soymeal and soyoil exports. Imports of biodiesel from Argentina and Indonesia have risen rapidly since 2008, amounting to 2.5 million tonnes in 2011, a figure that represents more than 90 percent of such imports into the EU.

This sparring between Argentina and the EU is only the latest clash over market interest in the highly competitive renewable energy sector. Trade disputes in the green energy sector have grown in number in recent years as many countries view green subsidies or environment-based trade restrictions as a form of protectionism or as a means of covering actual protectionism with a "green blanket."

Reliance on sustainability standards such as those promoted in the EU Directive, for instance, has long been a contentious issue, with Argentina and Indonesia among such standards' most vocal critics. Although the above cases do not directly concern the sustainability standards themselves, disputes of this type continue to keep the issue firmly on the trade and sustainable development agenda.

WEEKLY INDEX OF CHANGES

Excise Hiked on Diesel to Rs. 1.46 per litre from Nil

Petrol Excise Cut to Rs. 1.20 per litre from Rs. 6.35 per litre

35-CE 14.09.2012 (DoR) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5A of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), the Central Government, on being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 12/2012-Central Excise, dated the 17th March, 2012, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary vide number G.S.R.163 (E) dated 17th March, 2012, namely:-

In the said notification, in the Table,-

(i) in Sl. No. **70**, for the entry in column (4), against item (i), the entry "`1.20 per litre" shall be substituted;

(ii) in Sl. No. **71**, for the entry in column (4), against item (i), the entry "`1.46 per litre" shall be substituted.

[F. No. 354/95/2008 –TRU (Part-II)]

Robbin Elastic, High Density Sticker, Water soluble Lining, Textile Flowers at Zero Duty for Textile and Leather Garment Manufacturers

Gold Findings Import Allowed at 4% Duty

Ntfn 51 13.09.2012 (DoR) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Customs Act,1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government, being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. **12/2012-Customs, dated the 17th March,2012**, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i),*vide* number G.S.R 185 (E), dated the 17th March,2012, namely:-

In the said notification, in the **Table**, -

i. against S. No. **282**, in column (3), after the entry (zb), the following entries shall be **inserted** namely: -

"(zc) bobbin elastic;

(zd) textile flowers;

(ze) water soluble lining, poly pouch, high density sticker, heat transfer sticker;

(zf) anglets on draw strings-hooded jacket;

(zg) bra cup, bust cup, moulded cups for bra and metal underwire for bra;

(zh) hook and bar, extra button covers-plain, ribbons, waist bands, shooter pin, O Ring, thermo strips and metal clip;

(zi) pin bullets for packing, plastic tag bullets, metal tabs, bows, ring & slider and rings."

ii. for S. No. **323** and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be **substituted**, namely:-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
"323	71	Gold bars, other than tola bars, bearing manufacturer's or refiner's engraved serial number and weight expressed in metric units, gold coins having gold content not below 99.5% and gold findings, other than imports of such goods through post, courier or baggage *Explanation*.- For the purposes of this entry, "gold findings" means a small component such as hook, clasp, clamp, pin, catch, screw back used to hold the whole or a part of a piece of jewellery in place.	4%	NIL	-"

[F.No. 354/163/2012-TRU]

Excise Exemption for Only 111 Mega Power Projects Listed under Project Imports Till 19 July 2012

34-CE 10.09.2012 (DoR) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5A of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), the Central Government, on being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 12/2012-Central Excise, dated the 17th March, 2012, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), *vide* number G.S.R. 163(E), dated the 17th March, 2012, namely:-

In the said notification, -

(A) in the Table,

(i) against **Sl. No. 337**, in the entries under column (3), for the words "required for setting up of an ultra-mega power project", the words and figures "required for setting up of an ultra-mega power project specified in List 10," shall be **substituted**;

(ii) against **S.No. 338**, in the entries under column (3), for the words "supplied to mega power projects", the words and figures "supplied to mega power projects specified in List 11," shall be **substituted**;

(iii) against **S.No. 339,** in the entries under column (3), for the words "expansion of an existing mega power project so certified", the words, figures and symbols "expansion of mega power projects, namely, Vindhyachal STPP Stage-V (Expansion Unit) - 500 MW (NTPC) and UNOSUGEN CCPP, Gujarat (An expansion unit of Sugen CCPP of 1147.5 MW)-382.5(1) MW (M/s. Torrent Power Ltd.) so certified before the 19th day of July, 2012" shall be **substituted**;

(B) in the **ANNEXURE**,

(i) in the Condition No. **42**, in clause (a), after the words "mega power project", the words "before the 19th day of July, 2012" shall be **inserted**;

(ii) in the Condition No. **43**, in clause (a), after the words "Mega Power Project", the words "before the 19th day of July, 2012" shall be **inserted**;

(iii) after **List 9** and the entries relating thereto, the following Lists and entries shall be **inserted**, namely:-

"List 10 (See S. No. 337 of the Table)

1 Krishnapatnam UMPP, Andhra Pradesh- 6x660= 3960 MW (Coastal Andhra Power Ltd.)

2 Mundra UMPP, Gujarat- 5x800= 4000 MW (Coastal Gujarat Power Ltd.)

3 Sasan, Madhya Pradesh- 6x660= 3960 MW (Sasan Power Ltd.)

4 Tilaiya UMPP, Jharkhand- 5x800= 4000 MW (Jharkhand Integrated Power Ltd.)

5 Orissa UMPP, Orissa- 5x800= 4000 MW

6 Chhattisgarh UMPP, Chhattisgarh- 5x800= 4000 MW

7 Cheyyur UMPP,- 5x800= 4000MW

List 11 (See S. No. 338 of the Table)

1 Parbati-II, Himachal Pradesh - 4x200=800 MW (NHPC)

2 Teesta- V, Sikkim - 3x170=510 MW (NHPC)

3 Sipat-II, Chhattisgarh - 2x500=1000 MW (NTPC)

4 Vindhyachal-III, Madhya Pradesh - 2x500=1000 MW (NTPC)

5 Talcher-II, Orissa - 4x500=2000 MW (NTPC)

6 Rihand-II, Uttar Pradesh - 2x500=1000 MW (NTPC)

7 Sipat-I, Chhattisgarh - 3x660=1980 MW (NTPC)

8 Kahalgaon-II Phase-I & II Bihar - 3x500=1500 MW (NTPC)

9 Barh, Bihar - 3x660=1980 MW (NTPC)

10 Koldam, Himachal Pradesh - 4x200=800

Mandatory E-payment of Customs Duty of Rs. 1 lakh and above w.e.f 17 Sept. 2012

83-Cus(NT) 17.09.2012 (DoR) In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to sub-section (2) of section 47 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government hereby specify following classes of importers who shall pay customs duty electronically, namely:-

(i) Importers registered under Accredited Clients Programme.

(ii) Importers paying customs duty of one lakh rupees or more per bill of entry.

[F.No. 450/180/2009-Cus.IV (Pt)]

MW (NTPC)

11 Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu- 2x500=1000 MW (NLC)

12 Parbati-III, Himachal Pradesh - 4x130=520 MW (NHPC)

13 Jhanor Gandhar CCPP-II, Gujarat - 2x650=1300 MW (NTPC)

14 Kawas CCPP-II, Gujarat - 2x650=1300 MW (NTPC)

15 RGPPL, Maharashtra - 2150 MW (JV of NTPC/ GAIL/ Govt. of Maharashtra)

16 Tapovan Vishnugad HEP, Himachal Pradesh - 4x130=520 MW (NTPC)

17 Simhadri-II, Andhra Pradesh - 2x500=1000 MW (NTPC)

18 Indira Gandhi STPP-JV project, Haryana - 3x500=1500 MW (NTPC)

19 Bongaigaon, Assam - 3x250=750 MW (NTPC)

20 Barh-II, Bihar - 1320 MW (NTPC)

21 Koderma TPS St-I, Jharkhand – 1000 MW (DVC)

22 Durgapur Steel TPS, West Bengal - 2x500=1000 MW (DVC)

23 Tehri Pump Storage Project – 4x250=1000 MW (THDC)

24 Mauda, Maharashtra – 2x500=1000 MW (NTPC)

25 Rihand- III, Uttar Pradesh - 2 x 500=1000 MW (NTPC)

26 Nabinagar- JV with Railways, Bihar - 4 x 250=1000 MW (NTPC)

27 Vallur Stage- I Phase I & II, Tamil Nadu - 3 x 500=1500 MW (NTPC-Tamil Nadu Energy Co. Ltd.)

28 Raghunathpur TPS Phase 1, West Bengal - 2 x 600=1200 MW (DVC)

29 Tanda- II, Uttar Pradesh-2 x 660=1320 MW (NTPC)

30 Meja, Uttar Pradesh - 2 x 660=1320 MW (NTPC)

31 Vindhyachal-IV, Madhya Pradesh - 2 x 500=1000 MW (NTPC)

32 Solapur STPP, Maharashtra - 2x660=1320 MW (NTPC)

33 Nabinagar STPP, JV with Bihar, Bihar-3x660=1980 MW (NTPC)

34 Mouda STPP-II, Maharashtra- 2x660= 1320 MW (NTPC)

35 Raghunathpur TPS (Ph-II), West Bengal-2x660=1320 MW (DVC)

36 North Karanpura STPP, Jharkhand-3x660=1980 MW (NTPC)

37 Kudgi STPP stage-I, Karnataka-3x800=2400 MW (NTPC)

38 Darlipalli STPP, Stage-I, Orissa-2x800=1600 MW (NTPC)

39 Barethi STPP, Madhya Pradesh-6x660=3960 MW (NTPC)

40 Lara STPP, Chhattisgarh -2x800=1600 MW (NTPC)

41 Gajmara STPP Stage-I - 2x800= 1600MW (NTPC)

42 Rajiv Gandhi CCPP Stage- II Phase-I, Kerala- 3x350 =1050 MW (NTPC)

43 Gidderbha STPP, Punjab - 4x660= 2640 MW (NTPC)

44 Khargone Super TPP, M.P. - 2x660= 1320 MW (NTPC)

45 Gadarwara Super TPP, M.P. - 2x660= 1320 MW (NTPC)

46 Katwa Super TPP, West Bengal - 2x800= 1600 MW (NTPC)

47 Bilhapur STPP, Uttar Pradesh -2x660= 1320 MW (NTPC)

48 Talcher STPP Stage-III, Orissa - 2x660=1320 MW (NTPC)

49 Khedar (Hissar), Haryana - 1000 (+200) MW (HPGCL)

50 Khandwa, Madhya Pradesh - 2x500= 1000 MW (MPPGCL)

51 Gas based CCPP Pragati-III, Delhi-1371.6 MW (Pragati Power Corp. Ltd.)

52 Sri Damodaran Sanjeevaiah, Nellaturu, Andhra Pradesh - 2x800=1600 MW (APPDCL)

53 Chandrapur Expansion, Maharashtra-2x500= 1000 MW (MSPGCL)

54 Koradi Expansion, Maharashtra- 3x660= 1980 MW (MSPGCL)

55 Bhusawal Expansion, Maharashtra- 2x500= 1000 MW (MSPGCL)

56 Supercritical TPP at STPS Stage-V at Suratgarh, Rajasthan- 2x660)= 1320 MW (RRVUNL)

57 Supercritical TPP at Chhabra, Rajasthan - 2x660= 1320 MW (RRVUNL)

58 North Chennai, Tamil Nadu-2x600=1200 MW (TNEB)

59 Purulia Pump Storage Hydel Project, West Bengal- 4x225= 900 MW (State Sector)

60 Sagardighi TPP Ext. Unit 3&4, West Bengal-2x500=1000 MW (WBPDCL)

61 Shree Singaji TPP-2x660 (MP Power Generating Company Ltd MW (MPPGCL)

62 Raigarh TPP, Chhattisgarh- 4x250= 1000 MW (M/s. Jindal Power Ltd.)

63 Akhakhol GBPP, Gujarat- 3x382.5= 1147.5 MW (M/s. Jindal Power Ltd.)

64 Udupi (Nagarjuna) Power Project, Karnataka- 2x600= 1200 MW (M/s. Udupi (Nagarjuna) Power Corp. Ltd.)

65 IPP project Haryana- 2x660= 1320 MW (M/s. Jhajjar Power Ltd.)

66 726 MW CCGT being developed by ONGC-Tripura Power Company Ltd. (OTPC) at Palatana, Tripura - (2x250)(2x113.3)= 726 MW

67 Salaya TPP, Gujarat- 2x600= 1200 MW (M/s. Essar Power Gujarat Ltd.)

68 Tiroda TPP, Maharashtra-5x660=3300 MW (M/s. Adani Power Maharashtra Ltd.)

69 Kawai TPP, Rajashtan - 2x660=1320 MW (M/s. Adani Power Rajasthan Ltd.)

70 Teesta-VI, Sikkim - 4x125= 500 MW (M/s. Lanco)

71 Teesta-III Sikkim- 6x200= 1200 MW (M/s. Teesta Urja Ltd.)

72 KSK Mahanadi Power Company Ltd.(U-3 & 4) Janjgir- Champa, Chhathisgarh-2x600=1200 MW (M/s KSK Mahanadi Power Co Ltd.)

73 Rajpura TPP in the State of Punjab- 2x700= 1400 MW (M/s. Nabha Power Ltd.)

74 Talwandi Sabo power project at Banawala, Punjab.- 3x660=1980 MW (M/s. Talwandi Sabo Power Ltd. (TSPL))

Anti-dumping Duty on Ductile Iron Pipes from China Extended upto 12 Sept. 2013 in Review

Ntfn 41-ADD 13.09.2012 (DoR)

Whereas, the designated authority vide notification No. 15/1006/2012-DGAD, dated the 7th September, 2012, published in Part I, Section 1 of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 7th September, 2012, had initiated review, in terms of sub-section (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) and in pursuance of rule 23 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in the matter of continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Ductile iron Pipes, originating in, or exported from, China PR -imposed *vide* notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 103/2007-Customs, dated the 14th September,2007, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R.599(E), dated the 14th September, 2007, and had requested for extension of anti-dumping duty up to one more year, in terms of sub-section (5) of Section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of Section 9A of the said Act and in pursuance of rule 23 of the said rules, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. **103/2007-CUSTOMS, dated the14th September , 2007**, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R. 599 (E), dated the 14th September, 2007, namely: -

In the said notification, **after para 2,** the following shall be **added**, namely:-

"3. Notwithstanding anything contained in para 2 above, the antidumping duty imposed under this notification shall remain in force up to and inclusive of 12th September, 2013 unless the notification is revoked earlier".

F.No.354/3/2007-TRU (Pt-I)

75 TPP at Nandgaonpeth, MIDC, Amravati Dist,. Maharashtra.- 5x270= 1350 MW (M/s. Indiabulls Power Ltd.)

76 TPP at Karachhana, Allahabad, UP- 2x660= 1320 MW (M/s. Sangam Power Gen Company Ltd.)

77 TPP at Bara, Allahabad, UP. - 3x660=1980 MW (M/s. Prayagraj Power Gen. Company Ltd.)

78 TPP at Surguja, Chhattisgarh- 2x660 = 1320 MW (M/s. IFFCO Chhattisgarh Power Ltd.)

79 TPP at Dhenkanal, Orissa- 3x350=1050 MW (M/s. GMR Kamalanga Energy Ltd.)

80 GMR Chhattishgarh Energy Ltd. Raipur, Chhattisgarh- 2x685 MW

81 KSK Mahanadi Power Corporation Ltd. (U-2&5) Janjgir Champa, Chhattisgarh- 2x600 MW

82 KSK Mahanadi Power Corporation Ltd. (U-1&6) Janjgir Champa, Chhattisgarh- 2x600 MW

83 Thermal Powertech Corporation Ltd. Pynampuram Andhra Pradesh- 2x660 MW

84 KVK Neelanchal Power Pvt. Ltd Cuttak, Orissa- 3x350 MW

85 East-Coast Energy Pvt. Ltd Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh.- 2x660 MW

86 Monnet Power Corporation Ltd. Malibrahmani, Orissa- 2x525 MW

87 Hinduja National Power Corporation Ltd. Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh- 2x520 MW

88 Corporate Power Ltd. Chandwa, Jharkhand- 4x270 MW

89 Lanco Power Ltd. (U-3,4) Pathadi, Chhattisgarh- 2x660 MW

90 Lalitpur Power Generation Company Ltd. Lalitpur, U.P.- 3x660 MW

91 Lanco Vidarbha Thermal Power Ltd. Wardha, Maharashtra- 2x660 MW

92 Lanco Babandh Power Ltd. Dhenkanal, Orissa- 2x660 MW

93 DB Power Ltd. Vadodarha TPP Janjgir – Champa Chattisgarh- 2x660 MW

94 Athena Chhattisgarh Power Ltd. Singhitarai TPS Janjgir-Champa, Chattisgarh- 2x600 MW

95 Essar Power Jharkhand Ltd. Tori, Jharkhand- 2x600 MW

96 MB Power (MP) Ltd. Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh- 2x600 MW

97 RKM Powergen Pvt. Ltd. Uchpinde TPP Janjgir- Champa, Chattisgarh- 4x360 MW

98 IL & FS Tamil Nadu Power Company Ltd. Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu- 2x600 MW

99 Meenakshi Energy Pvt. Ltd Thamminapatanam, Andhra Pradesh-Ph-1:2x 150 Ph-II 2x350 MW

100 SKS Power Generation (Chhattisgarh) Ltd. Binj Kote TPP Raigarh, Chhattisgarh- 4x300 MW

101 Jindal India Thermal Power Ltd. Angul, Orissa- 2x600 MW

102 NCC Power Projects Nellore AP- 2x660 MW

103 Samalkot Power Ltd. Samalkot, Andhra Pradesh- 2400 MW

104 Torrent Energy Ltd. Dahej, Gujarat- 1200 MW".

[F.No. 354/78/2010-TRU(Pt-1)]

Zero Duty for Parts and Components after Repair of Aircraft in SEZs Cleared into DTA for Return to Owner

Ntfn 52
13.09.2012
(DoR)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 94/1996- Customs, dated the 16th December 1996, which was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R.569 (E), dated the 16th December, 1996, namely:-

In the said notification,-

(A) in the TABLE,-

(a) after **Sl. No. 2B** and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be **inserted**, namely:-

"2C	Parts, components of aircraft replaced or removed during the course of maintenance, repair or overhaul of the aircraft in a Special Economic Zone and brought to any other place in India. **Explanation.-** For the purpose of this notification, "Special Economic Zone" has the meaning assigned to it in clause (za) of section 2 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 (28 of 2005).	Nil"

(b) against **Sl. No. 3**, in column (2), for the letters figures and word " Sl. Nos. 1 and 2", the letters, figures and word "Sl. Nos. 1, 2, 2A, 2B and 2C" shall be **substituted**;

(B) after the **TABLE**, in the first proviso, after clause (d) the following shall be **inserted**, namely:-

"(e) in the case of goods falling under Sl. No. 2C of the TABLE, the goods are returned to the owner of the aircraft without any sale.".

[F.No.354/150/2012-TRU]

Rough Marble Quota Allocation – Deficient Applications Rejected

DGFT Issues 449 Marble Quota Allottees List

Sub: Allocation of quantity of Rough Marble and Travertine Blocks for import for Financial Year 2012-13.

04-TN
14.09.2012
(DGFT)

In terms of Notification No. 12(RE-2012)/2009-2014 dated 22.8.2012, the allocation of 6 lakh MTs of Rough Marble and Travertine Blocks for import, is attached as Annexure to this Trade Notice.

2. Issue of import license by RAs of DGFT would commence from 17th September 2012 & end on 20th September 2012. In case any applicant/firm is found to have submitted false or erroneous information or have made any misdeclaration / misrepresentation, such applicant / firm, (a) shall forfeit the allocation made in this Trade Notice, (b) shall be debarred from allocation of marble in future and (c) shall be liable for penal action under the provisions of Foreign Trade (D&R) Act, 1992, as amended.

3. License holders shall file monthly returns regarding imports made by them, to the concerned Regional Authority of DGFT by the 15th of each succeeding month in which license is obtained (for example if a license is obtained on 13th September, the license holder will file monthly return for imports made in September by 15th of October and for each month thereafter by the 15th day). **This is a mandatory requirement as per para 3(C)(I)(c) of the said notification no.12 dated 22.8.2012.**

Annexure: List of 449 applicants with, quantity allocated and file number of Regional Authority (14 Pages) available in our website www.worldtradescanner.com.

Four Firms under Scrutiny on Marble Quota Allocation

RA will not Issue Import Licences Until Clearance from DGFT

Sub: Allocation of quantity of Rough Marble and Travertine Blocks for import for Financial Year 2012-13.

05-TN
17.09.2012
(DGFT)

Attention is invited to Trade Notice No.04 dated 14th September 2012 on the subject mentioned above.

On further scrutiny of files, some deficiencies have been noticed in the following cases:-

(1) M/s. Bhartiya Marble Pvt. Ltd., Rajasthan

(2) M/s. Shree Aparajita Marble P Ltd., Rajasthan

(3) M/s. Gaurav Stonex, Rajasthan

(4) M/s. Rajhans Marmo & Mines P Ltd., Rajasthan

RA will not issue import licenses to above firms until clearance from DGFT (Hqrs). These firms would need to comply with the deficiencies to DGFT (Hqrs) within a period of one week from the date of issue of this Trade Notice, before their cases can be considered for grant of import license. E Mails communicating discrepancy have already been sent to above firms.

Amendments and Corrections in FPS and VKGUY Schemes

Subject: Corrections/Amendments in Appendix 37A and Appendix 37D of Handbook of Procedures Volume I.

16-PN(RE)
06.09.2012
(DGFT)

In exercise of powers conferred under paragraph 2.4 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-2014, the Director General of Foreign Trade hereby makes the following corrections/amendments in the Handbook of Procedures Vol.1 (Appendices and Aayat Niryat Forms) 2009-2014 and Public Notice No. 3 dated 05.06.2012:

2. In Appendix 37A (VKGUY), S. No. 594 & VKGUY Product Code 594 under Table 2 appearing against the product description "SPILENTHUS CEOROSA (AKARKARA) is now corrected to read as S. No. 595 & VKGUY

Product Code 595. There is no change in product description.

3. In **Appendix 37D** (**FPS**), S. No. 177 & FPS Product Code 177 and S. No. 473 & FPS Product Code 473 under Table 1 are missing. The entries are now corrected to read as under:

SNo.	FPS Product Code	ITC (HS) Code	Description	Rate Percentage	Bonus Benefit
177	177	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
473	473	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

4. In Appendix 37D (FPS), S. No. 207 & FPS Product Code 207 under Table 1 appearing against the product description "Project Goods, covered by ITC HS Code 9801" is now corrected to read as S. No. 207A & FPS Product Code 207A.

5. In Appendix 37D (FPS), the description of S. No. 461 and FPS Product Code 461 is now corrected to read as "Other Derivatives of Pyradine" instead of "Methyl Diethanolamine". The ITC (HS) Code 29333919 remains same.

6. Existing description of S. No. 476 of Table 1 of Appendix 37D requires corrections. The description is now corrected to read as under:

Table 1

SNo.	FPS Product Code	ITC (HS) Code	Existing Description	Revised Description	Effective Date
476	476	29420090	Other-Bulk Drug Loratadine	Others-Bulk Drugs/APIs including Loratadine	05.06.2012

7. S. No. 631 (ITC HS Code 50072090) in Table 1 in paragraph 3 of Public Notice No. 3 dated 05.06.2012 is deleted w.e.f. 05.06.2012 because ITC HS Code 5007 is already eligible for FPS benefit at S. No. 42 of Table 1 of Appendix 37D.

8. Existing description of S. No. 582 of Table 1 of Appendix 37D in paragraph 3 of Public Notice No. 3 dated 05.06.2012 requires corrections. The description in Public Notice No. 3 dated 05.06.2012 is now corrected to read as under:

Table 1

SNo.	FPS Product Code	ITC (HS) Code	Existing Description	Revised Description	Effective Date
582	582	40082190	Other: High Resistance Tension Tape/ Sheet	Other: Heat Resistance Tension Tape/ Sheet	05.06.2012

9. Existing description of S. No. 257 of Table 1 of Appendix 37D in paragraph 5 of Public Notice No. 3 dated 05.06.2012 requires corrections. The description in Public Notice No. 3 dated 05.06.2012 is now corrected to read as under:

Table 1

SNo.	FPS Product Code	ITC (HS) Code	Existing Description	Revised Description	Effective Date
257	257	8518	Public Address System	Mcrophones & Stnds Thrfr; Loudspkr, W/N Mntd Headphone, Earphone & Combnd Mcrophone /Spkrsets; Audio Frqncy Amplfyr; And Amplfyr Sets	05.06.2012

10. Though ITC HS Codes of the following items were renotified vide DGFT Notification No.94 (RE-2008)/2004-2009 dated 02.03.2009 and Notification No. 51/2009-2014 dated 08.07.2010, the corresponding entries in Appendix 37A and Appendix 37D were not modified. This is being done now in this Public Notice:

a. In Appendix 37A (VKGUY), the ITC (HS) Codes are being revised at column 4 of table below [existing codes are at column 3]:

Table 1

SNo.	VKGUY Product Code	Existing ITC (HS) Code	Revised ITC (HS) Code	Description	Effective Date
1.	1	060310	06031100, 06031200, 06031300, 06031400, 06031900	Cut Flwrs & Flower Buds Suitable for Boqets or Ornamental Purposes, Fresh	02.03.2009

Note: Shipping Bill containing the existing/revised ITC (HS) Codes would be eligible to claim benefit.

b. In Appendix 37D (FPS), the ITC (HS) Codes are being revised at column 4 of table below [existing codes are at column 3]:

Table 1

SNo.	FPS Product Code	Existing ITC (HS) Code	Revised ITC (HS) Code	Description	Effective Date
27	27	53051110	53050010	Coir Bristle Fibre	02.03.2009
				Coir Bristles Fibre, Coir Mattress Fibre, Coir Short Fibre, Coir Bit Fibre, Decorticated Coir Fibre	08.07.2010
28	28	53051120	53050020	Coir Mattress Fibre	02.03.2009
28	28	53050020	53050010	Coir Mattress Fibre	08.07.2010
				Coir Bristles Fibre, Coir Mattress Fibre, Coir Short Fibre, Coir Bit Fibre, Decorticated Coir Fibre	08.07.2010
29	29	53051130	53050030	Curled / Machine Twisted Coir Fibre	02.03.2009
31	31	53051190	53050090	Other: Fibre Produced From Coconut Husk by Mechanical / Manual Process	02.03.2009
34	34	53110029	53110015	Others: Woven Geotextiles of Coir	08.07.2010
35	35	53079010	56079010	Coir, Cordages & Ropes, other than of Cotton	02.03.2009

Note: Shipping Bill containing the existing/revised ITC (HS) Codes would be eligible to claim benefit.

11. Effect of this Public Notice

While consolidating different items under Appendices certain errors have been noticed in terms of Sr. No., Product Description etc. These errors are being rectified. Secondly, due to harmonization of ITC (HS) Codes, new Codes with description have been mentioned which would be eligible for incentives under Appendix 37A & 37D.

CBEC Clarifies but Cenvat Credit can be used for Payment of Any Excise Duty

[Ref: CBEC Draft Circular dated 10 September 2012]

Subject: Cenvat credit of basic excise duty for payment of NCCD

Representations have been received from certain industry associations seeking a clarification whether Cenvat credit of the duty of excise specified in the First Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act (commonly known as basic excise duty) paid on inputs used in or in relation to the manufacture of final products can be utilized for payment of National Contingency Calamity Duty (NCCD) on said final products. It is reported that some field formations are issuing show-cause notices for recovery of NCCD paid out of Cenvat credit of basic excise duty.

2. The matter has been examined. According to sub-rule (1) of rule 3 of Cenvat Credit Rules, 2004, a manufacturer or producer of final products is allowed to take credit of basic excise duty except when paid

on any goods in respect of which the benefit of exemption under notification No.1/2011-CE dated 01.03.2011 or Sl. Nos. 67 and 128 of notification No.12/2012-CE dated 17.03.2012 is availed. According to sub-rule (4) of rule 3 of Cenvat Credit Rules, 2004, credit may be utilized for payment of any duty of excise on any final product. NCCD is a duty of excise levied under Section 136 of the Finance Act, 2001. The only restriction with regard to the utilization of Cenvat credit of any duty specified in sub-rule (1) for payment of NCCD is prescribed in the fifth proviso to sub-rule (4) whereby such credit cannot be utilized for payment of NCCD on goods falling under tariff items 8517 12 10 and 8517 12 90 respectively of the First Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act.

3. Further Rule 3(7) (b) of the Cenvat Credit Rules provides that CENVAT credit in respect of NCCD leviable under Section 136 of the Finance Act, 2001 shall be utilised towards payment of NCCD duty only. This envisages the utilisation of NCCD credit availed to be restricted for payment of NCCD on the final product but does not interfere with the provisions of Rule 3(4) (a) of the CENVAT Credit Rules that allow the credit of basic excise duty to be utilised for payment of NCCD.

4. From a combined reading of these provisions, it is evident that barring exceptions in the fifth proviso to rule 3(4), credit of basic excise duty paid on inputs used in or in relation to the manufacture of final products is permitted to be utilized for payment of NCCD on such final products in terms of the provisions of Cenvat Credit Rules, 2004. This position is in conformity with the view taken by CESTAT, Kolkata in Prag Bosmi Synthetics Ltd vs. CCE Dibrugarh 2007 (216) ELT 254, which was upheld by the Hon'ble Guwahati High Court vide order dated 29.06.2011 in C.EX ref. Case No. 4/2008 and since accepted by the Board.

5. Trade & Industry as well as field formations may be suitably informed.

F.No.354 /135/2012-TRU

Irungattukottai ICD in Tamil Nadu Notified for Export Promotion

Ntfn 50
10.09.2012
(DoR)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government, being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following amendments in each of the notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), specified in column (2) of the Table below, shall be amended or further amended, as the case may be, in the manner specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table, namely :-

The following changes have been incorporated in the original notifications.

In the said notification, in the opening paragraph, in condition –

for the words "and Tondiarpet (TNPM), Chennai ", the words, brackets and letters " Tondiarpet (TNPM), Chennai and Irungattukottai, SIPCOT Industrial Park, Kattrambakkam Village, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Kanchipuram District, Tamil Nadu" shall be substituted;

Table

SNo.	Notification number and date	Amendments
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	53/2003-Customs, dated the 1 April, 2003	in condition (5)
2.	54/2003-Customs, dated the 1 April, 2003	in condition (4)
3.	90/2004-Customs, dated the 10 September, 2004	in condition (iv)
4.	91/2004-Customs, dated the 10 September, 2004	in condition (vi)
5.	92/2004-Customs, dated the 10 September, 2004	in condition (iv)
6.	93/2004-Customs, dated the 10 September, 2004	in condition (iv)
7.	94/2004-Customs, dated the 10 September, 2004	in condition (6)
8.	97/2004-Customs, dated the 17 September, 2004	in condition (6)
9.	32/2005-Customs, dated the 8 April, 2005	in condition (5)
10.	41/2005-Customs, dated the 9 May, 2005	in condition (3)
11.	89/2005-Customs, dated the 4 October, 2005	in condition (iv)
12.	40/2006-Customs, dated the 1 May 2006	in condition (iv)
13.	73/2006-Customs, dated the 10 July, 2006	in condition (5)
14.	90/2006-Customs, dated the 1 September, 2006	in condition (4)
15.	91/2006-Customs, dated the 1 September, 2006	in condition (4)
16	14/2009-Customs, dated the 19 February, 2009	in condition (4)
17	91/2009-Customs, dated the 11 September, 2009	in condition (iv)
18	92/2009-Customs, dated the 11 September, 2009	in condition (iv)
19	93/2009-Customs, dated the 11 September, 2009	in condition (iv)
20	94/2009-Customs, dated the 11 September, 2009	in condition (iv)
21	95/2009-Customs, dated the 11 September, 2009	in condition (iv)
22	96/2009-Customs, dated the 11 September, 2009	in condition (vii)
23	97/2009-Customs, dated the 11 September, 2009	in condition (iv)
24	98/2009-Customs, dated the 11 September, 2009	in condition (vi)
25	99/2009-Customs, dated the 11 September, 2009	in condition (vii)
26	100/2009-Customs, dated the 11 September, 2009	in condition (10)
27	101/2009-Customs, dated the 11 September, 2009	in condition (13)
28	102/2009-Customs, dated the 11 September, 2009	in condition (12)
29	103/2009-Customs, dated the 11 September, 2009	in condition (9)
30	104/2009-Customs, dated the 14 September, 2009	in condition (6)
31	112/2009-Customs, dated the 29 September, 2009	in condition (vii)

[F. No.605/01/2011-DBK]

Tariff Value Changes

- RBD Palmolein Tariff Value Hiked by US$28 per MT
- Gold and Silver Up by US$23.50 per 10 gms and US$106 per kg
- Brass Scrap and Poppy Seeds Down

81-Cus(NT)
14.09.2012
(DoR)

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

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

"Table-1

S.No.	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	447 (i.e. no change)
2	1511 90 10	RBD Palm Oil	476 (i.e. no change)
3	1511 90 90	Others – Palm Oil	462 (i.e. no change)
4	1511 10 00	Crude Palmolein	481 (i.e. no change)
5	1511 90 20	RBD Palmolein	**1042**
6	1511 90 90	Others – Palmolein	483 (i.e. no change)
7	1507 10 00	Crude Soyabean Oil	580 (i.e. no change)
8	7404 00 22	Brass Scrap (all grades)	**3996**
9	1207 91 00	Poppy seeds	**5346**

Table-2

S.No.	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	**563.50** 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	**1102** per kilogram"

[F. No. 467/01/2012-Cus.V Pt.I]

RBI Allows Import Credits upto 5 years for Infrastructure Sectors

Subject: Trade Credits for Import into India

AP(DIR Srs) Cir.28 11.09.2012 (RBI) Attention of Authorized Dealer Category - I (AD Category - I) banks is invited to A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 87 dated April 17, 2004 and A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 24 dated November 01, 2004.

2. As per the extant guidelines, for import of capital goods as classified by DGFT, AD banks may approve trade credits up to USD 20 million per import transaction with a maturity period of more than one year and less than three years (from the date of shipment). No roll-over/extension is permitted beyond the permissible period. AD banks are also permitted to issue Letters of Credit/guarantees/Letter of Undertaking (LoU) / Letter of Comfort (LoC) in favour of overseas supplier, bank and financial institution, up to USD 20 million per transaction for a period up to three years for import of capital goods, subject to prudential guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank from time to time. The period of such Letters of credit / guarantees / LoU / LoC has to be co-terminus with the period of credit, reckoned from the date of shipment. AD banks shall not, however, approve trade credit exceeding USD 20 million per import transaction.

3. On a review, it has been decided to allow companies in the infrastructure sector, where “infrastructure” is as defined under the extant guidelines on External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) to avail of trade credit up to a maximum period of five years for import of capital goods as classified by DGFT subject to the following conditions: -

(i) the trade credit must be abinitio contracted for a period not less than fifteen months and should not be in the nature of short-term roll overs; and

(ii) AD banks are not permitted to issue Letters of Credit/guarantees/Letter of Undertaking (LoU) /Letter of Comfort (LoC) in favour of overseas supplier, bank and financial institution for the extended period beyond three years.

4. The all-in-cost ceilings of trade credit will be as under:

Maturity period	All-in-cost ceilings over 6 months LIBOR*
Up to one year	
More than one year and up to three years	350 basis points
More than three years and up to five years	

* for the respective currency of credit or applicable benchmark

The all-in-cost ceilings include arranger fee, upfront fee, management fee, handling/ processing charges, out of pocket and legal expenses, if any.

5. All other aspects of Trade Credit policy will remain unchanged and should be complied with. The amended trade credit policy will come into force with immediate effect and is subject to review based on the experience gained in this regard.

6. Necessary amendments to the Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing or Lending in Foreign Exchange) Regulations, 2000 dated May 3, 2000 are being issued separately wherever necessary.

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

8. 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.

Kattupalli Port in Tamil Nadu Notified for Unloading and Loading Goods

82-Cus(NT) 14.09.2012 (DoR) In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of 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 amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 62/1994-Customs (N. T.) dated the 21st November, 1994, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 3, sub-section (ii) vide number S. O. 829 (E) dated the 21st November, 1994, namely:-

In the said notification in the TABLE, against serial number 10 relating to the State of Tamil Nadu, in item (16), in columns (3) and (4), for the existing entries, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		“(16) Kattupalli	Unloading of imported goods and loading of export goods or any class of such goods.”

[F. No. 574/09/2012-LC]

Customs Valuation Exchange Rates

7 September 2012		Imports	Exports
Schedule I [Rate of exchange of one unit of foreign currency equipment to Indian Rupees]			
1	Australian Dollar	57.60	56.35
2	Bahraini Dinar	152.05	143.95
3	Canadian Dollar	57.20	55.90
4	Danish Kroner	9.50	9.25
5	EURO	70.65	69.05
6	Hong Kong Dollar	7.25	7.15
7	Kenyan Shilling	67.75	64.00
8	Kuwaiti Dinar	203.40	191.90
9	New Zealand Dollar	44.95	43.75
10	Norwegian Kroner	9.75	9.45
11	Pound Sterling	89.35	87.60
12	Singapore Dollar	45.10	44.20
13	South African Rand	6.85	6.40
14	South Arabian Riyal	15.30	14.45
15	Swedish Kroner	8.40	8.15
16	Swiss Franc	58.85	57.50
17	UAE Dirham	15.60	14.75
18	U.S. Dollar	56.20	55.35
Schedule II – [Rate of exchange of 100 units of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees **]**			
1	Japanese Yen	72.00	70.20

(Source: Customs Notification 80(NT)/06.09.2012)

WORLD TRADE SCANNER

BIG's WEEKLY INDEX OF CHANGES

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