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# WORLD TRADE SCANNER

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## 12 Nations on Pacific Rim Sign TPP Pacts in Atlanta

### Erect "New China Wall"

The United States, Japan and 10 other Pacific Rim nations on 5 October reached final agreement on the largest regional trade accord in history.

The entire trade agreement came together only at 5 a.m. Monday, after five days and sleepless nights of tense haggling secluded in an Atlanta hotel. When the 11 men and one woman (Magali Silva of Peru) filed onto a dais in a hotel ballroom several hours later to meet reporters, scores of aides burst into applause, and some ministers joined in.

The conclusion of the Trans-Pacific Partnership, after years of negotiations is "an important first step," conceded Michael B. Froman, the United States trade representative. US Congress has to pass the TPP but since the President has fast track authority, the deal will get through Congress eventually.

The 12 Country TPP represents two-fifths of the global economy, from Canada and Chile to Japan and Australia. It will bring them all into a web of common rules governing trans-Pacific commerce. It is the capstone of the Obama economic agenda to expand exports and of foreign policy "rebalance" toward closer relations with fast-growing eastern Asia, after years of American preoccupation with the Middle East and North Africa.

### No More China, says Obama

"When more than 95 percent of our potential customers live outside our borders, we can't let countries like China write the rules of the global economy," Mr. Obama said in a statement. "We should write those rules, opening new markets to American products while setting high standards for protecting workers and preserving our environment."

That argument - that the Pacific pact would be a bulwark against China's power and a standard-setter for global commerce - will be central to the president's hard sell ahead to Congress, administration officials said.

### Big Corporations behind TPP?

Senator Bernie Sanders of Vermont, who is running for the Democrats' 2016 nomination, began a fund-raising appeal within hours of the deal's announcement. "Wall Street and big corporations just won a big victory to advance a disastrous trade deal," he said in a statement. "Now it's on us to stop it from becoming law."

The Pacific accord would phase out thousands of import tariffs as well as other barriers to international trade, like Japanese regulations that keep out some American-made autos and trucks. It also would establish uniform rules on corporations' intellectual property, and open the Internet even in communist Vietnam.

The Office of the United States Trade Representative said it eventually would end more than 18,000 tariffs that the participat-

ing countries have placed on American exports, including autos, machinery, information technology and consumer goods, chemicals and agricultural products as varied as avocados in California and wheat, pork and beef from the Plains states.

The trade ministers who negotiated it predicted the overall economic and political heft of the 12-nation group would turn the accord into a model for future trade agreements. It would overhaul the system for settling disputes between nations and foreign companies, while barring tobacco companies from using that process to block countries' anti-smoking initiatives. Negotiators said it also would enforce higher standards for labor conditions and environmental protection, including wildlife-trafficking.

### Ford says TPP won't Stop the Japs

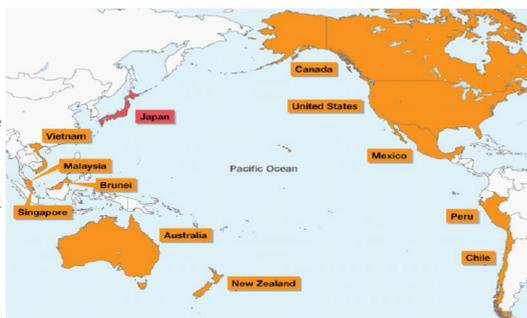
The Ford Motor Company quickly condemned the agreement, saying in a statement that it would not meaningfully address currency manipulation by American trading partners, like Japan, that has the effect of lowering prices for their exports to the United States.

"To ensure the future competitiveness of American manufacturing, we recommend Congress not approve T.P.P. in its current form," the Detroit automaker said.

Tim Groser of New Zealand, a small nation that is a major dairy exporter and would gain new access to markets in Canada, the United States and elsewhere, interjected, "Look, long after the details of this negotiation on things like tons of butter have been regarded as a footnote in history, the bigger picture of what we've achieved today will be what remains."

### Five Years Protection to Biologics from Generic "Biosimilars"

The ministers confirmed that one of the most challenging issues was dealing with so-called biologics, which are advanced medicines made from living organisms. The United States sought up to 12 years' protection for drug makers to withhold



Crude Rises to \$47.76				
Crude Oil (Indian Basket) from 01 - 06 Oct 2015				
	01 Oct	02 Oct	05 Oct	6 Oct
(\$/bbl)	46.33	45.33	46.79	47.76
(Rs/bbl)	3037.26	2984.86	3055.19	3123.28
(Rs/\$)	65.55	65.55	65.29	65.39

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

data needed to produce generic “biosimilars,” as an incentive for their innovations, while Australia and Peru led most other nations in fighting for no more than five years of protection.

The compromise set a mandatory minimum of five years, without setting a maximum, leaving both sides to declare victory. “We do think we have a balanced result,” said Ms. Silva of Peru.

But that compromise raised questions from a significant source, Senator Orrin Hatch of Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, which has jurisdiction over trade. Mr. Hatch had shepherded fast track through the Senate, but has demanded no compromise on the American position protecting pharmaceutical giants.

The decision to bar tobacco companies from using the deal's dispute resolution tribunals to challenge antismoking law may cost the accord support among Republican lawmakers from tobacco states.

But without those compromises, a final accord may not have been possible.

Only by dawn had negotiators settled on expanding access to dairy and sugar markets, especially in the United States and Canada. Also in final days, the United States and Japan agreed to long periods before American tariffs on Japanese vehicles sold in this country are phased out—30 years for trucks, 25 for autos, and up to 15 years for some auto parts.

## TPP Trade Deal: Who Stands to Gain, Suffer in Asia-Pacific; China Biggest Loser

The Trans-Pacific Partnership is the biggest trade agreement in history, reducing tariffs and other forms of protectionism in a dozen countries making up about 40 percent of the global economy with economic output of almost \$30 trillion.

The deal sealed Monday in Atlanta came after more than five years of negotiations between the TPP nations - the U.S., Canada, Japan, Australia, Brunei, Chile, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore and Vietnam.

### China Biggest Loser

- The world's second-biggest economy may be among the biggest losers as it failed to join the TPP, allowing the U.S. to tighten trade ties across the region and advance the Obama administration's so-called pivot to Asia. After initially dismissing TPP, Chinese officials have now indicated some interest in possibly joining in the future.
- “China has an open attitude towards system building that complies with WTO rules.
- Chinese exporters may lose some market share in the U.S. and Japan to developing countries such as Vietnam.
- China will push its “one belt, one road” strategy of resurrecting trade routes from Asia to Europe and its new development bank and try to reach more free-trade deals with other countries, especially in Asia.

### Japan

- Japanese car and auto-parts makers may be the biggest winners, as they get cheaper access to the U.S., the industry's biggest export market.
- Japan was forced to reduce some of the protections granted to its rice farmers, creating a non-tariff import quota of one percent of its total consumption.
- Livestock farmers may be harder hit as tariffs on beef will be cut to 9 percent over 16 years from 38.5 percent, while pork tariffs will also be slashed.

### Australia

- The deal will remove about A\$9 billion of import taxes from Australian trade, Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull said.
- Australia will gain access to the U.S. sugar

market while Japan will also reduce levies on the product and the cut in the beef tariff will help Australian ranchers.

- Seafood and most horticulture products will see tariffs dropped, while preferential quota access will be created for grains, cereals and rice.
- Australia and New Zealand successfully pressured the U.S. to compromise on the amount of time pharmaceutical companies would get protection for new biotech drugs, granting companies a minimum of five years rather than the 12 years of protection pushed by the U.S. That could lead to cheaper drug prices and more competition.
- Reduced tariffs on everything from iron and steel products, to pharmaceuticals, machinery, paper and auto parts will help Australian manufacturers.

### New Zealand

- Tariffs due to be eliminated on 93 percent of New Zealand's trade with its TPP partners representing annual savings of about NZ\$259 million (\$168 million), Trade Minister Tim Groser said.
- The dairy industry, which accounts for about a quarter of exports, will see savings of about NZ\$102 million a year. Some tariffs to remain in key markets such as the U.S., Japan, Canada and Mexico. Though New Zealand will get preferential access to new quotas, Canada only agreed to set foreign quotas for 3.3 percent of its dairy market over five years
- Tariffs on beef exports will be eliminated with the exception of Japan where they will drop to 9 percent from 38.5 percent, he said. Tariffs on all other exports including fruit, seafood, wine and sheep meat will be eliminated
- “While I am very disappointed that the deal falls far short of TPP's original ambition to eliminate all tariffs, there will be some useful gains for New Zealand dairy exporters in key TPP markets such as the U.S., Canada and Japan,” John Wilson, chairman of Fonterra Cooperative Group Ltd., the world's biggest dairy exporter, said in a statement.

### Vietnam

- Vietnam to be among the biggest winners, according to the Eurasia Group, with the agree-

## No Manipulation of Forex Rates Allowed in TPP

As a sidebar to the largest trade pact in two decades, the U.S. and 11 other Pacific Rim countries agreed not to manipulate foreign-exchange rates and to consult on monetary policies.

Economies like Vietnam and Malaysia, which rely heavily on exports, promised not to devalue their currencies in order to gain a competitive advantage. In exchange, they want to get more insights into U.S. monetary policy.

An interest rate hike on the part of Fed, the first in almost a decade, will probably prompt capital to flee developing nations, causing their currencies to slump.

During the negotiations, some of the smaller economies highlighted the far-reaching impact monetary policies in larger developed countries - read the U.S. - have on them, according to a person familiar with the negotiations, who asked not to be named because the details of the talks aren't public.

Participants have agreed that consultations will take place among senior-government officials, although the precise framework has yet to be determined, the person said. And of course, such talks don't mean the U.S. central bank will need to follow other countries' wishes.

The currency pledge carries weight given that it brought together a cross-section of countries producing 40 percent of the world's global economy output.

ment potentially boosting GDP by 11 percent by 2025, with exports growing 28 percent in the period as companies move factories to the low-wage country, the report said.

- Reduced import duties in the U.S. and Japan will benefit country's apparel manufacturers, whose low labor costs have enabled them to grab business from China. Still, impact may be limited as Vietnam will still face strict rules-of-origin on materials.
- Fishing industry to benefit from elimination of import tax on shrimp, squid and tuna, now averaging 6.4%-7.2%.
- Eliminating import taxes on pharmaceutical products from the current average of about 2.5% will lead to tougher competition between Vietnamese domestic companies and foreign companies. TPP will also increase patent protection, restricting Vietnam companies access to new products as well their ability to produce new drugs.

### Malaysia

- Malaysia's state-owned enterprises may suffer from the deal which calls for equal access to government procurement.
- Electronics, chemical products, palm oil and rubber exporters are among beneficiaries. Malaysia is the world's second-biggest palm oil producer and one of the biggest growers of rubber

## WEEKLY INDEX OF CHANGES

### Zero Duty on Pulses Import Extended Indefinitely, Expiry Date of 30 September 2015 Removed

#### Lentils (Mosur), Chickpeas Import Duty Free Till 1 January 2016

Ntfn 48 In exercise of the powers  
30.09.2015 conferred by sub-section (1)  
(DoR) 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,-

(A) in the Table,-

(i) against serial number 21, -

(a) for the entry in column (2), the entry "0713 except 0713 20 00 and 0713 40 00" shall be substituted;

(b) for the entry in column (3), the entry "Pulses except chickpeas (garbanzos) and lentils" shall be substituted;

(ii) after serial number 21A and the entries relating thereto, the following serial number and the entries shall be **inserted**, namely:-

21B	0713 40 00	Lentils	Nil	-	-
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(B) after the Table, in the proviso,-

(i) clause (a) shall be **omitted**;

(ii) in clause (ab) for the figures, letters and words "1st day of October, 2015", the figures, letters and words "1st day of January, 2016" shall be **substituted**;

(iii) after clause (ac), the following clause shall be **inserted**, namely,-

"(ad) the goods specified against serial number 21B of the said Table on or after the 1st day of January, 2016";

[F. No. 354/15/2010-TRU]

### Butter, Ghee and Butter Oil Duty Hiked to 40% from 30% for Six Months Period (05.10.2015 – 31.03.2016)

Ntfn 49 In exercise of the powers  
05.10.2015 conferred by sub-section (1)  
(DoR) 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, after the Table, in the proviso, after clause (j) the following clause shall be inserted, namely,-

(k) the goods specified against serial number 8 of the said Table upto and inclusive of the 31st day of March, 2016";

[F. No. 354/197/2015-TRU]

### Gold Smuggling Rises with Onset of Festive Season

#### Official Import Low Due to Non Tariff Barriers

Four women have been detained for allegedly trying to smuggle into the country gold valued over Rs 3.5 crore at Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA)

All of them were intercepted the other day by customs officials on their arrival here from Dubai in separate flights.

The value of the gold is assessed to be Rs 3.64 crore.

Investigation in the case is continuing and these women will be arrested after completion of necessary formalities, the official said.

#### Madurai

Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) officials, who seized 32kg gold worth Rs 8.42 crore from the Madurai International Airport on Saturday suspect that smuggling activities have been taking place in the terminal for long and the involvement of insiders, may not be ruled out.

Saturday's haul was the biggest at the Madurai airport and the raid was based on specific inputs from sources.

Incidentally, Abdul Alim of Ilayankudi in Sivaganga district, who was caught for trying to smuggle 247 star tortoises to Kuala Lumpur via Sri Lanka, had told forest officials that some insiders at the airport were supposed to help him smuggle the endangered species.

DRI officials said the insiders also informed the smugglers beforehand that a checking was taking place and to escape arrest, a suitcase containing more than 23kg gold was abandoned under a seat in the flight.

"Not necessarily customs officials are involved. Even officials from Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) or airport crew can also be involved in the racket. We, however, do not have enough evidence to pinpoint anyone," another DRI official

said.

#### 2 Held for Smuggling Gold Worth Rs. 67 Lakh at Delhi Airport

Two men have been arrested for allegedly trying to smuggle into the country gold valuing about Rs. 67 lakh at Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA).

The customs officials have seized about 2.6 kgs of gold in three incidents of smuggling reported within past one week.

A passenger was intercepted on Sunday by the customs after his arrival in Delhi from Dubai. "Detailed examination of his baggage resulted in recovery of gold weighing 1040 gms (about one kg) having market value of Rs. 27.19 lakh con-



### No Out of Court Settlement in Gold Smuggling, Settlement Commission has No Jurisdiction Says Delhi HC

[CBEC Instruction F.No. 275/46/2015-CX.8A dated 1st October 2015]

Sub: Jurisdiction of the settlement commission (customs, central Excise & service Tax) in respect of the cases of Gold Smuggling.

Board has received references from the field formations in respect of the jurisdiction of the settlement Commission in the settlement of the cases of gold smuggling. The Mumbai bench of the settlement Commission had decided some cases holding that they have the jurisdiction even in respect of goods specified under section 123 of the customs Act, 1962, and have accordingly allowed the settlement of cases of gold smuggling. However, a divergent view was taken by the Kolkata bench of the settlement Commission.

2. The said issue has been considered by the Delhi High Court in case of Additional Commissioner of Customs vs Shri Ram Niwas Verma [W.P. (C) No. 7363/2014 & CM 17221/2014] vide its order dated 25th August 2015, holding that

ceased in transformer of the amplifier," a press release issued on 5 October by the customs said.

In another incident, two men were intercepted by the customs officials last Monday after their arrival in Delhi from Abu Dhabi and Dubai, respectively.

The detailed examination of one of the passengers resulted in recovery of 912 gms of gold which was concealed in his rectum and in a music system being carried by him. The value of gold is assessed to be Rs. 22.49 lakh, it said.

Another passenger, who had arrived from Dubai had concealed 655 gms of gold in toys being brought by him. The value of gold, which was seized, is assessed to be Rs. 17.61 lakh, the release said, adding that the flyer in this case has not been arrested.

Two passengers have been arrested in these cases of smuggling at the airport in which gold weighing 2.6 kgs and valued at Rs. 67.30 lakh has been seized.

settlement Commission has no jurisdiction to decide cases in relation to smuggling of the goods specified under Section 123 of Customs Act, 1962. A copy of the said order dated 25.08.2015 is attached for ready reference.

3. In view of the said order of the Delhi High Court, it is clarified that settlement Commission has no jurisdiction to entertain the matters in relation to the goods specified under section 123 of the Customs Act, 1962 which include Gold. In case the settlement Commission admits any such matter for settlement, the jurisdictional field formation should challenge the same in High Court by way of Writ at the stage of admission.

4. Above instructions may be brought to the knowledge of all formations within your jurisdiction.

## Judgment of 25.08.2015

### Badar Durrez Ahmed, J (ORAL)

1. This writ petition is being filed by the Revenue seeking the quashing of the order dated 16.05.2014 passed by the Customs and Central Excise Settlement Commission, New Delhi (hereinafter referred to as 'the Settlement Commission') under Section 127C(5) of the Customs Act, 1962 (hereinafter referred to as the 'said Act').

2. The short point raised by the learned counsel for the petitioner/ Revenue is that the application filed by the respondent for settlement of its cases could not have been entertained by the Settlement Commission because there was an express bar contained in the third proviso to Section 127B(1) of the said Act.

3. Before we examine that, it would be necessary to point out that the respondent had, as part of his baggage, brought into India 6452.600 gms of gold. He did so on 16.06.2013 while arriving at the Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi from Dubai by flight No. EK-514. While the respondent was trying to cross the green channel, a Customs Officer intercepted him and on being asked by the Customs Officer as to whether he carried any dutiable goods, the respondent replied in the negative and, on demand, produced the disembarkment card. In the disembarkment card, the column of dutiable goods was left blank. The baggage of the respondent as also his person was searched and, on examination, it was found that the respondent was carrying gold wrapped in brown tape which was tied to his waist by a black belt. The extent of gold that was found on his person was 6452.600 gms and the same was seized by the Customs Officer. Thereafter, various proceedings took place and a show cause notice was issued etc. We are not concerned with the rest of the details.

4. The respondent made an application, purportedly under Section 127B of the said Act, on 12.11.2013. The Settlement Commission, after going through the various steps, passed the impugned order dated 16.05.2014 under Section 127C(5) of the said Act.

5. As point out above, the issue raised by the learned counsel for the petitioner/ Revenue is that the respondent could not have moved an application under Section 127B before the Settlement Commission and the Settlement Commission did not have jurisdiction to go into the matter at all. The learned counsel submitted that this was in view of the express bar contained in Section 127B(1) third proviso read with Section 123 of the said Act. Section 127B(1) to the extent relevant reads as under:-

“127B. Application for settlement of cases. - (1)

Any importer, exporter or any other person (hereinafter referred to as the applicant in this Chapter) may, in respect of a case, relating to him make an application, before adjudication to the Settlement Commission to have the case settled, in such form and in such manner as may be specified by rules, and containing a full and true disclosure of his duty liability which has not been disclosed before the proper officer, the manner in which such liability has been incurred, the additional amount of customs duty accepted to be payable by him and such other particulars as may be specified by rules including the particulars of such dutiable goods in respect of which he admits short levy on account of mis-classification, undervaluation or inapplicability of exemption notification or otherwise and such application shall be disposed of in the manner hereinafter provided:

Provided that no such application shall be made unless,-

(a) the applicant has filed a bill of entry, or a shipping bill, or a bill of export, or made a baggage declaration, or a label or declaration accompanying the goods imported or exported through post or courier, as the case may be, and in relation to such document

or documents, a show cause notice has been issued to him by the proper officer;

(b) the additional amount of duty accepted by the applicant in his application exceeds three lakh rupees; and

(c) the applicant has paid the additional amount of customs duty accepted by him along with interest due under Section 28AA:

Provided further that no application shall be entertained by the Settlement Commission under this sub-Section in cases which are pending in the Appellate Tribunal or any court:

Provided also that no application under this sub-section shall be made in relation to goods to which Section 123 applies or to goods in relation to which any offence under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (61 of 1985) has been committed:

Provided also that no application under this sub-Section shall be made for the interpretation of the classification of the goods under the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975).

(1A) XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

(2) XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

(3) XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

(4) XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

(underlining added)

6. Section 123 of the said Act is also relevant. The same is reproduced herein below:-

“123. Burden of proof in certain cases.- (1) where any goods to which this section applies are seized under this Act in the reasonable belief that they are smuggled goods, the burden of proving that they are not smuggled goods shall be-

(a) in a case where such seizure is made from the possession of any person,-

(i) on the person from whose possession the goods were seized; and

(ii) if any person, other than the person from whose possession the goods were seized, claims to be the owner thereof, also on such other person;

(b) in any other case, on the person, if any, who claims to be the owner of the goods so seized.

(2) This section shall apply to gold and manufactures thereof, watches, and any other class of goods which the central Government may by notification in the official Gazettes, specify.”

(underlining added)

7. On a plain reading of the third proviso to Section 127B(1) of the said Act, it is evident that no application for settlement can be made if it relates to goods to

which Section 123 applies. Section 123 sub-section (2) specifically provides that the said Section applies to, *inter alia*, gold. It is, therefore, clear that when the two provisions are read together, no application under Section 127B(1) can be made in relation to gold. This case clearly pertains to gold. The respondent made an application, nevertheless, to the Settlement Commission which has entertained the same and has also rejected the plea raised by the Revenue that it did not have jurisdiction to entertain such an application. We agree with the submission made by the learned counsel for the Revenue that the Settlement Commission did not have the jurisdiction to entertain such an application as there was a complete bar provided in the third proviso to Section 127B(1) read with Section 123 of the said Act.

8. The learned counsel for the respondent sought to draw some support from a decision of this Court in the case of **Commissioner of Customs v. Ashok Kumar Jain: 2013 (292) ELT 32 (Del)** as also a subsequent decision of another Division Bench of this Court in **Komal Jain v. Union of India and Another: 2014 (304) ELT 675 (Del)**. In **Ashok Kumar Jain** (supra), the issue of Section 123 has not been considered at all. Insofar as the decision in **Komal Jain** (supra) is concerned, the Division Bench itself, in paragraph 21, observed that the issue with regard to the applicability of Section 123 of the Act by way of the third proviso to Section 127B was left open and it was for the Settlement Commission to examine the same, if such a point was raised, in accordance with law. In the present case, we find that the point with regard to the third proviso to Section 127B(1) read with Section 123 of the said Act had been specifically raised by the Revenue and the same has been considered by the Settlement Commission and has been rejected. We have already indicated above that the rejection by the Settlement Commission is not in accordance with law. A plain reading of the provisions clearly indicates that an application under Section 127B cannot be made in respect of, *inter alia*, gold, which is specifically an item to which Section 123 applies. We may point out that there is no question of examining the provisions of Section 123(1) as also its applicability because that is not the context of the third proviso to Section 127B(1). The said proviso only makes a reference to the goods to which Section 123 applies and not to Section 123 itself. We have already made it clear that the goods to which Section 123 applies includes gold, as specifically indicated in Section 123 (2) of the said Act.

9. For all these reasons, the impugned order passed by the Settlement Commission is without jurisdiction. The same is set aside. The writ petition is allowed.

## Sesame (Til) and Niger (Kala Til) Seed Shifted to Indian Oil Seeds & Produce EPC from Shellac & Forest Products EPC

Subject: Amendment in Appendix – 2T in Appendices and Aayat Niryat Forms of FTP 2015-20.

38-PN In exercise of powers conferred under paragraph 2.04 of the Foreign Trade Policy  
01.10.2015 2015-2020, the Director General of Foreign Trade hereby makes the following  
(DGFT) modification in Appendix - 2T as under:

SNo.	Name of Export Promotion Councils/ Commodity Boards	Existing Details of Products	Revised Details of Products
15	Indian Oil Seeds & Produce Export Promotion Council (IOPEPC).	Oil seeds and oils, other than de-oiled cake, rice bran oil, soya oil, soya de-oiled cake and the products other than those dealt by Shellac & Forest Product Export Promotion Council.	<b>Sesame seed, Niger seed,</b> Oil seeds and oils, other than de-oiled cake, rice bran oil, soya oil, soya de-oiled cake and the products other than those dealt by Shellac & Forest Product Export Promotion Council.
23	Shellac & Forest Products Export Promotion Council (SHEFEXIL).	Sesame seed, Niger seed, Shellac & lac based products, Guar gum, Herbs, Vegetable saps & extracts/ Oil cakes etc., minor forest produce. (Not appearing in the Appendix – 2T)	Shellac & lac based products, Guar gum, Herbs, Vegetable saps & extracts/ Oil cakes etc., minor forest produce.

**Tariff Value Up: Gold \$9/10 gms; Silver \$4/kg;  
Crude Palm Oil \$23/MTs; Palmolein \$20/MTs**

**Down: Crass Scrap \$31/MTs; Crude Soyabean Oil \$12/MTs**

96-Cus(NT) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Board of Excise & Customs, being satisfied that it is necessary and expedient so to do, hereby makes

the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 36/2001-Customs (N.T.), dated the 3rd August, 2001, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii), vide number S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, namely:-

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

**"Table-1"**

SNo.	Chapter/heading/sub-heading/tariff item	Description of goods	Tariff value US \$ (Per Metric Tonne)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	1511 10 00	Crude Palm Oil	531
2	1511 90 10	RBD Palm Oil	573
3	1511 90 90	Others – Palm Oil	552
4	1511 10 00	Crude Palmolein	586
5	1511 90 20	RBD Palmolein	589
6	1511 90 90	Others – Palmolein	588
7	1507 10 00	Crude Soyabean Oil	684
8	7404 00 22	Brass Scrap (all grades)	3095
9	1207 91 00	Poppy seeds	2464

**Table-2**

SNo.	Chapter/heading/sub-heading/tariff item	Description of goods	Tariff value (US \$)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	71 or 98	Gold, in any form, in respect of which the benefit of entries at serial number 321 and 323 of the Notification No. 12/2012-Customs dated 17.03.2012 is availed	368 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	474 per Kilogram

**Table-3**

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

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

**2. Effect of this Public Notice:**

The export promotion responsibility for Sesame seed and Niger seed is being shifted from Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council (SHEFEXIL) to Indian Oilseeds and Produce Export Promotion Council (IOPEPC).

**ITC (HS) Code of 1-Phenyl-2-Propanone Corrected as 29143100 under Export Policy**

*Subject: Amendment in Notification No. 55(RE-2013)/2009-14 dated 03.12.2013 relating to export of Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.*

22-Ntfn In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the 06.10.2015 Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992 (DGFT) (No.22 of 1992), as amended, read with Para 1.02 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20, the Central Government, hereby makes the following amendments in Notification No. 55(RE-2013)/2009-14 dated 03.12.2013.

2. The Tariff Item HS Code of 1-Phenyl-2-Propanone against Sl. No. 124 in Chapter 29 of Schedule 2 of ITC (HS) Classification of Export and Import Items notified vide Notification No. 55(RE-2013)/2009-14 dated 03.12.2013 is amended to read as '29143100'. Accordingly, the entry at Sl. No. 124 in Chapter 29 of Schedule 2 of ITC (HS) Classification of Export and Import Items may be read as under:

**BIG's Weekly Index of Changes No 28/07-13 October 2015**

**Exchange Rates for Customs Valuation**

**Rupee Gains 90 paise against Dollar for Import w.e.f. 2 Oct 2015**

97-Cus(NT) In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of 01.10.2015 the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), and in super (DoR) session of the notification of the Central Board of Excise & Customs No.93/2015-CUSTOMS (N.T.), dated the 17<sup>th</sup>

September, 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 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 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)		(3)	
		(a)	(b)		

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

1.	Australian Dollar	46.95	48.10	45.60	46.85
2.	Bahrain Dinar	179.30	181.70	168.90	171.20
3.	Canadian Dollar	49.90	50.80	48.80	49.70
4.	Danish Kroner	9.95	10.20	9.70	9.95
5.	EURO	74.10	76.10	72.30	74.25
6.	Hong Kong Dollar	8.55	8.65	8.40	8.50
7.	Kuwait Dinar	223.40	226.80	211.15	214.25
8.	Newzeland Dollar	42.65	42.90	41.50	41.60
9.	Norwegian Kroner	7.80	8.25	7.60	8.05
10.	Pound Sterling	100.40	103.25	98.15	101.00
11.	Singapore Dollar	46.50	47.95	45.55	47.00
12.	South African Rand	4.90	4.85	4.60	4.55
13.	Saudi Arabian Riyal	18.00	18.25	17.00	17.25
14.	Swedish Kroner	7.95	8.10	7.75	7.90
15.	Swiss Franc	68.00	69.30	66.45	67.50
16.	UAE Dirham	18.40	18.65	17.40	17.60
17.	US Dollar	66.15	67.05	65.10	66.00

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

1.	Japanese Yen	55.25	55.95	54.00	54.75
2.	Kenya Shilling	64.55	64.75	60.90	61.20

[F.No.468/01/2015-Cus.V]

**Chapter 29 - Organic Chemicals**

SNo.	Item Description	Unit	Tariff Item HS Code	Export Policy	Nature of Restriction
124	1-Phenyl-2-Propanone	Kg	29143100	Free	NOC from Narcotics Commissioner of India, Gwalior

**3. Effect of this notification**

The ITC (HS) code of 1-Phenyl-2-Propanone in Schedule 2 of ITC (HS) Classification of Export and Import Items has been amended.

**Abe Wants China in TPP, Japan Agri under Threat of Cheap Imports**

Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe welcomed the pan-Pacific agreement struck in the United States on Monday, which would liberalize trade in 40 percent of the world economy, though he said bringing China into the deal in future would increase its strategic significance.

In a nod to politically powerful farmers worried they will suffer from a flood of imports after the deal, Abe said he would set up a new headquarters to craft steps to mitigate the impact.

"I am aware many people are deeply concerned," he said. The beautiful scenery of the countryside, home towns with traditional culture where people help each other, the national character we are proud of will continue to be protected. Our determination will not change at all," said the conservative leader.

## Crash Continues in Edible Oil, Grains, Fertilizers in Sept

- Crude at Bottom?
- Metals, Gold Gains
- Sugar, Groundnuts, Bananas and Woodpulp Steady

### Up ↑

Crude; Cocoa

Coconut oil; Copra; Fishmeal; Palmkernel oil

Maize; Wheat US SRW

Logs; Plywood; Rock phosphate

Aluminium, Copper, Iron ore and Tin; Gold

### Down ↓

Coal; Natural gas; Coffee and Tea

Groundnut oil; Palm oil, Soybean oil, Soybean meal and Soybeans

Barley; Rice; Sorghum; Wheat US HRW

Beef, Chicken and Sheep meat; Shrimp; Oranges

Sawnwood; Cotton and Rubber

DAP, Potassium chloride and Urea

Lead, Nickel and Zinc

Silver and Platinum

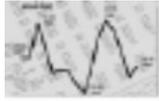
### Steady ↔

Groundnuts; Bananas; World Sugar

Woodpulp; TSP



	Monthly averages			Quarterly averages					Annual averages		
	2015			2014		2015			2012	2013	2014
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec
<b>Energy</b>											
Coal, Australia \$/mt	59.1	58.6	54.2 ↓	67.9	62.9	61.2	59.0	57.3	96.4	84.6	70.1
Coal, Colombia \$/mt	52.3	49.7	49.1 ↓	66.8	63.7	57.3	54.3	50.4	84.0	71.9	65.9
Coal, South Africa \$/mt	57.1	54.4	51.6 ↓	70.2	65.8	62.1	60.7	54.3	92.9	80.2	72.3
Crude oil, average \$/bbl	54.3	45.7	46.3 ↑	100.4	74.6	51.6	60.5	48.8	105.0	104.1	96.2
Crude oil, Brent \$/bbl	55.9	47.0	47.2 ↑	102.1	76.0	53.9	62.1	50.0	112.0	108.9	98.9
Crude oil, Dubai \$/bbl	56.3	47.2	46.2 ↓	101.5	74.6	52.2	61.4	49.9	108.9	105.4	96.7
Crude oil, WTI \$/bbl	50.9	42.9	45.5 ↑	97.5	73.2	48.6	57.8	46.4	94.2	97.9	93.1
Natural gas, Index 2010=100	73.3	72.7	70.1 ↓	102.0	101.6	85.4	74.2	72.0	99.2	112.1	111.7
Natural gas, Europe \$/mmbtu	6.9	7.0	6.7 ↓	9.2	9.5	8.6	7.3	6.9	11.5	11.8	10.1
Natural gas, US \$/mmbtu	2.8	2.8	2.6 ↓	3.9	3.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.7	4.4
Natural gas, LNG Japan \$/mmbtu	8.9	9.0	9.0 ↔	15.4	15.7	14.3	9.2	9.0	16.6	16.0	16.0
<b>Agriculture</b>											
<b>Beverages</b>											
Cocoa \$/kg	3.33	3.15	3.28 ↑	3.23	2.99	2.92	3.07	3.25	2.39	2.44	3.06
Coffee, arabica \$/kg	3.41	3.46	3.22 ↓	4.56	4.64	3.89	3.54	3.36	4.11	3.08	4.42
Coffee, robusta \$/kg	1.92	1.89	1.80 ↓	2.22	2.26	2.12	1.98	1.87	2.27	2.08	2.22
Tea, average \$/kg	3.00	2.88	2.72 ↓	2.80	2.64	2.43	2.79	2.86	2.90	2.86	2.72
Tea, Colombo auctions \$/kg	2.98	2.87	2.63 ↓	3.45	3.38	3.16	3.00	2.83	3.06	3.45	3.54
Tea, Kolkata auctions \$/kg	2.92	2.84	2.67 ↓	2.93	2.65	1.82	2.56	2.81	2.75	2.73	2.58
Tea, Mombasa auctions \$/kg	3.09	2.92	2.85 ↓	2.01	1.90	2.31	2.80	2.95	2.88	2.40	2.05
<b>Food</b>											
<b>Oils and Meals</b>											
Coconut oil \$/mt	1,100	1,037	1,063 ↑	1,204	1,185	1,147	1,115	1,067	1,111	941	1,280
Copra \$/mt	735	689	699 ↑	805	792	760	737	708	741	627	854
Fishmeal \$/mt	1,466	1,469	1,480 ↑	1,767	1,792	1,712	1,523	1,472	1,558	1,747	1,709
Groundnuts \$/mt	1,280	1,150	1,150 ↔	1,276	1,356	1,333	1,290	1,193	2,175	1,378	1,296
Groundnut oil \$/mt	1,345	1,331	1,321 ↓	1,345	1,368	1,371	1,346	1,332	2,436	1,773	1,313
Palm oil \$/mt	635	549	538 ↓	772	715	683	664	574	999	857	821
Palmkernel oil \$/mt	869	739	798 ↑	988	958	1,046	957	802	1,110	897	1,121
Soybean meal \$/mt	415	394	386 ↓	493	471	432	391	398	524	545	528
Soybean oil \$/mt	751	730	721 ↓	865	828	774	774	734	1,226	1,057	909
Soybeans \$/mt	405	381	368 ↓	457	440	411	394	385	591	538	492
<b>Grains</b>											
Barley \$/mt	214.0	202.5	184.3 ↓	130.1	152.8	188.8	201.0	200.3	240.3	202.2	137.6
Maize \$/mt	179.6	162.6	165.6 ↑	174.1	173.5	174.2	168.4	169.3	298.4	259.4	192.9



	Monthly averages			Quarterly averages					Annual averages			
	2015			2014		2015			2012	2013	2014	
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	
Rice, Thailand 5% \$/mt	392.0	373.0	357.0	↓	433.0	421.3	416.7	385.3	374.0	563.0	505.9	422.8
Rice, Thailand 25% \$/mt	376.0	362.0	347.0	↓	400.0	402.3	397.3	372.3	361.7	543.8	473.0	382.2
Rice, Thailand A1 \$/mt	389.9	377.5	360.0	↓	448.6	427.5	415.5	387.6	375.8	525.1	474.0	425.1
Rice, Vietnam 5% \$/mt	345.8	340.1	326.4	↓	435.2	413.8	362.9	351.3	337.4	434.4	392.4	407.2
Sorghum \$/mt	213.0	179.0	178.1	↓	184.3	201.0	237.4	215.2	190.0	271.9	243.3	207.2
Wheat, US HRW \$/mt	197.4	179.8	172.7	↓	262.5	257.9	238.8	216.1	183.3	313.2	312.2	284.9
Wheat, US SRW \$/mt	207.4	187.9	194.0	↑	213.8	239.3	223.4	205.2	196.4	295.4	276.7	245.2
<b>Other Food</b>												
Bananas, EU \$/kg	0.89	0.90	0.91	↔	0.99	0.99	0.92	0.92	0.90	1.10	1.02	1.04
Bananas, US \$/kg	0.94	0.96	0.95	↔	0.94	0.90	0.98	0.97	0.95	0.98	0.92	0.93
Meat, beef \$/kg	4.50	4.68	4.47	↓	5.58	5.68	4.76	4.47	4.55	4.14	4.07	4.95
Meat, chicken \$/kg	2.56	2.55	2.54	↓	2.49	2.51	2.51	2.55	2.55	2.08	2.29	2.43
Meat, sheep \$/kg	5.17	5.07	4.97	↓	6.49	6.05	5.60	5.38	5.07	6.09	5.17	6.39
Oranges \$/kg	0.64	0.68	0.63	↓	0.77	0.74	0.70	0.62	0.65	0.87	0.97	0.78
Shrimp, Mexico \$/kg	15.87	15.87	14.55	↓	18.08	16.08	15.84	15.65	15.43	10.06	13.84	17.25
Sugar, EU domestic \$/kg	0.36	0.36	0.37	↔	0.43	0.41	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.42	0.43	0.43
Sugar, US domestic \$/kg	0.54	0.54	0.53	↔	0.56	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.64	0.45	0.53
Sugar, World \$/kg	0.28	0.25	0.26	↔	0.38	0.35	0.32	0.29	0.27	0.47	0.39	0.37
<b>Raw Materials</b>												
<b>Timber</b>												
Logs, Cameroon \$/cum	385.1	389.8	393.0	↑	464.0	437.1	394.8	387.0	389.3	451.4	463.5	465.2
Logs, Malaysia \$/cum	241.3	241.7	247.8	↑	286.5	260.4	249.9	245.4	243.6	360.5	305.4	282.0
Plywood ¢/sheets	442.5	443.3	454.5	↑	525.5	477.6	458.4	450.1	446.8	610.3	560.2	517.3
Sawnwood, Cameroon \$/cum	745.6	747.3	735.6	↓	800.0	758.4	726.3	734.0	742.8	759.3	749.2	789.5
Sawnwood, Malaysia \$/cum	848.1	850.0	836.7	↓	910.0	862.6	826.2	834.8	844.9	876.3	852.8	897.9
Woodpulp \$/mt	875.0	875.0	875.0	↔	875.0	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	1.58	1.52	↓	1.70	1.52	1.52	1.59	1.56	1.97	1.99	1.83
Rubber, RSS3 \$/kg	1.64	1.42	1.31	↓	1.84	1.62	1.73	1.79	1.46	3.38	2.79	1.96
Rubber, TSR20 \$/kg	1.45	1.32	1.25	↓	1.63	1.51	1.42	1.52	1.34	3.16	2.52	1.71
<b>Fertilizers</b>												
DAP \$/mt	469.0	464.0	460.0	↓	495.3	459.6	482.8	469.0	464.3	539.8	444.9	472.5
Phosphate rock \$/mt	115.0	115.0	121.0	↑	111.7	115.0	115.0	115.0	117.0	185.9	148.1	110.2
Potassium chloride \$/mt	305.0	303.0	300.0	↓	287.0	300.6	305.1	307.0	302.7	459.0	379.2	297.2
TSP \$/mt	380.0	380.0	380.0	↔	413.0	405.3	400.0	380.0	380.0	462.0	382.1	388.3
Urea, E. Europe \$/mt	273.0	273.0	259.0	↓	316.4	314.9	295.7	277.0	268.3	405.4	340.1	316.2
<b>Metals and Minerals</b>												
Aluminum \$/mt	1,640	1,548	1,590	↑	1,990	1,970	1,802	1,770	1,592	2,023	1,847	1,867
Copper \$/mt	5,457	5,127	5,217	↑	6,996	6,632	5,833	6,057	5,267	7,962	7,332	6,863
Iron ore \$/dmt	52	56	57	↑	90	74	63	58	55	128	135	97
Lead \$/mt	1,763	1,704	1,684	↓	2,182	2,001	1,810	1,942	1,717	2,065	2,140	2,095
Nickel \$/mt	11,413	10,386	9,938	↓	18,584	15,860	14,393	13,056	10,579	17,548	15,032	16,893
Tin \$/mt	15,072	15,164	15,453	↑	21,915	19,898	18,370	15,590	15,230	21,126	22,283	21,899
Zinc \$/mt	2,001	1,808	1,720	↓	2,311	2,235	2,080	2,192	1,843	1,950	1,910	2,161
<b>Precious Metals</b>												
Gold \$/toz	1,128	1,118	1,125	↑	1,281	1,199	1,219	1,193	1,124	1,670	1,411	1,266
Platinum \$/toz	1,009	984	964	↓	1,433	1,228	1,193	1,127	986	1,551	1,487	1,384
Silver \$/toz	15.1	14.9	14.8	↓	19.7	16.5	16.8	16.4	14.9	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



**CBEC Chairman Najib Shah is only “Acting” as Chief**

- Action against Adani comes in the Way
- Complaints by in-service Competitors Holds up Promotion

*Sukumar Mukhopadhyay, Former Member (Customs) in CBEC writes to editor in BS on 29.09.2015*

Business Standard has done a yeoman’s service to the cause of lifting the morale of the bureaucracy by writing a well researched report on September 24 about the delay in the appointment of Najib Shah (pictured) as chairman of the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC). The Prime Minister’s Office has not okayed Shah’s appointment as CBEC chief. He is holding the post as member for the last three months. It has been pointed out that in his previous posting as director- general of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Shah had issued demand of duty of Rs. 2000 crore to Adani Power for alleged over-valuation of machinery imported by it. Shah also alerted the Income Tax Department for consequent evasion of income tax.

If it is true that the delay in his appointment as chairman is caused by the action he had taken against Adani, it would have serious repercussions on the morale of not only the Indian Revenue Service, but also the whole bureaucracy. The bureaucracy will realise that such coercion of honest and courageous officers, which was rampant during the time of the Congress, has come back again. As a retired Member of the CBEC, I share the view of SK Choudhury, supporting Shah

in his letter to the editor published in Business Standard on September 28.

I hope that among the Prime Minister’s advisers there is somebody who can make him understand that the political loss for such a slide back in reputation of the present government will be much more than the gain in trying to punish a senior officer by denying his due promotion in time.

The government must also realise that one officer can be punished but there are so many dedicated officers in the bureaucracy now who will carry on the investigations once the process has been started.

One great thing, which has happened in the bureaucracy in recent times, is that while there are many bad eggs, there are equally many honest and determined officers, who are ready to fight for the cause of the country at the cost of their own career. That is also because ministers in the National Democratic Alliance government are definitely more honest than in an earlier dispensation. So there is nobody to tempt and spoil them.

I have been a great supporter of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. That also entitles me to suggest to him where he is going wrong. For, eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

**CBEC to Host 11<sup>th</sup> Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM) on Trade Facilitation and IPR at Goa on 8-9 Oct 2015, All Heads of Customs to Attend**

Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC), Ministry of Finance is hosting the 11th Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM) of the Directors General-Commissioners of Customs in Goa on 8th and 9th October, 2015. The Goa meeting will be chaired by Shri Najib Shah, Chairman, CBEC.

India is hosting the Head of Customs administrations meeting for the first time since joining, the ASEM forum in 2008. Heads of Customs administrations and delegates from 53 Member States of ASEM 30 from Asia, 21 from Europe and two international organizations namely the European Commission and the ASEAN Secretariat are expected to attend. Mr. Kunio Mikuria, Secretary General of the 180 member strong World Customs Organization (WCO) shall be present at the event as an observer.

The two-day meeting will focus on the five main priorities of ASEM viz. Trade Facilitation and Supply Chain Security; Combating Infringement on IPR; Protection of Society and Environment; Involving Business; and Communication and Visibility.

The Directors General-Commissioners of Customs will deliberate on a new action plan for 2016-17 which shall reflect the priorities of Customs administrations as they face the twin challenges of facilitating trade and ensuring legal compliance as global trade volumes rise.

**Theft of Mobiles at Airports**



Delhi Police Monday sent a notice to Flipkart and asked them to join a probe into the sale of hundreds of mobile phones stolen by agents registered with the e-tailer. The notice, addressed

to the CEO of Flipkart, came following the arrest of six persons and recovery of stolen high-end mobile phones worth around Rs 1 crore, said sources.

The police recovered 209 of the 600 mobile phones stolen from a cargo hub at Indira Gandhi International Airport, the sources added.

The accused were identified as Raju Singh (31), Sunil Jain (40), Gaurav Mittal (44), Jitender Girotra (28), Harender Singh (42) and Ravi (26).

Police said they received a complaint from SVS Logistics company that 600 of their shipment of 1500 HTC mobile phones shipped from Hong Kong were stolen on July 11. The shipment was to be delivered to NPS Telecom Private Limited in Okhla. The theft is suspected to have occurred when an SVS Logistics agent was away trying to arrange a cargo vehicle to transport the consignment, said sources.

Police on the basis of secret information arrested Raju Singh who was scouting for customers for the stolen phones. One stolen phone was recovered from him. His arrest led to leads on the other accused. He revealed that one Narendra, the driver of a vehicle plying at the Cargo Terminal at IGI, was the mastermind. Despite several raids, police have not managed to find him.

**WIndex No. 28 – 07 - 13 October 2015**

**DIndex Delivered Daily by Email**

**Foreign Trade Policy**

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Ntfn 48/30.09.2015	Zero Duty on Pulses Import Extended Indefinitely, Expiry Date of 30 September 2015 Removed	6219	195
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\*See details in [www.worldtradesScanner.com](http://www.worldtradesScanner.com)