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India India Returns to Tight Money Policy!

India may be among the first Group of 20 nations to begin winding back fiscal stimulus after Prime Minister Manmohan Singh said faster economic growth would allow the measures to be withdrawn.

Singh's comments are at odds with policy makers from the U.S., Japan, Australia and other G-20 nations who said at the weekend it's too early to withdraw fiscal steps designed to support global recovery. India's central bank last month began to tighten monetary policy amid concerns that an inflation flare-up may hit the pockets of close to 800 million Indians who live on less than \$2 a day.

Singh said India's economy may grow 6.5 percent in the year ending March 31, constrained by weak monsoon rains that hurt crop production. With better rainfall in the four-month season starting June 2010, the economy may expand over 7 percent in the year commencing April 1, he said.

Wal-Mart

India's economic strides prompted Wal-Mart Stores Inc., the world's largest retailer that has a wholesaling venture with the local Bharti Group, to open as many as 40 more "cash & carry" stores in the country. Wal-Mart opened its first Indian wholesale store on May 30, with initial plans to start 10 or 15 more outlets during the next three years.

Tata Steel Ltd., India's biggest producer of the alloy, reported October sales rose 38 percent, while sales at Bajaj Auto Ltd., the nation's second-largest motorcycle maker, gained 46 percent during the month.

India began to tighten monetary policy as the central bank forecasts inflation to accelerate to 6.5 percent by March 31 from 1.51 percent. Asset prices have been climbing as well, evidenced by the 68 percent rise in the key Sensitive index on the Bombay Stock Exchange.

The rupee advanced 0.6 percent to 46.55 per dollar in Mumbai, rising for a fourth day, on speculation an improving economy will attract more foreign investment. The Sensex gained 0.7 percent, to 16,268.23.

Raghuram Rajan, former chief economist at the International Monetary Fund and now a professor at the University of Chicago, said it was "quite appropriate" for the Indian government to think about winding down fiscal stimulus.

India's central bank needs to consider an exit from monetary stimulus as interest-rate policy needs to be conducted with "foresight," Rajan said. "By the time infla-

tion starts picking up, by the time capacity constraints start showing, it's too late to do it with monetary policy."

Asset Bubbles

China also risks faster inflation and asset bubbles as Asia's second-biggest economy pursues "excessive growth," Yao Jingyuan, the statistics bureau's chief economist, said at a forum in Beijing last week.

The Chinese economy is assured of expanding 8 percent in 2009, meeting the government's target, according to Yao.

India may consider rolling back fiscal stimulus early in the year starting April 1, Montek Singh Ahluwalia, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, said in New Delhi on 8 November. This would help reduce a budget deficit estimated to reach a 16-year high of 6.8 percent of gross domestic product this year.

The Indian government has reduced taxes on consumer products and imports and increased spending, aiming to shield the \$1.2 billion economy from the world global recession since the 1930s.

Global Recovery

"The worst is behind us though the path of global recovery will be long and uncertain," Prime Minister Singh said on 8 November. "India has been able to face the global economic downturn better than most other countries in the world."

The world economy may shrink 1.1 percent in 2009, according to IMF estimates. IMF Managing Director Dominique Strauss-Kahn warned Oct. 23 of the risk of a double-dip recession if countries implement exit strategies too soon.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Timothy Geithner told reporters after a meeting of G20 finance ministers in Scotland on Nov. 7 that "it's too early" to "lean against the recovery."

Japanese Finance Minister Yoshihiko Noda said it's too soon to start unwinding measures, saying the recovery in his country "still lacks sustainability." Australian Treasurer Wayne Swan said on 8 November government stimulus shouldn't yet be retracted as winding up the program would threaten jobs and economic recovery.

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IMF Signals Record-Low U.S. Rates Funding Global 'Carry Trade'

The International Monetary Fund signalled record low U.S. interest rates are funding global "carry trades" and the dollar is still overvalued as concerns mount that new financial imbalances are forming.

With investors able to borrow at near-zero rates in the U.S., some economists are concerned that markets may become distorted as traders plow those funds into riskier assets. Nouriel Roubini, the economist who forecast the financial crisis in 2006, said Nov. 4 that investors are milking the "mother of all carry trades."

Dollar's Slide

The dollar has dropped about 13 percent against a basket of currencies from its major trading partners in the past seven months. Meanwhile, the MSCI All-Countries World Index of global equities has gained about two-thirds since March and sugar has soared 90 percent this year.

U.S. Federal Reserve policymakers, at the end of a two-day policy meeting on Nov. 4, reiterated their intention to keep interest rates "exceptionally low" for "an extended period."

Speculation that the Fed will keep rates on hold into next year was further fueled by U.S. Labor Department figures on Nov. 6 that showed the nation's unemployment rate jumped to 10.2 percent in October, exceeding 10 percent for the first time since 1983.

In a carry trade, investors borrow in countries with low interest rates to invest in higher-yielding assets. Benchmark interest rates of 0.1 percent in Japan and as low as zero in the U.S. compare

with 7 percent in South Africa and 2.5 percent in New Zealand, making the yen and dollar favored targets for investors seeking to fund carry trades.

Marc Chandler, global head of currency strategy for Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. in New York, said the dollar carry trade is likely to continue in coming months, and he expects the U.S. currency will decline further.

The euro's exchange rate "is on the strong side of its equilibrium," the Washington-based IMF said.

The fund, which published the report as officials from the Group of 20 nations gathered in St. Andrews, Scotland, also said that China's yuan is "significantly undervalued."

The Chinese currency "has depreciated in real effective terms in tandem with the U.S. dollar and remains significantly undervalued from a medium-term perspective," the IMF said.

China has kept the exchange rate at about 6.83 to the dollar since July 2008, after letting the currency strengthen 21 percent in the previous three years. Appreciation was halted to help sustain exports amid a global recession.

Chinese central bank Governor Zhou Xiaochuan told Bloomberg News on Nov. 6 that "the pressure from the international community to allow yuan appreciation is not that big," deflecting calls from Europe and Japan to let it rise.

Since President Barack Obama took office this year, "the U.S. hasn't been as vocal" about the Chinese currency as it was previously, Brown Brothers' Chandler said.

2008, according to a separate survey. The Sentix research institute will release the report in Limburg, Germany.

The dollar dropped after Alistair Darling, hosting in the U.K. a meeting of finance ministers from G-20 nations, said his colleagues decided to keep supporting their economies.

New Zealand's currency advanced after Fonterra said on 8 November it will probably pay its 10,500 farmer-shareholders NZ\$6.05 (\$4.46) for each kilogram of milk supplied in the year to May 31. That would be the second-highest since Fonterra paid a record NZ\$7.90 a kilogram in the year ended May 2008.

Milk Prices

Fonterra accounts for about 40 percent of the global trade in butter, milk powder and cheese and sells products in more than 140 countries.

The New Zealand currency rose 1.6 percent to 73.65 U.S. cents. It gained 2 percent to 66.43 yen.

U.S. Dollar

The U.S. currency also dropped after the International Monetary Fund said traders are probably using the dollar to fund so-called carry trades around the world and it may still be overvalued.

The IMF said in a report published on Nov. 7 that while the dollar "has moved closer to medium-run equilibrium," it is still "on the strong side." The Federal Reserve last week repeated its intention to leave borrowing costs "exceptionally low" for "an extended period" as long as inflation expectations are stable and unemployment fails to decline.

The U.S. currency has dropped against 15 of 16 major counterparts in the past six months as investors increased carry trades, where they borrow in countries with low interest rates to invest in higher-yielding assets.

Interest Rates

Benchmark interest rates of 0.1 percent in Japan and as low as zero in the U.S. compare with 3.5 percent in Australia and 2.5 percent in New Zealand, making the yen and dollar favored targets for investors seeking to fund carry trades.

The dollar may fall further as economists forecast the trade deficit in the U.S. probably widened in September, reflecting growing demand for foreign oil and automobiles.

The gap between imports and exports increased to \$31.8 billion from \$30.7 billion the prior month, according to the median of 60 estimates in a News survey ahead of the Commerce Department's Nov. 13 report.

Euro Rises Versus Yen, Dollar Amid Signs Economy is Recovering

The euro gained against the yen and the dollar before European reports on 8 November that may add to signs the economy is recovering, boosting demand for higher-yielding assets.

The dollar declined against 13 of its 16 major counterparts after the Group of 20 governments agreed to keep stimulus measures and remained silent on the greenback's decline this year. New Zealand's dollar gained by the most in more than a week as Auckland-based Fonterra Cooperative Group Ltd., the world's biggest dairy exporter, raised its forecast for milk prices by 19 percent on growing global demand.

The euro gained to 134.61 yen from 133.45 yen in New York on Nov. 6. The euro rose to \$1.4921 from \$1.4847. It earlier climbed to as high as \$1.4923, the strongest since Oct. 27. The U.S. currency traded at 90.21 yen from 89.88 yen.

The euro strengthened as a News survey of economists showed German industrial output probably expanded 1 percent in September, a second month of gains. The Economy Ministry is set to release the report in Berlin.

Euro Zone

A European investor confidence index improved to minus 12 in November, the highest since July

Dollar-Rupee rate at NSE Futures

Trade Date	Open Price	High Price	Low Price	Close Price	Daily Settlement Price	Open Interest	No. of Contracts	Value (Rs. lakhs)	RBI Reference rate
10-Nov-09	46.4100	46.6450	46.4100	46.5150	46.5150	316374	1796592	836317.5	46.5300
9-Nov-09	46.7075	46.7075	46.3800	46.4350	46.4350	337332	1643901	765075	46.5800
6-Nov-09	46.9000	46.9325	46.7700	46.8600	46.8600	386620	1429988	669921.9	46.8200
5-Nov-09	47.1425	47.3000	47.0450	47.0650	47.0650	367628	1916761	904090.2	47.1300
4-Nov-09	47.2500	47.2775	47.0475	47.0900	47.0900	379352	1562769	737007.9	47.1300

[Source: NSE and RBI Website]

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EU, US, Mexico Request WTO Panel on Chinese Export Restrictions

The EU, the US, and Mexico have requested the creation of a WTO panel to rule on the legality of a range of Chinese export restrictions on several raw materials used in manufacturing.

The restrictions cover inputs for the steel, chemical, and aluminium industries, including yellow phosphorous, bauxite, coke, fluorspar, magnesium, manganese, silicon metal, silicon carbide and zinc. China is the world's principal source for some of those materials.

After months, if not years, of complaining that China's quotas, export taxes, and minimum export prices violated its international legal commitments and created an unfair advantage for local industry, the US and the EU took the first step towards launching a WTO dispute in June, when they formally requested consultations on the matter with Beijing. Mexico followed suit in August.

The consultations failed to resolve the matter, leading to the requests for a panel on 4 November.

"China's restrictions on raw materials continue to distort competition and increase global prices, making conditions for our companies even more difficult in this economic climate," said EU Trade Commissioner Catherine Ashton. "I regret that the formal consultation process and significant EU engagement on this issue has not led to an amicable solution which would have been our preferred course of action."

Specifically, Brussels is targeting Beijing's export duties of varying levels on bauxite, coke, fluorspar, magnesium, manganese, silicon, and zinc. It is also challenging the legality of various rules for companies seeking to export raw mate-

rials. To take three examples: exporters are required to pay fees and meet minimum export prices, domestic companies are subject to different criteria from foreign-invested enterprises, and the right to export is contingent on having done so previously. The US' case is substantively identical.

WTO rules prohibit export quotas, except temporarily under certain circumstances. But they place few limits on the use of export taxes, so long as they apply equally for all export markets (GATT Article XI). However, when China joined the global trade body in December 2001, it promised to do away with "all taxes and charges applied to exports" on all but 84 products (defined at the 8-digit HS level). According to the US and the EU, the products they are targeting are not among those 84 exceptions, which are outlined in China's accession agreements. The far-reaching commitments countries make when they join the WTO are enforceable under the global trade body's dispute settlement system.

The US trade representative's office also noted on Wednesday that other WTO rules specify that trade-related regulations must be administered in a non-discriminatory manner (GATT Article X), and that associated fees - distinct from export tariffs - should simply offset the cost of services rendered (GATT Article VIII).

At time of writing, Chinese officials could not be contacted to respond to the panel requests. In June, however, the Chinese commerce ministry defended the export restrictions, saying that they were WTO-compliant and necessary to protect China's environment and natural resources.

Canada Launches WTO Complaint over EU Seal Ban

Canada has formally requested WTO consultations with the EU over Brussels' controversial ban on imports of seal products, which is scheduled come into force in August 2010. Stockwell Day, Canada's Trade Minister, announced the move in a 2 November statement following the publication of the seal ban in the Official Journal of the European Union - the final phase of the EU's law-making process.

The EU ban is designed to block trade in seal products from commercial sealing operations - such as those in Canada - which they say is "inherently cruel" and "inhumane."

But Canada has long argued that such a perception of the hunt is not based on proven scientific data - a key requirement for such a ban under WTO rules. "The Canadian seal hunt is a legitimate economic pursuit, and the EU's decision to ban the importation of seal products is based neither on science nor on facts," Day said in the statement. "We believe that this is a violation of the EU's trade obligations."

Canada has accused the EU of bowing to pressure from interest groups that they say are using misleading information to close the indus-

try. "Our government will continue to counter the misinformation campaign by the anti-seal hunt lobby groups, and we will continue to defend the interests and livelihoods of Canadian sealers," said Gail Shea, Canada's Minister of Fisheries and Oceans.

But critics of the Canadian sealing industry say it is the Canadian government that is being pressured by lobby groups to help buoy an "insignificant" industry. "Canadian politicians seem to have no problem spending C\$ 10 million in tax payer dollars in a desperate attempt to save a dying C\$ 1 million industry," said Sheryl Fink, Senior Researcher with International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), a US-based anti-sealing organisation.

Exact numbers on the size and profitability of the commercial seal hunt have been a point of contention between the sealing industry and its critics.

IFAW says the majority of Canadians disapprove of the government's move to challenge the EU ban at the WTO. The group also says that even if Canada is successful in its bid to overturn the ban, two-thirds of Canadians believe the

commercial seal hunt has no future.

The EU ban provides an exemption for seal products harvested by indigenous peoples, but only if the products are traded "as part of a non-commercial exchanges between Inuit communities for cultural, educational or ceremonial purposes."

Chuck Strahl, Canada's Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, argued that the exemption fails to address the concerns of Canada's indigenous communities. "Inuit groups have told us that this will do nothing to protect their access to European markets, and past experiences with such exemptions have shown us that they are not effective," Strahl said.

The 2 November request for consultations is linked to an existing dispute launched by Canada over national bans in Belgium and the Netherlands on seal products. The issue over the national bans has not yet been resolved, but Canada says it hopes all issues related to seal bans in Europe will be settled through the new consultations.

By requesting consultations at the WTO's Dispute Settlement Body, Canada has initiated bilateral consultations on the matter. If talks fail to produce a resolution after 60 days, Ottawa will have the right to launch an official appeal, asking the international trade court to rule on the issue.

Canada is the largest seal product producer in the world. One third of its seal products go to the EU market.

US Senate Considers Two Key Trade Appointments

The United States Senate Finance Committee convened on Wednesday to consider the nominations of Michael Punke for the position of ambassador to the WTO, and Islam Siddiqui, who has been nominated to serve as Washington's chief agriculture negotiator.

Many WTO delegates have blamed the US for the slow pace of the Doha Round trade talks, saying that Washington has failed to show a strong commitment on trade. Since the September departure of Washington's previous WTO ambassador, Peter Allgeier, many officials have also complained about a lack of Geneva-based US personnel.

So far Punke's nomination has been supported by various agriculture groups and trade associations, such as the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Coalition of Service Industries, and the US Chamber of Commerce. In a letter dated 28 October, the supporters urged Finance Committee Chairman Max Baucus and Ranking Member Charles Grassley to confirm Punke's position, saying that they feel strongly that the ambassadorial post should not be left vacant at a time when US economic interests are on the line in the WTO's Doha Round trade talks.

Siddiqui's nomination has met with some controversy, as it has been opposed by many environmental and agriculture groups, including the National Family Farm Coalition, the Pesticide Action Network, and the Organic Consum-

ers Association. In a statement on 27 October, these groups said they oppose Siddiqui's nomination due to his ties to CropLife America, a federation of major US-based agribusinesses including Monsanto, Dupont and Syngenta.

Siddiqui is, however, supported by a variety of food and agriculture groups as well. In a letter to Baucus and Grassley supporting his nomination on 21 October, groups like the National Milk Producers Federation and the National Council

of Farmer cooperatives announced that they believe Siddiqui, who has served as a senior trade advisor to the Secretary of Agriculture, brings significant experience to the position.

"In order to achieve progress on the critical agricultural trade issues of concern to the undersigned companies and trade associations, we believe it is critical to fill this key position without delay, and we can think of no more capable individual than Isi Siddiqui," the letter said.

TRIPS Council Debates Public Health, 'Non-Violation' Complaints

WTO delegates tackled several contentious intellectual property issues - including access to medicines, 'non-violation complaints' and biodiversity - at a two-day session last week. The formal meeting of the council of the WTO's Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Council), which was held on 27 and 28 October, resulted in consensus on a public health question relevant to the upcoming ministerial, but provided little progress on the most pernicious trade-related intellectual property issues.

TRIPS and public health

Turning to public health concerns, members recommended that the WTO's General Council extend for another two years the deadline for governments to approve an amendment to the TRIPS Agreement that would loosen intellectual property protection to help developing countries gain access to critical medicines.

The proposed amendment would be largely symbolic, however, as a waiver agreed as part of the '30 August Decision' of 2003 largely fulfils the same goal. In that decision, members agreed to waive certain provisions of the TRIPS Agreement so that countries could legally export generic drugs produced without the patent-holders' consent to developing countries that are unable to produce the pharmaceuticals themselves.

Supporters of that waiver hailed it as proof that the trading system can take into account public health and development concerns. But critics have consistently argued that the onerous administrative procedures required by the deal render the waiver difficult to use in practice. So far Canada is the only country to have made use of the initiative. A Canadian representative told the meeting last week that it had completed its second shipment of drugs under the six-year-old waiver; its first delivery - a batch of generic HIV/AIDS drugs - arrived in Rwanda last year.

Under the heading 'other business', India once again criticised the EU over several recent detentions of generic drugs en route through European ports.

The spat began nearly a year ago, after Dutch customs officials detained for more than five weeks a shipment of generic high blood pressure drugs that was docked in a port in the Netherlands while en route to Brazil. The medicines were ultimately shipped back to India, where they had been manufactured. Several other cases have arisen since, the most recent in Paris in October, an Indian representative told the meeting.

But the European representative said that the detentions were simply intended to allow the holder of the drug's patent rights to verify the product, as trade in counterfeit medicines can be dangerous. The shipments were all returned to the importer, the representative noted, adding that the EU has long been committed to facilitating the legitimate trade of generic medicines.

News reports indicate that India and Brazil are preparing a WTO suit against the European seizures, but they have yet to file their complaint. This was not mentioned at the meeting.

'Non-violation complaints'

Discussions then turned to an item that will definitely be on trade ministers' agenda at the upcoming ministerial conference: the question of whether to extend the current moratorium on 'non-violation complaints' under the TRIPS Agreement.

Under the current moratorium, WTO members are only allowed to file a complaint about an intellectual property issue at the WTO if the TRIPS Agreement has allegedly been breached. But some countries - notably the US and Switzerland - would like to see this ban eliminated. This is a long-standing question at the WTO, whose General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade allows for such 'non-violation complaints' over trade in goods. So far, though, they have not been allowed for intellectual property.

The question of 'non-violation complaints' is definitively on the agenda for the WTO ministerial conference, which is set to take place in Geneva from 30 November to 2 December, but delegates have yet to decide what recommendation they will put in front of the ministers. A resolution could come soon, though, if delegates meet their unofficial target of this Friday, 6 November, for finalising a recommendation on non-violation complaints. The delegates are aiming to put the finishing touches on their recommendation on e-commerce, another ministerial agenda item, by the same day.

CBD question still unresolved

Delegates also debated another question over which members have long remained divided: namely, whether to introduce an amendment to the TRIPS Agreement that would require patent applicants to disclose the origin of any biological resources or associated traditional knowledge used in their inventions. Members' positions have not shifted on this question.

Proponents of the amendment - including the EU, Norway and many developing countries

U.S. Imposes Preliminary Duties on Chinese Oil Pipe Exports

The U.S. imposed duties of as much as 99 percent on steel pipes from China after American producers led by U.S. Steel Corp. complained they were being dumped at below-market prices.

The duties on \$2.6 billion in annual imports of the pipes, used in oil and gas wells, will be 36.5 percent for the 37 largest exporters, the Commerce Department said in a preliminary decision announced by e-mail on 5 November. The tariffs will be on top of separate duties announced in September averaging 21 percent to counter subsidies to Chinese producers.

The U.S. ruling comes ahead of President Barack Obama's Nov. 16 visit to meet China's President Hu Jintao. China and the U.S. have exchanged complaints about steel, poultry, tires and metals as the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression spurred attempts by countries to protect jobs.

China is the second-biggest trading partner for the U.S. after Canada, and ran up a record \$266 billion trade surplus with the U.S. last year. The U.S. and the European Union this week asked the World Trade Organization to end Chinese restrictions on exports of nine commodities.

Chinese steel exports to the U.S. plunged 73 percent in the first eight months from a year ago, the China Iron & Steel Association said last month.

Fair Trade

Trade tensions are on the rise after Obama imposed tariffs on Chinese tires in September and China responded with a complaint to the WTO. China announced plans to investigate U.S. exports of poultry, auto parts and automobiles.

The pipe case, the largest so-called countervailing and anti-dumping duty complaint filed against Chinese-made products, was brought by the union; U.S. Steel, the largest U.S.-based steelmaker; U.S. operations of Evraz Group SA, Russia's second-largest mill; and Pennsylvania-based Wheatland Tube Co.

Production Plunges

The two top Chinese exporters of the pipe to the U.S. received their own specific rates. Jiangsu Changbao Steel Tube Co. won't face any dumping duties, while Tianjin Pipe was assessed a 36.5 percent duty. Changbao received a 24 percent countervailing duty in September.

After the ruling is published in the Federal Register, importers of the product - known as oil country tubular goods - will have to deposit duties, pending a final ruling next year by the Commerce Department and a separate decision by the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Rising Imports

Imports of the pipe from China more than tripled in 2008 from \$750 million a year earlier, as gasoline prices soared and companies rushed to drill new wells.

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Dumping Investigation Initiated on PVC Paste Resin from China, Japan, Korea and Others

[Ref: No. 14/36/2009-DGAD dated 3rd November 2009]

Subject: Initiation of Anti-Dumping investigation concerning imports of 'Poly Vinyl Chloride Paste Resin' (PVC Paste Resin) originating in or exported from China PR, Japan, Korea RP, Malaysia, Russia, Taiwan and Thailand

M/s. Chemplast Sanmar Limited, Chennai has filed an application before the Designated Authority (hereinafter referred to as the Authority) in accordance with the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1995 as amended from time to time (hereinafter referred to as the Act) and Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-Dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995 as amended from time to time (hereinafter referred to as the AD Rules) alleging dumping of 'Poly Vinyl Chloride Paste Resin' (PVC Paste Resin) (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods) originating in or exported from China PR, Japan, Korea RP, Malaysia, Russia, Taiwan and Thailand (hereinafter referred to as subject countries) and have requested for initiation of anti-dumping investigation and levy of anti-dumping measures.

Product under consideration

2. The product under consideration is 'Poly

Chapter/Subheading	Description
Chapter 39	Plastics and Articles thereof
Sub Heading 39.04	Polymers of Vinyl Chloride or of other Halogenated olefins in primary forms.
Four Digit 39 04.22	Plasticized
Eight Digit 39 04.22 10	Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Resin (emulsion grade)

The customs classification is indicative only and is not binding on the scope of the product under consideration.

Domestic Like Article

4. The applicant has claimed that there is no significant difference in subject goods produced by the domestic industry and exported from subject countries. Subject goods produced by the Indian industry and imported from subject countries are comparable in terms of characteristics such as physical & chemical characteristics, manufacturing process & technology, functions & uses, product specifications, distribution & marketing and tariff classification of the goods. The two are technically and commercially substitutable. The consumers are using the two interchangeably.

5. For the purpose of investigation, the subject goods produced by the applicant is being treated as like article to the subject goods imported from subject countries within the meaning of the AD Rules for the purpose of this investigation.

Domestic Industry & 'Standing'

6. The application has been filed by M/s. Chemplast Sanmar Limited, Chennai on behalf of the domestic industry. The applicant domestic producers have provided injury and costing information. As per the evidence available on

Vinyl Chloride Paste/Emulsion Resin" also called "Emulsion PVC Resin" and referred to as PVC paste resin (hereinafter referred to as "subject product" or "subject goods"). There are two types of PVC resin, namely PVC Paste Resin and PVC Suspension Resin. PVC suspension resin is excluded from the ambit and scope of the proposed investigation. The PVC Paste Resin is produced from Vinyl Chloride Monomer (VCM). VCM is produced using EDC, which in turn requires chlorine as one of the major products. The subject goods is produced and sold in the form of white/off-white powder. The properties of the product are described in terms of K value, inherent viscosity, particle size retention, heat loss, initial BFB etc. All grades of PVC Paste Resin are within the ambit and scope of the investigation.

3. The product under consideration is falling under Chapter 39. The product under consideration can be imported under the following Customs classifications:

record, production of the applicant accounts for a major proportion of the domestic production and the same is more than 50% of the Indian production.

7. As per information available on record, the Applicant accounts for 78.97% of the total domestic production. Thus, the Authority has determined that the application satisfies the requirements of Rule 2(b) and Rule 5(3) of the AD Rules and the applicant is being treated as 'domestic industry' within the meaning of Rule 2(b) of the AD Rules.

Countries involved

8. The countries involved in the present investigation are China PR, Japan, Korea RP, Malaysia, Russia, Taiwan and Thailand.

Normal value

9. In respect of China PR, the applicant has claimed that China PR should be treated as Non Market Economy and therefore the Normal value should be determined in accordance with Para 7 and 8 of Annex-I of the AD Rules. The applicant has submitted that they have not been able to get the sufficient information regarding market economy third country for determination of Normal value in case of China PR. Thus, the applicant has claimed the Normal value on the basis of constructed cost of production, including sell-

ing general and administration expenses and profits. The applicant has also submitted that Thailand may be treated as surrogate country for China PR. The Authority seeks comments on this issue as well.

As regards other subject countries, the applicant has constructed the normal values in respect of subject countries stating that they were not able to get any documentary evidence or reliable information with regard to domestic prices in the subject countries nor the same are available in the public domain. The Authority has prima-facie considered the normal value of subject goods in subject countries on the basis of constructed values as made available by the applicant for the purpose of this initiation.

Export Price

10. The applicant has determined export prices based on the data compiled by IBIS. The export prices have been adjusted for ocean freight, marine insurance, port handling, inland transportation, and bank commission etc to arrive at net export price at ex-factory level.

Dumping margin

11. There is sufficient evidence that the Normal value of the subject goods in subject countries is significantly higher than the net Export price, prima-facie indicating that the subject goods are being dumped by the exporters from the subject countries.

'Injury' and Causal Link

12. The applicant has furnished evidence claiming injury as a result of alleged dumping. It has been claimed that the imports have increased in absolute terms and in relation to production & consumption in India; the imports are significantly suppressing the prices of the domestic industry. The applicant has claimed deterioration in performance of the domestic industry in terms of sales, production, utilization of capacity, market share, profit, return on capital employed and price suppression etc. There is sufficient evidence with regard to 'injury' being suffered by the applicant caused by dumped imports from subject countries to justify initiation of this investigation in terms of the AD Rules.

Initiation of Anti Dumping Investigation

13. In view of the foregoing paragraphs, the Designated Authority finds that sufficient evidence of dumping of subject goods from the subject countries, 'injury' to the domestic industry and causal link between the dumping and 'injury' exists to justify initiation of an anti-dumping investigation. The Authority hereby initiates an investigation into the alleged dumping, and consequent 'injury' to the domestic industry in terms of the Rules 5 of the AD Rules, to determine the existence, degree and effect of alleged dumping and to recommend the amount of anti-dumping measure, which, if levied, would be adequate to remove the injury to the domestic industry.

Period of investigation

14. The period of investigation for the purpose of present investigation is 1st April 2008 to 31st

March 2009. The injury investigation period will, however, cover the periods April 2005-March 2006, April 2006-March 2007, April 2007-March 2008 and the Period of Investigation (POI) viz. 1st April 2008 to 31st March 2009.

Submission of information

15. The known exporters in subject countries, their government through their Embassy/High Commission in India, the known importers and known users in India to be concerned and the domestic industry are being addressed separately to submit relevant information in the form and manner prescribed and to make their views known to the:

The Designated Authority,
Ministry of Commerce & Industry,
Department of Commerce, Directorate
General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties,
(DGAD), Room No. 240, Udyog Bhawan,
New Delhi - 110107.

16. Any other interested party may also make its submissions relevant to the investigation in the prescribed form and manner within the time limit set out below.

Submission of information on Non-confidential basis

17. In terms of Rule 7 of the AD rules, the interested parties are required to submit non-confidential version of any confidential information provided to the Authority along with the reasons for claiming confidentiality. The non-confidential version or non-confidential summary of the confidential information should be in sufficient detail to provide a meaningful understanding of the information to the other interested parties. If in the opinion of the party provid-

ing such information, such information is not susceptible to summary; a statement of reason thereof is required to be provided.

Notwithstanding anything contained in para above, if the Authority is satisfied that the request for confidentiality is not warranted or the supplier of the information is either unwilling to make the information public or to authorise its disclosure in a generalised or summary form, it may disregard such information.

Time limit

18. Any information relating to this investigation and any request for hearing should be sent in writing so as to reach the Authority at the above mentioned address, not later than forty days (40 Days) from the date of publication of this notification. If no information is received within the prescribed time limit or the information received is incomplete, the Designated Authority may record its findings on the basis of the 'facts available' on record in accordance with the AD Rules.

Inspection of Public File

19. In terms of Rules 6(7), any interested party may inspect the public file containing non-confidential version of the information/evidence submitted by other interested parties.

Use of 'facts available'

20. In case where an interested party refuses access to, or otherwise does not provide necessary information within a reasonable period, or significantly impedes the investigation, the Authority may record its findings on the basis of the 'facts available' to it and make such recommendations to the Central Government as deemed fit.

Service Tax not Chargeable on Tour Services undertaken for Haj and Umrah Pilgrimage in Saudi Arabia

Subject: Levibility of service tax on Tour operator service in connection with Haj & Umrah pilgrimage.

117-ST On a reference received by
30.10.2009 the Board the matter
(DoR) regarding levibility of
service tax on tour operator
service in connection with Haj & Umrah
Pilgrimage was examined.

The amount charged to the pilgrims in India undertaking Haj and Umrah pilgrimage, is for services provided by the Government of Saudi Arabia and the tour takes place outside India. As per Rule 3 (1) (ii) of the Export of Services Rules, 2005, (Circular No. 111/05/2009-ST dated 24.02.2009), the service in respect of tour operator is export if such service is performed outside India. It is also provided therein that where such taxable service is partly performed outside India, it shall be treated as performed outside India. Therefore, it is clarified that service tax is not chargeable on the services provided in respect of tour undertaken for carrying out Haj and Umrah Pilgrimage in Saudi Arabia by Indian pilgrims considering these as export of service, provided they fulfill the other conditions of export as provided in Export of Service Rules.

F. NO. 137/50/2009 - CX. 4

Grant of VKGUY and FPS/FMS Benefits against Self Attested Shipping Bill

Sub: Grant of VKGUY and FPS/FMS benefits against self attested EP copy of Shipping Bills (in cases where original EP copy of Shipping Bill has been negotiated by the Bank).

15-Pol.Cir Requests have been received
05.11.2009 from few firms stating that
(DGFT) original EP-cum-Exchange
Control copy of Shipping Bill
have been submitted to the Bank by them for
negotiation purpose and the same is not receiv-
able from the Bank and they have requested to
consider their claims under VKGUY and FMS/
FPS Schemes on the basis of submission of self
attested copies of the Shipping Bills.

2. The matter has been examined in the DGFT.
It has been decided that before granting benefits

under these Schemes, the following documents
may be furnished by the applicant:

i] An Affidavit and Indemnity Bond, where
the applicant clearly states that the original EP
copy was handed over to the Bank for negotia-
tion purpose, along with a letter from the Bank
confirming the same;

ii] Self attested photocopy of the Shipping
Bill be submitted by the applicant.

3. RA to impose a cut of 2% on the entitlement
as indicated in Para-2.60 of HBP v1.

4. This issues with the approval of DGFT.

Safeguard Duty of 20% on Soda Ash Extended upto 19 April 2010

Ntfn 122 Whereas, in the matter of
05.11.2009 import of Soda Ash
(DoR) (hereinafter also referred as
the subject goods), falling
under tariff item 2836 20, of the First Schedule to
the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) (here-
inafter referred to as the said Act), from People's
Republic of China, the Director General (Safe-
guards), in its preliminary findings vide number
G.S.R. 62 (E), dated the 30th January, 2009,

published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary,
Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), dated the 30th
January, 2009, had come to the conclusion that
increased imports of Soda Ash into India from
the People's Republic of China had caused and
threatened to cause market disruption to do-
mestic industry of Soda Ash and that this had
necessitated the imposition of provisional safe-
guard duty on imports of Soda Ash into India
from People's Republic of China ;

And whereas, on the basis of the aforesaid
findings of the Director General (Safeguards),
the Central Government had imposed provi-
sional Safeguard duty on imports of the subject
goods vide notification of the Government of
India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of
Revenue), No. 37/2009-CUSTOMS, dated the
20th April, 2009, published in the Gazette of
India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-
section (i), dated the 20th April, 2009, vide num-
ber G.S.R.264 (E), dated the 20th April, 2009;

And whereas, the Director General (Safe-
guards) in its final findings vide number
G.S.R.725(E), dated the 6th October, 2009, pub-
lished in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary,
Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), dated the 6th
October, 2009 had come to the conclusion that
increased imports of Soda Ash into India from
the People's Republic of China had caused and
threatened to cause market disruption to the
domestic industry of Soda Ash and it necessi-
tated the imposition of definitive safeguard duty
on imports of Soda Ash into India from People's
Republic of China;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers
conferred by sub-section (1) of section 8C of the
said Act, read with rules 12 and 14 of the Cust-
oms Tariff (Transitional Product Specific Safe-
guard Duty) Rules, 2002, the Central Govern-
ment after considering the said findings of the
Director General (Safeguards), hereby imposes

a safeguard duty at the rate of 20% ad valorem on Soda Ash, falling under tariff item 2836 20 of the First Schedule to the said Act, when imported into India from the People's Republic of China.

2. The Safeguard duty imposed under this notification shall be levied with effect for one year from the date of imposition of the provisional Safeguard duty, and shall remain in force upto and inclusive of the 19th April, 2010.

[F.No.354/40/2009 –TRU]

CBEC Pulls up Mumbai and Chennai for Harassment to Software Importers

[Ref: F.No.354/189/2009-TRU dated 4th November 2009]

Subject: Applicability of indirect taxes on packaged software.

The undersigned is directed to state that 'Packaged Software' is a type of IT software which caters to the needs of a variety of users and is capable of being used for variety of hardwares. IT software is fully exempt from basic customs duty being covered under Information Technology Agreement. So far as excise duty/CVD is concerned, while customised software is fully exempt, the packaged software attracts duty @ 8%.

2. Shrink wrap software is a type of packaged software which consists of a box containing software or software upgrade on media (i.e. CD/DVD), users manual and end-user licence agreements, which is shrink wrapped in plastic cover and is always sold as a set (without removing the plastic cover).

3. Normally, cost of a software supplied in a media consists of two cost components, namely,-

(a) the cost of the actual software, i.e. set of information which is placed on a media; and

(b) the cost of the intellectual property right (IPR) relating thereto.

4. In 2008 budget, the IPR portion of the cost of software was brought under the service tax net under a new taxable service 'IT Software Service' (ITSS). As per the definition, a service provided in relation to IT software for use in the course, or furtherance, of business or commerce was covered under this taxable service. In specifics, the taxable service included,-

(v) providing the right to use information technology software for commercial exploitation including right to reproduce, distribute and sell information technology software and right to use software components for the creation of and inclusion in other information technology software products,

(vi) providing the right to use information technology software supplied electronically and the term 'service provider' shall be construed accordingly.

5. In their pre-budget representations for the 2009 budget, the IT companies and their associations represented that if such IT software is imported, it is likely to be subjected to double taxation. While for calculating additional duty, the value of 'right to use' supplied alongwith the software would be included (as per the provisions of the Customs Valuation Rules) by the Customs authorities, the service tax authorities would charge service tax on the same value (i.e. on right to use) considering it to be import of ITSS.

6. Accepting their plea, in Budget 2009, two parallel notifications were issued on the excise and customs side. Vide notification no.22/2009-CE dated 07.07. 2009, partial exemption from excise duty was provided to packaged or canned

software on that portion of the value which represents the consideration for the transfer of the right to use for commercial exploitation, as on this portion, service tax would be leviable under the ITSS. Similar exemption from CVD was provided vide notification No. 80/2009-Customs dated 07.07.2009 on such software. These exemptions were notified to ensure that while importing or manufacturing packaged software, the importer/manufacturer is spared from paying customs duty/excise duty on the value attributable to transfer of 'right to use'.

7. It has been brought to the notice of the Board that some of the importers of shrink wrapped software have faced certain difficulties in availing of Notification No.80/2009-Customs dated 7.07.2009. It has been reported that their live consignments are held up, especially at Mumbai and Chennai cargo complexes. From the documents submitted by them it appears that two major objections have been raised at Mumbai and Chennai respectively.

8. It may be recalled that the first proviso of the said notification states that the exemption would be limited to that much of value which is towards right to use such software for commercial exploitation including the right to reproduce, distribute and sell such software and the right to use software components for creation of and inclusion in other information technology software products. In Mumbai, a view has been taken that the benefit of the notification is available only if all the activities, viz., right to reproduce, right to distribute, right to sell and right to use the software component for creation of and inclusion in other IT software products are fulfilled. Thus a conjunctive meaning of the term 'and' has been taken and it has been held that since the importer did not fulfill all the conditions, they should be denied the benefit of the notification.

9. In another case in Chennai, where fully packed product (FPP) was imported by a company which produced split value (i.e., one value for media CVD and other for right to use software) in a single invoice shown separately, the jurisdictional authorities have refused to accept such split value for the purpose of claiming notification No.80/2009-Customs and taken the view that CVD should be charged on entire amount.

10. The above instances show that the field formations have failed to appreciate the scope of the said notification. In the first case, the view taken by officers is legally untenable because the phrase used in notification No.80/2009-Cus is inclusive in nature and it is a well-known principle that in an inclusive expression, the word 'and' is to be understood as 'or' and that even if one of the activities (such as right to reproduce, right to distribute, right to sell etc.)

Dept of Financial Services Invited to Inter-Ministerial Committee on Exporters Problems

Subject: Constitution of an Inter-Ministerial Committee to redress/resolve problems/issues of exporters- Constitution.

14-Pol.Cir In particular modification of
30.10.2009 Circular No.7, dated
(DGFT) 16.09.09 regarding the
constitution of above

mentioned Committee, it has been decided that a representative from the Department of Financial Services will also be a member of the said Committee.

This issues with the approval of competent authority.

Value Addition under Advance Authorisation Scheme for the Authorisation Issued Prior to 27 August 2009

15-PN(RE) In exercise of powers
27.10.2009 conferred under Para 2.4 of
(DGFT) the Foreign Trade Policy,
2009-14, the Director

General of Foreign Trade hereby makes the following amendments in the Handbook of Procedures (Vol.1), 2009-14:-

1. At the end of paragraph 4.21, the following clause shall be added:

"However, in case of advance authorisations issued prior to 27.8.09 under the FTP, 2004-09, the following conditions shall apply for any enhancement in the value of the authorisation:

(i) Wherever, exports are subsequent to 27.8.09, enhancement in CIF/FOB values shall be subject to a minimum value addition (VA) of 15% for that component of exports.

(ii) Wherever, the exports are prior to 27.8.09, enhancement of CIF/ FOB value shall be subject to a minimum Value addition of 15% or the V.A. declared in the original Advance Authorization application, whichever is lower.

This issues in public interest.

mentioned in the said inclusive portion is carried out, it would satisfy the condition of commercial exploitation, thus making the import eligible for notification No.80/2009-Customs. As for the second case, the notification No.80/2009-Cus itself envisages splitting of the value of the imported goods into that pertaining to software on media and the one pertaining to right to use. In such cases, there is no rationale for the department to deny splitting of value unless there are reasons to believe that such a splitting has been done in order to evade payment of duty.

11. The assessment of the shrink wrapped packaged software may be done keeping in view the above directions.

12. This issues with the approval of the Member (Budget & ST).

Fixation of EPCG Export Obligation on Items of Export Declined

Subject:- Operationalisation of provisions of Para 5.11.2 of Hand Book of Procedure Vol.-1 (2009-14)

13-Pol.Cir Reference is invited to Para 5.11.2 of the Hand Book of
27.10.2009 Procedure Vol-1 (2009-14) according to which EPCG
(DGFT) Authorization holders having export products falling
under those sectors where total exports in the sector

product group has declined by more than 5% in 2008-09 as compared to 2007-08 are to be provided with relief in maintenance of Annual Average Export Obligation for the year 2008-09 in proportion to the decline in export.

2. A list of such products groups showing the percentage decline in exports during 2008-09 as compared to 2007-08 is enclosed.

3. All RAs are requested to re-fix the annual average export obligation for EPCG Authorizations for the year 2008-09 accordingly.

This issues with the approval of DGFT.

[F.No.1/36/218/18/AM-10/Policy-5/EPCG-I]

Decline in Exports at 4 Digit Level by more than 5% during 2008-09 as compared to 2007-08

ITC HS	DESCRIPTION	Decline (%)
0101	LIVE HORSES, ASSES, MULES & HINNIES	-36.3
0102	LIVE BOVINE ANIMALS	-26.1
0105	LIVE POULTRY FOWLS OF THE SPECIES GALLUS DOMESTICUS DUCKS, GEESE, TURKEYS & GUINEA	-50.3
0201	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FRESH OR CHILLED	-54.7
0205	MEAT OF HORSES, ASSES, MULES, HINNIES, FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN	-100.0
0207	MEAT AND EDIBLE OFFAL OF THE POULTRY OF HEADING NO.01.05, FRESH CHILLED OR FROZEN	-27.4
0208	OTHER MEAT & EDIBLE MEAT OF FRESH CHILLED/FROZEN	-96.3
0209	PIG FAT FREE OF LEAN MEAT & POULTRY FAT (NOT RENDERED) FRESH, CHILLED, FROZEN, SLICED IN BRINE ETC	-97.8
0210	MEAT/EDIBLE MEAT OF FISH, SLICED, IN BRINE, DRIED/ SMOKED; EDIBLE FLOURS&MEALS OF MEAT/MEAT OFFAL	-68.9
0303	FISH FROZEN EXCLUDING FISH FILLETS & OTHER FISH MEAT OF HEADING NO 0304	-19.9
0403	BUTTER, MILK, CREAM, YOGURT, PHIR & OTHER FERMENTED MILK & CREAM	-73.1
0404	WHEY & PRODUCTS CONTAINING OF NATURAL MILK CONSTITUENTS/WITH CONTAINING ADDED SUGAR OR SWEETENING MATTER	-69.3
0407	BIRDS EGGS, IN SHELL, FRESH PRESERVED OR CURED	-16.7
0410	EDIBLE PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN N.E.S.	-32.9
0501	HUMAN HAIR, UNWORKED; WASTE OF HUMAN HAIR	-94.0
0505	CLINITE, DISINFECTED FETTERED SKINS & OTHER PRODUCTS OF BIRDS/FETHERS FOR PRESERVATION; POWDER & WASTE OF FETHER	-44.0
0508	CORAL; SHELS OF MOLLUSCS, CRUSTACEANS/ECHINODERMS & CUTTLEBON, SIMPLY PREPARED NOT SHAPED, POWDER & WASTE	-12.8
0510	AMBERGRIS, CASTOR, CIVET, MUSK; CANTHRIDS; BILE W/N DRIED; GLANDS ETC FOR PREPARATION OF PHARMACEUTICALS FRESH, CHILLED, PRESERVED OR OTHERWISE PRESERVED	-52.2
0702	TOMATOES FRESH OR CHILLED	-16.5
0712	DRIED VEG, WHOLE CUT, SLICED, BROKEN OR IN POWDER	-34.8
0802	OTHER NUTS FRESH OR DRIED W/N SHELL OR PEEL	-7.7
0812	FRUIT & NUTS OTHERWISE PRESERVED BY SO2 GAS/OTHER PRESERVING SOLUTION UNSUITABLE FOR IMMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	-5.4
0814	PEEL OF CITRUS FRUIT/MELONS (INCLUDING WATERMELONS), FRESH, FROZEN, DRIED/OTHERWISE PRESERVED IN BRINE, INSULPHUR WATER OR IN OTHER PRESERVATION SOLUTIONS	-68.6
1003	BARLEY	-48.0
1006	RICE	-5.0
1101	WHEAT OR MESLIN FLOUR	-69.4
1103	CEREAL GROATS, MEAL & PELLETS	-21.2
1104	CEREAL GRANS OTHERWISE WORKED (AS HULLED, ROLLED, FLKED, PERLED, SLICED/KIBBLD) EXCEPT RICE OF HEADING NO 1006;GERM OF CEREALS,WHOLE, ROLLED FLKED/GRIND	-13.8
1105	FLOUR, MEAL & FLAKES OF POTATOES	-62.2
1109	WHEAT GLUTEN, W/N DRIED	-72.8
1208	FLOURS & MEALS OF OIL SEEDS OR OLEAGINOUS FRUITS OTHER THAN THOSE OF MUSTARD	-11.8

1209	SEEDS, FRUITS & SPORES, OF A KIND USED FOR SOWING	-15.5
1210	HOP CONES, FRESH/DRIED, W/N GROUND POWDERED/ IN THE FORM OF PELLETS; LUPULIN	-47.4
1501	LARD OTHER PIG FAT & POULTRY FAT RENDERED W/N PRESSED/SOLVENT-EXTRACTED EXCLUDING HEADING NO.02.09 & 15.03	-13.0
1502	FATS OF BOVINE ANIMALS SHEEP/GOATS EXCLUDING HEADING NO. 15.03	-96.1
1503	LARD STERIL LARD OIL OLEO STERIN OLEO OIL/TALLOW OIL NOT EMULSIFIED/MIXED/OTHERWISE PREPARED	-78.1
1504	FATS & OILS & THEIR FRACTIONS OF FISH/MARINE MAMMALS W/N REFINED BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED	-11.0
1507	SOYA BEAN OIL & ITS FRACTIONS W/N REFINED BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED	-94.6
1508	GROUND NUT OIL & ITS FRACTIONS W/N REFINED BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED	-99.9
1510	OTHER OILS & THEIR FRACTIONS OBTAINED FROM OLIVES NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED/BLANDS OF THESE OILS/FRACTIONS WITH OIL/FRACTIONS OF HEADING NO.1509	-57.8
1511	PALM OIL & ITS FRACTIONS W/N REFINED BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED	-93.1
1512	SUNFLOWER-SEED, SAFFLOWER/COTTON SEED OIL & FRACTIONS THEREOF W/N REFINED BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED	-92.1
1514	RAPE COLZA/MUSTARD OIL & ITS FRACTIONS W/N REFINED, BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED	-33.4
1518	ANIMAL VEG FATS & OILS & THEIR FRACTIONS BOILED OXIDIZED DEHYDRATED SLIPHERSED BLOWN POLYMERIZED EXCEPT HEADING 1516; INEDIBLE MIXTURES	-17.2
1522	DEGRAS; RESIDUES RESULTING FROM THE TREATMENT OF FATTY SUBSTANCES OR ANIMAL/VEGETABLE WAXES	-70.2
1602	OTHER PREPARED/PRESERVED MEAT MEAT OFFAL/BLOOD	-7.4
1701	CANE/BETTER SUGAR CHEMICALLY PURE SUCROSE IN SOLID	-17.8
1703	MOLASSES RESULTING FROM THE EXTRACTION/REFINING OF SUGAR	-67.0
2009	FRUIT JUICES (INCLUDING GRAPE MUSTARD)/VEGETABLE JUICE UNFERMENTED & NOT WITH ADDED SPICES, W/N SWEETENED	-32.4
2105	ICE CREAM & OTHER EDIBLE ICE W/N CONTAINING COCOA	-19.1
2201	WATERS INCLUDING NATURAL/ARTIFICIAL MINERAL WATERS & AERATED WATERS NOT CONTAINING ADDED SUGAR/OTHER SWEETENING MATTER NOR FLAVOURED;ICE & SNOW	-23.9
2205	VERMOUTH & OTHER WINE OF FRESH GRAPES FERMENTED WITH PLANTS OR AROMATIC SUBSTANCES	-93.8
2207	UNDENATURATED ETHYL ALCOHOL OF AN ALCOHOLIC STRENGTH OF 80% OR HIGHER BY VOLUME ETHYL ALCOHOL & OTHER SPIRITS DENATURATED OF ANY STRENGTH	-44.6
2301	FLOURS MEALS & PELLETS OF MEAT/MEAT OFFAL OF FISH CRUSTACEANS MOLLUSCS/OTHER AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION GREAVES	-74.7
2302	BRAN SHARPS & OTHER RESIDUES W/N IN THE FORM OF PELLETS DERIVED FROM THE SIFTING MILLING/OTHER WORKING OF CEREALS/OF LEGUMINOUS PLANTS	-17.9
2305	OIL CAKE & OTHER SOLID RESIDUES, OBTAINED FROM GROUND NUT OIL EXTRACTION W/N GRINDING/PLLETS FORM	-13.1
2505	NATURAL SANDS OF ALL KINDS W/N COLOURED OTHER THAN METAL-BEARING SANDS OF CHAPTER 26	-21.6
2514	SLATE W/N ROUGHLY TRIMMED/MERELY CUT BY SAWING/ OTHERWISE INTO BLOCKS/SLABS OF A RECTANGULAR & SQUARE SHAPE	-14.1
2516	GRANITE PORPHYRY ETC & OTHER MONUMENTAL/ BUILDING STONE W/N ROUGHLY TRIMMED/MERELY CUT INTO BLOCKS/ SLABS OF A RECTANGULAR INCLUDING SQUARE	-6.0
2524	ASBESTOS	-16.5
2526	NATURAL STEATITE W/N ROUGHLY TRIMMED/MERELY CUT BY SAWING/OTHERWISE INTO BLOCKS/ SLABS OF A RECTANGULAR (INCLUDING SQUARE) SHAPE	-11.1
2528	NATURAL BORATES & CARBORATES (W/N CALCINED) NATURAL BORIC ACID CONTAINING NOT MORE THAN 85 PERCENT OF H3BO3 CALCULATED ON THE DRY WEIGHT	-29.4
2601	IRON ORES & CONCENTRATES INCLUDING REFINED IRON PYRITES	-7.2
2606	ALUMINIUM ORES & CONCENTRATES	-68.6
2608	ZINC ORES & CONCENTRATES	-81.4
2610	CHROMIUM ORES & CONCENTRATES	-20.4
2615	NIOBIUM TANTALUM VANADIUM OR ZIRCONIUM ORES & CONCENTRATES	-24.3
2617	OTHER ORES & CONCENTRATES	-97.1
2703	PEAT (INCLUDING PEAT LITTER) W/N AGGLOMERATED	-100.0
2712	PETROLEUM JELLY,PRAFFIN WAX,MICRO-CRYSTALLINE PETROLEUM WAX, SLACK WAX,OZOKRITE LIGNITE ETC WAX,OTHER THAN MINERAL WAXES OBTAINED BY SYNTHESIS,W/N CLARIFIED	-35.4

2714	BITUMEN & ASPHALT NATRL BITMNS/OIL SHALE & TAR SANDS ASPHALTITES & ASPHALTIC ROCKS	-93.9	4112	LEATHER FURTHER PREPARED AFTER TANNING/CRUST LEATHER OF SHEEP/LAMB WITHOUT WOOL W.O.N. SPLIT	-10.0
2716	ELECTRICAL ENERGY	-100.0	4302	TND/DRSD FURSKINS (INCL HEADS-TAILS ETC) UNASMBLD/ASMBLD (WITHOUT THE ADDTN OF OTHER MATRLS) OTHER THAN THOSE OF HEADNG NO.4303	-94.5
2813	SULPHIDES OF NON-METALS; COMMERCIAL PHOSPHOROUS TRISULPHIDE	-81.4	4304	ARTIFICIAL FUR AND ARTICLES THEREOF	-24.3
2817	ZINC OXIDE; ZINC PEROXIDE	-29.7	4405	WOOD WOOL, WOOD FLOUR	-44.9
2830	SULPHIDES; POLYSULPHIDES W/N CHEMICALLY DEFINED	-18.7	4412	PLYWOOD VENEERED PANELS & SMLR LAMNTD WOOD	-26.1
2846	CMPNDS, INORGNC/ORGNC OF RARE-ERTH MTLs OF YTTRIUM/OF SCANDIUM/OF MXTRS OF THESE MTLs	-83.2	4414	WOODEN FRAMES FOR PAINTINGS PHOTOGRAPHS MIRRORS OR SIMILAR OBJECTS	-22.5
2848	PHSPHIDS, W/N CHMCLY DFND, EXCL FEROPHSPHRS	-52.9	4416	CASKS BARRELS VATS & OTHER COOPERS' PRODUCT OF WOOD INCL STAVES	-7.6
2902	CYCLIC HYDROCARBONS	-11.2	4501	NATURAL CORK RAW OR SIMPLY PREPARED WASTE CORK CRUSHED GRANULATED OR GROUND CORK	-17.4
2905	ACYCLIC ALCOHOL & THR HALGNTD, SLPHNATD NITRATED OR NITROSATED DERIVATIVES	-18.7	4502	NATURAL CORK DEBACKED/ROUGHLY SQUARED/RECTANGULAR/SQUARE BLOKS PLTS SHEETS/STRIP (INCL SHRP EDGD BLNK FR CRKS OR STOPPERS)	-84.5
2906	CYCLIC ALCHLS & THR HALGNTD SLPHNTD NITRATED/NITROSATED DERIVATIVES	-16.9	4601	PLNTS & SMLR PRDCTS OF PLATNG MATRLS PLATS& SMLR PRDCTS PLACD SIDE BY SIDE & BOUND TOGETHER IN FORM OF SHEETS (E.G.MATS ETC)	-44.4
2910	EPOXIDES,EPOXY ALCHOLS,EPOXYPHNLS & EPOXY-ETHRS,WITH A THREE-MEMBRD RING & THR HALGNTD, SLPHNTD,NITRTD/NITRSTD DRVTVS	-52.2	4602	BASKET/WICKER WORK & OTHER ARTICLES MADE TO SHAPE FROM PLAITNG MATERLS OR FROM GOODS OF HDNG 4601 ARTCLS OF LOOFAH	-22.2
2940	SUGRS CHMCLY PURE OTHER THN SUCROSE LACTOSE-MALTOSE ETC SUGR ETHRS & SUGRESTRS & THR SLTS BESIDES HDG NO. 2937 2938 OR 2939	-63.8	4701	MECHANICAL WOOD PULP	-98.7
3001	GLANDS & OTR ORGNS, DRD, W/N PWDRD & EXTRACTS THROF/OF THR SCRTNC FOR ORGNOTHERPEUTC USEE.G. HEPARIN & ITS SALTS ETC.	-35.9	4702	CHEMICAL WOOD PULP DISSOLVING GRADES	-11.0
3209	PAINT VARNSHS (INCL ENML & LACQR) BSD ON SYNTHTC PLYMR/CHMCLY MDFD NATRL POLYMR DSPRS/DSLVD IN AQUEOUS MEDIUM	-19.9	4707	RECOVERD (WASTE &SCRAP) PAPER OF PAPERBOARD	-90.1
3210	OTHER PAINT VARNSHS (INCL ENML LAQURS & DSTMPR) PRPRD WATR PGMNT FOR FINSHNG LETHR	-34.3	4806	VEG PRCHMNT GRESEPROOF PAPRS TRACNG PAPRS AND GLASINE & OTHER GLAZD TRANSPERNT OR TRANSLUCNT PAPER IN RELS/SHEETS	-15.9
3501	CASEIN, CASEINATES AND OTHER CASEIN DERIVATIVES CASEIN GLUES	-37.3	4807	COMPOSITE PAPER/PAPERBOARD (MADE BY STIKING WITH ADHESIV) NT SURFCE COTD/IMPREGNTD W/NINTERNALY REINFORCD IN ROLS/SHEETS	-6.9
3601	PROPELLENT POWDERS	-31.8	4808	PAPER/PAPERBOARD CORRUGTD (WITH/WITHOUT GLUD FLTSRFCE SHETS) CRPD CRNKLD EMBOSD/PRFRTD IN ROLS/SHTS OTHER THN HDG NO 4803	-59.2
3702	P'GHY FLM IN ROLLS SENSTD UNEXPSD OF ANY MATRL OTHER THN PAPER PAPERBOARD/TXTLS INSTNT PRNT FLM IN ROLLS SENSTSD UNEXPSD	-27.5	4813	CIGARATE PAPER W/N CUT TO SIZE OR IN FORM BOOKLETS OR TUBES	-5.4
3703	PHOTGRC PAPER PAPERBOARD TXTLS SENSTSD UNEXPSD	-11.5	4902	NEWSPAPRS JOURNLS & PERIODICALS W/N ILLUSTRATD OR CONTAING ADVERTISNG MATERLS	-43.2
3704	PHOT PLTS FLM PAPER PAPERBOARD AND TXTLS EXPSED BUT NOT DEVELOPED	-50.3	4903	CHILDREN'S PICTURE DRAWNG OR COLORNG BOOKS	-18.9
3801	ARTFCL GRPHT-COLDL/SEMI-COLDL GRPHT-PRPNS BSD ON GRPHT/OTHER CRBN IN PAST, BLK, PLT ETC	-37.4	4906	PLNS&DRWINGS FR ARCHITRL, ENGNRNG, INDSTR, COMMRL, TPGRPHCL, & SMLR PRPS; HND-WRITTEN TXTS; PHTO RPRDCTNS ON SNSTSD PPR&CRBN COPY	-31.7
3804	RSDUL LYES FROM MNFCTR OF WOOD PULP-W/N CNCNTRTD, DESUGRD/CHMCLY TRTD, INCL LIGNIN SLPHNTS-BUT EXCL TALL OIL OF HDG 3803	-44.2	4907	UNUSD PSTGE REV OR SMLR STMPD OF CURNT/NEWISSU STMP IMPRSD PAPER CHEQ FORM BANK NOTE STOCK SHARE CERTIFCTS & SMLR TITL DOCUMNTS	-13.3
3806	ROSIN & RESIN ACIDS & DERIVATIVES THEREOF ROSIN SPIRIT & ROSIN OILS; RUN GUMS	-44.2	5001	SILK-WORM COCOONS SUITABLE FOR REELING	-77.2
3807	WOOD TAR;WOOD TAR OILS;WOOD CREASOTE,WOOD NAPTHA;VGTBL PITCH;BREWERS PITCH SMLR PRPNBSD ON ROSN RESN ACDS/ON VGTBL PITCH	-57.4	5003	SLK WSTE (INCLD COCOONS NT SUTBLE FR RELNG-YARN WSTE & GARNTE STOCK)	-57.0
3810	PICKLNG PRPNS FR MTL SURFCS-SLDRNG-BRZNG/WLDNG PWDR & PST CNSTNG OF MTL/OTHER MATRLS PRPNS USED AS CORS/COTNGS FOR WELDNG	-32.5	5004	SLK YARNS (OTHER THN YRN SPUN FROM SLK WSTE)NT PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	-46.8
3901	POLYMERS OF ETHYLENE IN PRIMARY FORMS	-17.5	5005	YRN SPN FRM SLK WST NT PUT UP FR RETAL SLE	-25.6
3902	POLYMERS OF PROPLN/OTHER OLFNS IN PRMRY FRMS	-47.3	5006	SLK YRN & YRN SPUN FROM SLK WAST PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE, SLK-WORM GUT	-34.0
3903	POLYMERS OF STYRENE IN PRIMARY FORMS	-23.4	5106	YRN OF CRDED WOOL NT PUT UP FR RETAIL SALE	-26.7
3908	POLYAMIDES IN PRIMARY FORMS	-6.8	5108	YARN OF FINE ANIMAL HAIR (CARDED/COMBED) NOT PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	-13.7
3915	WASTE, PARINGS AND SCRAP OF PLASTICS	-59.8	5109	YARN OF WOOL OR OF FINE ANIMAL HAIR, PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	-70.1
3918	FLR COVERING OF PLSTCS,W/N SELF-ADHSV IN ROLLS OR IN THR FORM OF TILES, WALL OR CEILING COVERING OF PIASTICS	-13.1	5201	COTTON, NOT CARDED OR COMBED	-68.2
4001	NATRL RUBR BALATA GUTTAPERCHA ETC & SMLR NATRL GUMS IN PRMRY FRMS/IN PLTS SHTS/STRP	-6.9	5202	COTON WAST (INCL YARN WAST & GRNTD STOCK)	-25.6
4006	OTHER FRMS (E.G.RDS TUBES & PROFILE SHAPES) & ARTICLES (E.G.DISCS & RINGS) OF UNVULCANISED RUBBER	-17.7	5203	COTTON CARDED OR COMBED	-42.3
4007	VULCANISED RUBR THREAD AND CORD	-56.0	5204	COTON SEWNG THRED W/N PUT UP FOR RETL SALE	-50.9
4012	RETREADED/USD PNMTC TYRS OF RUBR SOLID/CUSHION TYRS INTRCHNGBL TYR TREADS & TYRE FLAPS OF RUBBER	-14.8	5206	COTON YRN (OTHER THN SEWNG THRD) CONTNG COTON <85% BY WT NT PUT FOR RETAIL SALE	-20.5
4103	OTHER RAW HDS AND SKNS (FRSH/SLTD, DRID, LIMD PCKLD/PRSRVD BUT NT TANNED PRCHMNT DRESSED/FRTHR PREPD W/N DEHAIRD OR SPLT	-9.3	5207	COTTON YARN (OTHER THAN SEWING THREAD) PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	-58.5
4104	TANED/CRUST HIDE & SKIN OF BVNE (INCLDNG BUFFALO) OR EQUINE ANIMAL WITHOUT HAIR WON-SPLT BUT NT FURTHER PREPARED	-24.1	5211	WOVN FBRCs OF COTON, CONTNG<85% COTTON, MXD MAINLY WTH MNMD FBRS WEIGHING>200 G/M2	-28.4
4106	TANED/CRUST HIDE & SKINS OF OTHER ANIMLS WOUT WOOL/HAIR WON SPLT BUT NOT FURTHERPREPARED.	-14.3	5301	FLUX, RAW OR PRCSsd BUT NT SPUN; FLAX TOW & WAST (INCL YARN WAST & GARNTTD STOCK)	-44.5
4107	LEATHER FURTHER PREPARED AFTER TANNING/ CRUST INCLDG PARCMNT-DRESSED LEATHER OF BOVIN WITHOUT HAIR W.O.N.SPLIT	-15.0	5308	YARN OF OTHER VGTBL TXTL FBRS PAPER YARN	-10.8
			5310	WOVEN FABRICS OF JUTE OR OTHER TEXTILE BAST FIBRES OF HEADING NO 5303	-13.0
			5401	SEWING THREAD OF MAN-MADE FILAMENTS, WHETHER OR NOT PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	-15.6
			5402	SYNTHTC FILAMNT YRN(OTHER THN SEWNG THRD) NOT PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE INCL SYNTHETIC MONO-FILAMENT OF LESS THAN 67 DECITEX	-7.5

5403	ARTIFICIAL FILAMENT YARN (EXCL SEWING THREAD), NOT PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE, INCL ARTIFICIAL MONO-FILAMENT OF < 67 DECITEX	-42.8	7107	BASE MATL CLAD WTH SLVR ONLY SEMI MNFCTRD	-62.7
5405	ARTFCL MONFLMNT OF>=67 DCTX, HVNG CRSS- SCTNL DMNSN<=1MM; STRP ETC (E.G.ARTFCL STRW) OF ARTFCL TXTL MTRLS OF W.DTH <=5MM	-43.7	7111	SMI MNFCTRD BS MTL; SLVR/GLD, CLD WTH PLTNM	-63.8
5408	WOVEN FABRICS OF ARTFCS FILAMENT YARN, INCL FBRCS OBTND FROM MATERIALS OF HDG NO.5405	-6.0	7112	WST & SCRPF OF PRECS MTL/MTL CLD WTH PRECS METL WST & SCRPF CONT PRECS MTL/MTL COMPND USD PRNCPLY FR THE RECOVERY OF PRCS MTL	-29.0
5501	SYNTHETIC FILAMENT TOW	-34.3	7115	OTHER ARTICLES OF PRECIOUS METAL OR OF METAL CLAD WITH PRECIOUS METAL	-23.4
5502	ARTIFICIAL FILAMENT TOW	-62.1	7204	FERROUS WASTE AND SCRAP, REMELTING SCRAP INGOTS OF IRON OR STEEL	-5.0
5510	YARN (OTHR THN SWNG THREAD) OF ARTFCL STAPLE FIBRES NOT PUT UP FR RTL SALE	-16.4	7205	GRNL & PWDR, OF PIG IRON, SPGLSN, IRON/STEEL	-30.3
5511	YARN (OTHR THN SWNG THREAD) OF MAN-MADE STAPLE FIBRES PUT UP FOR RTL SALE	-45.1	7218	STAINLESS STL IN INGOTS/OTHR PRIMRY FORMS; SEMI-FNSHD PRDCTS OF STAINLESS STL	-25.2
5514	WVN FBRCS OF SYNTHTC STPL FBR CNTNG< 85% BY WT OF SUCH FBR MXD MAINLY/SOLELY WITH COTTON OF A WT EXCDG 170 G/M2	-26.8	7219	FLT-RLLD PRDCTS OF STAINLESS STL OF W.DTH>=600 MM	-44.2
5516	WOVEN FABRICS OF ARTIFICIAL STPL FBR	-29.4	7220	FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS OF STAINLESS STEEL, OF A WIDTH OF LESS THAN 600 MM	-33.0
5604	RUBR THRD & CORD, TXTL COVRD; TXTL YRN & STRIP & THE LIKE OF HEDNG NO.5404/5405 IMPRGNTD COTD, COVRD/SHTHD WTH RUBR/PLATCS	-7.9	7221	BARS & RODS, HT-ROLLD, IN IRRGLRLY WOUND COILS, OF STNLS STL	-37.2
5609	ARTCLS OF YRN, STRP/THE LIKE OF HDNG NO. 5404/5405 TWINE, CORDGE, ROP/CBLS N.E.S.	-48.3	7223	WIRE OF STAINLESS STEEL	-19.4
5702	CRPTS & OTHR TXTL FLR CVRNGS, WVN NOT TUFTED/ FLOCKED, W/N MADE UP, INCL "KELEM" "SCHUMACKS", "KARAMANIE" & SMLR HNDWVN RUGS	-7.3	7225	FLT-RLLD PRDCTS OF OTHR ALLOY STL OF W.DTH 600 MM OR MORE	-71.2
5703	CARPETS AND OTHER TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS, TUFTED, W/N MADE UP	-16.5	7226	FLT-RLD PRDCTS OF A WIDTH OF <600 MM	-16.1
5704	CARPETS & OTHER TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS OFFELT, NT TUFTED/FLOCKED, W/N MADE UP	-56.6	7228	OTHR BARS, RODS, ANGLS, SHPS, SCTNS OF OTHR ALLOY STL, HOLLOW DRILL BARS & RODS OF ALLOY OR NON-ALLOY STL	-12.3
5805	HND-WVN TAPESTRIES OF THE TYPE GOBELINS, FLNDRS ETC & NEEDLE-WRCKD TAPESTRIES (E.G. PETIT POINT CROSS STITCH), W/N MADE UP	-15.1	7229	WIRE OF OTHER ALLOY STEEL	-48.1
5811	QUILTED TXTL PRDCTS IN THE PIECE CMPSD OF ONE/ MORE LAYERS OF TXTL MATRLS ASSMBLD WTH PDDNG BY STITCHING ETC EXCPT HDG 5810	-14.3	7301	SHEET PILING OF IRON & STEEL, W/N DRILLD PUNCHD OR ASSEMBLD ELEMNTS, WLDED ANGLES, SHAPES & SECTIONS OF IRON OR STEEL	-7.2
5906	RUBBERISED TXTL FBRCS EXCPT HDG.NO. 5902	-18.7	7304	TUBES, PIPES & HOLLOW PROFILES, SEAMLESS, OF IRON (OTHR THAN CAST IRON) OR STEEL	-15.1
5910	TRNSMSN/CONVYR BLTS/BLTNG OF TXTL MATRL WH/NT IMPRGNTD COTD, COVRD/LAMNTD WTH PLSTCOR RINFRCD WTH MTL/OTHR MATRL	-5.4	7321	STOVS, RANGS, GRATs, COOKRS, BARBECUS, BRAZIRS GAS-RINGS, PLATE WARMRS & SMLR NON-ELECTRIC DOMESTC APPLIANCES & ITS PRTS OF IRN/STL	-21.4
6001	PILE FABRICS INCLUDING "LONG PILE" FABRICS AND TERRY FABRICS, KNITTED/CROCHETTED	-19.0	7324	SANITARY WARE & ITS PARTS OF IRON OR STEEL	-14.2
6003	KNITD OR CROCHETED FBRCS OF A WIDTH<30CM, EXCPT HDG NO 6001 OR 6002	-59.6	7401	COPER MATTES; CEMENT COPER (PRECIPITD COPER)	-54.9
6005	WARP KNIT FBRCS (INCL THOSE MADE ON GALLON KNITD MACHN), EXCPT HDG NO. 6001 TO 6004	-58.4	7402	UNREFINED COPPER; COPPER ANODES FOR ELECTROLYTIC REFINING	-65.5
6201	MEN'S/BOY'S OVRCOTS, CARCOTS, CAPES, CLOAKS ANORAKS (INCL SKI-JACKETS), WIND CHETRS, WIND JACKETS & SMLR ARTCLS EXCPTG HDG 6203	-7.5	7403	REFINED COPPER & COPPER ALLOYS, UNWROUGHT	-34.6
6308	SETS CONSSTNG OF WOVN FBRCS & YRN, W/N WTH ACCSSRS, FR MKNG RUGS, TPSTRS, EMBRDRD TABLE CLOTH & LIKE IN PCKNGS FR RTL SALE	-33.1	7404	COPPER WASTE & SCRAP	-15.2
6501	HAT-FORMS-HAT-BODIES & HOODS OF FELT NTHR BLCKD TO SHAPE NOT WTH MADE BRIMS PLATEAUX & MANCHONS (INCL SLIT MANCHONS) OF FELT	-23.4	7406	COPPER POWDERS & FLAKES	-6.1
6602	WALKING STICKS SEAT STICKS WHIPS RIDING CROPS AND THE LIKE	-28.6	7408	COPPER WIRE	-40.3
6603	PARTS TRIMMINGS AND ACCESSORIES OF ARTICLES OF HEADING NO.6601 OR 6602	-31.5	7409	COPPER PLTS, SHTS & STRIP OF A THIC>0.15MM	-20.4
6701	SKNS & OTHR PRTS OF BRDS WTH THEIR FEATHRSOR DOWN FEATHRS & PRTS THROF DOWNS & ARTCLS (EXCL GOODS OF 0505 & WRKD QULLS & SCPES)	-22.0	7412	COPR TUBE/PIPE FITNG (CUPLNGS, ELBOWS, SLEVS)	-21.5
6801	SETTS CURBSTONES AND FLAGSTONES OF NATURAL STONE (EXCEPT SLATE)	-31.0	7413	STRANDED WIRE, CABLES, PLAID BANDS & LIKE OF COPPER, NOT ELECTRICALLY INSULATED	-35.5
6805	NATRL/ARTFCL ABRSV PWDR ETC OF TXTL MATRLS OF PAPP/PAPERBOARD W/N CUT TO SHAPE ETC	-20.3	7415	NAILS, TACKS, STAPLES ETC. (EXCL THOS OF H.NO. 8305) & SMLR GOODS OF COPR/IRON/STL WITH COPR HEDS; SCREWS, BOLTS ETC OF COPR	-25.9
6808	PANELS BOARDS ETC OFVGTBL FIBR OF STRAW/ OF SHVNGS CHIPS SAWDUST/OTHR WASTE OF WOODWOOD, AGLMRTD WTH CMNT, PLSTR/OTHR BINDERS	-16.8	7501	NICKEL MATTES, NICKEL OXIDE SINTRS & OTHR INTRMEDIATE PRODUCTS OF NICKEL METALLURGY	-70.2
6810	ARTICLES OF CEMENT, OF CONCRETE OR OF ARTIFICIAL STONE, W/N REINFORCED	-69.6	7502	UNWROUGHT NICKEL	-8.2
6913	STATUETTES & OTHR ORNAMENTAL CERMC ARTCLS	-20.7	7503	NICKEL WASTE & SCRAP	-56.8
7014	SIGNLLNG GLSS WARE & OPTCL ELMNTS OF GLSS (EXCL GOODS OF HDG 7015) NT OPTCLY WRKD	-21.0	7504	NICKEL POWDERS & FLAKES	-72.3
7015	CLOCK/WATCH GLASSES, GLASSES FR NON-CRRCTV/ CRRCTV SPCTCLS NT OPTCLY WRKD HLOW GLSS SPHRS & THEIR SGMNT, FR MNFCTR OF SUCH GLSS	-66.8	7506	NICKEL PLATES, SHEETS, STRIPS & FOIL	-65.8
7105	DUST AND POWDER OF NATURAL OR SYNTHETIC PRECIOUS OR SEMI PRECIOUS STONES	-5.3	7602	ALUMINIUM WASTE AND SCRAP	-19.4
			7605	ALUMINIUM WIRE	-41.2
			7609	ALUMINIUM TUBE OR PIPE FITTINGS (FOR EXAMPLE COUPLINGS, ELBOWS, SLEEVES)	-50.4
			7801	UNWROUGHT LEAD	-37.6
			7802	LEAD WASTE & SCRAP	-15.4
			7804	LEAD PLTES, SHEETS, STRIP, FOIL, PWDR & FLAKES	-55.9
			7806	OTHER ARTICLES OF LEAD	-16.8
			7902	ZINC WASTE AND SCRAP	-91.7
			7903	ZINC DUST, POWDERS AND FLAKES	-66.0
			7907	OTHER ARTICLES OF ZINC	-58.4
			8002	TIN WASTE AND SCRAP	-70.7
			8007	OTHER ARTICLES OF TIN	-26.2
			8101	TUNGSTEN (WOLFRM) & ARTCLS INCL WST & SCRPF	-8.7
			8104	MAGNESIUM & ITS ARTCLS INCL WASTE & SCRAP	-15.1
			8106	BISMUTH & ARTCLS THEREOF INCL WST & SCRPF	-53.3
			8107	CADMIUM & ARTCLS THEREOF INCL WST & SCRPF	-96.0
			8108	TITANIUM & ARTCLS THEREOF INCL WST & SCRPF	-24.5
			8113	CERMETS & ARTCLS THEREOF INCL WST & SCRPF	-95.2
			8209	PLTES STIKS TIPS & LIKE FOR TLS, UNMOUNTD OF CERMETS	-11.2

8210	HND-OPRETD MCHNCL APPLNCS WEIGHNG <=10KG. USED IN PRPRNG, CONDITNG, SERVNG FOOD/DRINK	-24.4
8215	SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, SKIMERS, CAKE SERVERS FISH/BUTTER KNIVS SIMLR KITCHN/TABLWRE	-9.7
8302	BASE MTL MOUNTNGS, FITNGS & SMLR ARTCLS FR FRNTR, DORS ETC. BASE MTL HATRCKTS, BRCKTS ETC, CASTRS AUTMTC DOOR CLOSRS OF BSE MTL	-5.9
8304	FILING CABNT CRD INCX CABNT PAPR TRAY PAPRRSTS, PEN TRAYS, OFFICE-STMP STNDS & SMLR OFFICE/DSK EQPMNT OF BS MTL EXCL HDG 9403	-32.7
8428	OTHR LFTNG, HNDLNG, LOADNG/UNLODNG MCHNRY (E.G. LIFTS, EXCALATORS, CONVEYRS, TELF RICS)	-28.9
8434	MILKING MACHINES & DAIRY MACHINERY	-5.0
8440	BOOK-BINDNG MCHNRY, INCL BOOK-SEWNG MCHNS	-51.9
8444	MCHNS FR EXTRUDNG, DRAWING, TEXTURING OR CUTTING MAN-MADE TEXTILE MATERIALS	-30.1
8445	MCHNS FR PRPRNG TXTL FBRS; SPNG, TWSTNG ETC MCHNRY FR PRDCNG TXTL YRNS; MCHNS FR PRPRN-GTXTL YRNS FR USE ON MCHNS OF 8446/8447	-20.2
8446	WEAVING MACHINES (LOOMS)	-6.1
8447	KNTNG MCHNS, STCH-BNDNG MCHNS & MCHNS FR MKNG GMPD YRN, TULLE, LACE, EMBRDRY, TRMMNG, BRAID/NET & MCHNS FR TFTNG	-22.3
8448	AUXLRY MCHNRY USD WTH MCHNS OF HDG 8444, 8445, 8446/8447; PRTS & ACCSRS USD WTH THIS HDG/OF HDG 8444, 8445, 8446/8447	-8.4
8449	MCHNRY FR MNFCTR OF FINSHNG OF FELT OR NON-WOVNS IN PIECE/IN SHAPS, INCL MCHNRY FRMKNG FELT HATS, BLOCKS FR MKNG HATS	-21.5
8468	MCHNRY & APPRTS FR SOLDNG, BRAZNG/WELDNG, W/N CPBL OF CUTNG, EXCL OF HDG NO. 8515; GAS-OPERTD SURFACE TAMPRN MCHNS & APPLNCS	-9.9
8474	MCHNRY FR SORTNG, SCRENG, SEPARTNG, WASHNG, CRSHNG ETC OF MNRL SUBSTNCS, IN SOLID FORM MCHNS FR SHPNG MNRL FUEL&FRMNG MLDS OF	-7.3
8475	MCHNS FR ASSMBLNC ELCTR/ELCTRNC LAMPS, TUBES/VALVE/FLASH-BULBS, IN GLASS ENVELOPS, MCHNS FR MNFCTRNG/HT WRKNG GLASS/GLASSWAR	-24.8
8510	SHAVERS, HAIRCLIPPERS & HAIR-REMOVNG APPLIANCS, WTH SELF-CONTAIND ELCTRIC MOTOR.	-62.4
8515	ELCTR (INCL ELCTACCLY HTD GAS) LASER/OTHR LIGHT/PHOTON BEAM ETC, BRZNG/SLDNRNG MCHNS ETC FR HOT SPRYNG OF MTLs/CERMETS	-18.1
8522	PRTS & ACCSRS OF APPRTS OF HDGS NOS. 8519 TO 8521	-67.2
8527	RECEPTION APPRTS FR RADIO TELEPHONY ETC W/N CMBND, IN THE SAME HOUSNG, WTH SOUND RECORDNG/REPRDCNG APPRTS/A CLOCK	-39.6
8540	THERMIONIC COLD CATHODE/PHOTO-CATHODE VALVES & TUBES (E.G. VACUUM/VAPOUR/GAS FILLED VALVES TUBES ETC.)	-65.2
8601	RAIL LOCOMOTIVES PWRD FROM EXTRNL SOURCE OF ELCTRCTY/BY ELECTRIC ACCUMULATORS	-100.0
8602	OTHER RAIL LOCOMOTIVES; LOCOMOTIVE TENDERS	-68.1
8604	RLWAY/TRMWAY MAINTNANC/SRVV VHCLS, W/N SLF PRPLD (E.G. WRKSHOPS, CRNS, BALAST TMPRS, TRCK-LNRS, TSTNG COCHS & TRCK INSPCTN VHCLS)	-36.5
8605	RLWAY/TRMWAY PASNGR COACHS, LUGAGE VANS, POST OFFCE COACHS & OTHR SPCL RLWAY/TRMWAY COACHS, NT SLF-PRPLD (EXCL ITMS OF 8604)	-100.0
8606	RALWY/TRMWAY GOODS VAN & WAGN, NT SELF-PRPLD	-66.6
8713	INVALID CARRIAGES, W/N MOTIRISED/OTHERWISE MECHANICALLY PROPELLED	-26.6
8805	AIRCRAFT LAUNCHNG GEAR; DECK ARRSTR/SMLR GEAR; GROUND FLYNG TRNRS; PRTS FLYNG TRNRS AND PRTS OF THESE ARTCLS	-68.4
8903	YACHTS & OTHR VESSELS FR PLEASURE/SPORTS; ROWING BOATS & CANOES	-87.8
8907	OTHR FLOATNG STRUCTRS (E.G. RFTS, TANKS, COFFER-DAMS, LNDNG STGS, BUOYS & BEACONS)	-87.2
9002	PRISMS, MIRRORS & OTHR OPTCL ELMNTS, UNMNTD BEING PRTS OR FTTNGS FOR INSTRMNTS/APPRTS OTHR THN SUCH ELMNTS OF GLS, NT OPTCLY WRKD	-12.5
9007	CINEMATOGRAPHIC CAMERS & PROJECTRS, W/N INCRPRTNG SOUND RECRDNG/REPRODUCING APPRTS	-23.8
9010	APARATS & EQPMNT FR PHOTOGRPHC (INCLD CINEMATOGRAPHIC) LABORATORIS N.E.S. IN THIS CHAPTER; NEGATOSCPES PROJECTION SCREENS	-94.8
9014	DIRECTION FINDING COMPASSES; OTHER NAVIGATIONAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES	-51.0

9023	INSTRMNTS, APRTS P MODLS DSGND FOR DEMONSTRATIONAL PRPS, UNSUTBL FR OTHR USES	-5.5
9101	WRIST-WTCHS, POCKT-WTCHS & OTHR WTCHS, INCL STOP WTCHS, WTH CASE OF PRECIOUS METAL OR OF METAL CLAD WITH PRECIOUS METAL	-40.5
9103	CLOCKS WTH WTCH MVMNTS, EXCL CLOCK OF 9104	-69.5
9107	TIME SWITCHES WITH CLOCK OR WATCH MOVEMENT OR WITH SYNCHRONOUS MOTOR	-29.5
9108	WATCH MOVEMENTS, COMPLETE AND ASSEMBLED	-26.9
9109	CLOCK MOVEMENTS, COMPLETE & ASSEMBLED	-49.7
9207	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, THE SOUND OF WHICH IS PRODUCED/MUST BE AMPLIFIED, ELECTRICALLY (FOR EXMPL ORGANS, GUITARS, ACCORDIONS)	-46.5
9302	REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS, OTHER THAN THOSE OF HEADING NO. 9303 OR 9304	-86.6
9303	OTHR FIREARMS & SMLR DEVICES WHICH OPRT BY FIRNG OF EXPLSV CHRGE (RIFLS, SHOTGUNS ETC) PSTOLS, RVLVR FR FIRNG BLNK AMMUNITION ETC)	-78.6
9304	OTHR ARMS (E.G. SPRNG, AIR/GAS GUN & PSTOLS, TRUNCHEONS), EXCL THOSE OF HDG. NO. 9307	-100.0
9604	HAND SIEVES AND HAND RIDDLES	-8.7
9605	TRAVEL SETS FOR PERSONAL TOILET, SEWING OR SHOE OR CLOTHES CLEANING	-29.7
9609	PENCILS (EXCL PNCLS OF HDG NO. 9608), CRAYONS, PNCL LEADS PSTLS, DRWNG CHR COALS, WRNG/DRWNG CHLKS & TAILORS' CHLKS	-13.4
9612	TYPEWRITR/SMLR RIBNS, INKD/OTHRWS PRPD FR GVNG IMPRSNS, W/N ON SPOOLS/IN CRTRDGS; INK-PADS W/N INKD, WTH BOXES	-8.6
9617	VACUUM FLASKS & OTHR VACUUM VSSLS, COMPLETE WTH CASES; PRTS THEREOF EXCL GLSS INNRS	-16.0
9701	HND PANTNGS DRWNGS & PASTELS, EXCL DRWNGS OF HDG 4906 & EXCL HNDPRNTD/HND DCRTD ARTCLS; COLLAGES & SMLR DECORATIVE PLAQUES	-26.0
9703	ORIGNL SCLPTRS & STATUARY, IN ANY MATRL	-16.1
9704	POSTAGE/REVENUE STAMPS, STMP-POSTMARKS ETC USED OR IF UNUSED NOT OF CURRENT OR NEW ISSUE IN THE COUNTRY FOR WHICH DSTINED	-96.2
9706	ANTIQUES OF AN AGE EXCDNG ONE HUNDRED YRS	-67.2
9803	DUTIABLE PASSENGER'S/CREW'S BAGGAGE	-51.3
9804	DUTIABLE ARTICALS INTENDED FOR PERSONAL USE	-15.5

Another 5 Years of Anti-dumping Duty on Nylon Tyre Cord Fabric from Belarus

Ntfn 121 Whereas, in the matter of import of Nylon Tyre Cord 30.10.2009 Fabric (NTCF) (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods), falling under sub heading 5902 10 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) (hereinafter referred to as the said Customs Tariff Act), originating in, or exported from, Belarus (hereinafter referred to as the subject country) and imported into India, the designated authority in its preliminary findings vide notification No. 14/09/2008-DGAD dated the 3rd March, 2009, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 3rd March, 2009, had come to the conclusion that-

1. the product under consideration had been exported to India from Belarus below its normal value;
 2. the domestic industry had suffered material injury; and
 3. the injury had been caused by the dumped imports from Belarus;
- and had recommended imposition of provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of the subject goods, originating in, or exported, from the subject country;

And whereas, on the basis of the aforesaid findings of the designated authority, the Central Government had imposed provisional anti-dumping duty on the subject goods vide notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 39/2009-Customs, dated 29th April, 2009, published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 289(E), dated the 29th April, 2009;

And whereas, the designated authority in its final findings vide notification No. 14/09/2008-DGAD dated the 29th September, 2009, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 29th

Cont'd..402

World Bank Pink Sheet – October 2009 Prices

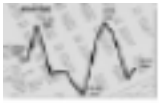
World Bank Pinksheet issued in November 2009 covers price movements in 43 energy and non-energy products is published by the World Bank every month. This Pink Sheet focuses on price movements in October 2009.

Crude, Edible Oils and Wheat Jump

- Crude oil and Coal up. Natural gas up.
- Cocoa, Coffee and Tea up.
- Copra and Coconut oil up. Edible Oils on the rise.
- Thai Rice down, Barley and Maize up. Sorghum up.
- Wheat on the rise. Bananas down. Oranges up.
- Shrimp steady. Meat down, Fishmeal up.
- World sugar down.
- Logs up. Plywood down. Sawnwood, Malaysia and Woodpulp up.
- Cotton and Rubber up.
- DAP down. Phosphat e rock steady. Urea, TSP and Potassium Chloride up.
- Gold and Silver on the rise.
- Aluminium, Copper, Lead, Nickel, Tin and Zinc up.
- Iron ore steady. Steel steady.



	Monthly averages			Quarterly averages					Annual averages		
	2009			2008		2009			2007	2008	2009
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Oct
Energy											
Coal, Australia \$/mt	72.50	67.64	71.07	162.80	92.97	71.93	66.48	71.31	65.73	127.10	70.02
Crude oil, average \$/bbl	71.63	68.35	74.08	115.68	56.00	44.11	59.19	68.21	71.12	96.99	58.86
Crude oil, Brent \$/bbl	72.50	67.69	73.19	115.60	55.89	44.98	59.13	68.37	72.70	97.64	59.06
Crude oil, Dubai \$/bbl	71.32	67.91	73.28	113.47	53.67	44.56	58.93	68.07	68.37	93.78	58.79
Crude oil, West Texas Int. \$/bbl	71.06	69.44	75.77	117.98	58.45	42.80	59.52	68.21	72.28	99.56	58.74
Natural gas Index 2000=100	123.0	123.7	141.8	284.1	266.2	198.2	142.9	123.2	186.5	267.9	153.5
Natural gas, Europe \$/mmbtu	6.92	7.13	7.60	14.62	15.75	11.94	8.18	6.91	8.56	13.41	8.87
Natural gas, US \$/mmbtu	3.15	2.96	4.02	9.03	6.40	4.57	3.70	3.17	6.98	8.86	3.83
Natural gas LNG, Japan \$/mmbtu	7.76	8.20	8.40	13.33	14.62	10.90	7.60	7.84	7.68	12.53	8.74
Beverages											
Cocoa ¢/kg	295.7	313.3	336.0	282.6	224.1	259.7	258.7	295.5	195.2	257.7	277.8
Coffee, Arabica ¢/kg	330.2	327.5	340.8	321.2	267.8	283.9	320.2	322.7	272.4	308.2	312.1
Coffee, robusta ¢/kg	159.5	162.7	162.1	244.8	192.6	175.8	165.3	160.1	190.9	232.1	166.6
Tea, auctions (3) average ¢/kg	299.2	315.7	302.6	272.3	206.6	218.0	266.1	303.6	203.6	242.0	266.6
Tea, Colombo auctions ¢/kg	345.8	376.4	353.4	303.2	208.8	261.7	299.1	356.1	252.2	278.9	310.4
Tea, Kolkata auctions ¢/kg	270.5	274.2	293.1	260.9	220.2	177.4	271.3	273.0	192.1	225.5	245.8
Tea, Mombasa auctions ¢/kg	281.4	296.5	261.3	252.8	190.8	214.9	228.0	281.7	166.5	221.8	243.5
Fats and Oils											
Coconut oil \$/mt	747	701	704	1,246	772	677	779	711	919	1,224	721
Copra \$/mt	492	466	469	817	520	447	513	469	607	816	475
Groundnut oil \$/mt	1,131	1,120	1,144	2,417	1,773	1,283	1,166	1,133	1,352	2,131	1,189
Palm oil \$/mt	723	674	679	928	512	577	743	679	780	949	668
Palmkernel oil \$/mt	729	704	728	1,114	609	577	763	700	888	1,130	685
Soybean meal \$/mt	438	425	413	450	320	365	424	431	308	424	407
Soybean oil \$/mt	886	846	901	1,353	830	755	863	856	881	1,258	832
Soybeans \$/mt	470	430	481	566	377	394	461	454	384	523	441
Grains											
Barley \$/mt	122.2	103.5	130.7	216.6	129.5	116.3	129.5	122.0	172.4	200.5	123.4
Maize \$/mt	152.0	150.4	167.3	244.7	168.4	166.9	176.0	151.3	163.7	223.1	165.0
Rice, Thailand, 5% \$/mt	526.3	518.8	490.3	703.0	564.4	586.3	552.4	539.0	326.4	650.2	552.3
Rice, Thailand, 25% \$/mt	432.8	428.0	410.3	669.5	449.9	469.4	458.7	441.4	306.5	n.a.	451.9
Rice, Thailand, 35% \$/mt	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	300.1	n.a.	n.a.
Rice, Thai, A.1 \$/mt	305.5	303.3	295.8	478.6	314.1	323.4	326.3	309.7	272.3	482.3	317.4



	Monthly averages			Quarterly averages					Annual averages		
	2009			2008		2009			2007	2008	2009
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Oct
Sorghum \$/mt	142.4	141.8	159.0	214.7	151.0	145.3	155.8	139.3	162.7	207.8	148.0
Wheat, Canada \$/mt	266.0	259.3	274.1	390.2	322.1	321.9	325.6	271.2	300.4	454.6	303.0
Wheat, US, HRW \$/mt	210.1	190.8	198.8	317.7	228.1	231.6	250.5	208.6	255.2	326.0	227.1
Wheat, US SRW \$/mt	161.7	158.4	175.6	241.5	182.7	187.4	195.6	165.2	238.6	271.5	182.0
Other Food											
Bananas EU \$/mt	1,076	1,130	1,080	1,123	944	1,142	1,288	1,118	1,037	1,188	1,172
Bananas US \$/mt	834	818	810	775	847	891	858	826	676	844	854
Fishmeal \$/mt	1,272	1,348	1,443	1,198	1,023	1,013	1,097	1,276	1,177	1,133	1,160
Meat, beef ¢/kg	273.4	272.7	264.8	372.4	268.0	245.2	262.8	273.2	260.3	313.8	260.8
Meat, chicken ¢/kg	173.9	170.1	166.1	177.1	174.7	173.5	174.1	173.9	156.7	169.6	173.1
Meat, sheep ¢/kg	456.0	450.1	445.8	477.3	410.0	378.5	428.7	453.3	412.0	458.5	422.7
Oranges \$/mt	836	1,031	1,163	1,163	842	799	870	861	957	1,107	875
Shrimp, Mexico ¢/kg	970	970	970	1,048	1,014	976	970	970	1,010	1,069	972
Sugar EU ¢/kg	56.34	54.30	55.25	74.70	51.97	51.44	53.76	55.43	68.09	69.69	53.71
Sugar US ¢/kg	57.46	63.74	67.78	51.52	44.72	43.82	47.89	57.31	45.77	46.86	51.48
Sugar, world ¢/kg	49.47	50.84	49.91	31.14	26.28	28.85	33.89	46.98	22.22	28.21	37.91
Timber											
Logs, Cameroon \$/cum	413.8	422.3	444.5	548.5	473.8	426.8	394.8	414.9	381.3	526.9	415.4
Logs, Malaysia \$/cum	276.6	280.8	276.6	277.7	315.7	313.6	284.5	279.6	268.0	292.3	291.0
Plywood ¢/sheets	562.0	560.7	559.3	648.6	645.5	572.8	565.8	561.5	640.7	645.5	566.0
Sawnwood, Cameroon \$/cum	785.6	775.5	790.0	974.5	770.8	689.2	721.2	779.0	759.8	958.3	735.8
Sawnwood, Malaysia \$/cum	769.7	784.3	805.1	900.3	859.9	813.7	829.7	771.4	806.3	889.1	804.9
Woodpulp \$/mt	629.2	657.6	680.0	848.8	711.0	565.1	550.0	627.7	767.0	820.2	590.8
Other Raw Materials											
Cotton A Index ¢/kg	141.6	141.2	147.3	168.2	126.9	120.8	132.4	141.9	139.5	157.4	133.3
Cotton Memphis (*) ¢/kg	152.5	153.9	151.4	170.0	129.4	122.4	137.5	148.8	142.9	161.3	137.7
Rubber RSS1, US ¢/kg	223.1	248.7	264.8	329.1	202.8	165.8	187.0	221.0	248.0	284.1	198.6
Rubber RSS3, SGP ¢/kg	205.9	217.2	235.2	298.4	159.0	146.0	166.4	199.3	226.3	258.6	177.1
Fertilizers											
DAP \$/mt	318.6	316.8	300.1	1,153.7	663.3	362.2	303.6	309.6	432.5	967.2	322.6
Phosphate rock \$/mt	90.0	90.0	90.0	409.2	371.3	193.3	113.3	90.0	70.9	345.6	128.0
Potassium chloride \$/mt	432.5	428.9	438.9	635.0	766.7	865.2	726.7	505.6	200.2	570.1	673.1
TSP \$/mt	225.0	225.0	246.5	1,107.8	658.7	321.7	247.7	224.7	339.1	879.4	262.9
Urea \$/mt	247.1	233.9	239.0	745.4	292.2	267.3	241.1	241.6	309.4	492.7	248.9
Metals and Minerals											
Aluminum \$/mt	1,934	1,834	1,879	2,787	1,821	1,360	1,485	1,812	2,638	2,573	1,585
Copper \$/mt	6,165	6,196	6,288	7,680	3,905	3,428	4,663	5,859	7,118	6,956	4,814
Gold \$/toz	949	997	1,043	870	795	909	922	960	697	872	941
Iron ore ¢/dmtu	101.0	101.0	101.0	140.6	140.6	101.0	101.0	101.0	84.7	140.6	101.0
Lead ¢/kg	190.0	220.5	224.1	191.2	124.5	115.7	149.9	192.8	258.0	209.1	159.9
Nickel \$/mt	19,642	17,473	18,525	18,961	10,843	10,471	12,920	17,700	37,230	21,111	14,180
Silver ¢/toz	1,443	1,648	1,726	1,495	1,020	1,265	1,376	1,477	1,341	1,500	1,408
Steel products index 2000=100	210.3	210.8	210.4	338.2	310.4	274.5	215.5	210.8	182.0	289.3	231.3
Steel cr coilsheet \$/mt	700	700	700	1,100	1,100	1,033	700	700	650	966	800
Steel hr coilsheet \$/mt	600	600	600	1,000	1,000	933	600	600	550	883	700
Steel rebar \$/mt	500	500	580	934	630	473	450	500	522	760	485
Steel wire rod \$/mt	850	850	850	1,135	1,200	1,200	1,007	857	533	1,010	1,004
Tin ¢/kg	1,487	1,487	1,501	2,051	1,310	1,103	1,351	1,459	1,454	1,851	1,324
Zinc ¢/kg	182.2	188.4	207.2	177.0	118.5	117.2	147.3	176.1	324.2	187.5	152.9

\$ = 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

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September, 2009 , had come to the conclusion that-

(a) The product under consideration had been exported to India from Belarus below its normal value.

(b) The domestic industry had suffered material injury.

(c) The injury had been caused by the dumped imports from Belarus.

and had recommended the imposition of definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of the subject goods originating in, or exported, from

the subject country;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1), read with sub-section (5) of section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act and rules 18 and 20 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995, the Central Government, on the basis of the aforesaid final findings of the designated authority, hereby imposes on the subject goods, the description of which is specified in column (3) of the Table below, falling under subheading of the First Schedule to the said Customs Tariff Act as specified in the corresponding entry in column

(2), the specification of which is specified in column (4), originating in the country as specified in the corresponding entry in column (5), and produced by the producers as specified in the corresponding entry in column (7), when exported from the country as specified in the corresponding entry in column (6), by the exporters as specified in the corresponding entry in column (8), and imported into India, an anti-dumping duty at the rate equal to the amount indicated in the corresponding entry in column (9), in the currency as specified in the corresponding entry in column (11) and per unit of measurement as specified in the corresponding entry in column (10), of the said Table.

Table

SNo.	Sub-heading	Description of goods	Specification	Country of Origin	Country of export	Producer	Exporter	Duty Amount	Unit	Currency
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	5902 10	Nylon Tyre Cord Fabric	All Grades	Belarus	Singapore	Grodno Khimvo lokno	Kapsco Private Ltd.	0.77	Kg	US Dollar
2	5902 10	-do-	All Grades	Belarus	Belarus	Grodno Khimvo lokno	Grodno Khimvo lokno	0.77	Kg	US Dollar
3	5902 10	-do-	All Grades	Belarus	Belarus	Any combination other than at 2 above		0.92	Kg	US Dollar
4	5902 10	-do-	All Grades	Belarus	Any country other than Belarus	Any combination other than at 1 above		0.92	Kg	US Dollar
5	5902 10	-do-	All Grades	Any country other than country/ies attracting anti dumping duty.	Belarus	Any	Any	0.92	Kg	US Dollar

2. The anti-dumping duty imposed shall be levied for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) from the date of imposition of the provisional anti-dumping duty, that is, 29th April, 2009 and shall be payable in Indian currency.

Explanation: For the purposes of this notification, rate of exchange applicable for the purposes of calculation of such anti-dumping duty shall be the rate which is specified in the notifi-

cation of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), issued from time to time, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Customs Act 1962, (52 of 1962), and the relevant date for the determination of the rate of exchange shall be the date of presentation of the bill of entry under section 46 of the said Customs Act.

[F.No.354/70/2009 –TRU]

- (4) Received during the month:
- (5) Total of Col. (3) & (4):
- (6) Quantity consumed for the intended purpose, during the month:
- (7) Closing balance on the last day of the month:

Goods manufactured during the month

- (8) Nature:
- (9) Quantity:
- (10) Specified purpose for procuring the goods at concessional rate of duty:
- (11) Whether the goods used for specified purpose or not. In case of export, specify the quantity exported with details of ARE-1/ ARE-2.:

(Note: Separate entries should be made for each variety or class of imported goods used and goods manufactured.)

Declaration

I/We hereby declare that the undersigned have compared the above particulars with the records and books maintained by my / our factory and that they are true and correct in every respect and are in accordance with the Customs (Import of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty for Manufacture of Excisable Goods) Amendment Rules, 2009.

Date: _____ Signature and name of the authorised person of the manufacturer. Seal of the company"

Place: _____
F.No.450/63/2009-Cus.IV

Format for Monthly Return to be Submitted by the Manufacturer to Avail Excise Exemption

160-Cus(NT) In exercise of the powers 30.10.2009 conferred by section 156 of (DoR) the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Customs (Import of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty for Manufacture of Excisable Goods) Rules, 1996, namely:-

1. (1) These rules may be called the Customs (Import of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty for Manufacture of Excisable Goods) Amendment Rules, 2009.

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

2. In the Customs (Import of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty for Manufacture of Excisable Goods) Rules, 1996, in **rule 7**, -

(i) in Clause (a), at the end, the words "and" shall be omitted;

(ii) in Clause (b), at the end, for the words "Deputy Commissioner of Central Excise.", the words, "Deputy Commissioner of Central Ex-

cise; and" shall be substituted;

(i) after **Clause (b)** so amended, the following shall be **inserted**, namely:-

"(c) submit a monthly return, in the format prescribed as "Annexure" appended to these rules, to the said Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner by the tenth day of the following month."

"Annexure"

**Monthly Return
Return for the month of
[See Rule 7(c)]**

Name of the imported goods

- (1) Sl. No.:
- (2) Description of goods imported at concessional rate:

Details of goods imported during the month

- (3) Opening balance on the 1st day of the months:

Industrial License for Cigarettes not Required for Factories with Less than 50 Persons

Subject: Issuance of Licenses to manufacture cigarettes by Central Excise Department.

905-CBEC I am directed to say that Board has received various
04.11.2009 references from the trade association and field
(DoR) formations regarding issue of licenses to cigarette
manufacturing units.

2. The matter had been taken up with Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. The legal position regarding requirement of obtaining industrial license by cigarette manufacturing units under IDRA has been clarified vide letter no. 9(3)2009-IP dated 8th September, 2009. A copy of the same is enclosed for your kind information.

3. Trade and Field formations may be informed suitably.

F.No.110/47/2009-CX3

(Annexure to Circular No.905/25/2009-CX, dated 4.11.2009)

Most Immediate
F.No.9(3) 2009-IP

Government of India, Ministry of Commerce & Industry
Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
(Industrial Policy Section)

Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi,
8th September, 2009.

Office Memorandum

Subject- Representation from Bharatiya Kisan Union forwarded by PM Office – 'issuance of licenses to manufacture cigarette by the Central Excise Department illegally and discriminately'

The undersigned is directed to refer to Central Board of Excise & Customs' Office Memorandum No. 110/47/2009-CX.3 dated 26th August, 2009 on the subject mentioned above and to say that as per notification No. 477(E) dated 25.7.1991 Cigars and cigarettes of tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes is compulsory industrial licensable item which is as follows:

24.02 Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes.

As per National Industrial classification Tobacco item is as follows:

160 1600: manufacture of tobacco products [tobacco related products are also included while preliminary processing of tobacco leaves is classified in class 0111]

16001 Tobacco stemming, redrying etc. of tobacco leaf.

However, under Section 3© of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 'factory' is defined as any industrial unit having 50/100 workers with/without the aid of power. Units with less than 50/100 workers as defined therein do not appear within the purview of 'factory' definition and therefore beyond the applicability of IDR Act, under which comes licensing.

Customs Valuation Exchange Rates

November 2009	Imports	Exports	
Schedule I			
1 Australian Dollar	43.65	42.45	
2 Canadian Dollar	44.45	43.25	
3 Danish Kroner	9.55	9.20	
4 EURO	70.65	68.90	
5 Hong Kong Dollar	6.10	6.00	
6 Norwegian Kroner	8.45	8.20	
7 Pound Sterling	77.50	75.55	
8 Swedish Kroner	6.95	6.75	
9 Swiss Franc	46.75	45.40	
10 Singapore Dollar	34.00	33.10	
11 U.S. Dollar	47.30	46.40	
Schedule II			
1 Japanese Yen	51.60	50.15	

Rate of exchange of one unit of foreign currency equipment to Indian Rupees

Rate of exchange of 100 units of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees

(Source: Customs Notification 158(NT)/28.10.2009)

Commodity Spot Prices in India – 06-10 November 2009

These commodity prices are taken from Multi Commodity Exchange of India (Mumbai) at 6 pm every day. The weekly prices of commodities from different cities of India will be given in the order of Harmonized System classification.

Commodity Spot Prices covers price movements of 55 commodities (agricultural products and metals) provided on Multi Commodity Exchange of India on a daily basis. This Commodity Spot Prices Table focuses on price movements from 06-10 November.

Commodity	Unit	Market	6-Nov	7-Nov	10-Nov
CER (Carbon Trading)	1 MT	Mumbai	940.5	904.5	900.5
Chana	100 KGS	Delhi	2604	NA	2476
Masur	100 KGS	Indore	4703	4703	4625
Potato	100 KGS	Agra	1361.5	1316.9	1270.9
Potato TKR	100 KGS	Tarkeshwar	1483.6	1471	1341.3
Areca nut	100 KGS	Mangalore	8768	8773	8725
Cashewkern	1 KGS	Quilon	300	300	299
Cardamom	1 KGS	Vandanmedu	746.5	745	741.5
Coffee ROB	100 KGS	Kushalnagar	68.2	67.4	65.9
Jeera	100 KGS	Unjha	12762	12727	13086
Pepper	100 KGS	Kochi	14965	14825	14771
Red Chili	100 KGS	Guntur	6329	6329	6301
Turmeric	100 KGS	Nzmbad	11713	11869	12456
Guar Gum	100 KGS	Jodhpur	5375	5300	5190
Maize	100 KGS	Nzmbad	917.5	916.5	915.5
Mentha Oil	1 KGS	Chandausi	562.4	562	571.7
Cotton Seed	100 KGS	Akola	1247	1254	1249
Castorsd RJK	100 KGS	Rajkot	2786.5	2815	2802
Guar Seed	100 KGS	Jodhpur	2544	2530	2486
Soya Bean	100 KGS	Indore	2300.5	2307	2270.5
Mustrsd JPR	20 KGS	Jaipur	572.45	574	577.6
Sesame Seed	100 KGS	Rajkot	6775	6775	6750
Coconut Oil Cake	100 KGS	Kochi	1040	1040	1040
RCBR Oil Cake	1 MT	Raipur	5540	5545	5570
Kapaskhali	50 KGS	Akola	558.8	558.4	555.3
Coconut Oil	100 KGS	Kochi	4524	4524	4524
Refsoy Oil	10 KGS	Indore	463	460.15	453.45
CPO	10 KGS	Kandla	320.3	317.4	315
Mustard Oil	10 KGS	Jaipur	523.9	522.6	532.5
Gnutoilexp	10 KGS	Rajkot	660	690	682.5
Castor Oil	10 KGS	Kandla	578	585	585
Crude Oil	1 BBL	Mumbai	3752	3625	3700
Furnace Oil	1000 KGS	Mumbai	26947	26947	27243
Sourcrd Oil	1 BBL	Mumbai	3755	3755	3703
Brent Crude	1 BBL	Mumbai	3658	3542	3597
Gur	40 KGS	Muzngr	1021	1010.6	1024
Sugars	100 KGS	Kolhapur	3370	NA	3389
Sugarm	100 KGS	Delhi	3556	3590	3595
Natural Gas	1 mmBtu	Hazirabad	225.4	215.1	217.5
Rubber	100 KGS	Kochi	10990	10925	10974
Cotton Long	1 Candy	Kadi	24630	24610	24440
Cotton Med	1 Maund	Abohar	2341	2333.5	2295
Jute	100 KGS	Kolkata	2228	2235.5	2349.5
Gold	10 GRMS	Ahmd	16565	16640	16605
Gold Guinea	8 GRMS	Ahmd	13252	13312	13284
Silver	1 KGS	Ahmd	27250	27208	27050
Sponge Iron	1 MT	Raipur	14225	14235	14070
Steel Flat	1000 KGS	Mumbai	30130	30280	30000
Steel Long	1 MT	Bhavnagar	21765	21660	21580
Copper	1 KGS	Mumbai	307.25	304.75	304.75
Nickel	1 KGS	Mumbai	840.9	833.5	805.9
Aluminium	1 KGS	Mumbai	89.3	88.35	89.25
Lead	1 KGS	Mumbai	108.9	108.6	104.65
Zinc	1 KGS	Mumbai	103.25	101.5	99.5
Tin	1 KGS	Mumbai	709.75	700.5	694.5

(Source: MCX Spot Prices)

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- say that such a measure would be the most effective way to put a stop to the misappropriation of genetic resources. Others, however, including the US and Japan, say that a TRIPS amendment is not the best way to tackle the problem and favour measures that would not be legally binding.

Review of China's policies

In other regular business, China underwent its annual 'transitional review' that is required by the package of commitments that Beijing signed up to when it joined the WTO in 2001. China noted that it has made many updates to its

legislation governing copyrights, trademarks, and patents, and other TRIPS-related issues, noting that the changes included stricter administrative sanctions for intellectual property violations.

But the EU and the US still had complaints. The European representative noted that 54 per cent of all IPR-infringing goods seized at the EU border originated in China, while the US delegate said that Chinese websites are hosting "serious IPR infringements." China is home to a wholesale market in counterfeit medicines, the US official continued, and the trade in fake drugs is undermining public health.

The Chinese representative said that such claims are unsubstantiated.

US, China Strike Deals on Trade, but Sparring Continues

Senior-level officials from China and the US met for two days in China's eastern city of Hangzhou to try to find common ground on a number of trade issues last week, even as new disputes between the two countries continued to crop up outside the conference hall. The officials were hoping to smooth over their sometimes-rocky bilateral economic relations before US President Barack Obama's first official visit to China in less than two weeks' time.

Officials from the two sides signed a total of nine new trade deals covering investment, intellectual property, and energy cooperation, among other issues. A couple of highlights from the deals: Beijing agreed to resume imports of US pork products (which were banned in reaction to the outbreak of the 'swine flu' virus earlier this year) and end its requirement that most of the materials used in Chinese wind power projects be produced domestically. In return, Washington vowed to eliminate some restrictions on imports of Chinese chicken. Officials from both countries pledged not to impose new trade protectionist measures against each other's exports.

Notwithstanding the warm feelings emanating from the lakeside conference centre in Hangzhou, officials in Washington and Beijing continued to spar over trade last week.

Chinese Commerce Minister Chen Deming confirmed on 29 October, the second day of the JCCT meeting, that Beijing is planning to launch an unfair-pricing investigation into imports of cars made by the 'big three' US automakers - Chrysler, Ford and General Motors. The announcement follows through on a threat Beijing issued in September, immediately after President Obama authorised the imposition of 35 percent tariffs on Chinese tyre imports.

A Chinese commerce official - speaking to the government-owned China Daily newspaper on condition of anonymity - suggested that the newly announced anti-dumping investigation is more of a political gesture than anything else.

Government officials back in Washington were staying busy as well. Just one day after the JTTC meeting closed, the US' International Trade Commission (ITC) - an independent federal agency that rules on trade complaints - announced its conclusion that US producers are threatened by some imports of Chinese seamless steel pipes "that are allegedly subsidised and sold in the United States at less than fair value." The determination launches an investigation that could result in the imposition of retaliatory tariffs.

China and the United States are each other's second-biggest trading partners, after the EU for China and Canada for the US. Bilateral trade in 2008 totalled more than US\$ 330 billion dollars, up from a mere US\$ 2.5 billion in 1979.

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