Postal Regn.No. DL(C)-01/1251/12-14
Licence to Post without Prepayment U(C)-30/12-14
RNI No. 42906/84

WORLD TRADE SCANNER

ISSN: 0971-8095

Single copy Rs. 20 $2

Vol. XXX No 34 13 - 19 November 2013

Promoted by Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, World Trade Centre, Academy of Business Studies

Annual subscription Rs 750

EU Removes Tariff on Computer Displays Following Defeat at WTO Panel, Prepares for ITA II at Bali Ministerial

The European Council has adopted a regulation that will ensure duty-free treatment for imports of flat panel displays, a product that played a key role in a WTO dispute between Brussels and Washington on IT trade.

Five years ago, the US, Japan, and Chinese Taipei each filed complaints at the WTO against EU tariffs on certain high-tech products: specifically, cable or satellite boxes with internet capability; flat panel displays for computers; and computer printers that also have the capacity to scan, copy, or fax.

These products, they argued, were meant to receive duty-free treatment under the Information Technology Agreement, or ITA - a plurilateral pact under the aegis of the WTO that eliminates tariffs on information and communication technology products. Instead, they were being subjected to tariffs as high as 14 percent.

Brussels, for its part, had argued that the ITA does not apply when technological changes have given a product multiple functions, making them consumer goods that no longer fall under the ITA's scope. A WTO panel ultimately found in favour of the complainants, with the EU deciding not to appeal the findings.

US Trade Representative Michael Froman welcomed the European Council move, noting that eliminating duties on these and other ICT products "was a key achievement of the WTO's Information Technology Agreement, and a commitment we are determined to see enforced." Tariffs on the other products named in the dispute have already been lifted.

The EU and US are among a group of ITA signatories that is currently negotiating an expansion of the list of products covered under the pact, given that the existing list has not been updated since the agreement entered into force in 1997. The group is aiming to have a revised list ready in time for the WTO's ministerial conference in Bali next month.

Anand Sharma Bats for FTAs in Top Trade Meet, Chidambaram and Krishnamurthy Opposed

A meeting of the Trade & Economic Relations Committee was held on 4th November, 2013. Detailed discussions were held on India's trade engagements specifically India-EU BTIA, SAFTA, RCEP and Africa. A number of issues were discussed including impact of FTAs that have been entered into by India with its trading partners especially on India's manufacturing sectors.

Some concerns were expressed on the adverse impact of FTAs on the manufacturing sector as well as the trade balance and that imports from such countries had increased much faster compared to exports subsequent to signing such FTAs which had further worsened India's trade balance.

Commerce and Industry Minister clarified that most of the regional/bilateral FTAs signed by India either related to SAARC countries or to South East Asia and North East Asia. As far as SAFTA was concerned, India has huge trade surplus of about $12 billion. With ASEAN, exports have more than doubled after signing of the Indo-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement in 2009, though imports have also grown as is natural in any trade agreement. It was further mentioned that a significant part of India's imports from this region related to essential imports like edible oils from Malaysia and Indonesia and petroleum products and coke from Indonesia. In case these essential imports of more than $16 billion are discounted, India enjoys a trade surplus with ASEAN. Even globally if we were to rationalize our imports by deducting imports of essential products like mineral oil, edible oil, coal and some other raw materials the export of manufactured raw materials was doing well. Though there is significant possibility of improving our position, exports have done reasonably well in the last three months and trend is expected to continue. With China, there is a huge trade deficit amounting to $38 billion which is a matter of concern. This is an issue that has been repeatedly taken up with China bilaterally at the highest level and all efforts are being made to promote exports from India like pharmaceuticals and IT services. Further, continuous efforts have been made within the constraint of resources provided to the Ministry to boost exports in general as well as specific sectors and markets which need assistance.

It was highlighted that there is an inbuilt mechanism of review in all FTAs which provides an opportunity for mid-course correction, if required. A comprehensive study has been conducted by the Department of Commerce to assess the impact of FTAs in the Indian context. It was outlined that Indian exports to different regions are crucially dependent on competitiveness which is guided by other factors such as ushering in the second generation reforms on taxation, rolling out of GST, reform in labour laws, Upgradation of infrastructure relating to power, ports and roads. High transaction costs and cumbersome procedure on the border at times hampers the ease of doing business in India which need to be addressed simultaneously to retain India's competitiveness in global markets.

[Source: PIB (MoC&I) Press Release dated 6th November 2013]

Dollar Exports Up by 13.5% in Oct; Import Falls 14.5%

Exports (including re-exports)

Exports during October, 2013 were valued at US $ 27270.97 million (Rs.168031.71 crore) which was 13.47 per cent higher in Dollar terms (31.86 per cent higher in Rupee terms) than the level of US $ 24032.90 million (Rs. 127431.81 crore) during October, 2012. Cumulative value of exports for the period April-October 2013 -14 was US $ 179376.37 million (Rs 1069226.68 crore) as against US $ 168706.81 million (Rs 918270.21 crore) registering a growth of 6.32 per cent in Dollar terms and growth of 16.44 per cent in Rupee terms over the same period last year.

Imports

Imports during October, 2013 were valued at US $ 37827.02 million (Rs.233073.43 crore) representing a negative growth of 14.50 per cent in Dollar terms and a negative growth of 0.65 per cent in Rupee terms over the level of imports valued at US $ 44243.75 million (Rs. 234597.63 crore) in October, 2012. Cumulative value of imports for the period April-October, 2013-14 was US $ 270058.66 million (Rs. 1598772.73 crore) as against US $ 280737.65 million (Rs. 1527088.62 crore) registering a negative growth of 3.80 per cent in Dollar terms and growth of 4.69 per cent in Rupee terms over the same period last year.

Crude Oil and Non-Oil Imports

Oil imports during October, 2013 were valued at US $ 15217.6 million which was 1.7 per cent higher than oil imports valued at US $ 14957.7 million in the corresponding period last year. Oil imports during April-October, 2013-14 were valued at US $ 98093.7 million which was 3.3 per cent higher than the oil imports of US $ 94969.2 million in the corresponding period last year.

Non-oil imports during October, 2013 were estimated at US $ 22609.4 million which was 22.80 per cent lower than non-oil imports of US $ 29286.1 million in October, 2012. Non-oil imports during April-October, 2013-14 were valued at US $ 171965.0 million which was 7.43 per cent lower than the level of such imports valued at US $ 185768.5 million in April-October, 2012-13.

The trade deficit for April-October, 2013-14 was estimated at US $ 90682.29 million which was lower than the deficit of US $ 112030.84 million during April-October, 2012-13.

Exports & Imports : (US $ Million)

(Provisional)

	October	April-October
Exports (including re-exports)		
2012-13	24032.90	168706.81
2013-14	27270.97	179376.37
%Growth2013-14/ 2012-2013	13.47	6.32
Imports		
2012-13	44243.75	280737.65
2013-14	37827.02	270058.66
%Growth2013-14/ 2012-2013	-14.50	-3.80
Trade Balance		
2012-13	-20210.85	-112030.84
2013-14	-10556.05	-90682.29

India Reserves Rise by $6.7bn, Cross $300bn this Fiscal

India's biggest jump in foreign-exchange reserves in two years offers the nation greater ammunition to support the rupee as U.S. policy makers debate when to pare back monetary stimulus.

The reserves rose $6.7 billion in October to $283 billion, the steepest monthly increase since 2011, after central bank Governor Raghuram Rajan offered concessional dollar-swaps for lenders to spur inflows. Bank of America Merrill Lynch estimates they will reach $305 billion by the end of March, the month the U.S. Federal Reserve is forecast to pare bond purchases.

A stable exchange rate would help contain the cost of imports as Rajan fights Asia's fastest consumer-price inflation to protect the more than 800 million Indians living on less than $2 per day. The rupee has climbed about 8.5 percent since slumping to a record low in August, when speculation of Fed tapering as early as the following month led investors to pull billions of dollars from emerging markets.

The Fed will pare the monthly pace of bond buying to $70 billion at its March 18-19 meeting from the current $85 billion.

The rupee, down 13.5 percent in the past 12 months, weakened 0.3 percent to 63.45 per dollar in Mumbai. The S&P BSE Sensex share index rose 0.4 percent, while the yield on the 7.16 percent government bond maturing in May 2023 was little changed at 9 percent.

The currency has fallen this week after U.S. jobs data bolstered the case for the Fed to trim stimulus. U.S. payrolls rose 204,000 in October.

India's foreign-exchange reserves were at $281 billion as of Nov. 1, according to the central bank. That's the smallest in the BRIC group, which also includes Brazil, Russia and China.

China has $3.66 trillion of foreign reserves, Russia about$514 billion and Brazil $376 billion.

China Export Rises 5.6% in Oct, Global Demand Fix up

China's exports rebounded by more than estimated last month and the trade surplus widened to the biggest this year, helping sustain an economic recovery as leaders gather to map out a blueprint for growth.

Overseas shipments increased 5.6 percent in October from a year earlier, the General Administration of Customs said on 8 November in Beijing, compared with a median estimate for 1.7 percent growth in a News survey and September's unexpected decline of 0.3 percent. Imports rose 7.6 percent, leaving a trade surplus of $31.1 billion, the biggest this year.

Stronger global demand suggested in today's report may bolster confidence that Premier Li Keqiang will meet this year's 7.5 percent growth target and ease pressure on the government to spur domestic consumption and investment. President Xi Jinping, who will lead a four-day summit starting on 9 November to decide on reform measures, said growth must avoid straining resources, capital and markets, the Xinhua News Agency reported on Nov. 5.

"China's export numbers suggest some – although not yet decisive – improvement in global demand momentum," Louis Kuijs, chief China economist at Royal Bank of Scotland Group Plc in Hong Kong, said in a note. Import figures reflect "healthy expansion of demand" within China, he said.

The export growth figures understate the true picture by about 2 percentage points because of inflated data from over-invoicing in the second half of 2012 and first half of 2013, Kuijs said. Regulators in May cracked down on fabricated paperwork for outbound shipments used to disguise capital inflows.

October's trade surplus takes the total for this year to $200.5 billion, the biggest 10-month total since 2008 and compared with $230.7 billion for the whole of 2012.

Yuan Pressure

The increase in the surplus suggests that pressure will build for the yuan to appreciate, Liu Li-Gang, chief Greater China economist at Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd. in Hong Kong, said in a note.

The currency has appreciated about 2.3 percent against the dollar this year, the most among 11 major Asian currencies. It weakened 0.04 percent to 6.0930 per dollar on 8 November.

Premier Li's comments about the importance of exports suggest "the Chinese authorities are concerned about declining trade competitive-ness" due to the strengthening yuan and rising costs, Liu wrote.

Exports to the U.S., China's largest market, rose 8.1 percent in October from a year earlier, today's data showed, the biggest jump since February. Figures from the U.S. showed fewer Americans filed applications for unemployment benefits last week, the economy expanded in the third quarter at a faster pace than forecast and consumer credit rose more than projected.

Car Exports

China's sales to the European Union, its second biggest market, jumped 12.7 percent last month, the biggest gain since February, customs data showed.

Geely Automobile Holdings Ltd. (175), the publicly traded unit of China's largest closely held carmaker, said this week that the volume of its exports in October rose 17 percent from a year earlier.

October's export growth wasn't "a terribly strong number"because the three-month average still showed a relatively stable export sector, said Zhang Zhiwei, chief China economist at Nomura Holdings Inc. in Hong Kong.

Imports for general trade, which refers to goods used in China's own economy rather than for re-export, rose 18.5 percent in October from a year earlier, today's data showed. That's the biggest increase in at least 18 months.

WEEKLY INDEX OF CHANGES

Third Party Payments for Exports Allowed Subject to Tripartite LC

Ditto for Imports with Val Limit $100,000

Sub: Third party payments for export / import transactions

AP(DIR Srs) Cir.70 08.11.2013 (RBI)

Attention of Authorized Dealer Category – I banks is invited to various provisions of FEMA Notification No. 14 dated May 3, 2000 dealing with the manner of receipt & payment for trade transactions. Normally payment for exports has to be received from the overseas buyer named in the Export Declaration Form (EDF) by the exporter and the payment shall be received in a currency appropriate to the place of final destination as mentioned in the EDF irrespective of the country of residence of the buyer. Similarly, the payments for the import should be made to the original overseas seller of the goods and the AD should ensure that the importer furnishes evidence of import, such as, Exchange Control copy of the Bill of Entry to satisfy itself that goods equivalent to the value of remittance have been imported.

2. With a view to further liberalising the procedure relating to payments for exports/ imports and taking into account evolving international trade practices, it has been decided as under:

i. EXPORT TRANSACTIONS

AD banks may allow payments for export of goods / software to be received from a third party (a party other than the buyer) subject to conditions as under:

a) Firm irrevocable order backed by a tripartite agreement should be in place;
b) Third party payment should come from a Financial Action Task Force (FATF) compliant country and through the banking channel only;
c) The exporter should declare the third party remittance in the Export Declaration Form;
d) It would be responsibility of the Exporter to realize and repatriate the export proceeds from such third party named in the EDF;
e) Reporting of outstandings, if any, in the XOS would continue to be shown against the name of the exporter. However, instead of the name of the overseas buyer from where the proceeds have to be realised, the name of the declared third party should appear in the XOS; and
f) In case of shipments being made to a country in Group II of Restricted Cover Countries, (e.g. Sudan, Somalia, etc.), payments for the same may be received from an Open Cover Country.

Note: Restricted cover Group II country is country which experiences chronic political and economic problems as well as balance of payment difficulties.

ii. IMPORT TRANSACTIONS

AD banks are allowed to make payments to a third party for import of goods, subject to conditions as under:

a) Firm irrevocable purchase order / tripartite agreement should be in place;
b) Third party payment should be made to a Financial Action Task Force (FATF) compliant country and through the banking channel only;
c) The Invoice should contain a narration that the related payment has to be made to the (named) third party;
d) Bill of Entry should mention the name of the shipper as also the narration that the related payment has to be made to the (named) third party;
e) Importer should comply with the related extant instructions relating to imports including those on advance payment being made for import of goods; and
f) The amount of an import transaction eligible for third party payment should not exceed USD 100,000. This limit will be revised as and when considered expedient.

3. These instructions will come into force with immediate effect.

4. AD Category – I banks may bring the contents of this Circular to the notice of their constituents concerned.

5. The directions contained in this circular have been issued under sections 10(4) and 11(1) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999 (42 of 1999) and are without prejudice to permissions / approvals, if any, required under any other law.

Exempt SAD on Basic Plus CVD Exemption Docs, Separate Doc for SAD Exemption not Necessary – CBEC Clarifies in Mobile Phone Parts Case

Subject: Exemption from payment of SAD to parts, components and accessories etc. of Mobile Handsets under Notification No. 21/2012-Cus, dated 17/03/2012.

43-CBEC 08.11.2013 (CBEC)

I am directed to invite your attention to notification No. 21/ 2012-Cus, dated 17-03-2012 (S. No. 5 of the Table) providing exemption from payment of SAD to parts, components and accessories etc for the manufacture of mobile handsets. The exemption was valid until 31.3.2013 and was subject to actual user condition, that is to say, the importer was required to follow the procedure set out in the Customs (Import of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty for Manufacture of Excisable Goods) Rules, 1996.

2. It has been reported that after 31.3.2013, manufacturer/importers are claiming exemption from SAD on the said goods under the said notification in terms of S. No. 1 of the Table, which provides exemption from SAD to all goods that are exempt from payment of BCD and CVD. As this S.No. does not stipulate observance of any actual user condition (unlike S. No. 5 of notification No. 21/2012-Cus, which provided exemption subject to actual user condition), a doubt has been raised whether exemption from SAD should be allowed on the said goods.

3. The matter has been examined. Under notification No.21/2012-Cus dated 17.3.2012 (S.No. 1 of the Table), *"goods which are exempt from the whole of the duty of customs leviable thereon or in case of which "Free" or "Nil" rates of duty of customs are specified in column (4) under the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) and which are also exempt from the whole of additional duty of customs leviable thereon under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, or on which no amount of the said additional duties of customs is payable for any reason,"* are exempt from SAD. Parts, components and accessories, etc required for the manufacture of mobile handsets are exempt from BCD and CVD under notification No. 12/ 2012-Cus, dated 17.3.2012 (S.No. 431 of the Table) subject to the condition that the importer follows the procedure set out in the Customs (Import of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty for Manufacture of Excisable Goods) Rules, 1996. As per these rules, the manufacturer/ importer is required to produce before Customs a certificate from the jurisdictional Central Excise authorities as laid down under the said Rules. In view of this, particularly considering that the manufacturer/importer furnishes to the customs authorities the required certificate for availing of the benefit of exemption from BCD and CVD in respect of parts, components, accessories etc imported for the manufacture of mobile handsets, it has been felt that the benefit of exemption from SAD should not be denied in respect of the same goods if claimed under S.No.1 of notification No.21/2012-Customs. The certificate which is valid for claiming exemption from BCD and CVD ought to be taken cognizance of and the benefit of SAD exemption allowed.

4. Accordingly, it is clarified that exemption from SAD under notification No. 21/2012-Customs (S.No. 1 of the Table) may be allowed at the port of import on the basis of registration and the certificate issued by the jurisdictional central excise authorities w.r.t S.No. 431 of notification No. 12/2012-Customs without any requirement of a separate registration/certificate issued under the said Rules w.r.t notification No. 21/2012-Customs, dated 17-3-2012.

5. Difficulties, if any, faced in the implementation of above instructions may be brought to the notice of the Ministry at an early date.

F.No.354/173/2013-TRU

World Bank Pink Sheet – November 2013

Energy Price Falls 2.5%, Fertilizers 3.8%, Precisous Metals 2.5%; Marginal Jump in Metals, Beverages Price in October

In October of 2013, energy prices decreased by 2.5%, while the non-energy commodities were slightly up by 0.3%. Food prices were flat (up 0.1%), beverages increased by 0.7%, raw materials edged up by 0.3%, while fertilizers declined 3.8%. Metals moved up by 1.1%, while precious metals decreased 2.5%.

Up ↑

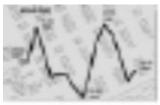
Coal, Natural gas; Cocoa; Tea
Coconut oil, Copra; Palm oil and Palmkernel oil; Soybean meal
Vietnam rice; Wheat
Beef, Sheep meat and Shrimp; World Sugar
Logs, Plywood, Sawnwood and Woodpulp; Urea
Aluminium, Copper, Lead, Nickel, Tin and Zinc; Silver

Down ↓

Crude; Coffee;
Groundnuts and Groundnut oil; Soybean oil and Soybeans
Barley, Maize, Rice; Sorghum
Bananas and Oranges; Fishmeal;
Cotton and Rubber
DAP, Rock phosphate, Potassium Chloride and TSP
Iron ore; Gold, Silver and Platinum

Steady ↔

Natural gas Europe and US



	Monthly averages				Quarterly averages					Annual averages		
	2013				2012		2013			2010	2011	2012
	Aug	Sep	Oct		Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec
Energy												
Coal, Australia $/mt	77.0	77.6	79.4	↑	89.4	86.9	92.9	86.1	77.3	99.0	121.4	96.4
Coal, Colombia $/mt	65.6	65.4	67.7	↑	82.7	79.3	79.3	71.3	65.8	78.0	111.5	84.0
Coal, South Africa $/mt	72.9	73.1	80.6	↑	87.4	85.8	84.7	80.4	72.9	91.6	116.3	92.9
Crude oil, avg, spot $/bbl	108.2	108.8	105.4	↓	102.8	101.9	105.1	99.3	107.4	79.0	104.0	105.0
Crude oil, Brent $/bbl	111.0	111.6	109.5	↓	110.0	110.5	112.9	103.0	110.1	79.6	110.9	112.0
Crude oil, Dubai $/bbl	107.0	108.4	106.3	↓	106.2	107.2	108.0	100.8	106.2	78.1	106.0	108.9
Crude oil, West Texas Intermediate $/bbl	106.5	106.2	100.5	↓	92.2	88.1	94.3	94.2	105.8	79.4	95.1	94.2
Natural gas Index 2010=100	107.5	107.9	109.5	↑	99.7	107.4	109.7	118.6	108.5	100.0	108.5	99.2
Natural gas, Europe $/mmbtu	11.6	11.3	11.4	↔	11.1	11.7	11.8	12.4	11.5	8.3	10.5	11.5
Natural gas, US $/mmbtu	3.4	3.6	3.7	↔	2.9	3.4	3.5	4.0	3.6	4.4	4.0	2.8
Natural gas LNG, Japan $/mmbtu	15.6	15.5	16.0	↑	17.6	15.2	16.2	16.3	15.8	10.8	14.7	16.6
Beverages												
Cocoa ¢/kg	248.4	261.6	273.1	↑	249.4	245.1	220.9	230.7	246.9	313.3	298.0	239.2
Coffee, Arabica ¢/kg	298.0	291.6	283.7	↓	400.0	357.1	335.5	319.9	298.2	432.0	597.6	411.1
Coffee, robusta ¢/kg	207.3	193.5	184.5	↓	234.1	219.5	227.8	214.3	203.6	173.6	240.8	226.7
Tea, auctions (3), average ¢/kg	278.2	275.3	281.8	↑	308.4	303.6	294.2	289.3	278.9	288.5	292.1	289.8
Tea, Colombo auctions ¢/kg	336.0	359.1	377.5	↑	308.1	319.5	338.4	328.5	337.5	329.0	326.4	306.3
Tea, Kolkata auctions ¢/kg	270.6	254.9	265.2	↑	313.4	291.4	256.8	303.9	276.5	280.5	277.9	275.0
Tea, Mombasa auctions ¢/kg	228.0	212.0	202.7	↓	303.5	300.0	287.3	235.4	222.8	256.0	271.9	288.1
Fats and Oils												
Coconut oil $/mt	894.0	982.0	985.0	↑	1012.7	843.7	836.7	838.7	912.3	1123.6	1730.1	1110.8
Copra $/mt	587.0	654.0	663.0	↑	671.7	564.7	553.3	560.0	603.3	749.6	1157.3	740.6
Groundnuts $/mt	1360.0	1393.0	1370.0	↓	1858.3	1423.0	1360.3	1400.0	1380.3	1283.9	2086.2	2174.5
Groundnut oil $/mt	1685.0	1638.0	1575.0	↓	2476.3	2298.0	2002.0	1859.7	1693.7	1403.9	1988.2	2435.7
Palm oil $/mt	829.0	820.0	859.0	↑	993.0	809.3	852.7	850.3	827.3	900.8	1125.4	999.3
Palmkernel oil $/mt	868.0	910.0	915.0	↑	1019.7	813.0	824.3	836.3	871.3	1184.2	1648.3	1110.3
Soybean meal $/mt	526.0	566.0	580.0	↑	630.3	586.7	531.0	528.3	551.7	378.4	398.0	524.1
Soybean oil $/mt	999.0	1024.0	987.0	↓	1258.0	1157.7	1160.3	1069.7	1006.0	1004.6	1299.3	1226.3
Soybeans $/mt	516.0	556.0	544.0	↓	672.0	604.3	566.3	505.3	527.0	449.8	540.7	591.4
Grains												
Barley $/mt	189.0	169.9	150.8	↓	258.4	249.3	236.7	230.4	191.0	158.4	207.2	240.3
Maize $/mt	238.7	207.4	201.7	↓	328.6	317.2	305.0	291.3	241.9	185.9	291.7	298.4

	Monthly averages			Quarterly averages					Annual averages		
	2013			2012		2013			2010	2011	2012
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec
Rice, Thailand, 5% $/mt	478.8	444.0	439.0	↓ 568.3	558.4	562.1	541.6	477.3	488.9	543.0	563.0
Rice, Thailand, 25% $/mt	425.0	428.0	423.0	↓ 547.9	530.8	537.9	509.4	435.7	441.5	506.0	..
Rice,Thailand, A1 $/mt	428.3	431.5	420.4	↓ 513.3	521.2	532.5	511.1	440.5	383.7	458.6	525.1
Rice, Vietnam, 5% $/mt	399.4	362.0	376.3	↑ 433.6	438.6	401.5	387.8	383.1	429.2	513.6	434.4
Sorghum $/mt	220.6	216.9	205.2	↓ 273.4	285.4	292.0	259.9	219.2	165.4	268.7	271.9
Wheat, Canada $/mt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	312.4	439.6	..
Wheat, US, HRW $/mt	305.3	307.5	325.7	↑ 349.5	355.7	321.4	313.8	305.8	223.6	316.3	313.2
Wheat, US SRW $/mt	252.4	259.8	287.7	↑ 333.4	337.3	297.6	275.2	257.7	229.7	285.9	295.4
Other Food											
Bananas, EU $/mt	977.4	973.9	957.7	↓ 982.3	1102.8	1095.7	1072.4	983.2	1002.2	1124.7	1099.7
Bananas, US $/mt	940.4	937.0	931.5	↓ 959.9	944.5	929.6	907.2	933.5	868.3	968.0	984.0
Fishmeal $/mt	1713.0	1659.0	1646.0	↓ 1676.7	1775.7	1868.7	1821.0	1699.3	1687.5	1537.4	1558.3
Meat, beef ¢/kg	388.4	387.7	392.7	↑ 400.1	419.1	427.1	410.8	388.8	335.1	404.2	414.2
Meat, chicken ¢/kg	234.8	234.1	231.6	↓ 209.7	213.2	221.0	229.4	234.5	189.2	192.6	207.9
Meat, sheep ¢/kg	550.4	579.4	599.4	↑ 587.5	586.2	553.2	545.5	556.3	531.4	663.1	609.1
Oranges $/mt	1190.8	1119.7	872.9	↓ 995.5	861.9	825.9	1065.0	1143.9	1033.2	891.1	868.0
Shrimp, Mexico ¢/kg	1532.2	1570.8	1620.4	↑ 970.0	1023.9	1126.2	1223.6	1514.9	1004.5	1193.1	1006.5
Sugar, EU domestic ¢/kg	43.5	43.6	44.5	↑ 40.9	42.4	43.1	42.7	43.3	44.2	45.5	42.0
Sugar, US domestic ¢/kg	45.1	46.4	48.0	↑ 61.5	50.5	46.4	43.4	44.6	79.2	83.9	63.6
Sugar, World ¢/kg	37.5	38.4	41.1	↑ 46.8	43.3	40.9	38.6	37.7	46.9	57.3	47.5
Timber											
Logs, Cameroon $/cum	466.2	467.7	477.4	↑ 436.2	453.2	456.2	457.4	464.1	428.6	484.8	451.4
Logs, Malaysia $/cum	304.4	300.1	304.3	↑ 355.1	352.7	322.5	301.8	301.1	278.2	390.5	360.5
Plywood ¢/sheets	558.3	550.5	558.2	↑ 607.1	611.5	591.6	553.5	552.3	569.1	607.5	610.3
Sawnwood, Cameroon $/cum	742.9	760.6	771.0	↑ 755.2	765.9	740.7	736.2	743.8	812.7	825.8	759.3
Sawnwood, Malaysia $/cum	845.0	865.1	877.0	↑ 864.3	874.4	845.2	837.4	846.0	848.3	939.4	876.3
Woodpulp $/mt	830.0	830.7	845.7	↑ 735.2	748.2	784.0	818.7	830.9	866.8	899.6	762.8
Other Raw Materials											
Cotton A Index ¢/kg	204.5	198.6	197.0	↓ 185.6	180.9	198.2	204.3	202.4	228.3	332.9	196.7
Rubber, RSS3 ¢/kg	256.9	263.8	253.5	↓ 297.0	309.6	315.6	290.5	259.0	365.4	482.3	337.7
Rubber, TSR20 ¢/kg	238.0	242.2	231.9	↓ 275.0	288.3	296.3	244.6	234.8	338.1	451.9	315.6
Fertilizers											
DAP $/mt	438.1	398.1	377.3	↓ 565.0	532.3	491.6	489.8	432.1	500.7	618.9	539.8
Phosphate rock $/mt	145.0	127.5	120.6	↓ 183.3	185.0	173.0	166.3	143.2	123.0	184.9	185.9
Potassium chloride $/mt	393.3	389.5	358.7	↓ 464.8	430.1	390.8	392.3	391.9	331.9	435.3	459.0
TSP $/mt	357.5	332.5	310.0	↓ 485.0	452.2	435.0	426.0	366.0	381.9	538.3	462.0
Urea, E. Europe, bulk $/mt	303.3	297.8	299.3	↑ 381.3	383.0	396.6	342.4	307.5	288.6	421.0	405.4
Metals and Minerals											
Aluminum $/mt	1817.6	1761.3	1814.6	↑ 1928.6	2003.3	2000.3	1836.1	1782.8	2173.1	2401.4	2023.3
Copper $/mt	7192.9	7159.3	7203.0	↑ 7729.2	7913.2	7918.0	7161.3	7086.3	7534.8	8828.2	7962.3
Iron ore $/dmt	136.7	134.2	132.6	↓ 111.6	120.9	148.5	125.5	132.7	145.9	167.8	128.5
Lead ¢/kg	217.4	208.5	211.5	↑ 198.7	220.1	229.0	205.3	210.2	214.8	240.1	206.5
Nickel $/mt	14315	13801	14118	↑ 16384	16984	17296	14967	13956	21809	22910	17548
Tin ¢/kg	2164.4	2273.5	2310.2	↑ 1936.3	2160.9	2401.8	2090.2	2131.4	2040.6	2605.4	2112.6
Zinc ¢/kg	189.9	184.7	188.5	↑ 189.2	195.2	202.9	184.2	186.1	216.1	219.4	195.0
Precious Metals											
Gold $/toz	1351.7	1348.6	1316.6	↓ 1656.5	1717.7	1630.8	1415.1	1328.6	1224.7	1569.2	1669.5
Platinum $/toz	1496.1	1456.9	1413.5	↓ 1500.9	1598.1	1632.1	1466.2	1451.5	1609.8	1719.5	1550.8
Silver ¢/toz	2189.4	2256.4	2191.7	↓ 2994.7	3261.2	3006.0	2316.7	2138.9	2015.3	3522.4	3113.7

$ = 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

Anti-dumping Duty on Acrylic Fibre from Korea and Thai Extended by One Year to 19 Nov 2014 - Pending Review

Ntfn 27(ADD) 08.11.2013 (DoR)

Whereas, the designated authority vide notification No. 15/16/2013-DGAD, dated the 24th September, 2013, published in Part I, Section 1 of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 24th September, 2013, had initiated review, in terms of sub-section (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) and in pursuance of rule 23 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in the matter of continuation of anti-dumping duty on **Acrylic Fibre**, falling under **chapter 55** of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), originating in, or exported from, Korea RP and Thailand imposed *vide* notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue),No. 123/2008-Customs, dated the 20th November, 2008, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R. 806 (E), dated the 20th November, 2008, and has requested for extension of anti-dumping duty for a further period of one year, in terms of sub-section (5) of Section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act and in pursuance of rule 23 of the said rules, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. **123/2008-Customs, dated the 20th November, 2008**, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R. 806 (E), dated the 20th November, 2008, namely:-

In the said notification, **after paragraph 2**, the following shall be **inserted**, namely:-

"3. Notwithstanding anything contained hereinabove, this notification shall remain in force up to and inclusive of the 19th day of November, 2014."

F.No.354/48/2002-TRU (Pt-I)

Kerosene and LPG Exports to Nepal and Bhutan Free of Petro Min Control

Subject: Exemption from the requirement of NOC for export of Kerosene and Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) by Indian Oil Corporation Ltd to Nepal & Bhutan.

50-Ntfn(RE) 11.11.2013 (DGFT)

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992 (No.22 of 1992) read with Para 1.3 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-2014, the Central Government, with immediate effect, hereby re-notifies Chapter 27 of Schedule 2 of ITC(HS) Classification of Export and Import Items.

2. The existing entries in the Nature of Restriction against **Sl. No. 114 & Sl. No. 115** in Chapter 27 of Schedule 2 of ITC(HS) Classification of Export and Import Items are being **substituted**. Accordingly, the amended entries in Chapter 27 would be as follows:

Chapter 27 - Mineral Fuels; Mineral Oils and Products of their Distillation; Bituminous Substances; Mineral Waxes

S.No.	Tariff Item HS Code	Unit	Item Description	Export Policy	Nature of Restriction
113	27090000	Kg	Crude Oil	STE	Export through Indian Oil Corporation Limited
114	27101910	Kg	Kerosene	Free	Export allowed subject to obtaining NOC from Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas. The above condition would not be applicable for export of Kerosene to Nepal & Bhutan by the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
115	27111900	Kg	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Free	Export allowed subject to obtaining NOC from Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas. The above condition would not be applicable for export of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) to Nepal & Bhutan by the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.

3. Effect of this notification:

Export of Kerosene and LPG to Nepal & Bhutan by Indian Oil Corporation has been exempted from the requirement of NOC from Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas.

DGFT Releases 10,000 MTs Sugar Quota for EU to ISGEC for Oct 2013 to Sept 2014

GSP and Origin Certificates by Addl. DGFT, EUR Form Endorsement by Customs at Port of Shipment Must

Sub: Allocation of 10,000 MTs of white sugar for the year 2013-14 (October, 2013- September, 2014) for export to EU under CXL Quota.

36-PN(RE) 11.11.2013 (DGFT)

In exercise of the powers conferred under Paragraph 2.4 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-14, as amended from time to time, the Director General of Foreign Trade hereby allocates a quantity of 10,000 MTs (Ten thousand metric tonnes) of white Sugar for export of CXL Concessions Sugar to European Union (EU) for the period October, 2013 to September, 2014.

2. As per HS Code 1701 00 00 in the Schedule-2 of ITC(HS) Classification of Export and Import Items, as amended, M/s Indian Sugar Exim Corporation Limited, New Delhi is the designated agency for export of Sugar to EU under Preferential Quota.

3. As per Article 10 of European Union Regulation (EC) No. 891/2009 of 25.9.2009 "release for free circulation for the quotas of CXL concession sugar with order no.09.4321 shall be subject to the presentation of a certificate of origin issued by the competent authority of the third country concerned in accordance with articles 55 to 65 of Regulation (EEC) No. 2454/93". Accordingly, the entries to be made in the export authorization document EUR and GSP are as follows:-

(i) CXL Concessions Sugar

"[Application of Regulation (EC) No. 891/2009 under Schedule CXL (European Communities). CXL Concessions Sugar Serial No. 09.4321]".

4. GSP Certificate and Certificate of Origin as per details given in para (3) above shall be issued by the Additional Director General of Foreign Trade, Mumbai and EUR Form is to be endorsed by Customs at the Port of Shipment.

De Beers and BHP Billiton Name Changed to De Beers Global and Dominion Diamond

Sub: Advance Category – I Authorised Dealer Banks

AP(DIR Srs) Cir. 71 08.11.2013 (RBI)

Attention of Authorised Dealer Category – I (AD Category – I) banks is invited to the provisions contained in A.P.(DIR Series) Circular No.21 dated December 29, 2009 in terms of which, AD Category – I banks have been permitted to make advance remittance without any limit and without Bank Guarantee or Standby Letter of Credit, by an importer (other than Public Sector Company or Department /

Undertaking of the Government of India /State Governments), for import of rough diamonds into India from nine mining companies, subject to certain conditions.

2. Based on the recommendations of the Gems and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC), the names of the two mining companies listed in the above circular have been changed as indicated below:

i. De Beers UK Ltd to **De Beers Global Sightholder Sales Proprietary Ltd.**

ii. BHP Billiton, Belgium to **Dominion Diamond Marketing.**

3. All the instructions issued in respect of advance remittance for import of rough diamonds, vide A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.21 dated December 29, 2009 and Import of rough, cut and polished diamonds, vide A.P.(DIR Series) Circular No.59 dated May 6, 2011, shall remain unchanged.

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

5. The directions contained in this circular have been issued under Section 10 (4) and Section 11 (1) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999 (42 of 1999) and are without prejudice to permissions / approvals, if any, required under any other law.

No Domestic Diversion of Advance Authorisation for Duty Free Gold for Export

Subject: Import of Gold by Nominated Banks /Agencies/Entities

AP(DIR Srs) Cir. 73 11.11.2013 (RBI) Attention of Authorised Persons is drawn to the Reserve Bank's A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 25 dated August 14, 2013 on the captioned subject.

2. Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India have been receiving representations related to Advance Authorisation (AA) / Duty Free Import Authorisation (DFIA). Taking into account these representations and in consultation with the Government of India, it has been decided to issue the following clarifications:

Any authorisation such as Advance Authorisation (AA) / Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA) is to be utilised for import of gold meant for export purposes only and no diversion for domestic use shall be permitted. For any AA / DFIA issued prior to 14th August 2013 the condition of sequencing the imports prior to exports shall not be insisted upon.

3. Notwithstanding any of the foregoing directions, entities/units in the SEZ and EoUs, Premier and Star Trading Houses (irrespective of whether they are nominated agencies or not) are permitted to import gold exclusively for the purpose of exports only. Similarly, exports towards fulfillment of obligation under AA/DFIA scheme shall not qualify as export for the purpose of the scheme of 20:80.

4. Authorised Dealers may please bring the contents of this circular to the notice of their constituents and customers concerned.

5 The directions contained in this circular have been issued under Section 10(4) and Section 11(1) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999 (42 of 1999), and are without prejudice to permissions / approvals, if any, required under any other law.

Rice, Sugar Demand Up in Philippines After Super Typhoon Haiyan

Rice and sugar harvests in the Philippines were damaged by Super Typhoon Haiyan when the most powerful storm on record to strike the country unleashed winds and floods that may have killed as many as 10,000 people.

Rice imports may increase, pushing purchases above an estimate of 1.1 million metric tons by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, said Samarendu Mohanty, senior economist at the International Rice Research Institute. Between 50,000 tons and 120,000 tons of sugar may have been lost, the Sugar Regulatory Administration estimated.

An expansion in rice shipments to the Southeast Asian country would offer opportunities to India, Vietnam and Thailand, the world's three biggest exporters. Stockpiles of the grain in Thailand stand at a record after a state-buying program spurred local harvests. The Philippine government warned that the devastation from Haiyan may hurt the economy, estimating that farm damage totaled 3.7 billion pesos ($85 million.)

A total of 131,611 tons of rice was lost, equivalent to a 1.8 percent reduction in fourth-quarter output, according to a report from the Department of Agriculture on 11 November. About 71,000 hectares (175,000 acres) of farmland were affected, it said, adding that about 4,000 tons of corn were destroyed.

Emergency Mission

The Food & Agriculture Organization is dispatching an emergency mission to the Philippines to gauge the impact from the typhoon, said Hiroyuki Konuma, regional representative for Asia and the Pacific region. While it's too early to assess the magnitude of the damage, rice imports may rise, Konuma said.

Exchange Rates for Customs Valuation

Rupee Falls to 63.10 in Customs Valuation w.e.f. 8 Nov 2013

109-Cus(NT) 07.11.2013 (DoR) In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), and in super session of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No.105/ 2013-CUSTOMS (N.T.), dated the 17th October, 2013 *vide* number S.O.3119 (E), dated the 17th October, 2013, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such super session, the Central Board of Excise and Customs hereby determines that the rate of exchange of conversion of each of the foreign currency specified in column (2) of each of Schedule I and Schedule II annexed hereto into Indian currency or *vice versa* shall, with effect from 8th November, 2013 be the rate mentioned against it in the corresponding entry in column (3) thereof, for the purpose of the said section, relating to imported and export goods.

SNo.	Currency	Imprted Goods Current	Imprted Goods Previous	Exported Goods Current	Exported Goods Previous
(1)	(2)	(3)			
		(a)		(b)	
***Schedule I** – Rate of exchange of one unit of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees*					
1.	Australian Dollar	60.10	59.55	58.55	58.10
2.	Bahrain Dinar	170.85	168.30	161.50	159.10
3.	Canadian Dollar	60.85	60.50	59.30	58.95
4.	Danish Kroner	11.55	11.40	11.15	11.00
5.	EURO	85.70	84.55	83.70	82.60
6.	Hong Kong Dollar	8.15	8.00	8.00	7.90
7.	Kuwait Dinar	227.85	224.75	214.65	212.15
8.	Newzeland Dollar	53.00	52.70	51.70	51.25
9.	Norwegian Kroner	10.65	10.45	10.35	10.15
10.	Pound Sterling	101.80	99.65	99.55	97.45
11.	Singapore Dollar	51.00	50.15	49.80	49.05
12.	South African Rand	6.30	6.45	5.90	6.05
13.	Saudi Arabian Riyal	17.15	16.90	16.25	16.00
14.	Swedish Kroner	9.80	9.65	9.50	9.40
15.	Swiss Franc	69.55	68.50	67.90	66.70
16.	UAE Dirham	17.55	17.25	16.60	16.35
17.	US Dollar	63.10	62.20	62.10	61.20
***Schedule II** – Rate of exchange of 100 units of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees*					
1.	Japanese Yen	64.30	63.30	62.75	61.75
2.	Kenya Shilling	75.65	74.90	71.10	70.40

[F.No.468/03/2013-Cus.V]

Rough rice fell 0.9 percent to $15.55 per 100 pounds on the Chicago Board of Trade in Manila. Sugar dropped 6.7 percent in the past year to 18.07 cents a pound in New York.

No Communication

The United Coconut Association of the Philippines has yet to receive damage reports from the field as the majority of affected areas still have no communications, said Executive Director Yvonne Agustin. The country is the world's largest producer after India and Indonesia, according to figures from the Asian and Pacific Coconut Community.

Japan Launches WTO Challenge on Ukraine Safeguard Duties on Passenger Cars

Japan formally launched a WTO complaint against Ukraine last week, marking the second dispute that Kiev has faced since joining the global trade body five years ago. At issue in the dispute are Kiev's safeguard duties on certain passenger cars, which entered into force this past April.

Safeguard rules allow countries to increase duties beyond agreed limits when an increase in imports caused by unforeseen events threatens to cause serious injury to domestic producers. Japan maintains that Ukraine violated WTO rules by failing to notify the organisation's Committee on Safeguards in a timely manner, and did not provide enough of an opportunity for other members to consult on the measure.

Tokyo also claims that Kiev has not justified the imposition of the safeguard measures, and applied them two years after the end of the investigation period. Furthermore, the Asian automobile giant says that the measures were applied at a level beyond what was needed to protect domestic industry from an import surge.

According to Tokyo's estimates, the annual losses from these duties - which range between 6.46 and nearly 13 percent - add up to 1.94 billion yen, or US$19.6 million at today's exchange rates.

Under WTO rules, the two sides must now conduct consultations for at least a 60-day period, in an effort to reach a mutually agreed solution. If they are unable to resolve their differences in that timeframe, however, Japan can then request that the WTO establish a dispute panel to review the case.

US Revises EU Beef Import Rules

Washington confirmed on Friday that it will be issuing new import rules for beef and other bovine products in the coming days, in a move that is expected to end a fifteen-year ban on cattle products from the 28-nation EU. The new rule, announced by the US Department of Agriculture, is set to take effect 90 days after being published in the US Federal Register.

The US market has been closed to EU beef - along with sheep and goats - since 1997 due to concerns about mad cow disease, a neurodegenerative condition known scientifically as bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). The disease can be transmitted to humans who eat parts of an infected animal.

Brussels has long argued that the ban went beyond what was required by international standards, such as those determined by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).Under the new rule, restrictions on beef imports will be lifted if a country is found to have a "negligible risk for BSE," a status determined by the OIE. Products that pose more of a risk may still be restricted.

Washington and Brussels officials alike welcomed the decision, with Debbie Stabenow - who chairs the US Senate panel on agriculture - calling it a "crucial" move in prompting other countries to lower their own trade barriers in this area.

The US - one of the world's largest importers and exporters of beef - has itself faced numerous restrictions in exporting its own cattle products, due to previous outbreaks of BSE. Just last year, the US briefly suffered another scare after a cow tested positive for the disease; however, the case appeared to be an isolated incident, due to a rare mutation rather than feed contamination. The OIE has since deemed the US as being at "negligible risk" - its safest classification - for BSE.

The news comes at a time where Washington and Brussels are in the early stages of negotiating a bilateral trade pact, with food safety issues expected to be one of the issues on the regulatory agenda.

WIndex No. 34 - 13-19 November 2013

DIndex Delivered Daily by Email

***See details in www.worldtradescanner.com**

Owned, Edited, Published and Printed by Arun Goyal and Printed at Mercury Printers, 602 Choori Walan, Delhi
Published from 24/4866, Sheeltara House, Ansari Road, New Delhi 110002. (INDIA) Phone: 2328 1314; Fax: 91-11-2324 0230
Email:academy.delhi@gmail.com; Website: worldtradescanner.com
This issue contains 8 pages in all