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G20 Decides on Global Priorities of Financial Stability, Climate Change

G20 Leaders' Communiqué Brisbane Summit, 15-16 November 2014

1. Raising global growth to deliver better living standards and quality jobs for people across the world is our highest priority. We welcome stronger growth in some key economies. But the global recovery is slow, uneven and not delivering the jobs needed. The global economy is being held back by a shortfall in demand, while addressing supply constraints is key to lifting potential growth. Risks persist, including in financial markets and from geopolitical tensions. We commit to work in partnership to lift growth, boost economic resilience and strengthen global institutions.

2. We are determined to overcome these challenges and step up our efforts to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth, and to create jobs.

We are implementing structural reforms to lift growth and private sector activity, recognising that well-functioning markets underpin prosperity. We will ensure our macroeconomic policies are appropriate to support growth, strengthen demand and promote global rebalancing. We will continue to implement fiscal strategies flexibly, taking into account near-term economic conditions, while putting debt as a share of GDP on a sustainable path. Our monetary authorities have committed to support the recovery and address deflationary pressures when needed, consistent with their mandates. We will be mindful of the global impacts of our policies and cooperate to manage spillovers. We stand ready to use all policy levers to underpin confidence and the recovery.

3. This year we set an ambitious goal to lift the G20's GDP by at least an additional two per cent by 2018. Analysis by the IMF-OECD indicates that our commitments, if fully implemented, will deliver 2.1 per cent. This will add more than US\$2 trillion to the global economy and create millions of jobs. Our measures to lift investment, increase trade and competition, and boost employment, along with our macroeconomic policies, will support development and inclusive growth, and help to reduce inequality and poverty.

4. Our actions to boost growth and create quality jobs are set out in the Brisbane Action Plan and in our comprehensive growth strategies. We will monitor and hold each other to account for implementing our commitments, and actual progress towards our growth ambition, informed by analysis from international organisations. We will ensure our growth strategies continue to deliver and will review progress at our next meeting.

Acting together to lift growth and create jobs

5. Tackling global investment and infrastructure shortfalls is crucial to lifting growth, job creation and productivity. We endorse the Global Infrastructure Initiative, a multi-year work programme to

lift quality public and private infrastructure investment. Our growth strategies contain major investment initiatives, including actions to strengthen public investment and improve our domestic investment and financing climate, which is essential to attract new private sector finance for investment. We have agreed on a set of voluntary leading practices to promote and prioritise quality investment, particularly in infrastructure. To help match investors with projects, we will address data gaps and improve information on project pipelines. We are working to facilitate long-term financing from institutional investors and to encourage market sources of finance, including transparent

securitisation, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises. We will continue to work with multilateral development banks, and encourage national development banks, to optimise use of their balance sheets to provide additional lending and ensure our work

on infrastructure benefits low-income countries.

6. To support implementation of the Initiative, we agree to establish a Global Infrastructure Hub with a four-year mandate. The Hub will contribute to developing a knowledge-sharing platform and network between governments, the private sector, development banks and other international organisations. The Hub will foster collaboration among these groups to improve the functioning and financing of infrastructure markets.

7. To strengthen infrastructure and attract more private sector investment in developing countries, we welcome the launch of the World Bank Group's Global Infrastructure Facility, which will complement our work. We support similar initiatives by other development banks and continued cooperation amongst them.

8. Trade and competition are powerful drivers of growth, increased living standards and job creation. In today's world we don't just trade final products. We work together to make things by importing and exporting components and services. We need policies that take full advantage of global value chains and encourage greater participation and value addition by developing countries. Our growth strategies include reforms to facilitate trade by lowering costs, streamlining customs procedures, reducing regulatory burdens and strengthening trade-enabling services. We are promoting competition, entrepreneurship and innovation, including by lowering barriers to new business entrants and investment. We reaffirm our longstanding standstill and rollback commitments to resist protectionism.

9. Our actions to increase investment, trade and competition will deliver quality jobs. But we must do more to address unemployment, raise participation and create quality jobs. We



agree to the goal of reducing the gap in participation rates between men and women in our countries by 25 per cent by 2025, taking into account national circumstances, to bring more than 100 million women into the labour force, significantly increase global growth and reduce poverty and inequality.

10. We are strongly committed to reducing youth unemployment, which is unacceptably high, by acting to ensure young people are in education, training or employment. Our Employment Plans include investments in apprenticeships, education and training, and incentives for hiring young people and encouraging entrepreneurship. We remain focussed on addressing informality, as well as structural and long-term unemployment, by strengthening labour markets and having appropriate social protection systems. Improving workplace safety and health is a priority. We ask our labour and employment ministers, supported by an Employment Working Group, to report to us in 2015.

11. We are committed to poverty eradication and development, and to ensure our actions contribute to inclusive and sustainable growth in low-income and developing countries. We commit to take strong practical measures to reduce the global average cost of transferring remittances to five per cent and to enhance financial inclusion as a priority. The G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework will strengthen growth by lifting investment in food systems, raising productivity to expand food supply, and increasing incomes and quality jobs. We support efforts in the United Nations to agree an ambitious post-2015 development agenda. The G20 will contribute by strengthening economic growth and resilience.

Building a stronger, more resilient global economy

12. Strengthening the resilience of the global economy and stability of the financial system are crucial to sustaining growth and development. We have delivered key aspects of the core commitments we made in response to the financial crisis. Our reforms to improve banks' capital and liquidity positions and to make derivatives markets safer will reduce risks in the financial system. We welcome the Financial Stability Board (FSB) proposal as set out in the Annex requiring global systemically important banks to hold additional loss absorbing capacity that would further protect taxpayers if these banks fail. Progress has been made in delivering the shadow banking framework and we endorse an updated roadmap for further work. We have agreed to measures to dampen risk channels between banks and non-banks. But critical work remains to build a stronger, more resilient financial system. The task now is to finalise remaining elements of our policy framework and fully implement agreed financial regulatory reforms, while remaining alert to new risks. We call on regulatory authorities to make further concrete progress in swiftly implementing the agreed G20 derivatives reforms. We encourage jurisdictions to defer to each other when it is justified, in line with the St Petersburg Declaration. We welcome the FSB's plans to report on the implementation and effects of these reforms, and the FSB's future priorities. We welcome the progress made to strengthen the orderliness and predictability of the sovereign debt restructuring process.

13. We are taking actions to ensure the fairness

of the international tax system and to secure countries' revenue bases. Profits should be taxed where economic activities deriving the profits are performed and where value is created. We welcome the significant progress on the G20/OECD Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Action Plan to modernise international tax rules. We are committed to finalising this work in 2015, including transparency of taxpayer-specific rulings found to constitute harmful tax practices. We welcome progress being made on taxation of patent boxes. To prevent cross-border tax evasion, we endorse the global Common Reporting Standard for the automatic exchange of tax information (AEOI) on a reciprocal basis. We will begin to exchange information automatically with each other and with other countries by 2017 or end-2018, subject to completing necessary legislative procedures. We welcome financial centres' commitments to do the same and call on all to join us. We welcome deeper engagement of developing countries in the BEPS project to address their concerns. We will work with them to build their tax administration capacity and implement AEOI. We welcome further collaboration by our tax authorities on cross-border compliance activities.

14. We endorse the 2015-16 G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan that will support growth and resilience. Our actions are building cooperation and networks, including to enhance mutual legal assistance, recovery of the proceeds of corruption and denial of safe haven to corrupt officials. We commit to improve the transparency of the public and private sectors, and of beneficial ownership by implementing the G20 High-Level Principles on Beneficial Ownership Transparency.

Strengthening global institutions

15. The G20 must be at the forefront in helping to address key global economic challenges. Global economic institutions need to be effective and representative, and to reflect the changing world economy. We welcome the increased representation of emerging economies on the FSB and other actions to maintain its effectiveness. We are committed to maintaining a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced International Monetary Fund (IMF). We reaffirm our commitment in St Petersburg and in this light we are deeply disappointed with the continued delay in progressing the IMF quota and governance reforms agreed in 2010 and the 15th General Review of Quotas, including a new quota formula. The implementation of the 2010 reforms remains our highest priority for the IMF and we urge the United States to ratify them. If this does not happen by year-end, we ask the IMF to build on its existing work and stand ready with options for next steps.

16. We need a strong trading system in an open global economy to drive growth and generate jobs. To help business make best use of trade agreements, we will work to ensure our bilateral, regional and plurilateral agreements complement one another, are transparent and contribute to a stronger multilateral trading system under World Trade Organization (WTO) rules. These rules remain the backbone of the global trading system that has delivered economic prosperity. A robust and effective WTO that responds to current and future challenges is essential. We welcome the breakthrough between the United States and India that will help the full and prompt implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement and includes provisions on food security. We commit

to implement all elements of the Bali package and to swiftly define a WTO work programme on the remaining issues of the Doha Development Agenda to get negotiations back on track. This will be important to restore trust and confidence in the multilateral trading system. We agreed to discuss ways to make the system work better when we meet next year. We will continue to provide aid-for-trade to developing countries in need of assistance.

17. Increased collaboration on energy is a priority. Global energy markets are undergoing significant transformation. Strong and resilient energy markets are critical to economic growth. Today we endorse the G20 Principles on Energy Collaboration. We ask our energy ministers to meet and report to us in 2015 on options to take this work forward. Gas is an increasingly important energy source and we will work to improve the functioning of gas markets.

18. Improving energy efficiency is a cost-effective way to help address the rising demands of sustainable growth and development, as well as energy access and security. It reduces costs for businesses and households. We have agreed an Action Plan for Voluntary Collaboration on Energy Efficiency, including new work on the efficiency and emissions performance of vehicles, particularly heavy duty vehicles; networked devices; buildings; industrial processes; and electricity generation; as well as work on financing for energy efficiency. We reaffirm our commitment to rationalise and phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption, recognising the need to support the poor.

19. We support strong and effective action to address climate change. Consistent with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its agreed outcomes, our actions will support sustainable development, economic growth, and certainty for business and investment. We will work together to adopt successfully a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the UNFCCC that is applicable to all parties at the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) in Paris in 2015. We encourage parties that are ready to communicate their intended nationally determined contributions well in advance of COP21 (by the first quarter of 2015 for those parties ready to do so). We reaffirm our support for mobilising finance for adaptation and mitigation, such as the Green Climate Fund.

20. We are deeply concerned with the humanitarian and economic impact of the Ebola outbreak in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. We support the urgent coordinated international response and have committed to do all we can to contain and respond to this crisis. We call on international financial institutions to assist affected countries in dealing with the economic impacts of this and other humanitarian crises, including in the Middle East.

21. We remain resolute in our commitment to lift economic growth, support job creation, promote development and build global confidence. We thank Australia for its leadership this year. We look forward to working together in 2015 under Turkey's presidency and to discussing progress at our next meeting in Antalya on 15-16 November 2015. We also look forward to meeting in China in 2016.

[Annex of this Communiqué is available at www.worldtradescanner.com]

India Backs Off on Food Security on Fear of G20 Pressure

Arun Goyal at G20 Summit in Brisbane 13 Nov 2014, 20:14

There is celebration in the air at Brisbane with the Modi Government bowing to global pressure on holding the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement to host on the issue of food subsidies. The local and foreign media has relayed the news prominently. Australia the host country is a leader of the Cairns group which fights agriculture subsidies. The other Third World countries at G20, namely, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Indonesia and South Africa are all exporting agro goods in a significant manner. They have fears of cheap Indian cereals from Government stocks entering the world market. Thus India could not expect support from them in the US onslaught on India backing off from the Bali commitment to sign the Trade Facilitation Agreement on grounds of lack of progress on indexing subsidy with current prices instead of the mid 1980s price.

The July 2014 move to go back on Bali isolated India and also brought WTO to a standstill with the fingers pointing towards Modi. Threats moving towards plurilateral agreement on trade facilitation worked, India sent an official to Geneva who hammered

out a face saving formula. India may not face action on food subsidies exceeding the stipulated 10 percent at WTO under the peace clause provision. The deadline for a resolution of the issue before the next WTO Ministerial has been removed. This perpetuation of subsidies will boost the US to continue subsidization.

With the backing off on agro subsidies, India is now a "good boy" in the eyes of the G20, the rich man's club accounting for more than 80 percent of the world's GDP. It can expect support from middle level powers who produce or consume coal in its quest for the easing of the curbs on carbon emission. Its thrust to carve a role for itself

in world financial affairs through new development banks and reduction in dollar dependence will gain credibility. The monetary supply in the world market and arbitrary changes in interest rates create undesirable volatility in the world market. An arrangement to bring discipline in these is also a priority for India. Last, Australia's moves to stop the big mining and agro companies from sending out profits to tax havens by transfer pricing has a ready audience in India. It wants tax havens like Switzerland to follow global rules on information sharing. This too will be a subject matter for Modi in the discussions.

Indian Prime Minister Modi is at the top among the Third World countries with Brazil, Modi's love for selfies and fan following of 4 mn has made him a cult figure here. His name is among the top with Obama, Putin, Cameron, Xi and Abe. British Prime Minister Cameron is meeting Modi in a one on one setting to talk on improving relations. Australian Prime Minister Abbott is rolling out the red carpet for him with special arrangements for bilateral visit after the G20 meet which includes a special reception and address to Australian Parliament which has been called to hear the visiting Indian PM.

The G20 actually has 19 members with Nigeria being bumped off at the last minute with its GDP not reaching the right level. Spain is also at the margin in G20 membership and comes to Brisbane as 'permanent invitee' even though its GDP makes it more eligible than Argentina or South Africa. It is said that the US is miffed at Spain's withdrawal of troops from Argentina hence Spain has to stay out of G20. India is in the club on its position as an emerging market and its potential to play an active role in world security. Saudi Arabia too is in G20 as a leader of the Arab world and the OPEC.



Arun Goyal India Trade Notes

G20 under Strain with Battles over Growth vs Stability

Arun Goyal at G20 Summit in Brisbane 15 Nov 2014

Brisbane G20 is on the horns of the dilemma. The Finance Ministers met today to make recommendations to the 19 leaders of G20 said to cover 80 percent of the world economy. On the one hand, the leaders want to add two percent extra GDP set in the Sydney meeting for generating growth and employment. This will mean injecting more liquidity in the financial system which is already under the control of the "shadow bankers" whose assets are valued at over \$70 tn which is more than half the world GDP. This new class covers institutions which are not taking deposits from the public and are thus outside the normal scrutiny of the Central Bank. The shadow bankers give finance on demand to borrowers against debt or property. In the event of a crisis, the shadow bankers cannot fall back on the Central Bank who are designed to bail out the traditional deposit based banks as

"bankers banks".

Australia is for putting shadow banks are under the G20 scanner. But US, China, UK and Europe is where the shadow bankers operate thriving on the liquidity injections regularly administered by their governments to keep the economy growing. At the end of the day, the traditional banks will be regulated even further with Basel norms requiring higher capital adequacy while the shadow bankers make the most of rising liquidity

The OECD inspired "base erosion and profit shifting programme" is yet another initiative of the G20 to stop the big companies from shifting profits to low tax areas through transfer pricing. The G20 wants that the companies must pay tax in at least one country. The B20, a conglomerate of banking and mining interests recognized as official participants on the fringes of the G20 meet, is not all that happy with this. They want the govern-

ments to compete with each other in offering investment and employment. They demand an end to double taxation which is endemic in the global supply chains.

Developed countries like UK have adopted the "patent box" regimes where earnings from in house IPRs are taxed at just 10 percent. The G20 as a group does not like this system and sees it as yet another instance of the erosion of the tax base.

There is a similar dichotomy on movements at the border. The G20 is for free movement of goods across borders. But the B20 in a statement asks for free movement of services, labour and investment across borders, and not just services. The B20 Group said that more than 30,000 data analysis jobs in the Developed world are lying vacant, these can be taken up by Indian professionals if migration laws are relaxed. The supply-demand mismatches will grow in the next five years so protection to local workers must be re-examined.

Obama promised \$3bn to the UN to protect the environment on his visit to the G20. He called upon the countries like India to move towards low carbon emission technologies and avoid coal in his address to the University of Queensland at Brisbane today. The devaluation of coal is not music to the coal producers like Australia and South Africa or consumers like India and China.

Nonetheless, there is a move to overhaul of the global energy market and create an open regime in energy markets above both the OPEC cartel and the International Energy Agency (IEA). This is the opportune time with oil prices diving well below the \$80-per-barrel mark, and global prices collapsing by some 30 percent since June. The world has moved to a less oil-intensive stage of growth while technological innovations have unlocked shale resources in North America. Saudi Arabia and Russia as majors in oil production will oppose the back seat driving on the part of the G20.

The contradictions in G20 are in the open, Putin may leave early with the Europeans and Australia ganging up against him with sanctions over Ukraine and Crimea. While G20 may be riven by severe internal contradictions, the scares of the GFCs, the accepted abbreviation for "Global Financial Crisis" and the effects of volatility in the aftermath of the monetary easements act as the glue to keep the majors together.

Tailpiece: Indian Prime Minister Modi was seated next to the Saudi Crown Prince Salman in the opening ceremony. Neither of them were happy in the company of the other, they did not talk to each other at all. The Saudi Leader is happy to finance the fellow Islamists in Afghanistan and Bosnia. He throws his weight around the Indian Ocean with months of stay in the hotel islands of Maldives with over 100 security guards at the invitation of the Maldives Prime Minister.

Australia the host has gone overboard to host the G20. Brisbane chef introduced world leaders to the tradition of an Australian barbecue at the conclusion of a retreat at the Queensland Parliament House. On offer were prawns, oysters, Bay bugs, trou and spiced lamb. Vegetarian Modi must have concentrated on salads and cheeses with heirloom tomatoes and basil. He had his plate full, as they say.

WEEKLY INDEX OF CHANGES

No Double Duty on Carbon Black from China, Anti-dumping Duty will be Deducted from Safeguard Duty, Rules Department

Subject: Method of calculation of safeguard duty leviable vide notification No.4/2012-Customs (SG) dated 05.10.2012 on import of Carbon Black under Advance Authorization Scheme.

11-CBEC Representations have been
14.11.2014 received from the trade and the
(DoR) field formations regarding the
method of calculation of

safeguard (SG) duty leviable under notification No.4/2012-Customs (SG) dated 05.10.2012 on import of carbon black against Advance Authorization.

2. In pursuance of section 8C of the Customs Tariff Act (CTA), 1975, under notification No.4/2012-Customs (SG) dated 05.10.2012, safeguard duty has been imposed on carbon black imported from China @ 30% ad valorem minus anti-dumping duty (ADD) payable, if any. ADD is leviable on import of carbon black from China @ USD 0.423 per kg vide notification No.9/2013-Customs (ADD) dated 26.04.2013.

2.1 Imports against Advance Authorisation are exempt from payment of ADD. Safeguard (SG) duty leviable under section 8B of the CTA, 1975 is also exempt on imports against Advance Authorisation. However, the SG duty leviable under section 8C of the CTA, 1975 in respect of imports from China is not exempt on imports against Advance Authorisation. In this context, the issue that has been raised is as to what would be the SG duty leviable on imports of carbon black against Advance Authorisation, that is whether it would be 30% - 0 or 30% - USD 0.423 per kg.

3. The matter has been examined. The purpose of levying ADD under section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act is to protect the domestic industry from injury caused on account of import of goods at an export price which is less than its normal value. The difference between the normal value and the export price from the other country is the margin of dumping, and thus ADD is levied to offset the margin of dumping. The purpose of levying SG duty under section 8C of the Customs Tariff Act however is to protect the domestic industry from a surge in the imports which causes or threatens to cause market disruption.

3.1 In both the cases, the duty is levied to offset the maximum injury possible to the domestic industry in the given circumstances, and thereafter, the amount of duty is limited to that extent. The domestic industry is not entitled to have double protection going beyond the quantum of maximum injury possible, either on account of dumping and/or surge in imports. The importer is, therefore, liable to pay ADD or SG duty, whichever is greater so as to neutralise the maximum injury possible, and not both the duties cumulatively. In the final findings of safeguard investigation concerning imports of carbon black from China, the DG (Safeguard), while considering the issue of levy of both ADD and SG duty on carbon black, had observed that both duties have one function in common i.e. neutralising injurious effects of imports and hence, SG duty shall take into account the ADD payable, if any, as there could not be

dual protection against the same injury. Accordingly, while imposing specific safeguard duty, ADD payable, if any, on import of carbon black was allowed to be adjusted.

3.2 In another case of SG duty levied under section 8B, the Standing Board on Safeguards, while considering the findings of DG (Safeguard), has decided that the SG duty should be levied in the form and manner that the domestic industry is not given dual protection and duties imposed are consistent with international law.

4. In the case of normal import of carbon black, the ADD payable is determined first and SG duty payable is then calculated by subtracting ADD from SG duty levied under notification No.4/2012-Customs (SG).

4.1 In the case of import under Advance Authorisation, ADD is payable but for the exemption available under notification No.96/2009-Customs, dated 11.09.2009 governing the said imports. Such exemption is subject to the condition that the importer shall fulfil the export obligation. In the event of non-fulfilment of export obligation, the importer is liable to pay an amount equal to the duty leviable, but for the exemption, on the imported materials, together with applicable interest from the date of clearance of the said materials. Thus, along with other duties, the ADD would be payable if the conditions of the notification are not fulfilled.

5. In view of the above, it is clarified that in the case of imports of carbon black against Advance Authorisation, the applicable SG duty levied under section 8C of the CTA, 1975 vide notification No.4/2012-Customs (SG) dated 05.10.2012 will be calculated as under-

(a) On import of carbon black from China, ADD is leviable @ USD 0.423 per kg vide notification No.9/2013-Customs (ADD) dated 26.04.2013. Though on imports of carbon black against Advance Authorisation there is a conditional exemption from ADD vide notification No.96/2009-Cus-

Dept of Revenue Issues Procedure for Assessment of Value of Iron Ore Exports

Subject: Valuation/Assessment Practice in respect of export of Iron Ore.

12-CBEC The Board has received
17.11.2014 references relating to the
(DoR) valuation of iron ore entered for
export. The matter has been
examined.

2. It has been reported that Iron ore, by its nature, undergoes a change in moisture and Fe content with the passage of time including during transport. The iron ore is tested both at the load port and at the port of discharge for ascertaining its quality and price. The commercial contracts governing its sale, often, contain provisions to adjust the amount payable depending upon the test report at the port of discharge. It is also

Excise Duty Hiked on Petrol and Diesel by Rs. 1.5 per litre

22-CE In exercise of the powers
12.11.2014 conferred by sub-section (1)
(DoR) of section 5A of the Central
Excise Act, 1944 (1 of
1944), the Central Government, being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No.12/2012-Central Excise, dated the 17th March, 2012, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide G.S.R. 163(E), dated the 17th March, 2012, namely: -

In the said notification, in the Table,-

(i) in serial number 70,-

(a) against item (i) of column (3), for the entry in column (4), the entry " 2.70 per litre" shall be substituted;

(b) against item (ii) of column (3), for the entry in column (4), the entry " 3.85 per litre" shall be substituted;

(ii) in serial number 71,

(a) against item (i) of column (3), for the entry in column (4), the entry " 2.96 per litre" shall be substituted;

(b) against item (ii) of column (3), for the entry in column (4), the entry " 5.25 per litre" shall be substituted;

[F.No.354/123/2014-TRU]

toms, dated 11.09.2009, the ADD payable is USD 0.423 per kg but for the exemption.

(b) Accordingly, SG duty leviable under section 8C of the CTA, 1975 will be 30% minus ADD payable, but for the exemption at the time of import i.e. 30% less USD 0.423 per kg. In a case where the SG duty payable is negative, the same shall be treated as Nil.

6. Trade Notice/Public Notice may be issued to the field formations and taxpayers.

7. Difficulties faced, if any, in implementation of this Circular may be brought to the notice of the Board.

F.No.354/59/2014-TRU

(b) The declared value of the export goods, shall be scrutinized in relation to the provisional invoice, contract, weight, price, etc., by the proper officer in terms of the provisions of Section 14 and the Customs Valuation (Determination of Value of Export Goods) Rules, 2007 and the Shipping Bill may be provisionally assessed. In case of the transaction being declared or found to be between related parties, procedures governing related party transactions shall be followed.

(c) Upon receipt of the load port test report and discharge port test report the proper officer shall compare the two reports with the terms set out in the contract. Where variations in the two test reports are within tolerance limits provided in the contract and do not impinge upon the declared price, the proper officer may proceed to finalize the provisionally assessed shipping bill in terms of the provisions of Section 14 and the Customs Valuation (Determination of Value of Export Goods) Rules, 2007.

(d) In cases where the load port test report and discharge port test report show a variation, so as to impinge upon the price, the proper officer shall proceed to re-determine the value of the goods in terms of Customs Valuation (Determination of Value of Export Goods) Rules, 2007. In no case, shall a price based upon the average of the two test reports be accepted for the purposes of arriving at the assessable value.

(e) In cases where the transaction is being declared or is found to be between related Parties, while the above procedures will continue to be followed, the finalization of assessments shall be done by following instructions governing the investigation of such cases by SVBs.

(f) The Custom Houses will ensure that the shipping bills are finally assessed within 30 days of the receipt of all documents. However, this time limit shall not apply to cases under investigation for related party transactions, which shall be governed by the circular relating to investigations by SVBs.

4. The Custom Houses shall monitor receipt of Bank Realisation Certificates for the purposes of comparison with the final invoices submitted by the exporter to satisfy the accuracy of assessed values.

5. Difficulties, if any, faced in the implementation of this circular, may be immediately brought to the notice of the Board.

6. Wide publicity to this Circular may be given by way of issuance of public notice.

F. No. 465/8/2013 – Cus V

Zero Duty on Bunker Fuels for use in Indian Flag Vessels for Carrying Cargo – Exemption Valid Till 11 May 2015

Ntnfn 31 In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of 11.11.2014 section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the (DoR) Central Government being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 12/2012-Customs, dated the 17th March, 2012, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R.185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, namely:-

In the said notification,-

(a) in the Table, after serial number 121 and the entries relating thereto, the following serial number and the entries shall be inserted, namely:-

"121A	27	The following bunker fuels for use in ships or vessels, namely:- (i) IFO 180 CST; (ii) IFO 380 CST.	Nil	Nil	101";
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(b) after the Table, in the proviso, after clause (bc), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

"(bd) the goods specified against serial number 121A of the said Table on or after the 11th day of May 2015; " ;

(c) in the ANNEXURE, after condition number 100 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be inserted, namely:-

"101	If,- (i) the bunker fuels are imported for use in ships or vessels which are registered under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958) and fly the Indian flag only;
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(ii) such ships or vessels carry cargo between two or more Indian ports (including an intermediate foreign port);

(iii) such ships or vessels carry either containerised export-import cargo or empty containers or both between such ports;

(iv) such ships or vessels do not file any cargo related documentation under the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) with the Customs authorities, other than an import manifest (IGM) or an export manifest (EGM), as the case may be;

(v) the Master of the vessel or his authorised agent and the importer submit a declaration-cum-undertaking stating the quantity of bunker fuels required under this notification to the Assistant Commissioner of Customs or Deputy Commissioner of Customs, as the case may be, based on a document certifying the consumption rate of fuel issued by any classification society which is a member of International Association of Classification Societies (IACS) and the distance proposed to be covered by the vessel during its voyage;

(vi) the Master of the vessel or his authorised agent and the importer submit an undertaking to the Assistant Commissioner of Customs or Deputy Commissioner of Customs, as the case may be, to pay, in the event of his failure to comply with any of the aforesaid conditions, an amount equal to the duty leviable on such goods but for the exemption contained therein, along with the applicable interest thereon."

[F. No. 354/126/2014-TRU]

Zero Excise Duty on Bunker Fuels for use in Indian Flag Vessels for Carrying Cargo – Exemption Valid Till 11 May 2015

21-CE In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of 11.11.2014 section 5A of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), (DoR) the Central Government being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 12/2012-Central Excise, dated the 17th March, 2012, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 163(E), dated the 17th March, 2012, namely: -

In the said notification,-

(a) in the opening paragraph, after the second proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:-

"Provided also that nothing contained in this notification shall apply to the goods specified against serial number 65A of the said Table on or after the 11th day of May 2015;";

(b) in the Table, after serial number 65 and the entries relating thereto, the following serial number and the entries shall be inserted, namely :-

"65A	27	The following bunker fuels for use in ships or vessels, namely:- (i) IFO 180 CST; (ii) IFO 380 CST.	Nil	52";
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(c) in the ANNEXURE, after condition number 51 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be inserted, namely:-

"52	If,- (i) the bunker fuels are procured for use in ships or vessels which are registered under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958) and fly the Indian flag only;
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(ii) such ships or vessels carry cargo between two or more Indian ports (including an intermediate foreign port);

(iii) such ships or vessels carry either containerised export-import cargo or empty containers or both between such ports;

(iv) such ships or vessels do not file any cargo related documentation under the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) with the Customs authorities, other than an import manifest (IGM) or an export manifest (EGM), as the case may be;

(v) the Master of the vessel or his authorised agent and the manufacturer or the warehouse keeper, as the case may be, submit a declaration-cum-undertaking stating the quantity of bunker fuels required under this notification to the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise or Deputy Commissioner of Central Excise, as the case may be, based on a document certifying the consumption rate of fuel issued by any classification society which is a member of International Association of Classification Societies (IACS) and the distance proposed to be covered by the vessel during its voyage;

(vi) the Master of the vessel or his authorised agent and the manufacturer or the warehouse keeper, as the case maybe, submit an undertaking to the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise or Deputy Commissioner of Central Excise, as the case may be, to pay, in

the event of his failure to comply with any of the aforesaid conditions, an amount equal to the duty leviable on such goods but for the exemption contained therein, along with the applicable interest thereon.”

[F. No. 354/126/2014-TRU]

Tariff Value Falls: Gold \$31/10 gms; Silver \$34/kg; Brass Scrap \$23/MT

Tariff Value Rises: Palm Oil \$27 to 30/MTs; Palmolein \$21/MTs and Crude Soya Bean Oil \$10/MTs

108-Cus(NT) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Board of Excise & Customs, being satisfied that it is necessary and expedient so to do, hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No.

36/2001-Customs (N.T.), dated the 3rd August, 2001, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii), vide number S. O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, namely:-

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

“Table-1

SNo.	Chapter/ heading/ sub-heading/tariff item	Description of goods	Tariff value US \$ (Per Metric Tonne)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	1511 10 00	Crude Palm Oil	734
2	1511 90 10	RBD Palm Oil	761
3	1511 90 90	Others – Palm Oil	748
4	1511 10 00	Crude Palmolein	764
5	1511 90 20	RBD Palmolein	767
6	1511 90 90	Others – Palmolein	766
7	1507 10 00	Crude Soya bean Oil	847
8	7404 00 22	Brass Scrap (all grades)	3808
9	1207 91 00	Poppy seeds	3747

Table-2

SNo.	Chapter/ heading/ sub-heading/tariff item	Description of goods	Tariff value (US \$)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	71 or 98	Gold, in any form, in respect of which the benefit of entries at serial number 321 and 323 of the Notification No. 12/2012-Customs dated 17.03.2012 is availed	378 per 10 grams
2	71 or 98	Silver, in any form, in respect of which the benefit of entries at serial number 322 and 324 of the Notification No. 12/2012-Customs dated 17.03.2012 is availed	517 per kilogram

Table-3

SNo.	Chapter/ heading/ sub-heading/tariff item	Description of goods	Tariff value (US \$ Per Metric Tons)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	080280	Areca nuts	2239"

[F. No. 467/01/2014-Cus-V Pt.I]

Cellular Mobile Service Provider is not Entitled to Avail CENVAT Credit on Tower Parts and Pre-fabricated Buildings

[CBEC Instruction F. No. 267/60/2014-CX.8 dated 11th November 2014]

Subject: Judgement of Hon'ble Bombay High Court in the case of M/s Bharti Airtel Ltd. vs The Commissioner of Central Excise, Pune III in Central Excise Appeal No. 73 of 2012 and 119 of 2012 (reported as 2014-TIOL-1452-HC-MUM-ST).

Attention is invited to the judgement of Hon'ble Bombay High Court in the case of M/s Bharti Airtel Ltd. vs The Commissioner of Central Excise, Pune III in Central Excise Appeal No. 73 of 2012 and 119 of 2012 (reported as 2014-TIOL-1452-HC-MUM-ST), wherein regarding the issue whether Cellular Mobile Service Provider is entitled to avail CENVAT credit on Tower Parts & Pre-fabricated buildings, the Hon'ble Bombay High Court has held in favour of revenue. While relying on the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Saraswati Sugar Mills vs CCE Delhi, (2011(270)ELT 465) = 2011-TIOL-73-SC-

CX, the Hon'ble Bombay High Court has, inter-alia, observed as under:

“It would be misconceived and absurd to accept that tower is a part of antenna. An accessory or a part of any goods would necessarily mean such accessory or part which would be utilized to make the goods a finished product or such articles which would go into the composition of another article. The towers are structures fastened to the earth on which the antennas are installed and hence cannot be considered to be an accessory or part of the antenna. The position in this regard stands fortified from the decision of the Supreme

Court in the case of “Saraswati Sugar Mills vs CCE Delhi, (2011 (270) ELT 465) = 2011-TIOL-73-SC-CX”. From the definition of the term ‘input’ as defined in 2 (k) of the Credit rules it is clear that the Appellant is a service provider and not a manufacturer of capital goods. A close scrutiny of the definition of the term capital goods and input indicates that only those goods as used by a manufacturer would qualify for credit of the duty paid. As observed hereinabove a service provider like the appellant can avail of the credit of the duty paid only if the goods fall within the ambit of the definition of capital goods as defined under Rule 2(a)(A) of the Credit Rules. The contention of the appellant that they are entitled for the credit of the duty paid towers and PFB and printers is defeated by the very wording of the definition of input. In any case towers and PFB are in the nature of immovable goods and are non-marketable and non-excisable. If this be the position then towers and parts thereof cannot be classified as inputs so as to fall within the definition of Rule 2(k) of the credit rules. We clarify that we are not deciding any wider question but restricting our conclusion to the facts and circumstances which have fell for our consideration in these appeals.

34. We therefore find no infirmity or illegality in the findings as recorded by the tribunal in holding that the subject items are neither capital goods under Rule 2(a) nor inputs under Rule 2(k) of the Credit Rules and hence CENVAT credit of the duty paid thereon was not admissible to the appellants. The appeals are devoid of merit and accordingly stand rejected. No orders as to costs.”

2. The above decision of the Hon'ble Bombay High Court is brought to notice of all concerned for compliance.

Sectoral Decline Added to Disappointing Exports Setting an Alarming Trend: President, FIEO

Expressing his disappointment over the exports figure of October, 2014, Mr M Rafeeqe Ahmed, President, Federation of Indian Export Organisations(FIEO) said that while we were conscious of challenges in emerging global scenario, we expected at-least modest growth of single digit.

Surprisingly, all our performing sectors, which were expected to bring a turnaround either exhibited negative or miniscule growth. While Engineering, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Gems and jewellery, Cotton and Man-Made Yarn, Carpets entered into the negative territory joining petroleum and plantation sectors, growth has moderated in Leather, Apparels and Marine Sector. This is an alarming situation added FIEO chief which needs to be analysed and addressed quickly before it is too late.

Mr Ahmed said that Government should immediately re-introduce interest subvention on exports from April 2014 as banks have not only stopped passing interest subsidy to exporter specially MSME exporters thereby raising cost by 3% but also started recovering the same in absence of any communication from RBI or the Government.

FIEO President added that uncertainty over new Foreign Trade Policy should also be removed as exporters are in dilemma in doing their costing while contracting for new orders. At least the existing policy, suggested President FIEO, may be extended for a definite period preferably up to 31st March, 2015 or till new Policy is announced and implemented.

Revenue Releases New Drawback Schedule w.e.f. 22 Nov 2014

110-Cus(NT) In exercise of the powers
17.11.2014 conferred by sub-section (2) of
(DoR) section 75 of the Customs Act,
1962 (52 of 1962), sub-section

(2) of section 37 of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), and section 93A and sub-section (2) of section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994 (32 of 1994), read with rules 3 and 4 of the Customs, Central Excise Duties and Service Tax Drawback Rules, 1995 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No.98/2013-CUSTOMS (N.T.), dated the 14th September, 2013, published vide number G.S.R. 632 (E), dated the 14th September, 2013, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby determines the rates of drawback as specified in the Schedule annexed hereto (hereinafter referred to as the said Schedule) subject to the following notes and conditions, namely:-

Notes and conditions:

(1) The tariff items and descriptions of goods in the said Schedule are aligned with the tariff items and descriptions of goods in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) at the four-digit level only. The descriptions of goods given at the six digit or eight digit or modified six or eight digits in the said Schedule are in several cases not aligned with the descriptions of goods given in the said First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

(2) The General Rules for the Interpretation of the First Schedule to the said Customs Tariff Act, 1975 shall *mutatis mutandis* apply for classifying the export goods listed in the said Schedule.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Schedule, -

(i) all artware or handicraft items shall be classified under the heading of artware or handicraft (of constituent material) as mentioned in the relevant Chapters;

(ii) any identifiable ready to use machined part or component predominantly made of iron, steel or aluminium, made through casting or forging process, and not specifically mentioned at six digit level or more in Chapter 84 or 85 or 87, may be classified under the relevant tariff item (depending upon material composition and making process) under heading 8487 or 8548 or 8708, as the case may be, irrespective of classification of such part or component at four digit level in Chapter 84 or 85 or 87 of the said Schedule;

(iii) the sports gloves mentioned below heading 4203 or 6116 or 6216 shall be classified in that heading and all other sports gloves shall be classified under heading 9506.

(4) The figures shown in columns (4) and (6) in the said Schedule refer to the rate of drawback expressed as a percentage of the free on board value or the rate per unit quantity of the export goods, as the case may be.

(5) The figures shown in columns (5) and (7) in the said Schedule refer to the maximum amount of drawback that can be availed of per unit specified in column (3).

(6) An export product accompanied with application for removal of excisable goods for export (ARE-1) and forming part of project export (including turnkey export or supplies) for which no figure

is shown in column (5) and (7) in the said Schedule, shall be so declared by the exporter and the maximum amount of drawback that can be availed under the said Schedule shall not exceed the amount calculated by applying *ad-valorem* rate of drawback shown in column (4) or (6) to one and half times the ARE- 1 value.

(7) The figures shown in the said Schedule under the drawback rate and drawback cap appearing below the column heading "Drawback when Cenvat facility has not been availed" refer to the total drawback (Customs, Central Excise and Service Tax component put together) allowable and those appearing under the column heading "Drawback when Cenvat facility has been availed" refer to the drawback allowable under the Customs component. The difference between the two columns refers to the Central Excise and Service Tax component of drawback. If the rate indicated is the same in both the columns, it shall mean that the same pertains to only Customs component and is available irrespective of whether the exporter has availed of Cenvat facility or not.

(8) The rates of drawback specified against the various tariff items in the said Schedule in specific terms or on *ad valorem* basis, unless otherwise specifically provided, are inclusive of drawback for packing materials used, if any.

(9) Drawback at the rates specified in the said Schedule shall be applicable only if the procedural requirements for claiming drawback as specified in rules 11, 12 and 13 of the said rules, unless otherwise relaxed by the competent authority, are satisfied.

(10) The rates of drawback specified in the said Schedule shall not be applicable to export of a commodity or product if such commodity or product is -

(a) manufactured partly or wholly in a warehouse under section 65 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962);

(b) manufactured or exported in discharge of export obligation against an Advance Licence or Advance Authorisation or Duty Free Import Authorisation issued under the Duty Exemption Scheme of the relevant Export and Import Policy or the Foreign Trade Policy;

Provided that where exports are made against Advance Licences issued on or after the 1st April, 1997, in discharge of export obligations in terms of notification No. 31/97 - Customs, dated the 1st April, 1997, or against Duty Free Replenishment Certificate Licence issued in terms of notification No. 48/2000-Customs, dated the 25th April, 2000, or against Duty Free Replenishment Certificate Licence issued in terms of notification No. 46/2002-Customs, dated the 22nd April, 2002, or against Duty Free Replenishment Certificate Licence issued in terms of notification No. 90/2004-Customs, dated the 10th September, 2004, drawback at the rate equivalent to Central Excise allocation of rate of drawback specified in the said Schedule shall be admissible subject to the conditions specified therein;

(c) manufactured or exported by a unit licensed as hundred per cent. Export Oriented Unit in terms of the provisions of the relevant Export and Import Policy or the Foreign Trade Policy;

(d) manufactured or exported by any of the units situated in Free Trade Zones or Export Processing Zones or Special Economic Zones;

Dept of Revenue Amends Customs, Central Excise Duties and Service Tax Drawback Rules w.e.f. 22 Nov 2014

109-Cus(NT) In exercise of the powers
17.11.2014 conferred by section 75 of
(DoR) the Customs Act, 1962 (52
of 1962), section 37 of the

Central Excise Act, 1994 (1 of 1944) and section 93A read with section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994 (32 of 1994), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Customs, Central Excise Duties and Service Tax Drawback Rules, 1995, namely:-

1. (1) These rules may be called the Customs, Central Excise Duties and Service Tax Drawback (Amendment) Rules, 2014.

(2) They shall come into force on 22nd November, 2014.

2. In the Customs, Central Excise Duties and Service Tax Drawback Rules, 1995, in rule 7, in sub-rule (1), for the words "he may within three months", the words "he may, except where a claim for drawback under rule 3 or rule 4 has been made, within three months" shall be substituted.

[F. No. 609/107/2014-DBK]

(e) manufactured or exported availing the benefit of the notification No. 32/1997-Customs, dated 01st April, 1997.

(11) The rates and caps of drawback specified in columns (4) and (5) of the said schedule shall not be applicable to export of a commodity or product if such commodity or product is -

(a) manufactured or exported by availing the rebate of duty paid on materials used in the manufacture or processing of such commodity or product in terms of rule 18 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002;

(b) manufactured or exported in terms of sub-rule (2) of rule 19 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002.

(12) Wherever specific rates have been provided against tariff item in the said Schedule, the drawback shall be payable only if the amount is one per cent. or more of free on board value, except where the amount of drawback per shipment exceeds five hundred rupees.

(13) The expression "when Cenvat facility has not been availed", used in the said Schedule, shall mean that the exporter shall satisfy the following conditions, namely:-

(a) the exporter shall declare, and if necessary, establish to the satisfaction of the Assistant Commissioner of Customs or Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise or Deputy Commissioner of Customs or Deputy Commissioner of Central Excise, as the case may be, that no Cenvat facility has been availed for any of the inputs or input services used in the manufacture of the export product;

(b) if the goods are exported under bond or claim for rebate of duty of central excise, a certificate from the Superintendent of Customs or Superintendent of Central Excise in-charge of the factory of production, to the effect that no Cenvat facility has been availed for any of the inputs or input services used in the manufacture of the export product, is produced;

Provided that the certificate regarding non-availability of Cenvat facility shall not be required in the case of exports of handloom products or handicrafts (including handicrafts of brass artware) or finished leather and other export products which are unconditionally exempt from the duty of central excise.

(14) Whenever a composite article is exported for which any specific rate has not been provided in the said Schedule, the rates of drawback applicable to various constituent materials can be extended to the composite article according to net content of such materials on the basis of a self-declaration to be furnished by the exporter to this effect and in case of doubt or where there is any information contrary to the declarations, the proper officer of customs shall cause a verification of such declarations.

(15) The term 'article of leather' in Chapter 42 of the said Schedule shall mean any article wherein 60% or more of the outer visible surface area (excluding shoulder straps or handles or fur skin trimming, if any) is of leather notwithstanding that such article is made of leather and any other material.

(16) The term "dyed", wherever used in the said Schedule in relation to textile materials, shall include yarn or piece dyed or predominantly printed or coloured in the body.

(17) The term "dyed" in relation to fabrics and yarn of cotton, shall include "bleached or mercerised or printed or mélange".

(18) The term "dyed" in relation to textile materials in Chapters 54 and 55 shall include "printed or bleached".

(19) In respect of the tariff items in Chapters 60, 61, 62 and 63 of the said Schedule, the blend containing cotton and man-made fibre shall mean

that content of man-made fibre in it shall be more than 15% but less than 85% by weight and the blend containing wool and man-made fibre shall mean that content of man-made fibre in it shall be more than 15% but less than 85% by weight. The garment or made-up of cotton or wool or man-made fibre or silk shall mean that the content in it of the respective fibre is 85% or more by weight.

(20) The term "shirts" in relation to Chapters 61 and 62 of the said Schedule shall include "shirts with hood".

(21) In respect of the tariff items appearing in Chapter 64 of the said Schedule, leather shoes, boots or half boots for adult shall comprise the following sizes, namely: -

(a) French point or Paris point or Continental Size above 33;

(b) English or UK adult size 1 and above; and
(c) American or USA adult size 1 and above.

(22) In respect of the tariff items appearing in Chapter 64 of the said Schedule, leather shoes, boots or half boots for children shall comprise the following sizes, namely: -

(a) French point or Paris point or Continental Size upto 33;

(b) English or UK children size upto 13; and
(c) American or USA children size upto 13.

(23) The drawback rates specified in the said Schedule against tariff items 711301, 711302 and 711401 shall apply only to goods exported by airfreight, post parcel or authorised courier through the Custom Houses as specified in para 4A.12 of the Hand Book of Procedures (Vol. I), 2009-2014 published vide Public Notice No.1 (RE-2012) / 2009-2014, dated the 5th June, 2012 of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, after examination by the Customs

Appraiser or Superintendent to ascertain the quality of gold or silver and the quantity of net content of gold or silver in the gold jewellery or silver jewellery or silver articles. The free on board value of any consignment through authorised courier shall not exceed rupees twenty lakhs.

(24) The drawback rates specified in the said Schedule against tariff items 711301, 711302 and 711401 shall not be applicable to goods manufactured or exported in discharge of export obligation against any Scheme of the relevant Export and Import Policy or the Foreign Trade Policy of the Government of India which provides for duty free import or replenishment or procurement from local sources of gold or silver.

(25) "Vehicles" of Chapter 87 of the said Schedule shall comprise completely built unit or completely knocked down (CKD) unit or semi knocked down (SKD) unit.

2. All claims for duty drawback at the rates of drawback notified herein shall be filed with reference to the tariff items and descriptions of goods shown in columns (1) and (2) of the said Schedule respectively. Where, in respect of the export product, the rate of drawback specified in the said Schedule is Nil or is not applicable, the rate of drawback may be fixed, on an application by an individual manufacturer or exporter in accordance with the said rules. Where the claim for duty drawback is filed with reference to tariff item of the said Schedule and it is for the rate of drawback specified herein, an application, as referred under sub-rule (1) of rule 7 of the said rules shall not be admissible.

3. This notification shall come into force on the 22nd day of November, 2014.

[Drawback Schedule is available at our website www.worldtradesScanner.com]

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Customs Valuation Exchange Rates			
6 November 2014	Imports	Exports	
Schedule I [Rate of exchange of one unit of foreign currency equipment to Indian Rupees]			
1 Australian Dollar	54.50	53.00	
2 Bahrain Dinar	167.55	158.40	
3 Canadian Dollar	54.55	53.30	
4 Danish Kroner	10.50	10.20	
5 EURO	78.00	76.15	
6 Hong Kong Dollar	8.00	7.85	
7 Kuwaiti Dinar	218.05	205.65	
8 New Zealand Dollar	48.75	47.50	
9 Norwegian Kroner	9.10	8.85	
10 Pound Sterling	99.50	97.30	
11 Singapore Dollar	48.20	47.15	
12 South African Rand	5.70	5.40	
13 South Arabian Riyal	16.85	15.90	
14 Swedish Kroner	8.45	8.20	
15 Swiss Franc	64.85	63.30	
16 UAE Dirham	17.20	16.25	
17 U.S. Dollar	61.90	60.90	
Schedule II [Rate of exchange of 100 units of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees]			
1 Japanese Yen	54.65	53.40	
2 Kenyan Shilling	70.50	66.55	

(Source: Customs Notification 101(NT)/05.11.2014)