

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. XXIX No 39 19-25 December 2012

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

Annual subscription Rs 750

## New Visa Agreement between India and Pakistan

Visa on Arrival at Wagha Check Post from 15 Jan 2013 only for Sr. Citizens!



Sushilkumar Shinde, Home Minister of India and Mr. A. Rehman Malik, Pakistan Interior Minister jointly operationalized the new Visa Agreement between India and Pakistan on 14<sup>th</sup> December, 2012 at New Delhi. However, the Visa-on-Arrival will come into effect from 15<sup>th</sup> January, 2013 and the Group Tourist Visa from 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2013. A Circular to this effect was issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs on 14 December 2012 to all the Indian Missions, State Governments/ Union Territories, Foreigners Regional Registration Officers (FRROs), FROs and all concerned.

Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan had signed on 8<sup>th</sup> September, 2012, a new Visa Agreement to facilitate travel for the nationals of both countries desirous of travelling to the other country and to promote people to people contact.

**Key features of the new Visa Agreement are as below:**

### Visitor Visa

- Places of visit allowable increased from three to five places
  - In exceptional cases visitor visa for one year could be issued in the past. Now provision made for issue of visa upto two years in following cases:
    - a. Persons above 65 years of age
    - b. National of one country married to national of the other country.
    - c. Children below 12 years accompanying parents in (b) above
- Visa on Arrival** can be granted at Attari/Wagah check-post to persons more than 65 years of age for 45 days with single entry (effective from 15<sup>th</sup> January, 2013).

### Business Visa

Exemption from Police Reporting for Business visa granted to businessmen with an annual income above Pak Rs. 5 million or equivalent or annual turnover above Pak Rs. 30 million or equivalent.

### Group Tourist Visa

- Group Tourist Visa for 30 days may be issued for travel in groups, with not less than 10 members and not more than 50 members in each group, organized by approved tour operators/travel agents (effective from 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2013).

### Entry and exit

- Now entry and exit from different designated Immigration Check Posts can be allowed, if indicated in application.
- However, exit from Wagha/Attari on foot cannot be accepted unless the entry was also on foot via Attari/Wagah.

Speaking on the occasion, Union Home Minister Sushil Kumar Shinde said that the New Visa Agreement will facilitate easy movement of people across the two countries.

The Pakistan Interior Minister, Mr. A. Rehman Malik said that he has come to India with a message of peace and assured that Pakistan Government will take all possible steps to work together with India for moving forward for the sake of future generations.

During the visit of Pak Interior Minister, the Indian and Pakistan delegations are also holding a bilateral meeting on issues that include counter terrorism border management, fake Indian Currency Notes and cooperation among security and investigation agencies.

The official delegation accompanying the Pakistan Interior Minister includes Members from Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Federal Investigation Agency (FIA), Federal Administration and High Commission of Pakistan in India.

[Source: PIB (MoHA) Press Release dated 14 December 2012]

## EU Plus "Real Good Friends" Plurilateral Services Agreement in 2013

A subset of WTO members that has been examining over the past year possible ways to lower barriers in services trade hope to formally launch negotiations for a services liberalisation agreement in 2013.

The group exploring such a move - known as the "Real Good Friends" (RGF) of Services - met last week in Geneva for both expert and ambassador-level meetings, during which time they reviewed a series of proposals from the participating members. The proposals touched on topics such as government procurement, postal and courier services, professional services, and mode 4 - where services are provided by foreign nationals abroad - among others.

Based on the discussions held over the past year, RGF members now have an agreement in principle for a framework for negotiations, sources say. The framework is meant to help those members who need a mandate from their

capitals to formally participate in negotiations, once those are launched. For others, the framework essentially serves as a summary of the talks to date.

Members are tentatively planning to start negotiations in the first few months of next year - possibly in March - though no formal date has been set, sources say.

The RGF also gained a new member recently - Iceland - bringing the group total to 21 members, or 47 countries, given that the 27-member EU counts as one member.

Some WTO members not participating in the RGF talks have expressed scepticism over whether a plurilateral approach, such as that of the RGF, might end up undermining the Doha Round efforts and the broader multilateral trading system as a whole. Emerging economies - such as Brazil, China, and India - have been among those to raise such concerns.



## WTO Members Aim for “Realistic” Doha Deliverables for 2013

One year after the Doha Round of trade talks was formally declared at an impasse, WTO members are beginning to show signs of re-engagement in the negotiations, according to WTO Director-General Pascal Lamy. However, he warned delegates last Friday, members must be realistic and pragmatic in the months ahead to avoid jeopardising the small Doha deliverables package that they aim to clinch by next December's ninth ministerial conference (MC9) in Bali, Indonesia.

### Progress in some areas, standstill in others

Chairs of the various Doha negotiating groups also spoke at Friday's meeting of the WTO's Trade Negotiations Committee (TNC) - which is tasked with all negotiating aspects of the Doha Round - in order to give delegates the current state of play on the different topics under negotiation.

Topics such as trade facilitation, agriculture, special and different treatment (S&DT), least developed country (LDC) issues, and dispute settlement have advanced over the past twelve months, they said, while others - such as the

WTO's negotiations on services - have barely moved at all, and are unlikely to move forward in the months ahead.

The possibility of a trade facilitation deal by end-2013 - an area of the talks that deals with easing customs procedures and other border restrictions - has gained increased prominence over the past several months. Negotiators have been working toward finding internal balance within the subject-specific talks, as well as trying to find deliverables from other areas of the Round to go with it, in response to concerns from some members that a deal focused solely on trade facilitation would not be “self-balancing.”

On trade facilitation, negotiating group chair Eduardo Ernesto Sperisen-Yurt - who serves as Guatemala's WTO ambassador - noted that talks in this area have shown promising developments over the past year, with members demonstrating a willingness to continue negotiating further in the year ahead.

In his oral report to the TNC, Sperisen-Yurt also stressed that members should not be alarmed by the various unresolved parts of the trade facilitation draft text.

## Poor Countries Must Invest in Farming to Tackle Hunger, says FAO

Poor country governments should invest more in “public goods” for agriculture in order to tackle rural poverty and hunger, the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization has said.

The FAO's flagship annual report on the “State of Food and Agriculture,” which was released on 6 December, shines a spotlight on the need for increased investment in the sector - and also finds that on-farm investment by farmers themselves is currently by far the most significant investment source.

Farmers in low- and middle-income countries invest more than US\$170 billion a year in their farms, the agency says, with annual investment in on-farm agricultural capital stock exceeding government investment by more than four to one. Domestic spending by farmers and businesses therefore dwarfs public support from governments, overseas development aid, or foreign companies.

The FAO also emphasises that investment per farm worker has been lowest in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa - two world regions where progress in improving food security has been particularly slow. “Those parts of the world where hunger and poverty are most severe have seen stagnant or negative rates of investment over the past three decades both by farmers and governments,” the authors warn.

The report argues that “transparent and stable trade policies” are a key element in creating “a good general investment climate.” It also warns governments to take care not to discriminate inadvertently against farmers through other

policies such as exchange rates or taxation.

Current WTO rules place few restrictions on support for agriculture which does not distort trade and production - including support for research, advisory services, rural infrastructure, and other ‘public goods’ that the FAO says are needed. The WTO allows these and similar payments to be notified as “green box” payments, which are exempt from cuts or any ceiling at the global trade body.



Both China and India have dramatically increased their farm support in recent years, notifying almost all payments as causing not more than minimal trade distortion - although levels of support per agricultural worker remain low.

### Quality and quantity

While African countries signed up to the Maputo Declaration in 2003, committing to allocate at least ten percent of national budgets to agriculture and rural development within five years, the report says that only seven nations have done so to date.

Burkina Faso, Guinea, Ethiopia, Niger, Mali, Malawi, and Senegal have met the target, while nearly twice as many others are on their way towards it. However, some two dozen countries have either not made a clear move towards the goal or have moved away from it.

The declining share of agriculture in government spending is mostly due to increased spending on other priorities, rather than governments providing less money to farming, the agency says. “On average, governments in all regions

## US, EU, Japan Join Mexico in Advancing Challenge to Argentine Import Restrictions

The requests by the US, EU, and Japan for the WTO to form a panel to rule on the Argentine import controls follow a similar request by Mexico last month, and signal the next stage in the WTO's dispute settlement process (DS438, DS444, DS445, and DS446). First launched by Brussels in May, the initial action challenging the Argentine measures was subsequently supported by Washington, Tokyo, and Mexico City, who all decided in August to file similar complaints of their own.

Representing some of Argentina's biggest trading partners, the complainants criticise the measures for discriminating between imported and domestic goods and for being based on policies which they say are protectionist.

Since February 2012, Buenos Aires has subjected all imports to a registration and pre-approval regime. Meanwhile, the list of products subjected to non-automatic import licensing requirements has been expanded significantly, the complainants say. In addition, they note, imports into Argentina are systematically delayed or refused on non-transparent grounds.

While import licenses are permitted under WTO rules, they must be approved automatically; any non-automatic import licenses must comply with specific WTO requirements, including that they be issued within 60 days.

Detractors also complain of informal trade balancing requirements adopted by the Argentine government, under which local importers must agree to export goods of equal value, increase local content of the products they manufacture in Argentina, or refrain from transferring revenues abroad.

The Argentine measures are said to affect products ranging from cars and clothes to agricultural goods and chemicals.

currently spend more on defence than on agriculture,” the report notes.

The FAO blames the low government spending levels on several factors - including poor governance, corruption, powerful interest groups, and long lead times and diffuse benefits for farm investments. “Strengthening rural institutions and promoting transparency in decision-making can improve the performance of governments and donors,” the report finds.

The FAO report instead urges governments to consider supporting the poorest smallholders through social transfers and safety-net schemes, which it says can be critical in enabling them to overcome their lack of savings and access to credit, and their lack of insurance against risk.

## WEEKLY INDEX OF CHANGES



### Cable Tiles from China and Taiwan – Anti-dumping Duty Slashed after Review

Ntnf 56-ADD Whereas in the matter of 14.12.2012 import of Cable ties (DoR) (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods), falling under the sub-heading 3926 90 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) (hereinafter referred to as the said Customs Tariff Act), originating in, or exported from, the People's Republic of China and Taiwan (hereinafter referred to as the subject countries), on the basis of the findings of the designated authority made vide notification No. 14/10/2007-DGAD dated the 31st March, 2009, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 31st March, 2009, the Central Government had imposed definitive anti-dumping duty on the subject goods vide notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), number G.S.R. 296 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2009 (No. 44/2009-Customs, dated 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2009), published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) of same date;

AND WHEREAS, the designated authority vide notification No. 15/10/2011-DGAD, dated the 4<sup>th</sup> October, 2011, published in the Gazette

of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 4<sup>th</sup> October, 2011, had initiated review in terms of sub-section (5) of section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act read with rule 23 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in the matter of continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of subject goods, originating in, or exported from, the subject countries, imposed vide notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 44/2009-Customs, dated the 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2009, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R.296 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2009, and vide notification No. 15/10/2011-DGAD, dated the 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2012, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2012, had recommended for modification of the existing anti-dumping duty;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), read with rules 18 and 20 of the

Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 44/2009-Customs, dated 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2009, published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 296 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2009, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government, on the basis of the aforesaid findings of the designated authority, hereby imposes on the goods, the description of which is specified in column (3) of the Table below, falling under sub-heading of the First Schedule to the said Customs Tariff Act as specified in the corresponding entry in column (2), the specification of which is specified in column (4) of the said Table, originating in the country as specified in the corresponding entry in column (5), and produced by the producers as specified in the corresponding entry in column (7), when exported from the country as specified in the corresponding entry in column (6), by the exporters as specified in the corresponding entry in column (8), and imported into India, an anti-dumping duty at the rate equal to the amount indicated in the corresponding entry in column (9), in the currency as specified in the corresponding entry in column (11) and per unit of measurement as specified in the corresponding entry in column (10) of the said Table.

Table

SNo.	Sub-heading	Description of goods	Specification	Country of origin	Country of export	Producer	Exporter	Amount	Unit	Currency
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	3926 90	Cable ties	Any	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	M/s Changhong Plastics Group Co., Ltd	M/s. Changhong Plastics Group Co.,Ltd	2.21	Per Kg	US\$
2	3926 90	Cable ties	Any	People's Republic of China	Any	M/s. Changhong Plastics Group Co., Ltd	Any	2.81	Per Kg	US\$
3	3926 90	Cable ties	Any	People's Republic of China	Any	Any other than M/s Changhong Plastics Group Co., Ltd	Any	2.81	Per Kg	US\$
4	3926 90	Cable ties	Any	Any Country other than People's Republic of China and Taiwan	People's Republic of China	Any	Any	2.81	Per Kg	US\$
5	3926 90	Cable ties	Any	Taiwan	Any	Any	Any	2.35	Per Kg	US\$
6	3926 90	Cable ties	Any	Any Country other than Taiwan and People's Republic of China	Taiwan	Any	Any	2.35	Per Kg	US\$

2. The anti-dumping duty imposed under this notification shall be levied from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette and valid up to the 30<sup>th</sup> October, 2013 and shall be payable in Indian currency.

**Explanation** - For the purposes of this notification, rate of exchange applicable for the purposes of calculation of anti-dumping duty shall be the rate which is specified in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), issued from time to time, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) and the relevant date for determination of the rate of exchange shall be the date of presentation of the bill of entry under section 46 of the said Customs Act.

[F.No.354/165/2008 –TRU (Pt.I)]

### Another Five Years of Anti-dumping Duty on Sodium Hydrosulphite from China – Duty Raised in Sunset Review

Ntnf 55-ADD Whereas, the designated 14.12.2012 authority vide notification No. 15/34/2010-DGAD, dated the (DoR) 14<sup>th</sup> October, 2011, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 14<sup>th</sup> October, 2011, had initiated review in terms of sub-section (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Tariff Act), read with rule 23 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995, in the matter of continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Sodium Hydrosulphite, falling

under headings 2831 and 2832 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, originating in, or exported from, People's Republic of China, imposed vide notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 108/2006-Customs, dated the 16<sup>th</sup> October, 2006, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R.641 (E), dated the 16<sup>th</sup> October, 2006, read with notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 133/2009-Customs, dated the 9<sup>th</sup> December, 2009, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number

G.S.R.870 (E), dated the 9<sup>th</sup> December, 2009;

And whereas the designated authority, in its final findings in Sunset Review *vide* notification No. 15/34/2010-DGAD, dated the 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2012, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2012, has come to the conclusion that-

(i) the subject goods entered the Indian market at prices below normal value, resulting in continued dumping;

(ii) the subject goods are likely to enter the Indian market in increased volumes at dumped prices if the anti-dumping duty in force is allowed to cease. The dumping is likely to continue and intensify in the event of cessation of anti dumping duty;

(iii) the domestic industry has suffered continued injury;

(iv) the domestic industry is likely to suffer continued injury and its performance is likely to

deteriorate further, should the existing anti dumping duties be allowed to cease;

(v) cessation of the present duty is likely to lead to continuation of dumping and injury;

(vi) thus the anti dumping duties are required to be extended and modified;

and has recommended continued imposition of definitive anti-dumping duty on modified rates on imports of the subject goods originating in, or exported from, the subject country.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1), read with sub-section (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, read with rules 18 and 23 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995, the Central Government, on the basis of the aforesaid findings and recommendation of the designated authority, hereby imposes anti- dumping

duty on the goods, the description of which is specified in column (3) of the following Table, specification of which is specified in column (4) of the said Table, falling under headings of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act as specified in the corresponding entry in column (2), originating in the country specified in the corresponding entry in column (5), exported from the country specified in the corresponding entry in column (6), produced by the producer specified in the corresponding entry in column (7), exported by the exporter specified in the corresponding entry in column (8), and imported into India, an anti-dumping duty at the rate equal to the amount as specified in the corresponding entry in column (9), in the currency as specified in the corresponding entry in column (11) and per unit of measurement as specified in the corresponding entry in column (10) of the aforesaid Table, namely:-

**Table**

SNo.	Headings	Description of goods	Specification	Country of origin	Country of export	Producer	Exporter	Amount	Unit of measurement	Currency
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	2831, 2832	Sodium Hydrosulphite	All Grades	People's Republic of China	Any	Any	Any	435.39	Metric Tonne	US Dollar
2.	2831, 2832	Sodium Hydrosulphite	All Grades	Any	People's Republic of China	Any	Any	435.39	Metric Tonne	US Dollar

2. The anti-dumping duty imposed under this notification shall be effective for a period of five years (unless revoked, amended and superseded earlier) from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, and shall be payable in Indian currency.

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

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

[F.No.354/6/2001-TRU (Pt-III)]

(i) there is no dumping taking place from UAE;

(ii) the subject goods are likely to enter Indian market at dumped prices from China PR, should the present measures be withdrawn;

(iii) in spite of the anti-dumping measures in place, there exists significant current injury to the domestic industry. There is also no evidence on record to suggest that dumping or the injury to the domestic industry would cease to exist or is not likely to recur in case the anti-dumping duties are discontinued,

and had recommended continued imposition of the anti-dumping duty on the subject goods originating in, or exported from, China PR in order to remove injury to the domestic industry;

And whereas, on the basis of the aforesaid findings of the designated authority, the Central Government had imposed an anti-dumping duty on subject goods falling under heading 6907 or 6908 or 6914 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, originating in, or exported from China PR and imported into India *vide* notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 82/2008-Customs, dated the 27<sup>th</sup> June, 2008, published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, *vide* number G.S.R. 485(E), dated the 27<sup>th</sup> June, 2008;

And whereas, on the basis of a request made by M/s. Jiangxi Zhengda Ceramics Co. Ltd.- China PR (producer) and exported through M/s Foshan Z&D Ceramics Ltd.- China PR (exporter) for review in terms of rule 22 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995 in respect of exports of the subject goods

## Foshan Z&D Out of Tiles Anti-dumping Net

Ntnf 53-ADD Whereas, in the matter of 14.12.2012 import of Vitrified Porcelain Tiles (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods), falling under Chapter 69 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Tariff Act) and originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China (China PR) and United Arab Emirates (UAE) (hereinafter referred to as the subject countries), the designated authority, *vide* its final findings in notification No.37/1/2001-DGAD, dated the 5<sup>th</sup> February, 2003 in the original anti-dumping case published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 5<sup>th</sup> February, 2003 had come to the conclusion that-

(i) Vitrified Porcelain Tiles have been exported to India from UAE and China PR below its normal value resulting in dumping;

(ii) the Indian industry has suffered material injury;

(iii) the injury has been caused cumulatively by the imports from the subject countries,

and had recommended to impose anti-dumping duty on all imports of Vitrified Porcelain Tiles

from subject countries in order to remove the injury to the domestic industry;

And whereas, on the basis of the aforesaid findings of the designated authority, the Central Government had imposed an anti-dumping duty on subject goods falling under Chapter 69 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, originating in, or exported from the subject countries and imported into India, *vide* notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 73/2003-Customs, dated the 1<sup>st</sup> May, 2003, published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, *vide* number G.S.R. 376(E), dated the 1<sup>st</sup> May, 2003;

And whereas, in the matter of sunset review of anti-dumping duty on import of the subject goods, originating in, or exported from the subject countries, the designated authority *vide* its findings, No. 15/17/2006-DGAD, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> April, 2008, subsequently amended *vide* notification No. 15/17/2006-DGAD, dated the 21<sup>st</sup> May, 2008, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, had come to the conclusion that -

made by them, the designated authority, *vide* new shipper review notification No. 15/29/2010-DGAD, dated the 21<sup>st</sup> February, 2011, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 21<sup>st</sup> February, 2011, had recommended provisional assessment of all exports of the subject goods made by M/s. Jiangxi Zhengda Ceramics Co. Ltd.- China PR (producer) and exported through M/s Foshan Z&D Ceramics Ltd.- China PR (exporter), till the completion of the review by the designated authority;

And whereas, on the basis of the aforesaid recommendation of the designated authority, the Central Government had ordered, *vide* notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 41/2011-Customs, dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> May, 2011, published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (i) of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> May, 2011, *vide* number G.S.R.395 (E), dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> May, 2011 that, pending the outcome of the said review by the designated authority, the subject goods, produced by M/s. Jiangxi Zhengda Ceramics Co. Ltd.- China PR (producer) and exported through M/s Foshan Z&D Ceramics Ltd.- China PR (exporter), when imported into India, shall be subjected to provisional assessment till the review is completed;

And whereas, the designated authority, *vide* its final findings No.15/29/2010-DGAD, dated the 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2012, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2012, has come to the conclusions that-

- (i) the producer M/s. Jiangxi Zhengda Ceramics Co. Ltd.- China PR (producer) and exporter M/s Foshan Z&D Ceramics Ltd.-China PR have established themselves as new shipper of the subject goods to India and therefore, are eligible for individual dumping margin;
- (ii) dumping margin of vitrified porcelain tiles

manufactured by M/s. Jiangxi Zhengda Ceramics Co. Ltd.-China PR (producer) and supplied to M/s Foshan Z&D Ceramics Ltd.-China PR (Exporter) and subsequently exported to India by routing the same through during the period of review was found to be negative,

and has recommended that no anti-dumping duty be imposed or levied on imports of vitrified porcelain tiles falling under chapter 69 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act 1975 produced by M/s. Jiangxi Zhengda Ceramics Co. Ltd.-China PR (producer), and supplied to M/s Foshan Z&D Ceramics Ltd.-China PR. (Exporter) and subsequently exported to India by it.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, read with rules 18, 20 and 22 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995, the Central Government, on the basis of the aforesaid final findings, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No.82/2008-Customs, dated the 27<sup>th</sup> June, 2008 published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, *vide* number G.S.R. 485(E), dated the 27<sup>th</sup> June, 2008, namely:-

In the said notification, after the third proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:-

“Provided also that no anti-dumping duty shall be imposed on the imports into India of the subject goods produced by M/s. Jiangxi Zhengda Ceramics Co. Ltd.-China PR, and exported by M/s Foshan Z&D Ceramics Ltd.- China PR.”

2. This notification shall be effective from the date of issue of the notification ordering provisional assessment, that is, the 23<sup>rd</sup> May, 2011. *[F.No.354/214/2001-TRU (Pt.4)]*

### Foshan Z&D Ceramics in Vitrified Porcelain Tiles Anti-dumping Case – Notification Rescinded

Ntfn 54-ADD In exercise of the powers  
14.12.2012 conferred by sub-section (1)  
(DoR) and (5) of section 9A of the  
Customs Tariff Act, 1975  
(51 of 1975), read with rules 18, 20 and 22 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995, the Central Government hereby rescinds the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 41/2011-Customs, dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> May, 2011, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R. 395 (E), dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> May, 2011, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such rescission.  
*[F.No.354/214/2001-TRU (Pt.4)]*

degree and effect of any alleged dumping and to recommend the amount of anti-dumping duty, which if levied would be adequate to remove the 'injury' to the domestic industry.

#### Product under Consideration

3. The product under consideration in the present application is “Cast Aluminum Alloy Wheels or Alloy Road Wheels (ARW) used in Motor Vehicles, whether or not attached with their accessories, of a size in diameters ranging from 12 inches to 24 inches”, originating in or exported from China PR, Korea RP and Thailand.

4. Alloy Wheels or Alloy Road Wheels (ARW) are produced in various sizes/diameters. The product under consideration covers only ARWs of a size in diameters ranging from 12 inches to 24 inches used in motor vehicles. ARWs other than 12 inches to 24 inches diameter are out of the product scope. The goods include finished or semi-finished ARWs whether unpainted, painted or chrome plated. The main function of ARWs is that they are fitted on motor vehicles to enable vehicle movement. Wheels for Motor Vehicles are generally made of Steel or Aluminium Alloy. As claimed by the applicant Alloy Wheels are new generation product and are widely capturing market in India because of their superior features over the steel wheels. Steel wheels are not included in the product scope. ARWs are classified under Chapter 87 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, under customs sub-heading No. 8708.70 under the description “Road wheels and parts and accessories thereof”. However, the customs classification is indicative only and in no way binding on the scope of this investigation.

#### Domestic Industry Standing

5. The application has been filed by Aluminium Association of India on behalf of one of its member companies namely M/s-Synergies Castings Limited. As claimed by the applicant there is two other producers of the product under consideration in India. The production of the applicant accounts for “a major proportion”

## Anti-dumping Investigation on Motor Vehicles Alloy Road Wheels from China, Korea and Thai Initiated

### Complaint of Single Manufacturer Synergies Castings

*[F.No. 14/7/2012-DGAD dated 10<sup>th</sup> December 2012]*

*Subject: Initiation of anti-dumping investigation concerning imports of Cast Aluminum Alloy Wheels or Alloy Road Wheels used in Motor Vehicles, whether or not attached with their accessories, of a size in diameters ranging from 12 inches to 24 inches, originating in or exported from China PR, Korea RP and Thailand.*

Whereas, the Aluminum Association of India, on behalf of one of its member companies namely M/s-Synergies Castings Limited (hereinafter referred to as the applicant), has filed an application before the Designated Authority (hereinafter referred to as the Authority), in accordance with the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, as amended from time to time (hereinafter referred to as the Act) and Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-Dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995, as amended from time to time (hereinafter referred to as the Rules), alleging dumping of “Cast Aluminum Alloy Wheels or Alloy Road Wheels used in Motor Vehicles, whether or not attached with their accessories, of a size in diameters ranging

from 12 inches to 24 inches”, originating in or exported from China PR, Korea RP and Thailand, for initiation of anti-dumping investigation and for levy of anti-dumping duty on the imports of the subject goods, originating in or exported from the subject countries.

2. AND WHEREAS, the Authority finds *prima facie* that sufficient evidence of dumping of the subject goods, originating in or exported from the subject countries, ‘injury’ to the domestic industry and causal link between the alleged dumping and ‘injury’ exist to justify initiation of an anti-dumping investigation; the Authority hereby initiates an investigation into the alleged dumping, and consequent injury to the domestic industry in terms of the Rule 5 of the Anti-dumping Rules, to determine the existence,

in the total production of the product under consideration in India. The Authority, therefore, determines that the applicant constitutes domestic industry within the meaning of the Rule 2 (b) and the application satisfies the criteria of standing in terms of Rule 5 (3) of the Rules supra.

#### Like Article

6. The applicant has claimed that the subject goods, which are being dumped into India, are identical to the goods produced by the domestic industry. There are no differences either in the technical specifications, quality, functions or end-uses of the dumped imports and the domestically produced subject goods. The two are technically and commercially substitutable and hence should be treated as 'like article' under the Anti-dumping Rules. Therefore, for the purpose of the present investigation, the subject goods produced by the applicant in India are being treated prima facie as 'Like Article' to the subject goods being imported from the subject countries.

#### Countries Involved

7. The countries involved in the present investigation are China PR, Korea RP and Thailand.

#### Normal Value

8. The Applicant has claimed that China PR should be treated as a non-market economy and the normal value should be determined in accordance with para-7 and 8 of Annexure-I to the Rules. The applicant has claimed normal value on the basis of cost of production in India, duly adjusted; stating that consideration of cost or price in a market economy third country is not available. The Normal value claimed by the applicant has been considered for the purpose of initiation. In view of the above non-market economy presumption and subject to rebuttal of the same by the responding exporters, normal value of the subject goods in China PR has been estimated in terms of Para 7 of Annexure 1 to the Rules.

9. The applicant has submitted that they could procure a price list from one of the producers in Korea RP and the same is relied upon for normal value in case of Korea RP.

10. The applicant did not provide actual evidences of price of subject goods in the domestic market of Thailand even though they submitted that all possible efforts were taken. Since any such authentic and credible information could not be collected for Thailand, the normal value is constructed by considering the Aluminium prices on the basis of prices governed by London Metal Exchange and electricity rate of Thailand.

#### Export Price

11. Export price of the subject goods from the subject country has been estimated by considering transaction-wise import data as provided by the applicant from International Business Information Services. Price adjustments have been made on account of port expenses, inland freight, ocean freight, marine insurance, bank commission & credit cost to arrive at the net

export price. There is sufficient evidence of the export prices of the subject goods from the subject countries to justify initiation of an anti-dumping investigation.

#### Dumping Margin

12. Normal value and export price have been compared at ex-factory level, which shows prima facie significant dumping margin in respect of the subject countries. There is sufficient prima facie evidence that the normal value of the subject goods in the subject countries are significantly higher than the ex-factory export price, indicating, prima facie, that the subject goods are being dumped into the Indian market by the exporters from the subject countries. The dumping margins are estimated to be above *de minimis*.

#### Injury and Causal Link

13. The applicant has furnished evidence regarding the 'injury' having taken place as a

result of the alleged dumping in the form of increased volume of dumped imports, price undercutting and decline in profitability, return on capital employed and cash flow for the domestic industry. There is sufficient prima facie evidence of the 'injury' being suffered by the applicant caused by the dumped imports from subject countries to justify initiation of an anti-dumping investigation.

#### Period of Investigation

14. The period of investigation (POI) for the purpose of present investigation is from July 2011 to June 2012. However, for the purpose of analyzing injury, the data of previous three years, i.e. April 2009 to March 2010, April 2010 to March 2011, April 2011 to March-2012 and the period of investigation (POI) has been considered.

[Full text of the Notification is available at our website [www.worldtradesScanner.com](http://www.worldtradesScanner.com)]

### Tariff Value of Brass Scrap Up by US\$59/MT

Gold and Silver Tariff Value Fall by US\$11 per 10 gram and US\$34/kg

109-Cus(NT) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) 14.12.2012 of section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), (DoR) 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 3<sup>rd</sup> August, 2001, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii), vide number S. O. 748 (E), dated the 3<sup>rd</sup> August, 2001, namely:-  
In the said notification, for Table-1 and Table-2, the following Tables shall be substituted namely:-

“Table-1

S.No.	Chapter/ heading/ sub-heading/ tariff item	Description of goods	Tariff Value US \$ (Per Metric Tonne)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	1511 10 00	Crude Palm Oil	447 (i.e. no change)
2	1511 90 10	RBD Palm Oil	476 (i.e. no change)
3	1511 90 90	Others – Palm Oil	462 (i.e. no change)
4	1511 10 00	Crude Palmolein	481 (i.e. no change)
5	1511 90 20	RBD Palmolein	<b>872</b>
6	1511 90 90	Others – Palmolein	483 (i.e. no change)
7	1507 10 00	Crude Soyabean Oil	580 (i.e. no change)
8	7404 00 22	Brass Scrap (all grades)	<b>4069</b>
9	1207 91 00	Poppy seeds	<b>5346</b>

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	<b>550</b> 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	<b>1062</b> per kilogram”

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

## Six New PSI Agencies Notified

38-PN(RE) In exercise of powers  
18.12.2012 conferred under paragraph 2.4  
(DGFT) of the Foreign Trade Policy,  
2009-14, the Director General  
of Foreign Trade hereby makes the following  
amendments in Appendix 5 of the Handbook of

Procedures (Vol. I) with immediate effect:-  
1. The following Pre Shipment Inspection  
Agencies (PSIA) shall be added after Sl.No.19  
in the Appendix-5 of the Handbook of Proce-  
dures (Vol-I), Appendices and Aayaat Niryaat  
Forms:-

SNo.	Name of the Inspection Agency	Area / Region of Operation
20	<b>Geo-Chem Middle East,</b> No. 102, Karama, P.O. Box 5778, Dubai, UAE Tel: 0097143359466 / 0097148867400 Fax: 0097143359277 / 0097148867401/02 E-Mail: operations@geochem.ae	Russia, Bangladesh, UAE, Oman, Kuwait, European Union, USA and Australia.
21	<b>Salamax 1894 (Pty) Ltd.,</b> No 1, Van Till Road, Alrode, Alberton, Johannesburg, South Africa, Postal Address : P O Box 4177, Rivonia 2128 Phone No: +27 11 9089440; Fax No: +27 866655240, +27 119089441; Email : info@salamax.org	South Africa
22	<b>National Marine Consultants Inc.</b> 236 Ernston Road, Parlin, NJ 08849 Tel: 732-553-9210; Fax 732-553-9215 E-Mail: nmci@nmcigroup.com	USA and India
23	<b>Marine Inspection and Logistics International Rotterdam BV,</b> Tuinlaan 48 – 3111 AW – Schiedam – The Netherlands, Tel: +31-10-2460955; Telfax: +31-10-2469275 E-Mail: operations@mil-international.nl	European Union and USA
24	<b>Valueguru Chartered Engineers and Valuers Pvt. Ltd.,</b> Old No.123, New No.255, Linghi Chetty Street, Chennai – Tamilnadu-600001, India Mobile: +919841847198; Tel: 044-42073332 / 43063332 E-Mail: info@valueguru.org.	India
25	<b>New India Shipping Corporation</b> 235, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Hallmark, Off L.B.S. Marg, Nr. Nirmal Lifestyle, Mulund (W), Mumbai – 400080 Tel: 91-22-25613532 / 33 E Mail: newindiashipping10@gmail.com	European Union, UAE, USA and Rep. of Guinea.

2. The details of existing PSIA's at Sl.No.12, 13, 16, 17 and 18 in Appendix-5 of Handbook of Procedures (Vol-I) as notified in Public Notice No.20 dated 1.10.2012 are amended / corrected to read as under:

SNo.	Name of the Inspection Agency	Area / Region of Operation
12	<b>A/S Baltic Control Ltd., Aarhus,</b> P.O. Box 2199, Sindalsvej 42B, 8240 Risskov, Denmark, Tel: +92 21 244 1211, 1212, 2121 E. Mail: office@balticcontrol.pk	European Union, USA and Brazil
13	<b>Nectar Inspection Services LLC,</b> P.O. Box 90468, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, Mob: +971509182496, Tel/Fax: +07165354566 E Mail: nectardxb@gmail.com	UAE, European Union, Canada, USA and South Africa
16	<b>Geo-Chem Far East Pte. Ltd.,</b> BLK 47 Ayer Rajah Crescent, # 05-01 Ayer Rajah Industrial Estate, Singapore-139947, Tel: +65 67774620 Fax: +65 67774650 Email: singapore@geochemgroup.com	Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, China, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Japan and Taiwan
17	<b>Worldwide Inspection Services Pvt. Ltd.,</b> 2447, Basement Floor, Hudson Line, Kingway Camp, Delhi-110009 Email: delhiwise@yahoo.com, Mobile: 9711429752	UAE, USA, South Africa, European Union, Australia and Georgia
18	<b>Asia Globe Trade Ltd.,</b> Room No: J06-11 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Kaiser Estate, Phase-2, 51 Man Yue Street, Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hongkong Tel: 852-8120-9457, Fax: +852-3014-7857 Email: info@asiaglobe.org / hk@asiaglobe.org	Malaysia, USA, Canada, South Africa, Mozambique, Kuwait, Singapore, UK, European Union, UAE and Australia

### Effects of this public notice

2. 6 new Pre Shipment Inspection Agencies (PSIA) have been notified. Area of operation of 5 existing PSIA's has been widened.

**BIG's Weekly Index of Changes No 39/19-25 December 2012**

## One Month Grace Period to Convert White Shipping Bill for Incentive

*Subject: Amendment in Para 3.11.8 of Handbook of Procedures Vol. I (RE 2012)/ 2009-14.*

36-PN(RE) In exercise of the powers  
12.12.2012 conferred under Paragraph  
(DGFT) 2.4 of the Foreign Trade  
Policy, 2009-14, the

Director General of Foreign Trade hereby amends Para 3.11.8 (c) of the Handbook of Procedures Vol. I (RE 2012)/ 2009-14:

2. The amended para would now read as under:

(c) If there is a decision **during the year** to include any new product or new market to avail such benefit, then:

(i) For exports of such products/ export to such markets, a grace period of one month from the date of decision/ notification/ public notice will be allowed for making this declaration of intent on free shipping bills.

(ii) After the grace period of one month, all exports (of such products or to such markets) would have to include the declaration of intent on the free shipping bills.

(iii) For exports made prior to date of decision/ notification/ public notice of products/ markets, such a declaration will not be required since such exports would have already taken place."

### Effect of this Public Notice

The words 'subsequently/ later' appearing in Para 3.11.8 (c) of Handbook of Procedures Vol. I are replaced by the words 'during the year'.

## Two New Agencies for Issuing Certificate of Origin – Non Preferential Notified

*Subject: - Enlistment of agencies authorized to issue Certificate of Origin – Non-Preferential.*

37-PN(RE) In exercise of powers  
17.12.2012 conferred under paragraph 2.4  
(DGFT) of the Foreign Trade Policy  
2009-2014, the Director

General of Foreign Trade hereby authorizes the following two agencies to issue Certificate of Origin - Non Preferential:

(i) Centre for Development of Stones (CDOS), SP-8, Sitapura Industrial Area, Phase (IV), Jaipur (Rajasthan)- 302022

Tel: + 91-141-5122609, 5185054

Fax: + 91-141-5122610

E-mail: info@cdos-india.com

Website: www.cdos-india.com

(ii) All India Chamber of Commerce & Industries 84/2, South Raja Street, Tuticorin-628001

Tel: 0461-2324495, Fax: 0461-2323395

E-mail: aicci82@gmail.com

2. Accordingly, names of the above agencies are added at Serial No. 5 (Rajasthan) and Serial No. 15 (Tamil Nadu) of Appendix 4C (List of Agencies Authorized to issue Certificate of Origin - Non-Preferential) of Handbook of Procedures Vol.I (Appendices & Aayat Niryat Forms), 2009-2014.

### 3. Effect of this Public Notice

Two new agencies have been authorized for issuing Certificate of Origin - Non Preferential.

**Six Months Import Credit Now in Medium Term Credit Definition**

Sub: Trade Credits for Import into India

AP(DIR Srs) Attention of Authorized  
Cir.59 Dealer Category - I (AD  
14.12.2012 Category - I) banks is invited  
(RBI) A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.  
28 dated September 11, 2012.

2. As per extant guidelines on Trade Credit the companies in the infrastructure sector, where "infrastructure" is as defined under the extant guidelines on External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) are allowed to avail of trade credit up to a maximum period of five years for import of capital goods as classified by DGFT subject to the that (i) the trade credit must be abinitio contracted for a period not less than fifteen months and should not be in the nature of short-term roll overs; and (ii) AD banks are not permitted to issue Letters of Credit/guarantees/Letter of Undertaking (LoU)/Letter of Comfort (LoC) in favour of overseas supplier, bank and financial institution for the extended period beyond three years.

3. On review, it has been decided to further relax the condition of 'abinitio' buyers' credit for 15 (fifteen) months to 6 (six) months for **existing trade credits**. However, the condition regarding 'abinitio' buyers' credit for 15 months shall continue for future trade credit.

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

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

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

**LIBOR Plus Ceiling for Trade Credits of 350bps to Continue till 31 March 2013**

Sub: Trade Credits for Imports into India – Review of all-in-cost ceiling

AP(DIR Srs) Attention of Authorized  
Cir.58 Dealer Category-I (AD  
14.12.2012 Category-I) banks is invited  
(RBI) to A.P. (DIR Series)  
Circular No. 44 dated

November 15, 2011, A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 100 March 30, 2012 relating to the all-in-cost ceiling of Trade Credits for imports into India.

2. It has been decided that the all-in-cost ceiling as specified in A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 44 dated November 15, 2011 will continue to be applicable till March 31, 2013 and subject to review thereafter. All other aspects of Trade Credit policy remain unchanged.

3. The amended ECB policy will come into force with immediate effect and is subject to review based on the experience gained in this regard.

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 sections 10(4) and 11(1) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and are without prejudice to permissions / approvals, if any, required under any other law.

**Windex and Dindex – No. 39 - 19 to 25 December 2012****World Trade**

	DIndex Code*	Windex Page
New Visa Agreement between India and Pakistan – Visa on Arrival at Wagha Check Post from 15 Jan 2013 only for Sr. Citizens!	1855	289
EU Plus "Real Good Friends" Plurilateral Services Agreement in 2013	1856	289
WTO Members Aim for "Realistic" Doha Deliverables for 2013	1857	290
Poor Countries Must Invest in Farming to Tackle Hunger, says FAO	1858	290
US, EU, Japan Join Mexico in Advancing Challenge to Argentine Import Restrictions	1859	290

**Foreign Trade Policy**

One Month Grace Period to Convert White Shipping Bill for Incentive – 36-PN(RE)/12.12.2012	1842	295
Two New Agencies for Issuing Certificate of Origin – Non Preferential Notified – 37-PN(RE)/17.12.2012	1849	295
Six New PSI Agencies Notified – 38-PN(RE)/18.12.2012	1850	295

**Customs**

Foshan Z&D Out of Tiles Anti-dumping Net – 53-ADD/14.12.2012	1844	292
Foshan Z&D Ceramics in Vitrified Porcelain Tiles Anti-dumping Case – Notification Rescinded – 54-ADD/14.12.2012	1845	293
Another Five Years of Anti-dumping Duty on Sodium Hydrosulphite from China – Duty Raised in Sunset Review – 55-ADD/14.12.2012	1846	291
Cable Tiles from China and Taiwan – Anti-dumping Duty Slashed after Review – 56-ADD/14.12.2012	1847	291
Tariff Value of Brass Scrap Up by US\$59/MT – Gold and Silver Tariff Value Fall by US\$11 per 10 gram and US\$34/kg – 109-Cus(NT)/14.12.2012	1848	294
Anti-dumping Investigation on Motor Vehicles Alloy Road Wheels from China, Korea and Thai Initiated – Complaint of Single Manufacturer Synergies Castings – F.No.14/7/2012-DGAD/10.12.2012	1841	293

**RBI Circulars [AP(DIR Series)]**

Export Credit of US\$178.125mn to Tanzania Water Supply Scheme – Cir.57/11.12.2012	1843	-
LIBOR Plus Ceiling for Trade Credits of 350bps to Continue till 31 March 2013 – Cir.58/14.12.2012	1851	296
Six Months Import Credit Now in Medium Term Credit Definition - Cir.59/14.12.12	1852	296
LIBOR Plus Ceiling at 350bps for ECB will Continue Till 31 March 2013 – Cir.60/14.12.2012	1853	-
Guidelines on ECB for Low Cost Affordable Housing Projects – Cir.61/17.12.2012	1854	-

\*See details in [www.worldtradesScanner.com](http://www.worldtradesScanner.com)**Customs Valuation Exchange Rates**

7 December 2012		Imports	Exports
<b>Schedule I</b> [Rate of exchange of one unit of foreign currency equipment to Indian Rupees]			
1	Australian Dollar	57.90	56.30
2	Bahraini Dinar	148.85	140.45
3	Canadian Dollar	55.70	54.10
4	Danish Kroner	9.75	9.40
5	EURO	72.30	70.50
6	Hong Kong Dollar	7.10	6.95
7	Kenyan Shilling	65.50	61.55
8	Kuwaiti Dinar	199.55	188.15
9	New Zealand Dollar	45.65	44.30
10	Norwegian Kroner	9.85	9.55
11	Pound Sterling	88.80	86.85
12	Singapore Dollar	45.25	44.20
13	South African Rand	6.40	6.00
14	South Arabian Riyal	14.95	14.10
15	Swedish Kroner	8.40	8.15
16	Swiss Franc	59.60	57.95
17	UAE Dirham	15.30	14.40
18	U.S. Dollar	55.00	54.00
<b>Schedule II</b> – [Rate of exchange of 100 units of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees ]			
1	Japanese Yen	67.20	65.35

(Source: Customs Notification 108(NT)/06.12.2012)

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: 91-11-23281314  
Email: [academy.delhi@gmail.com](mailto:academy.delhi@gmail.com); Website: [worldtradesScanner.com](http://worldtradesScanner.com)

This issue contains 8 pages in all