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WORLD TRADE SCANNER

ISSN: 0971-8095

Single copy Rs. 20 $2

Vol. XXXIII No 42 11 – 17 January 2017

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

Annual subscription Rs. 950

Excise and Service Tax Assessees to Migrate to GST

4 Legal Name, PAN and State Name will be issued by CBEC on Application

4 Assessee Submits Form GST REG20 to GSTN

4 GSTN Issues Provisional ID

4 After Verification by CBEC, GSTIN Issued in Form 6

4 31 Jan 2017 Last Date for Migration

Letter from S Ramesh, Member CBEC to Commissioners

Sub: Migration of existing Central Excise/Service Tax Assessees to GST

As you are aware, the draft Model GST Laws and Rules have been placed in the public domain and CBEC is making al l efforts for smooth implementation of GST by 1 April, 2017. One of the priority tasks in this regard is the migration of existing CE TRAL EXCISE/SERVICE TAX Assesses to GST.

2. *As per Sec 166 of the draft CGST Act read with relevant rules, every Central Excise I Service Tax assessee having a valid PA shall be granted registration under GST regime on a provisional basis. For such assessees, GST shall generate provisional IDs and communicate the same to the assessees through CBEC for migration to the GST regime. The Directorate General of Systems, CBEC has made necessary arrangement of communicating the provisional IDs along with passwords to the respective assessees in a secured manner through the ACES portal (www.aces.gov.in). The entire procedure is described in the Guidance note to Departmental officers at Annexure A to this letter.*

[F.No.IV(33)16/2016 –Systems dated 6 January 2017]

Central Board of Excise & Customs (CBEC) has initiated the process of **migration** of its existing CENTRAL EXCISE/ SERVICE TAX assessees **to GST** with effect **from 9 January, 2017**.

As part of its efforts to ensure implementation of GST by 1 April, 2017, CBEC has taken steps to ensure that its existing taxpayers are migrated to GST in a simple, user-friendly and smooth manner. Once the existing registered Taxpayers (both Central Excise as well as Service Tax) login to CBEC's Web Portal www.aces.gov.in, a facility will be given in a secure manner the to access the provisional login ID and password given by Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN). Thereafter, using the same, they can log in to GST Portal (www.gst.gov.in) to fill the required fields and submit scanned documents.

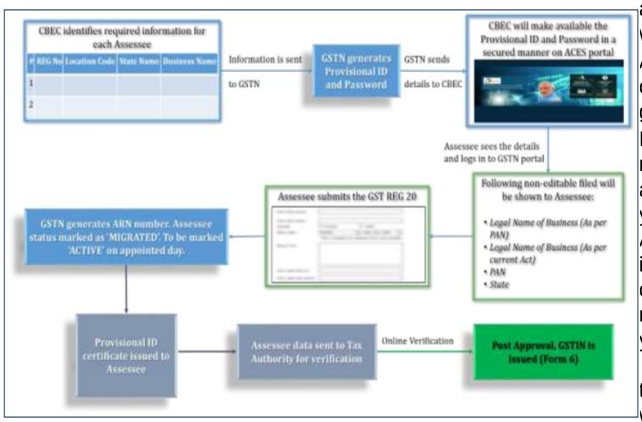
However, if they have already initiated the process of migration to GST as a VAT asssessee under STATE COMMERCIAL TAX department, no further action is necessary. **PAN is mandatory for migration to GST.** Hence, if the existing Central Excise/Service Tax Registration Code does not have PAN, then PAN has to be obtained from Income Tax Department and the Registration details have to be updated in the ACES Portal www.aces.gov.in

CBEC has made available a **24x7 HELPDESK (TOLL-FREE NO 1800-1200-232**, EMAIL: cbecmitra.helpdesk@icegate.gov.in) for the purpose of assisting existing CENTRAL EXCISE/ SERVICE TAX assessees. GSTN also has a HELP DESK number: 0124-4688999 and GSTN email address is: help@gst.gov.in. A Step-by-Step Taxpayers User guide for Migration is available at www.aces.gov.in and at www.cbec.gov.in

All existing Central Excise/Service Tax assessees are requested to migrate as early as possible, latest by **31 January, 2017**.

(In case you are also registered with State Commercial Tax dept (VAT/Luxury Tax/Entry Tax/Entertainment Tax), you may have already initiated this process of migration and no further action suggested below would be applicable to you).

A schematic representation of the migration process is given below:



In order to migrate to GST, you need to have a provisional ID and password. These details you can obtain by logging into ACES portal (www.aces.gov.in). These details are being obtained from GSTN and you may periodically log in to see your status.

You are required to use the provisional ID and password to log into GSTN portal (www.gst.gov.in) to fill up the required details and upload the supporting documents. After you provide the requisite details, an ARN (Application Reference Number) would be communicated to you by GSTN. Once you have the ARN, you would migrate to GST on the scheduled GST roll out date with issue of Provisional Certificate.

Please note: In case your Central Excise or Service Tax registration does not have a valid Income Tax PAN number, you need to obtain the PAN number and update your registration details on to ACES portal before you can be migrated to GST.

In case of any difficulty or query, please contact your jurisdictional Central Excise/Service Tax officers or call the following helpdesk numbers:

CBEC : 1800-1200-232 (24x7 Help Desk)

GSTN: 0124 – 4688999

You can also send us mail at cbecmitra.helpdesk@icegate.gov.in

Step by Step Guide for GST Enrolment for existing Central Excise/ Service Tax Assessees

All existing Central Excise and Service Tax assessees will be migrated to GST starting 7th January 2017. To migrate to GST, assessees would be provided a Provisional ID and Password by CBEC.

Provisional IDs would be issued to only those assessees who have a valid PAN associated with their registration. An assessee may not be provided a Provisional ID in the following cases:

a. The PAN associated with the registration is not valid
b. The PAN is registered with State a Tax authority and Provisional ID has been supplied by the said State Tax authority.
c. There are multiple CE/ST registrations on the same PAN in a State. In this case only 1 Provisional ID would be issued for the 1st registration in the alphabetical order provided any of the above 2 conditions are not met.

The assessees need to use this Provisional ID and Password to logon to the GST Common Portal (https://www.gst.gov.in) where they would be required to fill and submit the Form 20 along with necessary supporting documents.

The GST Common Portal has made available a manual on how to fill the Form-20. It is available on www.gst.gov.in.

Subsequent pages provide the Steps to be followed by each assessee to migrate to GST.

Demonetisation

"It is puzzling why the government opted to eliminate the tiny six percent black money by demonetising 86 percent of the currency. Several countries including USA, Japan have lots of cash.

Fake money was never a big problem in India. Can't hold the economy in ransom, in this account.

State governments should have been consulted as India has a federal polity." Amartya Sen

IndusInd Jumps 6% on Demonetisation

Shares of Indusind Bank rallied over 6 percent to Rs 1,231, making it the best performing Nifty stock after brokerages gave a thumbs-up to its third quarter earnings performance.

Analysts retained their rating on IndusInd Bank. Capital raising their target prices by 4-5 percent citing strong loan growth, steady asset quality, strong jump in low-cost deposits driven by demonetisation and margins holding up in the December-ended quarter.

Dragon Enters Afghanistan after Pak

4 Chinese Firm Signs $250 mn Contract to Build Road in Afghanistan with ADB Aid

A Chinese construction firm signed a contract on Sunday to build a key road in central Afghanistan.

Afghan Minister of Public Works Mahmuod Baligh and Vice Chairman of China Road and Bridge Corporation (CRBC) Lu Shan signed the 205-million-U.S. dollar deal. The ceremony was held in Afghan Presidential Palace which was witnessed by President Mohammad Ashraf Ghani.

The road which goes through more than 37 villages to connect Dare-e-Sof district in northern Samangan province to Yakawlang district of the neighboring central Bamyan province.

Second phase of three phase project

The 178-km-road project is the second part of a National North-South Corridor. The first phase connects northern Marzar-i-Sharif city to Yakawlang is already been completed. Planning and surveying of the third phase of the corridor, a 550-km road, which connects Bamyan to southern Kandahar province.

The project will take some three and half years to complete in the mountainous region.

The project comprises of building of a seven-meter-road, eight big bridges as well as constructing of 194 small bridges.

Letter to Editor

A Reader Writes on Exim Bank Article in Business Line of 5 Jan 2017 on Justification of Export Fall

Its most surprising that Exim Bank is satisfied with present and falling level of Indian exports and is justifying the fall!

Exports are down almost $50 bn in past 3 years (from $312bn to $262bn)!

Overall exports should have ***increased*** *by $100 bn atleast in last 3 years to reach $400bn approx by now ?!!*

Instead reverse has happened. We are down by $50bn. There is no positive impact of rupee devaluation or the very liberal MEIS support scheme giving upto 5% Incentive to exports.

Meanwhile China's international trade, exports, foreign investments continue to increase very substantially! India is getting marginalized in global trade n politically too, by our poor export performance, it seems! As a nation we seem to be losing our grip on hardcore manufacturing activities?! Don't know what's the view of our Apex Chambers? Do they agree with Exim Bank? I feel that increasing exports of not-so sophisticated items like handicrafts / textiles and made ups/ readymade garments/ sports goods / Tourism etc could easily fetch us increased exports of $100 bn?!

We need to double our GDP and exports very soon and to have our rightful place n status in the world. Centre needs to involve all States in this manufacturing effort.

Concerned Exporter

Exporters to Get 90% Duty Refund within 7 days under the GST Regime

During a meeting of Trade Promotion and Development Council held on 3rd January 2017, chaired by Minister of Commerce and Industry Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, Finance Ministry has agreed to refund 90% of the duties paid by exporters in the process of manufacturing items for export within a period of seven days under the Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime.

Further, the remaining 10% refund will be made after verifications by tax authorities. In addition, the revenue department has given an assurance that the revamped ICEGATE portal would make sure refunds are made on time. The ICEGATE portal provides e-filing services to trade and cargo carriers and other customs department clients.

Chinese Yuan Crashes to 6.9262 against USD

¥

The central parity rate of the Chinese currency renminbi, or the yuan, weakened 594 basis points to 6.9262 against the U.S. dollar Monday, according to the China Foreign Exchange Trade System.

It was the biggest daily percentage fall since June 2016.

The yuan has seen sharp falls since October last year, stoking market concerns. But economists ruled out the possibility of persistent slips in 2017.

In China's spot foreign exchange market, the yuan is allowed to rise or fall by 2 percent from the central parity rate each trading day.

The central parity rate of the yuan against the U.S. dollar is based on a weighted average of prices offered by market makers before the opening of the interbank market each business day.

World Inflation Round the Corner?

Gold jumped to a six-week high as copper surged with iron ore after Chinese producer prices climbed. Oil slipped below $51 a barrel in New York.

4 Oil slipped to $50.82 a barrel after sinking 3.8 percent last session.

4 Steel and iron ore futures surged to their daily limit in China amid more signs the government intends to squeeze excess capacity, and after the country's factory-gate inflation reached the highest in five years.

Bonds Up

4 Tuesday's $24 billion three-year U.S. bond sale drew the strongest investor appetite since August, with a gauge of demand known as the bid-to-cover ratio rising to 2.97. The yield was 1.472 percent, the highest for an auction of the maturity since April 2010.

4 Yields on 10-year Treasury notes rose by one basis point, or 0.01 percentage point, to 2.38 percent, after falling five basis points on Monday.

Online Clearance of Wild Life and CITES Items from 5 Jan 2017

[CBEC Circular No. 01 dated 4th January 2017]

Subject: Extending the Single Window Interface for Facilitation of Trade (SWIFT) to Exports.

Kind reference is invited to Board's Circulars No. 03/2016 dated 03.02.2016 and No. 09/2015 dated 31.03.2015 regarding the Indian Customs Single Window(SWIFT).This project envisages that the importers and exporters would electronically lodge their Customs clearance documents at a single point only with the Customs. The required permission, if any, from other regulatory agencies would be obtained online without the importer/exporter having to separately approach these agencies. The Single Window provides the importers/exporters a single point interface for Customs clearance of import and export goods thereby reducing interface with Governmental agencies, dwell time and cost of doing business.

2. With the successful implementation of SWIFT for import, it is proposed to implement online-release from Partner Government Agencies (PGAs) for exports from 05/1/2017 onwards as a pilot at Chennai, Delhi and Mumbai Air cargo complexes for CITES/ wildlife items. Under the pilot, Shipping Bills filed online on ICEGATE or through the Service Centre will be referred to the concerned agency, namely WCCB, online for a "No Objection Certificate' (NOC), if any required. The selection of items to be referred to any agency will be based on criteria specified by the agencies. As in the case of imports, the list of Customs Tariff Heads (CTHs) for which goods require NOC from the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, shall be published on ICEGATE.

3. For granting NoC for goods entered for export, the offices of the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau are connected to the ICES. The Officers of Wild Life Crime Control Bureau may use the same role in ICES used for import, to process NOC in exports. Once a Shipping Bill is filed, the system will determine whether the consignment contains items requiring NOC from the agency. The system will then automatically re-route the Shipping Bill to the concerned WCCB office for granting NOC. Should the Shipping Bill require processing by Customs, it will happen in parallel.

4. Based on the list of Shipping Bills marked to the WCCB, the Agency's officer will retrieve the Shipping Bill online, and record the decision online on ICES. Should any documents be required for verification, for the time being, the Customs Broker or Exporter would have to produce hard copies of check-lists, export licenses, permits and other certificates/documents as required by the agency, until customs infrastructure is upgraded to provide uploading of soft copies of such documents. At this stage, the Agency's office may record any of the following:

(i) Release - No Objection Certificate

(ii) Out of Scope: Item does not require the Agency's NOC

(iii) Reject: Item is not permitted for clearance for "Let Export". Agency's office may make a suitable recommendation in respect of the item such as no-export or destruction. (The Agency will record this remark online.) Customs shall take further necessary action on the Shipping Bill.

(iv) Withhold NOC: NOC has been temporarily withheld for want of further documentation and/ or testing after entering suitable remarks in the system by the Agency. These SBs can be retrieved by Agency's office for a further decision (Release/ Provisional NOC/Out-of-Scope/Reject) after the information is received.

(v) Provisional NOC: Presently, WCCB does not grant NOC on a provisional basis. [Note, if this option can be easily disabled, it may be disabled.]

5. Once NOC [Release/Out of Scope/ or Provisional NOC] is obtained from the concerned agency and assessment by Customs (in cases where assessment is required) is completed, the exporter may register goods or present them for stuffing into containers (in case of containerized cargo). In cases where a sample needs to be drawn, the concerned agency will arrange with the exporter to collect them prior to the issuance of NOC. The rest of the procedure for registration of goods, examination (where required) and 'Let Export Order' will remain as at present. Since, the agency's officer records the NOC online, Customs shall not insist on the physical copy of the NOC.

6. Where the concerned officer of the Agency prefers to reject NOC by choosing option at 4(iii) above, the officer will also enter his remarks online on ICES, which will include a brief note on the basis for rejection so that the concerned Assistant/ Deputy Commissioner of Customs can take further action, including adjudication under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962. In cases where the samples fail to meet the qualifying criteria upon testing, the Agency's officer will also record the same on the system while rejecting the NoC.

7. Chief Commissioners are requested to sensitize staff, other agencies, trade and Customs brokers working under their jurisdiction to ensure the smooth implementation of the SWIFT online clearance in exports.

8. Difficulty faced, if any, may be brought to the notice of the Board at the earliest. Further, a suitable Public Notice may be issued for the information of the Trade with a copy to the local offices of the Agencies.

F.No.450/101/2016-Cus-IV

CVD of 6% on Branded Jewellery Withdrawn

[Excise Notification No. 01 dated 5th January 2017]

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) 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 amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) **No. 2/2011-Central Excise, dated the 1st March, 2011**, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide G.S.R. 117 (E), dated the 1st March, 2011, namely:-

In the said notification, in the Table, **serial number 49** and the entries relating thereto shall be **omitted**.

[F. No. 354/122/2016 –TRU]

Anti-dumping Duty on Jute Products from Bangladesh Notified

(See Detail of Findings in Weekly Issue No. 31 dated 26 October to 01 November 2016)

[Customs Notification No. 01 (ADD) dated 5th January 2017]

Whereas, in the matter of 'Jute Products' namely, Jute Yarn/Twine (multiple folded/cabled and single), Hessian fabric, and Jute sacking bags (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods) falling under Tariff Headings 5307, 5310, 5607 or 6305 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Tariff Act), originating in, or exported from Bangladesh and Nepal (hereinafter referred to as subject countries), and imported into India, the Designated Authority in its final findings published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, vide notification number 14/19/2015-DGAD, dated the 20th October, 2016, has come to the conclusion that –

i. there is dumping of subject goods from the subject countries;
ii. imports from subject countries are undercutting and suppressing the prices of the domestic industry;
iii. performance of domestic industry has deteriorated in the terms of profitability return on investments and cash flow;
iv. injury to domestic industry has been caused by dumped imports;

and has recommended imposition of definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of the subject goods, originating in, or exported from the subject countries and imported into India, in order to remove injury to the domestic industry;

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 and 20 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995, the Central Government, after considering the aforesaid final findings of the designated authority, hereby imposes on the subject goods, the description of which is specified in column (3) of the Table below, falling under heading of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act as specified in the corresponding entry in column (2), originating in the countries as specified in the corresponding entry in column (5), and exported from the countries as specified in the corresponding entry in column (6), produced by the producers as specified in the corresponding entry in column (7), exported 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 as specified in the corresponding entry in column (9), in the unit as specified in the corresponding entry in column (10) of the said Table, namely:-

Table

SNo.	Heading	Description of goods*	Producer	Exporter	Duty Amount (USD/MT)
Specification: In all forms and specifications					
Country of Origin/Export: **Bangladesh**					
1.	5307, 5310, 5607 or 6305	Jute Yarn/ Twine	Pride Jute Mill	Pride Jute Mill	104.16
2.	-do-	Jute Yarn/ Twine	Asha Jute Industries Ltd	Asha Jute Industries Ltd	19.30
3.	-do-	Jute Yarn/ Twine	Sonali Ansh Industries Ltd	Sonali Ansh Industries Ltd	20.35
4.	-do-	Jute Yarn/Twine	Alijan Jute Mills Ltd	Alijan Jute Mills Ltd	20.35
5.	-do-	Jute Yarn/Twine	Sharif Jute Mills Ltd	Sharif Jute Mills Ltd	152.85
6.	-do-	Jute Yarn/Twine	Anwar Jute Spinning Mills Ltd	Anwar Jute Spinning Mills Ltd	109.59
7.	-do-	Jute Yarn/Twine	Hasan Jute Mills Ltd	Hasan Jute Mills Ltd	Nil
8.	-do-	Sacking Bags	Hasan Jute Mills Ltd	Hasan Jute Mills Ltd	Nil
9.	-do-	Jute Yarn/Twine	Janata Jute Mills Ltd	Janata Jute Mills Ltd	20.68
10.	-do-	Hessian Fabric	Janata Jute Mills Ltd	Janata Jute Mills Ltd	Nil
11.	-do-	Jute Yarn/ Twine	Sidlaw Textiles Ltd.	Sidlaw Textiles Ltd.	102.93
12.	-do-	Sacking Bags	Sidlaw Textiles Ltd.	Sidlaw Textiles Ltd.	127.48
13.	-do-	Jute Yarn/Twine	Sagar Jute Spinning Mills Ltd	Sagar Jute Spinning Mills Ltd	102.93
14.	-do-	Jute Yarn/Twine	Non Sampled Producers/ exporters as per list **		97.19
15.	-do-	Hessian Fabric	Non Sampled Producers/ exporters as per list **		351.72
16.	-do-	Sacking Bags	Non Sampled Producers/ exporters as per list **		125.21
17.	-do-	Jute Yarn/ Twine	Any combination other than mentioned in Sl. Nos. 1 to 16 above		162.45
18.	-do-	Hessian Fabric	-do-		351.72
19.	-do-	Sacking Bags	-do		138.97
Country of Origin/Exports: **Bangladesh/Any country other than those subject to Anti-dumping duty**					
20.	5307, 5310, 5607 or 6305	Jute Yarn/ Twine	Any	Any	162.45
21.	-do-	Hessian Fabric	Any	Any	351.72
22.	-do-	Sacking Bags	Any	Any	138.97
Country of Origin/Exports: **Any country other than those subject to Anti-dumping duty/Bangladesh**					
23.	5307, 5310, 5607 or 6305	Jute Yarn/ Twine	Any	Any	162.45
24.	-do-	Hessian Fabric	Any	Any	351.72
25.	-do-	Sacking Bags	Any	Any	138.97
Country of Origin/Exports: **Nepal**					
26.	5307, 5310, 5607 or 6305	Jute Yarn/ Twine	Arihant Multi-Fibres Ltd	Arihant Multi-Fibres Ltd	24.61
27.	-do-	Sacking Bags	Arihant Multi-Fibres Ltd	Arihant Multi-Fibres Ltd	35.25
28.	-do-	Hessian Fabric	Arihant Multi-Fibres Ltd	Arihant Multi-Fibres Ltd	Nil
29.	-do-	Jute Yarn/ Twine	Shree Raghupati Jute Mills Ltd	Shree Raghupati Jute Mills Ltd	24.61
30.	-do-	Sacking Bags	Shree Raghupati Jute Mills Ltd	Shree Raghupati Jute Mills Ltd	35.25
31.	-do-	Hessian Fabric	Shree Raghupati Jute Mills Ltd	Shree Raghupati Jute Mills Ltd	Nil
32.	-do-	Jute Yarn/ Twine	Swastik Jute Mills Pvt. Ltd	Swastik Jute Mills Pvt. Ltd	15.36
33.	-do-	Hessian Fabric	Swastik Jute Mills Pvt. Ltd	Swastik Jute Mills Pvt. Ltd	8.18
34.	-do-	Sacking Bags	Swastik Jute Mills Pvt. Ltd	Swastik Jute Mills Pvt. Ltd	34.20
35.	-do-	Jute Yarn/ Twine	Baba Jute Mills Pvt. Ltd	Baba Jute Mills Pvt. Ltd	26.07
36.	-do-	Sacking Bags	Baba Jute Mills Pvt. Ltd	Baba Jute Mills Pvt. Ltd	33.73
37.	-do-	Hessian Fabric	Baba Jute Mills Pvt. Ltd	Baba Jute Mills Pvt. Ltd	6.30
Country of Origin/Exports: **Nepal/ Any country other than those subject to Anti-dumping duty**					
38.	5307, 5310, 5607 or 6305	Jute Yarn/ Twine	Any	Any	28.72
39.	-do-	Hessian Fabric	Any	Any	8.18
40.	-do-	Sacking Bags	Any	Any	38.90
Country of Origin/ Exports: **Any country other than those subject to Anti-dumping duty/ Nepal**					
41.	5307, 5310, 5607 or 6305	Jute Yarn/ Twine	Any	Any	28.72
42.	-do-	Hessian Fabric	Any	Any	8.18
43.	-do-	Sacking Bags	Any	Any	38.90

* "Jute Products" comprising of Jute Yarn/twine (multiple folded/cabled and single), Hessian Fabrics and Jute Sacking bags.

Adjudication by Investigation Agencies Restored Following Supreme Court Stay

[CBEC Instruction dated 3rd January 2017]

Sub: Inclusion of Show Cause Notice issued in relation to sub-section (11) of Section 28 of the Customs Act, 1962 on the competency of officers of DGDRI, DGCEI and Customs (Prev.) in the Call Book.

I am directed to refer to Board Instructions of even no. dated 29.06.2016 & 28.12.2016 (copy available on CBEC website) on the above subject.

2. In this regard, I am directed to say that the Board inter alia, had referred the issue of pending adjudications of cases covered by the above said Board Instruction to the Ld. Solicitor General of India. The Ld. Solicitor General has opined, inter alia, that in view of the unconditional stay in force, granted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Department could continue with adjudication of the Show Cause Notices hitherto covered by the Mangali Impex judgment.

3. Thus in view of the opinion of the Ld. Solicitor General, the Board Instruction of even no. dated 29.06.2016 & 28.12.2016 on the above subject are hereby withdrawn. Consequently, the Show Cause Notices, which were kept in the Call Book in view of the above said Board Instructions, needs to be taken out of the Call Book immediately and the adjudication of such Show Cause Notices are to be proceeded with in accordance with law.

F.No.276/104/2016-CX.8A (Pt.)

** List of non-sampled producers/exporters:

(1) Rahman Jute Mills (Pvt.) Ltd.
(2) Shamsher Jute Mills Ltd.
(3) Golden Jute Industries Ltd.
(4) Purabi Trading
(5) Sonali Aansh Trading (Pvt.) Ltd.
(6) Rajbari Jute Mills Ltd.
(7) Nowapara Packaging Industries Ltd.
(8) Nowapara Jute Mills Ltd.
(9) Usha jute Spinners Ltd.
(10) B.S. Jute Spinners Ltd. (BSJSL)
(11) Madina Jute Industries Ltd.
(12) Northern Jute Manufacturing Company Limited
(13) Jute Spinners Ltd.
(14) M/s Nawab Abdul Malek Jute Mills (BD) Ltd.

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

Explanation.-For the purposes of this notification, rate of exchange applicable for the purpose of calculation of such 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 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. 354/211/2016-TRU]

Phosphoric Acid Anti-Dumping Duty on Taiwan and Israel Dropped on Application of Gujarat Alkali

4 DGAD Finds Domestic Industry Prospering with No Sign of Injury

[DGAD Office Memorandum dated 2nd January 2017]

Subject: Sun Set Review (SSR) investigation for imports of Phosphoric Acid of all grades and all concentration (excluding Agriculture/fertilizer Grade) originating in or exported from Israel and Taiwan tiled by Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd and Grasim Industries Ltd (Chemical Division)

Reference: i) Application dated 14th Nov., 2016 read with subsequent application dated 02nd Dec., 2016 filed by the Petitioner.

Application(s) referred to above were filed by Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd and Grasim industries Ltd (Chemical Division) (hereinafter referred to as the petitioner) for initiation of Sun Set Review (SSR) investigations and continuation of existing Anti-Dumping Duties on import of Phosphoric Acid (hereinafter referred to as subject goods or products under consideration (PUC) from Israel and Taiwan (hereinafter referred to as subject country).

2. The Application was examined based on the details given in the application as well as import data from IBIS, Mumbai as secondary source in order to examine the volume of imports of PUC during the period of investigation (POI) and injury investigation period.

3. The imports of PUC are presently subject to Anti Dumping Duty (ADD) following investigation and Final Findings by the Designated Authority and duty imposition order of the Department of Revenue as per the following details.

Event	Date	Particulars
Original Investigation:		
Initiation 14/44/2010-DGAD	04th Feb., 2011	Phosphoric Acid of all grades and all concentrations (excluding Agriculture/ Fertilizer Grade)' originating in or exported from Israel and Taiwan
Investigation period	1st April 2009 to 30th June 2010	
Preliminary findings	25th Oct, 2011	Duty Amount, US$ 116.25 to 260.26/ MT
Customs notification of interim duties (04/2012-Cus)	13th January, 2012	Duty Amount, US$ 116.25 to 260.26/ MT
Final findings	2nd February, 2012	Duty Amount, US$ 116.45 to 194.51/ MT
Customs notification of interim duties (19/2012-Cus)	4th April, 2012	Duty Amount, US$ 116.45 to 194.51/ MT
Sunset Review Investigation:		
Period of Investigation: April 2015 to June 2016 (15 months)		
Injury Period: 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and the proposed POI		

4. In the Final Findings and the subsequent Notification(s) by the Department of Revenue imposing the duty, the PUC was defined as, 'Phosphoric Acid of all grades and all concentration (excluding Agricultural/Fertilizer Grades)". Phosphoric Acid is an inorganic chemical used for the production of sodium Phosphate, calcium phosphate magnesium phosphate ammonium phosphate, etc. the Subject goods are also being used in pharmaceutical applications, beverages, seed processing, sugar processing, sugar juice clarification and sugar refining food Phosphate manufacturing etc. It is classified under sub heading no. 28092010 in the Customs Tariff Act thereof

5. The Authority notes that since present review investigation is for the SSR for Continuing imposition of Anti Dumping Duty, the PVC has to be taken as same, as in the first original application.

6. As regards Israel, the Petition inter-alia states that there are no own imports of PUC from Israel during the proposed period of investigation. However, there is likelihood of reoccurrence of dumping from Israel in case of cessation of anti-dumping duty. But the claim of likelihood of dumping causing injury has not been substantiated with facts. However, petitioner has Claimed dumping during the POI from Taiwan based on IBIS import data from secondary source and transaction wise imports information from secondary Source i.e. IBIS, Mumbai.

7. Based on the detailed examination of the petition, it has been observed that domestic industry has not filed supporting document with regard to cost and it is also inferred from the prima facie data made available to the authority that industry has improved significantly during the last 4 years due to anti-dumping duty in place. Domestic Industry is operating at the capacity utilization at 102% so demand gap is being supplied from different sources and it could not be ascertained in absence of database whether the same grades are being imported in the domestic market. In general, both the volume and price parameters are showing very healthy Sign and growth and in absence of sufficient data in support of likelihood parameters, assumption of likelihood injury doesn't appear to be correct.

8. Based on the above, it is seen that now dumping is not causing injury to the Domestic Industry in view of the Anti-Dumping duty in place. The AD duty has helped the Domestic Industry to improve their position on various parameters. In view of the above, the domestic industry does not seem to have been impacted by the Volume injury as they are operating at 102% and during this period they have improved significantly in price parameters also. It is also inferred in view of the above position where both the volume and price parameters are showing significant growth, the question of assumption of likelihood of dumping causing injury does not appear be realistic. Thus, it does not appear necessary to initiate the Sunset Review concerning imports of Phosphoric Acid from Israel & Taiwan.

However, Domestic Industry is free to file application for fresh investigation anytime if in future dumping per-se cause injury to the Domestic Industry

F.No. 15/18/2016-DGAD

Pak General Invites India to Join CPEC and Stop Funding Taliban in Afghanistan

Speaking at an awards ceremony at the Baluchistan Frontier Constabulary Headquarters in Quetta on December 20, Commander Southern Command Lt General Amir Riaz invited India to join CPEC and share the fruits of future development by shelving your anti-Pakistan activities and subversion.

US defence secretary nominee, senator Chuck Hagel, in a talk on Afghanistan at the Cameron University in Oklahoma in 2011 said, "India has been using Afghanistan as a second front against Pakistan. It has, over the years, financed problems for Pakistan on that side of the border."

General Riaz's invitation to India to join CPEC is conditional on India calling off its Afghan proxy warriors mobilised expressly to disrupt CPEC.

The trade utopia of the $46bn CPEC is estimated at $70bn and its blessings of peace will remain incomplete if India is kept out. Pakistan continues to be blamed for the ongoing Taliban trouble in Afghanistan which has involved blowing up Indian diplomatic facilities there. All 34 Afghan provinces have been attacked, with an average of 68 daily attacks this year.

President Ashraf Ghani in Kabul doesn't believe a word of what Pakistan says about the Haqqani network and the Taliban attacking Pakistan across the Durand Line. In fact, his spooks are busy retaliating by sending Pakistan's own terrorists back for revenge attacks.

For the time being the CPEC, might unleash a new war, based on India's perception that it contains Gwadar port in Pakistan which is a military outpost of China targeting India. Both Afghanistan and Pakistan need internal corrections to come out of their instability.

The indirect solution lies in trade openings through these median states where China and India come into play. Having refused a through-route to India, an isolated Pakistan has been compelled to accept CPEC.

China's Ambassador to Pakistan Sun Weidong says his country "is looking forward to enhancing its cooperation with Iran through CPEC" and welcomes the road joining Gwadar to Chabahar, the port being built with Indian help. Not long ago, SAARC thought of Pakistan as a "median" territory allowing trade routes, creating dependencies that prevent war.

Crude and Gas, Metals, Edible Oil, Cotton and Rubber Rise in December

- Coal, Cocoa, Coffee, Tea, Fertilizers, Precious Metals, World Sugar, Timber Down
- Woodpulp, Sorghum, Shrimp, Groundnuts Steady

In December, energy prices increased by 15.1%, and non-energy commodities prices dropped by 0.2%. Food prices fell 0.2% while beverages rose 7.1%. Raw materials increased by 2%, and fertilizers decreased 16.4%. Metals and minerals rose 2.8%, and precious metals fell 6.3%.

Up↑

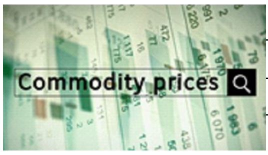
Crude; Natural gas
Coconut oil; Copra; Palm oil; Palmkernel oil
Soybean oil and Soybeans
Barley; Maize; Rice; Sheep Meat
Sawnwood; Cotton and Rubber
Copper, Iron Orea, Lead, Tin and Zinc

Down↓

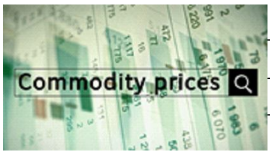
Coal; Cocoa; Coffee and Tea; Fishmeal; Groundnut oil
Soybean meal; Wheat; Bananas EU; Beef; Oranges; World Sugar
Logs; Plywood; Urea, DAP, Rock phosphate, Potassium chloride
TSP; Aluminium and Nickel; Gold, Silver and Platinum

Steady ↔

Groundnuts; Sorghum; Shrimp; Woodpulp



	Monthly averages				Quarterly averages					Annual averages		
	2016				2015	2016				2014	2015	2016
	Oct	Nov	Dec		Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec
Energy												
Coal, Australia $/mt	93.2	100.0	86.6	↓	52.3	50.9	51.9	67.5	93.2	70.1	57.5	65.9
Coal, Colombia $/mt	78.9	86.7	89.8	↑	48.0	42.7	44.8	57.7	85.1	65.9	52.5	57.6
Coal, South Africa $/mt	83.5	89.4	82.1	↓	51.1	51.5	54.8	65.3	85.0	72.3	57.0	64.1
Crude oil, average $/bbl	49.3	45.3	52.6	↑	42.2	32.7	44.8	44.7	49.1	96.2	50.8	42.8
Crude oil, Brent $/bbl	49.7	46.4	54.1	↑	43.4	34.4	46.0	45.8	50.1	98.9	52.4	44.0
Crude oil, Dubai $/bbl	48.3	43.8	51.8	↑	41.2	30.6	42.9	43.4	47.9	96.7	51.2	41.2
Crude oil, WTI $/bbl	49.9	45.6	52.0	↑	42.0	33.2	45.5	44.9	49.2	93.1	48.7	43.2
Natural gas, Index 2010=100	61.1	58.5	74.5	↑	61.4	52.2	49.5	60.0	64.7	111.7	73.3	56.6
Natural gas, Europe $/mmbtu	4.29	4.91	5.50	↑	6.26	4.84	4.10	4.40	4.90	10.05	7.26	4.56
Natural gas, US $/mmbtu	2.95	2.50	3.58	↑	2.11	1.98	2.13	2.85	3.01	4.37	2.61	2.49
Natural gas, LNG Japan $/mmbtu	7.15	7.15	7.15	↔	8.94	7.70	6.08	6.68	7.15	16.04	10.40	6.90
Beverages												
Cocoa $/kg	2.71	2.48	2.30	↓	3.30	2.98	3.10	2.99	2.50	3.06	3.14	2.89
Coffee, arabica $/kg	3.95	4.06	3.57	↓	3.31	3.31	3.49	3.79	3.86	4.42	3.53	3.61
Coffee, robusta $/kg	2.29	2.29	2.25	↓	1.79	1.65	1.84	2.05	2.27	2.22	1.94	1.95
Tea, average $/kg	2.81	2.97	2.93	↓	2.76	2.36	2.57	2.72	2.91	2.72	2.71	2.64
Tea, Colombo auctions $/kg	3.76	3.94	3.88	↓	2.85	2.82	2.98	3.29	3.86	3.54	2.96	3.24
Tea, Kolkata auctions $/kg	2.43	2.45	2.41	↓	2.52	1.89	2.59	2.64	2.43	2.58	2.42	2.39
Tea, Mombasa auctions $/kg	2.26	2.52	2.51	↓	2.91	2.38	2.14	2.24	2.43	2.05	2.74	2.30
Food												
Oils and Meals												
Coconut oil $/mt	1,463	1,538	1,684	↑	1,109	1,273	1,531	1,528	1,562	1,280	1,110	1,473
Copra $/mt	964	1,021	1,120	↑	737	855	1,019	1,017	1,035	854	735	981
Fishmeal $/mt	1,497	1,463	1,425	↓	1,524	1,465	1,526	1,553	1,462	1,709	1,558	1,501
Groundnuts $/mt	1,550	1,600	1,600	↔	1,175	1,158	1,208	1,500	1,583	1,296	1,248	1,362
Groundnut oil $/mt	1,575	1,525	1,508	↓	1,298	1,277	1,550	1,648	1,536	1,313	1,337	1,503
Palm oil $/mt	716	751	783	↑	570	631	704	715	750	821	623	700
Palmkernel oil $/mt	1,331	1,476	1,650	↑	831	1,032	1,283	1,358	1,486	1,121	909	1,290
Soybean meal $/mt	367	369	365	↓	358	328	419	405	367	528	395	380
Soybean oil $/mt	858	880	911	↑	743	749	795	810	883	909	757	809
Soybeans $/mt	403.0	412.0	421.0	↑	372.0	370.0	424.0	417.0	412.0	492.0	390.0	406.0
Grains												
Barley $/mt	132.5	134.1	142.0	↑	186.8	183.1	172.0	142.8	136.2	138.2	194.3	158.5
Maize $/mt	152.3	151.8	152.4	↑	167.2	159.9	171.1	153.4	152.2	192.9	169.8	159.2



Commodity	Monthly averages 2016 Oct	Nov	Dec		Quarterly averages 2015 Oct-Dec	2016 Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Annual averages 2014 Jan-Dec	2015 Jan-Dec	2016 Jan-Dec
Rice, Thailand 5% $/mt	369.0	365.0	373.0	↑	368.0	379.0	423.0	413.7	369.0	422.8	386.0	396.2
Rice, Thailand 25% $/mt	365.0	357.0	364.0	↑	359.0	370.0	407.7	401.7	362.0	382.2	372.6	385.3
Rice, Thailand A1 $/mt	349.9	339.6	354.4	↑	365.3	372.8	408.2	392.3	348.0	425.1	386.0	380.3
Rice, Vietnam 5% $/mt	336.4	338.0	341.0	↑	355.7	361.7	373.6	350.6	338.5	407.2	351.8	356.1
Sorghum $/mt	138.6	138.6	138.6	↔	176.3	173.9	173.9	151.9	138.6	207.2	204.7	159.6
Wheat, US HRW $/mt	151.8	150.5	142.0	↓	179.6	190.5	177.4	150.5	148.1	284.9	204.5	166.6
Wheat, US SRW $/mt	164.4	167.3	161.2	↓	200.6	190.0	189.9	161.1	164.3	245.2	206.4	176.3
Other Food												
Bananas, EU $/kg	0.90	0.86	0.83	↓	0.88	0.91	0.94	0.91	0.86	1.04	0.90	0.91
Bananas, US $/kg	0.97	0.96	0.96	↔	0.93	1.03	0.99	1.02	0.96	0.93	0.96	1.00
Meat, beef $/kg	3.94	4.06	3.87	↓	3.91	3.72	3.95	4.09	3.96	4.95	4.42	3.93
Meat, chicken $/kg	2.43	2.42	..		2.50	2.47	2.46	2.45	2.45	2.43	2.53	2.46
Meat, sheep $/kg	4.82	5.03	5.12	↑	4.82	4.51	4.64	4.64	4.99	6.39	5.22	4.69
Oranges $/kg	1.06	1.14	1.08	↓	0.73	0.69	0.78	0.99	1.09	0.78	0.68	0.89
Shrimp, Mexico $/kg	12.79	12.35	12.35	↔	10.50	10.83	10.80	10.69	12.49	17.25	14.36	11.20
Sugar, EU domestic $/kg	0.36	0.35	0.34	↔	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.43	0.36	0.36
Sugar, US domestic $/kg	0.63	0.63	0.64	↔	0.56	0.57	0.61	0.62	0.64	0.53	0.55	0.61
Sugar, World $/kg	0.49	0.45	0.41	↓	0.32	0.31	0.38	0.45	0.45	0.37	0.30	0.40
Raw Materials												
Timber												
Logs, Cameroon $/cum	386.0	378.3	369.3	↓	383.2	385.8	395.2	390.7	377.9	465.2	388.6	387.4
Logs, Malaysia $/cum	286.9	275.1	256.4	↓	245.2	258.2	275.7	290.7	272.8	282.0	246.0	274.4
Plywood ¢/sheets	526.2	504.7	470.3	↓	449.8	473.7	505.8	533.2	500.4	517.3	451.2	503.3
Sawnwood, Cameroon $/cum	591.6	595.5	598.1	↑	727.2	686.0	687.7	629.6	595.1	789.5	732.6	649.6
Sawnwood, Malaysia $/cum	672.9	677.3	680.3	↑	827.1	780.3	782.3	716.2	676.8	897.9	833.3	738.9
Woodpulp $/mt	875.0	875.0	875.0	↔	875.0	875.0	875.0	875.0	875.0	876.9	875.0	875.0
Other Raw Materials												
Cotton, A Index $/kg	1.73	1.74	1.75	↑	1.53	1.48	1.57	1.76	1.74	1.83	1.55	1.64
Rubber, RSS3 $/kg	1.66	1.87	2.23	↑	1.28	1.32	1.61	1.57	1.92	1.95	1.57	1.61
Rubber, TSR20 $/kg	1.48	1.66	1.93	↑	1.19	1.15	1.37	1.31	1.69	1.71	1.37	1.38
Fertilizers												
DAP $/mt	333.0	323.0	263.0	↓	419.3	366.7	351.0	340.0	306.3	472.5	458.9	341.0
Phosphate rock $/mt	110.0	104.0	85.0	↓	122.8	116.0	115.0	112.0	99.7	110.2	117.5	110.7
Potassium chloride $/mt	216.0	215.0	179.0	↓	297.0	283.0	263.0	221.0	203.3	297.2	302.9	242.6
TSP $/mt	273.0	270.0	222.0	↓	380.0	328.0	282.3	281.7	255.0	388.3	385.0	286.8
Urea, E. Europe $/mt	193.0	211.0	180.0	↓	250.6	208.7	198.3	183.3	194.7	316.2	272.9	196.3
Metals and Minerals												
Aluminum $/mt	1,666	1,737	1,728	↓	1,494	1,514	1,572	1,620	1,710	1,867	1,665	1,604
Copper $/mt	4,731	5,451	5,660	↑	4,885	4,675	4,736	4,780	5,281	6,863	5,510	4,868
Iron ore $/dmt	59	73	80	↑	47	48.3	56	58.7	70.7	96.9	55.8	58.4
Lead $/mt	2,024	2,181	2,210	↑	1,682	1,738	1,718	1,873	2,138	2,095	1,788	1,867
Nickel $/mt	10,260	11,129	10,972	↓	9,423	8,508	8,823	10,264	10,787	16,893	11,863	9,595
Tin $/mt	20,100	21,126	21,204	↑	15,077	15,439	16,902	18,584	20,810	21,899	16,067	17,934
Zinc $/mt	2,312	2,566	2,665	↑	1,612	1,677	1,917	2,252	2,514	2,161	1,932	2,090
Precious Metals												
Gold $/toz	1,267	1,238	1,157	↓	1,107	1,181	1,260	1,334	1,221	1,266	1,161	1,249
Platinum $/toz	959	955	918	↓	907	914	1,005	1,085	944	1,384	1,053	987
Silver $/toz	17.7	17.4	16.4	↓	14.8	14.9	16.9	19.6	17.2	19.1	15.7	17.1

$ = US dollar; ¢ = US cent; bbl = barrel; cum = cubic meter; dmtu = Dry Metric Ton Unit; kg = kilogram; mmbtu = million British thermal units; mt = metric ton; toz = troy oz; n.a. = not available; n.q. = no quotation

World Bank Highlights Investment Falls in Private Sector

In its report for 2017, the Bank said there has been slowdown in investment in South Asia. "In India, gross fixed capital formation has been on a downward trend since 2011, with a shift in the composition from private to public," it said.

While public investment rose by 21 per cent in FY2016, private investment (which accounts for two-thirds of the total) contracted by 1.4 per cent, reducing overall investment growth to four per cent.

Infrastructure demand is expected to go up to US $1 trillion under the 12th Five-Year Plan (2012-2017). "Going forward, public and private investment should be supported by higher allocations in the FY2017 federal government budget to build and upgrade infrastructure, and the setup of a US $3 billion National Investment and Infrastructure Fund," it said.

In particular, the Reserve Bank of India's 2015 corporate governance reforms in state-owned banks (which represent two-thirds of the total banking sector lending) has adversely affected lending to leveraged corporates and conglomerates, the report said.

METAL NEWS

Steel, iron ore futures rally as China steps up capacity cuts

4 Tata Steel, Jindal, Sail flare in Stock Markets

Shanghai steel futures jumped 7 percent to their highest in nearly three weeks on 10 Jan, supported by promises from China's top steelmaking province to further reduce production capacity.

Raw material iron ore followed steel's rally, soaring 8 percent to its strongest in more than three weeks, with coking coal climbing nearly 8 percent.

Hebei, which accounts for about a quarter of China's total steel output, plans to slash 31.86 million tonnes of steel and ironmaking capacity this year, the official Xinhua news agency reported on Sunday.

That would be more than double the 14.62 million tonnes of steel capacity that Hebei cut last year.

While smog concerns still threaten to lower steel output, a drive to cut outdated steel capacity is also pressuring production lower,

The most-active rebar on the Shanghai Futures Exchange closed up 7 percent at the exchange-set ceiling of 3,167 yuan ($457) a ton, its highest since Dec. 22.

China's economic growth last year was expected to be around 6.7 percent, said Xu Shaoshi, director of the National Development and Reform Commission. Beijing had targeted growth of 6.5-7.0 percent.

Xu also said China's steel and coal sectors will face increasing pressure this year to cut capacity as the government ramps up efforts to tackle polluting heavy industries and address a glut.

Rebar's rally lifted iron ore futures and could help stretch gains for spot iron ore prices.

Shares of steel companies jumped in the Indian stock exchange with Tata, Jindal, Bhushan steel flaring up. Even the public sector SAIL is up by four percent. The rally is expected to continue for the some time, specially since the protection to industry is from anti dumping and safeguards will continue for some time. The protection comes from both high customs duties as well as the WTO compatible protection measures.

Other metals like zinc, aluminum and copper are looking up with the rise in steel market.

Customs Exchange Rates

[As on 11 Jan 2016]

Currency	Imports	Exports
1 FC = IC		
US Dollar	68.80	67.15
EURO	72.80	70.30
Pound Sterling	85.15	82.40
Australian Dollar	50.40	48.65
Bahrain Dinar	186.65	174.20
Canadian Dollar	51.95	50.40
Danish Kroner	9.80	9.45
Hong Kong Dollar	8.90	8.65
Kuwait Dinar	229.75	215.10
Newzeland Dollar	48.35	46.65
Norwegian Kroner	8.05	7.80
Singapore Dollar	48.05	46.55
South African Rand	5.15	4.85
Saudi Arabian Riyal	18.70	17.55
Swedish Kroner	7.60	7.35
Swiss Franc	67.80	65.65
UAE Dirham	19.10	17.90
Chinese Yuan	9.95	9.65
Qatari Riyal	19.30	18.25
100 FC = IC		
Japanese Yen	59.35	57.45
Kenya Shilling	67.90	63.50

[F.No.468/01/2016-Cus.V]

[Ref: 01-Cus (NT) dated 5th Jan 2017]

WIndex No. 42 (11 – 17 January 2017)

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(DINDEX = Daily Index of Changes Ref)

Crude Steadies at $54.64

Crude Oil (Indian Basket) from 03 - 09 January 2017

	03 Jan	04 Jan	05 Jan	06 Jan	09 Jan
($/bbl)	54.88	54.30	54.57	55.06	54.64
(Rs/bbl)	3736.33	3702.29	3699.32	3741.64	3725.39
(Rs/$)	68.09	68.18	67.79	67.95	68.19

(Previous Trading Day Price)

Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas

Owned, Edited, Published and Printed by Arun Goyal and Printed at Mercury Printers, 602 Choori Walan, Delhi
Published from 24/4866, Sheeltara House, Ansari Road, New Delhi 110002. (INDIA) Phone: 2328 1314; Fax: 91-11-2324 0230
Email: academy.delhi@gmail.com; Website: worldtradescanner.com
This issue contains 8 pages in all (Page 313 to 320)