

US Forces India to Pay for not Signing WTO Agreement of Govt Procurement

- 2% Tax on Goods and Services Supplied to US Govt
- Hike in H1B Visa by \$2000 from 2014

U.S. President Barack Obama on Sunday, 2 January signed a healthcare package and economic aid for people who fell sick after inhaling toxic fume from the 9/11 terrorist attacks on New York City's World Trade Center, according to the White House.

Commerce minister Anand Sharma slammed the bill as "retrograde" after it passed Congress at the close of the session on December 22. India is now mulling steps to take its complaint to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) as the bill will be funded by a 2% levy on goods and services sourced from contractors in countries like India, China and Thailand which are outside the purview of WTO's Agreement on Government Procurement. The bill will also be funded by the continuation of a fee hike on work visas from 2014 to 2021.

In August last year, Congress dramatically hiked fees for work visas to help pay for a \$650 million effort to increase security along the US-Mexico border. As a result, the fees for H-1B visas shot up from \$320 to \$2,320, while it increased by \$2,250 for L-1 visas. This increase will now stay until 2021 to help cover the cost of the 9/11 responders health care bill.

India's IT industry which relies on work visas for bringing in engineers for US projects contends the hikes will cost \$200 million a year.

The H-1B visa program that catapults Indians into Silicon Valley and Wall Street is on track to leaving thousands of spots unfilled for the first time since 2003. Rising protectionist tides and the anemic US job market with unemployment hovering around 9.8% has depressed demand for foreign worker visas. Out of the 65,000 H-1B visas, about 11,000 slots are still available for the fiscal year ending on March 31, 2011, said US Citizenship and Immigration Services.

In 2009, the cap of 65,000 was reached on December 21. In 2008, 163,000 H-1B visa petitions were submitted in the first five days of filing, later forcing US officials to pick winners in a random lottery as the petitions far outnumbered the available visas.

The bill, named "James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act," establishes the World Trade Center Health Program and extends and expands eligibility for compensation under the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund of 2001. It passed the Congress before it adjourned for the holidays.

The 4.2-billion-dollar package was passed with a voice vote. The package went through after Democrats and Republicans reached a compromise that trimmed the package from 6.2 billion dollars down to 4.2 billion. New York Democrat Charles Schumer and Oklahoma Republican Tom Coburn hammered out the deal, allowing the Congress to adjourn on Wednesday and head home before Christmas.

The bill provides free health care and compensation for lost wages and other economic losses to first-responders for the 9/11 terrorist attacks and survivors who fell ill after being exposed to toxins from the ground zero ruins.

The program covers firefighters, police officers and construction workers who rushed to the smoking wreckage of the World Trade Center on Sept. 11, 2001, and worked at the site in the following months.

The legislation is largely paid for by imposing a 2-percent fee on companies based in countries that have not signed a government procurement agreement with the United States.

"We do not rush into disputes, but beyond a point, patience does run out,"

commerce secretary Rahul Khullar earlier told business reporters, indicating that India may take this dispute to the WTO.

The law, which Obama signed on Sunday, 2 January in private during his vacation in Hawaii, provides \$4.3 billion in aid over five years, with \$1.5 billion for health-care coverage. It also reopens a \$2.7 billion compensation program for those who became ill after working or living near the debris at the Ground Zero site in the aftermath of the 9/11 terror attack.

In a statement released after Obama signed the bill, the president called the legislation "a critical step for those who continue to bear the physical scars of those attacks".

The bill is named after James Zadroga, an NYPD detective who died of 9/11-related illnesses. "It was a bittersweet battle and this is a bittersweet victory," said Joseph Zadroga, father of James Zadroga.

Starting 2011 off on a high note, President Barack Obama signed into law the James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act, as reported by the New York Times¹. This law will help to compensate rescue workers who have become ill after working in or around the World Trade Center



You Pay for Misery

rubble.

Since the attacks of September 11, 2001, many people living and working around the "Ground Zero" site in Lower Manhattan have become sick with respiratory illness, and a number of cancers including possibly myeloma,

leukemia and lymphoma.

The act, which is worth 4.3 billion dollars, is named for James Zadroga, a police officer that died as the result of a respiratory disease that he developed after working on 9/11 rescue efforts.

China Steel to Increase Prices After Demand Climbs



China Steel Corp., Taiwan's largest producer, will increase domestic prices for the first time in three months after demand climbed.

Prices will rise an average of 2.9 percent for March contracts, the Kaohsiung-based company said on 13 January in a statement. The mill announced in October increases in some prices charged to Taiwan customers for December.

Taiwan's output of base metals advanced 29 percent in the 11 months to November because of demand from users including construction companies, automakers and shipbuilders, the Ministry of Economic Affairs said Dec. 23. Price increases will help the mill cover rising costs.

Prices of hot-rolled coil, a benchmark product, will increase by an average NT\$973 (\$33.5) a metric ton, the Taiwanese company said in the statement.

China Steel climbed 0.6 percent to close at NT\$33.60 in Taipei trading before the announcement. The stock has risen 14 percent in the past six months, compared with an 18 percent gain in the benchmark Taiex index.

Plate Prices

The company will increase plate prices by an average NT\$824 a tonne and cold-rolled steel by NT\$661, according to the statement. It will raise prices of hot-dipped zinc-galvanized sheets by NT\$1,252. Prices of bar and wire rods, electro-galvanized sheets and electrical sheets will remain unchanged.

No percentage changes were given for the types of products in the statement.

Iron ore prices more than doubled in the past two years, according to the Steel Index, on a surge in demand from India and China. Raw materials account for 70 percent of the mill's costs, Chairman Tsou Jo-chi said in November.

China 2010 Foreign Investment Rises to \$106 bn to Record

- Samsung and LG to Build LCD Factories in China
- High Labour Costs Push Textiles and Toys Down

Foreign direct investment in China rose to a record \$105.7 billion last year, underscoring confidence that rising incomes will boost demand in the world's fastest-growing major economy.

Investment climbed 17.4 percent from a year earlier, the Ministry of Commerce said in a statement in Beijing on 17 January. Spending in December rose 15.6 percent from a year earlier to \$14 billion.

Boosting wages and reducing income inequality will be major tasks over the next five years, China's leaders said in October after setting targets for the economy for the 12th five-year plan. Samsung Electronics Co. and LG Display Co., the world's two biggest makers of liquid-crystal displays, received Chinese government approval to build LCD factories in the country and meet surging demand.

"Foreign companies tapping Chinese consumers will benefit from rising wages and will continue to invest in China," said Alan Liao, an economist at Chinatrust Commercial Bank in Taipei. "There's a misconception that higher salaries will force companies out of China, this

may apply to low-margin textiles or toy manufacturers, but it's not true for value-added service sectors and high-margin technology companies," he said.

Overtaking U.S.

China in 2009 overtook the U.S. to become the world's biggest car market, passed Germany as the largest exporter and likely surpassed Japan to become the second-biggest economy in 2010. It may overtake the U.S. as the largest economy by 2027, according to Goldman Sachs Group Inc. chief economist Jim O'Neill.

The economy probably expanded about 10 percent, Vice Premier Li Keqiang said last week. Growth may slow to 8.7 percent this year as the government tries to limit increases in asset prices, the World Bank said in a Jan. 12 report.

Foreign investment inflows are adding to liquidity flooding the economy from the trade surplus and surging bank lending and putting pressure on the central bank's policy of restraining yuan appreciation.

The People's Bank of China has raised interest rates and told banks to keep more

money as reserves to mop up cash. The government is also encouraging outbound investment, allowing companies to keep foreign-currency earnings overseas and boosting use of the yuan for trade and investment.

Mergers Jump

Outbound investment by non-financial companies climbed 36.3 percent to \$59 billion, the commerce ministry said. Overseas mergers and acquisitions by Chinese companies rose more than 30 percent last year to a record 188 with a combined deal value of \$38 billion, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP said at a press briefing on 16 January.

Middle-income and affluent consumers with annual household incomes of more than 60,000 yuan (\$9,000) will probably almost triple in the next 10 years to 415 million, Boston Consulting Group Inc. said in a report released on Nov. 8.

There will be "strong" increases in salaries in the five years to 2015 as the nation's supply of labor dwindles and consumers spend more and save less, Credit Suisse Group AG said in a report dated Jan. 1. Wages may rise by 19 percent a year and private consumption may climb to 41.7 percent of GDP in 2015 from 35.6 percent last year, the bank estimated.

Companies in the online shopping and financial industries will benefit most from the increase in wages and consumer spending during the period, analysts led by Vincent Chan and Peggy Chan wrote in the report.

Billion-Dollar Factories

Wal-Mart Stores Inc. and a group partners last month agreed to invest more than \$500 million in Chinese online retailer 360buy Jingdong Mall.

China became the largest LCD-TV market in the third quarter, surpassing the U.S., according to Soh Hyun Cheol, an analyst at Shinhan Investment Corp. in Seoul. Samsung and LG are planning to build multi billion-dollar factories in Suzhou and Guangzhou to meet Chinese demand for flat panel displays used in televisions and computers.

Taiwan's AU Optonics Corp. last month said its board approved an additional \$167 million investment in its plant in Kunshan, eastern Jiangsu province, that makes color filters used in LCD TVs and flat-screen monitors. The company is awaiting approval to build a \$3 billion LCD plant in Suzhou.

Top Target

The United Nations' trade and development agency predicted global foreign direct investment flows would climb to \$1.5 trillion this year and \$2 trillion in 2012 from an estimated \$1.2 trillion in 2010, with China remaining the top target. India and Brazil will trail as the No. 2 and No. 3 recipients, according to the report.

China was the second-largest recipient of FDI in 2009, attracting \$95 billion, behind the U.S. with \$130 billion, the United Nations said in a report in July. China estimated its FDI in 2009 at \$90 billion.

Dollar-Rupee rate at NSE Futures

Trade Date	Open Price	High Price	Low Price	Close Price	Daily Settlement Price	Open Interest	No. of Contracts	Value (Rs. lakhs)	RBI Reference rate
17-Jan-11	45.5375	45.7225	45.4975	45.6200	45.6200	723804	2475085	1129535.8	45.5900
14-Jan-11	45.2925	45.5375	45.2425	45.4825	45.4825	737222	2766741	1256276.2	45.3000
13-Jan-11	45.1600	45.3725	45.1425	45.3475	45.3475	758485	2163087	978853.3	45.1300
12-Jan-11	45.2500	45.3425	45.1900	45.2700	45.2700	818869	2619183	1185521.0	45.1600
11-Jan-11	45.5325	45.5675	45.3000	45.3175	45.3175	848055	2510159	1140105.3	45.3200
10-Jan-11	45.4975	45.6675	45.4300	45.6175	45.6175	882708	2296393	1046665.6	45.4400

[Source: NSE and RBI Website]

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WEEKLY INDEX OF CHANGES

Zero Duty for Sugar Import upto 1 April 2011

Sugar prices are rising once again. The Government has extended the duty free dispensation for sugar for a period of three months, that is, till 1 April 2011. It may be recalled that the original exemption lapsed on 31 December 2010. The period of 1 January to 7 January 2011 in which the exemption was not available will be considered as "dead period". The schedule rate of 60% is applicable in this week.

The short period of three months of the exemption is difficult to understand since the domestic prices will only rise from April onwards with the end of sugar season. In our view, importers should be encouraged to establish long term contracts. The Government should exempt sugar at least till the next sugar season in October 2011.

In the notification issued on 8 January 2011 the wordings of the amendments as well as the conditions are the same as those in the previous dispensation.

-Ed-

Ntnfn 02 In exercise of the powers
08.01.2011 conferred by sub-section (1) of
(DoR) section 25 of the Customs Act,
1962 (52 of 1962), the Central
Government, on being satisfied that it is neces-
sary in the public interest so to do, hereby
makes the following further amendments in the
notification of the Government of India in the
Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue),
No. 21/2002-Customs, dated the 1st March,
2002, published in the Gazette of India, Extraor-
dinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide
number G.S.R. 118(E) dated the 1st March,

2002, namely :-

In the said notification, -

(i) in the **preamble**, in the proviso, after
clause (ia), the following clause shall be **in-
serted**, namely:-

"(iaj) the goods specified against S.Nos.
37C, 37D, 37E of the said Table on or after the
1st day of April, 2011"

(ii) in the Table, after S.No. 37B and the
entries relating thereto, the following S.Nos.
and entries shall be **inserted**, namely:-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
"37C.	1701	Raw Sugar	Nil	-	5D
37D.	1701 91 00 or 1701 99 90	Refined or white sugar	Nil	-	5E
37E.	1701	Raw sugar if imported by a bulk consumer	Nil	-	5F"

(iii) in the **Annexure**, after condition **No. 5** and the entries relating thereto, the following conditions shall be **inserted**, namely :-

Condition No. Conditions

5D	(a) If imported by a sugar factory or a sugar refinery. Explanation.- For the purpose of this notification - (i) "sugar factory" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in Section 2(c) of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966; (ii) "sugar refinery" means a unit which is engaged in the manufacture of refined sugar starting from the stage of raw sugar". (b) If imported by any person other than at (a) above: i. the importer shall produce to the Deputy Commissioner of Customs or the Assistant Commissioner of Customs, as the case may be, a valid contract or agreement with a sugar factory or sugar refinery for refining of such raw sugar and shall furnish a bond to the effect that the said raw sugar shall be used for the said purpose; ii. the bond shall be discharged by the Deputy Commissioner of Customs or the Assistant Commissioner of Customs, as the case may be, on production of a certificate from the Central Excise authorities having jurisdiction over such sugar factory within a period of three months from the date of import of such raw sugar that the entire quantity of imported raw sugar has been refined and iii. in the event of his failure to comply with the above conditions, the importer shall be liable to pay, in respect of such quantity of the raw sugar as is not proven to have been refined, an amount equal to the difference between the duty leviable on such quantity but for the exemption contained herein.";
5E	If the importer produces before the Deputy Commissioner of Customs or the Assistant Commissioner of Customs, as the case may be, a proof to show that the contract for import of such sugar is duly registered with Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEEDA)".
5F	If the importer, at the time of import, produces a certificate from a Chartered Accountant to the effect that the importer is a bulk consumer. Explanation.- For the purpose of this notification,- (i) bulk consumer is a person, establishment or industrial unit using or consuming more than ten quintals of sugar per month as a raw material for production or consumption or use in any manner other than sale. (ii) the said certificate shall be issued by the Chartered Accountant after taking into account monthly use or consumption of sugar by such person, establishment or unit in the last twelve months; and (iii) "Chartered Accountant" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Chartered Accountant Act, 1949.

F. No.354/78/2009-TRU Pt I

BIG's Weekly Index of Changes No 43/19-25 January 2011

Corrigendum to Ntnfn 135/ 31.12.2010 – Indo-ASEAN FTA

[Ref: Corrigendum dated 10 January 2011]

In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 135/2010-Customs, dated the 31st December, 2010, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 1037 (E), dated the 31st December, 2010, in the Table (E), against S.No. 264, in column (4), read "6.0".

[F. No. 354/64/2003-TRU (Pt.I)]

DGFT Recredit on DEPB not Required in Re-export Cases, Customs Permission Adequate

Subject: Re-Credit Certificate for Re-export of defective / unfit goods and/or Re-assessment of Debited Duty and/or re-exports on account of any other reason.

22-PN(RE) In exercise of the powers
14.01.2011 conferred under Paragraph 2.4
(DGFT) of the Foreign Trade Policy,
2009-14, the Para 3.11.6 of

the Handbook of Procedures, vol. 1 (HBPv1) is being modified as described below:

Paragraph 3.11.6 of HBPv1 contains the procedure for issuance of fresh scrip in cases where Re-credit Certificate is issued by Customs on account of re-export of defective/unfit goods. Exporters had to first seek the re-credit certificate from Customs and then come to DGFT for issue of fresh scrip. The procedure is being simplified by eliminating the requirement to come to DGFT for issue of fresh scrip. Accordingly, Para 3.11.6 of HBPv1 will be replaced with immediate effect as under:

"Para 3.11.6: Re-Credit Certificate for Re-export of defective / unfit goods and/or Re-assessment of Debited Duty and/or re-exports on account of any other reason.

In the case of re-export of defective or unfit goods or re-assessment of debited duty, Customs issues a Re-credit Certificate containing particulars of scrip used, date of import of re-exported goods and amount debited while importing such goods / re-assessment details. Customs shall permit use of this Re-credit Amount to the extent of 98%, within a period of 6 months from the date of issuance of re-credit certificate. There shall be no need for issue of fresh scrip in such cases by DGFT regional offices."

Effect of this Public Notice:

The procedure for utilization of re-credit certificate is simplified;

The scope is expanded to cover cases of re-assessment of duty cases and re-export for any other reason;

The validity of Re-credit Certificate shall be 6 months.

Cotton Exports

Allocation of Quantities of Cotton Exports

Subject: Allocation of quantities of cotton for export in terms of Policy Circular No. 09 dated 29.12.2010.

01-TN Policy Circular No. 09(RE
10.01.2011 2010)/2009-14 dated
(DGFT) 29.12.2010 had stated that the
declaration of allocation of
quantities against the applications received from
31.12.2010 to 06.01.2011 will be made on
10.01.2011.

2. The Annexure to this Trade Notice contains the allocation of 19,00,000 Bales of cotton. The fractional numbers, in the annexed allocations will be rounded off at the time of issue of Registration Certificates, in order to ensure

commercially meaningful transaction.

3. A separate trade notice is being issued about the scheme and modalities of scrutiny of documents. The scrutiny would commence at 1000 Hrs on Tuesday 11.01.2011 and will close at 1100 Hrs. on Tuesday 25.01.2011, as was given in Policy Circular.

Annexure.doc List of 928 applicants arranged alphabetically with IEC Code and quantity allocated (38 pages). **[The List is in website www.worldtradesScanner.com. Copy can be sent to readers on request]**

Procedure for Allocation of Quantities of Cotton Exports

Subject : Allocation of quantities of cotton for export in terms of Policy Circular No. 09 dated 29.12.2010-Regarding

02-TN/ Policy circular No.9 of 29th
10.01.2011 December, 2010 had
(DGFT) stipulated the conditions and
modalities for registration of
contracts for export of cotton. The calendar of
events given in Annexure 3 of this Policy circular
provides that submission of required documents,
scrutiny and issue of RC would begin at 10.00
AM on Tuesday 11.1.2011. The following shall
be the procedure:

a) Submission of required documents (as given in Note 1 and Note 2 of Annexure I of Policy Circular No.9 dated 29/12/2010), scrutiny thereof and grant of RC, if found eligible, shall be held on the working days either in the forenoon (10.00 AM to 1.00 PM) or in the afternoon (2.00 PM to 5.00 PM) between 11th and 24th of January, 2011.

b) The applicants whose name appear in the allocation given in the Trade Notice No.1 dated 10/11/2011 have to send E-mail (as per sample given below) addressed to [javascript:main.compose\('new','%20t=cotton export@nic.in'\)](mailto:javascript:main.compose('new','%20t=cotton%20export@nic.in')) indicating their 3 preferred choices of the sessions from the session numbers given in Schedule below:

Session Number and Schedule

Date	10.00 AM to 1.00 PM (FN)	2.00 PM to 5.00 PM (AN)
11.1.11	1101	1102
12.1.11	1201	1202
13.1.11	1301	1302
14.1.11	1401	1402
17.1.11	1701	1702
18.1.11	1801	1802
19.1.11	1901	1902
20.1.11	2001	2002
21.1.11	2101	2102
24.1.11	2401	2402

c) On receipt of the E-mail, depending on the number of choices received, a response will be sent indicating a time slot as available. The applicant or its authorized representative (authority letter duly executed on official letterhead of the applicant), would have to come to DGFT headquarters at Udyog Bhawan, H Wing, New Delhi – 110 011 (entry through gate No.2) at

10.00 AM or 2.00 PM as applicable depending on the time so indicated.

d) The applicants are advised to be very careful before seeking time and see that all the documents stipulated to be submitted are complete and ready in advance. Applicants coming with incomplete or insufficient documents against the stipulated documentation will be liable to be declared ineligible and their applications may be summarily rejected.

Sample E-mail Seeking Time for Submission of documents, Scrutiny & issue of RC

To: [javascript:main.compose\('new','%20t=cottonexport@nic.in'\)](mailto:javascript:main.compose('new','%20t=cottonexport@nic.in'))

From: email of the firm

CC: alternate email of the firm

Subject line: Most preferred session number – IEC – Sl. Number of allocation

[Example: "1402 -1234567899-234"]

[the applicant's 1st choice is Afternoon session 14th January which is numbered 1402 in the table]

Line 1: 1st Choice of session [Example: 1402]

Line 2: 2nd Choice of Session [Example: 1301]

Line 3: 3rd Choice of Session [Example: 1701]

Line 4: Name and designation of Authorized Representative [Example : *Shri Ashok poonawala, Marketing Manager*]

Line 5: Cell Phone of Authorized Representative [Example: 9899600001]

Line 6: Office Phone of Authorized Representative [Example: 022 565789102]

Line 7-15: Any other thing that the applicant wishes to say.

Procedure for Grant of Quotas to Black Listed Cotton Importers

03-TN A Trade Notice No. 2/2011
11.01.2011 was issued on 10.1.2011
(DGFT) specifying the procedure to be followed for submission of hard copies of application for grant of registration certificate to this Office. In continuation thereof, it is informed;

(i) No registration certificate will be granted if the IEC of an applicant is in the Denied Entities List (DEL). The applicant will have to get his name deleted from DEL before applying for grant of registration certificate for export of cotton.

(ii) Each applicant had indicated its name & IEC. The allocation published in Trade Notice No. 1/2011 dated 10.01.2011 contains the name and IEC so provided. At the time of scrutiny if these details do not match with the database of DGFT, such application will be ineligible for issue of Registration Certificate.

(iii) Applicants may note that for the preparation of Republic Day Parade and rehearsal, there may be entry restriction and security requirements in and around Rajpath (where Udyog Bhawan is located) especially after 20th January, 2011. Therefore they may seek earlier dates rather than wait for 20th, 21st and 24th January, which are the last three days.

Procedure for Obtaining RC for Cotton Export from Jt. DGFT Offices Chennai, CLA Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai

Sub: Issue of RC for Cotton export by Jt. DGFT offices Chennai, (CLA) Delhi, Kolkata & Mumbai.

04-TN 1. Trade Notice No.1 of 2011
14.01.2011 issued on 10/1/2011 contained
(DGFT) the allocation for export of
cotton. Trade Notices issued

subsequently (No.2 of 2011 dated 10/1/2011 and No.3 of 2011 issued on 11/1/2011) gave further details as to how the allottees would proceed to obtain their Registration Certificate.

2. To expedite the issue of such Registration Certificate, it has now been decided to decentralize this work. Therefore, the 4 Zonal Joint Director General of Foreign Trade at Chennai, (CLA) Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai shall receive the documents, scrutinize them and if found correct, issue Registration Certificate by following the existing procedures, (some of which have been described in Trade Notices No.2 and 3).

3. i) Allottees who have already obtained a time slot from the office of DGFT:

They can choose to come to the office of DGFT at the allotted time

Or

Choose to go to any one of the FOUR Offices at Chennai / (CLA) Delhi /Kolkata / Mumbai (by sending an appropriate e-mail as described below)

ii) Allottees who have not yet asked for a time slot or have not received a confirmation:

Such allottees must choose one of the four offices at Chennai, Delhi (CLA), Kolkata or Mumbai. They can inform one of the Zonal Jt. DGFTs and go there with all the required documents [seeking a slot by indicating 3 preferred choices and getting a confirmation is no longer necessary]

4. The allottees should send an e-mail to the concerned Jt. DGFTs whose name, e-mail and telephone numbers are given below indicating

the appropriate slot. Copy of such e-mails should be sent to javascript:main.compose('new','cottonexport@nic.in'). The available slots are given in the table below and allottees may indicate any one slot of their choice:

SNo	Name of Jt. DGFT	Place	Telephone	E-mail
1	Shri Vijay Kumar, ITS	(CLA) Delhi	011 23379119	vijay63@nic.in
2	Shri Mithileshwar Thakur, ITS	Mumbai	022 22066300	m.thakur@nic.in
3	Shri Sai Kumar, IAS	Chennai	044 28283406	aec.tn@nic.in
4	Shri Sanjeev Nandwani, ITS	Kolkata	033 22488973	snandwani@nic.in

Session Number and Schedule

Date	10.00 AM to 1.00 PM (FN)	2.00 PM to 5.00 PM (AN)
17.1.11	1701	1702
18.1.11	1801	1802
19.1.11	1901	1902
20.1.11	2001	2002
21.1.11	2101	2102
24.1.11	2401	2402

Sample E-mail Seeking Time for Submission of documents, Scrutiny & issue of RC

To: aec.tn@nic.in [write the email address of the office where you wish to go]

CC: cottonexport@nic.in [This is necessary]

From: email of the firm [usernameone@domain

name]

CC: alternate email of the firm [username@domainname]

Subject line: Venue/ time slot/ IEC/ Sl. Number of allocation

[Example: "Chennai / 1702 / 040001234 /234"]

[The applicant's choice of venue is Zonal Jt. DGFT Office in Chennai. Choice of Time Slot is afternoon session on 17th January which is numbered 1702 in the table]

5. This work will begin in the Zonal Joint DGFT Offices with effect from 17th January, 2011 and will be completed by 25th January, 2011. Necessary instructions for completion of this work have already issued to the above offices.

6. Cooperation of allottees solicited.

DGFT Invites Email Applications for Allocation of Natural Rubber Quota on Rubber Board Certified Past Consumption

Subject: Import of Natural Rubber under the Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) Scheme in the current financial year 2010-2011 under Para 2.59 of HBP Vol.I, 2009-2014.

23-PN(RE) In view of Customs Notification 17.01.2011 No. 128/2010-Customs dated (DGFT) 22.12.2010, to allow import of Natural Rubber under exim codes 4001 21, 4001 22 and 4001 29 at concessional duty in the current financial year 2010-11, it has been decided by Director General of Foreign Trade to invite applications for allocation of the TRQ of Natural Rubber from Actual users as per following details:-

i. Applications for allocation shall be sent only by e-mail at rubbertrq2011@nic.in in the proforma at Annexure -1 to this Public Notice.

ii. Applications for allocation of TRQ shall be received from 18.01.2011 (12.00 noon) to 24.01.2011 (till 5.00 pm).

iii. EFC in DGFT will evaluate and allot TRQ to the applicants. The allocation of the TRQ will be based on the Natural Rubber consumption during 2009-10, as certified by Rubber Board.

iv. Allottees of TRQ shall file application in ANF2B alongwith prescribed application fee to concerned Regional Authority of DGFT, who will issue the TRQ authorization as per allocation by EFC.

v. Imports of the allocated TRQ must be completed before 31.3.2011.

Annexure to Public Notice No. 23 (RE-2010)/2009-14 dated 17th January 2011

SAMPLE FORMAT FOR SENDING APPLICATION BY E-MAIL TO (rubbertrq2011@nic.in)

Subject header of E-mail : IE Code – Name of the Firm/Applicant-Quantity applied for in MT

(Example : "0500030001-ABC Exports - 2,000" : Fill this in the "Subject" field)

Message Body (Content of E-mail)

Line 1: IE Code (Example : 0500030001)

Line 2: Name (Example : ABC Exports)

Line 3: Quantity applied for (In MTs, both in figure and words). (Example 2,000 MT, Two Thousand MT)

Line 4: ITC(HS) Code (Example : 4001 21)

Line 5: Blank

Line 6: Actual user details for Natural Rubber (Example: Manufacturer of Tyres / Tubes / Erasers)

Line 7: Quantity of NR consumed in 2009-10 in actual use

(Example: 3000 MT)

Line 8-10: Any other information that applicant wishes to submit

Line 11: Name of the Applicant (in whose name IEC has been issued)

(Example: ABC Exports)

Line 12-15: Exact Postal Address

(Example: D-402, 1st Floor, Karim Nagar, New Delhi 110010)

Line 16 : Phone Number(s) with STD Code (Example : 011-23456789)

Corrigendum to 30-CE(NT)/ 21.12.2010 – MRP Based Assessment for Packaged Software

[Corrigendum dated 6th January 2011]

In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 30/2010-Central Excise (N.T) dated the 21st December, 2010 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 997(E), dated the 21st December, 2010, in the Table, against S.No.93A, in column (2), for the entry "8523" read "8523 80 20".

[F. No. 354/189/2009-TRU]

Line 17 : Fax Number (Example : 011-233445567)

Line 18 : E-mail (Example : abcexports@yahoo.com)

Line 19 : Alternative E-mail

(Application must be from one of these two E-mails)

Line 20 : Name of the authorized person sending the application

(Example : Ashok Bhalla)

Line 21 : E-mail of the authorized person (Example : ashokbhalla@gmail.com)

Line 22 : Phone No. of the authorized person (Landline & Cell phone)

DGFT Dispenses with Foreign Supplier Invoice in Negative List Import Licence Application

Subject: Non-requirement of submission of Proforma Invoice – Amendment in ANF 2B.

24-PN(RE) In exercise of powers 17.01.2011 conferred under paragraph 2.4 (DGFT) of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-2014, the Director

General of Foreign Trade hereby makes an amendment in the ANF 2B of Handbook of Procedures Vol.I (Appendices and Aayat Niryat Forms) 2009-2014.

Reason for the amendment

ANF 2B has been prescribed as the application form for import of restricted items. It has 14 entries & 7 declarations. It also contains a set of guidelines for the applicant towards the end of the form. Guideline 4(b) requires a self certified copy of the proforma invoice from the foreign supplier. It has been decided to dispense with this requirement. Such self certified copy of the proforma invoice from the foreign supplier would no longer be needed to accompany the application form.

Amendment

Serial Number 4(b) of Guidelines for Applicants attached to ANF 2B hereby stands deleted.

Effect of Public Notice

Submission of proforma invoice, with application for import authorization, would no longer be required.

BCCI De-recognized, Loses Power to Recommend Duty Exemption

Subject :- Status of Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) as National Sports Federation / Apex Body for the game of Cricket.

05-CBEC
17.01.2011
(DoR)

The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has informed that the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) has not

complied with the mandatory requirements of submitting the necessary documents to the Government of India for annual recognition as a National Sports Federation (NSF) /Apex Body for the game of cricket in India. Thus it has ceased to be a National Sports Federation (NSF) /Apex Body for the game of cricket with immediate effect.

2. In the aforesaid circumstance, it is informed that henceforth BCCI would not be

eligible to avail itself of duty exemption under notification no.21/2002- Cus. dated 1.3.2002 or any other Customs notification. Thus, goods imported by BCCI or certified by BCCI for import are not entitled to any exemption benefit which is available to sports goods / equipment / consumables imported or certified by a National Sports Federation (NSF) or Apex body in terms of any Customs duty exemption notification issued by the Central Government.

3. Difficulty faced, if any, may be brought to notice of the Board.

F.No.528/12/2010-STO (TU)

Certificate of Analysis Must and Trace-Track System Compulsory on Exports of Pharma Products from 1 July 2011

Sub: Procedure relating to tracing and tracking of export consignment of pharmaceuticals and drugs

21-PN(RE)
10.01.2011
(DGFT)

In exercise of the powers conferred under Paragraph 2.4 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-14, as amended from

time to time, the following shall be added and in supersession of Public Notice No. 173 dt. 13th April, 2009, henceforth the following procedure for strengthening the enforcement mechanism available under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 will be followed.

1. Every exporter of Drugs & Pharmaceuticals at the time of shipment shall submit, along with other required documents, the following:

(i) A copy of Certificate of Analysis issued by the manufacturer for the subject products; Or
(ii) A copy of Certificate of Analysis issued by approved laboratory of the importing country/ FDA; Or

(iii) A copy of Certificate of Analysis issued by a laboratory approved by Drugs Controller under Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the rules made thereunder.

Where required the officials of the Drug Control Department posted at the port offices shall retain a sample of the subject consignment for the purpose of reference and tracking of the manufacturer/ exporter of the subject product.

3. Exporter of Pharmaceutical products will build track and trace capability for their exported medicines using barcode technology as per GS 1 global standards. The same will need to be done at primary, secondary and tertiary level packaging labels as per details below:-

a. Primary Level packaging

Incorporation of 2D (GS 1 Data matrix) barcodes on medicines at strip/vial/bottle level encoding unique product identification code (GTIN), Batch Number, Expiry Date and Serial Number of the Primary pack.

b. Secondary Level packaging

Incorporation of barcodes (1D or 2 D) encoding unique product identification code (GTIN), Batch Number, Expiry Date and Serial Number of the Secondary pack.

c. Tertiary Level packaging

Incorporation of barcodes (1 D) encoding unique product identification code (GTIN), Batch Number, Expiry Date and Serial Number of the Tertiary pack (shipper/carton)

1. The trace and track technology as per Serial Number 3 above, will come into effect from 1st July, 2011.

2. Effect of this Public Notice:

(a) Exporters of pharmaceutical products will be required to affix barcodes on their export products to facilitate tracing and tracking of their products. In order to enable exporters of pharmaceutical products for incorporation of this technology, adequate time is being given and that is why para 3 will be made applicable on 1st July 2011.

(b) Exporters would also be required to submit certificate of analysis as per Para 2. (This is not a new stipulation, it was included in Public Notice of 13th April, 2009)

plant or machinery, tank or reservoir of such commercial or industrial building and premises thereof. Fumigation of export cargo including agricultural/horticultural produce, whether loaded into containers or otherwise, does not satisfy the statutory definition of 'cleaning activity' under Section 65(24b) of the Finance Act, 1994.

(b) As a matter of abundant precaution, Government had also issued Notification No. 41/2007-ST dated 6.10.2007, as amended by Notification No. 42/ 2007-ST dated 29.11.2007 to exempt specialised cleaning services of containers used for export goods. This was in line with the international practice of making the export consignments free from taxation in the country of its origin. However, the wordings of this circular cannot be used to interpret the scope of service defined under Section 65 (105) (zzzd) of the Finance Act, 1994.

3. The pending disputes/cases may be decided based on the clarification contained in this circular.

4. Trade Notice/ Public Notice may be issued to the field formations accordingly.

5. Please acknowledge the receipt of this circular.

F.No.354/69/2010-TRU

Customs Alleges DFIA Fraud on Supari Exports

Press release dated 5 January 2011

Misuse Of 'DFIA' Scheme By M/s. Maa Jawala Enterprises

Based on specific intelligence, the officers DRI of Kolkata Zonal Unit intercepted twenty 20' containers on 30.12.2010 which were attempted to be fraudulently exported to Malaysia through Haldia Port under cover of four shipping bills which were filed manually. Declared FOB value was **Rs. 2.07 crore** and the quantity declared was 400 MT. On physical examination the goods were found to be grossly misdeclared with respect to the description, value and quantity. While the description of the goods in the shipping bills was 'processed betel nut (supari) powder' the goods appeared to be mere dust/waste generated in pan masala/guthka factories. The declared weight in the shipping bills was for a quantity of 400 MT in 8000 bags, whereas the physical examination revealed only 188 MT in 3760 bags. Another 40 MT of similar goods i.e. betel nut dust/waste of pan masala/guthka factories contained in 800 HDPE sacks were also seized from the godown of the exporter on the reason to believe that these goods would also be attempted to be exported under DFIA scheme adopting the same modus operandi. The four (4) DFIA Licenses covering the four live consignments were collectively valued at **Rs.1.75 crore** and Customs duty benefit available on the said licenses comes to **Rs.1.95 crore**. Investigation revealed that the exporter had obtained another eighteen (18) DFIA licenses in the past apparently adopting similar modus operandi. Amount of duty foregone for the earlier 18 licenses is yet to be ascertained but which would be substantial. Search was conducted in the office, residential and godown premises which resulted in recovery of incriminating documents. Further investigation is in progress.

Fumigation of Export Containers not Liable to Service Tax under "Cleaning Services"

Subject: - Fumigation of export cargo in compliance of export obligation – whether taxable under 'cleaning services' – clarification

132-ST
12.01.2011
(DoR)

Representations have been received from the trade seeking clarification as to whether the activity of

fumigation of export cargo including agricultural/horticultural produce, whether loaded into containers or otherwise is a taxable service

falling under 'cleaning services' or not.

2.(a) The issue has been examined. Fumigation, per se, is a cleaning activity. However, the definition under section 65(24b) of the Finance Act, 1994, as amended, taxes cleaning of 'objects or premises' of (i) commercial or industrial buildings and premises thereof; or (ii) factory,

Guidelines on Safety and Security of Cargo Handling Premises

Subject: Handling of Cargo in Customs Areas Regulations, 2009.

04-CBEC Attention is invited to the
10.01.2011 Handling of Cargo in Customs
(DoR) Areas Regulations, 2009 which
provide comprehensive

guidelines for receipt, storage, delivery or otherwise handling of goods in the Customs area. These regulations also prescribe the responsibilities of persons engaged in the aforesaid activities. Further reference is also made to Board Circular No.13/2009-Customs dated 23.3.2009 issued on the subject matter bringing out the salient features of these regulations.

2. Regulation 5 of the Handling of Cargo in Customs Areas Regulations, 2009, as amended vide Notification No.96/2010-Customs (N.T.) dated 12.11.2010, provides the obligation of a Customs Cargo Service Provider (CCSP) approved as a Custodian of imported and export goods in respect of safety and security of the premises for loading, unloading, receipt and disposal of imported and export goods in the following manner:

"Customs Cargo Service provider for custody of imported goods or export goods and for handling of such goods, in a customs area, shall fulfill the following conditions, namely:-

5(1)(i)(n): security and access control to prohibit unauthorized access to the premises, and

5(1)(ii): safe, secure and spacious premises for loading, unloading, handling and storing of the cargo for the projected capacity and for the examination and other operations as may be required in compliance with any law for the time being in force;"

3. Similarly, Regulation 7 of the Handling of Cargo in Customs Areas Regulations, 2009 gives powers to Commissioner of Customs to exempt CCSP from any of the conditions of Regulation 5 for the reasons to be recorded in writing and subject to the satisfaction that in relation to custody and handling of imported or export goods in a Customs area, the CCSP, for the reasons beyond his control, is unable to comply with such conditions.

4. These regulations were examined by the Parliamentary Committee on Subordinate Legislation and it was recommended by the Committee that conditions under Regulation 5 which concerns overall safety and security of the premises may not be subjected to exemption by any authority. The Committee also suggested that CCSP should publish the Schedule of Charges of various services rendered in relation to imported / export goods and display at prominent places including website / web pages of the CCSP.

5. These suggestions of the Parliamentary Committee on Subordinate Legislation have been accepted. Accordingly, it has been decided that no relaxation or exemption from requirements on safety and security of premises shall be allowed by Commissioners of Customs to the Custodians or Cargo Service Providers in terms of provisions of Regulation 7 of the Handling of Cargo in Customs Areas

Regulations, 2009. Also, keeping in view the paramount importance of overall safety and security of imported / export goods, detailed guidelines are being prescribed in order to ensure that all concerned persons ensure that suitable arrangements are put in place for safety and security of premises relating to imported or export goods. These guidelines are annexed as per annexure A to this Circular. Commissioners of Customs are required to ensure that provisions pertaining to safety and security of premises are complied with strictly at the time of appointment of CCSP and monitored thereafter. Commissioners of Customs should undertake review of such obligations of CCSP who have been appointed earlier in terms of proviso to sub regulation (2) to regulation 10.

6. The requirement of publishing a Schedule of Charges associated with various services in relation to imported or export goods in the Customs area and its display at prominent places including web page or website of the CCSP has also been made mandatory by making suitable amendments in Regulation 6(3) of the Handling of Cargo in Customs Areas Regulations, 2009 vide Notification No.96/2010-Customs dated 12.11.2010. Commissioners of Customs should, therefore, ensure that all CCSPs discharge this responsibility, as cast upon them vide the said Regulation 6(3).

7. Vide Notification No.96/2010-Customs dated 12.11.2010, Regulation 5 has been amended to the effect that in addition to other obligations, all CCSPs for custody of imported or export goods and for handling of such goods in the Customs area shall provide free of cost or rent, fully furnished office accommodation, EDI service center along with basic amenities and facilities. Further, amendments have also been made to make it mandatory to all such CCSP to provide residential accommodation and transport facilities to the Customs staff.

8. In this regard, it is clarified that no exemption is available to existing Custodians / CCSP in so far as provision of facilities and fulfillment of the prescribed conditions in Regulation 5 and 6, as applicable, within the specified limit are concerned. Further, custodians under the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 and Airports Authority of India Act, 1994 shall not be required to make an application under Regulation 4 or 9 for approval or renewal under these regulations, but they would be required to necessarily discharge the responsibilities cast upon them in terms of Regulations 5 and 6 of the regulations without any exception.

9. The Board has also considered the issue of possible liabilities arising on account of *damages caused or loss suffered on imported or export goods, due to accident, damage, deterioration, destruction or any other unnatural cause during their receipt, storage, delivery, dispatch or otherwise handling*. In this regard, it has been provided by the Notification No.96/2010-Customs dated 12.11.2010 that the CCSP will undertake to indemnify the Commissioner of

Customs from any such liability by furnishing an indemnity bond. Commissioners of Customs are, therefore, required to ensure fulfillment of this requirement by CCSP without fail. Commissioners may also undertake review of such obligations of existing CCSP in terms of proviso to sub regulation (2) to Regulation 10 of the Handling of Cargo in Customs Areas Regulations, 2009.

10. Circular No.13/2009-Customs dated 23.03.2009 issued on the subject matter stands modified to the above extent.

11. Suitable Public Notices or standing orders may be issued to guide the trade / Industry and officers.

12. Any difficulties in implementation of these regulations may be brought to the notice of the Board immediately.

F.No.450/55/2008-Cus.IV (Pt.II)

Annexure - A

Guidelines on safety and security of premises where imported or export goods are loaded, unloaded, handled or stored.

(1) The imported goods or export goods which are hazardous in nature, shall be stored at the approved premises of the CCSP in isolated place duly separated from other general cargo, depending upon classification of its hazardous nature such as Explosives (as defined under Rule 3 of Explosives Rules, 1983), Gases (Inflammable / Flammable Gases, Toxic/ non Toxic gases etc.), Flammable Liquids, Flammable Solids (Raw and wet Cotton, spontaneous combustible substances, substance emitting flammable gases in contact with water etc.), Oxidizing Substance & Organic Peroxide (Sodium peroxide, Barium Bromate, Peroxy acetic acid etc.), Poisonous & Infectious Substances (Tear Gas, Biological substances, Formic Acid, Arsenic Acid etc.), Radio Active Materials, Corrosives (Acetic Acid, Sulphuric Acid, Caustic soda etc.) or any hazardous chemicals defined under Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness, and Response) Rules, 1996.

(2) Safety plans, procedures, instructions for Safe handling and storage of hazardous goods including the procedure for reporting accidents to proper officer of Customs and appropriate State Authorities shall be available.

(3) Safety sign boards, signals should be displayed conspicuously; safety instructions and procedures shall be made available at the premises and the staff handling the goods should be familiar with all the pictorial indications or stickers used in international trade such as International Maritime Dangerous Goods code, other domestic legislations to identify hazardous goods.

(4) The premises should be equipped with adequate fire fighting apparatus, such as Fire extinguishers, Fire Hydrants, Fire Pumps, Fire hoses, Fireman outfits, Co2 fix systems. Further, in order to protect the premises against fire hazard, it would be necessary that fire preventive equipments such as automatic Fire detection

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World Bank Pinksheet issued in January 2011 covers price movements in 43 energy and non-energy products. This Pink Sheet focuses on price movements in December 2010.

Commodity Prices at Peak again in December

Up

- Crude, Coal, and Natural gas
- Cocoa, Coffee and Tea
- Copra and Coconut oil. Edible oils.
- Thai Rice, Maize, Sorghum and Barley.
- Wheat, Bananas, EU and World Sugar
- Meat
- Plywood
- Cotton and Rubber.

- DAP, TSP, Urea and Potassium Chloride.

- Gold and Silver.

- Aluminium, Copper, Lead, Nickel, and Tin.

Down

- Oranges, Fishmeal, Logs, Sawwood and Woodpulp. Zinc

Steady

- Phosphate rock, Iron ore
- Steel products and Steel sheets.



	Monthly averages			Quarterly averages					Annual averages		
	2010			2009		2010			2008	2009	2010
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec

Energy

Coal, Australia \$/mt	97.45	107.16	115.00	↑	77.66	95.19	99.49	93.55	106.54	127.10	71.84	98.69
Crude oil, average \$/bbl	81.72	84.53	90.01	↑	75.50	77.06	78.18	75.51	85.42	96.99	61.76	79.04
Crude oil, Brent \$/bbl	82.92	85.67	91.80	↑	74.97	76.65	78.69	76.41	86.79	97.64	61.86	79.64
Crude oil, Dubai \$/bbl	80.34	83.70	89.07	↑	75.46	75.86	77.98	74.04	84.37	93.78	61.75	78.06
Crude oil, West Texas Int. \$/bbl	81.90	84.24	89.15	↑	76.08	78.67	77.85	76.08	85.09	99.56	61.65	79.43
Natural gas Index 2000=100	144.9	151.6	160.3	↑	149.4	170.3	147.5	155.1	152.3	267.9	153.5	156.3
Natural gas, Europe \$/mmbtu	8.29	8.59	8.74	↑	7.81	8.84	7.51	8.26	8.54	13.41	8.71	8.29
Natural gas, US \$/mmbtu	3.43	3.73	4.24	↑	4.36	5.15	4.32	4.28	3.80	8.86	3.95	4.39
Natural gas LNG, Japan \$/mmbtu	11.13	11.15	11.70	↑	9.33	10.32	10.95	11.22	11.33	12.53	8.94	10.95

Beverages

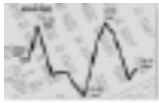
Cocoa ¢/kg	292.7	291.0	306.0	↑	341.8	329.7	321.0	305.9	296.6	257.7	288.9	313.3
Coffee, Arabica ¢/kg	479.8	514.7	547.0	↑	341.7	353.7	392.0	468.5	513.8	308.2	317.1	432.0
Coffee, robusta ¢/kg	188.0	202.9	206.5	↑	156.4	150.8	161.0	183.2	199.1	232.1	164.4	173.5
Tea, auctions (3) average ¢/kg	303.5	302.7	304.8	↑	301.9	279.0	276.4	295.1	303.7	242.0	272.4	288.5
Tea, Colombo auctions ¢/kg	337.2	339.8	350.3	↑	338.0	335.1	316.2	322.1	342.4	278.9	313.7	329.0
Tea, Kolkata auctions ¢/kg	324.7	316.6	295.5	↓	284.4	215.8	274.0	320.6	312.3	225.5	251.5	280.7
Tea, Mombasa auctions ¢/kg	248.5	251.8	268.7	↑	283.2	286.1	238.9	242.7	256.3	221.8	252.0	256.0

Fats and Oils

Coconut oil \$/mt	1,412	1,512	1,715	↑	734	834	955	1,159	1,546	1,224	725	1,124
Copra \$/mt	947	1,013	1,154	↑	491	557	634	769	1,038	816	480	750
Groundnut oil \$/mt	1,331	1,728	1,753	↑	1,152	1,359	1,352	1,301	1,604	2,131	1,184	1,404
Palm oil \$/mt	987	1,109	1,228	↑	732	808	813	875	1,108	949	683	901
Palmkernel oil \$/mt	1,412	1,626	1,820	↑	760	922	1,034	1,161	1,619	1,130	700	1,184
Soybean meal \$/mt	409	429	433	↑	412	369	342	378	424	424	408	378
Soybean oil \$/mt	1,157	1,247	1,322	↑	921	917	876	984	1,242	1,258	849	1,005
Soybeans \$/mt	493	526	547	↑	439	417	409	452	522	523	437	450

Grains

Barley \$/mt	174.6	179.1	189.6	↑	145.5	143.6	146.9	161.9	181.1	200.5	128.3	158.4
Maize \$/mt	235.8	238.2	250.4	↑	167.8	162.7	157.7	181.7	241.5	223.1	165.5	185.9
Rice, Thailand, 5% \$/mt	486.0	514.5	532.0	↑	542.3	535.3	452.4	457.0	510.8	650.2	555.0	488.9
Rice, Thailand, 25% \$/mt	457.0	477.5	479.8	↑	462.8	477.0	399.1	418.5	471.4	n.a.	458.1	441.5
Rice, Thailand, 35% \$/mt	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Rice, Thai, A.1 \$/mt	428.3	427.8	413.4	↓	346.1	400.7	333.8	376.9	423.1	482.3	326.4	383.7



	Monthly averages				Quarterly averages					Annual averages		
	2010				2009		2010			2008	2009	2010
	Oct	Nov	Dec		Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec
Sorghum \$/mt	201.0	203.2	221.6	↑	163.8	156.9	142.6	153.6	208.6	207.8	151.1	165.4
Wheat, Canada \$/mt	365.6	376.2	408.9	↑	283.4	279.0	260.9	326.1	383.6	454.6	300.5	312.4
Wheat, US, HRW \$/mt	270.2	274.1	306.5	↑	205.4	195.4	177.4	237.9	283.6	326.0	224.1	223.6
Wheat, US SRW \$/mt	267.5	278.5	308.6	↑	195.6	193.5	186.9	253.4	284.9	271.5	186.0	229.7
Other Food												
Bananas EU \$/mt	1,003	1,035	1,062	↑	1,032	1,014	1,029	933	1,033	1,188	1,145	1,002
Bananas US \$/mt	916	908	900	↓	813	781	862	922	908	844	847	868
Fishmeal \$/mt	1,710	1,609	1,520	↓	1,535	1,660	1,814	1,663	1,613	1,133	1,230	1,687
Meat, beef ¢/kg	341.2	343.9	374.4	↑	273.5	314.2	342.4	330.9	353.2	313.8	263.6	335.1
Meat, chicken ¢/kg	173.9	171.3	171.1	↓	165.1	167.2	173.0	176.0	172.1	169.6	171.7	172.1
Meat, sheep ¢/kg	550.3	553.6	562.8	↑	450.1	447.6	486.8	508.0	555.6	458.5	427.6	499.5
Oranges \$/mt	1,086	823	724	↓	1,107	1,009	1,084	1,163	878	1,107	909	1,033
Shrimp, Mexico ¢/kg	1,179	1,240	1,246	↑	864	827	945	n.a.	1,222	1,069	945	1,246
Sugar EU ¢/kg	45.41	44.55	43.19	↓	49.11	46.38	42.66	43.29	44.38	69.69	52.44	44.18
Sugar US ¢/kg	84.29	85.62	84.69	↓	70.48	84.31	69.62	78.20	84.86	46.86	54.88	79.25
Sugar, world ¢/kg	54.26	58.09	61.69	↑	50.29	51.82	34.93	42.98	58.01	28.21	40.00	46.93
Timber												
Logs, Cameroon \$/cum	458.9	450.2	436.5	↓	449.5	431.4	408.0	426.3	448.5	526.9	421.5	428.6
Logs, Malaysia \$/cum	316.4	313.3	306.5	↓	271.1	253.6	253.5	293.5	312.1	292.3	287.2	278.2
Plywood ¢/sheets	578.2	581.0	582.4	↑	558.4	557.2	566.3	572.3	580.5	645.5	564.6	569.1
Sawnwood, Cameroon \$/cum	867.4	843.8	832.1	↓	806.3	804.1	787.1	811.8	847.8	958.3	748.9	812.7
Sawnwood, Malaysia \$/cum	880.2	901.5	897.0	↓	807.4	787.8	832.6	879.8	892.9	889.1	805.5	848.3
Woodpulp \$/mt	915.3	897.2	890.0	↓	715.6	780.9	875.5	912.9	900.8	820.2	614.6	867.6
Other Raw Materials												
Cotton A Index ¢/kg	279.0	341.0	370.3	↑	157.7	178.8	199.3	205.2	330.1	157.4	138.2	228.3
Cotton Memphis ¢/kg	284.9	338.5	375.0	↑	172.4	183.6	200.1	215.0	332.8	161.3	145.3	232.9
Rubber RSS1, US ¢/kg	422.8	464.3	490.3	↑	284.7	345.2	381.5	360.7	459.1	284.1	214.6	386.6
Rubber RSS3, SGP ¢/kg	392.5	431.2	474.6	↑	256.5	318.6	372.7	337.5	432.8	258.6	192.1	365.4
Fertilizers												
DAP \$/mt	575.0	588.0	593.9	↑	316.9	464.8	458.2	494.1	585.6	967.2	323.1	500.7
Phosphate rock \$/mt	140.0	140.0	140.0	↔	90.0	102.1	125.0	125.0	140.0	345.6	121.7	123.0
Potassium chloride \$/mt	335.0	340.6	354.0	↑	423.0	334.0	316.1	334.2	343.2	570.1	630.4	331.9
TSP \$/mt	455.0	463.8	472.5	↑	235.7	316.9	357.4	389.6	463.8	879.4	257.4	381.9
Urea \$/mt	329.4	366.4	375.1	↑	248.3	281.0	237.2	279.2	357.0	492.7	249.6	288.6
Metals and Minerals												
Aluminum \$/mt	2,347	2,333	2,351	↑	2,003	2,163	2,096	2,090	2,343	2,573	1,665	2,173
Copper \$/mt	8,292	8,470	9,147	↑	6,648	7,232	7,027	7,243	8,637	6,956	5,150	7,535
Gold \$/toz	1,342	1,370	1,391	↑	1,102	1,109	1,196	1,227	1,367	872	973	1,225
Iron ore ¢/dmtu	182.0	182.0	182.0	↔	101.0	101.0	152.0	212.0	182.0	140.6	101.0	161.7
Lead ¢/kg	238.0	237.7	241.3	↑	229.3	222.1	195.0	203.2	239.0	209.1	171.9	214.8
Nickel \$/mt	23,807	22,909	24,111	↑	17,528	19,959	22,476	21,191	23,609	21,111	14,655	21,809
Silver ¢/toz	2,347	2,657	2,937	↑	1,760	1,693	1,838	1,901	2,647	1,500	1,469	2,020
Steel products index 2000=100	234.8	233.5	233.5	↔	207.4	211.5	241.1	232.4	233.9	289.3	227.1	229.7
Steel cr coilsheet \$/mt	850	850	850	↔	700	725	838	850	850	966	783	816
Steel hr coilsheet \$/mt	750	750	750	↔	600	625	738	750	750	883	683	716
Steel rebar \$/mt	550	550	550	↔	522	546	621	533	550	760	486	563
Steel wire rod \$/mt	660	650	650	↔	814	751	767	678	653	1,010	969	712
Tin ¢/kg	2,634	2,552	2,616	↑	1,517	1,721	1,786	2,055	2,601	1,851	1,357	2,041
Zinc ¢/kg	237.2	229.2	228.1	↓	221.4	228.9	202.6	201.3	231.5	187.5	165.5	216.1

\$ = 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

and alarm system, Fire control plan, Nozzles, Smoke detectors, Temperature detectors, automatic sprinkler systems, sand boxes, emergency lighting system, water supply outlet, fire exit etc are also provided. General facilities such as ventilation, electricity system, emergency exit etc. shall also be provided. In addition to these, the premises and surrounding area shall be well illuminated, duly protected with spark arresters. 'No smoking' signals should be properly displayed in the premises and the provisions banning smoking in public places as per Section 4 of Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003, shall be enforced.

(5) The space allocated for storage of hazardous cargo within the premises should be of proper construction including appropriate heat or fire resistant wall, RCC roofing, flooring. Such area shall be situated at a minimum distance of 200 meters away from main office, administrative, customs office building so that the storage of hazardous cargo is in such a manner that it does not endanger the people working in the premises. Further, the open space, provided for movement, total covered area for storage of containers shall be in such manner that they do not hinder movement of persons, evacuation of goods in case of emergency. The premises used by CCSP for storage of hazardous cargo shall also fulfill the standards or norms prescribed, in National Building Code of India (Part 4 - Fire and Life safety specify the requirements for fire prevention, life safety in relation to fire and fire protection of buildings necessary to minimize danger to life and property from fire) or by the concerned State/ Central Governments for fire safety.

(6) The material handling equipments including cranes, lifts, hoists, reach stackers, tractors, trucks and other vehicles for movement or transport of goods and other machines used in the premises for handling of cargo shall be in conformity with the safety standards prescribed for such equipments.

(7) The Custodian shall provide appropriate Contingency plan to handle emergency situation when there is an immediate danger to personnel, cargo or other infrastructure in the premises; Further the custodian shall provide acquaintance or training of their staff for proper implementation and to comply with these contingency plans, maintenance & readiness of all the equipments.

(8) The Custodian shall provide Medical First Aid Kits within the premises; he shall provide appropriate emergency medical services in case any person comes into contact with hazardous/ dangerous goods.

(9) The security and safety of the premises shall be assigned to specified persons working therein so that necessary services in case of emergency such as fire fighting, fire brigade, fire tenders shall be obtained in time to prevent, control and extinguish fire.

(10) Handling of hazardous cargo within the premises, transportation of hazardous cargo between the premises and port terminals or other authorized places is secured through authorized vehicles with proper safety indications.

(11) The provisions of the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling, Transboundary) Rules, 2009 and the Manufacture, Storage and import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989 and other relevant rules and regulations prescribed by the Government shall be adhered to in respect of storage and handling of such goods.

(12) The Custodian shall provide appropriate procedure for receipt, handling, delivery of hazardous cargo in such a manner that the same does not hinder the movement of general cargo or endanger the safety and security of the premises.

(13) The aforesaid guidelines have been provided in order to ensure that the CCSP receiving, storing, dispatching or otherwise handling of imported goods and export goods of hazardous nature at the approved premises is handled in safe and secure manner. The CCSP who intend to store hazardous cargo or hazardous cargo along with other general cargo at their premises, may apply to the jurisdictional Commissioner of Customs with the requisite particulars so that the same may be verified for compliance in terms of Regulation 10 (2).

(1) the importer produces to the Deputy Commissioner of Customs or the Assistant Commissioner of Customs, as the case may be, a certificate, from an officer not below the rank of a Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy to the effect that the goods are required for initial setting up of a project or facility for the generation of power using solar energy, indicating the quantity, description and specification thereof; and the said officer recommends the grant of this exemption ; and (2) the importer furnishes an undertaking to the Deputy Commissioner of Customs or the Assistant Commissioner of Customs, as the case may be, that such imported goods will be used for the purpose specified and in the event of his failure to comply with this condition, he shall be liable to pay, in respect of such goods as is not proved to have been so used, an amount equal to the difference between the duty leviable on such goods but for the exemption under this notification and that already paid at the time of importation.

[F. No. 354/209/2010-TRU]

No Copy of Buyer Order for Export Licence, Name and Address Sufficient

20-PN(RE) In exercise of the powers
05.01.2011 conferred under Paragraph 2.4
(DGFT) of the Foreign Trade Policy,
2009-14, the Director General

of Foreign Trade hereby makes the following corrections / amendments in HBPv1 (including Appendices and ANFs):

"Serial Number 9(iii) (Export Order No. & Date) and Serial Number 4(2) of the Guidelines for applicants) in the existing ANF 2 D (Application Form for Export Licence for Restricted Items) is deleted with immediate effect."

2. The existing ANF-2D as appearing in the HBP Vol.I shall be replaced as per specimen of revised ANF-2D annexed with this Public Notice.

3. Effect of this Public Notice:-

Earlier, the exporters were required to submit the application for grant of Export Licence for Restricted items alongwith the self certified copy of Export Order/Purchase Order/ Proforma Invoice. But, in order to reduce the transaction cost, this requirement has been dispensed with. Now, the exporters will be required to only indicate the name and address of foreign buyers in the application form.

ANF 2 D

Application Form for Export Licence for Restricted Items

[Please see guidelines (at the end) before filling the application]

1. IEC Number
2. Applicant Details
 - i. Name
 - ii. Address
3. Application Submission Details (in case of electronically submitted applications)
 - i. ECOM Reference Number:

Additional Duty Exempted on Solar Power Projects

[The previous notification 30-Customs dated 27 February 2010 superseded by 01-Customs dated 06 January 2011]

Nfn 01 In exercise of the powers
06.01.2011 conferred by sub-section (1) of
(DoR) section 25 of the Customs Act,
1962 (52 of 1962), and in

supersession of the notification of the government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. **30/2010 – Customs, dated 27th Feb. 2010**, the Central Government on being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby exempts all items of machinery, including prime movers, instruments, apparatus and appliances, control

gear and transmission equipment and auxiliary equipment (including those required for testing and quality control) and components, required for the initial setting up of a solar power generation project or facility, when imported into India, from so much of the duty of customs leviable thereon which is specified in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), as is in excess of **5% ad valorem**, and from the **whole of the Additional Duty of Customs** leviable thereon under section 3 of the said Customs Tariff Act, subject to the following conditions, namely:-

- ii. Date of Submission on Server: iii. Sample
 iii. Submitted to which Regional Authority: 9. Foreign Buyer Details
 i. Name
 iv. File Number: ii. Address
 v. Date of Issue: 10. Shipment Details
 4. Application Fee Details i. Port of Loading:
 Amount (Rs.): ii. Port of Discharge:
 Demand Draft/Bank Receipt/ iii. Country of Export:
 Electronic Fund Transfer No.: 11. In case of export of samples/
 Date of Issue: exhibits/ gifts/, please furnish
 Name of the Bank on which i. Ceiling Limit:
 drawn: ii. How much in excess of Ceiling
 Bank Branch on which drawn: Limit:
 5. Total FOB value applied for iii. Justification for Excess:
 i. In Rupees: 12. In case of export by post,
 ii. In Foreign Currency: please furnish details of postal
 6. Details of items applied for authorities where the parcel
 export will be placed:
 S No: 13. In case of export of seeds,
 Description: please furnish
 ITC(HS) Code: i. Details of seed/planting
 Quantity: material proposed for export:
 FOB Value (Rs): ii. Whether seed/planting
 7. Details of exports made of the material proposed to be
 item applied for in the exported is of notified variety:
 preceding 3 licensing years Yes/No
 S No: iii. Whether seed/planting
 Year: material proposed to be
 Export Licence Details exported has been produced
 No: under custom production
 Date: arrangement? if yes, enclose
 Qty: details /agreement entered
 Value (US \$): iv. Whether variety of Seed/
 Quantity Exported: planting material proposed to
 FOB Value of Exports (US \$): be exported is used in India:
 Export Destination: Yes/ No.
 8. Purpose of Export (Please v. Places where the variety
 tick) proposed to be exported is
 i. Trade grown:
 ii. Personal 14. Any other relevant informa-
 tion:

Declaration/Undertaking

1. I / We hereby declare that the particulars and the statements made in this application are true and correct to the best of my / our knowledge and belief and nothing has been concealed or held there from.

Customs Valuation Exchange Rates

January 2010	Imports	Exports	
Schedule I			
1 Australian Dollar	46.20	44.80	
2 Canadian Dollar	45.50	44.25	
3 Danish Kroner	8.15	7.90	
4 EURO	60.65	59.00	
5 Hong Kong Dollar	5.85	5.75	
6 Norwegian Kroner	7.80	7.50	
7 Pound Sterling	70.80	68.95	
8 Swedish Kroner	6.75	6.55	
9 Swiss Franc	47.90	46.55	
10 Singapore Dollar	35.30	34.30	
11 U.S. Dollar	45.60	44.70	
Schedule II			
1 Japanese Yen	55.55	53.90	

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

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

(Source: Customs Notification 102(NT)/29.12.2010)

Commodity Spot Prices in India – 13-17 January 2011

These commodity prices are taken from Multi Commodity Exchange of India (Mumbai) at 6 pm every day.

Commodity	Unit	Market	13-Jan	14-Jan	17-Jan
CER (Carbon Trading)	1 MT	Mumbai	653.5	656.5	688.5
Chana	100 KGS	Delhi	2524	2536	2558
Masur	100 KGS	Indore	3375	3372	3542
Potato	100 KGS	Agra	NA	NA	NA
Potato TKR	100 KGS	Tarkeshwar	NA	NA	NA
Areca nut	100 KGS	Mangalore	NA	NA	NA
Cashewkern	1 KGS	Quilon	NA	NA	NA
Cardamom	1 KGS	Vandanmedu	1459.6	1455.9	1434
Coffee ROB	100 KGS	Kushalnagar	NA	NA	NA
Jeera	100 KGS	Unjha	NA	NA	NA
Pepper	100 KGS	Kochi	NA	NA	NA
Red Chili	100 KGS	Guntur	NA	NA	NA
Turmeric	100 KGS	Nzmbad	16175	16175	15550
Guar Gum	100 KGS	Jodhpur	NA	NA	NA
Maize	100 KGS	Nzmbad	1033.5	1033.5	1035
Wheat	100 KGS	Delhi	1400.4	1410	1380
Mentha Oil	1 KGS	Chandausi	1293.6	1280.1	1281.4
Cotton Seed	100 KGS	Akola	NA	NA	NA
Castorsd RJK	100 KGS	Rajkot	4546.5	4546.5	4614
Guar Seed	100 KGS	Bikaner	2495	2511	2600
Soya Bean	100 KGS	Indore	2338.5	2348	2395.5
Mustrdsd JPR	20 KGS	Jaipur	566.85	566.85	575.8
Sesame Seed	100 KGS	Rajkot	5475	5475	5381
Coconut Oil Cake	100 KGS	Kochi	NA	NA	NA
RCBR Oil Cake	1 MT	Raipur	NA	NA	NA
Kapaskhali	50 KGS	Akola	1024	1058	1170.8
Coconut Oil	100 KGS	Kochi	9464	9464	9412
Refsoy Oil	10 KGS	Indore	631.55	630.95	638
CPO	10 KGS	Kandla	540.2	539.4	543
Mustard Oil	10 KGS	Jaipur	607.4	607.4	607.8
Gnutoilexp	10 KGS	Rajkot	743	743	755.5
Castor Oil	10 KGS	Kandla	NA	NA	NA
Crude Oil	1 BBL	Mumbai	4148	4125	4147
Furnace Oil	1000 KGS	Mumbai	NA	NA	NA
Sourcrd Oil	1 BBL	Mumbai	NA	NA	NA
Brent Crude	1 BBL	Mumbai	4406	4391	4442
Gur	40 KGS	Muzngr	NA	NA	NA
Sugars	100 KGS	Kolhapur	2779	2794	2774
Sugarm	100 KGS	Delhi	3015	3020	2973
Natural Gas	1 mmBtu	Hazirabad	204.6	198.9	202.9
Rubber	100 KGS	Kochi	21980	22068	22586
Cotton Long	1 Candy	Kadi	NA	NA	NA
Cotton Med	1 Maund	Sriganganagar	NA	NA	NA
Jute	100 KGS	Kolkata	3528.5	3541.5	3502.5
Gold	10 GRMS	Ahmd	20325	20325	20280
Gold Guinea	8 GRMS	Ahmd	16325	16325	16289
Silver	1 KGS	Ahmd	44600	44600	44100
Sponge Iron	1 MT	Raipur	NA	NA	NA
Steel Flat	1000 KGS	Mumbai	NA	NA	NA
Steel Long	1 MT	Gobindgarh	30900	30500	30700
Copper	1 KGS	Mumbai	439.2	435.5	440.6
Nickel	1 KGS	Mumbai	1167.5	1157.5	1174.6
Aluminium	1 KGS	Mumbai	112.75	112.15	110.1
Lead	1 KGS	Mumbai	121.55	120.95	121.45
Zinc	1 KGS	Mumbai	111	111.2	111.05
Tin	1 KGS	Mumbai	1222.75	1217.5	1228.75

(Source: MCX Spot Prices)

2. I / We fully understand that any information furnished in the application if found incorrect or false will render me / us liable for any penal action or other consequences as may be prescribed in law or otherwise warranted.

3. I / We undertake to abide by the provisions of the FT (D & R) Act, 1992, the Rules and Orders framed there under, FTP, HBP v 1 and HBP v2 and ITC (HS).

4. a. I / We hereby certify that the firm / company for whom the application has been made has not been penalized under Customs Act, Excise Act, FT (D & R) Act 1992 and FERA / FEMA.

b. I / We hereby certify that none of the Proprietor / Partner(s) / Director(s) / Karta / Trustee of firm / company, as the case may be, is / are a Proprietor / Partner(s) / Director(s) / Karta / Trustee in any other firm / Company which has come to adverse notice of DGFT.

c. I / We hereby certify that the Proprietor / Partner(s) / Director(s) / Karta / Trustee, as the case may be, of the firm/company is / are not

associated as Proprietor / Partner(s) / Director(s) / Karta / Trustee in any other firm / company which is in the caution list of RBI.

d. I / We hereby certify that neither the Registered Office / Head Office of the firm/company nor any of its Branch Office(s) / Unit(s) / Division(s) has been declared a defaulter and has otherwise been made ineligible for undertaking import / export under any of the provisions of the Policy.

5. I / We hereby declare that I / We have not obtained nor applied for such benefits (including issuance of an Importer Exporter Code Number) in the name of our Registered / Head Office or any of our Branch(s) / Unit(s) / Division(s) to any other Regional Authority.

5A. I / We hereby declare that I/we have perused the list of SCOMET items as contained in the Appendix 3 to the Schedule 2 of the ITC (HS) and that the item(s) exported / proposed to be exported does not fall within this list and that I / We agree to abide by the provisions of FTP for export of SCOMET items contained in the FTP,

Schedule 2 of ITC (HS) and the HBP v1, irrespective of the scheme under which the item is exported / proposed to be exported.

6. I / We solemnly declare that I / We have applied for / obtained a RCMC to the EPC which pertains to our main line of business. In case we have applied to any other council, the application has been made within the purview of the provisions of Para 2.63 of the HBP v1.

7. I hereby certify that I am authorised to verify and sign this declaration as per Paragraph 9.9 of the Policy.

Signature of the Applicant: _____ Place: _____
Name: _____ Date: _____
Designation: _____
Official Address: _____
Telephone: _____
Residential Address: _____
Email Address: _____

Guidelines for Applicants

Please see paragraph 2.49 of HBP v1

1. Two copies of the application must be submitted unless otherwise mentioned.

2. Each individual page of the application has to be signed by the applicant.

3. a. ANF 1 has to be filled in by all applicants. In case of applications submitted electronically, no hard copies of ANF1. However in cases where applications are submitted otherwise, hard copy of ANF1 has to be submitted.

b. Only relevant portions of Application need to be filled in.

4. Application must be accompanied by documents as per details given below:

For Export Licence for Restricted Items

1. Bank Receipt (in duplicate)/Demand Draft/ EFT details evidencing payment of application fee in terms of Appendix 21B.

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Bent Crude Premium Rises to Record

Brent crude for March settlement rose 37 cents, or 0.4 percent, to \$97.80 a barrel on the London-based ICE Futures Europe exchange. March Brent futures were \$5.49 higher than the Nymex contract for the same month yesterday. The average differential between the contracts closest to delivery was \$1.08 over the past year.

Oil for February delivery slipped 16 cents to settle at \$91.38 a barrel on 17 January on the New York Mercantile Exchange. Futures reached \$92.58 a barrel on Jan. 3, the highest intraday price since Oct. 7, 2008.

The profit, or crack spread, from converting three barrels of oil into two of gasoline and one of heating oil, surged to \$15.342 on Jan. 14, an eight-month high, based on futures prices on the New York Mercantile Exchange. The spread slipped 1.4 percent to \$15.121 on 17 January.