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Dumping Investigation Initiated on PVC Paste Resin from Norway and Mexico on Complaint by Chemplast Sanmar, Chennai

Background: The Anti-dumping Duty on PVC Paste Resin from China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Russia, Taiwan and Thailand is already in place for five years vide notification 66 dated 26.07.2011. The investigation was initiated by 14/36/2009-DGAD dated 3rd November, 2009 on complaint of M/s. Chemplast Sanmar Limited, Chennai

[Anti-dumping Initiation Notification No. 14/5/2013-DGAD dated 22nd January 2014]

Subject: Initiation of Anti-Dumping Investigation concerning imports of "Poly Vinyl Chloride Paste/Emulsion Resin originating in or exported from Norway and Mexico.



M/s Chemplast Sanmar Limited Chennai have filed an application before the Designated Authority (hereinafter referred to as the Authority) in accordance with the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 as amended from time to time (hereinafter referred to as the Act) and the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-Dumping Duty on Dumped articles and for Determination of injury) Rules, 1995

as amended from time to time (hereinafter referred to as the AD Rules) for initiation of Anti-Dumping Duty investigation concerning imports of Poly Vinyl Chloride Paste Resin' (PVC Paste Resin) (hereinafter also referred to as the subject goods) originating in or exported from Norway and Mexico (hereinafter also referred to as the subject countries).

2. AND WHEREAS, the Authority finds that sufficient evidence of dumping of the subject goods originating in or exported from the subject countries; 'injury' to the domestic industry; and causal link between the alleged dumping and 'injury' exist to justify initiation of an anti-dumping investigation; the Authority hereby initiates an investigation into the alleged dumping, and consequent injury to the domestic industry in terms of the Rules 5 of the AD Rules, to determine the existence, degree and effect of any alleged dumping and to recommend the amount of anti-dumping duty, which if levied, would be adequate to remove the 'injury' to the domestic industry.

Domestic Industry & Standing

3. The petition has been filed by M/s Chemplast Sanmar Limited Chennai. There is one more producer namely M/s Finolex Industries Limited, of the subject product in India. M/s Finolex Industries Limited has supported the petition. The petitioner has certified that they have neither imported the product under consideration, nor they are related to any importer or exporter of the product under consideration. The Authority after examining the information on record determines that the applicant companies constitute domestic Industry within the meaning of the Rule 2(b) and the application satisfies the criteria of standing in terms of Rule 5 of the Rules supra.

Product under consideration

4. Product under consideration is 'Poly Vinyl Chloride Paste Resin' also called "Emulsion PVC Resin" and referred to as PVC paste resin (hereinafter also referred to as the subject product or the subject goods). There are primarily two types of

PVC resins, namely PVC Paste Resin and PVC Suspension Resin. All grades of Poly Vinyl Chloride Paste Resin" also called "Emulsion PVC Resin" and referred to as PVC paste resin are subject matter of present investigation and are within the scope of product under consideration

5. However PVC Suspension Resin, PVC Blending Resin, co-polymers of the PVC Paste Resin and Battery Separator Resins are excluded from the ambit and scope of this investigation.

6. The PVC Paste Resin is produced from Vinyl Chloride Monomer (VCM). VCM is produced using EDC, which in turn requires chlorine as one of the major products. The subject goods is produced and sold in the form of white/off-white powder. The properties of the subject goods are described in terms of K value, inherent viscosity, particle size retention, heat loss, initial BFB etc.

Export Duty on Iron Ore Pellets Hiked to 5% from Nil

Considering the domestic requirement of iron ore pellets, the Government has decided to impose an export duty of 5% on iron ore pellets. CBEC issued Notification No.3/2014-Customs, dated 27.01.2014 in this regard.

Iron ore fines and lumps are leviable to an export duty of 30%. Iron ore pellets are however exempt from export duty. In 2012-13, exports of iron ore pellets were negligible. However, in April-November 2013, exports of iron ore pellets have risen sharply, causing an apprehension about shortage of iron ore in the country. Iron ore is a critical raw material required for production of steel.

Ntfn 03 In exercise of the powers conferred by
27.01.2014 sub-section (1) of section 25 of the
(DoR) Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the
Central Government, on being satisfied
that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby
makes the following further amendments in the notification
of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance
(Department of Revenue), No. **27/2011-Customs, dated
the 1st March, 2011**, published in the Gazette of India,
Extraordi-nary, vide number G.S.R.153 (E),dated the 1st
March, 2011,namely:-

In the said notification, in the Table, against **serial
number 23**, in column (4), for the entry "Nil", the entry
"5%" shall be substituted.

[F.No.354/290/2011-TRU]

DGFT Anup Pujari Empanelled for Secretary, Rajeev Kher for Commerce Secretary



The DOPT finally issued the orders for the empanelment of Dr. Anup Pujari for Secretary in the Union Government on 23 January. He will move to another ministry soon as full secretary for a period of 2 years till end Feb 2016. He has a very high rank in the 1980 batch of the IAS and should get a good slot. Besides commerce, he has long experience as JS in Eco Affairs where he handled FIPB,

World Bank and BITs.

The export and import community will miss him. In the six plus years association with the DGFT, he heralded many reforms specially e commerce and transparency in policy making and administration. Most important, Pujari is known for impeccable integrity, simplicity and dedication. Specially remarkable was the handling of export crash and revival. The DEPB phase out, rice trade liberalisation and the cotton trade crisis were managed well during his eventful tenure.



Senior IAS officer Rajeev Kher has been appointed Secretary in Department of Commerce. Kher, a 1980-batch IAS officer of Uttar Pradesh cadre, is presently Special Secretary in charge of WTO and Trade Policy Ministry of Commerce. He will take over from S R Rao, a 1978-batch

IAS officer of Gujarat cadre, after his retirement on January 31, a press release issued on 15 January by Ministry of Personnel said.

If all goes Kher should stay at the helm of the ministry for 17 months till end June 2015 when he retires. The officer is soft-spoken and a listener by nature. He believes in detailed personal study. What is best is that he enjoys the support of the PMO and Cabinet Secretariat!

7. The subject goods fall under Chapter 39 of the Act under subheading no. 39042210. However, the Customs classification is indicative only and is in no way binding on the scope of the present investigation.

Like Articles

8. Petitioner has claimed that there is no known difference between the subject goods exported from the subject countries and that produced by the petitioner. Subject goods produced by the domestic industry and imported from subject countries are comparable in terms of essential product characteristics such as physical & chemical characteristics, manufacturing process & technology, functions & uses, product specifications, pricing, distribution & marketing and tariff classification of the goods. Consumers can use and are using the two interchangeably. The two are technically and commercially substitutable. Hence, should be treated as 'like article' under the AD Rules.

Therefore, for the purpose of the present investigation, the Authority treats the subject goods produced by the petitioner in India as 'Like Article' to the subject goods being imported from the subject countries.

Subject Country

9 The present application has been filed in respect of alleged dumping of the product under consideration from Norway and Mexico (hereinafter referred to as subject countries).

Normal value

10 Petitioners have submitted that efforts were made to get information/evidence of price of subject goods in the domestic market of subject countries as well as export price to third countries. However they could not get adequate and accurate information on transaction price either for the domestic market of the subject countries or for exports to other countries. Therefore Petitioners have constructed normal value based

on the data of domestic industry and international price of major raw material, best consumption norm and reasonable profit margin.

Export Price

11. The applicants have claimed export price for product under consideration based on DGCIS data to assess the volume and value of imports in India. Price adjustments have been made on account of ocean freight, marine insurance, port expenses and Inland transportation in the country of export. to arrive at the net export price

Dumping Margin

12. The Petitioner has provided sufficient evidence that the normal values of the subject goods in the subject countries are significantly higher than the net export prices, prima-facie, indicating that the subject goods originating in or exported from the subject countries are being dumped, to justify initiation of an antidumping investigation.

Injury and Causal Link

13. Information of petitioner has been considered for assessment of injury to the domestic industry. The Petitioner has furnished evidence regarding the 'injury' having taken place as a result of the alleged dumping in the form of increased volume of dumped imports in absolute terms and in relation to production and consumption in India, significant price undercutting and price depression and consequent significant adverse impact in terms of profits, return on capital employed, and cash flow for the domestic industry. The Authority considers that there is sufficient evidence of the 'injury' being suffered by the domestic industry caused by dumped imports from subject countries to justify initiation of an antidumping investigation.

Period of Investigation

14. The period of investigation for the present investigation is proposed from 1st April, 2012 to 30th June, 2013 (15 Months). However, the injury investigation period will cover the periods April 2009-March 2010, April 2010-March 2011, April 2011 to March 2012 and the proposed Period of Investigation (POI).

[Full text of notification is available at our website www.worldtradescanner.com]

US Pulls in African Goods thru AGOA

African GDP has Doubled Since 2000

Ed Gresser, Global Works Foundation, Washington DC

African export growth to the U.S., 2000-2013

Malawi macadamia nuts:	1500%
South African cars:	900%
Energy:	100%*
All goods:	100%
Clothes:	28%**

*Energy trade accounts for most import growth-\$15 billion of \$20 billion – and is volatile, oscillating between \$70 billion and \$20 billion annually.

**Main sources of African clothes are Lesotho, Swaziland, and Kenya.

Malawi's macadamia-nut industry – Macadamias have a modest but real tariff of 1.3 cents per kilo. (Cashews are duty-free, while the tax on im-

ported walnuts is 7 cents a kilo). Malawi's pre-AGOA macadamia sales averaged 140,000 kilos a year; since 2001, annual shipments have averaged 300,000 kilos, with a 628,000-kilo peak in 2010,000.

AGOA is a three-part program whose main features are (a) waivers of nearly all U.S. tariffs on African goods (the exceptions are canned fruit and quota-limited foods including sugar, chocolate, and dairy); (b) a dialogue series headlined by the annual AGOA Forum and also including outreach to African government, business, and farm groups; and (c) a set of conditions for participation covering human rights, democratization, labor policy, and economic reform. 38 of sub-Saharan Africa's 49 countries

now participate. Gresser's observations on the record and thoughts on the next steps:

1. AGOA's successes - real, but not the ones designers expected: Since the bill passed, Africa has had a remarkably good decade. In fact, all of Clinton's hopes have been fulfilled: the global resource boom has helped double continental GDP, boost Africa's exports from \$95 billion to \$430 billion, swell the continental middle class from 175 million to 300 million, and (by World Bank estimates) cut the deep-poverty rate from 59 percent to 42 percent. AGOA's role in all this shouldn't be exaggerated - trade is only one reason for Africa's growth, and the U.S. remains a smaller export market for the continent than Europe or Asia - but it has made an important contribution.

AGOA's successes, though, aren't really the light-industry and clothing exports its designers

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WEEKLY INDEX OF CHANGES

Pan Masala Duty Raised by Hiking Production Capacity

Government Revises the Capacity of Production and Consequent Increases the Duty on Pan Masala and Tobacco Products Including, Gutka, Chewing Tobacco, and Filter Khani etc.



Considering the increase in the average speed of packing machines, the Government has revised the capacity of production and consequently increased the duty applicable to pan masala and tobacco products including gutka, chewing tobacco, unmanufactured tobacco and filter khaini packed in pouches with the aid of packaging machines etc. under the compounded levy scheme. Pan masala, pan masala containing tobacco (gutkha), chewing tobacco, unmanufactured tobacco and filter khaini packed in pouches with the aid of packaging machines are leviable to excise duty on the basis of the

capacity of production which is determined based on the average speed of packing machines of pouches of various retail sale prices. The duty rate on the said goods was last revised in the Budget 2012-13.

CBEC has issued its Notifications No.3/2014-Central Excise (NT) and No.4/2014-Central Excise (NT) both dated 24.01.2014 in order to specify the amended deemed production of these goods in pouches of various retail sale prices. Notifications No.1/2014-Central Excise and No.2/2014-Central Excise, both dated 24.01.2014 specify the duty payable in respect of these goods packed in pouches of various retail sale prices.

Subject: Divergent practices of assessment with respect to compounded levy scheme applicable for smokeless tobacco products.

980-CBEC Representations have been received from trade and industry that the field formations are following

divergent practice of assessment with respect to compounded levy scheme applicable for various tobacco products. Certain field formations have also sought clarification on the excise duty leviable under the said compounded levy scheme.

2. Under the compounded levy scheme, excise duty is chargeable with respect to deemed production based on the number of packing machines in the factory of the manufacturer. The issue raised is whether excise duty can be re-determined based on the speed of the packing machine and actual production thereof, which may be higher than the deemed production.

3. Presently, the mandatory compounded levy scheme is applicable to Pan Masala, Gutkha and chewing tobacco manufactured with the aid of packing machine & packed in pouches. The factor relevant to the production on which excise duty is leviable has been notified to be the number of packing machines in the factory of the manufacturer under the Pan Masala Packing Machines (Capacity Determination and Collection of Duty) Rules, 2008 and the Chewing Tobacco and Unmanufactured Tobacco Packing Machines (Capacity Determination and Collection of Duty) Rules, 2010 read with section 3A (2) and (3) of the Central Excise Act, 1944. The monthly deemed production per operating machine per month is prescribed based on the average speed of packing machines and average working hours of a factory. Excise duty is chargeable at the rates notified on the basis of Retail Sale Price (RSP) slabs on per machine basis (notification No.42/2008-CE dated 01.07.2008 and notification No.16/2010-CE, dated 27.02.2010 refer). In order to minimize the element of subjectivity and to ensure certainty and objectivity, the number of packing machines installed in the factory has been notified to be the

only factor relevant to the production of the notified goods under the said rules.

5. Accordingly, it is clarified that the duty payable under notification No.42/2008-CE dated 01.07.2008 and notification No.16/2010-CE, dated 27.02.2010 may be determined based on deemed production with respect to the number of operating packing machines in the factory during the month and the Retail Sale Price printed on the pouches and not on the basis of

Another Five Years of Anti-dumping Duty on Hexamine from Saudi Arabia and Russia – Duty Slashed to \$86.35/MT for Saudi Arabia in Review

Ntfn 08(ADD) Whereas, the designated authority, vide notification No. 23.01.2014 (DoR) 15/1000/2012-DGAD, dated the 17th July, 2012, published

in Part I, Section I of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary had initiated a review in the matter of continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Hexamine (hereinafter referred to as subject goods) falling under tariff item 2921 29 10 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 the Saudi Arabia and Russia (hereinafter referred to as the subject countries), imposed vide notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 89/2007-Customs dated the 25th July, 2007 published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, vide G.S.R. No.504 (E), dated the 25th July, 2007 .

And whereas, the Central Government had extended the anti-dumping duty on the subject goods, originating in or exported from the subject countries upto and inclusive of the 24th July, 2013 vide notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 38/2012-Customs (ADD) dated

DGFT Restores Incremental Export Incentive to Cotton Yarn Exports

Subject: Allowing benefit of IEIS to export of cotton yarn in FY 2013-14

66-Ntfn(RE) In exercise of the powers 23.01.2014 conferred by Section 5 of the (DGFT) Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 read with Para 1.3 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-2014, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14 with immediate effect:

2. The ineligible category (cotton yarn) inserted by Notification No. 43 dated 25th September, 2013 at serial number (xviii) of Para 3.14.5 (d) of FTP 2009-14 stands deleted.

Effect of this Notification

Export of Cotton Yarn is made eligible for benefits under Incremental Export Incentivisation Scheme for the entire financial year 2013-14.

actual production by a unit.

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

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

F.No.354/120/2011-TRU

[01-CE, 02-CE, 03-CE(NT), 04-CE(NT) dated 24.01.2014 is available at our website www.worldtradesScanner.com]

the 6th August, 2012, published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, vide G.S.R No.616 (E), dated the 6th August, 2012.

And whereas, in the matter of review of anti-dumping duty on import of the subject goods, originating in or exported from the subject countries, the designated authority vide its final findings, No. 15/1000/2012-DGAD dated the 14th November, 2013, published in Part I, Section 1 of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, has come to the conclusion that-

(i) There has been continued dumping of the subject goods from subject countries and the dumping is likely to continue and increase if the anti-dumping duty is allowed to cease;

(ii) The injury to the domestic industry is likely to continue in the event of withdrawal of anti dumping duty from the subject countries;

(iii) The anti dumping duty is required to be extended and modified,

and has recommended continued imposition of the anti-dumping duty on the subject goods, originating in or exported from the subject countries.

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 23 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995, the Central Government, 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 tariff item 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 (4), and exported from the countries as specified in the corresponding entry in column (5), and produced by the producers as specified in the corresponding entry in column (6), and exported by the exporters as specified

in the corresponding entry in column (7), and imported into India, an anti-dumping duty at the rate equal to the amount as specified in the corresponding entry in column (8) in the currency as specified in the corresponding entry in column (10) and as per unit of measurement as specified in the corresponding entry in column (9), of the said Table.

Table

SNo.	Tariff item	Description of goods	Country of Origin	Country of Export	Producer	Exporter	Amount	Unit of Measurement	Currency
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	2921 29 10	Hexamine	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	Methanol Chemicals Company (Chemanol), Saudi Arabia	Methanol Chemicals Company (Chemanol), Saudi Arabia	11.22	MT	US Dollar
2.	2921 29 10	Hexamine	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	Others	Any	86.35	MT	US Dollar
3.	2921 29 10	Hexamine	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	Any	Others	86.35	MT	US Dollar
4.	2921 29 10	Hexamine	Saudi Arabia	Any other than Saudi Arabia	Any	Any	86.35	MT	US Dollar
5.	2921 29 10	Hexamine	Any other than Subject countries	Saudi Arabia	Any	Any	86.35	MT	US Dollar
6.	2921 29 10	Hexamine	Russia	Russia	Any	Any	201.70	MT	US Dollar
7.	2921 29 10	Hexamine	Russia	Any other than Russia	Any	Any	201.70	MT	US Dollar
8.	2921 29 10	Hexamine	Any other than Subject countries	Russia	Any	Any	201.70	MT	US Dollar

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 purposes of calculation of such anti-dumping duty shall be the rate which is specified in the notifi-

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

F.No.354/94/2001-TRU (Pt.-III)

in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 01/2009-Customs, dated the 2nd January, 2009, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), *vide* G.S.R. 5(E), dated the 2nd January, 2009, namely:-

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

"3. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 2, this notification shall remain in force upto and inclusive of the 1st day of January, 2015, with respect to anti-dumping duty on Acrylonitrile Butadiene Rubber originating in, or exported from Korea RP, unless revoked earlier".

[F.No.354/179/2002-TRU (Pt-V)]

Anti-dumping Duty on NBR from Korea Extended upto 1 Jan 2015

Ntnf 06(ADD) 23.01.2014 Whereas, the designated authority vide notification No.15/29/2013-DGAD dated the 31st December 2013,

published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 31st December 2013, has initiated review, in terms of sub-section (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) read with rule 23 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995, in the matter of continuation of anti-dumping duty on 'Acrylonitrile Butadiene Rubber', originating in, or exported from Korea RP, imposed *vide* notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 01/2009-Customs, dated the 2nd January, 2009, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), *vide* G.S.R. 5(E), dated the 2nd January, 2009, and has requested for extension of anti-dumping duty for a further period of one year, in terms of sub-section (5) of section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975)

read with rule 23 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment

Anti-dumping Duty Imposed on DASDA from China for Five Years

Ntnf 09(ADD) 23.01.2014 Whereas in the matter of 4, 4 Diamino Stilbene 2, 2 (DoR) Disulphonic Acid (DASDA) (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods), falling under Chapter 29 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, the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the subject country), and imported into India, the designated authority in its final findings published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, *vide* notification No. 14/01/2012-DGAD, dated the 22nd November, 2013, has come to the conclusion, inter alia, that -

- The subject goods have entered the Indian market from the subject country below associated normal value, thus resulting in dumping of the subject goods;
- The dumping margin of the subject goods

imported from the subject country is above de-minimis level;

- The domestic industry has suffered material injury in respect of the subject goods; and
- The material injury to the domestic industry has been caused due to dumped imports of the subject goods from the subject country,

And whereas, the designated authority has recommended imposition of definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of the subject goods, originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China 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 23 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995, the Central Government,

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 tariff item 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 (4), and exported from the countries as specified in the corresponding entry in column (5), and produced by the producers as specified in the corresponding entry in column (6), and exported by the exporters as specified in the corresponding entry in column (7), and

imported into India, an anti-dumping duty at the rate equal to the amount as specified in the corresponding entry in column (8) in the currency as specified in the corresponding entry in column (10) and as per unit of measurement as specified in the corresponding entry in column (9), of the said Table.

Table

SNo.	Sub-Heading/ Tariff item	Description of goods	Country of Origin	Country of Export	Producer	Exporter	Amount of duty	Unit of Measure- ment	Currency
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	2921 42 90 or 2921 59 90 or 2922 21 90 or 2922 29 90 or 2930 90 99	4,4 Diamino Stilbene 2,2 Disulphonic Acid (DASDA)	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	M/s Hebei Hua- Chem Dye Chemical Co. Ltd	M/s Hebei Hua- Chem Dye Chemical Co. Ltd	270	MT	US Dollar
2	-do-	-do-	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	Any combination of producer/exporter (other than in Sl. No.1above)		460	MT	US Dollar
3.	-do-	-do-	People's Republic of China	Any country other than People's Republic of China	Any	Any	460	MT	US Dollar
4.	-do-	-do-	Any country other than People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	Any	Any	460	MT	US Dollar

Note:

(i) The Product Under Consideration i.e. 4, 4 Diamino Stilbene 2, 2 Disulphonic Acid (DASDA) is also known as follows:

(a) 2, 2'- (1, 2- Ethylenediyl) bis (5-amino-benzenesulfonic acid).

(b) 4, 4'-Diaminostilbene- 2, 2'-Disulfonic Acid.

(c) 2, 2'-ethene -1, 2-diylbis (5-amino benzene sulfonic acid).

(d) Amsonic Acid.

(e) DSD Acid.

(ii) The Anti-dumping duty shall be imposed on the quantity of subject goods calculated on 100% basis.

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 purposes 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.354/141/2013-TRU

Hong Kong and Macau Join Pak and China – Special RBI Permission Required to Establish Office in India

Sub: Clarification- Establishment of Liaison Office/ Branch Office/ Project Office in India by Foreign Entities- General Permission

AP(DIR Srs) Cir.93 15.01.2014 (RBI) Attention of Authorised Dealer Category –I (AD Category – I) banks is invited to Regulation 4 of Notification No.FEMA.22 2000-RB dated May 3, 2000,

viz., Foreign Exchange Management (Establishment in India of Branch or Office or other Place of Business) Regulations, 2000, as amended from time to time, in terms of which, no entity or person, being a citizen of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Iran or China shall establish in India, a branch office or a liaison office or a project office or any other place of business by whatever name called, without the prior permission of the Reserve Bank.

2. It is clarified that the provisions of Regulation 4 of Notification No. FEMA 22/2000-RB dated 3rd May 2000, *ibid*, along with their specified conditions apply for entities from Hong Kong and Macau also.

3. Accordingly, applications from entities registered in / resident of Hong Kong and Macau, for establishment of Liaison/ Branch/ Project Offices or any other place of business by whatever name called shall require prior approval from Reserve Bank of India.

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

5. Reserve Bank has since amended the subject Regulations accordingly through the Foreign Exchange Management (Establishment in India of Branch or Office or Other Place of Business) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013, which have

Anti-dumping Duty on Float Glass from China and Indonesia Extended upto 5 Jan 2015

Ntnfn 07(ADD) 23.01.2014 (DoR) Whereas, the designated authority vide notification No. 15/24/2013-DGAD, dated the

3rd January 2014, published in

Part I, Section 1 of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 3rd January 2014, has initiated review, in terms of sub-section (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) and in pursuance of rule 23 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in the matter of continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Float Glass of thickness 2 mm to 12 mm (both inclusive) of clear as well as tinted variety (other than green glass) but not including reflective glass, processed glass meant for decorative, industrial or automotive purposes falling under heading 7005 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, originating in, or exported from, China PR and Indonesia imposed *vide* notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 4/2009-Customs, dated the 6th January, 2009 published in the Gazette

of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R.14 (E), dated the 6th January, 2009, and has requested for extension of anti-dumping duty for a further period of one year, in terms of sub-section (5) of section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act and in pursuance of rule 23 of the said rules, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 4/2009-Customs, dated the 6th January, 2009, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R.14 (E), dated the 6th January, 2009, namely: -

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

“3. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 2 this notification shall remain in force up to and inclusive of the 5th day of January, 2015, unless revoked earlier”.

F.No.354/211/2002-TRU (Pt-II)

been notified vide Notification No.FEMA.293/2013-RB dated November 12, 2013, vide G.S.R.No.767(E) dated December 06, 2013.

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

RBI Expands Scope of Rupee Drawing Arrangements - Permitted Transactions Included

Sub: Memorandum of Instructions for Opening and Maintenance of Rupee/Foreign Currency Vostro Accounts of Non-resident Exchange Houses

AP(DIR Srs) Attention of Authorised Dealer Category – I (AD Cir.88 Category – I) banks is invited to Part (B) of Annex-I to the A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 28 [A. P. (FL/RL Series) Circular No. 02] dated February 6, 2008 on the captioned subject, as amended from time to time.

2. With a view to expanding the scope of the Rupee Drawing Arrangements (RDAs), it has been decided to include additional items under Permitted Transactions under RDAs. The amended instructions under **Part (B) of Annex-I** to the above mentioned circular are as given in the Annex.

3. All other instructions issued vide A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 28 [A. P. (FL/RL Series) Circular No. 02] dated February 6, 2008, as amended from time to time, will remain unchanged.

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

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

Annex

[Annex-I to A.P.(DIR Series) Circular No.28

A.P.(FL/RL Series) Circular No.02]

Earlier guidelines under Part (B) Permitted Transactions of Annex-I	Revised guidelines under Part (B) Permitted Transactions of Annex-I
Drawing Arrangements with Exchange Houses are primarily designed to channel inward personal remittances. Under no circumstances, donations / contributions to charitable institutions should be routed through	Drawing Arrangements with Exchange Houses are primarily designed to channel inward personal remittances. Under no circumstances, donations / contributions to charitable

the Exchange Houses. The following is the list of permissible transactions under Drawing Arrangements with Exchange Houses.

1. Credit to Non-resident (External) Rupee accounts maintained by Non-resident Indians in Indian Rupees.
2. Payments to families of Non-resident Indians.
3. Payments in favour of Insurance companies, Mutual Funds and the Post Master for premia / investments.
4. Payments in favour of bankers for investments in shares, debentures.
5. Payment to Coop. Housing Societies, Govt. Housing Schemes or Estate Developers for acquisition of residential flats in India in individual names subject to compliance of regulations thereof by the Non-resident Indians.
6. Payments of tuition/ boarding, examination fee etc. to schools, colleges and other educational institutions.
7. Payments to medical institutions and hospitals for medical treatment of NRIs / their dependents and nationals of Gulf Countries in India.
8. Payments to hotels by nationals of Gulf countries / NRIs for their stay.
9. Payments to travel agents for booking of passages of NRIs and their families residing in India towards their travel in India by domestic airlines / rail, etc.
10. Trade transactions up to Rs. 2 lakhs per transaction.

institutions should be routed through the Exchange Houses.

The following is the list of permissible transactions under Drawing Arrangements with Exchange Houses.

1. Credit to Non-resident (External) Rupee accounts maintained by Non-resident Indians in Indian Rupees.
2. Payments to families of Non-resident Indians.
3. Payments in favour of Insurance companies, Mutual Funds and the Post Master for premia/investments.
4. Payments in favour of bankers for investments in shares, debentures.
5. Payment to Coop. Housing Societies, Govt. Housing Schemes or Estate Developers for acquisition of residential flats in India in individual names subject to compliance of regulations thereof by the Non-resident Indians.
6. Payments of tuition/ boarding, examination fee etc. to schools, colleges and other educational institutions.
7. Payments to medical institutions and hospitals for medical treatment of NRIs / their dependents and nationals of Gulf Countries in India.
8. Payments to hotels by nationals of Gulf countries / NRIs for their stay.
9. Payments to travel agents for booking of passages of NRIs and their families residing in India towards their travel in India by domestic airlines / rail, etc.
10. Trade transactions up to Rs. 2 lakhs per transaction.
11. Payments to utility service providers in India, for services such as water supply, electricity supply, telephone (except for mobile top-ups), internet, television etc.
12. Tax payments in India
13. EMI payments in India to Banks and Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) for repayment of loans.

Chidambaram Asks Officers to Master Technology on International Customs Day

The Union Finance Minister P. Chidambaram said that the restricting the import of gold helped in containing Current Account Deficit (CAD) and balance of payments' position. Mr. Chidambaram said that the restrictions on gold may be revisited at the end of the current fiscal. The Finance Minister was speaking at the function organized on 27 January in order to celebrate International Customs Day. This Day is being celebrated on 26th January each year by 179 Customs administrations, members of the Brussels based World Customs Organization (WCO), to mark the first session of the Customs Co-operation Council, which was renamed WCO in 1994. The theme for the International Customs Day this year is "Communication: sharing information for better cooperation."

Speaking on the occasion, the Finance Minister Chidambaram further said that in the era of integrated global economy, technology is the key driver of growth. Therefore, he asked the customs officers, especially the young officers to keep pace with the technology. He rather asked them to master the technology.

Dwelling on the post-GST revenue scenario, the Finance Minister said that the Customs would continue to perform a critical function as sentinels of our borders and facilitators of legitimate trade. He said that India played an important role in the recent WTO Ministerial Meeting in Bali reaching a Trade Facilitation Agreement, which will have long term relevance for Customs' functioning

The Finance Minister Chidambaram also appreciated the Customs Risk Management System (RMS) in imports and its implementation last year in Exports. The Finance Minister said that it is important for the Customs to set measurable quantitative goals for Risk Management System (RMS) in terms of reduction of dwell time and reduction of paperwork.

Besides the Union Finance Minister, both the Ministers of State for Finance Namo Narain Meen and J.D. Seelam, Sumit Bose, Finance Secretary, Ms Praveen Mahajan, Chairperson CBEC, Ms. Shobha Chary, Member (Customs) along with other members of the CBEC and senior officers of the Ministry of Finance and CBEC were also present on this occasion.

Faroe Island Requests WTO Panel in EU Fisheries Dispute

The Faroe Islands has moved forward with its first-ever WTO dispute, requesting on Wednesday that a panel be established to hear its complaint against the EU over restrictions imposed on the archipelago's fishing fleets. While the EU rejected the Faroese request at Wednesday's meeting of the WTO's Dispute Settlement Body, Tórshavn has the option of filing it again, which would prompt the automatic establishment of a panel.

This first panel request was submitted by Denmark, whose membership in the WTO extends to the Faroes, a self-governing territory. The Faroe Islands are not part of the EU, however, though Denmark is a member. Tórshavn had filed the initial complaint in November 2013.

At issue in the dispute is an August 2013 regulation banning Faroese shipping vessels from EU ports and the importation of Faroese-caught mackerel and herring. As fish products constitute more than 95 percent of Faroese

exports, the stakes are high for the tiny archipelago of about 50,000 people.

Brussels argues that these prohibitions are needed to protect fish stocks in the North Atlantic, after the Faroes exceeded the catch share of 30,000 tonnes that was offered under a joint management plan it has with Norway, Russia, Iceland, and the EU. In 2013, greater stocks within territorial waters led Faroese fishermen to increase their mackerel take above 100,000

tonnes.

Tórshavn, on the other hand, claims the ban violates WTO rules by discriminating against Faroese products, imposing quantitative import restrictions, and restricting freedom of transit. Furthermore, it says, the catch share that the Faroe Islands was offered did not reflect an "equitable share," given the current distribution of herring stocks.

APEC Deal on Trade Environmental Goods to Kick Off?

Multiple sources say that an initiative aimed at liberalising trade in environmental goods could be announced by a small group of WTO members during Davos meet of 21 January. The plurilateral initiative would aim to build upon the momentum generated by the 2012 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) deal on the same subject, where the 21 member economies made a non-binding commitment to reduce applied tariffs on a list of 54 environmental goods to five percent or less by 2015.

These goods in the APEC list are already face low tariffs, thus urging for the list of products to be broader.

Analysis shows that fully implementing the APEC commitment would reduce the overall simple average by only 0.8 percent. Nevertheless, for some goods and some countries, the tariff reduction would be significant.

Months of preliminary discussions have already taken place in Geneva among a group of members known as the Friends of EGS (environmental goods and services). To date, WTO members that have reportedly participated in these discussions include Australia, Canada, the EU, Japan, Korea, Norway, Switzerland, and the US.

China could be involved in such an initiative, given its large market, its status as a major producer of environmental goods, and its participation in the APEC pact. Beijing's participation may not be part of the original announcement as such.

Others that may sign on include Costa Rica, Hong Kong, and Chinese Taipei. Some other names, such as Chile, Mexico, Singapore, and Turkey, have also been floated, though their participation has not been confirmed.

China Shifts on Cotton Stockpiling Policy Sparks Questions



China appears to be moving away from its practice of building cotton stocks, in a move that analysts say marks a dramatic shift in policy. Two other major

players in the global cotton market - the US and Brazil - are also engaged in a separate tussle on the subject, as the process to pass a new Farm Bill continues to drag on in Washington.

The stockpiling programme was notably absent from a recently released policy document outlining China's agricultural priorities for the year. Instead, a new programme with target prices will deliver region-specific subsidies to ease the change for farmers.

Any change in Chinese cotton policy is expected to have international ramifications on trade, production, and prices, given the Asian giant's status as the world's top producer, consumer, importer, and holder of these stocks.

Cotton prices are expected to fall regardless of what happens, some agriculture experts have told. Acquisitions for the country's stocks, believed to be half the world's holdings, have buoyed prices in recent years.

As a current net importer of the fibre, a release from the country's stocks would alleviate the need for China to buy cotton from abroad. It could even become a net exporter if domestic production exceeds consumption, barring changes elsewhere.

The latter would be a "worst case scenario," experts say, especially if the existing reserves are dumped on international markets. US-based farmers, the largest exporters of cotton to the Asian country in recent years, would likely be among those to bear the brunt of the impact. Others, such as poor producers in West Africa would also have to be wary of releasing their holdings at the same time as China, for fear of depressing prices further.

National stocks of other countries pale in comparison to China's 12.6 million tonnes. India and Brazil, the next largest holders, have 1.9 million and 803,000 tonnes, respectively. Beijing is expected to trim its stocks to 10.5 million tonnes by the end of the season.

New target prices

Agriculture policy in China is a complex political calculation, given that the country is home to nearly 700 million farmers. With the majority of purchases in years past concentrated in the Xinjiang region, the government has decided to pilot a target price programme, which would take the place of the stockholding policy.

US and Brazilian cotton producers have similarly expressed concerns about China's new policy. The two countries have long fought among themselves over cotton, with their latest battle focusing on current efforts in Washington to resolve their WTO dispute.

Members of the Brazilian cotton farmers' association, ABRAPA, visited Washington earlier

CENVAT Credit Rules 2004 Amendments

02-CE(NT) In exercise of the powers 20.01.2014 conferred by section 37 of (DoR) the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944) and section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994 (32 of 1994), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004, namely:-

1. (1) These rules may be called the CENVAT Credit (Second Amendment) Rules, 2014.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In rule 12 of the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004, after the brackets, letters, figures and words, "[GSR 307(E), dated the 25th April, 2007]" the words, figures, letters and brackets, "or No.1/2010-Central Excise, dated the 6th February, 2010 [G.S.R. 62(E), dated the 6th February, 2010]" shall be inserted.

[F.No.332/09/2013-TRU]

this month to express their frustration to US policymakers over the content and slow pace of reform, as the process to pass a new Farm Bill drags into its third year.

Under the terms of a "framework agreement" signed by both countries that effectively put WTO-sanctioned retaliation on hold, Brazil is meant to receive US\$147 million annually from the US. The payments are supposed to be transmitted on a monthly basis until a new Farm Bill has been passed by the US Congress that satisfies both countries. Approximately US\$500 million has been transferred so far.

EU Temporarily Suspends Investment Part of US Trade Talks

In a surprise announcement on Tuesday, the European Commission confirmed that it has put the investment component of its trade negotiations with the US temporarily on hold. Brussels will use that time to allow the European people to provide their input on the subject, in light of the "unprecedented public interest" in the talks.

The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, or TTIP, has been promoted as having major potential for creating new jobs and spurring growth for both sides, with some estimates placing the annual gains at €120 billion for Europe and at over €90 billion for the US.

However, the possibility of including an investor-to-state dispute settlement (ISDS) mechanism in the agreement has rankled many consumer and environmental groups on both sides on the Atlantic, who have warned that such provisions give foreign corporations too much room to challenge domestic policies that are in the public interest.

The Commission will therefore publish in March a proposed EU text for the investment part of TTIP, which will be followed by a three-month public comment period.

expected in 1999 and 2000. America's fastest-growing imports from Africa by dollar value have been in energy, driven by high global demand rather than tariff policies or economic reforms. By percentage growth, the most striking jumps include (a) non-traditional agricultural products such as Ethiopian birdseed, West African shea butter, and Malawi's macadamia nuts, where tariffs were all low or zero before AGOA, and successes likely come from better information about the American market; and (b) South African autos, where waiver of a 2.5% tariff looks like AGOA's most effective bit of new market access. By contrast, the duty-free clothing program often seen as AGOA's heart has had only

modest results. Though clothing is an important export for Lesotho and Swaziland and a growing business for Kenya, continental sales to the U.S. last year came to about \$930 million, roughly equal to imports from Haiti or Nicaragua. And tariff waiver or not, Africa's overall share of the American clothing market has actually dropped since 2000.

2. Next steps -trade facilitation and capacity-building: The clothing program's difficulties highlights the fact that, as Ethiopian Ambassador Girmu pointed out at the ITC hearing, "Africa is the most expensive region with which to trade in the world." The World Bank's annual Trading Across Borders database has precise figures: its 2013 version finds an average cost of \$1,010

for a single container to transit an African seaport, and a 26-day average transit time from factory to sea. By contrast, Southeast Asia is at \$440 and 16 days, South Asia \$690 and 20 days, and Latin America \$780 and 17 days. For oil and high-value products like cars, this may not matter much; for clothes and other high-volume, time-sensitive products, the extra cost and time nullifies most of the advantages of AGOA's tariff waivers.

Closing these gaps, Gresser argues, is especially important as - with Chinese growth fading a bit, the U.S. moving toward energy self-sufficiency, and the last decade's resource boom likely over - the next decade's economic landscape looks less friendly for Africa than the last. With this in mind, the challenge for the next version of AGOA is to help Africa build its capacity to export, with key issues including support as African governments implement new WTO rules for trade facilitation:

- Publication of all import and export forms on the Internet, to help buyers and exporters navigate African seaports and air cargo systems more cheaply and easily.
- Pre-arrival processing of manifests for air and sea cargoes to avoid long port holdups that make it difficult to include African factories in supply chains.
- Developing risk assessment management in African seaports and airports to focus security and regulatory officers on the highest-priority cargoes.
- Customs-agency collaboration at inland border points to ensure that cargoes from landlocked countries reach ports and exit transit countries more rapidly.

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*See details in www.worldtradescanner.com		

Customs Valuation Exchange Rates

17 January 2014	Imports	Exports
Schedule I [Rate of exchange of one unit of foreign currency equipment to Indian Rupees]		
1 Australian Dollar	55.05	53.70
2 Bahrain Dinar	168.30	159.10
3 Canadian Dollar	57.05	55.75
4 Danish Kroner	11.45	11.10
5 EURO	85.05	83.05
6 Hong Kong Dollar	8.00	7.90
7 Kuwaiti Dinar	224.60	211.60
8 New Zealand Dollar	52.10	50.65
9 Norwegian Kroner	10.20	9.90
10 Pound Sterling	102.15	99.90
11 Singapore Dollar	48.95	47.90
12 South African Rand	5.85	5.50
13 South Arabian Riyal	16.90	16.00
14 Swedish Kroner	9.70	9.40
15 Swiss Franc	68.70	67.05
16 UAE Dirham	17.30	16.35
17 U.S. Dollar	62.20	61.20
Schedule II [Rate of exchange of 100 units of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees]		
1 Japanese Yen	59.55	58.15
2 Kenyan Shilling	74.00	69.85

(Source: Customs Notification 03(NT)/16.01.2014)