

WORLD TRADE LICENCE TO POST WITHOUT PREPAYMENT U(C)-30/15-17

SCANNER

RNI No. 42906/84
Single copy Rs. 20 \$2

ISSN: 0971-8095

Vol. XXXII No 45 03 - 09 February 2016

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

Annual subscription Rs. 950

Swiss Banks to Pay \$1.36bn Penalties to US, Sign “Non Prosecution” Agreements with US

• 50% Penalty for those who Disclose Late

The Justice Department executed its 80th and final agreement with HSZH Verwaltungs AG, which agreed to pay a civil penalty of more than \$49 million. All told, the 80 Category 2 Swiss banks which resolved their criminal tax exposure with the U.S. government will pay more than \$1.36 billion in penalties. More importantly, every Category 2 bank in the Swiss Bank Program is required to cooperate in any future related criminal or civil proceedings to as the U.S. government pursues leads throughout the world.

The U.S. government has never before offered an amnesty program to the entire banking industry in a particular country. Given the success of the Swiss Bank Program, the Justice Department may offers a similar program to banks in other countries or regions.



“The Department of Justice is committed to aggressively pursuing tax evasion, and the Swiss Bank Program has been a central component of that effort,” Attorney General Loretta E. Lynch. “Through this initiative, we have uncovered those who help facilitate evasion schemes and those who hide funds in secret offshore accounts. We have improved our ability to return tax dollars to the United States. And we have pursued investigations into banks and individuals.”

The department’s Swiss Bank Program has been a successful, innovative effort to get the financial institutions that facilitated fraud on the American tax system to come forward with information about their wrongdoing.

An official of the Justice Department’s Tax Division said. “Using the flood of information flowing from various sources, the department is investigating this criminal conduct, referring appropriate matters to the Internal Revenue Service for civil enforcement and pursuing leads in jurisdictions well beyond Switzerland.”

More than 54,000 taxpayers have come forward to voluntarily disclose their previously-undisclosed offshore assets:

The Swiss Bank Program, which was announced on Aug. 29, 2013, provides a path for Swiss banks to resolve potential criminal liabilities in the United States. Swiss banks eligible to enter the program were required to advise the department by Dec. 31, 2013, that they had reason to believe that they had committed tax-related criminal offenses in connection with undeclared U.S.-related accounts. Banks already under criminal investigation related to their Swiss-banking activities and all individuals were expressly excluded from the program.

Under the program, banks are required to:

- Make a complete disclosure of their cross-border activities;
- Provide detailed information on an account-by-account basis for accounts in which U.S. taxpayers have a direct or indirect interest;
- Cooperate in treaty requests for account information;
- Provide detailed information as to other banks that transferred

funds into secret accounts or that accepted funds when secret accounts were closed;

- Agree to close accounts of account-holders who fail to come into compliance with U.S. reporting obligations; and

- Pay appropriate penalties.

Swiss banks meeting all of the above requirements are eligible for a non-prosecution agreement.

Taxpayers who have still not “come clean” and declared their offshore assets may still take advantage of various IRS programs, such as the Offshore Voluntary Disclosure Program or the Streamlined Filing Compliance Procedures, but the price of admission has now increased if they had accounts at HSZH:

Most U.S. taxpayers who enter the IRS Offshore Voluntary Disclosure Program to resolve

undeclared offshore accounts will pay a penalty equal to 27.5 percent of the high value of the accounts. On Aug. 4, 2014, the IRS increased the penalty to 50 percent if, at the time the taxpayer initiated their disclosure, either a foreign financial institution at which the taxpayer had an account or a facilitator who helped the taxpayer establish or maintain an offshore arrangement had been publicly identified as being under investigation, the recipient of a John Doe summons or cooperating with a government investigation, including the execution of a deferred prosecution agreement or non-prosecution agreement. With today’s announcement of this non-prosecution agreement, noncompliant U.S. accountholders at HSZH must now pay that 50 percent penalty to the IRS if they wish to enter the IRS Offshore Voluntary Disclosure Program.

Credit Suisse, UBS in the Dock

The bank’s deferred-prosecution agreement with the U.S. Department of Justice is part of a broad probe of tax evasion and undeclared offshore accounts by U.S. citizens helped by Swiss banks. Julius Baer follows larger rivals UBS Group AG and Credit Suisse Group AG in resolving U.S. tax probes.

UBS resolved its tax probes by agreeing in 2009 to pay \$780 million; Credit Suisse, by agreeing to pay \$2.6 billion in 2014. A dozen or so Swiss banks, such as Pictet & Cie. Group SCA and the Swiss unit of HSBC Holdings Plc, are still waiting to end criminal tax investigations by the U.S.

Another 80 Swiss banks avoided prosecution by voluntarily disclosing their wrongdoing in the past year as part of a Justice

Crude Rises to \$30

Crude Oil (Indian Basket) from 27 Jan to 02 Feb 2016

	27 Jan	28 Jan	29 Jan	01 Feb	02 Feb
(\$/bbl)	28.05	29.95	31.05	31.63	30.28
(Rs/bbl)	1907.04	2038.91	2107.56	2140.77	2054.09
(Rs/\$)	67.98	68.09	67.88	67.67	67.83

(Previous Trading Day Price)

Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas

Department disclosure program. BSI SA and Union Bancaire, which weren't placed under criminal investigation, paid \$211 million and \$188 million respectively.

More than three dozen offshore bankers, lawyers and advisers have been charged since 2008 as part of a broad probe of tax evasion and undeclared offshore accounts. Several bankers have come to the U.S. to plead guilty, including those who worked at UBS and Credit Suisse.

The bank has grown through acquisitions in the past six years under Chief Executive Officer Boris Collardi, including the 2012 purchase of Bank of America Corp.'s non-U.S. wealth units.

The U.S. couldn't extradite the Swiss bankers because tax evasion isn't considered a crime in Switzerland.

U.S. Clients

Casadei and Frazzetto, accused of helping more than 180 U.S. clients hide at least \$600 million in assets from the Internal Revenue Service, face as long as five years in prison. They made their first appearance Tuesday in a Manhattan federal court, where they pleaded not guilty to a conspiracy charge, and were released on a \$1 million bond secured by \$250,000 in cash.

Julius Baer

Julius Baer, Switzerland's third-largest wealth manager, has agreed to the deferred-prosecution agreement to resolve the investigation. Under such an agreement, a company is charged with a crime that is later dismissed if the firm makes a

payment, complies with specified conditions and makes a detailed statement of facts about its wrongdoing.

Julius Baer advisers Daniela Casadei and Fabio Frazzetto were indicted in 2011 on a conspiracy charge. They are expected to enter their pleas on the same day the U.S. presents the deferred-prosecution pact for the bank to a judge in New York, said the people, who aren't authorized to discuss the matter because it isn't public.

The bank, founded in 1890, will not plead guilty or have a monitor installed, and none of its senior executives will be prosecuted, according to one of the people. The bank will admit that it helped Americans hide money from the Internal Revenue Service through sham offshore entities and other means.

Julius Baer said it had set aside \$547 million to cover the U.S. penalty and expected an agreement in the first quarter. The bank said Monday that its gross margin fell in the second half of 2015 to the worst since Collardi took the helm in 2009.

Net income slumped 67 percent to 121 million francs in 2015, mainly due to the expected cost of the U.S. case, the company said in a statement. Operating income rose to 2.69 billion francs from 2.55 billion francs a year earlier, missing an average estimate of 2.73 billion francs by 20 analysts.

The company was managing 297 billion francs (\$292 billion) for wealthy individuals and families at the end of October and reported a 78 percent decline in first-half profit in July, mainly due to the initial provision for the U.S. tax settlement.

EU Slaps 13% Anti-Dumping Tariffs on Chinese Steel, Including Rebar

China Takes 36% Share in Market in Two Years

The European Union imposed tariffs ranging from 9.2% to 13% on steel reinforcing bar (rebar) from China, the latest in a series of sanctions against Chinese overproduction.

Steel reinforcement bar (rebar) are prepared before concrete foundation pour.

The targeted companies include Jiangyin Xicheng Steel Co., Jiangsu Yonggang Group Co. and Zhangjiagang Shatai Steel Co.

EU-based petitioners including the Celsa and Riva groups suffered "material injury" as a result of dumped imports from China, the European Commission, the 28-nation bloc's executive arm in Brussels, said today in its Official Journal. The duties, which will take effect on Saturday, are for

six months and may be prolonged for up to five years.

Chinese exporters expanded their share of the EU market for high fatigue performance steel concrete reinforcement bars – also called HFP rebars and known for their resilience – to almost 36% in the 12 months through March 2015 from 7.9% in 2013 and zero in previous years, the commission said today.

The original anti-dumping complaint was made by European steel industry group Euroferon behalf of producers that account for more than a quarter of the EU's output of HFP rebars. Chinese shipments of HFP rebars to the EU go to the U.K. and Ireland, Eurofer said at the time.

Auto Sector in Indonesia wants Relief from Steel Anti-dumping Duty

The Indonesian government approved the request of Indonesia's automotive sector to be exempted from the anti-dumping duties on steel. Import duties - ranging between 7 and 55.6 percent - for steel imports from China, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and Vietnam to protect the domestic steel industry were slapped 2013.

Anti-Dumping Duties on Imports of Steel Products:

Country of Origin	Tariff Range (%)
China	13.6 - 43.5
Japan	18.6 - 55.6
South Korea	10.6 - 11.0
Taiwan	7.0 - 20.6
Vietnam	12.3 - 27.8

Source: Finance Ministry Regulation No. 65/2013 on Anti-Import Duties

Currently, Indonesia's automotive industry requires about one million tons of steel plates,

500,000 tons of HR Steel, and another 500,000 tons of CR Steel each year.

Toyota Protests

Warih Andang Tjahjono, Vice President of Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indonesia, said the government should be more careful when making new policies and involve the academic as well as the business community to make effective and efficient policies. The aforementioned anti-dumping duties for steel imports was clearly a mistake in the case of the automotive sector.

In order to supply the whole range of steel products that are needed by the automotive industry to produce cars, Indonesia's largest steel maker Krakatau Steel and Japan-based Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corporation created a joint venture two years ago. Construction of the plant is in progress and should be completed by 2018.

Commerce Minister Tells Officers to Help Exporters "Yesterday" Instead of "Tomorrow"

- India Serious on RCEP (ASEAN 10 + China, Japan, Korea + Australia – New Zealand, India)
- Exporters say that April 2016 will Reverse Falling Trend



Nirmala Sitharaman, Commerce held a meeting on 2 February with the Chairpersons of major Export Promotion Councils to review the current trend of exports from India and to take stock of issues faced by the exporters.

Taking note of the concerns expressed by the Export Promotion Bodies, the officers in the Department of Commerce were directed by the Minister to take up with concerned administrative Ministries on sectoral issues bilaterally or multi-laterally as may be needed. She impressed upon the officers the need for resolving matters on "yesterday basis" rather than on a "tomorrow basis".

The Minister was clarified that the ASEAN FTA is under review and she sought feedback for the same from all the industry members. Other trade agreements like RCEP, are on the anvil and for which Department of Commerce is frequently meeting the industry members from all sectors. (RCEP covers ASEAN 10 with Japan, Korea and China from East Asia and Australia-New Zealand from Pacific. 10 rounds have been held. Another 4 rounds are proposed with conclusion in September this year).

Exporters say that in terms of volume, most of the commodities have shown resilience and have maintained the levels achieved in the previous fiscal 2014-15. Trade prospects would start looking up from the second quarter of 2016-17. The recent downturn in exports from India was attributable to factors like reduction in commodities prices, lack of demand in key markets and currency devaluation/fluctuation, some of which was also linked to fall in petroleum prices.

Exporters were apprehensive that EDI in DGFT was good but ground level experience was not so good.

Drawback Bill Hit Rs. 28,440 crs

DGFT said disbursements under duty drawback were up, as against Rs.27053.00 crores disbursed during 1.1.2014 to 26.1.2015, an amount of Rs.28440.00 crores was disbursed during the corresponding period of 2015-16. Benefits provided under major DGFT Schemes like Export Incentives, Advance Authorisation, and DFIA have in the first 10 months of the current fiscal show proportionately higher figures as against 2014-15 (Chapter – 3 Incentives, Advance Authorisation/DFIA, EPCG Authorisations have shown values of Rs.9387.00 crore; Rs.140860.00 crore and Rs.10693 crores respectively), which substantiated the progressive steps taken by the Department to support exports.

WEEKLY INDEX OF CHANGES

Linear Alkyl Benzene from Iran, Qatar and China in Anti-dumping Investigation on Complaint of Nirma and Tamilnadu Petro

- Saudi Escapes Probe with Negative Injury Marks
- Normal Value Constructed from Lost of Production to Arrive at Dumping Margin

[Anti-dumping No. 14/20/2015-DGAD dated 7 December 2015]

Subject: Anti Dumping investigation concerning imports of 'Linear Alkyl Benzene' originating in or exported from Iran, Qatar and China PR

M/s Tamilnadu Petroproducts Ltd. and M/s. Nirma Ltd has filed an application for initiation of anti-dumping investigation and imposition of anti dumping duty on the imports of 'Linear Alkyl Benzene' (hereinafter as "the subject goods") originating in or exported from Iran, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and China PR.

And whereas, the Authority prima facie finds that sufficient evidence of dumping of the subject goods, originating in or exported from Iran, Qatar and China PR '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 found negative injury margin on imports of subject goods from Saudi Arabia for the period of investigation. Saudi Arabia is therefore not being considered as a subject country in the present investigation.

Domestic Industry & Standing

The application has been filed by M/s Tamilnadu Petroproducts Ltd. and M/s Nirma Ltd on behalf of the domestic producers of the product under consideration. The applicants have not imported the product under consideration from the subject countries in the period of investigation. There are two other domestic producers of the subject goods, namely, M/s. Reliance Industries Ltd and M/s Indian Oil Corporation Limited who have supported the application. The production of the applicant accounts for a major proportion of the total domestic production of the subject goods. The applicant companies therefore constitute "domestic industry" within the meaning of Rule 2 (b) and thus satisfy the criteria of standing in terms of Rule 5 (3) of the Rules supra.

Product under consideration

The product under consideration for the purpose of present investigation is "Linear Alkyl Benzene" originating in or exported from Iran, Qatar and China PR.

The product under consideration includes Mixed Alkyl Benzenes. Mixed Alkyl Naphthalenes are excluded. The product under consideration is generally known as 'Linear Alkyl Benzene' (for short "LAB") in commercial market parlance.

Commercially available LAB is a mixture of substances composed of a benzene ring attached to a single chain of carbon atoms. Various isomers are possible since the benzene ring may be positioned at all carbons of the alkyl chain except the terminal carbon. The number of carbons per alkyl chain ranges for any given product from ten to sixteen.

Product under consideration falls under sub-

heading No. 38170011 of Schedule I of the Customs Tariff Act 1975. The customs classification is indicative only and in no way it is binding upon the product scope.

Normal Value China

Petitioners have claimed that China PR should be treated as a nonmarket economy and determined normal value in accordance with Para 7 and 8 of Annexure I of the Rules. The petitioners have claimed normal value for China PR on the basis of cost of production in India, duly adjusted. In terms of Para 8 in Annexure 1 to the Rules, it is presumed that the producers of the subject goods in China PR are operating under non market economy conditions. In view of the above non-market economy presumption and subject to rebuttal of the same by the responding exporters from china PR, normal value of the subject goods in China PR has been estimated in terms of Para 7 of Annexure 1 to the Rules.

Iran and Qatar

Petitioners have claimed that efforts were made to get information about the price at which these items are being sold in the domestic markets of the subject countries. However, no information on the prices was available publicly. The petitioner has, therefore, constructed the normal value on the basis of the estimates of cost of production duly adjusted for the subject countries.

Export Price

The petitioners have determined the export price based on DGC&S transaction wise import data, considering weighted average of the imports prices during the proposed investigation period. The export prices have been further adjusted for ocean freight, marine insurance, bank charges, commission, port and inland freight expenses to evaluate ex- factory export price.

Dumping Margin

The normal values have been compared with the ex- factory export price, which shows a considerable dumping margin in respect of the subject goods exported by the subject countries to justify the initiation of an anti- dumping investigation.

Injury and Causal Link

The petitioners have claimed that domestic industry has suffered material injury from dumped imports to justify the initiation of an anti-dumping investigation against the subject countries. The petitioners claim that the imports from the subject countries have increased in absolute terms and in

Excise Hike of Rs. 1/Litre for Petrol and Rs. 1.50/Litre for Diesel w.e.f. 31 Jan 2016

- Three Hikes in One Month i.e. 1, 15, 30 Jan 2016

Seeks to further amend notification No 12/2012-Central Excise dated 17.03.2012 so as to increase the Basic Excise Duty rates on Petrol and Diesel (both unbranded and branded).

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

In the said notification, in the Table,-

(i) in serial number 70,-

(a) against item (i) of column (3), for the entry in column (4), the entry Rs. 9.48 per litre shall be substituted;

(b) against item (ii) of column (3), for the entry in column (4), the entry Rs. 10.66 per litre shall be substituted;

(ii) in serial number 71,-

(a) against item (i) of column (3), for the entry in column (4), the entry Rs. 11.33 per litre shall be substituted;

(b) against item (ii) of column (3), for the entry in column (4), the entry Rs. 13.69 per litre shall be substituted;

2. This notification shall come into force with effect from the 31st day of January, 2016.

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

relation to the production and consumption in India during the injury period. These imports are undercutting the domestic prices and thereafter have suppressed and depressed the domestic prices to a significant level. Further, the performance of the domestic industry has also deteriorated in terms of profits, return on capital employed and cash profits, and is therefore suffering financial losses, cash losses and negative return on investments.

Period of Investigation (POI)

Domestic Industry has proposed the period of investigation for the present investigation is from 1st April, 2014 to 30th March 2015 (12 months). However the authority has extended the same by 3 months as 01.4.2014 to 30.6.2015 so as to undertake analysis on the most recent data. The injury investigation period will however cover the periods Apr'11-Mar'12, Apr'12-Mar'13, Apr'13-Mar'14 and the period of investigation.

[Full Text of Notification available at www.worldtradescanner.com]

Elastomeric Filament Yarn from China, South Korea, Taiwan and Vietnam under Anti-dumping Lens on Complaint of Indorama

[Ref: Anti-dumping Initiation Notification No. 14/29/2015-DGAD dated 27 January 2016]

Subject: Initiation of Anti-Dumping Investigation concerning imports of Elastomeric Filament Yarn from China PR, South Korea, Taiwan and Vietnam

M/s Indorama Industries Ltd has filed an application for imposition of Anti-dumping duty on imports of Bare Elastomeric Filament Yarn of all deniers up to and including 150 Deniers and all lustrés (like bright, semi dull and dull) but not including coloured yarns from China PR, South Korea, Taiwan and Vietnam (hereinafter also referred to as the subject countries).

Product under consideration

The product under consideration in the present application is "Elastomeric Filament Yarn of all deniers upto and including 150 Deniers, excluding coloured yarns". These filament yarns are also commonly referred to as Spandex or Elastane. These yarns are also referred to as "Lycra" in the market even though it is a specific brand name. These are described in technical terms as segmented polyurethane composed of "soft" or flexible, segments bonded together with "hard" or rigid segments. This gives the fibre its built-in lasting elasticity. It is an elastomeric fibre used widely as the minor component in stretch garments to provide stretch with recovery.

Spandex yarn is mainly used to make such garments that require great comfort and fit. As such, they find applications in manufacturing of hosiery, swimsuits, aerobic or exercise wear, ski pants, golf jackets, disposable diaper, waist bands, bra straps, bra side panels, bra cups etc. Spandex fabrics are also used to make compression garments, such as surgical hose, support hose, bicycle pants, foundation garments etc

The subject goods are described in terms of the deniers and are sold generally in the range of 10-1680 deniers. The subject goods are classified under chapter heading 5404 11 00. However, it has been claimed by the petitioner, the subject goods are also being imported under tariff headings 5402 44 00 and 5402 69 90. It is clarified that the HS codes are only indicative and the product description shall prevail in all circumstances.

The Product under Consideration is defined as follows:

"Elastomeric Filament Yarn of all deniers upto and including 150 Deniers, excluding coloured yarns".

Domestic Industry & Standing

The Application has been filed by M/s Indorama Industries Ltd., as domestic industry of the product under consideration. According to the Petitioner, they are the sole producers of the subject goods in India. The petitioner has certified that there are no imports of the product under consideration by the petitioner or any of its related party from the subject countries. Since the production of the petitioner accounts for "a major proportion" in the total production of the product under consideration in India, the petitioner satisfies the standing and constitutes Domestic Industry within the meaning of the Rules.

Normal Value

The petitioner has claimed that China PR should

be treated as a non-market economy and has determined normal value in accordance with Para 7 and 8 of Annexure I of the Rules. In view of the non-market economy presumption and subject to rebuttal of the same by the responding exporters, normal value of the subject goods in China PR has been estimated in terms of Para 7 of Annexure I to the Rules. The applicant has determined the normal value based on cost of production in India, duly adjusted with selling, general and administrative expenses and reasonable profit.

Further, the applicant has also constructed the normal values in respect of Korea, Taiwan and Vietnam on the grounds that they were neither able to get any documentary evidence nor reliable information with regard to domestic prices of the subject goods in the said countries. Further, such information is also not available in public domain. The Authority has *prima-facie* considered the normal value of subject goods in subject countries on the basis of constructed values as made available by the applicants for the purpose of this initiation.

Export Price

The applicant has determined the export price on the basis of data published by IBIS. Price adjustments have been claimed on account of commission, ocean freight, port expenses, inland freight, marine insurance, VAT adjustment and bank charges. During the course of investigation, the Authority will also analyse transaction-wise import data from Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCI&S)

Dumping Margin

The normal value and the export price have been compared at ex-factory level, which show significant dumping margin in respect of the subject country. There is sufficient *prima facie* evidence that the normal value of the subject goods in the subject country is significantly higher than the ex-factory export price, indicating, *prima facie*, that the subject goods are being dumped into the Indian market by the exporters from the subject country.

Injury and Causal Link

The applicant has claimed that domestic industry has suffered material injury from dumped imports. The demand for the product under consideration has increased over the injury period and subject imports have increased in absolute terms. The imports are undercutting the domestic prices. The imports have suppressed/depressed the domestic prices over the injury period. With regard to consequent impact of the imports on the domestic industry, it is noted that performance of the domestic industry has deteriorated in respect of parameters such as profits; return on capital employed and cash profits. The domestic industry is suffering significant financial losses, cash losses and negative return on investments. There is sufficient *prima facie* evidence of injury to the domestic industry caused by dumped imports from subject countries to justify initiation of an

Duty Hike on Drugs used for Manufacture of Life Saving Drugs

- 61 Items in 5% List go, Another 15 in Nil List Removed

Seeks to further amend notification No. 12/2012- Customs dated 17.03.2012.

Ntfn 06 In exercise of the powers
28.01.2016 conferred by sub-section (1)
(DoR) of section 25 of the Customs
Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the

Central Government, being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 12/2012-Customs, dated the 17th March, 2012, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R. 185(E), dated the 17th March, 2012, namely:-

In the said notification,-

(i) in the Table, against serial number 202, in column (3), in item (I), for entry in sub-item (g), the entry NPK 13:05:26 shall be substituted;

(ii) in List 3, the goods specified against following item numbers shall be omitted, namely:-

(1), (3), (6), (8), (13), (14), (15), (20), (22), (24), (27), (30), (32), (35), (37), (39), (41), (43), (44), (45), (48), (51), (52), (55), (56), (57), (58), (59), (61), (62), (63), (65), (66), (72), (73), (77), (91), (95), (102), (105), (110), (113), (115), (116), (117), (118), (119), (120), (121), (125), (127), (128), (129), (130), (131), (132), (133), (139), (140), (171) and (179);

(iii) in List 4, the goods specified against following item numbers shall be omitted, namely:-

(1), (6), (12), (13), (40), (42), (55), (56), (73), (86), (95), (96), (97), (99) and (118).

[F.No. 332/24/2010-TRU (Pt.I)]

anti-dumping investigation.

And whereas, the Authority *prima facie* 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 Para 5 of the Rules, to determine the existence, degree and effect of alleged dumping and to recommend the amount of antidumping duty, which if levied, would be adequate to remove the 'injury' to the domestic industry.

Period of Investigation (POI)

The period of investigation for the purpose of present investigation is from 1st October 2014 to 30th September 2015 (12 months). However, the injury investigation period will cover the data of previous three years, i.e. April 2012 to March 2013, April 2013 to March 2014, April 2014 to March-2015 and POI.

[Full Text of Notification available at www.worldtradescanner.com]

Hydrogen Peroxide from Bangladesh, Taiwan, Korea, Indonesia, Pak and Thailand in Anti-dumping Investigation on Complaint of HOCL and National Peroxide

[Anti-dumping Initiation Notification No. 14/3/2015-DGAD dated 14 January 2016]

Subject: Anti Dumping investigation concerning imports of 'Hydrogen Peroxide' originating in or exported from Bangladesh, Taiwan, Korea, Indonesia, Pakistan and Thailand.

M/s National Peroxide Limited and M/s Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd have jointly filed an application for initiation of anti-dumping investigation and imposition of anti dumping duty concerning imports of Hydrogen Peroxide, originating in or exported from Bangladesh, Taiwan, Korea, Indonesia, Pakistan and Thailand.

And whereas, the Authority prima facie 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.

Domestic Industry & Standing

The Application has been filed by M/s National Peroxide Limited and M/s Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd, as domestic industry of the product under consideration. Apart from the above domestic producers there are two other producers of subject goods in India, namely M/s Gujarat Alkalis and Chemicals Ltd and M/s Asian Peroxide Limited. While the applicants have stated that M/s Asian Peroxide Limited has made significant imports of subject goods from the subject countries during the period of investigation, M/s Gujarat Alkalis and Chemicals Ltd have supported the present application. The applicants as well as the supporting company have furnished declaration stating that they have not imported the PUC from the subject countries and are not related either to any exporter or producer of the subject goods in the subject countries or any importer of the subject goods in India.

As per the evidence available on record, the production of the applicants account for a major proportion in the gross domestic production of the like article. The Authority, therefore, determines that the applicants constitute eligible domestic industry within the meaning of Rule 2 (b) of the Anti Dumping Rules and the application satisfies the criteria of standing in terms of Rule 5 (3) of the Rules supra.

Product under consideration

The product under consideration for the purpose of present investigation is "Hydrogen peroxide of concentration below 90%", originating in or exported from Bangladesh, Taiwan, Korea, Indonesia, Pakistan and Thailand.

Hydrogen peroxide can be produced in different concentrations. The product under consideration is sold in both loose and packed conditions. Commercially, the product is produced and sold in 35%, 50%, 60% and 70% concentration. It is generally produced and sold on 50% basis. Applicants have submitted that 90% concentration of the product is used by ISRO and the product is not produced by the domestic industry and hence the scope of product under consideration should be restricted and defined as "Hydrogen Peroxide (H₂O₂) below 90% concentration". However, in the earlier investigation the PUC was defined as 'Hydrogen Peroxide' without any such concentration based restriction. In view of this, the Authority

defines the PUC as 'Hydrogen Peroxide' in line with the earlier investigation. However, the request of the applicant for restricting the PUC to 90% concentration can be examined during the course of the investigation and considered at the stage of final finding.

Hydrogen peroxide has strong oxidizing properties and is therefore a powerful bleaching agent that has found use as a disinfectant, as an oxidizer, and in rocketry (particularly in high concentrations as high – test peroxide (HTP) as a monopropellant) and in bipropellant systems and finds application in odour control, corrosion control, inorganic and organic oxidation, toxicity reduction/ biodegradability improvement, disinfection/ bio-control, paper and pulp bleaching, manufacture of peroxides and epoxides, therapeutic uses as an antiseptic and antibacterial agent.

Subject goods are classified under Chapter 28 under sub heading 28470000 of Customs Tariff Act, 1975. The customs classification is indicative only and in no way it is binding on the scope of the investigation.

Normal Value Pakistan

As stated by the applicants, they have made efforts to get evidence of price of product concerned in the domestic market of Pakistan. Normal value in Pakistan has been determined on the basis of financial information pertaining to one company from Pakistan as furnished by the applicants.

Bangladesh, Taiwan, Korea, Indonesia and Thailand

Applicants have submitted that best possible efforts were made to procure evidences of domestic price in these countries, but however they were unable to get any documentary evidence or reliable information with regard to the domestic prices of the subject goods in these countries. The applicants have claimed the normal value in respect of Bangladesh, Taiwan, Korea, Indonesia and Thailand on the basis of best estimates of cost of production in these countries, considering international price of the major raw materials, consumption norms of the applicant industries, power prices of respective subject countries. In view of significant difference in cost and price, normal value has been determined for loose and packed subject goods separately and then weighted averaged.

Export Price

The applicants have determined export price on the basis of data procured from transaction wise DGCI&S data. Price adjustments have been claimed on account of commission, ocean freight, port expenses, inland freight, bank charges, and marine insurance to arrive at the net export price.

Dumping Margin

The normal value has been compared with the export price at ex-factory level. There is sufficient prima facie evidence that the normal value of the

Anti-dumping Duty Cut on Rubber Chemicals from Korea to Rs. 5.90/kg from Rs. 10.35 in 05.05.2008 - 19.09.2011

- Full SNo. 4 Omitted by Ntfn 93/ 20.09.2011

Seeks to amend notification No. 133/2008-Customs dated 12.12.2008

Ntfn 04-ADD In exercise of the powers 29.01.2016 conferred by sub-section (1) (DoR) and sub-section (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act,

1975 (51 of 1975) read with rules 18 and 20 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995, the Central Government, hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 133/2008-Customs, dated the 12th December, 2008, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R. 853 (E), dated the 12th December, 2008, namely:-

In the said notification, in the Table, against serial number 4, in column (9), for the entry 10.35, the entry 5.90 shall be substituted.

2. The anti-dumping duty under this notification shall be applicable with effect from the date of imposition of the provisional anti-dumping duty, that is, the 5th May, 2008 and upto and inclusive of 19th September, 2011.

[F.No.354/32/2008-TRU (Pt-I)]

subject goods in the subject countries are higher than the ex-factory export price, indicating, that the subject goods are being dumped into the Indian market by the exporters from the subject countries. The dumping margins are estimated to be above de minimis. In view of significant difference in cost and price, dumping margins have been determined for loose and packed subject goods separately and then weighted averaged.

Injury and Causal Link

Information furnished by the applicants has been considered for assessment of injury to the domestic industry. The applicants have 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, price suppression, price underselling and consequent significant adverse impact in terms of profits, return on capital employed, and cash flow to the domestic industry. There is sufficient prima facie 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 (POI)

The period of investigation (POI) for the present investigation is from 1st April, 2014 to 30th June 2015 (15 months). The injury investigation period will however cover the periods April' 2011-March' 2012, April' 2012-March' 2013, April' 2013-March' 2014 and the POI.

[Full Text of Notification available at www.worldtradescanner.com]

Anti-dumping Duty on Melamine from China – Final Findings

• Duty Cut to \$331.10/MT from \$1681.49/MT

Seeks to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on Melamine, originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China, for a period of five years.

Ntfn 02-ADD 28.01.2016 (DoR) Whereas, the designated authority, *vide* notification No. 15/17/2014-DGAD, dated the 9th December, 2014, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, had initiated a review in the matter of continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Melamine (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods) falling under tariff item 2933 61 00 of 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), imposed *vide* notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 10/2010-Customs, dated the 19th February, 2010, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), *vide* number G.S.R. 91(E), dated the 19th February, 2010;

And whereas, the Central Government had extended the period of imposition of anti-dumping duty on the subject goods, originating in or

exported from the subject country upto and inclusive of the 18th February, 2016 *vide* notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 02/2015-Customs (ADD), dated the 7th January, 2015, published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, *vide* number G.S.R 16(E), dated the 7th January, 2015;

And whereas, in the matter of review of anti-dumping duty on import of the subject goods, originating in or exported from the subject country, the designated authority in its final findings, published *vide* notification No. 15/17/2014-DGAD, dated the 5th December, 2015, in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, has come to the conclusion that

(i) there is continued dumping of the subject goods from the subject country;

(ii) these dumped imports continue to cause injury to the domestic industry;

(iii) in the event of revocation or cessation of anti-dumping duties, dumping of subject goods from subject country and injury to domestic market is likely to continue or intensify,

Previous Anti-dumping Duty Notification on Melamine from China Rescinded

Seeks to rescind notification No. 10/2010 - Customs dated 19th February, 2010.

Ntfn 03-ADD 28.01.2016 (DoR) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), read with rules 18, 20 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 hereby rescinds the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 10/2010-Customs, dated the 19th February, 2010, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), *vide* number G.S.R. 91(E), dated the 19th February, 2010, except as respect things done or omitted to be done before such rescission.

[F.No. 354/28/2004-TRU (Pt.-I)]

Table

SNo.	Tariff item	Description of goods	Country of origin	Country of export	Producer	Exporter	Amount	Unit	Currency
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	2933 61 00	Melamine	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	Any	Any	331.10	MT	US Dollar
2.	2933 61 00	Melamine	Any country other than those subject to anti-dumping duty	People's Republic of China	Any	Any	331.10	MT	US dollar
3.	2933 61 00	Melamine	People's Republic of China	Any country other than those subject to anti-dumping duty	Any	Any	331.10	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.

[F.No. 354/28/2004-TRU (Pt.-I)]

Anti-dumping Duty of \$1.85 per kg Imposed on Mulberry Raw Silk of 3A Grade and below from China

Notification Now Covers 3A Grade and below Replaces Notification 05/06.01.2009 on 2A Grade and below which Lapsed in January 2014

Seeks to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on Mulberry Raw Silk (not thrown) of grade 3A and below, originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China, for a period of five years.

Ntfn 01-ADD 28.01.2016 (DoR) Whereas, in the matter of Mulberry Raw Silk (not thrown) of grade 3A and below (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods), falling under tariff item 5002 00 10 of Chapter 50 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 number 14/17/2014-DGAD, dated the 4th December, 2015, has come to the conclusion that

(i) the subject goods have been exported to India from the subject country below its normal value;

(ii) the domestic industry has suffered material injury;

(iii) the material injury has been caused by the dumped imports of the subject goods from subject country,

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

Table

SNo.	Tariff Item	Description of goods	Specification	Country of origin	Country of export	Producer	Exporter	Amount	Unit	Currency
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	5002 00 10	Mulberry Raw Silk (not thrown) of 3A grade and below	Any specification	Peoples Republic of China	Peoples Republic of China	Any	Any	1.85	Kg	US Dollar
2.	5002 00 10	-do-	Any specification	Peoples Republic of China	Any	Any	Any	1.85	Kg	US Dollar
3.	5002 00 10	-do-	Any specification	Any	Peoples Republic of China	Any	Any	1.85	Kg	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.

[F.No. 354/304/2015-TRU]

DGFT Notifies Modified Online Application Form for IEC and Bank Certificate – Effective from 1 April 2016

- Only PAN, Cancelled Cheque or Digital Photo Required
- Digital Signature must
- Application Fee Rs. 500

Effect of Public Notice: Applicants can, with immediate effect, submit online application for IEC by uploading only 2 documents, besides their digital photograph. The manual mode of applications for IEC will cease to exist w.e.f. 1.4.2016 and only online applications for IEC /modification in IEC would be accepted with digital signatures w.e.f. 1.4.2016.

58-PN In exercise of powers
01.02.2016 conferred under paragraph
(DGFT) 2.4 of the Foreign Trade
Policy (2015-2020), the

Director General of Foreign Trade hereby amends the ANF 2A [Application Form for Issue / Modification in Importer Exporter Code Number (IEC)] and further notifies that:

- Effective from the date of this Public Notice, online applications for IEC will require only 2 documents to be uploaded electronically. i.e. (i) PAN (ii) Cancelled cheque bearing entity's pre-printed name or Bank certificate, besides the Digital Photograph of the signatory applicant.
- The manual mode of submitting applications for Importer-Exporter Code (IEC) as per the existing format will be withdrawn w.e.f. 1.4.2016.
- Application for new IEC will be accepted in online mode only w.e.f. 01.04.2016
- Thus, only online application for IEC / modification in IEC can be made by applicants through digital signature (Class-II or Class-III) w.e.f 01.04.2016. Applicants are advised to visit <http://dgft.gov.in/exim/2000/digsig.htm> for details regarding obtaining digital signature.
- The revised online format for IEC applications (ANF 2A) and Bank Certificate [ANF-2A (i)], as attached, is notified.
- After receipt of applications complete in all respects, decision regarding grant or re-

fusal of IEC will be taken and communicated by the concerned Regional Authorities (RA) of DGFT within two working days, after processing the application on the basis of the check list, attached herewith.

- The facility of filing online application for IEC will also be available through e-biz portal of DIPP, after its integration with DGFT's system.
- Persons seeking any benefit from any authority, by claiming status as manufacturer exporter, have to prove its credence for the same independently to that authority.

Guidelines on the Online Application Form for Issue/Modification in Importer Exporter Code (IEC) Number

- Applicants are advised to read the instructions carefully before applying.
- Note: The IEC application form can only be viewed in Internet Explorer. 11 or above, Chrome 6.3.2 or above with javascript enabled.
- Effective from 1.4.2016 only online mode of application for IEC /modification in IEC will be available.
- Applications for IEC /modification in IEC can be made online only by applicants with digital signature (class-II or class-III) w.e.f 1.4.2016.
- Applicants are advised to visit <http://dgft.gov.in/exim/2000/digsig.htm> for details regarding obtaining digital signature from (n) Code Solutions CA; e-Mudhra; and Safescrypt [Sifycomm/Sify Communication Limited (Formerly SafeScript Limited)]

- Online applications require only 2 documents i.e. (i) PAN; and (ii) Cancelled Cheque bearing entity's pre-printed name or Bank Certificate, to be uploaded.
- Signatory applicants seeking IEC are required to upload their Digital Photograph (3x3cm).
- Online application form (ANF-2A) for new IEC/ modification in IEC is attached
- Format of Bank Certificate is as per attached ANF-2A(i)
- Ensure that the documents are legible before uploading.
- The documents should be uploaded in digital format—GIF, JPEG size not exceeding 5MB.
- Ensure that details filled in the application match with details as in the uploaded documents, i.e (i) PAN; and (ii) Cancelled Cheque or Bank Certificate.
- Information furnished in the application form will be cross-checked with the uploaded documents and verified with details available at <http://incometaxindiaefiling.gov.in> and <http://www.mca.gov.in> as per the check list attached (Annexure-I).
- Applicants must ensure that their details as uploaded, and as available in the aforesaid websites, matches with the details as filled in the application form. Any mismatch in corresponding details will lead to rejection of application.
- Applicants must also read through the General instructions as at the end of the application, before submission of the application, to ensure that the form has been filled correctly.
- Applicants can also cross-check their application details as per the check sheet attached to ensure correct submission of information.
- Online IEC applications once rejected will not be processed any further. Applicant's desirous of seeking IEC will have to apply afresh, by paying the processing fees of Rs 500/-
- Instruction for modification in IEC is detailed in Part G of ANF-2A.

[Forms are on worldtrades.com]

Only Online Applications thru Digital Photo and Digital Signature for IEC from 1 April 2016

- Three Documents Required for IEC Applications

Effect of this Notification: From the date of this notification only two documents are required to be uploaded /submitted along with the digital photograph while applying for IEC. Further, applications for IEC/ modification in IEC can be made only in online mode by applicants through digital signatures with effect from 1.4.2016.

Subject: Amendment in para 2.05 (c) of Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20)

34-Ntfn In exercise of powers conferred
29.01.2016 by Section 3 of FT (D&R) Act,
(DGFT) 1992, read with paragraph 1.02
and 2.01 of the Foreign Trade

Policy, 2015-2020, as amended from time to time, the Central Government hereby amends the existing para 2.05 (c) of Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) and introduces a new provision, part (d) under para 2.05. The existing para reads as under:

2.05 Importer-Exporter Code (IEC)

(c) Briefly, following are the requisite details / documents (scanned copies) to be submitted/ uploaded along with the application for IEC:

- Details of the entity seeking the IEC:

- PAN of the business entity in whose name Import/Export would be done (Applicant individual in case of Proprietorship firms).
- Address Proof of the applicant entity.
- LLPIN /CIN/ Registration Certification Number (whichever is applicable).
- Bank account details of the entity. Cancelled cheque bearing entity's pre-printed name or Bank certificate in prescribed format ANF-2A (I).
- Details of the Proprietor/ Partners/ Directors/ Secretary or Chief Executive of the Society/ Managing Trustee of the entity:
 - PAN (for all categories)

- DIN/DPIN (in case of Company /LLP firm)
- Details of the signatory applicant:

- Identity proof
- PAN
- Digital photograph

2. After amendment para 2.05 (c) would read as under:

2.05 Importer-Exporter Code (IEC)

(c) Only the following are required to be uploaded along with the application for IEC with immediate effect:

- Digital photograph of the signatory applicant;
- Copy of the PAN card of the business entity in whose name Import/Export would be done (Applicant individual in case of Proprietorship firms);
- Cancelled cheque bearing entity's pre-printed name or Bank certificate in prescribed format ANF-2A(I)

3. The new insertion, part (d) under Para 2.05 would read as under:

(d) Only online application for IEC /modification in IEC can be made by applicants through digital signature (Class-II or Class-III) with effect from 1.4.2016.

Meat and Cheese Import by Diplomats must Pass thru Normal Quarantine Checks

Subject: Clearance of Livestock and Livestock products.

02-CBEC Kind reference is invited to
27.01.2016 Board's Circular No. 13/2007-
(DoR) Customs dated 2nd March, 2007
on the subject cited above.

Board has already issued instructions reiterating the provisions for import of Livestock/Livestock products to ensure that clearance of Livestock/Livestock products is done after proper quarantine check and issue of no objection certificate by Animal Quarantine Officer.

2. The said circular no. 13/2007- Customs dated 2nd March, 2007, in respect of clearance of Diplomatic baggage and cargo, reiterated that the import of goods which is prohibited by the law or regulated by the quarantine provisions, inspection can be conducted only in the presence of the diplomatic agent or of his authorized representative. However any such inspection should be undertaken only after prior consultation or authorization of the protocol division of Ministry of External Affairs (MEA). A representative of MEA should invariably be present at the time of inspection. Further, Inspection should be based on prior intelligence and with the approval of the Commissioner of Customs. In cases where declaration itself contains presence of livestock and livestock products in the cargo, the standard procedure of referral to Quarantine authorities needs to be adhered to. MEA has informed that such require-

ment of quarantine authorities in respect of Diplomatic cargo need to be informed to all Diplomatic Missions before the procedure is put in place. Accordingly, it was decided that such referral by Customs should commence only after MEA has briefed all Diplomatic Missions about these requirements.

3. Ministry of External Affairs has now informed that the Diplomatic Missions who are importing Livestock/Livestock products have been submitting a Self Certification along with their Customs Duty Exemption Certificate for import of goods in the format Form 7A recently uploaded on the website of Ministry of External Affairs under the Useful Links/Protocol Division. In the self certification, the authorized signatory of the Diplomatic Mission certifies that he/she is aware that import and export of some specified goods may be restricted/prohibited under the Customs Act, 1962 and Notifications of the Government of India and other laws including the Livestock Importation Act.

4. As such, the Diplomatic Missions are aware of the need for compliance of the laws of the land for import of all goods including Livestock products. Therefore, Diplomatic Missions are already following the procedure for import of Livestock products. However, Ministry of External Affairs has desired that top priority be accorded to

PSIA in Appendix 2G Extended till 31 May 2016

Effects of this public notice: Agencies as listed in the Appendix 2G of A&ANF of FTP 2015-20 are valid up till 31st May 2016.

57-PN In exercise of powers
27.01.2016 conferred under paragraph
(DGFT) 2.04 of the Foreign Trade

Policy (2015-20), the Director General of Foreign Trade hereby relaxes the provision as in Para 2.55 (d) of Handbook of Procedure, 2015-20 and notifies vide this Public Notice, as under, with immediate effect:-

The validity of recognition of those Pre-shipment Inspection Agencies (PSIAs) included in the Appendix 2G of Appendices and Aayat Niryat Forms (A&ANF) of Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) who have completed their tenure of three years as PISAs as on date or whose validity would expire on or before 31st May, 2016, is extended up till 31st May, 2016.

Diplomatic Missions while issuing AQCS clearances for their Livestock product imports.

5. Keeping in view the above, it has been decided that Customs should commence standard procedure of referral to quarantine authorities in respect of Diplomatic Cargo and baggage. However, priority may be accorded to such consignments of Diplomatic Missions. Para 6 of the Circular 13/2007-Customs dated 2nd March, 2007 stands modified to this effect.

6. Suitable Public Notice/Standing Order may be issued.

F.No. 450/141/2015-Cus.IV

WIndex No. 45 – 03-09 February 2016

Dindex Delivered Daily by Email

Dindex* WIndex

Foreign Trade Policy

34-Ntfn/29.01.2016	Only Online Applications thru Digital Photo and Digital Signature for IEC from 1 April 2016	6510	327
58-PN/01.02.2016	DGFT Notifies Modified Online Application Form for IEC and Bank Certificate – Effective from 1 April 2016	6524	327
57-PN/27.01.2016	PSIA in Appendix 2G Extended till 31 May 2016	6511	328

Customs

Ntfn 06/28.01.2016	Duty Hike on Drugs used for Manufacture of Life Saving Drugs	6512	324
Ntfn-01-ADD/28.01.16	Anti-dumping Duty of \$1.85 per kg Imposed on Mulberry Raw Silk of 3A Grade and below from China	6514	326
Ntfn-02-ADD/28.01.16	Anti-dumping Duty on Melamine from China – Final Findings	6515	326
Ntfn-03-ADD/28.01.16	Previous Anti-dumping Duty Notification on Melamine from China Rescinded	6516	326
Ntfn-04-ADD/29.01.16	Anti-dumping Duty Cut on Rubber Chemicals from Korea to Rs.5.90/kg from Rs.10.35 in 05.05.2008-19.09.2011	6517	325
No.14/20/2015-DGAD/07.12.2015	Linear Alkyl Benzene from Iran, Qatar and China in Anti-dumping Investigation on Complaint of Nirma and Tamilnadu Petro	6520	323
No.14/3/2015-DGAD/14.01.2016	Hydrogen Peroxide from Bangladesh, Taiwan, Korea, Indonesia, Pak and Thailand in Anti-dumping Investigation on Complaint of HOCL and National Peroxide	6522	325
No.14/29.2015-DGAD/27.01.2016	Elastomeric Filament Yarn from China, South Korea, Taiwan and Vietnam under Anti-dumping Lens on Complaint of Indorama	6521	324

Excise

04-CE/30.01.2016	Excise Hike of Rs. 1/Litre for Petrol and Rs. 1.50/Litre for Diesel w.e.f. 31 Jan 2016	6519	323
------------------	--	------	-----

CBEC Circular

02-CBEC/27.01.2016	Meat and Cheese Import by Diplomats must Pass thru Normal Quarantine Checks	6513	328
--------------------	---	------	-----

*See details in www.worldtradescanner.com

Customs Valuation Exchange Rates

22 January 2016	Imports	Exports
Schedule I [Rate of exchange of one unit of foreign currency equipment to Indian Rupees]		
1 Australian Dollar	47.70	46.30
2 Bahrain Dinar	185.45	174.80
3 Canadian Dollar	47.35	46.35
4 Danish Kroner	10.05	9.75
5 EURO	74.70	72.90
6 Hong Kong Dollar	8.75	8.60
7 Kuwaiti Dinar	229.20	216.60
8 New Zealand Dollar	44.30	43.10
9 Norwegian Kroner	7.75	7.55
10 Pound Sterling	97.30	95.15
11 Singapore Dollar	47.65	46.70
12 South African Rand	4.40*	4.15*
13 South Arabian Riyal	18.60	17.60
14 Swedish Kroner	8.00	7.80
15 Swiss Franc	68.40	66.70
16 UAE Dirham	19.00	18.00
17 U.S. Dollar	68.40	67.35
18 Chinese Yuan	10.45	10.20
Schedule II [Rate of exchange of 100 units of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees]		
1 Japanese Yen	58.55	57.25
2 Kenyan Shilling	68.20	64.40

*w.e.f. 02.02.2016

(Source: Customs Notification 14(NT)/21.01.2016)