

China Brings Anti-Dumping Case against EU in Shoe Dispute

China has requested consultations with the European Union over anti-dumping duties of as much as 16.5 percent that the 27-nation bloc has imposed on Chinese leather shoe exports since 2006.

"China believes that the anti-dumping investigations and the findings made by the EU violated various obligations under the WTO, and consequently caused damage to the legitimate rights and interests of Chinese exporters," said China's Ministry of Commerce in a statement.

Three Grounds for Challenge

In a case that will raise issues of China's non-market economy (NME) status with respect to the EU, Beijing has challenged three European regulations as being inconsistent with the bloc's obligations under WTO's Anti-Dumping Agreement and China's Accession Protocol.

First, China argues that due to China's NME status, the EU specified dumping margins for China as a whole, instead of for individual exporters. It argues that such a calculation is unreasonable, not objective, and discriminatory.

Second, China is challenging a second EU regulation imposing and collecting the duties on the grounds that, among other things, various aspects of Brussels' dumping calculations and process were wrong, unfair, or biased.

Third, China contends that the EU's decision to extend duties after a 2008-2009 expiry review was inconsistent with the Anti-Dumping Agreement. Following that review, EU member states voted to extend anti-dumping duties through April 2011, despite the fact that the EU's Anti-dumping Advisory Committee, which also has representatives from each member state, had voted to reject an extension.

The EU is standing by its duties.

"Anti-dumping measures are not about protectionism, they are about fighting unfair trade," acting EU trade spokesman John Clancy said. "The decision to impose measures was taken on the basis of clear evidence that dumping of Chinese products has taken place and that this is harming the otherwise competitive EU industry."

MNCs Outsourcing to China Object

But some European footwear firms do not see eye-to-eye with the EU.

"Ironically, the measure hurts European business and consumers the most," said the European Footwear Alliance, which represents Adidas, Rockport and Timberland, among others. "The extension of the footwear duties opens the door to retaliatory measures on EU exports to China and

"Anti-dumping measures are not about protectionism, they are about fighting unfair trade," acting EU trade spokesman John Clancy said. "The decision to impose measures was taken on the basis of clear evidence that dumping of Chinese products has taken place and that this is harming the otherwise competitive EU industry."

puts paid to European leaders' repeated pledges to defend free trade."

The countries have 60 days to reach an agreement; otherwise, China can request a WTO Panel to review the dispute.

Another Case for Vietnam?

Vietnam - which initiated its first WTO case last month and has faced EU leather shoe anti-dumping duties at 10 percent - may also join the consultations.

"Vietnam is closely watching China's suit against the EU in the WTO for its anti-dumping duties on leather shoe exports and will take appropriate actions," Nguyen Phuong Nga, Vietnam's Foreign Affairs Spokesperson, told Reuters.

Shoes produced in China and Vietnam represent an estimated 30 percent of the EU market, while EU manufacturers employ 260,000 people in Europe, The New York Times reported.

China Slaps Anti-Dumping on US Chicken Legs

China's Ministry of Commerce announced new anti-dumping penalties on imports of US chicken products last Friday, a move likely to upset one of the few US industries that profitably exports to China.

The Chinese Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) released its preliminary ruling after investigations showed that dumping of US chicken products on the Chinese

market had "caused substantial damage to China's domestic industry," according to a press release. "Dumping" refers to a practice of strategically selling goods below cost in order to undercut competitors.

For the companies that complied with MOFCOM's anti-dumping investigation of their sales, the penalties range from 43.1 percent for Tyson Foods to 80.5 percent for the

Pilgrim's Pride Corporation. Most firms were hit with a penalty of 64.5 percent. The companies that did not comply will be given anti-dumping penalties of 105.4 percent, the top tariff, unless they comply before the investigation is finalised.

China is the largest foreign market for US chicken exports. In 2008, the Chinese consumed almost 800,000 metric tonnes of US poultry, valued at US\$ 722 million, according to the USA Poultry & Egg Export Council. Tyson Foods sent approximately 14 percent of its US\$ 1.6 billion in international poultry sales to China.

About half of the chicken products exported to China are chicken feet. The parts would be sold as scrap to be turned into animal feed in the US, but they are considered a delicacy in China. Almost all the chicken feet produced in the United States are sent to China, producing a solid profit for US poultry companies.

"Chicken feet and wings are not wanted in the US, so they sell them to China, [and] they dump them below cost," said Wang Xiulin, president of the Chinese Poultry Association. "Last

year, the Chinese poultry industry was really hurting so we asked for this investigation."

The penalties are the latest development in a long string of Sino-US trade disputes. The Chinese Ministry of Commerce started investigating dumping allegations against US poultry in September, just two weeks after the US had imposed tariffs on Chinese tyre shipments.

The US had also instituted anti-dumping duties on Chinese oil-well pipes of up to 99 percent, a move that provoked China to investigate US automobile imports. The US Department of Commerce is investigating alleged dumping of Chinese copper pipes and tubes as well as Chinese-made blankets and magnesia carbon brick.

The trade disputes take place against a background of tense relations between the two countries due to proposed US arm sales to Taiwan, US President Barack Obama's decision to meet with the Dalai Lama this month, and Google's threat to pull out of China.

G-33 Says No to Seasonality Argument in SSM Design

Two new informal documents from the G-33 developing country group have responded to exporters' criticisms of the proposed 'special safeguard mechanism' - a new tool that would allow developing countries to impose additional safeguard duties on imports in the event of a surge in import volumes, or a sharp drop in prices - ahead of a small-group meeting that the chair is holding this Thursday.

The two technical submissions complement a broader political proposal that was circulated at the end of January. The documents examine whether the special safeguard mechanism (SSM) should take into account seasonal variations in production and trade, and also whether a volume surge and price depression should occur simultaneously as a condition for imposing safeguard duties - both of which are key demands from exporters.

'Seasonal' trade

In their paper on 'seasonality', the G-33 warn that a distinction must be made between 'seasonality in trade' and 'seasonality in production'. While growing seasons may mean that production of certain products is skewed towards particular months of the year, these trends do not necessarily translate into increased international trade during those periods - for example, in the case of raw materials that are subsequently processed into non-perishable secondary products, and then traded throughout the year.

The group also argued that previous WTO mechanisms, such as the special agricultural safeguard, or SSG, have looked at seasonality from an importers' perspective. The SSG has been primarily used by developed countries to shield their domestic producers.

The G-33 paper reviews trade in cereals (rice, wheat, barley and corn); oilseeds (soybeans and soy pellets, meal and oil); ten different types of fruit; nine vegetable products; and sugar. Different products are characterised by

widely differing production and trade patterns, the group concludes.

The document also looks at trade data from countries in both the southern and northern hemispheres (Argentina, Uruguay and the US). Because countries in both hemispheres also serve as import destinations, the group argues that no clear seasonality of trade emerges in many cases. "Exporters in general have diversified their markets and do not put "all their eggs in one basket," the paper claims.

While some products and product groups do show more marked seasonality at an individual country level, exports may still continue almost throughout the year - as in the case of US strawberry exports. In this case, the group asks, should strawberries be considered a seasonal product? If so, "should Argentina's export data be used as a reference for the determination, or the US's data?"

The group concludes that including the seasonality concept "in the SSM architecture would only add to its complexity without providing any additional value."

"Cross-checks"

Exporters have long argued that a "cross-check" or link should be made between the presence of a volume surge and a price depression, on the basis that if import volumes are increasing but prices are not falling, there is continued demand from domestic consumers. The latest G-33 submission spells out the group's reasons for rejecting this argument.

The G-33 looks at trends in wheat, rice and maize trade at the global level, and examines the extent to which these correlate with price movements over a 15-year period. "Movements in both import volumes and prices do not necessarily coincide," the group concludes.

The paper also cites an ICTSD study showing that the availability of the SSM would be more than halved if the safeguard could only be

used when a volume surges and price depression occurred simultaneously. The paper also reviewed work by the South Centre and the FAO that reached similar conclusions.

In addition, because many developing countries will in reality be unable to monitor real time price and volume data for all tariff lines all the time, the cross-check requirement would in effect make the SSM unworkable, the group observed. The poorest and smallest countries would also be the most affected by any such requirement.

Malaysia Loca Group Oppose Timber Licences

The European Union and Malaysia had hoped to conclude negotiations on deal to combat trade in illegal timber by the end of 2009, but the deadline has been pushed back to this summer. Government officials report that there are just a few technical details to resolve, but indigenous groups say the deal now on the table is fundamentally flawed.

The Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) is part of the European Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan. The bilateral deal aims to ensure that only licensed Malaysian timber is traded in the EU, an attempt to halt the trade of illegally harvested timber and to encourage sustainable forest management.

Indigenous groups in Malaysia have raised significant resistance to the VPA. They criticise the EU for its willingness to sign the trade agreement. Their concern is not with the attempt to halt illegal logging but with the definition of what constitutes legal logging in the first place.

The two NGOs, Jaringan Orang Asil SeMalaysia and Jaringan Orang Asil dan NGO Tentang Isu-isu Hutan (JANGOHutan), reject the deal's definition of the source of harvested timber as legal based on existing laws. They assert that this disregards how logging licences have often been issued on land claimed by indigenous communities without their 'free, prior, and informed consent'.

Last March, the indigenous groups walked out of the multi-stakeholder consultations being held by the Malaysian government in protest.

Speaking in Kuala Lumpur last week, Vincent Piket, the Head of the EU delegation to Malaysia, dismissed fears that the NGOs' boycott would delay the negotiations beyond July. The groups' concerns are being heard, he said, noting that the NGOs had met with Plantation, Industries and Commodities Minister Tan Sri Bernard Dompok at the end of 2009.

The EU is currently the third-most important destination for Malaysian timber. As of 2009,

Cont'd..558

Subscription rate for the Weekly Index with World Trade Scanner

<input type="checkbox"/>	Six months	Rs. 375	US\$45
<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Year	Rs. 750	US\$70
<input type="checkbox"/>	2 Years	Rs. 1400	US\$140
<input type="checkbox"/>	3 Years	Rs. 2100	US\$200

Phyto Clearance/NOC Must for Import of Frozen Green Peas

China Irks Customs

Subject: Import of frozen green peas.

02-CBEC I am directed to invite your
09.02.2010 attention to the Board's
(DoR) Circular No. 39/2004-Customs
dated 3.6.2004 and

Instructions F.No.450/19/2005-Cus.IV 2nd April, 2009 regarding implementation of the provisions of Phytosanitary requirements under the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order, 2003.

2. Now, it has been brought to the notice of Board by the Ministry of Agriculture that import of agriculture commodities into India is permitted only after conducting Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) for the commodity and subsequent notification under the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order, 2003. PRA involves detailed study and documentation after consulting various published scientific data/literature to identify pests associated with it, their morphology, behaviour, risk posed etc., thereby identifying pests of quarantine importance to India with prescription of suitable scientific risk mitigation measures. Further, the imported agricultural commodities are subjected to inspection before clearance to ensure freedom from pests and diseases. However, certain instances have come

to the notice where consignments of frozen green peas imported from China were released by customs without referring these to the Plant Quarantine authorities. This is of serious concern in view of the risk posed to bio-security of the country as the frozen green peas may be infested with the nematode pest.

3. Accordingly, it is requested that all import consignments of frozen green peas should be referred to Plant Quarantine authorities for proper inspection, and clearance should be permitted only after necessary no objection certificate/ phytosanitary clearance etc., has been given by the Plant Quarantine authorities.

4. Further, instructions contained in Board's Circular No. 39/2004-Customs dated 3.6.2004 and Instructions F.No.450/19/2005-Cus.IV 2nd April, 2009 are hereby reiterated.

5. These instructions may be brought to the notice of all concerned by way of issuance of suitable Public Notice / Standing Order.

6. Difficulties, if any, in implementation of the Circular may be brought immediately to the notice of the Board.

F. No.450/14/2010-Cus.IV

Drawback Clarifications on Handicrafts

- Accept DC(H) or EPCH Handicraft Certification in Normal Course
- Description will Prevail Over HSN
- Classify First and then see Rate
- Constituent Material Classification

Sub: Classification of artware / handicraft items and composite goods in the Drawback Schedule.

03-CBEC It has been brought to notice
12.02.2010 of the Board that difficulties are
(DoR) being faced by exporters in
classification of articles

declared as handicraft/artware items. It has also been brought to notice that divergent practices are being followed in classifying the goods made of different constituent materials in the Drawback Schedule and applying Note 14 of the Drawback Schedule notification No.103/2008-Cus (N.T.), dated 29.08.2008 in this regard.

2. The matter has been examined. I am directed to state that it may be recalled that the Board vide circular no. 128/39/95-CX, dated 25.5.1995 had clarified that since the office of Development Commissioner (Handicraft) has treated imitation or real zari as handicrafts the same may be treated as handicrafts by the Customs and central Excise authorities. However the Board vide circular no. 280/114/96-CX, dated 19.12.1996 modified this guideline by stating that the following criteria laid down by the Supreme Court in the case of Louis Shoppe [1996 (10) CXL (SC) CE-277=(1996)(13)RLT 507 (SC)] for treating any goods as handicrafts

may also be followed:-

(i) It must be predominantly made by hand; it does not matter if some machinery is also used in the process.

(ii) It must be graced with visual appeal in the nature of ornamentation or in-lay work or some similar work lending it an element of artistic improvement. Such ornamentation must be of substantial nature and not a mere pretence.

3. The Board reiterated these guidelines vide circular No. 32/99-Cus dated 04.06.99. The Board vide subsequent circular No. 56/99-Cus, dated 26.08.99 advised the field formations that they can accept the certificates issued by either the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) or by the Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH).

4. It is hereby clarified that the assessing authorities should normally accept the certificates issued by the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)/EPCH. A decision to reject the certificate issued by the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)/EPCH certifying the goods as artware/handicraft should be taken only with

Zero Duty for Sugar Import Extended upto 31 December 2010

Ntfn 08 In exercise of the powers
08.02.2010 conferred by sub-section (1)
(DoR) of section 25 of the
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. 21/2002-Customs, dated the 1st March, 2002**, which was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 118(E) dated the 1st March, 2002, namely:-

In the said notification, in the Table, against **S.No. 38BB**, for the entry in column (3), the following entry shall be **substituted**, namely:-

"Refined or white sugar, imported upto and inclusive of 31st December, 2010".

[F. No.354/78/2009-TRU Pt]

the approval of the Commissioner of Customs / Central Excise and after discussions with the certificate issuing authority. The exports should not, in the mean time, be held up.

5. Doubts have also been expressed relating to interpretation of note and condition (3) of the Drawback Schedule notification No.103/2008-Cus (N.T.) dated 29.08.2008. The note and condition provides as follows:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Schedule, all artware or handicraft items shall be classified under the heading of artware or handicraft (of constituent material) as mentioned in the relevant Chapters."

The essence of this condition is that while the Drawback Schedule is aligned with the Customs Tariff at the 4 digit level, this alignment is not applicable to Artware/Handicraft items. Artware/handicraft item made of a particular constituent material has to be classified under the heading of Artware/Handicraft (of that constituent material) as mentioned in the Chapter relevant to that constituent material. It may be noted that according to this note, the artware/handicraft items may fall in a heading/sub-heading in a chapter other than the chapter in which they fall according to Harmonized System of classification. To illustrate, a handicraft table made of stainless steel would fall under CTH 9403 as per HSN. It would, however, fall under Drawback Schedule heading 732606 (Handicraft/Artware of Stainless Steel) as per the above note. It may also be noted that if the artware or handicraft item is made of more than one constituent material, it should be classified as if it is made of that constituent material which predominates in it by weight. For example, an artware/handicraft item made of brass, iron and wood; consisting, say, 40% by weight of brass, 35% by weight of iron and 25% by weight of wood, should be classified as artware/handicraft of brass under Drawback

Schedule heading 741903 and granted drawback at the rate and cap prescribed there under.

6. Further, it is also clarified that the relevant headings/sub-headings in the Drawback Schedule for handicraft/artware items include handicraft/artware items with coating/ plating unless specifically provided otherwise.

7. Problems have also been reported in classification of composite articles. Note and condition No. 14 of the Drawback Schedule notification *ibid*, provides that whenever a composite article is exported for which any specific rate has not been provided in the said Schedule, the rates of drawback applicable to various constituent materials can be extended to the composite article according to net content of such materials. It may be noted that this Note is applicable only to composite articles for which no specific rate has been provided in the Drawback Schedule and not to articles which fall in one or the other headings/sub-headings of the Drawback Schedule (which could be a residuary heading 'others') and have a drawback rate. Therefore, it is clarified that articles made of more than one constituent material should be classified under a heading/sub-heading of the Drawback Schedule in accordance with condi-

tions (1) and (2) of the Drawback Schedule or if the goods are artware or handicraft items in accordance with condition (3) of the Drawback Schedule as discussed in para 5 above. Once, classification of an article (whether artware/handicraft or other) in a heading/sub-heading of the drawback schedule has been determined, then the drawback rate and cap prescribed against that heading/sub-heading should be applied to the whole article irrespective of the value or weight of different constituents.

8. Note and condition 14 of the Drawback Schedule notification *ibid* should be invoked only if it is found that an article cannot be classified in any of the headings/sub-headings of the Drawback Schedule (not even in residuary heading/sub-heading "others"), in accordance with the above principles. However, such cases may be immediately brought to notice of the Board so that suitable headings/sub-headings may be created in the Drawback Schedule for future.

9. A suitable Public Notice for information of the Trade and Standing Order for guidance of the staff may be issued. Difficulties faced, if any, in implementation of the changes may be brought to the notice of the Board at once.

F.No.609/27/2009-DBK

15% Supply of Precious Metals to Exporters by Nominated Agencies – Disbursement on Half Yearly Basis

Subject: Clarification on the stipulation of minimum 15% disbursement of precious metal by Nominated agencies to exporters.

24-Pol.Cir 11.02.2010 (DGFT) Attention is invited to DGFT Policy Circular No. 1 dated 27.8.2009 to be read with Policy Circular No. 77 dated

31.03.09 on the above subject. Representations have been received from Trade and Industry to clarify as to whether the requirement of disbursement of minimum 15% stated at Sl. No. 3(c) of the Circular No. 1 dated 27.8.2009, is to be adhered for each consignment of precious metal being imported by the Nominated agen-

cies (other than the designated banks) mentioned in Paragraph 4A.4 of FTP.

The matter has been examined. It is now clarified that the minimum 15% stipulation stated at Sl. No. 3(c) of the Circular No. 1 dated 27.8.2009, is with reference to the cumulative disbursement of quantum of precious metal imported on half yearly basis and not on the basis of imports against each consignment.

This issues with the approval of Competent Authority.

Cash Limit Enhanced to Rs. 7500 for Travel Abroad

Subject: Export and Import of Currency

AP(DIR Srs) Cir.30 01.02.2010 (RBI) Attention of Authorised Persons is invited to clauses (a) and (c) of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 3 of Foreign Exchange Management

(Export and Import of Currency) Regulations, 2000, notified vide Notification No. FEMA 6 / RB-2000 dated May 3, 2000, in terms of which, any person resident in India may take outside India or having gone out of India on a temporary visit, may bring into India (other than to and from Nepal and Bhutan) currency notes of Government of India and Reserve Bank of India notes up to an amount not exceeding Rs.5,000 per person.

2. As part of providing greater flexibility to the resident individuals travelling abroad, the existing limits, mentioned above, have been enhanced to Rs. 7,500 per person. The Government of India, has notified vide G.S.R.548 (E) in

the Gazette of India dated July 24, 2009 [Notification No.FEMA.195/2009-RB dated July 7, 2009], an amendment to clauses (a) and (c) of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 3 of the Notification referred to above.

3. Accordingly, any person resident in India, i) may take outside India (other than to Nepal and Bhutan) currency notes of Government of India and Reserve Bank of India notes up to an amount not exceeding Rs.7,500 (Rupees seven thousand five hundred only) per person; and

ii) who had gone out of India on a temporary visit, may bring into India at the time of his return from any place outside India (other than from Nepal and Bhutan), currency notes of Government of India and Reserve Bank of India notes up to an amount not exceeding Rs.7,500 (Rupees seven thousand five hundred only) per person.

4. Authorised Persons may bring the contents

Non-Compliance by Trade of Query Memo, Consultative Letter, Advisory Memo, Less Charge Demand Notice issued by PCA

The following Public Notice was issued by the Commissioner of Customs (Import) Jawaharlal Nehru Custom House on 1st February 2010.

06-PN 01.02.2010 Attention of all trade representative including Importers and CHAs are invited.

2. Risk Management System was introduced vide Public Notice 12/2006 dated 17.02.2006. Under this the EDI system selects bills of Entry for facilitation depending upon various parameters. Bills of Entry are thus cleared either without assessment or without assessment and examination. After clearance, a certain percentage of Bills of Entry is selected for audit. Since human intervention has been done away with in the process of assessment and examination, Post Clearance Audit assumes paramount importance.

3. Accordingly auditors working in PCA section examine Bills of Entry. Whenever they notice any discrepancy, they issue Query Memo or Consultative Letter. Of late it has been observed that importers/CHAs do not respond promptly to communications from PCA section. Since, raising demands is a time bound matter, such delays hamper interest of revenue; the imports are expected to respond promptly to such communications.

4. Therefore, it has been decided that, henceforth, if the importers do not give any response to communications from the PCA section within 30 days of dispatch of the Query/ Consultative Letter, live Bills of Entry pertaining to other consignments of the erring importers shall be intercepted by the system.

5. In all such cases PCA section shall intimate the name and IEC code of the erring importer to LRM section. All such references shall be made only after an approval is obtained from the Jt./Addl. Commissioner i/c PCA section. LRM Section shall introduce the target. Such target shall be removed, once the importer complies and an NOC is granted by the Jt./Addl. Commissioner of Customs PCA Section.

F.No. S/2-PCA-Gen-75/09-10 PCA

of this circular to the notice of their constituents, customers and foreign counter parties concerned.

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

Excise Exemption to Industrial Units Located in J&K – Value Addition Norms Prescribed for 19 Categories

01-CE
06.02.2010
(DoR)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5A of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), read with sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 (58 of 1957) and sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles) Act, 1978 (40 of 1978), the Central Government, being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby exempts the goods specified in the First Schedule and the Second Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1986), other than goods specified in Annexure appended hereto, and cleared from a unit located in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, from so much of the duty of excise or additional duty

of excise, as the case may be, leviable thereon under any of the said Acts as is equivalent to the duty payable on value addition undertaken in the manufacture of the said goods by the said unit.

2. The duty payable on value addition shall be equivalent to the amount calculated as a percentage of the total duty payable on the said excisable goods of the description specified in column (3) of the Table below (hereinafter referred to as the said Table) and falling within the Chapter of the said First Schedule as are given in the corresponding entry in column (2) of the said Table, when manufactured in a factory starting from inputs specified in the corresponding entry in column (5) of the said Table in the same factory, at the rates specified in the corresponding entry in column (4) of the said Table:

Table

SNo.	Chapter of the First Schedule	Description of goods	Rate (%)	Description of inputs for manufacture of goods in column (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	17 or 35	Modified starch or glucose	75	Maize, maize starch or tapioca starch
2.	18	Cocoa butter or powder	75	Cocoa beans
3.	25	Cement	75	Lime stone and gypsum
4.	25	Cement clinker	75	Lime stone
5.	29	All goods	29	Any goods
6.	29 or 38	Fatty acids or glycerine	75	Crude palm kernel, coconut, mustard or rapeseed oil
7.	30	All goods	56	Any goods
8.	33	All goods	56	Any goods
9.	34	All goods	38	Any goods
10.	38	All goods	34	Any goods
11.	39	All goods	26	Any goods
12.	40	Tyres, tubes and flaps	41	Any goods
13.	72	Ferro alloys, namely, ferro chrome, ferro manganese or silico manganese	75	Chrome ore or manganese ore
14.	72 or 73	All goods	39	Any goods, other than iron ore
15.	72 or 73	Iron and steel products	75	Iron ore
16.	74	All goods	15	Any goods
17.	76	All goods	36	Any goods
18.	85	Electric motors and generators, electric generating sets and parts thereof	31	Any goods
19.	Any chapter	Goods other than those mentioned above in S.Nos.1 to 18	36	Any goods

Provided that where the duty payable on value addition exceeds the duty paid by the manufacturer on the said goods, other than the amount paid by utilization of CENVAT credit during the month, the duty payable on value addition, shall be deemed to be equal to the duty so paid other than by CENVAT credit.

3. In cases where all the goods produced by a manufacturer are eligible for exemption under this notification, the exemption contained in this notification shall be subject to the condition that the manufacturer first utilizes whole of the CENVAT credit available to him on the last day of the month under consideration for payment of duty on goods cleared during such month and pays only the balance amount in cash.

4. The exemption contained in this notification shall be given effect to in the following manner, namely:-

(a) the manufacturer shall submit a statement of the total duty paid and that paid by utilization of CENVAT credit, on each category of goods specified in the said Table and cleared under this notification, to the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise or Deputy Commissioner of Central Excise, as the case may be, by the 7th day of the next month in which the duty has been paid;

(b) the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise or the Deputy Commissioner of Central Excise, as the case may be, after such verifica-

tion as may be deemed necessary, shall refund the duty payable on value addition, computed in the manner as specified in paragraph 2 to the manufacturer by the 15th day of the month following the one in which the statement as at clause (a) has been submitted.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 4,-

(a) the manufacturer at his own option, may take credit of the amount calculated in the manner specified in paragraph 2 in his account current, maintained in terms of the Excise Manual of Supplementary Instructions issued by the Central Board of Excise and Customs. Such amount credited in the account current may be utilized by the manufacturer for payment of duty, in the manner specified under rule 8 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002, in subsequent months, and such payment shall be deemed to be payment in cash;

(b) the credit of the refund amount may be taken by the manufacturer in his account current, by the 7th day of the month following the month under consideration;

(c) a manufacturer who intends to avail the option under clause (a) shall exercise his option in writing for availing such option before effecting the first clearance in any financial year and such option shall be effective from the date of exercise of the option and shall not be withdrawn during the remaining part of the financial year;

(d) the manufacturer shall submit a statement of the total duty payable as well as the duty paid by utilization of CENVAT credit or otherwise and the credit taken as per clause (a), on each category of goods manufactured and cleared under the notification and specified in the said Table, to the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise or Deputy Commissioner of Central Excise, as the case may be, by the 15th day of the month in which the credit has been so taken;

(e) the Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise or the Deputy Commissioner of Central Excise, as the case may be, after such verification, as may be deemed necessary, shall determine the amount correctly refundable to the manufacturer and intimate to the manufacturer by the 15th day of the next month to the month in which the statement under clause (d) has been submitted. In case the credit taken by the manufacturer is in excess of the amount determined, the manufacturer shall, within five days from the receipt of the intimation, reverse the said excess credit from the account current maintained by him. In case, the credit taken by the manufacturer is less than the amount of refund determined, the manufacturer shall be eligible to take credit of the balance amount;

(f) in case the manufacturer fails to comply with the provisions of clauses (a) to (e), he shall forfeit the option, to take credit of the amount calculated in the manner specified in paragraph 2 in his account current on his own, as provided for in clauses (a) to (c);

(g) the amount of the credit availed irregularly or availed in excess of the amount determined correctly refundable under clause (e) and

not reversed by the manufacturer within the period specified therein, shall be recoverable as if it is a recovery of duty of excise erroneously refunded. In case such irregular or excess credit is utilised for payment of excise duty on clearances of excisable goods, the said goods shall be considered to have been cleared without payment of duty to the extent of utilisation of such irregular or excess credit.

Explanation - For the purposes of this paragraph, duty paid by utilisation of the amount credited in the account current, shall be taken as payment of duty by way other than utilisation of CENVAT credit under the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004.

6. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 2, the manufacturer shall have the option not to avail the rates specified in the said Table and apply to the Commissioner of Central Excise or the Commissioner of Customs and Central Excise, as the case may be, having jurisdiction over the manufacturing unit of the manufacturer for fixation of a special rate representing the actual value addition in respect of any goods manufactured and cleared under this notification, if the manufacturer finds that the actual value addition in the production or manufacture of the said goods is at least 115 per cent of the rate specified in the said Table and for the said purpose, the manufacturer may make an application in writing to the Commissioner of Central Excise or the Commissioner of Customs and Central Excise, as the case may be, not later than the 30th day of September in a financial year for determination of such special rate, stating all relevant facts including the proportion in which the material or components are used in the production or manufacture of goods:

Provided that the Commissioner of Central Excise or the Commissioner of Customs and Central Excise, as the case may be, may, if he is satisfied that the manufacturer was prevented by sufficient cause from making the application within the aforesaid time, allow such manufacturer to make the application within a further period of thirty days:

Provided further that the manufacturer supports his claim for a special rate with a certificate from his statutory Auditor containing a calculation of value addition in the case of goods for which a claim is made, based on the audited balance sheet of the unit for the preceding financial year.

(2) Nothing contained in sub- para (1) shall apply to a unit manufacturing goods falling under serial numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 13 or 15 of the Table.

(3) On receipt of the application referred to in sub-paragraph (1), the Commissioner of Central Excise or Commissioner of Customs and Central Excise, as the case may be, after making or causing to be made such inquiry as he deems fit, shall fix the special rate within a period of three months of such application;

(4) Where the manufacturer desires that he may be granted refund provisionally till the time the special rate is fixed, he may, while making the application, apply to the Commissioner of Central Excise or the Commissioner of Customs

and Central Excise, as the case may be, in writing for grant of provisional refund at the rate specified in column (4) of the said Table for the goods of description specified in column (3) of the said Table and falling in Chapter of the First Schedule of the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1986) as in corresponding entry in column (2) of the said Table, and on finalization of the special rate, necessary adjustments be made in the subsequent refunds admissible to the manufacturer in the month following the fixation of such special rate.

(5) Where the Central Government considers it necessary so to do, it may-

(a) revoke the special rate or amount of refund as determined under sub-paragraph (3) by the Commissioner of Central Excise or the Commissioner of Customs and Central Excise, as the case may be, or

(b) direct the Commissioner of Central Excise or the Commissioner of Customs and Central Excise, as the case may be, to withdraw the rate so fixed.

Explanation .- For the purpose of this paragraph the actual value addition in respect of said goods shall be calculated on the basis of the financial records of the preceding financial year, taking into account the following, namely:-

(i) sale value of the said goods excluding excise duty, Value Added Tax and other indirect taxes, if any, paid on the goods;

(ii) Less: Cost of raw materials and packing material consumed in the said goods;

(iii) Less: Cost of fuel consumed if eligible for input credit under CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004;

(iv) Plus: Value of said goods available as inventory in the unit but not cleared, at the end of the financial year;

(v) Less: Value of said goods available as inventory in the unit but not cleared, at the end of the financial year preceding that under consideration.

Special rate shall be the ratio of actual value addition in the production or manufacture of the said goods to the sale value of the said goods excluding excise duty, Value Added Tax and other indirect taxes, if any, paid on the goods.

(6) The manufacturer shall be entitled to refund at the special rate fixed under sub-paragraph (3) in respect of all clearances of excisable goods manufactured and cleared under this notification with effect from the 1st day of April of the year in which the application referred to at sub-paragraph (1) was filed with the Commissioner of Central Excise or Commissioner of Central Excise and Customs, as the case may be.

(7) A manufacturer who commences commercial production on or after the 6th day of February, 2010, shall be entitled to refund at the special rate fixed under sub-paragraph (3) against his first application in respect of all clearances of excisable goods manufactured and cleared under this notification with effect from the date of commencement of such commercial production and the difference between the refund payable at such special rate and the actual refund paid to him from the date of com-

mencement of commercial production till the date of fixation of special rate, shall be refunded to him.

(8) Where a special rate is fixed under sub-paragraph (3), the refund payable in a month shall be equivalent to the amount calculated as a percentage of the total duty payable on such excisable goods, at the rate so fixed.

Provided that the refund shall not exceed the amount of duty paid on such goods, other than by utilization of CENVAT credit.

7. (1) In case the total amount of refund paid or payable to a manufacturer in respect of goods cleared from a unit during a financial year is less than the total duty paid by him on the said goods, other than the amount paid by utilization of CENVAT credit, for the year, the differential amount, if any, shall be refunded to him subject to the condition that the total refund made to him during the year, including the aforesaid differential amount, does not exceed the total duty payable on value addition whether at the rate specified in the Table or at the special rate fixed under paragraph 6.

(2) The Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise or the Deputy Commissioner of Central Excise, as the case may be, shall refund the differential amount, if any, to the manufacturer not later than the 15th day of May in the subsequent financial year.

8. The exemption contained in this notification shall apply only to the following kind of units, namely:-

(a) New Industrial units which commence commercial production on or after the 6th day of February, 2010;

(b) Industrial units existing before the 6th day of February, 2010; but which have,-

(i) undertaken substantial expansion by way of increase by not less than 25% in the value of fixed capital investment in plant and machinery for the purposes of expansion of capacity or modernization and diversification and have commenced commercial production from such expanded capacity on or after the 6th day of February, 2010 or

(ii) made new investments on or after the 6th day of February, 2010, and such new investment is directly attributable to the generation of additional regular employment of not less than twenty-five per cent over and above the base employment limit, subject to the conditions that,-

(1) the unit shall not reduce regular employment after claiming exemption, and once such employment is reduced below one hundred and twenty-five per cent. of the base employment limit, such industrial unit shall be debarred from claiming the exemption contained in this notification in future:

Provided that, the exemption availed by such industrial unit, prior to such reduction, shall not be recoverable from such industrial unit.

(2) the manufacturer shall produce a certificate, from General Manager of the concerned District Industries Centre to the jurisdictional Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise or the Deputy Commissioner of Central Excise, as the case may be, to the effect that the unit has

created such additional regular employment.
Explanation.- for the purposes of this notification,-

(a) "base employment limit" means maximum number of regular employees employed at any point of time, by the concerned industrial unit, during last five years;

(b) "new investment" shall not include investments which are used for paying off old debts or making payments for the plant or machinery installed prior to the 6th day of February 2010, or paying salaries to the employees;

(c) "regular employment" shall not include employment provided by the industrial unit to daily wagers or casual employees.

9. The exemption contained in this notification shall apply to any of the said units for a period not exceeding ten years from the date of publication of this notification or from the date of commercial

production whichever is later.

10. The exemption contained in this notification shall not apply to such goods which have been subjected to only one or more of the following processes, namely, preservation during storage, cleaning operations, packing or repacking of such goods in a unit container or labelling or re-labelling of containers, sorting, declaration or alteration of retail sale price and have not been subjected to any other process or processes amounting to manufacturer in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Annexure

1. Cigarettes or cigars of tobacco;
2. Manufactured tobacco and substitutes thereof;
3. Soft drinks and their concentrates.

[F.No. 354/226/2009-TRU]

Compliance Agency Provision Sec 20, 21 and 22 in SEZ Act Notified w.e.f 13.01.2010

[Ref: F.No. C.1/1/2009-SEZ dated 13th January 2010]

S.O.75(E) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, (28 of 2005), the Central Government hereby appoints the 13th January, 2010 as the date on which sections 20, 21 and 22 of the said Act shall come into force.

[F. No. C.1/1/2009-SEZ]

impersonated by others for violating laws of the land.

4. The feedback received from one of the CHA, conveying that they had not filed a S/B, has resulted in booking of a major case of illegal export of prohibited goods. But it is not certain whether all the CHAs are verifying such details by sending the necessary e-mail to know the details of S/Bs and Bs/E, to detect the possible proxy documents in the EDI system, which may have a bearing not only on the revenue but also the security. In fact, this matter was discussed in the PTF meeting held on 14.01.2010. During the discussion, the attention of the representative of the CHAs/importers/exporters was drawn to the facility to obtain the status of Bs/E / S/Bs by sending an e-mail with specified subject. It was informed that in case of any discrepancy or if any B/E or S/B which was not filed by the CHAs/importers/exporters, has been registered in his/their name, he/they may immediately report the same to the Customs. It is, therefore, imperative that CHA/importers/exporters takes up those cases on day to day basis and report back to Customs in case of any discrepancy.

5. The trade representatives informed that there are instances when Bs/E / S/Bs were filed in the name of importer / exporter by the CHA on the basis of the records given to them by their respective clients, but later the person in whose name the B/E or S/B has been filed had claimed that the actual IEC holder did not file such B/E / S/B. Hence the representatives of the trade suggested that Customs may develop a system whereby the genuineness of the exporter/importer can be ascertained by sending e-mail and getting confirmation thereon.

6. Considering the various suggestions, pending any further up gradation of the EDI-facility, including the proposed revision of the EDI-software by the DG-Systems and the facility already in place, it is conveyed that it would be the responsibility of the CHAs/importers/exporters to verify both the above aspects on daily basis and in case they fail to do so, the concerned CHA/importer/exporter will be precluded from pleading ignorance at the time of subsequent investigation, if any.

7. The contents of this notice may please be brought to the knowledge of all the CHAs/importers/exporters and representatives.

F.No. EDI-24/2007 JNCH

Direct Port Delivery for Import of Explosives Cargo Container for Indian Navy

The following Facility Notice was issued by the Commissioner of Customs (Import) Jawaharlal Nehru Custom House on 3rd February 2010.

Subject: Clearance of Class-1 (Explosives) cargo container on priority basis.

09-FN Attention of all the concerned
03.02.2010 is invited to the practice followed at Jawaharlal Nehru Customs House, Nhava Sheva, for clearance/handling of containers of Class-1 explosives imported by the Indian Navy at the Port of JNPT, Uran, Navi Mumbai.

2. Regulations for the import/export, transportation and handling of explosives at the Port of JNPT, Uran, Navi Mumbai by the Indian Navy are prescribed in Gazette Notification by Ministry of Defence, Government of India, issued on 22.12.2008 and published in the Gazette of India on 03.01.2009 (copy enclosed).

3. Instances have come to notice that on few

occasions, there was a delay in obtaining clearance from the Customs in the port which resulted in holding of such highly sensitive containers for hours together, at the Port terminal.

4. Therefore, it has been decided to extend the facility of 'Direct Port Delivery' for all imported Class-1 (Explosives) cargo, for Indian Navy, subject to compliance to the applicable Rules and Regulations.

5. All the concerned organizations and Trade Associations are requested to bring the extents of this 'Facility Notice' to the knowledge of their members.

F.No.S/22-Gen-03/2010 AM(I)JNCH

Impersonation in E-Filing at Customs

The following Public Notice was issued by the Commissioner of Customs (Import) Jawaharlal Nehru Custom House on 3rd February 2010.

Sub: Enquiry of the Status of Bills of Entry/ Shipping Bills through auto e-mail – Responsibility of CHA/importer/exporter.

10-PN The attention of all exporters,
03.02.2010 importers, Custom House Agents and members of Trade and all other concerned is invited to Facility Notice No.41/2009 dated 11.07.2009 vide which e-mail based enquiry facility for ascertaining the status of the following was conveyed:

(i) All categories of Bills of Entry (B/E);

(ii) IGM details (IGM);

(iii) All categories of shipping Bills (S/B) i.e :

(1) Transmission status of DEPB S/Bills to DGFT;

(2) Status of Drawback claims;

(3) Drawback claims passed during last 6 months; and

(4) Status of Shipping Bill.

2. It was also conveyed that such details of B/E or S/B filed would be available either to a specific B/E or S/B based on its number or in

respect to all such documents filed, by a CHA / importer/exporter. The details of all B/E or S/B filed by a CHA could be obtained by providing their respective PAN based CHA License number (CHA Number). Similar details of an Exporter / Importer can be obtained by providing their respective IEC code (IEC Number) in the subject of the e-mail to be sent as detailed in the said Facility Notice No.41/2009 dt:11.07.2009.

3. In the said Facility Notice dtd: 11.07.2009, the CHAs/importers/exporters were advised to convey the details of the B/E or S/B which were not filed by them, immediately on receipt of such details against their respective CHA/IEC number, to facilitate the department in initiating suitable action in respect of such documents filed by unscrupulous elements. They were also requested to undertake such exercises periodically to see that their names are not misused or

Registration Timing of Documents for Import Cargo Examination at JNCH, Nhava Sheva

The following Facility Notice was issued by the Commissioner of Customs (Import) Jawaharlal Nehru Custom House on 1st February 2010.

Sub.: Documents/Goods registration timings for Customs Examination Work at Import Docks, JNCH.

07-FN At present, the registration timing of the documents for examination of the import cargo by the Customs Appraising officer/ Superintendents is as per the prevailing Standing Order No. 02/2008 i.e. 10 A.m. to 5:30 PM, 6 days a week (except second Saturday and holidays).

Now as a measure of further trade facilitation and speedy clearance of the imported cargo, and in supersession of the earlier instructions, the Import Docks would work from 11.00 AM to 7.30 PM in general and up to 10.00 PM in those CFSs where more than one Supdt./ Appraisers are posted, if needed. The registration of the Bills of Entry and examination of the imported goods will be done as per timings given below:

Table

Shift	Time	Activity
First	11.00 AM to 12.30 PM	Registration of B/E by the Officers
	12.30 PM to 3.00 PM	Examination, feeding of examination report and giving 'out of charge' by the officer.
Second	3.30PM to 5.30 PM	Registration of B/E by the officers. However, registration of RMS facilitated B/Es- where no examination is required as per systems instruction will be allowed upto 7:00 PM. In case of any urgency, it can be allowed even after 7.00 PM by the AC/DC Docks supervising second shift.
	5.30 P.M. to 7.30 P.M	Examination, feeding of examination report and giving 'out of charge' by the Officer.

The trade is being requested to make full use of this facility by ensuring that the registration of the Bills of Entry for examination is uniformly spread throughout the shift, instead of being concentrated in the second shift. This will enable smooth clearance and avoidance of con-

gestion during evening hours.

Any difficulty noticed in the implementation and/or suggestions may be brought to the notice of the Department.

F. NO.S/6-GEN-76/09-10 DOCKS (I) TILP

Email Based Enquiry Facility Extended for Balance in Running Bond and Profile of Status Holder at JNCH

The following Facility Notice was issued by the Commissioner of Customs (Import) Jawaharlal Nehru Custom House on 3rd February 2010.

Sub: Enquiry of Bond Balance and Profile of Status Holder through auto e- mail.

08-FN The attention of all exporters, importers, Custom House Agents and members of Trade and all other concerned is invited to Facility Notice No.41/2009 dated 11.07.2009 vide which e-mail based enquiry facility for ascertaining the status of the following was conveyed:

- (i) All categories of Bills of Entry (B/E);
- (ii) IGM details (IGM);
- (iii) All categories of shipping Bills (S/B) i.e :
 - (1) Transmission status of DEPB S/Bills to DGFT;
 - (2) Status of Drawback claims;
 - (3) Drawback claims passed during last 6 months; and
 - (4) Status of Shipping Bill.

2. It has now been decided to provide the following two additional facilities for the purpose of ascertaining:

- (i) The balance of a running bond;
- (ii) The profile of Status holder/ 100% EOU who had registered with the Factory Stuffing cell of JNCH.

3. The procedure to be followed in this regard is detailed below:

a) All requests to ascertaining the balance of the running bond or the profile of Status holder / 100% EOU who had registered with the Factory Stuffing cell of JNCH shall be mailed to: docktrack.jnch@icegate.gov.in

b) The subject of the e-mail to be sent, specific to each category of enquiry are detailed in the col. 1 of the Table hereunder:

Table

Subject of the e-mail:	Details in reply by auto-e-mail:
1. Bond Balance:	
(a) imp:bondbal:agent: <agent code>	This will give the balances of all the running Bonds executed by the concerned. Note: Agent code could be a Carrier Code of carrier; or Code of Shipping agent/line or IEC number of an importer/ exporter.
(b) imp:bondbal:bond: <bond number>	This will give the balance of a particular running Bond bearing the number mentioned in the subject of the mail.
2. Profile of the Status holder/ 100% EOU:	
com:stareou:iec: <iec number>	This will give the profile of Status holder/ 100% EOU who had registered with the Factory Stuffing cell of JNCH.

4. The reply to the enquiry mail would be auto-generated. In order to obtain the reply through auto-email the format of the subject should exactly match as specified at Col No. 1 of the Table. No extra space should be inserted. The status/information sought would be sent as an attachment through auto-email, to the e-mail id from which the request had originated.

5. The importers / exporters / CHA are advised to convey the details of the discrepancy noticed, if any, immediately on receipt of such details against their respective agent code or IEC, to facilitate the department in initiating suitable action. They are also requested to undertake such exercises periodically to see that there is adequate balance in their Bond, so that there would not be any hindrance to their subsequent transactions/operations.

6. In case of any problems, importers/exporters/CHA are advised to contact the AC/DC (EDI) or the Systems Manager JNCH or send an e-mail to edihelpdeskjnc@yahoo.com., for clarification.

7. The contents of this notice may please be brought to the knowledge of all the importers/exporters and representatives of the trade for their effective use.

F.NO. EDI-24/2007 JNCH

Export Credit of US \$100 mn to Russia

Sub: Exim Bank's Line of Credit (LOC) of USD 100 million to Bank for Development and Foreign Economic Affairs (Vnesheconombank), Russia

AP(DIR Srs) Export-Import Bank of India Cir.32 (Exim Bank) has concluded an 09.02.2010 agreement dated December 7, (RBI) 2009 with the Bank for Development and Foreign

Economic Affairs (Vnesheconombank), Russia, making available to the latter, a Line of Credit (LOC) of USD 100 million (USD one hundred million) for financing exports of equipment, technology or any goods and services from India. The goods and services for export under the agreement are those which are eligible for export under the Foreign Trade Policy of the Government of India and whose purchase may be agreed to be financed by Exim Bank under this agreement.

2. The Credit Agreement under the LOC is effective from January 18, 2010. Under the LOC, the terminal date for opening Letters of Credit is January 17, 2013 (36 months from the effective date of the Agreement) and terminal date of disbursements is July 17, 2014 (42 months from the effective date of the Agreement).

3. Shipments under the credit will have to be declared on GR / SDF Forms as per instructions issued by Reserve Bank from time to time.

4. While no agency commission shall be payable in respect of exports financed under the above line of credit, the Reserve Bank may consider, on merit, requests for payment of commission up to a maximum of 5 per cent of the f.o.b./ (free on board)/ c&f (cost and freight)/ c.i.f. (cost, insurance and freight) value in respect of

goods exported and which require after sales service. In such cases, commission will have to be paid by deduction from the invoice of relevant shipment to agents and the reimbursable amount by the Exim Bank to the negotiating bank will be 90 per cent of the f.o.b. / c&f/ c.i.f. value minus commission paid. Approval for the payment of commission should be obtained from the Foreign Exchange Department, Reserve Bank of India, under whose jurisdiction the Head Office of the exporter is situated, before the relevant shipment is effected. In other cases (i.e. exports not involving after sales service), if required the exporter may use his own resources or utilize balances of his Exchange Earners' Foreign Currency Account for payment of agency commission in free foreign exchange. Authorised

Dealer Category-I (AD Category-I) banks may allow such remittance after realization of full payment of contract value subject to compliance of prevailing instructions on payment of agency commission.

5. AD Category-I banks may bring the contents of this circular to the notice of their exporter constituents and advise them to obtain full details of the Line of Credit from Exim Bank's office at Centre One, Floor 21, World Trade Centre Complex, Cuffe Parade, Mumbai 400 005.

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

2. The Credit Agreement under the LOC is effective from January 18, 2010 and date of execution of Agreement is October 12, 2009. Under the LOC, the last date for opening of Letters of Credit and Disbursement will be 48 months from the scheduled completion date(s) of contract(s) in case of project exports and 72 months (October 11, 2015) from the execution date of the Credit Agreement in case of supply contracts.

3. Shipments under the LOC will have to be declared on GR / SDF Forms as per instructions issued by Reserve Bank from time to time.

4. No agency commission is payable under the above LOC. However, if required, the exporter may use his own resources or utilize balances of his Exchange Earners' Foreign Currency Account for payment of commission in free foreign exchange. Authorised Dealer Category- I (AD Category-I) banks may allow such remittance after realization of full payment of contract value subject to compliance with the prevailing instructions for payment of agency commission.

5. AD Category-I banks may bring the contents of this circular to the notice of their exporter constituents and advise them to obtain full details of the Line of Credit from Exim Bank's office at Centre One, Floor 21, World Trade Centre Complex, Cuffe Parade, Mumbai 400 005 or log on to www.eximbankindia.in.

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

Export Credit of US \$15 mn to Mali

Sub: Exim Bank's Line of Credit of USD 15 million to the Government of the Republic of Mali

AP(DIR Srs) Export-Import Bank of India
Cir.34 (Exim Bank) has concluded an
11.02.2010 Agreement dated October 14,
(RBI) 2009 with the Government of
the Republic of Mali making

available to the latter, a Line of Credit (LOC) of USD 15 million (USD Fifteen million) for financing eligible goods, machinery, equipment and services including consultancy services from India for the purpose of financing Agriculture and Food processing projects in Mali. The goods and services including consultancy services for exports under this Agreement are those which are eligible for export under the Foreign Trade Policy of the Government of India and whose purchase may be agreed to be financed by the Exim Bank under this Agreement. Out of the total credit by Exim Bank under this Agreement, the goods and services of the value of at least 85 per cent of the contract price shall be supplied by the seller from India, and the remaining 15 per cent goods and services (other than consultancy services) may be procured by the seller for the purpose of Eligible Contract from outside India.

2. The Credit Agreement under the LOC is effective from January 18, 2010 and date of execution of Agreement is October 14, 2009. Under the LOC, the last date for opening of Letters of Credit and Disbursement will be 48 months from the scheduled completion date(s) of contract(s) in case of project exports and 72

months (October 13, 2015) from the execution date of the Credit Agreement in case of supply contracts .

3. Shipments under the LOC will have to be declared on GR / SDF Forms as per instructions issued by Reserve Bank from time to time.

4. No agency commission is payable under the above LOC. However, if required, the exporter may use his own resources or utilize balances of his Exchange Earners' Foreign Currency Account for payment of commission in free foreign exchange. Authorised Dealer Category- I (AD Category-I) banks may allow such remittance after realization of full payment of contract value subject to compliance with the prevailing instructions for payment of agency commission.

5. AD Category-I banks may bring the contents of this circular to the notice of their exporter constituents and advise them to obtain full details of the Line of Credit from Exim Bank's office at Centre One, Floor 21, World Trade Centre Complex, Cuffe Parade, Mumbai 400 005 or log on to www.eximbankindia.in.

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

Export Credit of US \$40 mn to Tanzania

Sub: Exim Bank's Line of Credit of USD 40 million to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania.

AP(DIR Srs) Export-Import Bank of India
Cir.29 (Exim Bank) has concluded an
28.01.2010 Agreement dated May 28, 2009
(RBI) with the Government of the
United Republic of Tanzania

making available to the latter, a Line of Credit (LOC) of USD 40 million (USD forty million only) for financing eligible goods and services including consultancy services from India for the purpose of financing export of tractors, pumps and equipments. The goods and services including consultancy services from India for exports under this Agreement are those which are eligible for export under the Foreign Trade Policy of the Government of India and whose purchase may be agreed to be financed by the Exim Bank under this Agreement. Out of the total credit by Exim Bank under this Agreement, the goods and services of the value of at least 85 per cent of the contract price shall be supplied by the seller from India, and the remaining 15 per cent goods and services (other than consultancy services) may be procured by the seller for the purpose of Eligible Contract from outside India.

2. The Credit Agreement under the LOC is

Export Credit of US \$36 mn to Mali

Sub: Exim Bank's Line of Credit of USD 36 million to the Government of the Republic of Mali

AP(DIR Srs) Export-Import Bank of India
Cir.31 (Exim Bank) has concluded
05.02.2010 an Agreement dated October
(RBI) 12, 2009 with the Government
of the Republic of Mali making

available to the latter, a Line of Credit (LOC) of USD 36 million (USD thirty six million) for financing eligible goods, machinery, equipment and services including consultancy services from India for the purpose of completion of Mali-Ivory Coast Interconnection Link for integrating the national power grids between Ivory Coast and the Republic of Mali. The goods and services

including consultancy services from India for exports under this Agreement are those which are eligible for export under the Foreign Trade Policy of the Government of India and whose purchase may be agreed to be financed by the Exim Bank under this Agreement. Out of the total credit by Exim Bank under this Agreement, the goods and services of the value of at least 85 per cent of the contract price shall be supplied by the seller from India, and the remaining 15 per cent goods and services (other than consultancy services) may be procured by the seller for the purpose of Eligible Contract from outside India.

effective from January 11, 2010 and date of execution of Agreement is May 28, 2009. Under the LOC, the last date for opening of Letters of Credit and Disbursement will be 48 months from the scheduled completion date(s) of contract(s) in case of project exports and 72 months (May 27, 2015) from the execution date of the Credit Agreement in case of other supply contracts.

3. Shipments under the LOC will have to be declared on GR / SDF Forms as per instructions issued by Reserve Bank from time to time.

4. No agency commission is payable under the above LOC. However, if required, the exporter may use his own resources or utilize balances of his Exchange Earners' Foreign Currency Account for payment of commission in free foreign exchange. Authorised Dealer Category- I (AD Category-I) banks may allow such

remittance after realization of full payment of contract value subject to compliance with the prevailing instructions for payment of agency commission.

5. AD Category-I banks may bring the contents of this circular to the notice of their exporter constituents and advise them to obtain full details of the Line of Credit from Exim Bank's office at Centre One, Floor 21, World Trade Centre Complex, Cuffe Parade, Mumbai 400 005 or log on to www.eximbankindia.in.

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

Cont'd..550

Malaysia exported RM 2.8 billion (€600 million) of wood products to the EU each year.

The European Commission estimates that one-fifth of the timber that enters the EU is illegally harvested. Worldwide, total loss of forest cover causes nearly 20 percent of annual greenhouse gas emissions.

The EU previously signed VPAs with Ghana in September 2008 and the Republic of Congo in May 2009. It is also negotiating VPAs with Cameroon and Indonesia. Informal discussions have also begun with multiple African, Asian, and Latin American timber-producing countries.

The EU has been negotiating the VPA with Malaysia since 2007. If signed, it will be the first such deal in Asia.

NAMA Group Talks, Sectorals and NTBs in Auto, Electronics and Textiles

With no movement on the principal sticking point in the Doha Round industrial goods talks, negotiators last week continued to inch forward on establishing new rules for addressing non-tariff barriers.

WTO members remain at an impasse over the extent to which large developing countries like China and India should participate in initiatives to cut deeply or eliminate tariffs on entire industrial sectors such as chemical products, auto parts, and electronics. The developing countries note that the negotiating mandate specifies that participation in such 'sectorals' would be optional. The US and other industrialised nations covet unfettered access to the fast-growing emerging markets.

In recent months, therefore, officials have been focusing their energy on non-tariff barriers, or NTBs. Last week, they continued to discuss proposals for the automotive, electronics, and textile sectors. They also looked at 'remanufactured goods' - used products that are refurbished and provided with a warranty - and a proposed 'horizontal mechanism' for quickly adjudicating trade problems arising from NTBs.

The automotive sector is marked by a wide array of differing standards that compel auto makers to re-tool cars and trucks to meet the specifications of each target market. The EU has proposed moving towards harmonising technological regulations and standards in the sector. Despite a new revised paper from Brussels (TN/MA/W/118/Rev .1), other major auto producers remain hesitant. The US called it "unrealistic" and said it would deprive countries of the ability to follow their own standards. Japan argued that countries with different geographies, climates, and population densities need different standards.

On 5 February, Luzius Wasescha, the Swiss ambassador who chairs the negotiating group on non-agricultural market access (NAMA), noted that many WTO members did not seem to share the EU's perception that the rules in the existing WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) were inadequate for the automotive sector.

RBI Allows Euro, GBP and Yen Trading

Sub: Guidelines on trading of Currency Futures in Recognized Stock Exchanges

AP(DIR Srs) Attention of Authorized Dealers
Cir.27 Category – I (AD Category – I)
19.01.2010 banks is invited to A.P.(DIR
(RBI) Series) Circular No. 05 dated
August 06, 2008, permitting

persons resident in India to participate in the currency futures market in India, subject to the directions contained in Currency Futures (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2008 [Notification No. FED.1/ DG (SG)-2008 dated August 6, 2008].

2. Currently, persons resident in India are permitted only to trade in US Dollar (USD) - Indian Rupee (INR) currency futures contracts in recognized stock exchanges. In order to facilitate direct hedging of currency risk in other currency pairs as well, it has been decided, as announced in the Second Quarter Review of Monetary Policy 2009-10 (Para 117), to permit the recognized stock exchanges to offer currency futures contracts in the currency pairs of Euro-INR, Japa-

nese Yen (JPY)-INR and Pound Sterling (GBP)-INR, in addition to the USD-INR contracts, with immediate effect.

3. Accordingly, the Notification No.FED. 2/ ED (HRK)-2009 dated January 19, 2010 viz. Currency Futures (Reserve Bank) (Amendment) Directions, 2010, amending the Directions notified vide Notification No.FED.1/DG(SG)-2008 dated August 6, 2008 has been issued. A copy of the Notification is annexed.

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

5. This circular has been issued under Sections 10(4) and 11(1) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and is without prejudice to permissions / approvals, if any, required under any other law.

Annex [A.P.(DIR Series) Circular No.27 dated January 19, 2010]

Sub: Currency Futures (Reserve Bank) (Amendment) Directions, 2010 Notification No. FED. 2/ ED (HRK)-2010 dated January 19, 2010

The Reserve Bank of India having considered necessary in the public interest and having regard to the need for regulating the financial system of the country to its advantage, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 45W of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and of all the powers enabling it in this behalf, hereby makes the following amendments to the Currency Futures (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2008 which were notified vide Notification No. FED. 1/ DG (SG)-2008 dated August 6, 2008 and published in Part III, Section 4 of the Gazette of India (Weekly) dated October 11, 2008.

1. Short title and commencement of the directions

These Directions may be called the Currency Futures (Reserve Bank) (Amendment) Directions, 2010 and they shall come into force with effect from January 19, 2010.

2. Amendment of the directions

In paragraph 4 of the Currency Futures (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2008,

(i) in clause (a), after the words "Only USD-INR", the comma and words, "Euro-INR, Pound Sterling (GBP)-INR and Japanese Yen (JPY)-INR" shall be inserted.

(ii) in clause (b), after the words "USD 1000", the words, " for USD-INR contracts, Euro 1000 for Euro-INR contracts, GBP 1000 for GBP-INR contracts and JPY 100,000 for JPY-INR contracts." shall be inserted.

(iii) for clause (e) , the following clause shall be substituted, namely :-

"e. The settlement price for USD-INR and Euro-INR contracts shall be the Reserve Bank's Reference Rates and for GBP-INR and JPY-INR contracts shall be the exchange rates published by the Reserve Bank in its press release on the last trading day."

Speaking to the negotiating group at the end of four days of consultations, he said that members were not "harmonious" on how far they wanted to go beyond the existing TBT agreement, which allows countries to deviate from international standards for "legitimate objectives" such as local circumstances. Wasescha urged countries to consult with the auto industry while exploring how to move forward.

Talks on NTBs in the electronics sector have been marked by similar disagreement. The Swiss ambassador urged countries to consult with industry and hold workshops in order to help everyone understand the issues at stake.

Several developing countries, including India and Brazil, are wary of trade in 'remanufactured goods'. Many of them do not differentiate between 'remanufactured' and 'used', one trade diplomat told Bridges. They fear that such products - warranty notwithstanding - might last less long than new ones, and trade in remanufactured goods could become a pretext for dumping waste from rich nations. Japan, the US, and Switzerland have called for a 'work programme' in the Council for Trade in Goods that would involve reviews and seminars on NTBs affecting remanufactured goods. The sceptics noted that such seminars were possible even without a formal work programme.

A substantial majority of WTO members, from the EU and Canada to the African and LDC groups, favours the creation of a 'horizontal mechanism' for promptly addressing trade irritants arising from non-tariff barriers. The US is unconvinced; it would prefer that countries take particular problems to relevant WTO committees. Another wrinkle comes from the fact that Japan, Korea, and Taiwan don't want such a mechanism to address trade barriers linked to sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures - even though fish products are covered by the NAMA negotiations.

EU Plans 500,000 MT Sugar Exports

Three of the world's leading sugar producers — Brazil, Australia, and Thailand — have joined together to criticise EU plans to export an additional 500,000 tonnes of sugar, which they believe are above quota limits set by current WTO agriculture agreements. The EU's plans, which coincide with a bumper crop of beet sugar in Europe this year, come as lower than expected cane harvests in Brazil and India have caused global sugar prices to soar in recent weeks.

In a press conference on 1 February, the three nations called on Brussels to abandon its plans, which they see as a breach of WTO agreements establishing an export ceiling for subsidised sugar from the EU. The countries, which were successful in a WTO sugar subsidy dispute with the EU in 2005, also stated that they could potentially reopen the case, which could result in retaliation.

The sugarcane industry association of Brazil, Unica, has also voiced strong opposition to the moves by the EU, accusing it of "trying to externalise its surplus problems on world markets." According to Unica, the EU plans are "short-sighted," incentivising beet farmers to plant more crops even though future prices are uncertain. The industry association also called for the approval of the plans by WTO sugar panel members from the three nations before the EU votes on the measure in the coming days.

Customs Valuation Exchange Rates			
February 2010	Imports	Exports	
Schedule I			
1 Australian Dollar	42.40	41.25	Rate of exchange of one unit of foreign currency equipment to Indian Rupees
2 Canadian Dollar	44.25	43.10	
3 Danish Kroner	8.95	8.60	
4 EURO	66.15	64.40	
5 Hong Kong Dollar	6.00	5.85	
6 Norwegian Kroner	8.10	7.80	
7 Pound Sterling	75.25	73.30	
8 Swedish Kroner	6.50	6.25	
9 Swiss Franc	45.00	43.70	
10 Singapore Dollar	33.35	32.50	
11 U.S. Dollar	46.60	45.70	
Schedule II			
1 Japanese Yen	51.90	50.45	Rate of exchange of 100 units of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees

(Source: Customs Notification 09(NT)/27.01.2010)

Commodity Spot Prices in India – 11-15 February 2010

These commodity prices are taken from Multi Commodity Exchange of India (Mumbai) at 6 pm every day. The weekly prices of commodities from different cities of India will be given in the order of Harmonized System classification.

Commodity Spot Prices covers price movements of 55 commodities (agricultural products and metals) provided on Multi Commodity Exchange of India on a daily basis. This Commodity Spot Prices Table focuses on price movements from 11-15 February.

Commodity	Unit	Market	11-Feb	13-Feb	15-Feb
CER (Carbon Trading)	1 MT	Mumbai	756.5	735.5	735.5
Chana	100 KGS	Delhi	2256	2287	2290
Masur	100 KGS	Indore	3649	3698	3651
Potato	100 KGS	Agra	NA	NA	NA
Potato TKR	100 KGS	Tarkeshwar	NA	NA	NA
Arecanut	100 KGS	Mangalore	8018	7942	7942
Cashewkern	1 KGS	Quilon	304	302	306
Cardamom	1 KGS	Vandanmedu	1055.6	1082	1048.8
Coffee ROB	100 KGS	Kushalnagar	60.2	60.3	60.1
Jeera	100 KGS	Unjha	11915	11921	11906
Pepper	100 KGS	Kochi	13133	13192	13307
Red Chili	100 KGS	Guntur	5442	5442	5399
Turmeric	100 KGS	Nzmbad	10056	10056	9825
Guar Gum	100 KGS	Jodhpur	5100	5100	5150
Maize	100 KGS	Nzmbad	872.5	872.5	867.5
Wheat	100 KGS	Delhi	1388.3	1391.5	1380
Mentha Oil	1 KGS	Chandausi	633.8	636.6	640.7
Cotton Seed	100 KGS	Akola	1298	1313	1290
Castorsd RJK	100 KGS	Rajkot	2853.5	2850	2836
Guar Seed	100 KGS	Jodhpur	2470	2468	2515
Soya Bean	100 KGS	Indore	2210	2187	2160.5
Mustrdsd JPR	20 KGS	Jaipur	525.8	522.8	522
Sesame Seed	100 KGS	Rajkot	5788	5788	5875
Coconut Oil Cake	100 KGS	Kochi	1092	1092	1092
RCBR Oil Cake	1 MT	Raipur	5600	5583	5590
Kapaskhali	50 KGS	Akola	1128.9	1133.8	1126.6
Coconut Oil	100 KGS	Kochi	5408	5356	5356
Refsoy Oil	10 KGS	Indore	460.65	460.25	456
CPO	10 KGS	Kandla	362.3	359.6	359.2
Mustard Oil	10 KGS	Jaipur	503	502.6	503.1
Gnutoilexp	10 KGS	Rajkot	678.3	676.4	673.3
Castor Oil	10 KGS	Kandla	590	589	590
Crude Oil	1 BBL	Mumbai	3470	3444	3444
Furnace Oil	1000 KGS	Mumbai	29247	29247	29855
Sourcrd Oil	1 BBL	Mumbai	3367	3367	3400.5
Brent Crude	1 BBL	Mumbai	3370	3355	3355
Gur	40 KGS	Muzngr	1074.2	1077.7	1073.4
Sugars	100 KGS	Kolhapur	NA	3424	3516
Sugarm	100 KGS	Delhi	3850	3850	3814
Natural Gas	1 mmBtu	Hazirabad	246.4	254	254
Rubber	100 KGS	Kochi	13368	13475	13568
Cotton Long	1 Candy	Kadi	26210	26420	26980
Cotton Med	1 Maund	Abohar	2530	2541.5	2553
Jute	100 KGS	Kolkata	2685	2685	2683
Gold	10 GRMS	Ahmd	16310	16477	16535
Gold Guinea	8 GRMS	Ahmd	13048	13182	13228
Silver	1 KGS	Ahmd	24420	24448	24480
Sponge Iron	1 MT	Raipur	16560	16710	16415
Steel Flat	1000 KGS	Mumbai	30740	30740	30760
Steel Long	1 MT	Bhavnagar	25740	25990	26190
Copper	1 KGS	Mumbai	306.8	315.75	315.75
Nickel	1 KGS	Mumbai	833.6	857.3	881.1
Aluminium	1 KGS	Mumbai	93.5	93.1	94.25
Lead	1 KGS	Mumbai	95.8	96.5	98.9
Zinc	1 KGS	Mumbai	100.05	98.95	101.2
Tin	1 KGS	Mumbai	742.75	748	760

(Source: MCX Spot Prices)

Currently, the EU is committed to exporting no more than 1.37 million tonnes of subsidised sugar annually. However, the bloc of 27 nations maintains that the export limit does not apply in this case, arguing that the out-of-quota sugar is not subsidised. Were global prices to dip below the production costs again however, the EU believes the current criticism would be more founded.

EU sources told that production costs of its sugar were below prices on the global market, leading the bloc's lawyers to conclude that the additional exports did not meet any of the criteria established in the 2005 WTO case (WT/DS265) to qualify as subsidised. The out-of-quota exports, to be shipped over the next six months, were seen by the EU as temporary measures, in response to the "quite exceptional situation" on the global market (prices last week reached a

29-year high in New York).

Furthermore, the Commission argued, "with production below consumption and diminishing sugar stocks, sugar prices have risen to unprecedented levels, to the detriment of consumers in poorer countries." The EU plans were lauded by beet farmers, who called it the "right proposal at the right time."

Brazil, Australia, and Thailand disagree with the EU analysis and continue to posit that the EU moves are illegal. Brazil's ambassador to the WTO, Roberto Azevedo, said that the nature of the EU sugar regime meant that all of its sugar production is subsidised.

The three nations, which are working together closely, will monitor the final EU decision, which they believe could lead to new trade disputes.

55 Take Steps for Voluntary Compliance of Copenhagen

Just seven weeks after the conclusion of the UN summit on climate change in Copenhagen, at least 55 countries responded to the Copenhagen Accord's call for countries to submit their voluntary mitigation plans to the UN climate change convention.

The Copenhagen Accord, the primary outcome document of the December climate talks, has not won the support of all parties to UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), so it is officially a political document, not a legal one.

Among its provisions, the Accord called on parties to the UNFCCC to submit by 31 January their national pledges to cut or limit emissions of greenhouse gases between now and 2020. The UNFCCC reported that 55 countries met the deadline; at time of writing, however, 61 countries were listed on the UNFCCC website as having submitted national pledges.

These voluntary plans represent the first step toward compliance with the Copenhagen Accord and indicate that the principles of the document are gaining momentum. In a press briefing in Bonn, Germany on 20 January, Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC Yvo de Boer referred to the accord as a "living document" and expressed his hope that it would continue to grow and develop in the coming months.

Thirty-eight industrialised countries, including the EU bloc of 27, submitted quantified emissions targets. The US submission aims to reduce emissions "in the range of" 17 percent by 2020 compared with 2005 levels, with the final number depending on the corresponding legislation passed by the Senate.

Of the developing countries, 23 have submitted 'nationally appropriate mitigation actions'. China said it would 'endeavor' to lower its CO2 emissions per unit of GDP by 40 to 45 percent, and India's goal is to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP, excluding agriculture, by 20 to 25 percent. Both nations set their standards based on 2005 levels.

Brazil is the only South American nation to submit a proposal so far, and only seven out of 55 African countries have made submissions.

Although more than 130 countries have not made pledges, the 55 countries that met the 31 January deadline together account for 78 percent of global emissions from energy use, according to a statement from the UNFCCC.

The original text of the Copenhagen Accord set a deadline of 31 January for submissions. However, de Boer stated at the recent press briefing that he did not expect every country to make their submissions by that date. He characterised it as more of a "soft deadline."

The pledges are national targets only and therefore voluntary; they create no legally binding international obligation for either the developing or developed countries.

WORLD TRADE SCANNER

China Brings Anti-Dumping Case against EU in Shoe Dispute	549
China Slaps Anti-Dumping on US Chicken Legs	549
G-33 Says No to Seasonality Argument in SSM Design	550
Malaysia Loca Group Oppose Timber Licences	550
NAMA Group Talks, Sectorals and NTBs in Auto, Electronics and Textiles	558
EU Plans 500,000 MT Sugar Exports	559
Commodity Spot Prices in India – 11-15 February 2010	559
55 Take Steps for Voluntary Compliance of Copenhagen	560

BIG's WEEKLY INDEX OF CHANGES

Foreign Trade Policy

24-Pol.Cir/11.02.2010	15% Supply of Precious Metals to Exporters by Nominated Agencies – Disbursement on Half Yearly Basis	552
SEZ Cir/13.01.2010	Compliance Agency Provision Sec 20, 21 and 22 in SEZ Act Notified w.e.f 13.01.2010	555

Customs

Ntfn 08/08.02.2010	Zero Duty for Sugar Import Extended upto 31 December 2010	551
06-PN/01.02.2010	Non-Compliance by Trade of Query Memo, Consultative Letter, Advisory Memo, Less Charge Demand Notice issued by PCA	552
07-FN/01.02.2010	Registration Timing of Documents for Import Cargo Examination at JNCH, Nhava Sheva	556
08-FN/03.02.2010	Email Based Enquiry Facility Extended for Balance in Running Bond and Profile of Status Holder at JNCH	556
09-FN/03.02.2010	Direct Port Delivery for Import of Explosives Cargo Container for Indian Navy	555
10-PN/03.02.2010	Impersonation in E-Filing at Customs	555

Excise

01-CE/06.02.2010	Excise Exemption to Industrial Units Located in J&K – Value Addition Norms Prescribed for 19 Categories	553
------------------	---	-----

CBEC Circulars

02-CBEC/09.02.2010	Phyto Clearance/NOC Must for Import of Frozen Green Peas	551
03-CBEC/12.02.2010	Drawback Clarifications on Handicrafts	551

RBI Circulars [AP(DIR Series)]

Cir.27/19.01.2010	RBI Allows Euro, GBP and Yen Trading	558
Cir.29/28.01.2010	Export Credit of US \$40 mn to Tanzania	557
Cir.30/01.02.2010	Cash Limit Enhanced to Rs. 7500 for Travel Abroad	552
Cir.31/05.02.2010	Export Credit of US \$36 mn to Mali	557
Cir.32/09.02.2010	Export Credit of US \$100 mn to Russia	556
Cir.34/11.02.2010	Export Credit of US \$15 mn to Mali	557