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Pak to Get Eight F-16 Fighters for \$88mn with US Finance

- India Contracts 36 Rafale for \$200mn with Own Money
- Fast Fighter Race between Neighbours on!

After notifying Congress of its intention to sell eight F-16 fighter planes to Pakistan, the Obama administration quickly moved for Congressional approval for financing the deal under the country's **Foreign Military Financing (FMF)** scheme. U.S. administration proposes to pay the bulk of the \$699 million cost of the deal while Pakistan is required to pay \$200 million.

The F-16 aircraft is an all-weather, non-daylight environments, provide a self-defence/area suppression capability

Meanwhile, official of the U.S. State Department reiterated its commitment to sell F-16s to Pakistan. "We support the proposed sale of eight F-16s to Pakistan to assist Pakistan's counterterrorism and counterinsurgency operations. Pakistan's current F-16s have proven critical to the success of these operations to date... These operations reduce the ability of militants to use Pakistani territory as a safe haven for terrorism and a base of support for the



insurgency in Afghanistan. These operations are in the national interests of Pakistan, the United States, NATO, and in the interest of the region more broadly," the official said.

Foreign Secretary S Jaishankar summoned US Ambassador Richard Verma to convey India's "displeasure".

"We are disappointed at the decision of the Obama Administration to notify the sale of F-16 aircrafts to Pakistan. We disagree with their rationale that such arms transfers help to combat terrorism.

Describing the U.S.' sale of F-16 fighter aircraft to Pakistan as "part of a legacy announcement", Washington's Ambassador to New Delhi Richard Verma said his country expects Islamabad to do "more" on eliminating terror safe havens on its soil.

"The reality is that there are dangerous groups operating within Pakistan," Mr. Verma said.

Modi goes Shopping in Paris, Picks up 36 Rafale Fighters for \$200mn each for 2017 Delivery

- Its Goodbye to the 14 Years Tender Negotiations with ToT and \$87mn Price for Rafale
- Anil Ambani and Rafale Fighter Jt Venture Soon to "Make in India"

See *WIndex Issue No. 04 dated 22-28 April 2015 for Detail.*

Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi has asked France to supply India with 36 Rafale warplanes in ready to fly condition.

Modi said on 10 April during a visit to Paris that he wants the 36 planes as soon as possible and that details of the transaction "still have to be negotiated". French President Francois Hollande, speaking alongside Modi, said Defense Minister Jean-Yves Le Drian will travel shortly to New Delhi to hammer out an agree-

ment.

The purchase mode is on G to G bases negotiations without Tech Transfer or open tender. For Dassault, it's the second export order for the fighter plane after Egypt ordered 24 in February. It will revive the ailing major who currently produces just one aircraft a month for the French Air Force.

Pope Speaks Up for Free Movement of Migrant Labour



Pope Francis on 17 February will visit the Mexican city once considered the most violent in the world: Ciudad Juarez on the Mexico-US border.

The city is the pontiff's final stop on a five-day visit to Mexico, and a place laden with symbolism for the country and its struggles.

Positioned across the Rio Grande River from the US city of El Paso in Texas, Juarez has long been a focus for northward migration, as well as those deported from the United States. More than 6,000 migrants died on the US-Mexico border between 1998 and 2014, according to the International Organization for Migration.

The city suffers from devastating violence as well. Since the 1990s, hundreds of women and girls have mysteriously disappeared in the city. Many later turned up dead.

From 2008-10, during a deadly power struggle between competing organized crime groups, Juarez was ranked as the world's most violent city. The crime wave has since receded somewhat.

The pope will meet 700 inmates and their families at the Cereso prison, the site of a 2011 revolt that left 17 dead. He is expected to pray with the inmates before meeting workers and business leaders, and eating lunch with seminarians and priests.

The highlight of the visit will be a cross-border mass to be held

Crude Rises to \$31

Crude Oil (Indian Basket) from 10 - 16 February 2016

	10 Feb	11 Feb	12 Feb	15 Feb	16 Feb
(\$/bbl)	27.72	26.95	28.34	30.38	31.48
(Rs/bbl)	1881.77	1833.30	1939.52	2070.04	2151.20
(Rs/\$)	67.88	68.02	68.44	68.13	68.34

(Previous Trading Day Price)

Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas

Jan Exports Fall again to \$21bn, Down 13.6% on Jan 2015

- Imports of Energy Crashes but Machinery Stable
- Textile Exports Deep in Negative Zone
- Beverages: Tea and Coffee Look up
- Tobacco Rises, Gem and Jewellery Show Signs of Buoyancy
- Commodities: Iron Ore, Refined Oil Crash

Exports during January, 2016 were valued at US\$ 21075.57 million which was 13.60 per cent lower in Dollar terms than the level of US\$ 24393.58 million during January, 2015. Cumulative value of exports for the period April-January 2015-16 was US\$ 217679.51 million as against US\$ 264322.49 million registering a negative growth of 17.65 per cent in Dollar terms and 12.10 per cent in Rupee terms. Rupee has fallen in this period hence the rupee value is higher by five percent or so.

Imports Down 11%

Imports during January, 2016 were valued at US\$ 28714.50 million which was 11.01 per cent lower in Dollar terms over the level of imports valued at US\$ 32265.37 million in January, 2015.

Oil imports during January, 2016 were valued at US\$ 5026.41 million which was 39.01 per cent lower than oil imports valued at US\$ 8241.18 million in the corresponding period last year.

Services Exports Rise, Bridge Trade Deficit

Exports during December, 2015 were valued at US\$ 14038 Million (Rs. 93486.76 Crore).

During December, 2015, on month-on-month basis, growth in services export turned positive

(with a growth of 16.80 per cent) as compared to negative growth (-9.93 per cent) during November 2015 (as per RBI's Press Release for the respective months).

Imports during December, 2015 were valued at US\$ 7187 Million (Rs. 47862.19 Crore).

Merchandise Trade

Exports & Imports : (US \$ Million)

	(Provisional)	
	January	April-January
Exports (including re-exports)		
2014-15	24393.58	264322.49
2015-16	21075.57	217679.51
%Growth 2015-16/2014-15	-13.60	-17.65
Imports		
2014-15	32265.37	383879.32
2015-16	28714.50	324526.19
%Growth 2015-16/2014-15	-11.01	-15.46
Trade Balance		
2014-15	-7871.79	-119556.83
2015-16	-7638.93	-106846.68

AIIB Plans \$100bn Release for 'One Belt One Road'

One Belt, One Road is a Chinese foreign policy initiative promoted by president Xi Jinping and sometimes known as China's answer to the Marshall Plan (although Beijing rejects that analogy).

The numbers are impressive: \$40bn from the new Silk Road Fund, to support private investment; not to mention the lion's share of the expected \$100bn to be dispersed from the new China-led Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).

So far there is little indication of where the money might flow, or how to tap it.

The confusion starts with the name itself. One Belt refers to what was historically called the Silk Road, stretching from China through central Asia. One Road refers to a "maritime road" which more or less draws inspiration from the voyages through Southeast Asia to the east coast of Africa by Zheng He, the eunuch admiral of the Ming Dynasty.

In the absence of concrete plans, international enthusiasts are left to fill in the blanks.

In September Xi Jinping visited ethnically divided Xinjiang on China's borders with central Asia to evoke the Silk Road. While there, he announced £60m of investment into real estate projects in Manchester and Sheffield by the Hualing

Group, known for developing wholesale markets in Xinjiang.

Pak-China Link up

But when it comes to committing their money overseas, Chinese business people have so far been more cautious than international politicians. There are very few identifiable One Belt, One Road projects outside China's borders. The exceptions

are a slew of Chinese investments announced for Pakistan, where 51 memoranda of understanding were signed during an April visit by President Xi, and a steel mill that state-owned Hebei Iron and Steel proposes to build in South Africa.

The AIIB could fill in the gaps once it is up and running, but details of how it will operate are still to be finalised.

Another concern for Chinese companies is the security of any investment. After the fall of the Soviet Union, European companies led by oil investors had to develop investment protocols to bridge central Asian countries' Soviet-based legal and corporate structures with western corporate norms.

China is now developing similar protocols to support an expected influx of Chinese investment to the region.



Pope Speaks Up...

just 80 metres from the river separating the US and Mexico.

The pope is expected to lay flowers at the border and pray in remembrance of migrants who have died on both sides.

As many as 210,000 people are expected to gather for the mass on the Mexican side, including many expected to cross from the US for the occasion. Additionally, as many as 50,000 people will pack the Sun Bowl stadium in El Paso for a remote viewing of the mass.

There will be a farewell ceremony for Pope Francis after the mass. Afterward he is scheduled to depart Ciudad Juarez airport for Rome at 7:15 pm.

UK Wants Out from EU

London Asks for Veto Power over Euro, Curbs on Free Movement

A new settlement aimed at keeping the UK in the 28-member European Union are ramping up, as leaders prepare to meet next week to debate in European Council.

The proposal came in response to Cameron's request for a series of reforms to the UK's existing membership terms with the European Union, with the premier calling for a "legally binding and irreversible" agreement that would provide his country with the flexibility it seeks in various areas.

Regarding economic governance, the document would prohibit currency-related "discrimination between natural or legal persons," along with ensuring any legal agreements "directly linked to the functioning of the euro area" will not pose a hindrance to intra-EU trade.

The document also includes a specific mention of the EU's foreign trade agenda, stating that the 28-nation bloc "will pursue an active and ambitious policy of trade" as part of a larger competitiveness policy.

The section on sovereignty includes language aimed at answering concerns over increasing political integration, among other things. Cameron had asked, in his November letter to Tusk outlining requested reforms, that he wanted to end his country's "obligation to work toward an 'ever closer union' as set out in the Treaty."

The final section, on social benefits and free movement, is likely to be among the most controversial, analysts say. Among other provisions, it includes a proposed change to the EU's regulation on free movement of workers that would allow for "an alert and safeguard mechanism" should there be a massive influx into one country of workers from other EU member states.

This is meant to "take account of a pull factor arising from a Member State's in-work benefits regime," with the country involved needing to notify both the Commission and the Council that an "exceptional situation" that meets certain criteria exists, including a strained social benefit system.

The Council would then need to approve authorisation for that country to restrict benefits for new workers from other EU member states for up to four years.

EU leaders are set to meet from 18-19 February, with Cameron and Tusk both aiming to finalise the settlement deal at that stage. The timing of reaching an agreement is key, given that a UK referendum on whether to stay in the European Union is currently planned for this June. Delaying a settlement until the next European Council meeting – set for late March – would potentially complicate this timing.

WEEKLY INDEX OF CHANGES

Online Clearance of NTBs

- Plant Quarantine
- Food Safety
- Drug Controller
- Animal Quarantine
- Wild Life Control
- Facility Available in Delhi and Mumbai Ports Now

Subject: Extending the Indian Customs Single Window to other locations and other Participating Government Agencies.

03-CBEC 03.02.2016 (DoR) The Central Board of Excise and Customs has taken-up the task of implementing 'Indian Customs Single Window

Project' to facilitate trade. This project envisages that the importers and exporters would electronically lodge their Customs clearance documents at a single point only with the Customs. The required permission, if any, from other regulatory agencies (such as Animal Quarantine, Plant Quarantine, Drug Controller, Textile Committee etc.) would be obtained online without the importer/exporter having to separately approach these agencies. This would be possible through a common, seamlessly integrated IT systems utilized by all regulatory agencies and the importers/exporters. The Single Window would thus provide the importers/exporters a single point interface for Customs clearance of import and export goods thereby reducing interface with Governmental agencies, dwell time and cost of doing business.

Message exchange with FSSAI / DPPQ&S:

The Board issued Circular No. 09/2015 dated 31/03/2015 (vide F.No.450/01/2011- Dir. (Cus)(Pt.I) to introduce a system of online message exchange between Customs and other regulatory agencies under the 'Indian Customs Single Window project'. The online messaging was operational between Customs and the Department of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage (DPPQ&S) and Food Safety Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) with effect from 01/04/2015 at JNPT (NhavaSheva), ICD, Tughlakabad and ICD, Patparganj on a pilot basis. The online message exchange is now being further extended to imports at Air Cargo Complex, Sahar and Delhi Air Cargo. Thereafter, it will gradually be extended to all other locations where the systems of FSSAI and DPPQ&S are operational.

No Objection Certificate on ICES for use by Drug Controller / Animal Quarantine / Wild Life Crime Control Bureau:

2. Further the Board has decided to implement a system of online granting of "No Objection Certificate" (NoC) under ICES for the imported goods coming under the purview of the following Agencies namely (i) Drug Controller (ii) Animal Quarantine (iii) Wild Life Crime Control Bureau. Under this system of granting NoC for imported goods, the offices of these agencies will be connected to the ICES. Upon the online filing and assessment of the Bill of Entry, the system will identify Bills of Entry that contain items requiring NOC from these agencies. The system will then automatically re-direct the Bills of entry to the concerned



officers serving with these Agencies for Granting NOC. Initially, as is the case with FSSAI and PQIS, the selection of items to be referred to these agencies will be based on Customs Tariff Head only. Subsequently, criteria will be introduced.

3. To obtain NOC from these agencies, the Customs Broker or Importer would have to produce hard copies of check-lists, import licenses, and other certificates/documents² as required by the Agency, along with a copy of the Bill of Entry. Based on the Bill of Entry Number, the Agency's officer will retrieve the Bill of Entry online on ICES, verify the documents and record its decision online. At this stage, the Agency's office may:

- Release - No Objection Certificate**
- Out of Scope:** Item does not require the Agency's NOC
- Reject:** Item is not permitted for clearance for home consumption. Agency's office may make a suitable recommendation in respect of the item such as re-export or destruction. (The Agency will record this remark online.) Customs shall take further necessary action on the Bill of Entry.
- Withhold NOC:** NOC has been temporarily withheld for want of further documentation and/or testing after entering suitable remarks in the system by the Agency. These BEs can be retrieved by Agency's office for a further decision (Release/Provisional NOC/ Out-of-Scope/Reject) after the information is received.
- Provisional NOC:** NOC is granted subject to the production of Letters of Guarantee and carrying out testing of samples as required by the Agency. Customs may release goods after a Bond or Letter of Guarantee is accepted for the Bill of Entry and the requisite samples are drawn. [Provision will be made for the capture of Letter of Guarantee Number or Bond Number to be entered by the Agency.]

4. Out of Charge will be given for the Bill of Entry only after the Agency enters Release/Out of Scope/ or Provisional NOC for all items of the Bill of Entry. Since, the Agency's office records the NOC online, Customs shall not insist on the physical copy of the NOC.

5. In case 'Rejection', by the Agency, in addition to the remarks entered into by the Agency online on ICES as described in 3(iii) above, the Agency will also advise the basis for rejection so that the concerned Assistant/Deputy Commissioner in the Appraising Group can take further course of action, including adjudication under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962. Likewise, in

case of Provisional NOC, where the samples upon testing fail to meet the qualifying criteria, the Agency's officer will advise on the outcome of tests to the concerned Assistant/Deputy Commissioner in the Appraising Group, which will take further action on the Bill of Entry, including adjudication, where necessary.

6. The Single Window "No Objection Certificate" or NOC module will be introduced on a pilot basis with effect from 05/02/2016 at JNCH, ACC Sahar, Air Cargo Delhi, ICD Tughlakabad, and ICD Patparganj for Drug Controllers Office, Wildlife Crime Control Bureau and Animal Quarantine.

Lab Module in ICES for use by CRCL, Textile Committee and other Agencies:

7. Another feature has been introduced in ICES to bring online the process of referring samples of consignment for testing and analysis. It is referred to as the 'Lab Module'. This feature was launched at a few locations to automate the process of referring samples drawn from consignments to testing facilities of the Central Revenues Control Laboratories (CRCL). Now, this module has been fine tuned in order to extend it for the testing of consignments by laboratories/referral agencies under the Textile Committee, and to other Agencies to whom Customs may refer samples/documentation for testing and/or NOC.

8. Under the 'Lab module', Customs officers who are responsible for examination of goods and draw of samples can generate Test Memos online, record the details of the samples drawn online and print test memos. Customs will duly dispatch the samples drawn from the consignment to the concerned laboratory/referral agency. Upon the receipt of the samples, the laboratories can access the Test Memo details online, and when tests/analysis is carried out, the laboratory/referral agency shall record the results/ findings online. These results/recommendation can be accessed by Customs instantaneously, and thereafter, Customs can take further necessary action on the consignment without waiting for the physical copy of the test results/ recommendation.

9. Under the Single Window project, the Lab Module will be used when a reference has to be made by a Customs Officer online to another Government Agency for NOC/ Clearance at the stage of examination, then he may make a reference using the lab module. For example, after going through examination instructions, Compulsory Compliance Requirements (CCRs), documents or goods, if the Officer seeks to forward a sample to another agency such as the Textile Committee for testing of samples, he may draw a sample and forward it to the agency after filling-up details on the Lab Module.

10. To be able to send a sample to a laboratory or to make a reference to an agency using the lab module, the necessary directories have to be updated, wherein, the Customs locations and Customs tariff heads may be mapped to the Laboratories/ Agencies. DG (Systems) will make the appropriate arrangements in this regard so that these directories are managed by the Local Systems Manager. The required fees for testing etc, and supporting documents required for these Laboratories/ referral agencies are not currently provided in the Lab Module. Therefore, importers would continue to furnish the required documents to the respective agencies as before. Further, the mode and manner of payment of testing fee and other charges of these Labs/ referral agencies will

continue as per the existing practice.

11. The Board desires that the Customs should maintain a close liaison with these laboratories/referral agencies to ensure that their responses are received without delay and action is taken promptly with regard to the clearance of goods.

12. Initially, the Lab Module shall be launched in all Customs locations in Delhi and Mumbai with effect from 05/02/2016. Thereafter, it will be extended to other locations. The concerned laboratories have been mapped in the system with their corresponding Customs locations.

13. The Local System Managers of ICES shall map the roles in ICES to officers from Labs/Referral agencies that are part of Textile Committee and the Wild Life Crime Control Bureau. These roles have been defined as part of the Lab Module, and are outlined in the user manual developed by DG (Systems).

14. Chief Commissioners of Customs/Central Excise are requested to sensitize staff, other Agencies and Customs brokers working under their jurisdiction to ensure the smooth implementation of the Single Window message exchange, NOC Module and the Lab Module. It may also be

ensured that proactive action is taken to identify Test Memos for which the Test Report has not been received from these agencies within a reasonable time so that the same could be expedited.

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

¹ It has been decided to refer the Bill of Entry to the Agencies at the stage of filing and processing of the Bill of Entry by RMS. When this decision is implemented in ICES, the field formations will be notified.

² Shortly, under the Single Window project, CBEC will implement the 'Integrated Declaration' in which the Bill of Entry format will be modified to include all clearance-related data which is presently required in separate application forms by the Drug Controller's office, Animal Quarantine, Plant Quarantine, Wildlife Crime Control Bureau and FSSAI. Till such time as the 'Integrated Declaration' is implemented, separate application forms may continue to be submitted as at present. Further, CBEC will introduce a facility for uploading of digital copies of supporting documents, doing away with the need to submit hardcopy documentation.

Duty Slab for Electricity Cleared from SEZ to DTA

Ntfn 09 In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) 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,-

(a) in the Table, for S. Nos. 145 and 146 and the entries relating thereto, the following S. Nos. and entries shall be substituted, namely:-

SNo.	Chapter or Heading or Sub-Heading or tariff Item	Description of goods	Standard rate (paisa per kWh)	Addi- tional duty	Condi- tion No.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
145A.	27160000	All goods except those falling under S. Nos. 145B, 146A, 146B, 146C(i) and 146C(ii).	100	-	-
145B.	27160000	Electrical energy originating from Nepal and Bhutan	Nil	-	-
146A.	27160000	Electrical energy supplied from Processing Area of SEZ to Domestic Tariff Area (DTA), generated using-			
		(a) imported coal as fuel	40	-	-
		(b) domestic coal as fuel	65	-	-
		(c) mix of domestic gas/RLNG (Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas) as fuel	59	-	-
		(d) RLNG as fuel	89	-	-
146B.	27160000	Electrical energy supplied from Non-Processing Area of SEZ to Domestic Tariff Area, generated using-			
		(a) imported coal as fuel	24	-	-
		(b) domestic coal as fuel	24	-	-
		(c) mix of domestic gas/RLNG as fuel	18	-	-
		(d) RLNG as fuel	21	-	-
146C (i)	27160000	Electrical energy supplied to DTA by power plants of 1000MW or above, and granted formal approval for setting up in SEZ prior to 27 th February, 2009.	Nil	-	103
146C (ii)	27160000	Electrical energy supplied to DTA from power plants of less than 1000MW, and granted formal approval for setting up in SEZ prior to 27 th February, 2009-			
		(a) imported coal as fuel	24	-	103
		(b) domestic coal as fuel	24	-	103
		(c) mix of domestic gas/RLNG as fuel	18	-	103
		(d) RLNG as fuel	21	-	103;

(b) in the Annexure, after condition No. 102 and the entries relating thereto, following shall be inserted, namely:

Condi- Conditions tion No.

103 The power producer shall produce a certificate from the jurisdictional Development Commissioner in the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, that no benefit of customs duty and excise duty, as well as fuel-transportation related service tax has been availed by the said power producer towards raw materials and consumables used in operation and maintenance of the power plant.

2. This notification shall come into effect on 16th February, 2016.

[F.No. DGEP/SEZ/3/2016]

DGFT Instruction on IEC Application Online Format

Pending Manual Applications will be Accepted under the Old Norms

Subject: Instruction on applications for IEC / modification in IEC.

18-TN Reference is invited to the 12.02.2016 Notification No. 34 dated 29th (DGFT) January, 2016 vide which para 2.05 (c) of the FTP (2015-20)

has been amended. As per the amended para only two documents, namely (i) copy of the PAN Card of the business entity, and (ii) cancelled cheque bearing entity's pre-printed name or Bank certificate in prescribed format ANF-2A (i), are required to be uploaded, besides the digital photograph, along with the application for IEC. Subsequently, vide Public Notice No. 58 dated 01.02.2016 revised format for online IEC (ANF-2A), format of Bank Certificate [ANF-2A (i)] and the Check List for processing of the IEC application were notified.

2. As IEC applications in manual mode will only be accepted till 31.3.2016, henceforth applicants seeking IEC through manual mode are required to submit their application in the format notified vide Public Notice no 58 dated 1.2.2016 along with signatory applicant's photograph and only the two documents, as indicated above. RA's should also ensure that henceforth applications in manual mode are accepted only in the revised format with the documents listed above. RA's must also ensure that IEC's are issued only as per the check list notified vide PN No.58 dated 1.2.2016. However, pending manual applications will not be rejected for being filed under the old norms. If fit for acceptance as per the norms prevailing when filed, these applications will be processed and accepted expeditiously. If they are found to be deficient under these old norms, RAs will consider and process them under the above new simplified arrangement and pass them if they meet the new requirements. If these pending applications are not eligible even under the new simplified norms, RAs will give applicants an opportunity to provide additional documents / information as per the new simplified arrangement and process the applications expeditiously on satisfactory compliance.

3. As regards modification in IEC, applicant is required to upload documents corresponding to the modification required in their IEC. For e.g change in address may be corroborated by any document like a sale deed in case business premise is self-owned; or Rental/Lease Agreement, in case office is rented/ leased; or latest electricity /telephone bill, bearing the applicant entity's name and new address.

Board Allows CENVAT Credit for Voluntary Payment of CVD on Ships for Breaking up

• Decision of Gujarat High Court on Exempting Ship Breaking from Excise under Appeal to Supreme Court

Subject: Inclusion of show cause notice's issued in relation to levy of CVD on vessels imported for breaking in the "Call-Book".

1014-CBEC 01.02.2016 (DoR) References have been received in the Board from trade and field formations in relation to Judgement of Hon'ble High

Court of Gujarat passed in SCA No. 10607 of 1995 filed by M/s Shivam Engineering Company and others reported as [2014-TIOL-1563-HC-AHM-CUS]. A SLP has been filed by the department in Hon'ble Supreme Court against this order.

2. In the said judgement, Hon'ble High Court has held that duty under Central Excise Act, 1944 can be levied, if the article has come into existence as a result of production or manufacture. Articles which are not produced or manufactured cannot be subjected to levy of excise duty. On the import of like article, no additional duty can be levied under section 3(1) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975. Since the vessels and other floating structures for 'breaking-up' are not manufactured in India, no excise duty is leviable and consequently no additional duty under Section 3(1) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1985 can be levied on import of such goods. The reason for such conclusion by Hon'ble High Court is that when articles which are not produced or manufactured cannot be subjected to levy of excise duty, then on the import of like articles no additional duty can be levied under the Customs Tariff Act.

3. In view of above said judgement, trade are following two different practices as enumerated below and are being issued Show cause Notices according to the practice they follow:-

- (i) Show Cause Notices have been issued to importers who are not paying CVD demanding CVD from them as department has appealed against the order of the Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat.
- (ii) Show Cause Notices for wrong availment of CENVAT credit have been issued to those importers who are paying CVD voluntarily and taking CENVAT credit and utilising the same for payment of Central Excise duty liability arising due to breaking of vessels.

4. The problem faced by the trade due to issue of Show Cause Notices in either situation has been examined in Board and it has been decided that all Show Cause Notices issued for non-payment of CVD [refer para3(i) above] shall be kept in call book till the SLP filed by the department in the Hon'ble Supreme Court is decided.

5. Show Cause Notice denying Cenvat Credit of CVD paid voluntarily by the importers at the time of import is not warranted. It is well settled position in law that a buyer may avail Cenvat Credit, if supplier has paid duty. In this regard following case law may be referred- CCE vs. CEGAT 2006 (202) ELT 753 (Mad HC DB), CCE vs Ranbaxy Labs Ltd. [2006(203) ELT 213 (P&H HC DB)], Commissioner of Central Excise, Chennai-I vs CEGAT, Chennai reported as [2006(202) ELT.

753(MAD.)]. Credit is accordingly admissible for duty paid voluntarily.

6. Thus, once the importer has paid CVD on import of ship, Cenvat Credit of that CVD cannot be denied for payment of Central Excise duty on breaking of that ship. Show Cause Notices already issued for denying Cenvat Credit may be decided in light of these instructions and in future such Show Cause Notices may not be issued.

7. Also vide Notification No. 1/2016- Central Excise (N.T.), dated 01.02.2016 in the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004, in rule 3, in sub-rule (1), in clause (vii), the proviso has been omitted.

8. Proviso to rule 3(1)(vii) of CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004 was inserted vide Notification No. 3/2011-Central Excise (NT), dated 1.3.2011. In the breaking of ships, products of section XV (base metals and articles of base metal) are obtained which are deemed to be manufactured as provided in section note 9 of Section XV of the First Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985. On the other hand, a number of used serviceable articles such as pumps, air conditioners, furniture, kitchen equipment, wooden panels etc. are also generated. These are generally sold as second hand goods by ship breaking units but no excise duty is payable as they do not emerge from a manufacturing process. At the same time, ship breaking units are allowed to avail full credit of additional duty of customs paid on the ship when it is



imported for breaking. This anomaly was resulting in excess utilization of CENVAT credit. Rule 3 of the CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004 was accordingly amended to prescribe that Cenvat credit shall not be allowed in excess of 85% of the additional duty of customs paid on ships, boats etc. imported for breaking.

9. Further, amendment in Rule 6 of CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004 was carried out in budget of 2015, to provide that now credit is required to be reversed even for nonexcisable goods produced as byproducts in the process of manufacture of excisable goods. This amendment has brought non-excisable goods and exempt goods at par and no credit is now available on either of them. The explanation inserted in Rule 6 is as follows:- Explanation 1- For the purpose of this rule, exempted goods or final products as defined in clause (d) and (h) of rule 2 shall include non-excisable goods cleared for a consideration from the factory.

10. At present there is a conflict regarding reversal of credit in relation to nonexcisable goods which emerge during breaking of ship viz. whether restriction/reversal of credit needs to be done under proviso to rule 3(i)(vii) of CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004 or under rule 6 of CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004. To resolve the conflict, the provision restricting CENVAT credit to 85% under proviso to rule 3(i)(vii) of Cenvat Credit Rule, 2004 has been deleted. Consequently ship breaking units would be entitled to avail 100% credit of the CVD paid with effect from 01.03.2015 but would also be required to follow provisions of rule 6 of CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004 with effect from 01.03.2015. This beneficial amendment of deleting proviso to rule 3(i)(vii) of CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004 has been done retrospectively with effect from 01.03.2015, that is the date from which reversal of Cenvat Credit for non-excisable goods was provided in rule 6 of Cenvat Credit Rules, 2004.

F. No. 6/14/2014-CX.1 (Pt.)

Castings for Wind Operated Electricity Generators from China under Anti-dumping Investigation on Complaint of L&T

• Constructed Cost Approach for Determining Normal Value

• Measure on Top of Anti Subsidy CVD Investigation of 29.05.2014

[Anti-dumping Initiation Notification F.No. 14/28/2013-DGAD dated 1st February 2016]

Subject: Initiation of anti-dumping investigations concerning import of meant certain Castings for Wind Operated Electricity Generators/Windmills originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China.

M/s Larsen & Toubro Limited has filed an application before the Designated Authority, alleging dumping of certain castings meant for wind operated electricity generators/windmills, originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China and requested for initiation of an Anti Dumping investigations for determination of degree and extent of dumping and injury and levy of anti dumping duties on the subject goods from the subject country.

AND WHEREAS, the Authority finds that sufficient *prima facie* evidence of dumping of the subject goods from the subject country; injury to the domestic industry; and causal link between the dumping and injury exist, the Authority hereby initiates an investigation into the alleged dumping, and consequent injury to the domestic industry, in terms of the Rule 5 of the said Rules, to determine the existence, degree and effect of

alleged dumping, if any, and to recommend the amount of antidumping duties, which if levied would be adequate to remove injury to the domestic industry.

Product under consideration

The product under consideration in this investigation is "Castings for wind operated electricity generators also known as castings for windmills or wind turbines, whether or not machined, in raw, finished or sub-assembled form, or as a part of a sub-assembly, or as a part of an equipment/component, meant for wind-operated electricity generators".

A Windmill requires a number of casting parts, including the Hub, Rotohub, Rotor Nabe, Main Frame, Base Frame, Main Foundation, Nacelle, Nacelle Frame, Nacelle Foundation, Bearing Housing, Bearing Support, Hollow Shaft, Main

Axle, Rotor Shaft, Rotor Coupling, Axle Pin, Main Shaft, Lateral Suspender, Pitch Stop, Stator, Generator castings, Part of Generators, Rotor, Torque Arm support, etc. These castings are used in the wind turbines along with some other non-casting parts and components like blades, etc. which leads to the generation of electricity. All such castings, whether or not machined, in raw, finished or sub-assembled form, or as a part of a sub-assembly, or as a part of an equipment/component, meant for wind-operated electricity generators are covered in the present investigation.

Like article

Petitioners have claimed that there is no known difference in subject goods produced by the Indian industry and subject goods imported into India from the subject country. The castings are used by the manufacturers of the wind generators/windmills in India and are model/design specific. However, the castings manufactured by the Indian producers and imported to India from the subject country are comparable in terms of characteristics such as physical characteristics, manufacturing process & technology, functions & uses, product specifications, pricing, distribution & marketing and tariff classification of the goods for the matching models/designs of the generators. The two are technically and commercially substitutable. The consumers are using the two interchangeably. Therefore, for the purpose of present investigation, the goods produced by the petitioner are being treated as like articles of the product imported from the subject country within the meaning of the Rules, 2(d) of the Rules.

It is noted that these castings are manufactured in various sizes and designs depending upon the models/types/designs of the generators/windmills for which they are required to be used. Therefore, for the purpose of like to like comparison for dumping and injury determination different types of castings shall be treated as different product types and comparisons shall be on like to like basis to the extent possible. For the above purpose the Authority shall notify appropriate Product Code Numbers (PCNs) of the product types.

It has been submitted that the product is primarily sold in pieces/nos. The prices of these castings depend upon the design, size, weight, and processing involved in a particular casting. Two castings of the same nature like HUB of two different windmills may not be the same in terms of associated weight, design, machining and process involved. Hence, the two may differ significantly in terms of cost and price. However, for the purpose of like to like comparison at PCN level the weight criteria, i.e., Price /MT, shall be considered.

Customs Classification

The product under consideration is classified under Customs sub-heading No. 8503 under the Customs Tariff Act, 1975. However, the above classification is indicative only and is no way binding on the scope of this investigation.

Domestic industry and Standing

The present application has been filed by M/s Larsen & Toubro Limited (hereinafter referred to as petitioner or applicant) on behalf of the domestic producers of the product under consideration in India. The applicant has provided relevant information to file this application seeking imposition of anti dumping duty.

On the basis of the estimated capacities and production volumes of other domestic producers, the applicant commands a major proportion of the production of the subject goods in India. Therefore, the Authority holds that for the purpose of this investigation the applicant commands the standing in terms of Rule 5(3) and constitutes the domestic industry in terms of Rule 2(b) of the AD Rules.

Estimates of Dumping Margin

The domestic industry has submitted that China being a non-market economy Normal value cannot be determined based on the selling price of the subject goods in the domestic market in China. The domestic industry has further submitted that because of the very nature of the product, in the absence of detailed complete and exhaustive verifiable information on costs and domestic sales prices from a producer in market economy third country normal value cannot be determined on the basis of price or constructed value in a market economy third country. Therefore, normal value in the subject country has been estimated for each product types/PCN, based on constructed cost of production plus reasonable profit, taking into account the manufacturing costs in India duly adjusted for the exporting country, as prima facie evidence for the purpose of initiation of the investigation. The producers/exporters in the subject country may however, rebut this presumption of non-market economy condition with evidence as per the prescribed questionnaire, for grant of market economy treatment.

The export prices of individual product types/PCNs from the subject country have been estimated on the basis of import data submitted by the petitioners from private sources after adjusting the same for freight and insurance etc. to arrive at the net export prices at ex-factory level.

As per the positive evidence placed by the applicants before the Authority the Normal Values of the subject goods in the subject country are significantly higher than the net export prices

to India, indicating prima-facie that the subject goods are being dumped in the Indian market by exporters from the subject country. The dumping margins so estimated, are positive and above *de minimis*.

Injury and causal link

The petitioners have alleged that dumped imports of the subject goods from the subject country are injuring the domestic industry due to the volume and price effects of dumped imports. The applicant has furnished information on volume and value of dumped imports from the subject country and various parameters establishing injury to the domestic industry, on account of import of the product under consideration. These parameters prima-facie indicate that the domestic industry has suffered material injury due to dumped imports of the subject goods from the subject country.

Initiation of anti-dumping investigations

In view of sufficient evidence of dumping, injury and causal links submitted by the domestic industry as above, the Designated Authority, in terms of the Rules supra, hereby initiates an anti-dumping investigation to examine the existence, degree of alleged dumping of the subject goods originating in or exported from the subject country and impacts on the domestic industry.

Period of investigation (POI)

Though the domestic industry has provided all information for the period April 2014-March 2015 for investigation in its application the Authority considers it necessary to examine the data for period closer to the initiation and accordingly, for the purpose of this investigation the period of investigation (POI) shall be April 2014- Sept 2015 and the domestic industry is hereby called upon to provide additional data for the extended Period as above. The injury investigation period will however, cover the period 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and April 2014- Sept 2015 (POI).

[Full text available at worldtradescanner.com]

132 Countries Notified in Developing Country List for Safeguard Investigations under Sec 8B of CTA 1975

• 27 Dropped while 21 Added to List in 103/98 Cus

19-Cus(NT) In pursuance of clause (a) of 05.02.2016 sub-section (6) of section 8B of (DoR) the Customs Tariff Act, 1975

(51 of 1975) and in

supersession of notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, No. 103/98 Cus, dated the 14th December, 1998, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary vide number G.S.R. 737(E), dated the 14th December, 1998, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government, hereby notifies the following countries as developing countries for the purposes of the said section, namely :-

1. Afghanistan
2. Albania
3. Algeria
4. Angola
5. Armenia
6. Azerbaijan
7. Bangladesh
8. Belarus

9. Belize
10. Benin
11. Bhutan
12. Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
13. Bosnia and Herzegovina

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 14. Botswana | Republic of the Congo |
| 15. Brazil | 33. Djibouti |
| 16. Bulgaria | 34. Dominica |
| 17. Burkina Faso | 35. Dominican Republic |
| 18. Burundi | 36. Ecuador |
| 19. Cabo Verde | 37. Egypt |
| 20. Cambodia | 38. El Salvador |
| 21. Cameroon | 39. Eritrea |
| 22. Central African Republic | 40. Ethiopia |
| 23. Chad | 41. Fiji |
| 24. China | 42. Gabon |
| 25. Colombia | 43. Gambia |
| 26. Comoros | 44. Georgia |
| 27. Congo | 45. Ghana |
| 28. Costa Rica | 46. Grenada |
| 29. Côte D'Ivoire | 47. Guatemala |
| 30. Cuba | 48. Guinea |
| 31. Democratic People's Republic of Korea | 49. Guinea Bissau |
| 32. Democratic | 50. Guyana |
| | 51. Haiti |
| | 52. Honduras |

53. Indonesia	74. Mauritius	95. Republic of Moldova	115. Thailand
54. Iran (Islamic Republic of)	75. Mexico	96. Romania	116. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
55. Iraq	76. Micronesia (Federal State of)	97. Rwanda	
56. Jamaica	77. Mongolia	98. Saint Lucia	117. Timor-Leste
57. Jordan	78. Montenegro	99. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	118. Togo
58. Kazakhstan	79. Morocco	100. Samoa	119. Tonga
59. Kenya	80. Mozambique	101. Sao Tome and Principe	120. Tunisia
60. Kiribati	81. Myanmar	102. Senegal	121. Turkey
61. Kyrgyzstan	82. Namibia	103. Serbia	122. Turkmenistan
62. Lao People's Democratic Republic	83. Nepal	104. Sierra Leone	123. Tuvalu
63. Lebanon	84. Nicaragua	105. Solomon Islands	124. Uganda
64. Lesotho	85. Niger	106. Somalia	125. Ukraine
65. Liberia	86. Nigeria	107. South Africa	126. United Republic of Tanzania
66. Libya	87. Pakistan	108. South Sudan	127. Uzbekistan
67. Madagascar	88. Palau	109. Sri Lanka	128. Vanuatu
68. Malawi	89. Palestine	110. Sudan	129. Viet Nam
69. Malaysia	90. Panama	111. Suriname	130. Yemen
70. Maldives	91. Papua New Guinea	112. Swaziland	131. Zambia
71. Mali	92. Paraguay	113. Syrian Arab Republic	132. Zimbabwe
72. Marshall Islands	93. Peru	114. Tajikistan	[F.No.21000/22/2015-OSD(ICD)]
73. Mauritania	94. Philippines		

File Application for Refund of Excise Duty on Cars by Physically Handicapped Persons, Says Board

Subject: Refund of Excise duty on purchase of cars by physically handicapped persons.

1015-CBEC Attention is invited to Sl. No. 03.02.2016 280 of Notification No. 12/ (DoR) 2012-CE dated 17.03.2012 vide which concessional rate

of duty has been provided for purchase of Cars by physically handicapped persons.

2. References have been received in the Board from intended beneficiaries that there have been instances where refund applications filed beyond one year from purchase of vehicle, have been rejected as they were hit by limitation under Section 11B of the Central Excise Act, 1944. Reason for such delay has been claimed in some cases as delay in procuring certificate from the line Ministry as prescribed in the notification, confirming the said goods are capable of being used by the physically handicapped persons.

3. In this regard, to ameliorate such situations it is directed that when a handicapped person approaches the Central Excise office for refund of duty paid on the vehicle, he should be advised that refund application should be filed within one year of payment of duty, irrespective of availability of certificate from the Line Ministry so that such claims are not time barred. The Officer processing the refund in turn should issue a deficiency memo, if the said certificate is not available. On submission of the Certificate, refund can be processed and sanctioned. Interest would be payable only for period beyond three months from submission of the complete application with the certificate from the Line Ministry.

4. Wide publicity may be given to this Circular. Difficulty, if any, in implementing the circular should be brought to the notice of the Board.

F.No.268/8/2015-CX-8

(iii) Any other sufficient reason.

The words "any other sufficient reason" has been interpreted in Chajju Ram vs. Neki, AIR 1922 PC 112 and approved by the Supreme Court in Moran Mar Basselios Catholicos vs. Most Rev. Mar Poulouse Athanasius & Ors. (1955) 1 SCR 520, to mean "a reason sufficient on grounds at least analogous to those specified in the rule."

The same principles have been reiterated in *UOI vs. Sandur Manganese & Iron Ores Ltd. & Ors.*, JT 2013 (8) SC 275.

"(B) When the review will not be maintainable:

- (i) A repetition of old and overruled argument is not enough to re-open concluded adjudications;
- (ii) Minor mistakes of inconsequential import;
- (iii) Review proceedings cannot be equated with the original hearing of the case;
- (iv) Review is not maintainable unless the material error, manifest on the face of the order, undermines its soundness or results in miscarriage of justice;
- (v) A review is by no means an appeal in disguise whereby an erroneous decision is re-heard and corrected but lies only for patent error.

Law is not Framed under Res Judicata, Cases Decided 'in limine' without Admission or Discussion do not Close the Door for New Appeals

[CBEC Instruction F.No. 276/114/2015-CX.8A dated 9th February 2016]

Sub: Effect of 'in limine' dismissal of Special Leave Petition (SLP) by the Supreme Court and Filing of Review Petition in Supreme Court.

Board has been receiving various references from the field formations in respect of the effect of 'in limine' dismissal of Special Leave Petition (SLP) i.e. without its grant or without admission or any discussion by the Supreme Court. There is doubt relating to whether on dismissal of SLP 'in limine' the question of law posed before the Supreme Court remains open or the doctrine of merger is applicable. There are also doubts relating to filing of Review Petition before the Supreme Court. The issues have been examined by the Board.

2. The Apex Court in *Kunhayammed v. State of Kerala* 2001 (129) E.L.T. 11 (S.C.) has dwelt extensively upon the aspect as to when a decision of the Court in a SLP would be binding and when not. The Supreme Court observed that there are two distinct stages: (a) Granting of special leave to appeal; and (b) Hearing the appeal. If the SLP is dismissed at the stage of special leave without a speaking or reasoned order, there is no res judicata, no merger of the lower order and the petitioner retains the statutory right, if available of seeking relief in review jurisdiction of the High Court. If the SLP is dismissed at the first stage by speaking a reasoned order, there is still no merger but rule of judicial discipline and declaration of law under Article 141 of the Constitution will apply. The order of Supreme Court would mean that it has declared the law and in that light the case was considered not fit for grant of leave. Once leave is granted but SLP converted into appeal is dismissed with or without reasons, merger results and law is declared. It is no longer permissible to move the High Court by review and no Court, Tribunal or Authority can express any opinion contrary to the view taken by Supreme Court. Order appealed against can be reversed, modified or affirmed by the Supreme Court in exercise of appellate jurisdiction at the second

stage only and not at the discretionary first stage of special leave under Article 136 of the Constitution of India.

3. Article 137 of the Constitution of India, which reads as under, provides for review of judgments or orders by the Supreme Court:

"Subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament or any rules made under Article 145, the Supreme Court shall have power to review any judgment pronounced or order made by it."

4. Part VIII, Order XL of the Supreme Court Rules, 1966 states that the Supreme Court may review its judgment in a civil proceeding on the ground mentioned in Order XLVII, Rule I of the Civil Procedure Code i.e. the discovery of new and important matter or evidence which, after the exercise of due diligence was not within the knowledge or could not be produced at the time when the decree was passed or order made, or on account of some mistake or error apparent on the face of the record or for any other sufficient reason. In a criminal proceeding review petition can only be filed when there is an error apparent on the face of the record. The application for review shall be filed within thirty days from the date of the judgment or order sought to be reviewed. The application shall set out clearly the grounds of review.

5. The Supreme Court in *Kamlesh Verma vs. Mayawati & Ors.* (Review Petition No. 453/2012 in Writ Petition (CRL.) 135/2008) vide order dated 08.08.2013 has laid down the following principles: "(A) when the Review will be maintainable:

- (i) Discovery of new and important matter or evidence which, after the exercise of due diligence, was not within knowledge of the petitioner or could not be produced by him;
- (ii) Mistake or error apparent on the face of the record;

- (vi) The mere possibility of two views on the subject cannot be a ground for review.
- (vii) The error apparent on the face of the record should not be an error which has to be fished out and searched.
- (viii) The appreciation of evidence on record is fully within the domain of the appellate court, it cannot be permitted to be advanced in the review petition.
- (ix) Review is not maintainable when the same

relief sought at the time of arguing the main matter has been negated.”

6. The field formations are, therefore, requested to keep in mind the above, while interpreting the Supreme Court’s dismissal of SLP ‘in limine’. If the SLP has been dismissed ‘in limine’ there cannot be any ground for filing a review petition. It is requested that above instructions may be brought to the knowledge of all formations within your jurisdiction.

Global Binding Aircraft Emission Standards on the Anvil

- 2% of All CO2 Emission are from Flying Machines

The UN’s civil aviation organization announced on Monday that it had reached a deal on global, binding standards for airplane carbon dioxide emissions, bringing to a close a six-year negotiating process.

The news came during a 1-12 February meeting of the International Civil Aviation Organization’s (ICAO) Committee on Aviation Environmental Protection, which is also set to tackle topics such as aircraft noise, alternative aviation fuels, and technical issues regarding plans for a global market-based aviation measure.

The aircraft emissions standard will go to the Montreal-based agency’s Governing Council for approval later this year. Individual member states would then need to incorporate the standard into their national laws or regulations.

Aircrafts presently accounts for under two percent of the world’s annual CO2 emissions. The projected doubling of global passengers and flights by 2030 must be managed responsibly and sustainably. Other figures have placed aviation’s share of global emissions at even higher, at three percent.

Start dates

The standard announced on Monday will, once adopted, be fully applicable to all new plane designs starting in 2020; to planes currently in production from 2023, and to all planes produced from 2028 onward.

The ICAO expert committee stressed that the standard will apply to planes of all sizes and types. The standard would have the greatest implications for large aircraft, the committee added, given that they cause the vast majority of aviation emissions.

Sesame Seeds Allowed for Export to EU Subject to IOPEPC Certification

Effect of this notification: Conditions for export of sesame seeds to European Union countries have been notified. The Procedure/conditions for export of sesame seeds to European Union countries will come into force with effect from 10.03.2016.

(As amended by DGFT Ntfn 39/2015-20 dated 11.02.2016)

Subject: Procedure for export of sesame seeds to the European Union countries.

37-Ntfn In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992 (No.22 of 1992), as amended, read with Para 1.02 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment,

with immediate effect with effect from 10.03.2016, in Schedule 2 of ITC (HS) Classification of Export & Import Items relating to export of sesame seeds to the European Union countries.

2. The new entries at Sl. No. 68A and 68B shall be inserted in Chapter 12 of schedule 2 of ITC (HS) Classification of Export & Import Items as follows:

SNo.	Tariff Item HS Code	Unit	Item Description	Export Policy	Nature of Restriction
68A	12074010	Kg	Sesame seeds whether or not broken of seeds quality	Free	Export of items both at Sl. No. 68A and 68B to European Union countries shall be permitted subject to following conditions:- (i) Indian Oilseeds & Produce Export Promotion Council (IOPEPC) is designated as competent authority to issue export certification. (ii) The IOPEPC shall issue export certification within two working days of receiving the request from exporter subject to a ‘Certificate of Analysis’ by a NABL accredited laboratory. (iii) The procedure for export of sesame seeds to the European Union countries has been outlined in the document ‘Procedure for Control of Contamination of Salmonella in Sesame Seeds for Export to EU’ which is available on the website of DGFT at http://dgft.gov.in/ .
68B	12074090		Other sesame seeds whether or not broken	Free	

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Customs Valuation Exchange Rates			
5 February 2016			
	Imports	Exports	
Schedule I [Rate of exchange of one unit of foreign currency equivalent to Indian Rupees]			
1 Australian Dollar	49.45	48.00	
2 Bahrain Dinar	185.85	175.15	
3 Canadian Dollar	49.95	48.85	
4 Danish Kroner	10.25	9.95	
5 EURO	76.15	74.30	
6 Hong Kong Dollar	8.80	8.65	
7 Kuwaiti Dinar	232.50	218.35	
8 New Zealand Dollar	45.85	44.65	
9 Norwegian Kroner	8.05	7.85	
10 Pound Sterling	100.10	97.90	
11 Singapore Dollar	48.55	47.55	
12 South African Rand	4.40	4.15	
13 South Arabian Riyal	18.65	17.60	
14 Swedish Kroner	8.15	7.95	
15 Swiss Franc	68.25	66.75	
16 UAE Dirham	19.00	18.00	
17 U.S. Dollar	68.45	67.40	
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	58.25	56.95	
2 Kenyan Shilling	68.35	64.55	

(Source: Customs Notification 18(NT)/04.02.2016)