

Postal Regn.No. DL(C)-01/1251/12-14
Licence to Post without
Prepayment U(C)-30/12-14
RNI No. 42906/84

WORLD TRADE SCANNER

ISSN: 0971-8095

Single copy Rs. 20 \$2

Vol. XXX No 50 05 - 11 March 2014

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

Annual subscription Rs 750

PM in Burma for Indian Ocean Rim Meet

Seeking to transform BIMSTEC grouping into a "vibrant regional entity", India on 3 March called for greater cooperation in key areas such as security, energy, economy, connectivity and people-to-people contact.

"On the eve of the 3rd (BIMSTEC) Summit, we note with satisfaction the significant progress achieved in many of the priority areas of cooperation. Yet, much more needs to be done," External Affairs Minister Salman Khurshid said here.

"We seek to consolidate our partnership and focus on building infrastructure and concrete projects for cooperation. I am delighted that we are establishing our Permanent Secretariat for BIMSTEC in Dhaka; this will greatly help in coordinating our efforts in an effective way," he said in a statement during the 14th BIMSTEC Ministerial Meeting.

Bay Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is an expression of India's Look East Policy of the 1990s, coinciding with Thailand's Look West Policy.

The seven members of the grouping are India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Myanmar, Bhutan and Nepal.

BIMSTEC provides a unique link between South Asia and Southeast Asia bringing together 1.5 billion people, over 20 per cent of the world population, and a combined GDP of over USD 2.5 trillion, Khurshid said.

He asserted that in today's inter-linked and inter-dependent world, the commonalities between the BIMSTEC nations provides opportunities to enhance cooperation.

Khurshid called for making BIMSTEC a "vibrant regional entity" and highlighted five key areas for regional cooperation namely security, energy, economy, connectivity and people-to-people contact.

The first, he said was connectivity as the region had a deficiency

of infrastructure to provide efficiencies to economies and to enhance mutually beneficial exchanges.

"Our priority should be to provide connectivity, both physical and institutional such that our region can forge ahead in the new era. I am happy that our experts will be meeting between March and June this year to finalise a short list of projects for implementation," Khurshid said.

He said there was no reason why there should not be seamless connectivity between the North East of India and Myanmar and Thailand on one side and with Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal on the other.

"We need to revive coastal shipping arrangements and inter-modal transport, practices that had flourished in the past, such that goods and services can flow easily," he said.



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PM's Statement at 3rd BIMSTEC Summit, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar

Following is the text of Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh's statement at 3rd BIMSTEC Summit in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar on 4 March:

"I am delighted to return to this beautiful city of Nay Pyi Taw for the third BIMSTEC Summit. Let me express, on my own behalf and that of my delegation, our deep gratitude to President Thein Sein and the Myanmar Government for their warm hospitality and the meticulous arrangements that have been made for this Summit.

Ours is a natural grouping of countries. We are bound by geography and linked by history. We share land and maritime boundaries. Our culture, religions and architecture bear eloquent testimony to our ancient bonds. Across the Bay of Bengal, the monsoon renews our lands while maritime trade nurtures our

economies. We face many common challenges – from natural disasters to terrorism. At the same time, we also share many opportunities in the fields of trade, economic cooperation and connectivity, all of which presage a bright future for us.

In coming together, we are not only stepping out of narrow, traditional definitions of regions such as South Asia or Southeast Asia, but we are also building a bridge across Asia's most promising and dynamic arc. Today, as connectivity and integration across a fragmented Asia are becoming the new vehicles for advancing peace and prosperity in the region, BIMSTEC is one of the more promising examples of such initiatives.

For India, our bilateral relations with our BIMSTEC partners are among our most important in the world. We also have a robust engagement with them in regional contexts – in SAARC as well as in the India-ASEAN Strategic Partnership and Free Trade Agreements. Each of us is endowed with abundant skills, resources and opportunities. We are, therefore, confident that BIMSTEC can prosper and grow as a group and make an important contribution to peace, harmony, security and prosperity in Asia and the world.

As we gather here for our third Summit, we can take heart from BIMSTEC's steady progress. The Permanent Secretariat that we are establishing in Dhaka will be an important milestone in the evolution of this group and I thank Bangladesh for offering to host it. I hope the setting up of the Secretariat will also enable us to focus on areas that are particularly critical to realizing the BIMSTEC vision.

Connectivity – physical and digital – is the key to that vision and can be a driver of cooperation and integration in the region.

India is working with BIMSTEC members to improve physical connectivity through various projects such as the India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway, the Kaladan Multimodal Transit Transport Project, the Asian Highway Network, the ASEAN Master Plan for Connectivity and others. We will also soon launch a direct shipping line to Myanmar that will enhance our region's growing maritime links.

I would like to suggest to this august gathering that we also need to identify and implement priority projects of regional importance from the comprehensive study prepared by the Asian Development Bank on BIMSTEC Transport Infrastructure and Logistics Study. And even as we develop physical infrastructure, we should simultaneously start developing the supporting architecture of rules and regulations to facilitate cross-country movements.

Trade and economic cooperation should figure high on our list of priorities. We should aim for an early conclusion of the BIMSTEC Free Trade Agreement for trade in goods and extend it to investment and services. Most of us here are connected with each other through one or more regional economic arrangements and it should not be difficult for us to conclude one for BIMSTEC.

Energy should be another area of priority for all of us. As India and some of its neighbours are

getting linked by energy grids, we are already experiencing the regional and national benefits of energy cooperation. We must, therefore, connect each other through transmission highways and gas and oil pipelines, while also examining opportunities for cooperation in renewable energy sources. I hope the BIMSTEC Energy Centre planned in Bengaluru will play a key role in this.

Yet another facet of connectivity is tourism, which is a powerful source of economic development and a bridge between peoples and cultures. To promote both BIMSTEC tourism packages and intra-BIMSTEC travel, let us declare 2015 as a Year of BIMSTEC Tourism.

Our economic dependence on weather and vulnerability to natural disasters in this region underscore the importance of cooperation in these areas. Since 2007, India's National Tsunami Early Warning Centre is providing early warnings to Indian Ocean Rim countries on a regular basis. The BIMSTEC Centre for Weather and Climate in Noida near Delhi will become functional immediately after we sign the Memorandum of Association today. India is also prepared to work with our BIMSTEC partners in application of space science in areas such as resource management and economic development.

We should also deepen our cooperation in areas that are critical for development in each of our countries, such as agriculture, rural development, public health, technology, human resource development and others.

India attaches high importance to promotion of parliamentary, youth and sporting and cultural exchanges. We have begun to organize an annual BIMSTEC Seminar in Northeast India to increase awareness about our grouping.

At the New Delhi Summit in 2008, I had announced 450 scholarships for students of BIMSTEC countries. I am pleased to inform you that nearly three times that number of scholarships is now being availed of by our BIMSTEC partners. We will also renew our offer of 30 AYUSH scholarships to BIMSTEC students to study traditional medicine in India.

Like our prosperity, our security, too, is indivisible – whether it is the security of sea lanes of communication in our region or the persisting challenges of terrorism and transnational crimes. The nature of the evolving threat of terrorism in the BIMSTEC region has imparted greater urgency

British Royals Hold Summit to Curb Wild Life Trade

Leaders from 46 countries pledged last week to act together to combat a growing illegal wildlife industry, following a high-level meeting convened by the UK government and the British royal family.

UK Foreign Secretary William Hague hailed the event as a "turning point" for addressing a £12 billion (US\$20 billion) a year illegal trade – ranked as the fourth most valuable crime behind human trafficking, the arms trade, and drugs.

Participating states – including key consumer economies such as Vietnam and China – inked a 13-page London Declaration calling for "decisive and urgent action" to eradicate wildlife product markets, ensure effective legal deterrents, strengthen enforcement, and enhance community engagement as a means of securing alternative sustainable livelihoods.

International commercial trade is prohibited on all species listed under Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), which includes, among others, populations of elephants, tigers, and turtles.

In recent years, however, demand for contraband wildlife products has skyrocketed – a trend that analysts largely attribute to a rising affluent Asian middle class. A 2013 inter-agency report, for example, suggests that illegal ivory trade activity worldwide has more than doubled since 2007.

for stronger cooperation to counter it.

As part of this effort, we must seek early ratification of the Convention on Cooperation in Combating International Terrorism, Trans-National Organized Crime and Illicit Drug Trafficking and early signing of the BIMSTEC Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters. We should also commence negotiations on a BIMSTEC Convention on Extradition.

Let me conclude by saying that I have strong conviction in the importance of BIMSTEC and enormous optimism about its future. I commend Myanmar's leadership for the progress our grouping has registered in recent years. We also welcome Nepal, another close neighbor, as the new Chair of BIMSTEC and look forward to working with them in the next few years.

US Probe into China, Taiwan Solar Trade Practices Advances, Prelim Decision on CV Duties by End March, Anti-dumping Decision by Early June

The US International Trade Commission (ITC) voted last Friday to allow investigations into imports of Chinese and Taiwanese-made solar products to proceed, in a move expected to escalate tensions between two of the world's largest traders.

A month ago, the US Commerce Department confirmed that it would be launching both anti-dumping and

countervailing investigations into solar products imported from China and Taiwan, in response to a petition filed in December by SolarWorld Industries America. The specific imports under review are of crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells, which are the basic component of solar panels, modules, and/or laminates.

The company had claimed that Chinese producers were using Taiwanese and other foreign-made cells in their production processes, effectively skirting existing US anti-dumping and countervailing duties through a loophole created by a 2012 trade case.



Dear Reader:

The Weekly Index of Changes with World Trade Scanner Issue No. 50 is a combined issue, i.e., Issue No. 49 and 50 dated 26 February 2014 to 11 March 2014.

Editor

WEEKLY INDEX OF CHANGES

Implementation of Customs Baggage Declaration Form for Passengers who come to India w.e.f. 1 March 2014

Subject: Customs Baggage Declaration Regulations 2013 – implementation thereof.

05-CBEC Attention is invited to Customs
27.02.2014 Baggage Declaration
(DoR) Regulation, 2013 notified vide
Notification No 90/2013-Cus
(N.T.) dated 29.08.2013 subsequently amended
vide Notification No. 133/2013-Cus. (N.T.)
dated 30.12.2013 and Notification No.
10/2014-Cus (N.T.) dated 10.02.2014.
The Customs Baggage Declaration Regu-
lations, 2013 will come into force with
effect from 1.03.2014.

2. Under the Customs Baggage Decla-
ration Regulations 2013 all incoming
international passengers will be required
to declare the content of their baggage in
the Indian Customs Declarations Form prescribed
in the regulation. Therefore the declaration relat-
ing to Customs purposes by incoming passen-
gers in arrival card notified by MHA hitherto done
by passengers will be dispensed with. In other
words, the incoming passengers will have to fill up
the form notified under Customs Baggage Decla-



ration Regulations 2013 independent of the form
prescribed by the MHA. Ministry of Home Affairs
has decided that arrival (disembarkation) card of
MHA would be given to foreign nationals only.

3. Directorate of Publicity and Public Relations,
New Delhi has been requested to print the
Indian Customs Declarations Forms and
distribute the same to all Commissioners
of Customs having jurisdiction over the
airports. The Indian Customs Declara-
tions Forms may also be handed over to
concerned airlines for distributing the
same among the passengers.

4. Board desires that the Commissioners
of Customs should sensitize field forma-
tions working at airports so that this arrangement
should not disrupt passenger facilitation at the
airports.

5. Wide publicity may be given at the airports
and suitable public notice be issued for guidance
of staff.

F. No. 520/13/2013- Cus.VI

DGFT Issues Updated VKGUY, FPS and Market Linked Focus Products with New ITC HS Codes to “Align and Harmonize” Incentive with Code – Product Description to Prevail if Old ITC HS Code in Shipping Bill

Subject: Revision in Appendix 37 A and 37 D of Handbook of Procedure – Volume I.

52-PN(RE) In exercise of the powers
25.02.2014 conferred under Paragraph 2.4
(DGFT) of the Foreign Trade Policy,
2009-14, the Director General of
Foreign Trade hereby notifies revised Appendix
37 A and 37 D of the Handbook of Procedure-
Volume-I (Appendices and Aayat Niryat Forms).

This shall come into force with immediate effect.
2. Product description and ITC HS codes of
items mentioned in Appendix 37-A and 37-D of
HBP v1 have been harmonised.

[Appendix 37 A, Appendix 37 D (Table-1),
Appendix 37 D (Table2) is available at our
website www.worldtradesScanner.com]

MLFPS Benefit in Table 3 will be Additional to Benefits in Table 1 and 2

Subject: Amendments in Chapter 3 of Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14

71-Nfn(RE) In exercise of the powers
27.02.2014 conferred by Section 5 of the
(DGFT) Foreign Trade (Development and
Regulation) Act, 1992 read with
Para 1.3 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-2014,
the Central Government hereby makes the follow-
ing amendments in the Foreign Trade Policy
(FTP) 2009-14 with immediate effect:

2. Para 3.15.3 of FTP 2009-14 is amended
[Portion being added has been marked in bold
letters] to be read as under:

“3.15.3 Market Linked Focus Products Scrip (MLFPS):

Export of Products/Sectors of high export inten-
sity/employment potential (which are not covered
under present FPS List) would be incentivized @

2 % of FOB value of exports (in free foreign
exchange) under FPS when exported to the
Linked Markets (countries), which are not cov-
ered in the present FMS list. Such products will
be listed in Table 2 or Table 3 of Appendix 37D
of HBPv1, for exports made from 27.8.2009 on-
wards, unless a specific date of export/period is
specified by public notice/notification.

3. Para 3.15.4 of FTP 2009-14 is inserted and
would be read as under:

**3.15.4 “Incentive to the products listed in
Table 3 will be in addition to any benefit
which the same item may be entitled to
under Table 1 or Table 2 of Appendix 37D.”**

Effect of this Notification

A new Table 3 has been added in Appendix 37 D
which would be entitled to additional benefits.

Actual User Condition on Maize Corn Import thru STE Restored DGFT Implements AP High Court Stay on Farmer Plea

Subject: Applicability of “Actual User Condition” for import of Maize (Corn) under TRQ.

13-Pol.Cir The Public Notice No.47
24.02.2014 dated 18.5.2011, inter alia,
(DGFT) had deleted ‘Actual User’
condition for imports under

Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) Scheme. This was
challenged before the
Hon’ble High Court of
Andhra Pradesh in
WAMP No. 447 of 2012
in WA No. 228 of 2012.
The Hon’ble High Court of



Andhra Pradesh had passed an interim order
on 04.04.2012 (in para 30) as under:

“...we grant interim relief prayed for by the
appellant and hold that till the disposal of the
writ petition the Public Notice No. 47 (RE-
2010/2009-14 dated 18.5.2011 does not dele-
te the Actual User condition on the import of
maize (corn)(other than seed).”

2. In compliance with this interim order of
Hon’ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh, the
maize importers under TRQ would have to
satisfy ‘Actual User’ condition till the writ
petition is finally disposed off or until further
order.

3. This issue with the approval of DGFT.

Leather Cotton and Woven Fabrics Get 2% More MLFPS Benefits for Six Months

- 10 More Organic Compounds
Included in the List MLFPS
- FPS Benefit Raised to 5% for Line
Telephones, Switching and Routing
Apparatus, Transmission Apparatus
and their Parts and Optical Fibres

Subject: Amendments in the Reward/Incentive
Schemes of Chapter 3 of Foreign Trade Policy
2009-14 - Appendix 37D of Handbook of
Procedure (Vol. I).

53-PN(RE) In exercise of powers
27.02.2014 conferred under paragraph
(DGFT) 2.4 of the Foreign Trade
Policy 2009-2014, the

Director General of Foreign Trade hereby
makes the following amendments in the
Handbook of Procedures (Vol. I) (Appendices
and Aayat Niryat Forms) 2009-2014:

2. The following products are included in
Table 3 of Appendix 37D (Market Linked
Focus Product Scheme) for export made with
effect from 1.03.2014 to 31.8.2014:

[Full text of this Public Notice is available
at our website worldtradesScanner.com]

FTP 2009-2014 to Continue beyond 31 March, 2014 Till Further Orders

69-Ntnf(RE) In exercise of powers conferred
19.02.2014 by Section 5 of the Foreign
(DGFT) Trade (Development &
Regulation) Act, 1992 read with
paragraph 1.3 of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP)
2009-2014, as amended, the Central Government
hereby makes an amendment in paragraph 1.2(a)
of FTP 2009-2014(RE-2013) by substituting the
phrase "shall remain in force upto 31st March,
2014 unless otherwise specified" by the phrase
"shall remain in force until further orders."

2. The amended paragraph 1.2(a) of FTP 2009-
14 (RE-2013) would be as under:

1.2 (a) "The Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-
2014, incorporating provisions relating to export
and import of goods and services, shall come into
force with effect from 27th August, 2009 and shall
remain in force until further orders. All exports and
imports upto 26th August 2009 shall be accord-
ingly governed by the FTP 2004-2009."

Effect of this notification

The existing Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14 (RE-
2013) was to remain in force until 31.3.2014. To
provide continuity in policy environment, this is
being extended beyond 31.3.2014 until further
orders.

Hand Book of Procedure Vo.1 and Vol.2 (IO Norms) to Continue beyond 31 March, 2014 Till Further Orders

51-PN(RE) In exercise of powers conferred
19.02.2014 under paragraph 2.4 of the
(DGFT) Foreign Trade Policy (FTP)
2009-2014, the Director General
of Foreign Trade hereby makes an amendment in
paragraph 1.1 of the Handbook of Procedures,
Vol.1 (RE-2013) by substituting the phrase "shall
remain in force until 31st March, 2014" by the
phrase "shall remain in force until further orders."

2. The amended paragraph 1.1 of HBP Vol.I 2009-
14 (RE-2013) would be as under:

1.1 "In pursuance of the provisions of paragraph
2.4 of FTP, the Director General of Foreign Trade

(DGFT) hereby notifies the compilations known
as HBP v1, HBP v2 and Schedule of DEPB rates.
These compilations, as amended from time to
time, shall remain in force until further orders,
except DEPB scheme, which was in operation till
30th September, 2011."

Effect of this notification

The existing Hand Book of Procedure Vol.I 2009-
14 (RE-2013) was to remain in force until
31.3.2014. To provide continuity in policy environ-
ment, this is being extended beyond 31.3.2014
until further orders.

Anti-dumping Investigation Initiated on Acrylic Fibre from Egypt on Complaint of Indian Acrylics and Pasupati Acrylon

Background: The Anti-dumping duty on Acrylic Fibre from Japan, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Belarus, Mexico, Taiwan, Turkey, Hungary, European Union, UK, Germany, Brazil, Bulgaria, USA, Thailand, Korea RP is already in place.

[Anti-dumping Initiation Notification No. 14/18/2013 DGAD dated 24th February 2014]

Subject: Initiation of Anti-Dumping Duty investigation concerning imports of 'Acrylic Fibre' originating in or exported from Egypt

M/s Indian Acrylics Ltd., Chandigarh and M/s Pasupati Acrylon Ltd., Delhi have filed a petition before the Designated Authority (hereinafter referred to as the Authority) in accordance with the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, as amended from time to time (hereinafter referred to as the Act) and Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-Dumping Duty on Dumped articles and for Determination of injury) Rules, 1995, as amended from time to time (hereinafter referred to as the AD Rules) for initiation of anti dumping investigation concerning imports of 'Acrylic Fibre' (hereinafter also referred to as the subject goods) originating in or exported from Egypt (hereinafter also referred to as the subject country). M/s Indian Acrylics Ltd., Chandigarh and M/s Pasupati Acrylon Ltd., Delhi have provided relevant information on alleged dumping of the subject goods originating in or exported from the subject country.

2. AND WHEREAS, the Authority finds that sufficient evidence of dumping of the subject goods originating in or exported from the subject country; injury to the domestic industry and causal link between the alleged dumping and injury exists to justify initiation of an anti-dumping investigation, the Authority hereby initiates anti dumping investigation into the alleged dumping, and consequent injury to the domestic industry in

terms of Rule 5 of the AD Rules, to determine the existence, degree and effect of any alleged dumping and to recommend the amount of antidumping duty, which, if levied, would be adequate to remove the injury to the domestic industry.

Domestic Industry & Standing

3. The Petition has been filed by M/s Indian Acrylics Ltd., Chandigarh and M/s Pasupati Acrylon Ltd., Delhi. The petitioners have claimed that they have neither imported the subject goods from the subject country in the POI nor they are related to any exporter or importer of the product in subject country. There were two more producers of the product under consideration in India namely M/s. Vardhman Acrylics Limited and Consolidated Fibres & Chemicals Limited. M/s. Vardhman Acrylics Limited has supported the petition. However, M/s. Consolidated Fibres & Chemicals Limited underwent liquidation in 2008 and, therefore, is not in operation at present. As per information available on record, production of the petitioner companies is 73% of the total Indian production in the POI. Further production of the petitioners and the supporter together account for 100% of the total Indian production. Petitioners therefore, satisfies the standing and constitute Domestic Industry within Rule 2(b) and Rule 5(3) of Anti Dumping Rules.

Safeguard Duty Imposed on Sodium Nitrite from China

- 30% for the Period 26 Feb 2014–25 Feb 2015
- 28% for the Period 26 Feb 2015–25 May 2015

01-SG Whereas, in the matter of
26.02.2014 import of Sodium Nitrite
(DoR) (hereinafter referred to as the
subject goods), falling under
tariff item 2834 10 10 of the First Schedule to
the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975)
(hereinafter referred to as the Customs Tariff
Act), the Director General (Safeguard), in his
final findings, published *vide* number G.S.R.
637 (E), dated the 17th September, 2013, in
the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II,
Section 3, Sub-section (j), dated the 17th
September, 2013, has come to the conclusion
that increased imports of Sodium Nitrite into
India has caused and threatened to cause
further serious injury to the domestic produc-
ers of Sodium Nitrite, necessitating the im-
position of safeguard duty on imports of Sodium
Nitrite into India, and accordingly has recom-
mended the imposition of safeguard duty on
imports of the subject goods into India;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers
conferred by sub-section (1) of section 8B of
the said Customs Tariff Act, read with rules
12, 14 and 17 of the Customs Tariff (Identifica-
tion and Assessment of Safeguard Duty) Rules,
1997, the Central Government after consider-
ing the said findings of the Director General
(Safeguards), hereby imposes on Sodium
Nitrite falling under tariff item 2834 10 10 of
the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act,
when imported into India, a safeguard duty at
the following rate,-

(a) Thirty per cent *ad valorem* minus anti-
dumping duty payable, if any, when imported
during the period from 26th February, 2014 to
25th February, 2015 (both days inclusive);
and

(b) Twenty eight per cent *ad valorem*, minus
anti-dumping duty payable, if any, when im-
ported during the period from 26th February,
2015 to 25th May, 2015 (both days inclusive).

2. Nothing contained in this notification shall
apply to imports of Sodium Nitrite from coun-
tries notified as developing countries under
clause (a) of sub-section (6) of section 8B of
the Customs Tariff Act, other than the People's
Republic of China.

[F.No.354/258/2013-TRU]

Product under consideration

4. The product under consideration is Acrylic
Fibre of all types, whether grey or dyed (hereinaf-
ter referred to as subject goods). Acrylic Fibre can
be acrylic staple fibre, acrylic tow or acrylic top.
Acrylic staple fibre, acrylic tow and acrylic top are
known as Acrylic Fibre in the commercial par-
lance. The only difference between acrylic staple
fibre and acrylic tow is the difference in length. In
case length is more than 2 Meters, it is known as

tow and in case of cut lengths, it is known as staple fibre. Acrylic Fibre is a long chain of synthetic polymer composed of at least 90% by weight of Acrylonitrile units (major raw material for production). Acrylic Fibre has application in day-to-day human life. Acrylic Fibre has a variety of applications in apparel, household and industrial areas.

5. Acrylic Fibre is classified under Chapter 55 of the Customs Tariff. The Customs classification is, however, indicative only and in no way binding on the scope of the proposed investigation.

Like Article

6. Petitioners have claimed that there is no known difference between the subject goods exported from the subject country and that produced by the domestic industry. Acrylic Fibre produced by the domestic industry and imported from subject country is comparable in terms of essential product characteristics such as physical & chemical characteristics, manufacturing process & technology, functions & uses, product specifications, pricing, distribution & marketing and tariff classification of the goods. Consumers have used the two interchangeably. The two are technically and commercially substitutable. Therefore for the purpose of present investigation the subject goods produced by the applicant in India are being treated as like article to the subject goods being imported from subject country

Subject Country

7. The country involved in the present investigation is Egypt.

Normal Value

8. The petitioners have claimed that in the absence of any evidence of price of subject goods in the domestic market of subject country, they have adopted constructed cost method for calculation of normal value based on the estimates of cost of production in India, duly adjusted. International price of raw materials, conversion & other cost of the domestic industry and reasonable profit margin have been considered to determine normal value.

Export Price

9. The petitioners have claimed export prices on the basis of data obtained from DGCI&S. Price adjustments have been allowed on account of ocean freight, marine insurance, bank charges, port expenses and handling charges to arrive at the net export price. There is sufficient evidence of export price of subject goods in the subject country.

Dumping Margin

10. The petitioners have provided sufficient evidence that the normal value of the subject goods in the subject country is higher than the net export price, prima-facie, indicating that the subject goods originating in or exported from the subject country is being dumped into India to justify initiation of anti dumping investigation.

Injury and Causal Link

11. Information of petitioners has been considered for assessment of injury to the domestic industry. The Petitioners have furnished evidence regarding the injury having taken place as a result of the alleged dumping in the form of increased volume of dumped imports in absolute terms and

Dept of Revenue Restores Incremental Export Incentive on Cotton Yarn Exports

Ntfn 07
24.02.2014
(DoR)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub section (1) 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. 93/2009-Customs, dated the 11th September, 2009 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part-II, Section 3, sub-section(i), vide number G.S.R. 659 (E), dated the 11th September, 2009, namely:-

In the said notification, in paragraph 3, serial number (xix) and the entries relating thereto shall be deleted.

[F.No. 605/10/2013-DBK]

05-CE
24.02.2014
(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, 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. 30/2012-Central Excise, dated the 9th July, 2012, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R. 542 (E), dated the 9th July, 2012, namely:-

In the said notification, in paragraph 2, in condition (a), in the second proviso, serial number (xix) and the entries relating thereto shall be deleted.

[F.No. 605/10/2013-DBK]

05-ST
24.02.2014
(DoR)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 93 of the Finance Act, 1994 (32 of 1994), 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. 6/2013-Service Tax, dated the 18th April,

2013 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part-II, Section 3, sub-section(i), vide number G.S.R. 254 (E), dated 18th April, 2013, namely:-

In the said notification, in paragraph 3, in condition (a), in the second proviso, serial number (xix) and the entries relating thereto shall be deleted.

[F.No. 605/10/2013-DBK]

in relation to production and consumption in India, significant price undercutting, price underselling, price depression and consequent significant adverse impact in terms of production, capacity utilization, domestic sales volumes, inventories, market share, profits, return on capital employed, and cash flow for the domestic industry. There is sufficient evidence of the injury suffered by the domestic industry caused by dumped imports from subject country to justify initiation of an antidumping investigation.

Period of Investigation (POI)

12. The period of investigation (POI) for the purpose of present investigation is April 2012-September 2013 (18 months). However, for the purpose of injury investigation, the period will cover the data of previous three years, i.e. April 2009-March 2010, April 2010-March 11, April 2011-March 2012 and the POI.

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

DG Safeguards Initiates Investigation on Saturated Fatty Alcohols

[Safeguard Investigation F.No. D-22011/26/2013 dated 13th February 2014]

Sub: Initiation of safeguard investigation concerning imports of Saturated Fatty Alcohols with carbon chain length of C8, C10, C12, C14, C16, and C18 including single, blends and unblended (Not including branched isomers) which includes blends a combination of carbon chain lengths, C12-C14, C12-C16, C12-C18 and C14-C16 (commonly categorized as C12-C14)(referred to as 'PUC') into India.

An application has been filed before me under Rule 5 of the Customs Tariff (Identification and Assessment of Safeguard Duty) Rules, 1997 by M/s. VVF (India) Limited, Mumbai, 100% Export Oriented Unit through his consultant M/S TLC Legal Advocates, New Delhi for imposition of Safeguard Duty on imports of " Saturated Fatty Alcohols with carbon chain length of C8, C10, C12, C14, C16, and C18 including single, blends and unblended (Not including branched isomers) which includes blends a combination of carbon chain lengths, C12-C14, C12-C16, C12-C18 and C14-C16 (commonly categorized as C12-C14) " hereinafter referred to as 'PUC'

(Product under consideration) into India to protect the domestic producers of 'PUC' against serious injury/threat of serious injury caused by the increased imports of 'PUC' into India. The 'PUC' is being imported falling under sub-heading 38237010, 38237020, 38237040, 38237090 and 29051700 of the Customs Tariff Act 1975. The classification is however indicative only and in no way binding on the scope of the present investigations.

2. Domestic Industry

M/S VVF (India) Limited, Mumbai, claimed that his production account for 63% of the total pro-

Tariff Values Rises: Gold US\$12/10 gms; Silver US\$36/kg; Crude Palm Oil US\$48/MTs; Palmolein US\$69/MTs; Brass Scrap US\$11/MTs

14-Cus(NT) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Board of Excise & Customs, being satisfied that it is necessary and expedient so to do, hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 36/2001-Customs (N.T.), dated the 3rd August, 2001, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii), vide number S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, namely:-

In the said notification, for TABLE-1, TABLE-2, and TABLE-3 the following Tables shall be substituted namely:-

"Table-1

SNo.	Chapter/heading/sub-heading/tariff item	Description of goods	Tariff value US \$ (Per Metric Tonne)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	1511 10 00	Crude Palm Oil	914
2	1511 90 10	RBD Palm Oil	957
3	1511 90 90	Others – Palm Oil	936
4	1511 10 00	Crude Palmolein	964
5	1511 90 20	RBD Palmolein	967
6	1511 90 90	Others – Palmolein	966
7	1507 10 00	Crude Soyabean Oil	972
8	7404 00 22	Brass Scrap (all grades)	3924
9	1207 91 00	Poppy seeds	3195

Table-2

SNo.	Chapter/heading/sub-heading/tariff item	Description of goods	Tariff value (US \$)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	71 or 98	Gold, in any form, in respect of which the benefit of entries at serial number 321 and 323 of the Notification No. 12/2012-Customs dated 17.03.2012 is availed	433 per 10 grams
2	71 or 98	Silver, in any form, in respect of which the benefit of entries at serial number 322 and 324 of the Notification No. 12/2012-Customs dated 17.03.2012 is availed	699 per Kilogram

Table-3

SNo.	Chapter/heading/sub-heading/tariff item	Description of goods	Tariff value (US \$ Per Metric Tons)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	080280	Areca nuts	1872

[F. No. 467/01/2014-Cus-5]

duction of 'PUC' in the country & represent a major proportion of the Indian production of 'PUC' in the country and thus have the standing to file the present petition. Apart from the applicant, the subject goods are being produced by M/s Godrej Industries Ltd. Mumbai (Supporter) in this case.

3. Product Involved

Fatty Alcohols are an aliphatic alcohols and occur in saturated and unsaturated forms. The alcohols can be grouped and most common lengths are C12, C14 and blends thereof. The 'PUC' are produced by the reduction of methyl ester or wax ester, through the conversion of natural fats and oils, mostly coconut and palm kernel oil. The process starts with splitting of vegetable oils, such as Crude Palm Kernel Oil, at high temperature and pressure, as a continuous process. The vegetable oils/fats (non-edible) are basically triglycerides of fatty acids which get converted to fatty acids and glycerol by the hydrolysis reaction commonly known as fat splitting. The crude fatty acids are then subjected to plain/ fractional distillation, at a high temperature and vacuum, followed by esterification resulting from a reaction between fatty acid and fatty alcohol in an inert atmosphere to make wax-ester. Pure wax- ester is then subjected for hydrogenation which takes place in the presence of fixed bed copper catalyst, resulting in crude fatty alcohol. This is then distilled and purified. 'PUC' are sold in the form of flakes,

366

Exchange Rates for Customs Valuation

Rupee Steady against Dollar for Imports w.e.f. 21 Feb 2014

13-Cus(NT) In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), and in super session of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No.9/2014-CUSTOMS (N.T.), dated the 6th February, 2014 vide number S.O.360(E), dated the 6th February, 2014, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such super session, the Central Board of Excise and Customs hereby determines that the rate of exchange of conversion of each of the foreign currency specified in column (2) of each of Schedule I and Schedule II annexed hereto into Indian currency or vice versa shall, **with effect from 21st February, 2014** be the rate mentioned against it in the corresponding entry in column (3) thereof, for the purpose of the said section, relating to imported and export goods.

SNo.	Currency	Imported Goods		Exported Goods	
		Current	Previous	Current	Previous
(1)	(2)	(3)		(3)	
		(a)		(b)	

Schedule I – Rate of exchange of one unit of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees

1.	Australian Dollar	56.65	56.65	55.15	55.25
2.	Bahrain Dinar	170.40	170.35	161.05	161.05
3.	Canadian Dollar	57.10	57.10	55.70	55.80
4.	Danish Kroner	11.70	11.50	11.35	11.15
5.	EURO	86.85	85.45	84.85	83.45
6.	Hong Kong Dollar	8.10	8.10	8.00	8.00
7.	Kuwait Dinar	228.40	227.35	215.30	214.40
8.	Newzeland Dollar	52.25	52.10	50.95	50.80
9.	Norwegian Kroner	10.45	10.15	10.15	9.85
10.	Pound Sterling	105.30	102.90	103.00	100.65
11.	Singapore Dollar	49.95	49.75	48.75	48.55
12.	South African Rand	5.85	5.80	5.45	5.45
13.	Saudi Arabian Riyal	17.15	17.15	16.20	16.20
14.	Swedish Kroner	9.75	9.70	9.45	9.40
15.	Swiss Franc	71.35	69.95	69.40	68.05
16.	UAE Dirham	17.50	17.50	16.55	16.55
17.	US Dollar	62.95	62.95	61.95	61.95

Schedule II – Rate of exchange of 100 units of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees

1.	Japanese Yen	62.00	62.25	60.50	60.75
2.	Kenya Shilling	74.70	74.60	70.35	70.45

[F.No.468/01/2014-Cus. V]

pastilles and liquids.

The 'PUC' are mainly used for the manufacture of surfactants, personal care, home care pharmaceutical and agriculture related end application, processing of articles of leather, textile, fur, pulp, paper, petroleum products, fine chemicals, rubber products, plastic and fabricated metal products, include mining, offshore operations, construction work and as solvent and for degreasing purposes. The product is not sold in retail level and is for industrial users.

4. Period of Investigation (POI)

The applicant for the purpose of the present application has considered the data for four years period. The applicant has submitted all the data from 2010-11 to 2013-14 (up to Dec.2013). The period for investigation selected is 2010-11 to 2013-14 (Annualised) which is long enough in order to take into consideration the market conditions and to ascertain the need of imposition of Safeguard Duty.

5. Source of information

The import data for the 'PUC' has been taken from IBIS, Mumbai, (Transaction wise) from 2010-11 till December,2013 and same has been taken into consideration for analysis. The domestic data from 2010-11 to 2013-14 (up

to Dec.2013) has been submitted by the domestic industry and the same has been verified by on site visit by the department to the extent deemed necessary and the verified data has been taken into consideration for injury analysis.

6. Increased Imports (Absolute & in relative terms)

'PUC' are imported into India from a number of countries, and primarily from Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia. The imports of 'PUC' have shown an increasing trend in absolute terms as well as in relative terms. The imports of 'PUC' during the financial year 2010-11 to 2013-14 (Annualised) remained as under:

Imports & Trend

2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (up to Dec.13)	2013-14 (Annualised)
19843	34142	51055	39442	52589
100	172	257	198	265

The Imports have increased from 19843MT in 2010-11 to 52589 MT in 2013-14 (Annualised) which shows an increasing trend both in absolute terms as compared to base year and with preceding year i.e. 2012-13 and from base year in relative terms.

6. (a) Imports in relation to Production

During the period 2010-11 to 2013-14 (Annualised) the market percentage of import in relation to production has increased from 17% to 36% as evident from the following details:

Financial Year	Total Imports (MT)	All India Production (MT)	% of import with respect to production
2010-11	19843	118582	17
2011-12	34142	96344	35
2012-13	51055	112613	45
2013-14 (Annualised)	52589	147701	36

7. Injury

The applicant have claimed that the increased imports of 'PUC' have caused and are threatening to cause serious injury to the domestic producers of 'PUC' as indicated by the following factors:

Financial Year	Total Import (MT)	Sales of DI (MT)	Sales of other Indian Producers (MT)	Total Demand (MT)	Market Share(%)	
					DI	Import
2010-11	19843	17080	8242	45165	38	44
2011-12	34142	15285	6677	56104	27	61
2012-13	51055	12891	7573	71519	18	71
2013-14 (Annualised)	52589	15748	15748	8088	76425	2169

a) *Production*: The production of the domestic industry declined in 2011-12 as compared to the base year 2010-11, it declined further from 68605 MT in 2010-11 to 67837 MT in 2012-13 but has shown increase in 2013-14 (Annualised).

Year	Qty (MT) (Indexed)
2010-11	68605
2011-12	49585
2012-13	67837
2013-14 (Annualised)	98648

b) *Share of domestic producers in domestic demand*: Market share of domestic producers has fallen significantly. Applicants had a market share of 38% in 2010-11 which fell to 21% during 2013-14 (Annualised). During the same period, The market share of import increased from 44% in 2010-11 to 69% in 2013-14 (Annualised).

WIndex No. 50 - 05-11 March 2014

DIndex Delivered Daily by Email

World Trade

	DIndex	WIndex
PM in Burma for Indian Ocean Rim Meet	4924	361
PM's Statement at 3rd BIMSTEC Summit, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar	4925	361
US Probe into China, Taiwan Solar Trade Practices Advances, Prelim Decision on CV Duties by End March, Anti-dumping Decision by Early June	4910	362
British Royals Hold Summit to Curb Wild Life Trade	4914	362

Foreign Trade Policy

Actual User Condition on Maize Corn Import thru STE Restored – 13-Pol.Cir/24.02.14	4898	363
FTP 2009-2014 to Continue beyond 31 March, 2014 Till Further Orders – 69-Ntfn(RE)/19.02.2014	4893	364
Additional 3 More Years Allowed for EO Fulfillment under Corporate Debt Restructuring Mechanism – 70-Ntfn(RE)/20.02.2014	4896	368
MLFPS Benefit in Table 3 will be Additional to Benefits in Table 1 and 2 – 71-Ntfn(RE)/27.02.2014	4918	363
Hand Book of Procedure Vo.1 and Vol.2 (IO Norms) to Continue beyond 31 March, 2014 Till Further Orders – 51-PN(RE)/19.02.2014	4894	364
DGFT Issues Updated VKGUY, FPS and Market Linked Focus Products with New ITC HS Codes to "Align and Harmonize" Incentive with Code – Product Description to Prevail if Old ITC HS Code in Shipping Bill – 52PN(RE)/25.02.2014	4900	363
Leather Cotton and Woven Fabrics Get 2% More MLFPS Benefits for Six Months – 53-PN(RE)/27.02.2014	4919	363

Customs

Dept of Revenue Restores Incremental Export Incentive on Cotton Yarn Exports – Ntfn 07, 05-CE, 05-ST/24.02.2014	4902	365
Safeguard Duty Imposed on Sodium Nitrite from China – 01-SG/26.02.2014	4917	364
Rupee Steady against Dollar for Imports w.e.f. 21 Feb 2014 – 13-Cus(NT)/20.02.2014	4895	366
Tariff Values Rises: Gold US\$12/10 gms; Silver US\$36/kg; Crude Palm Oil US\$48/MTs; Palmolein US\$69/MTs; Brass Scrap US\$11/MTs – 14-Cus(NT)/28.02.14	4923	366
DG Safeguards Initiates Investigation on Saturated Fatty Alcohols – F.No.D-22011/26/2013 dated 13.02.2014	4897	365
Anti-dumping Investigation Initiated on Acrylic Fibre from Egypt on Complaint of Indian Acrylics and Pasupati Acrylon – F.No.14/18/2013 DGAD dated 24.02.2014	4899	364

CBEC Circular

Implementation of Customs Baggage Declaration Form for Passengers who come to India w.e.f. 1 March 2014 – 05-CBEC/27.02.2014	4916	363
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*See details in www.worldtradesanner.com

c) *Changes in the level of Sales* :- Though the sales of the domestic industry increased in 2013-14 (Annualised) as compared to the preceding year 2012-13, it declined from 17080 MT in 2010-11 to 15748 MT in 2013-14 (Annualised). This decline in sales is despite the fact that the demand increased from 45165 MT in 2010-11 to 76425 MT in 2013-14 (Annualised). This clearly shows that the domestic industry suffered loss in sales and market share caused by increased imports.

d) *Profit/loss* – the profitability of the domestic industry has steeply deteriorated to such a situation that the domestic industry is now suffering financial losses. This is evident from the table below:-

Financial Year (Indexed)	Profitability (Rs. /MT)
2010-11	100
2011-12	-266
2012-13	-2796
2013-14 (up to Dec.13)	-1696

8. Productivity

During the period 2010-11 to 2012-13, in comparison, the productivity has decreased and increased in 2013-14 (Annualised) on indexed basis.

2010-11 (Indexed)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (up to Dec.13)	2013-14 (Annualised)
100	66	83	89	119

9. The domestic industry has requested for immediate imposition of safeguard measures for a period of three years in their application. The domestic industry has also requested for imposition of provisional safeguard duty in view of steep deterioration in performance of the domestic industry as a result of increased imports of product under consideration.

10. The application has been examined and it has been found that prima facie increased imports

Additional 3 More Years Allowed for EO Fulfillment under Corporate Debt Restructuring Mechanism

Subject: Amendment in Chapter 5 of Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14.

70-Nfn(RE) In exercise of the powers
20.02.2014 conferred by Section 5 of the
(DGFT) Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992
read with Para 1.3 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-2014, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in sub-para (b) of Para 5.5.1 of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14 with immediate effect:

2. A new sub para (c) is being inserted after sub para 5.5.1(b). The new para shall read as under:

5.5.1(c) Wherever the holder of any EPCG Authorization is granted relief under Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR), then such Authorization holder may be allowed EO extension of 3 years (from the date of approval of the CDR mechanism/scheme). Such extension in EO will not attract any Composition fee and will be in addition to (and not in lieu of) the granting of EO extension, if any, available under Para 5.11 of HBP v1.

Effect of this Notification

Additional time of 3 years for fulfillment of EO may be allowed to the concerned EPCG Authorization holder, if such holder receives relief under Corporate Debt Restructuring mechanism.

of 'PUC' have caused or are threatening to cause serious injury to the domestic producers of 'PUC' and such increase in imports has caused irreparable damage to the domestic industry and accordingly, it has been decided to initiate an investigation through this notice.

11. All interested parties may make their views known within a period of 30 days from the date of this notice to:

The Director General (Safeguards)

Bhai Vir Singh Sahitya Sadan: 2nd Floor, Bhai Vir Singh Marg, Gole Market, New Delhi-110 001, INDIA. Telefax: 011-23741542/ 23741537

E-mail: dgsafeguards@nic.in

12. All known interested parties are also being addressed separately.

13. Any other party to the investigation who wishes to be considered as an interested party may submit its request so as to reach the Director General (Safeguards) on the aforementioned address within 21 days from the date of this notice.

14. In terms of Rule 6 (7) of Customs Tariff (Identification and Assessment of Safeguard Duty) Rules, 1997, any interested party may inspect the public file containing non-confidential versions of the evidence submitted by the other interested parties after the expiry of 30 days from the date of this notice.

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