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 52 19 - 25 March 2014

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

Annual subscription Rs 750

Gold Smuggling Releases Rs. 56,000 Crs of Black Money in the Economy Every Year

Gold levies increase was intended to help fix India's record current-account deficit, the move is also fostering the black market for smuggled metal to a country that was the world's largest buyer in 2012. Based on last year's average price, the value of illegally imported gold in 2013 totalled about $9 billion (Rs. 56,000 crores).

Gifting Gold

Demand remains robust in India, where gold is considered a good omen when given as a gift for weddings and festivals. There are 300,000 jewellers and bullion dealers in India.

Strong physical demand for gold in Asia helped spur a rebound in prices in 2014, after a 28 percent plunge last year that was the biggest drop since 1981. Gold for immediate delivery increased 13 percent this year in London.

Returning home to the southern Indian state of Kerala from Dubai last month, 27-year-old welder Mohammed Ahmed Jaffer was arrested after customs officer said they discovered gold in the lining of his brass flower pot.

Jaffer allegedly was offered 30,000 rupees ($491) from an importer seeking to bring in 1 kilogram of bullion valued at about $50,000 without paying the 10 percent customs tax. Afghan women, Uganda nationals, carriers have sprung up to smuggle gold into India. Such stories have become commonplace in India, where the government raised duties on gold three times last year and illegal imports almost doubled to about 200 metric tons, the World Gold Council estimates.

Gold smuggling has a long history in India. With a virtual ban on official imports for domestic use until 1990, demand was met by illegal supplies, according to Y.V. Reddy, a former Reserve Bank of India Governor. From 1968 to 1995, smuggling mostly ranged from 10 tons to 217 tons a year, he said.

Gold costs about 20 percent more in India than in the metal's major regional trading hubs of Dubai or Singapore, reflecting the import tax and a premium to secure supplies. That's a big financial incentive for smugglers looking to exploit demand in India, according to K.N. Raghavan, commissioner at the Customs House Cochin in Kochi.

Since restrictions were imposed last year, the biggest bust at Cochin International Airport occurred in September. Two women wearing burqas, the full-length body garments worn by some Muslim women, were found to be carrying 20 kilograms of gold when they walked through the customs area, said Raghavan. One was pregnant and the other was carrying a child. The story went on to include politicians and bureaucrats in the racket.

Gold was targeted for higher duties as part of a government attempt to tame a widening current-account deficit, accelerating inflation and a weakening rupee. The Reserve Bank of India estimates bullion contributed to almost 80 percent of a record $87.8 billion deficit in the year ended March 31, when the nation imported 845 tons of gold.

The trigger for import restrictions occurred in April, when gold prices plunged into a bear market, down as much as 26 percent from the previous year's high, as global investors lost faith in the metal as a store of value and equities rallied. The cheaper metal sparked a demand surge in India. In the two months through May, jewellery buyers and investors imported 304 tons, or 37 percent of the total for all of 2013, based on WGC data.

Finance Minister Chidambaram responded by boosting the import tax three times. The central bank barred jewellers from buying gold on credit from banks and required evidence that 20 percent of the purchases were being used to make items that were exported rather than sold at home.

Retail Sales

The restrictions worked. Gold shipments slumped 57 percent to 205 tons in the six months through December from a year earlier and premiums paid by jewellers rose to a record $160 an ounce over the London cash price, which traded at $1,358.23 on 19 March. Sales fell at retailers including Gitanjali Gems Ltd. (GITG), Titan Co. Ltd. and Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri Ltd. (TBZL) in the quarter ended December.

The current-account deficit, the broadest measure of trade, tracking goods, services and investment income, shrank in the fourth quarter to the smallest in at least four years to $4.2 billion. The gap for fiscal 2013-2014 will be contained below $40 billion, Chidambaram said on March 7, less than the $70 billion targeted by the government. The rupee rallied about 11 percent through March 14 from a record low in August.

As the government's measures cut demand for ornaments and bars, India was overtaken by China in 2013 as the world's biggest gold consumer, WGC data show.

With the deficit shrinking more than anticipated and smuggling on the increase, the government may soon ease the import curbs.

As sales in India slow, smuggling is expanding. Cochin Airport reported 79 cases from April to January and seized more than 27.4 kilograms of gold, according to customs data. That's up from 18 cases and 2.39 kilograms in the previous year.

Air travellers are resorting to innovative ways to conceal gold to escape detection, said Raghavan, the customs commissioner. Smugglers have tried to sneak in gold in the form of trolley wheels or beading on handbags, or stashed in mobile phones and body cavities, according to customs.

About 24 kilograms of bars were found by cleaners in the toilet of an aircraft in Kolkata about two months ago, said Gaurav Sinha, additional customs commissioner. Most of those arrested for smuggling are carriers have no stake in the consignment.

While the punishment for convicted smugglers is three to seven years in prison, the deterrent is undermined by lax bail rules and drawn-out trials. Offenders can get bail from courts for a surety of as little as 50,000 rupees, and trials can be delayed by a year or two, he said.

Jaffer, the welder arrested in Cochin, was released after his family posted bail, mostly because the value of the gold was less than 10 million rupees, customs records show. His case may be delayed for months because of the court's crowded agenda, according to customs.

Revised WTO Govt Procurement Deal between 43 WTO Members to Take Effect in April, India not a Signatory Yet

The revised WTO Government Procurement Agreement (GPA) will enter into force on 6 April 2014, trade officials confirmed this week. The changes to the pact are expected to generate US$100 billion in increased market access, in addition to the US$500 billion already covered by the existing deal.

The Government Procurement Agreement commits participants to certain core disciplines regarding transparency, competition, and good governance, covering the procurement of goods, services, and capital infrastructure by public authorities.

While under the umbrella of the WTO, the GPA only covers a subset of the organisation's membership - specifically, those who sign onto its commitments. The deal's current participants number at 15, with the EU and its 28 member states counting as one participant - effectively meaning that the group has 43 countries.

While the original government procurement deal entered into force in 1996, negotiations to streamline and modernise the Agreement - including by expanding its coverage - began just a few years later, and dragged on for over a decade. The talks were completed just minutes before the launch of the WTO's Eighth Ministerial Conference in December 2011, marking one of the few concrete deliverables from what was otherwise a relatively quiet event.

The 2011 version of the pact adds new entities to its coverage, such as government ministries and agencies. The agreed-upon revisions also bring more services and goods into the Agreement. In addition, new and simpler rules on transparency and due process - designed to stymie corruption or protectionism - are included.

Since the 2011 ministerial, the parties to the Agreement have been working to ratify these changes domestically in order to bring them into force. To do so, ratification by two-thirds of the group was required, at minimum.

Sources say that the ten participants who have approved it were, in order of ratification, Liechtenstein, Norway, Canada, Chinese Taipei, the US, Hong Kong, the EU, Iceland, Singapore, and Israel.

"The fact this has been achieved so quickly shows the importance that the parties attach to the GPA and is further evidence, after the successful Bali Package, that the WTO is back in business," WTO Director-General Roberto Azevêdo said on Wednesday.

Many had hoped that the ratification of the revised GPA could happen in time for last December's ministerial conference in Bali, Indonesia, which also saw the global trade body's first multilateral agreement in nearly 20 years. Weeks before the Bali conference, however, officials confirmed that the ratification process would need to continue through early 2014.

With the new GPA set to enter into force within weeks, one question on trade observers' minds will be how this may help in bringing in additional participants, especially given the inclusion of new provisions aimed at facilitating accessions to the pact.

"The modernised text of the revised GPA and the expanded commitment to market access should prompt other WTO members to consider the potential advantages of joining," Azevêdo remarked.

China has been one of the most high-profile WTO members attempting to sign on to the deal in recent years, but its offers to date have been deemed insufficient by current participants. Others negotiating GPA accession include Armenia, Jordan, Moldova, Montenegro, New Zealand, and Ukraine, to name a few.

Russia Suspended from G8, Putin Accuses West of 'Cheating'

France's foreign minister on Tuesday, 18 March said that leaders of the Group of Eight world powers have suspended Russia's participation in the club amid tensions over Ukraine and Russia's incursion into Crimea.

The other seven members of the group had already suspended preparations for a G8 summit that Russia is scheduled to host in June in Sochi.

Russia Slips into Recession, Ruble Falls 9.4% as Ukraine Crisis Hits $2tn Economy

Russia's economy is showing signs of a crisis, the government in Moscow said as the U.S. and the European Union announced sanctions over the country's support for the Crimea region breaking away from Ukraine.

Even before the worst standoff against the West since the Cold War, Russia's economy was facing the weakest growth since a 2009 recession as consumer demand failed to make up for sagging investment. EU foreign ministers agreed to freeze assets and impose visa travel bans on 21 Russian, Crimean and former Ukrainian officials, while U.S. President Barack Obama imposed sanctions on seven Russians.

The Ukrainian crisis is putting a strain on Russia's $2 trillion economy, which grew 1.3 percent in 2013 after expanding 3.4 percent previous year. The Economy Ministry projects growth will average 2.5 percent a year through 2030.

Ruble Drops

The ruble has weakened 9.4 percent against the dollar this year, more than any other of the 175 currencies except the Argentine peso, the Ukrainian hryvnia, the Kazakh tenge, Zambian kwacha and the Kyrgyz som.

The currency's slide, exacerbated by the intensifying tensions over Ukraine and the threat of sanctions, forced the central bank to look past sluggish growth and tighten monetary policy. Bank Rossii lifted its benchmark interest rate to 7 percent from 5.5 percent at an emergency meeting March 3.

Inflation, GDP

Consumer-price growth accelerated to 6.2 percent in February from a year earlier from 6.1 percent in January. Bank Rossii wants to keep inflation within 5 percent this year after missing its target range of 5 percent to 6 percent in 2013.

Capital outflow from Russia may reach $70 billion in the first quarter and there is "a real risk that this could push Russia into recession," London-based Capital Economics said in a report published on 16 March.

EU Woos Ukraine with Tariff Cuts

The European Commission announced plans on Tuesday, 11 March to temporarily slash tariffs on imports coming from Ukraine, in the latest effort to try to shore up Kiev's struggling economy. The news comes as the 28-member bloc continues to weigh the possibility of sanctions against Russia, following Moscow's decision earlier this month to send forces into Ukraine's Crimean peninsula.

The planned tariff cuts, which still require approval of the European Council and Parliament, would amount to nearly €500 million in annual tariff reductions, the vast majority of which would go to Ukraine's agricultural sector.

According to the Commission, these unilateral preferences would remain in place until 1 November of this year, in a bid to give Kiev enough time to sign and provisionally apply the free trade deal that has already been negotiated between the two sides. The EU has said that it will sign the pact whenever Ukraine is ready.

Current estimates indicate that the Eastern European country needs at least US$15 billion in loans, and US$35 billion over two years. Along with EU help, discussions on possible support from the US and the International Monetary Fund have also been ongoing over the past few weeks.

The EU had already confirmed last week plans to provide its Eastern European neighbour with €11 billion in aid over the next few years: €1.565 billion in overall development assistance, or grants; €1.61 billion in macro financial assistance, in the form of loans, and up to €8 billion from the European Investment Bank and the European Bank for reconstruction and development.

Russia sanctions forthcoming?

The US, which has comparatively little trade with Russia, has already signed off on financial and visa sanctions on officials associated with the Crimean developments, while also suspending bilateral trade and investment talks with Moscow. Further US sanctions are being discussed in Congress.

However, whether the strong rhetoric on behalf of the EU will also translate into sanctions has been an open question, with a meeting of the bloc's Foreign Affairs Council scheduled for Monday. EU member states, particularly Germany, have strong energy and trade ties with Moscow, and have been wary of the negative ramifications that sanctions on their Russian neighbor could have upon their own market.

WEEKLY INDEX OF CHANGES

Onion Export Thru NAFED Decanalised, Free Export without MEP

Subject: Export Policy of Onions.

73-Ntfn(RE) 12.03.2014 (DGFT) In exercise of powers conferred by Section 5 of the Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992 (No. 22 of 1992), as amended read with Para 1.3 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-2014, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment, with immediate effect, in the Chapter 7 of Schedule 2 of ITC(HS) Classification of Export & Import Items relating to export of onion.

2. In Chapter 7 of Schedule 2 of ITC(HS) Classification of Export & Import Items the column under the heading "Export Policy" in respect of Serial Number 51 and 52 relating to export of onion is amended to read as "Free" in place of "STE". Accordingly the Note 1 below the Table gets deleted. The Table would now be as under:

Chapter 7

Edible Vegetables and Certain Roots and Tubers

Note 1 Reference to onions in this chapter includes onions fresh or chilled frozen, provisionally preserved or dried.

SNo.	Tariff Item HS Code	Unit	Item Description	Export Policy	Nature of Restriction
51	0703 10 10 0712 20 00	Kg	Onion (all varieties except Bangalore Rose onions and Krishnapuram onions) excluding cut, sliced or broken in powder form.	Free	
52	0703 10 10 0712 20 00	Kg	Bangalore Rose onions and Krishnapuram onions excluding cut, sliced or broken in powder form.	Free	
53	0712 20 00	Kg	Onions (of all varieties) in cut, sliced or broken in powder form	Free	

Export licensing note of Chapter 7

Note 1: Deleted

3. Effect of this notification

Export of onion has been made free. Earlier export of onion at Sl. No. 51 & 52 was permitted through STEs.

Online Filing for Export Obligation Discharge Mandatory from 1 June 2014

Manual Filing Continues for Non EDI Physical Exports and Deemed Exports

Sub: Introduction of Online Export Obligation Discharge Certificate (EODC) / Redemption for Advance Authorization (AA) and Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA).

55-PN(RE) 14.03.2014 (DGFT) In exercise of powers conferred under Paragraph 2.4 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2009 2014, the Director General of Foreign Trade hereby notifies amendment in procedure to be followed in respect of Export Obligation Discharge Certificate / Redemption of Advance Authorization (AAs) and Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA) with effect from 1.6.2014

2. Guidelines for Exporters / RAs:

	Filing of applications for grant of EODC / Redemption		
I.	**Physical Exports [EDI Shipping Bills only]**	For all Shipping Bills on or after 01.04.2009	Online application/filing for EODC is mandatory.
		For Shipping Bills prior to 01.04.2009	Online application/filing for EODC is not mandatory (because the shipping bills may not have been transmitted to DGFT electronically)
II.	**Physical Exports [Non-EDI Shipping Bills]**	For all Non-EDI Shipping Bills manual filing will continue as these Shipping Bills have not been transmitted electronically to DGFT	
III.	**Deemed Exports**	Details of Deemed Export Supplies to be fed in EODC System on-line on DGFT website.	

3. Applications for EODC for cases at entry II and III in the table at para 2 above cannot be made online as shipping bills are manual and records evidencing deemed exports supplies are not transmitted online to DGFT. In respect of these cases applications will continue to be in manual mode. Only after electronic transmission of these supporting documents to DGFT is made possible, they will be brought within the ambit of on line EODC.

4. EODC / Redemption letter containing details of EDI / Non-EDI Shipping Bills will be transmitted electronically to Customs / Authorization holder.

5. Effect of this Public Notice

Online system for EODC / Redemption for AA / DFIA is being introduced with effect from 1.6.2014. This will reduce processing time and transaction cost.

ILAC Certification for Steel for BIS Exemption to Mega Projects Must

Subject: Grant of relaxation for import of steel and steel products from the applicability of Steel and Steel Products (Quality Control) Second Order, 2012.

74-Ntfn(RE) 13.03.2014 (DGFT) In exercise of powers conferred by Section 5 of the Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992 (No. 22 of 1992), read with paragraph 2.1 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-2014, as amended from time to time, the Central Government hereby amends Para 2 (iii) of the Notification No. 33 (RE–2013)/2009-2014 dated 7th August, 2013 granting exemption to import of steel and steel products from the applicability of Steel and Steel Products(Quality Control) Second Order, 2012 in relaxation of Para 2(A) of General Notes Regarding Import Policy, ITC(HS), 2012 Schedule 1 (Import Policy):

2. The amended Para 2 (iii) of the Notification No. 33 (RE–2013)/2009-2014 dated 7th August, 2013 shall read as follows:

"2 (iii) Quality certification should be either from a product certification body as per applicable international standard (ISO Guide 65/ ISO 17065) by an accreditation body which is a signatory to the Mutual Recognition Arrangement of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF); or certification for each consignment from an inspection body which is duly accredited as per ISO:17020 by any accreditation body which is signatory to the Mutual Recognition Arrangement of the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC); or Quality certification from the quality certification body recognized in the country of origin by international organizations, such as the International Association of Classification Societies (IACS) or European Union or Central Boiler Board of India."

Effect of this Notification

Appropriate body to certify quality of steel has been modified. Earlier it was recognized Quality Certifying Body of the country of origin. Now it shall be international standard certifying body.

Another Five Years for Anti-dumping Duty on Meta Phenylene Diamine (MPDA) from China – Final Findings

Ntfn 11-ADD 11.03.2014 (DoR) Whereas, in the matter of Meta Phenylene Diamine (MPDA) (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods), falling under Chapter 29 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) (hereinafter referred to as the said Customs Tariff Act), originating in, or exported from, the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the subject country) and imported into India, the designated authority in its preliminary findings *vide* notification No. 14/04/2012-DGAD dated 1st January, 2013, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 1st January, 2013, had recommended imposition of provisional anti-dumping duty on the imports of subject goods, originating in, or exported from, the subject country;

And whereas, on the basis of the aforesaid findings of the designated authority, the Central

Government had imposed provisional anti-dumping duty on the subject goods vide notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 2/2013 –Customs (ADD), dated 22nd March, 2013, published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R.187 (E), dated the dated 22nd March, 2013;

And whereas, the designated authority in its final findings vide notification No. 14/04/2012-DGAD dated 17th December, 2013, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 17th December, 2013, had come to the conclusion that-

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

(b) The domestic industry has suffered material injury on account of subject imports from the subject country;

(c) The material injury has been caused by the dumped imports of subject imports from the subject country;

and had recommended the imposition of definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of the subject goods originating in, or exported, from the subject country;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, read with rules 18 and 20 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995, the Central Government, on the basis of the aforesaid final findings of the designated authority, hereby imposes on the subject goods, the description of which is specified in column (3) of the Table below, falling under tariff item of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act as specified in the corresponding entry in column (2), originating in the countries as specified in the corresponding entry in column (4), and exported from the countries as specified in the corresponding entry in column (5), and produced by the producers as specified in the corresponding entry in column (6), and exported by the exporters as specified in the corresponding entry in column (7), and imported into India, an anti-dumping duty at the rate equal to the amount as specified in the corresponding entry in column (8) in the currency as specified in the corresponding entry in column (10) and as per unit of measurement as specified in the corresponding entry in column (9), of the said Table.

Table

SNo.	Tariff Item	Description of goods	Country of origin	Country of export	Producer	Exporter	Amount	Unit	Currency
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	2921 51 20, 2921 51 90	Meta Phenylene Diamine (MPDA)	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	Jiangsu Tianjiayi Chemical Co. Ltd	Changshan Haicheng Chemical Co. Ltd.	0.574	Kg	US Dollar
2	2921 51 20, 2921 51 90	Meta Phenylene Diamine (MPDA)	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	Zhejiang Amino-Chem Co.Ltd	Zhejiang Amino-Chem Co.Ltd	0.615	Kg	US Dollar
3	2921 51 20, 2921 51 90	Meta Phenylene Diamine (MPDA)	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	Any combination other than mentioned in Sl. no. 1 & 2 of above producerand exporter		0.780	Kg	US Dollar
4	2921 51 20, 2921 51 90	Meta Phenylene Diamine (MPDA)	People's Republic of China	Any other than People's Republic of China	Any	Any	0.780	Kg	US Dollar
5	2921 51 20, 2921 51 90	Meta Phenylene Diamine (MPDA)	Any other than People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	Any	Any	0.780	Kg	US Dollar

Note- MPDA is also known as *m*- Phenylene Diamine, 1,3- diaminobenzene, 1, 3-Benzenediamine, m-Aminoaniline, m-Benzenediamine, m- Diaminobenzene, 1,3-Phenylenediamine, 3- Aminoaniline, m-Fenylendiamin, Phenylenediamine, and m-Aminoaline, Phenylenediamine meta.

2. The anti-dumping duty imposed under this notification shall be effective for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) from the date of imposition of the provisional anti-dumping duty, that is, 22nd March, 2013 and shall be payable in Indian currency.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this notification, rate of exchange applicable for the purposes of calculation of such anti-dumping duty shall be the rate which is specified in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), issued from time to time, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), and the relevant date for the determination of the rate of exchange shall be the date of presentation of the bill of entry under section 46 of the said Customs Act.

F.No.354/26/2013-TRU

Anti-dumping Duty on Acetone from EU, USA, Singapore and South Africa to Continue for Five More Years

Ntfn 10-ADD 11.03.2014 (DoR)

Whereas, the designated authority, *vide* notification No. 15/1/2012-DGAD, dated the 15th June, 2012, published in Part I, Section 1 of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary had initiated a review in the matter of continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Acetone (hereinafter referred to as subject goods) falling under tariff item 2914 11 00 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Tariff Act), originating in or exported from European Union, South Africa, Singapore and the United States of America (hereinafter referred to as the subject countries), imposed *vide* notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 33/2008-Customs dated the 11th March, 2008 published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, *vide* G.S.R. No.174 (E), dated the 11th March, 2008, as amended by notification No. 29/2012-Customs (ADD) dated the 29th May, 2012 published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, *vide* G.S.R. No.398 (E), dated the 29th May, 2012.

And whereas, the Central Government had extended the anti-dumping duty on the subject goods, originating in or exported from the subject countries upto and inclusive of the 18th June, 2013 *vide* notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 37/2012-Customs (ADD) dated the 19th July, 2012, published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, vide G.S.R No.579 (E), dated the 19th July, 2012.

And whereas, in the matter of review of anti-dumping duty on import of the subject goods, originating in or exported from the subject countries, the designated authority *vide* its final findings, No. 15/1/2012-DGAD dated the 13th December, 2013, published in Part I, Section 1 of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, has come to the conclusion that-

(i) The subject goods are likely to enter the Indian market at dumped prices if the anti-dumping duties in force cease to operate and the situation of domestic industry is likely to deteriorate if the existing anti dumping duties from subject countries are allowed to cease;

(ii) The deterioration in the performance of the domestic industry is likely to be because of dumped imports from subject countries;

(iii) The anti dumping duty is required to be extended from subject countries,

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

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, read with rules 18 and 23 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995, the Central Government, after considering

No Higher DBK at Shipping Stage without No Cenvat Certificate, says Rev Dir

[CBEC Instruction dated 13th March 2014]

Subject: Drawback shipping bill in which the higher composite All Industry Rate applicable when Cenvat facility has not been availed is claimed – Processing at the time of export.

Under the extant procedure in EDI, where the exporter files a shipping bill for export under claim for duty drawback and shows the claim for the higher composite rate that features in Column (A) of the AIR Drawback Schedule, the requirement of a "*Non-Availment of Cenvat Certificate*" appears at the time of export in the list of documents in EDI System. Only when it is recorded that this certificate is available, the shipping bill moves to Let Export Order (LEO) stage. When the shipping bill does not move to the LEO stage, the exporter or his agent has to amend the shipping bill to show claim for the lower rate of AIR duty drawback in column (B) of the Schedule. Upon such amendment, the shipping bill moves to the LEO stage without requirement of the certificate. This does not prevent the exporter from subsequently claiming higher drawback by following due procedure.

2. While replying to the Hon'ble Public Accounts Committee in a matter related to the Audit Report No.15/2011-12, Section 2 (Duty Drawback Scheme) it has come to notice that in certain cases the amendment of the shipping bill was avoided even though the necessary certificate for claiming the higher AIR was not available at the time of export. The practice in such cases was to show, in the EDI System document menu, that the certificate is available, and simultaneously record contrary remarks in the '*departmental comments'* that certificate should be verified subsequently. Intent behind such remarks was that the certificate be seen at the time of drawback processing. However, instances were noticed where drawback was processed at the higher rate based on the details recorded in the EDI system rather than in the departmental comments. Such a practice is not in harmony with the EDI's system-based checks and balances and places revenue at risk. The Board directs that such a practice should be strictly avoided and field formations should ensure that the prescribed procedure is scrupulously followed at the time of export.

F.No.609/156/2013-DBK

the aforesaid final findings of the designated authority, hereby imposes on the subject goods, the description of which is specified in column (3) of the Table below, falling under tariff item of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act as specified in the corresponding entry in column (2), originating in the countries as specified in the corresponding entry in column (4), and exported from the countries as specified in the corresponding entry in column (5), and produced by the producers as specified in the corresponding entry in column (6), and exported by the exporters as specified in the corresponding entry in column (7), and imported into India, an anti-dumping duty at the rate equal to the amount as specified in the corresponding entry in column (8) in the currency as specified in the corresponding entry in column (10) and as per unit of measurement as specified in the corresponding entry in column (9), of the said Table.

Table

SNo.	Tariff Item	Description of Goods	Country of origin	Country of export	Producer	Exporter	Amount	Unit of Measurement	Currency
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	2914 11 00	Acetone	Singapore	Singapore	Any	M/s Mitsui and Co. Ltd.	158.11	MT	US Dollar
2.	2914 11 00	Acetone	Singapore	Singapore	Any	M/s Sumitomo Corporation and M/s Petrochem Middle East FZE, UAE	147.15	MT	US Dollar
3.	2914 11 00	Acetone	Singapore	Singapore	Any combination of producer and exporter other than at SI. No. 1 and 2		240.06	MT	US Dollar
4.	2914 11 00	Acetone	Singapore	Any country other than Singapore	Any	Any	240.06	MT	US Dollar
5.	2914 11 00	Acetone	Any country other than subject countries	Singapore	Any	Any	240.06	MT	US Dollar
6.	2914 11 00	Acetone	South Africa	South Africa	M/s Sasol Solvents	M/s Sasol Solvents	141.95	MT	US Dollar
7.	2914 11 00	Acetone	South Africa	South Africa	Any combination of producer and exporter other than at SI. No. 6		179.65	MT	US Dollar
8.	2914 11 00	Acetone	South Africa	Any country other than South Africa	Any	Any	179.65	MT	US Dollar
9.	2914 11 00	Acetone	Any country other than subject countries	South Africa	Any	Any	179.65	MT	US Dollar
10.	2914 11 00	Acetone	United States of America	United States of America	Any	Any	213.76	MT	US Dollar
11.	2914 11 00	Acetone	United States of America	Any country other than United States of America	Any	Any	213.76	MT	US Dollar
12.	2914 11 00	Acetone	Any country other than subject countries	United States of America	Any	Any	213.76	MT	US Dollar
13.	2914 11 00	Acetone	European Union	European Union	Any	Any	277.85	MT	US Dollar
14.	2914 11 00	Acetone	European Union	Any country other than European Union	Any	Any	277.85	MT	US Dollar
15.	2914 11 00	Acetone	Any country other than subject countries	European Union	Any	Any	277.85	MT	US Dollar

2. The anti-dumping duty imposed under this notification shall be effective for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette and shall be paid in Indian currency.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this notification, rate of exchange applicable for the purposes of calculation of such anti-dumping duty shall be the rate which is specified in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), issued from time to time, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), and the relevant date for the determination of the rate of exchange shall be the date of presentation of the bill of entry under section 46 of the said Customs Act.

F.No.354/65/2007-TRU (Pt.-II)

World Bank Pink Sheet – March 2014

Energy, Food, Precisous Metals Prices Up; Fertilizers, Metals Down in February

Up ↑

Crude; Coca; Coffee robusta

Coconut oil, Copra; Fishmeal; Palm oil, Palmkernel oil, Soybean meal, Soybean oil and Soybeans;

Maize; Rice; Sorghum; Wheat; Bananas and Oranges

Beef and Sheep meat; Shrimp; Sugar

Logs, Plywood and Sawnwood; Cotton

DAP, Rock phosphate, TSP

Nickel and Tin; Gold and Silver

Down ↓

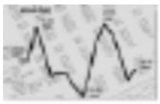
Coal; Coffee, arabica; Tea; Groundnuts and Groundnut oil

Barley; Vietnam rice; Rubber; Potassium Chloride and Urea

Aluminium, Copper, Iron ore, Lead and Zinc; Platinum

Steady ↔

Natural gas; Chicken meat; Woodpulp



	Monthly averages				Quarterly averages					Annual averages		
	2013	20142012			2013			2011	2012	2013		
	Dec	Jan	Feb		Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec
Energy												
Coal, Australia $/mt	84.3	81.6	76.3	↓	86.9	92.9	86.1	77.3	82.0	121.4	96.4	84.6
Coal, Colombia $/mt	73.2	71.3	69.9	↓	79.3	79.3	71.3	65.8	71.1	111.5	84.0	71.9
Coal, South Africa $/mt	84.6	82.9	77.6	↓	85.8	84.7	80.4	72.9	83.0	116.3	92.9	80.2
Crude oil, average $/bbl	105.5	102.1	104.8	↑	101.9	105.1	99.3	107.4	104.5	104.0	105.0	104.1
Crude oil, Brent $/bbl	110.7	107.4	108.8	↑	110.5	112.9	103.0	110.1	109.4	110.9	112.0	108.9
Crude oil, Dubai $/bbl	107.9	104.0	104.9	↑	107.2	108.0	100.8	106.2	106.7	106.0	108.9	105.4
Crude oil, WTI $/bbl	97.9	94.9	100.7	↑	88.1	94.3	94.2	105.8	97.4	95.1	94.2	97.9
Natural gas, Index 2010=100	117.7	117.2	121.3	↑	107.4	109.7	118.6	108.3	111.9	108.5	99.2	112.1
Natural gas, Europe $/mmbtu	11.6	11.6	11.3	↔	11.7	11.8	12.4	11.5	11.4	10.5	11.5	11.8
Natural gas, US $/mmbtu	4.3	4.2	4.6	↔	3.4	3.5	4.0	3.6	3.9	4.0	2.8	3.7
Natural gas, LNG Japan $/mmbtu	16.4	16.3	16.6	↔	15.2	16.2	16.3	15.6	15.7	14.7	16.6	16.0
Beverages												
Cocoa $/kg	2.82	2.82	2.99	↑	2.45	2.21	2.31	2.47	2.77	2.98	2.39	2.44
Coffee, arabica $/kg	2.78	2.93	3.83	↓	3.57	3.35	3.20	2.98	2.77	5.98	4.11	3.08
Coffee, robusta $/kg	1.94	1.93	2.11	↑	2.20	2.28	2.14	2.04	1.85	2.41	2.27	2.08
Tea, average $/kg	2.90	2.87	2.60	↓	3.04	2.94	2.89	2.79	2.82	2.92	2.90	2.86
Tea, Colombo auctions $/kg	3.81	3.90	3.68	↓	3.20	3.38	3.29	3.37	3.77	3.26	3.06	3.45
Tea, Kolkata auctions $/kg	2.55	2.16	1.88	↓	2.91	2.57	3.04	2.76	2.56	2.78	2.75	2.73
Tea, Mombasa auctions $/kg	2.33	2.56	2.25	↓	3.00	2.87	2.35	2.23	2.14	2.72	2.88	2.40
Food												
Oils and Meals												
Coconut oil $/mt	1,269	1,270	1,362	↑	844	837	839	912	1,175	1,730	1,111	941
Copra $/mt	846	848	915	↑	565	553	560	603	791	1,157	741	627
Fishmeal $/mt	1,553	1,531	1,559	↑	1,776	1,869	1,821	1,699	1,600	1,537	1,558	1,747
Groundnuts $/mt	1,370	1,366	1,320	↓	1,423	1,360	1,400	1,380	1,370	2,086	2,175	1,378
Groundnut oil $/mt	1,493	1,410	1,303	↓	2,298	2,002	1,860	1,694	1,537	1,988	2,436	1,773
Palm oil $/mt	912	865	906	↑	809	853	850	827	897	1,125	999	857
Palmkernel oil $/mt	1,143	1,160	1,287	↑	813	824	836	871	1,057	1,648	1,110	897
Soybean meal $/mt	564	567	592	↑	587	531	528	552	570	398	524	545
Soybean oil $/mt	989	943	983	↑	1,158	1,160	1,070	1,006	991	1,299	1,226	1,057
Soybeans $/mt	568	566	590	↑	604	566	505	527	555	541	591	538
Grains												
Barley $/mt	149.2	133.4	126.5	↓	249.3	236.7	230.4	191.0	150.7	207.2	240.3	202.2
Maize $/mt	197.4	198.1	209.3	↑	317.2	305.0	291.3	241.9	199.4	291.7	298.4	259.4
Rice, Thailand 5% $/mt	451.0	450.0	459.0	↑	558.4	562.1	541.6	477.3	442.7	543.0	563.0	505.9
Rice, Thailand 25% $/mt	398.7	377.0	382.0	↑	530.8	537.9	509.4	435.7	408.9	506.0	543.8	473.0
Rice, Thailand A1 $/mt	400.8	405.0	449.9	↑	521.2	532.5	511.1	440.5	411.8	458.6	525.1	474.0
Rice, Vietnam 5% $/mt	419.4	402.0	393.2	↓	438.6	401.5	387.8	383.1	397.2	513.6	434.4	392.4

	Monthly averages				Quarterly averages					Annual averages		
	2013	20142012			2013			2011 2012		2013		
	Dec	Jan	Feb		Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec
Sorghum $/mt	205.9	215.7	223.8	↑	285.4	292.0	259.9	219.2	202.1	268.7	271.9	243.3
Wheat, US HRW $/mt	291.6	275.5	292.3	↑	355.7	321.4	313.8	305.8	308.0	316.3	313.2	312.2
Wheat, US SRW $/mt	267.0	246.5	258.7	↑	337.3	297.6	275.2	257.7	276.4	285.9	295.4	276.7
Other Food												
Bananas, EU $/kg	0.97	0.99	1.05	↑	1.10	1.10	1.07	0.98	0.94	1.12	1.10	1.02
Bananas, US $/kg	0.92	0.93	0.95	↑	0.94	0.93	0.91	0.93	0.93	0.97	0.98	0.92
Meat, beef $/kg	4.11	4.14	4.19	↑	4.19	4.27	4.11	3.89	4.03	4.04	4.14	4.07
Meat, chicken $/kg	2.30	2.30	2.30	↔	2.13	2.21	2.29	2.34	2.31	1.93	2.08	2.29
Meat, sheep $/kg	6.14	6.18	6.37	↑	5.86	5.53	5.45	5.56	6.06	6.63	6.09	5.65
Oranges $/kg	0.74	0.74	0.81	↑	0.86	0.83	1.07	1.14	0.83	0.89	0.87	0.97
Shrimp, Mexico $/kg	17.09	17.09	17.11	↑	10.24	11.26	12.24	15.15	16.70	11.93	10.06	13.84
Sugar, EU domestic $/kg	0.45	0.44	0.45	↑	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.42	0.43
Sugar, US domestic $/kg	0.44	0.45	0.48	↑	0.50	0.46	0.43	0.45	0.46	0.84	0.64	0.45
Sugar, World $/kg	0.36	0.34	0.37	↑	0.43	0.41	0.39	0.38	0.39	0.57	0.47	0.39
Timber												
Logs, Cameroon $/cum	479.6	476.8	478.1	↑	453.2	456.2	457.4	464.1	476.5	484.8	451.4	463.5
Logs, Malaysia $/cum	287.3	286.6	291.8	↑	352.7	322.5	301.8	301.1	296.3	390.5	360.5	305.4
Plywood ¢/sheets	527.1	525.7	535.3	↑	611.5	591.6	553.5	552.3	543.6	607.5	610.3	560.2
Sawnwood, Cameroon $/cum	785.0	789.3	793.2	↑	765.9	740.7	736.2	743.8	776.0	825.8	759.3	749.2
Sawnwood, Malaysia $/cum	892.8	897.8	902.2	↑	874.4	845.2	837.4	846.0	882.7	939.4	876.3	852.8
Woodpulp $/mt	870.0	865.0	865.0	↔	748.2	784.0	818.7	830.9	858.7	899.6	762.8	823.1
Other Raw Materials												
Cotton, A Index $/kg	1.93	2.01	2.07	↑	1.81	1.98	2.04	2.02	1.92	3.33	1.97	1.99
Rubber, RSS3 $/kg	2.56	2.33	2.15	↓	3.10	3.16	2.91	2.59	2.53	4.82	3.38	2.79
Rubber, TSR20 $/kg	2.31	2.13	1.89	↓	2.88	2.96	2.45	2.35	2.31	4.52	3.16	2.52
Fertilizers												
DAP $/mt	369.9	438.3	490.6	↑	532.3	491.6	489.8	432.1	366.1	618.9	539.8	444.9
Phosphate rock $/mt	101.0	102.2	103.0	↑	185.0	173.0	166.3	143.2	110.0	184.9	185.9	148.1
Potassium chloride $/mt	332.0	323.0	309.5	↓	430.1	390.8	392.3	391.9	341.6	435.3	459.0	379.2
TSP $/mt	298.8	322.0	387.5	↑	452.2	435.0	426.0	366.0	301.3	538.3	462.0	382.1
Urea, E. Europe $/mt	330.1	352.6	344.1	↓	383.0	396.6	342.4	307.5	313.9	421.0	405.4	340.1
Metals and Minerals												
Aluminum $/mt	1,740	1,727	1,695	↓	2,003	2,000	1,836	1,783	1,767	2,401	2,023	1,847
Copper $/mt	7,215	7,291	7,149	↓	7,913	7,918	7,161	7,086	7,163	8,828	7,962	7,332
Iron ore $/dmt	136	128	121	↓	121	148	125	133	135	168	128	135
Lead $/mt	2,137	2,143	2,108	↓	2,201	2,290	2,053	2,102	2,114	2,401	2,065	2,140
Nickel $/mt	13,925	14,101	14,204	↑	16,984	17,296	14,967	13,956	13,909	22,910	17,548	15,032
Tin $/mt	22,762	22,064	22,821	↑	21,609	24,018	20,902	21,314	22,897	26,054	21,126	22,283
Zinc $/mt	1,975	2,037	2,035	↓	1,952	2,029	1,842	1,861	1,909	2,194	1,950	1,910
Precious Metals												
Gold $/toz	1,222	1,244	1,300	↑	1,718	1,631	1,415	1,329	1,271	1,569	1,670	1,411
Platinum $/toz	1,356	1,421	1,410	↓	1,598	1,632	1,466	1,451	1,396	1,719	1,551	1,487
Silver $/toz	19.7	19.9	20.8	↑	32.6	30.1	23.2	21.4	20.8	35.2	31.1	23.8

$ = US dollar; ¢ = US cent; bbl = barrel; cum = cubic meter; dmtu = Dry Metric Ton Unit; kg = kilogram; mmbtu = million British thermal units; mt = metric ton; toz = troy oz; n.a. = not available; n.q. = no quotation

Aussie Gurry Gets Second Term as WIPO Chief

Francis Gurry is set to serve another six years as the head of the UN's intellectual property body, after a selection committee nominated him for a second term last week. The recommendation is expected to be formally approved during May's meeting of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) General Assembly.

Gurry's first term as WIPO Director-General, which began in 2008, saw the adoption of two major treaties: the Marrakesh Treaty on copyright exceptions for the visually impaired and the Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances.

This year's Director-General race featured four candidates competing for the top slot, some of whom indicated that their candidature was motivated by a perception that WIPO was in need of strengthening as an institution. Traditionally when an incumbent UN agency chief is seeking re-election, they are endorsed by consensus, without any challengers.

Along with Gurry, who was nominated by Australia, the other candidates included Deputy Director-General Geoffrey Onyeama of Nigeria, Estonian Ambassador Jüri Seilenthal, and Panamanian Ambassador Alfredo Suescum.

Last Thursday, in the first round of voting, Gurry received 46 votes, followed by Onyeama with 20, Suescum with 10, and Seilenthal with 7. The top three candidates were slated to advance to the second round. However, Onyeama and Suescum withdrew their candidacies later in the day, leaving Gurry as the consensus nominee.

After approval in May, Gurry will begin his second term in October.

Tariff Value Rises: Poppy Seeds $248/MTs; Gold $12/10 gms; Crude Palm Oil $52/MTs; RBD Palm Oil and Palmolein $66/MTs; Brass Scrap $28/MTs

Silver Down by US$5/kg

23-Cus(NT)
14.03.2014
(DoR)

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	966
2	1511 90 10	RBD Palm Oil	1023
3	1511 90 90	Others – Palm Oil	995
4	1511 10 00	Crude Palmolein	1030
5	1511 90 20	RBD Palmolein	1033
6	1511 90 90	Others – Palmolein	1032
7	1507 10 00	Crude Soyabean Oil	1002
8	7404 00 22	Brass Scrap (all grades)	3952
9	1207 91 00	Poppy seeds	3443

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	445 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	694 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]

WIndex No. 52 - 19-25 March 2014

	DIndex	WIndex
DIndex Delivered Daily by Email		
World Trade		
Gold Smuggling Releases Rs. 56,000 Crs of Black Money in the Economy Every Year	4955	**377**
Revised WTO Govt Procurement Deal between 43 WTO Members to Take Effect in April, India not a Signatory Yet	4956	**378**
Russia Slips into Recession, Ruble Falls 9.4% as Ukraine Crisis Hits $2tn Economy	4957	**378**
Russia Suspended from G8, Putin Accuses West of 'Cheating'	4958	**378**
EU Woos Ukraine with Tariff Cuts	4959	**378**
Energy, Food, Precisous Metals Prices Up; Fertilizers, Metals Down in February	4960	**382**
Aussie Gurry Gets Second Term as WIPO Chief	4961	**384**
Foreign Trade Policy		
Onion Export Thru NAFED Decanalised.... – 73-Ntfn(RE)/12.03.2014	4946	**379**
ILAC Certification for Steel for BIS Exemption to Mega Projects Must – 74-Ntfn(RE)/13.03.2014	4947	**379**
Online Filing for Export Obligation Discharge Mandatory – 55-PN(RE)/14.03.14	4951	**379**
Customs		
Anti-dumping Duty on Acetone from EU, USA, Singapore and South Africa to Continue for Five More Years – Ntfn 10-ADD/11.03.2014	4949	**380**
Another Five Years for Anti-dumping Duty on Meta Phenylene Diamine (MPDA) from China – Final Findings – Ntfn 11-ADD/11.03.2014	4948	**379**
Tariff Value Rises: Poppy Seeds $248/MTs; Gold $12/10 gms; Crude Palm Oil $52/MTs; RBD Palm Oil and Palmolein $66/MTs... – 23-Cus(NT)/14.03.2014	4954	**384**
CBEC Circular		
No Higher DBK at Shipping Stage without No Cenvat Certificate, says Rev Dir – CBEC Instruction/13.03.2014	4952	**381**

***See details in www.worldtradescanner.com**

Customs Valuation Exchange Rates

7 March 2014		Imports	Exports
Schedule I [Rate of exchange of one unit of foreign currency equipment to Indian Rupees]			
1	Australian Dollar	56.10	54.75
2	Bahrain Dinar	167.85	158.65
3	Canadian Dollar	56.35	55.10
4	Danish Kroner	11.50	11.15
5	EURO	85.40	83.45
6	Hong Kong Dollar	8.00	7.85
7	Kuwaiti Dinar	224.80	212.35
8	New Zealand Dollar	52.55	51.10
9	Norwegian Kroner	10.40	10.10
10	Pound Sterling	103.85	101.75
11	Singapore Dollar	49.10	47.95
12	South African Rand	5.95	5.55
13	South Arabian Riyal	16.85	15.95
14	Swedish Kroner	9.70	9.40
15	Swiss Franc	70.05	68.35
16	UAE Dirham	17.25	16.30
17	U.S. Dollar	62.00	61.00
Schedule II [Rate of exchange of 100 units of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees]			
1	Japanese Yen	60.65	59.20
2	Kenyan Shilling	73.15	69.00

(Source: Customs Notification 15(NT)/06.03.2014)

Owned, Edited, Published and Printed by Arun Goyal and Printed at Mercury Printers, 602 Choori Walan, Delhi
Published from 24/4866, Sheeltara House, Ansari Road, New Delhi 110002. (INDIA) Phone: 2328 1314; Fax: 91-11-2324 0230
Email:academy.delhi@gmail.com; Website: worldtradescanner.com
This issue contains 8 pages in all