

Postal Regn.No. DL(C)-01/1251/15-17
Licence to Post without
Prepayment U(C)-30/15-17
RNI No. 42906/84

WORLD TRADE SCANNER

ISSN: 0971-8095

Single copy Rs. 20 \$2

Vol. XXXI No 52 18 - 24 March 2015

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

Annual subscription Rs. 950

DGFT says only Three Documents Mandatory for Exports and Imports

Subject: Specifying documents required for Export and Import

114-Ntfn(RE) In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5
12.03.2015 of the Foreign Trade (Development and
(DGFT) Regulation) Act, 1992 read with Para 2.1 of the
Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-2014, the Central
Government hereby inserts a new Para 2.53 of Foreign Trade
Policy, 2009-14:

2. Para2.53: The following mandatory documents are prescribed
for exports and imports of goods from/into India:

(a) Mandatory documents required for export of goods from India:

1. Bill of Lading/Airway Bill
2. Commercial Invoice cum Packing List*
3. Shipping Bill/Bill of Export

(b) Mandatory documents required for import of goods into India

1. Bill of Lading/Airway Bill
2. Commercial Invoice cum Packing List*
3. Bill of Entry

[Note: *(i) As per CBEC Circular No. 01/15-Customs dated 12/01/2015.

(ii) Separate Commercial Invoice and Packing List would also be accepted.]

(c) For export or import of specific goods or category of goods, which are subject to any restrictions/policy conditions or require NOC or product specific compliances under any statute, the regulatory authority concerned may notify additional documents for purposes of export or import.

(d) In specific cases of export or import, the regulatory authority concerned may electronically or in writing seek additional documents or information, as deemed necessary to ensure legal compliance.

(e) This Notification shall come into effect from 1st April, 2015.

3. Effect of this Notification

Only three documents each {as in para 2.(a) & (b above)} would be mandatory for exports and imports.

The Tale of Commercial Invoice-cum-Packing List

Amara Sathyanarayana, Recycling Trade Expert writes:

The incoterms and standardization of export import documents prescribes standard format and use of Commercial Invoice and Packing List in the export import process.

The recent notification by DGFT merging Commercial Invoice and Packing List and also option to file both of them separately is not in "ease of doing business" mode. Certain countries have made packing lists mandatory and customs attest these separately for assessing export duties. They carry out packing list-wise scrutiny of containerized commodities/cargoes.

In certain countries like USA, where USFDA is involved in scrutinizing/testing import consignments, a separate exporting country customs attested packing list is required to be submitted. For example, medicinal barks from South America to USA, mixed cargo of groceries, Crude Beeswax, Honey in consumer packs, Royal Jelly and many other items meant for human consumption or otherwise fall under USFDA scrutiny. Further, import of timber logs into USA / Canada / Australia and many advanced countries requires LOG Packing List (popularly known as LOG LIST)

showing Log number, scaled measurement duly indicated on the one side of the Log and the other side waxed to avoid breaking of heartwood. In most countries Packing List is necessary to see that each and every timber log containerised is duly fumigated with methyl bromide and the same packing list is attested with Phyto-sanitary certificate.

In some countries where CITES certificate is required, Packing list should also be attested by CITES authorities, for example Blackwood (Dalbergia Melanoxylon) when exported from Mozambique to USA or Germany for making musical instruments, Billiards sticks, the packing list attested by Mozambican customs made compulsory.

Similarly, in India when Red Sanders are exported via Government Agencies like APFDCL to China, the Chinese authorities do require packing list of each and every log clearly indicated in it with their weight and dimensions duly certified by exporting corporation.

In the case of Consular Invoice attestation, certain countries demand packing list also attested by their Consulates of the exporting country. For example Myrabolan extracts exported from India to Iran, this tanning extract is packed in PP bags and each bag should be numbered and their weight should be indicated/tagged to each bag which must be reflected on the packing list to be attested with consular stamp. This action is usually done on the basis of local customs attested packing list.

Even in India, when general cargo import take place, like mixed cargoes e.g., consumer tea bags, pastas, ready to eat dishes, edible oils in consumer tetra packs, pet bottles, packing

Crude Starts Fall with \$4 Drop

Crude Oil (Indian Basket) from 11 to 17 March 2015

	11 Mar	12 Mar	13 Mar	16 Mar	17 Mar
(\$/bbl)	55.01	56.09	54.56	52.11	51.42
(Rs/bbl)	3451.88	3509.55	3419.28	3273.55	3223.52
(Rs/\$)	62.75	62.57	62.67	62.82	62.69

(Previous Trading Day Price)

Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas

>>>

Ease of Doing Business - World Bank Ranking of India

INDIA	South Asia	GNI per capita (US\$)	1,570
Ease of doing business rank (1-189)	142	Over all distance to frontier (DTF) score(0-100)	53.97
✓Starting of business (rank)	158	Registering Property (rank)	121
DTF score for starting a business (0-100)	68.42	DTF score for registering property (0-100)	60.40
Procedures (number)	11.9	Procedures (number)	7
Time (days)	28.4	Time (days)	47
Cost (% of income per capita)	12.2	Cost (% of property value)	7.0
Minimum capital (% of income per capita)	111.2	Getting credit (rank)	36
Dealing with construction permits (rank)	184	DTF score for getting credit (0-100)	65.00
DTF score for dealing with construction permits (0-100)	30.89	Strength of legal rights index (0-12)	6
Procedures (number)	25.4	Depth of credit information index (0-8)	7
Time (days)	185.9	Credit bureau coverage (% of adults)	22.4
Cost (% of warehouse value)	28.2	Credit registry coverage (% of adults)	0.0
✓Getting Electricity (rank)	137	Protecting minority investors (rank)	7
DTF score for setting Electricity (0-100)	63.06	DTF score for protecting minority investors(0-100)	72.50
Procedures (number)	7	Extent of conflict of interest regulation index (0-10)	6.7
Time (days)	105.7	Extent of shareholder governance index (0-10)	7.8
Cost (% of income per capita)	487.7	Strength of monitoring investor protection index(0-10)	7.3
		Paying taxes (rank)	156
		DTF score for paying taxes (0-100)	55.53
		Payments (number per year)	33
		Time (hours per year)	243
		Total tax rate (% of profit)	61.7
✓ Reform making it easier to do business			

list is a necessity to calculate the duties and to scrutinize the items stuffed into the containers. Likewise, where import duty is determined by weight, packing list plays very important role especially in addition to mixed cargo type shipments.

Only a few cargoes do not require Packing list for example loose cargoes like metal scraps, fertilizers, sands, ores etc.

Therefore, reducing 4 documents into 3 docu-

ments especially the multi-purpose, multi-utility packing lists, does not serve any purpose and all the importers and exporters will certainly choose to use the option given to submit Commercial Invoice and Packing List. The recent notification relating to mandatory documents requirement of export and import reduced to three is meaningless, and certainly not under 'EASE OF DOING BUSINESS'. It is not a skillful effort, but silly effort.

Dollar Exports Fall by 15%, Imports 15.6% in Feb 2015

Exports (including re-exports)

Exports during February, 2015 were valued at US \$ 21545.33 million (Rs.133662.08 crore) which was 15.02 per cent lower in Dollar terms (15.28 per cent lower in Rupee terms) than the level of US \$ 25353.24 million (Rs. 157769.13 crore) during February, 2014. Cumulative value of exports for the period April-February 2014-15 was US \$ 286582.71 million (Rs 1747451.32 crore) as against US \$ 284074.69 million (Rs 1719888.25 crore) registering a growth of 0.88 per cent in Dollar terms and growth of 1.60 per cent in Rupee terms over the same period last year.

Imports

Imports during February, 2015 were valued at US \$ 28392.32 million (Rs.176139.17 crore) which was 15.66 per cent lower in Dollar terms and 15.92 per cent lower in Rupee terms over the level of imports valued at US \$ 33665.55 million (Rs. 209495.33 crore) in February, 2014. Cumulative value of imports for the period April-February 2014-15 was US \$ 411803.65 million (Rs 2510824.23 crore) as against US \$ 408919.22 million (Rs 2463480.16 crore) registering a growth of 0.71 per cent in Dollar terms and growth of 1.92

per cent in Rupee terms over the same period last year.

Crude Oil and Non-Oil Imports

Oil imports during February, 2015 were valued at US \$ 6101.23 million which was 55.49 per cent lower than oil imports valued at US \$ 13706.89 million in the corresponding period last year. Oil imports during April-February, 2014-15 were valued at US \$ 130848.36 million which was 12.24 per cent lower than the oil imports of US \$ 149103.21 million in the corresponding period last year.

Non-oil imports during February, 2015 were estimated at US \$ 22291.09 million which was 11.69 per cent higher than non-oil imports of US \$ 19958.66 million in February, 2014. Non-oil imports during April-February, 2014-15 were valued at US \$ 280955.29 million which was 8.14 per cent higher than the level of such imports valued at US \$ 259816.01 million in April-February, 2013-14.

Trade Balance

The trade deficit for April-February, 2014-15 was estimated at US \$ 125220.94 million which was higher than the deficit of US \$ 124844.53 million during April-February, 2013-14.

India's Foreign Trade (Services): January, 2015

(As per the RBI Press Release dated 13th March, 2015)

A. Exports (Receipts)

Exports during January, 2015 were valued at US \$ 14250 Million (Rs. 88671.91 Crore).

B. Imports (Payments)

Imports during January, 2015 were valued at US \$ 7788 Million (Rs. 48461.53 Crore).

C. Trade Balance

The trade balance in Services (i.e. net exports of Services) for January, 2015 was estimated at US \$ 6462 Million.

Exports & Imports (Merchandise): (US \$ Million)

	(Provisional)	
	February	April-February
Exports (including re-exports)		
2013-14	25353.24	284074.69
2014-15	21545.33	286582.71
%Growth2014-15/ 2013-14	-15.02	0.88
Imports		
2013-14	33665.55	408919.22
2014-15	28392.32	411803.65
%Growth 2014-15/ 2013-14	-15.66	0.71
Trade Balance		
2013-14	-8312.31	-124844.53
2014-15	-6846.99	-125220.94
Exports & Imports (Services): (US \$ Million)		
	(Provisional)	
	January 2014-15	
Exports (Receipts)	14250.00	
Imports (Payments)	7788.00	
Trade Balance	6462.00	

WEEKLY INDEX OF CHANGES

Anti-dumping Duty of \$63/MT Imposed on Sheet Glass from China Float Glass from Pak, Saudi and UAE Already on Hit List from Nov 2014

Ntn07-ADD Whereas in the matter of 13.03.2015 "Sheet Glass" (hereinafter (DoR) referred to as the subject goods) falling under Chapter 70 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, China PR (hereinafter referred to as the subject country), and imported into India, the designated authority in its final findings *vide* notification No. 14/22/2013-DGAD, dated the 19th December, 2014, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 19th December, 2014, had come to the conclusion that-

(i) the subject goods have been exported to India from the subject country below its normal value, thus resulting in dumping of the subject goods;

(ii) the domestic industry has suffered material injury due to dumping of the subject goods from the subject country;

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

domestic industry.

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, after considering the aforesaid final findings of the designated authority, hereby imposes definitive anti-dumping duty 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 country as specified in the corresponding entry in column (4), exported from the country as specified in the corresponding entry in column (5), produced by the producer as specified in the corresponding entry in column (6), exported by the exporter as specified in the corresponding entry in column (7), and imported into India, an anti-dumping duty equal to the amount indicated 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, namely:-

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	7004 20 11 or 7004 20 19	Sheet Glass	China PR	China PR	Any	Any	63	MT	US Dollar
2	7004 20 11 or 7004 20 19	Sheet Glass	Any	China PR	Any	Any	63	MT	US Dollar
3	7004 20 11 or 7004 20 19	Sheet Glass	China PR	Any	Any	Any	63	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. 354/15/2014 -TRU]

Safeguard Duty on Saturated Fatty Alcohols of 20%-18%-12% till Feb 2017 in Final Findings

Ntn01-SG Whereas, in the matter of 13.03.2015 import of "Saturated Fatty (DoR) 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 of a combination of carbon chain lengths, C12-C14, C12-C16, C12-C18, C16-18 and C14-C16 (commonly categorized as C12-C14)" (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods), falling

under tariff item 2905 17 00 or sub-heading 3823 70 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 preliminary findings, published *vide* number G.S.R. 357 (E), dated the 26th May, 2014, in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), dated the 26th May, 2014, had come to the conclusion that increased

imports of subject goods into India has caused and threatened to cause further serious injury to the domestic producers of subject goods, thereby necessitating the imposition of provisional safeguard duty on imports of the subject goods into India;

And, whereas, on the basis of the aforesaid findings of the Director General (Safeguard), the Central Government had imposed provisional safeguard duty on import of the subject goods into India for a period of two hundred days from 28th August, 2014 *vide* notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 03/2014-Customs (SG), dated the 28th August, 2014, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), *vide* number G.S.R. 623(E), dated the 28th August, 2014;

And, whereas, the Director General (Safeguard) in its final findings *vide* number G.S.R. 712(E), dated the 9th October, 2014, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), has recommended imposition of safeguard duty on subject goods excluding Saturated Fatty Alcohols with carbon chain length of pure C8, falling under tariff item 2905 17 00 or sub-heading 3823 70 of the First Schedule of the Customs Tariff Act, for a period of two years and six months from the date of levy of provisional safeguard duty;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 8B of the Customs Tariff Act, read with rules 12, 14 and 17 of the Customs Tariff (Identification and Assessment of Safeguard Duty) Rules, 1997, the Central Government after considering the said final findings of the Director General (Safeguard), hereby imposes on subject goods excluding Saturated Fatty Alcohols with carbon chain length of pure C8, falling under tariff item 2905 17 00 or sub-heading 3823 70 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, when imported into India, a safeguard duty at the following rate, namely:-

(a) twenty per cent. *ad valorem* when imported during the period from 28th August, 2014 to 27th August, 2015 (both days inclusive);

(b) eighteen per cent. *ad valorem*, when imported during the period from 28th August, 2015 to 27th August, 2016 (both days inclusive); and

(c) twelve per cent. *ad valorem*, when imported during the period from 28th August, 2016 to 27th February, 2017 (both days inclusive).

2. Nothing contained in this notification shall apply to imports of subject goods excluding Saturated Fatty Alcohols with carbon chain length of pure C8, from countries notified as developing countries under clause (a) of sub-section (6) of section 8B of the Customs Tariff Act, other than Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia.

3. The safeguard duty imposed under this notification shall be levied with the effect from the date of the imposition of provisional safeguard duty, that is, the 28th August, 2014, and shall be payable in Indian currency.

[F No. 354/108/2014-TRU]

Dept. of Revenue Issues New Rules of Origin Rules for LDCs

[Customs Notification 29-Cus(NT) dated 10th March 2015]

Products not wholly obtained or produced.-

(1) For the purposes of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 3, products not wholly obtained or produced shall be considered as originating in the exporting beneficiary country if they fulfill the following conditions:-

(a) the total value of the non-originating materials used in the manufacture of the export product does not exceed seventy per cent. of the FOB value or ex-works value of the product so produced or obtained (that is, the local value added content in the exporting beneficiary country is at least thirty per cent.);

(b) the product has undergone a change in tariff classification in sub-heading at the 6 digit level of the Harmonized System nomenclature from the tariff classification in which the non-originating material used in its manufacture are classified; and

(c) the final process of manufacture is performed within the territory of the exporting beneficiary country.

(2) For the purpose of calculating the "local value added content" referred to in sub-rule (1), one or other of the following formulae shall be applied:-

(a) Local value added content (X%) = (FOB value)-(value of non-originating materials)/(FOB value) x 100% ≥ 30%

(b) Local value added content (X%) = (ex-works value)-(value of non-originating materials)/(ex-works value) x 100% ≥ 30%

(3) The value of the non-originating materials used in the production of a product shall be,-

(a) for materials, the country of origin of which is other than the exporting beneficiary country or India, the CIF value; or

(b) for materials, the origin of which cannot be determined, the earliest price ascertained to have been paid in the territory of the exporting beneficiary country where the working or processing takes place, in accordance with the Agreement on Customs Valuation.

Explanation 1.- For the purpose of calculation of value of the non-originating materials, duties and taxes on the material paid in the territory of the exporting beneficiary country or both of India and the exporting beneficiary country shall not be included, and if already included in such value, such expenses shall be deducted.

Explanation 2.- All costs referred to in these rules shall be recorded and maintained in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles applicable in the territory of the exporting beneficiary country in which the product is produced.

Non-qualifying operations.- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, a product shall not be considered to have satisfied the requirements for an originating product referred to in rule 5 merely by reason of going through the following operations or processes, namely:-

(a) operations to ensure the preservation of products in good condition during transport and storage such as drying, freezing, keeping in brine, ventilation, spreading out, chilling, plac-

ing in salt, sulphur dioxide or other aqueous solutions, removal of damaged parts, and like operations;

(b) simple operations consisting of removal of dust, sifting or screening, sorting, classifying, matching including the making-up of sets of articles, washing, painting and cutting;

(c) changes of packing and breaking up and assembly of consignments;

(d) simple cutting, slicing and repacking or placing in bottles, flasks, bags, boxes, fixing on cards or boards, and all other simple packing operations;

(e) affixing of marks, labels or other like distinguishing signs on products or on their packaging;

(f) simple mixing of products whether or not of different kinds, where one or more components of the mixture do not meet the conditions laid down in these rules to enable them to be considered as originating products;

(g) simple assembly of parts of products to constitute a complete product or disassembly of products into parts or packing thereof;

(h) slaughter of animals;

(i) mere dilution or mixing of products with water or another substance that does not materially alter the characteristics of the products so obtained;

(j) a combination of two or more operations referred to in clauses (a) to (i).

(2) All operations carried out in the territory of the exporting beneficiary country on a given product shall be considered together when determining whether the working or processing undergone by that product is to be regarded as insufficient within the meaning of sub-rule (1).

Explanation.- For the purposes of this rule, "simple mixing" generally describes activities which need neither special skills nor machines, apparatus or equipment especially produced or installed for carrying out the activity but does not include chemical reaction which is a process, including a biochemical process, resulting in a molecule with a new structure by breaking intramolecular bonds and by forming new intramolecular bonds, or by altering the spatial arrangement of atoms in a molecule.

Direct Consignment.- (1) Products, in respect of which tariff preference is claimed, shall be considered as directly consigned from the exporting beneficiary country if,-

(a) these products are transported without passing through the territory of any other country; or

(b) the transport of these products involves transit through one or more intermediate countries with or without trans-shipment or temporary storage in such countries, where,-

(i) their transit entry is justified for geographical reasons or by considerations related exclusively to transport requirements;

(ii) the products have not entered into trade or consumption there;

LDC Concessions According to New Rules of Origin Notification 29/2015-Cus(NT) dated 10 March 2015

Ntfn 12
10.03.2015
(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, being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, No. 96/2008-Customs, dated the 13th August, 2008, published vide number G.S.R. 590 (E), dated the 13th August, 2008, namely:-

In the said notification, in the opening paragraph, for the proviso, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"Provided that the importer proves to the satisfaction of the Assistant Commissioner of Customs or Deputy Commissioner of Customs, as the case may be, that the goods in respect of which the exemption under this notification is claimed are of the origin of the country listed in the Schedule to this notification, in accordance with provisions of the Rules of Origin, published in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 29/2015-Customs (N.T.), dated 10th March, 2015."

[F. No. 354/189/2005-TRU (Vol. II)]

(iii) the products have not undergone any operation other than unloading and reloading or any operation required to keep them in good condition; and

(iv) the products have remained under the customs control in the country of transit.

For the purpose of claiming tariff preference for the imported product considering such product as directly consigned from the exporting beneficiary country in terms of this rule, the following shall be produced before the customs authority of India at the time of importation, namely:-

(a) a through bill of lading issued in the exporting country;

(b) a certificate of origin issued by the issuing authority of the exporting beneficiary country;

(c) a copy of the original commercial invoice in respect of the product; and

(d) supporting documents in evidence that other requirements of this rule have been complied with.

Competent authorities.- Each beneficiary country shall notify the name, designation, address, telephone number, fax number, and email of its issuing authority to the authority in the Central Board of Excise and Customs, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, specified in **Annexure A** to these rules.

[Full text of Notification is available at www.worldtradesScanner.com]

List of Military Stores Require NOC from Dept. of Defence Production for Export Notified

Subject: Export of Military Stores.

115-Ntfn(RE) In exercise of the powers
13.03.2015 conferred by Section 5 of the
(DGFT) Foreign Trade (Development &
Regulation) Act, 1992 (No.22 of
1992) read with Para 1.3 of the Foreign Trade
Policy, 2009-2014, as amended, the Central
Government, with immediate effect, hereby makes

the following amendments in Table A of Schedule
2 of ITC(HS) Classification of Export and Import
Items.

2. Serial No. (S. No.) 4 of the Table A of Schedule
2 of ITC (HS) Classification of Export and Import
Items is substituted as under:

Table A

Goods falling in more than one Chapter of ITC (HS) Classification

SNo.	Chapter	Item Description	Policy	Nature of Restriction
4	Any Chapter	Military Stores as specified in Export Licensing Note of Table A	Free	(i) No Objection Certificate (NOC) shall be obtained from the Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi as per the provisions of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) of Department of Defence Production, as available on the website of Ministry of Defence. (ii) The description of item in the Shipping Bill shall prefix the Serial No. of the item indicated in Export Licensing Note of Table A viz. MS 001 a or MS 001 b or as the case may be. (iii) The Shipping Bill shall indicate the number and date of NOC of Department of Defence Production.

3. The existing Export Licensing Note of Table A is substituted as under:

Export Licensing Note of Table A

List of Military Stores

The following military stores are freely exportable subject to the conditions mentioned in the "Nature of Restriction" against Serial No. (S. No.) 4:

MS 001. Armoured or protective equipment, constructions and components, as follows:

- Metallic or non-metallic armoured plate, manufactured to comply with a military standard or specification; or suitable for military use.
- Constructions of metallic or non-metallic materials, or combinations thereof, specially designed to provide ballistic protection for military systems, and specially designed components therefor.
- Helmets manufactured according to military standards or specifications, or comparable national standards, and specially designed components therefor (i.e., helmet shell, liner and comfort pads).
- Body armour or protective garments and components therefor namely soft body armour or protective garments, manufactured to military standards or specifications, or to their equivalents, and specially designed components therefor.
- Body armour or protective garments and components therefor namely hard body armour plates providing ballistic protection equal to or greater than level III (NIJ 0101.06, July 2008) or national equivalents.

MS 002. The following smooth-bore weapons, other arms and automatic weapons, projectors and accessories and specially designed components therefor:

- Rifles, guns and combination guns, hand-guns, machine guns, sub-machine guns and volley guns; howitzers, cannon, mortars, anti-tank weapons, projectile launchers, military flamethrowers, rifles, recoilless rifles, smooth-bore weapons and signature reduction devices therefor, detachable cartridge maga-

zines and mountings, weapons sights and weapon sight mounts; specially designed for military weapons /stores.

- Weapons using caseless ammunition.
- Detachable cartridge magazines and mountings specified for military use, sound suppressors or moderators, special gun-mountings, optical weapons sights and flash suppressors, for arms specified by 2.a. and 2.b. above.
- Smoke, gas and pyrotechnic projectors or generators, specially designed or modified for military use.

MS 003. Bombs, torpedoes, grenades, smoke canisters, mines (except anti-personnel mines), depth charges, other explosive devices and charges and related equipment and accessories and specially designed components therefor for military use.

MS 004. Ammunition and fuze setting devices and specially designed components therefor including:

- Metal or plastic fabrications such as primer anvils, bullet cups, cartridge links, rotating bands and military stores metal parts.
- Safing and arming devices, fuzes, sensors and initiation devices.

MS 005. The following fire control, and related alerting and warning equipment, and related systems, test and alignment and countermeasure equipment, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor:

- Weapon sights, bombing computers, gun laying equipment and weapon control systems.
- Target acquisition, designation, range-finding, surveillance or tracking systems; detection, data fusion, recognition or identification equipment; and sensor integration equipment.
- Countermeasure equipment including detection equipment specified by para 5a or 5b.
- Field test or alignment equipment, specially designed for items specified by para 5a, 5b or 5c.

Kattupalli (Chennai 20) and APM Terminals, Pipavav Sea Ports Notified for Import of New Vehicles

Subject: Addition of two new ports for import of new vehicles.

117-Ntfn(RE) In exercise of powers
13.03.2015 conferred by Section 3 of FT
(DGFT) (D&R) Act, 1992, read with
paragraph 1.3 and 2.1 of the

Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-2014, as amended from time to time, the Central Government hereby amends the Import Policy Condition 2 to Chapter 87 of ITC(HS) 2012, Schedule 1 (Import Policy) as under:

2. **Kattupalli Port and APM Terminals, Pipavav Port** are added to the existing list of 12 ports / ICDs through which import of new vehicles is permitted under Policy Condition 2(II) (d) of Chapter 87 of ITC(HS) 2012, Schedule 1 (Import Policy). Accordingly, Policy Condition 2(II) (d) of Chapter 87 is revised to read as under:

"The import of new vehicles shall be permitted only through the following Customs Ports:

Seaports- (i) Nhava Sheva, (ii) Mumbai, (iii) Kolkata, (iv) Chennai, (v) Ennore, (vi) Cochin, (vii) Kattupalli, (viii) APM Terminals Pipavav;

Airports- (ix) Mumbai Air Cargo Complex, (x) Delhi Air Cargo, (xi) Chennai Airport; and

ICDs - (xii) Telegaon Pune, (xiii) Tughlakabad & (xiv) Faridabad."

3. Effect of this notification

Two new Customs Ports, Kattupalli Port and APM Terminals, Pipavav Port are being added to the list of 12 existing ports/ICDs, thereby taking the total number of ports/ICDs to 14, for importing new vehicles.

MS 006A. Vessels of war (surface or underwater), special naval equipment, accessories, components and other surface vessels specially designed or modified for military use.

MS 006B. Engines and propulsion systems, specially designed for military use in MS 006A and components therefor.

MS 006C. Underwater detection devices, controls and components therefor; Anti-submarine nets and anti-torpedo nets; Hull penetrators and connectors that enable interaction with equipment external to a vessel, and components therefor, specially designed for military use.

MS 006D. Silent bearings, components therefor and equipment specially designed for military use.

MS 007. Military Ground vehicles and components specially designed or modified for military use including:

- Tanks and other military armed vehicles and military vehicles fitted with mountings for arms or equipment for mine laying or the launching of munitions.
- Armoured vehicles.
- Amphibious and deep water fording vehicles.
- Recovery vehicles and vehicles for towing or transporting ammunition or weapon systems and associated load handling equipment.

e. Mine-protected vehicles.

MS 008. High velocity kinetic energy weapon systems and related equipment and specially designed components therefor.

MS 009. Imaging or countermeasure equipment, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor including:

- Recorders and image processing equipment;
- Cameras, photographic equipment and film processing equipment;
- Image intensifier equipment;
- Infrared or thermal imaging equipment;
- Imaging radar sensor equipment;
- Countermeasure or counter-countermeasure equipment, for the equipment specified above.

MS 010. Specialised equipment for military training or for simulating military scenarios, simulators specially designed for training in the use of any firearm or weapon and specially designed components and accessories therefor.

MS 011. Miscellaneous equipment, materials and "libraries" and specially designed components therefor including:

- Construction equipment specially designed for military use.
- Fittings, coatings and treatments, for signature suppression, specially designed for military use.
- Field engineer equipment specially designed for use in a combat zone.
- Equipment and material, coated or treated for signature suppression, specially designed for military use, other than those specified elsewhere in the military stores.
- Mobile repair shops specially designed or 'modified' to service military equipment.
- Field generators specially designed or 'modified' for military use.
- Containers specially designed or 'modified' for military use;
- Laser protection equipment (e.g., eye and sensor protection) specially designed for military use.
- "Fuel cells", specially designed or 'modified'

for military use.

MS 012. The following 'Production' equipment and components:

- Specially designed or modified 'production' equipment for the 'production' of products specified by the Military Stores List, and specially designed components therefor;
- Specially designed environmental test facilities and specially designed equipment therefor, for the certification, qualification or testing of products specified by the Military Stores List.

MS 013. Electronic equipment specially designed for military use such as electronic countermeasure and electronic counter-countermeasure equipment and specially designed components therefor, including jamming and counter-jamming equipment, frequency agile tubes and transmitter block, electronic systems or equipment designed either for surveillance and military intelligence or counteracting such surveillance and monitoring, underwater counter measures and automated command and control systems.

MS 014. Directed Energy Weapon (DEW) systems related to counter measure equipment and test modules specially designed for military use and specially designed components therefor.

MS 015. Software especially designed or modified for military use or for the development, production or use of equipments, materials listed in this Military Stores list.

MS 016. Technology required for the development, production, operation, installation, maintenance, repair, overhaul or refurbishing of items specified in this Military Stores list.

NOTE: Some of the items listed above may be of dual use (SCOMET items) depending upon their specifications and specific end uses. Hence, the exporters may also refer to SCOMET LIST [Appendix 3 to Schedule 2 of ITC(HS) Classification of Export & Import Items] for determining whether the item requires export license from DGFT.

4. Effect of this notification:

The list of military stores that requires NOC from Department of Defence Production for export has been notified.

Strict on Timely Disposal of Registration Applications

[Ref: D. O. F. No. 201/24/2013-CX.G dated 3 March 2015]

Subject-Timely Disposal of Registration applications

Your attention is drawn to the Hon'ble Finance Minister's Budget Speech on granting registration to Central Excise and Service Tax assesseees within two days of filing the application form. You may refer to notification No.07/2015/CE (N.T.) dated 01.03.2015, Order No.1/2015-ST and Circular No.997/4/2015-CX, both dated 28th February, 2015 regarding simplification of Registration procedure in Central Excise & Service Tax.

2. I am sure, necessary steps to ensure disposal of registration applications in the line of new procedures must have already been initiated by your Officers. You have to personally monitor the implementation of the new system of granting registration and to ensure that all the new applications filed after the presentation of the Budget are disposed off expeditiously and within the prescribed time limit of two days.

3. As regards the past registration applications pending in the ACES, as on the date of presentation of Budget, you have to ensure that these are immediately disposed off as per the guidelines provided on the circular dated 28.2.2015. All these past registration applications have to be disposed off latest by 15.3.2015. Needless to emphasize that your personal monitoring of the implementation of the new system of simplified registration is of utmost importance. You are also requested to send a fortnightly report to the Commissioner (Central Excise) & Commissioner (Service Tax), CBEC of applications pending for more than two days with detailed reasons for the pendencies. "The... report for the quarter ending 15th March must be sent by the next day. Field formations may suitably be advised.

Ceiling on Libor Import Credits for Infrastructure to Continue Till 31 March 2015

Sub: Trade Credits for Imports into India - Review of all-in-cost ceiling

AP(DIR Srs) Cir.81 03.03.2015 (RBI) Attention of Authorized Dealer Category-I (AD Category-I) banks is invited to A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 16 dated July 28, 2014

relating to the all in-cost ceiling of Trade Credits for imports into India.

2. On a review it has been decided that the all-in-cost ceiling as specified under paragraph 4 of A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.28 dated September 11, 2012 will continue to be applicable till March 31, 2015 and is subject to review thereafter.

3. All other aspects of Trade Credit policy remain unchanged. AD Category-I banks may bring the contents of this circular to the notice of their constituents and customers concerned.

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

Macau and Hong Kong Citizens Banned from Acquiring Property in India

Subject: Acquisition/transfer of immovable property – Prohibition on citizens of certain countries

AP(DIR Srs) Cir.83 11.03.2015 (RBI) Attention of Authorised Dealers in Foreign Exchange is invited to Regulation 7 of Foreign Exchange Management (Acquisition and Transfer of

immovable property in India) Regulations, 2000 notified vide Notification No. FEMA 21/2000-RB dated 3rd May 2000 in terms of which no person being a citizen of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, China, Iran, Nepal or Bhutan without prior permission of the Reserve Bank shall acquire or transfer immovable property in India, other than lease, not exceeding five years.

2. It has been observed that Macau and Hong Kong are the two Special Administrative Regions of China. As they are notified separately, it has been decided, in consultation with the Government of India, that citizens of Macau and Hong Kong will also be included in the list of countries

which are prohibited to acquire/transfer immovable property in India in terms of Regulation 7 of FEMA ibid.

3. Reserve Bank has since amended the Principal Regulations through the Foreign Exchange Management (Acquisition and Transfer of immovable property in India) (Amendment) Regulations, 2015 notified vide Notification No. FEMA.335/2015-RB dated February 4, 2015 c.f. G.S.R. No.120 (E) dated February 24, 2015.

4. Authorised Dealers may bring the contents of this circular to the notice of their constituents concerned.

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

Tariff Value Falls: Gold \$18/10 gms; Silver \$37/kg; Brass Scrap \$13/MTs; Palmolein \$8/MTs Crude Palm Oil Rises \$2/MT

30-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	686
2	1511 90 10	RBD Palm Oil	703
3	1511 90 90	Others – Palm Oil	695
4	1511 10 00	Crude Palmolein	707
5	1511 90 20	RBD Palmolein	710
6	1511 90 90	Others – Palmolein	709
7	1507 10 00	Crude Soya bean Oil	800
8	7404 00 22	Brass Scrap (all grades)	3495
9	1207 91 00	Poppy seeds	3747

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	375 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	512 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	2280"

[F. No. 467/01/2015-Cus-V]

Commodity Dollars Near Lows Amid Bets Fed Patience Growing Thin

The currencies of commodity-exporting nations including Australia and New Zealand were near the lowest in at least four years as traders braced for a Federal Reserve statement that may indicate the U.S. Central Bank is ready to raise interest rates.

The Australian dollar was less than one U.S. cent away from its lowest since May 2009, while the New Zealand currency was weighed down by a disappointing dairy auction. The U.S. currency dropped for a third day against the euro and slid from the highest since at least 2004 against a basket of major peers after housing starts lagged behind forecasts. Fed Chair Janet Yellen and her colleagues end a two-day meeting Wednesday.

The Aussie was little changed at 76.27 U.S. cents Tokyo from Tuesday when it fell 0.3 percent. It touched 75.61 on March 11, the weakest

since May 2009. The kiwi was at 73.05 U.S. cents after tumbling 0.9 percent to 73.06 on Tuesday. The dollar fell 0.1 percent to \$1.0608 per euro and traded at 121.33 from 121.37.

Milk Prices

New Zealand's currency weakened Tuesday after the whole milk price index fell 9.6 percent in a GlobalDairyTrade auction. The Aussie has been weighed down by the decline in prices for iron ore, Australia's biggest export, and prospects for a further interest-rate cut, with the Reserve Bank's March 3 meeting minutes released Tuesday reiterating an easing bias.

The dollar had been rising amid speculation the Fed will remove or modify its commitment to being "patient" on when and how to increase rates in its policy statement.

"Most people are still pretty happy to be generally long U.S. dollars, but they are worried about

Libor Plus Ceiling at 350bps for ECB to Continue Till 31 Mar 2015

Sub: External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) Policy- Review of all-in-cost ceiling

AP(DIR Srs) Attention of Authorized Dealer Category-I (AD) Cir.80 Dealer Category-I (AD) 03.03.2015 Category-I) banks is invited (RBI) to A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 17 dated July 28, 2014

relating to the all in-cost ceiling for ECB.

2. On a review, it has been decided that the all-in-cost ceiling as specified under paragraph 2 of A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 99 dated March 30, 2012 will continue to be applicable till March 31, 2015 and is subject to review thereafter. All other aspects of ECB policy remain unchanged.

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

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

how the message is going to come across" from the Fed meeting and Yellen's press conference, Tuck said. "People are reluctant to do anything until they see net volatility pass through the market, and they will be relatively happy to continue with the existing trend."

Emerging markets need to prepare for capital flight if investors are surprised by the timing or pace of policy changes in developed economies, the International Monetary Fund's Managing Director Christine Lagarde said Tuesday.

Customs Valuation Exchange Rates

6 March 2015	Imports	Exports
Schedule I [Rate of exchange of one unit of foreign currency equipment to Indian Rupees]		
1 Australian Dollar	49.45	48.05
2 Bahrain Dinar	170.05	160.75
3 Canadian Dollar	50.65	49.55
4 Danish Kroner	9.40	9.10
5 EURO	69.90	68.15
6 Hong Kong Dollar	8.10	7.95
7 Kuwaiti Dinar	215.95	203.65
8 New Zealand Dollar	47.75	46.35
9 Norwegian Kroner	8.10	7.90
10 Pound Sterling	96.10	93.95
11 Singapore Dollar	46.00	45.05
12 South African Rand	5.45	5.15
13 South Arabian Riyal	17.10	16.15
14 Swedish Kroner	7.55	7.40
15 Swiss Franc	65.25	63.70
16 UAE Dirham	17.45	16.50
17 U.S. Dollar	62.80	61.80
Schedule II [Rate of exchange of 100 units of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees]		
1 Japanese Yen	52.60	51.40
2 Kenyan Shilling	70.40	66.25

(Source: Customs Notification 28(NT)/05.03.2015)

Prohibition/Ban on Import of Fruits/Vegetables

Temporary ban/restriction is imposed by importing countries from time to time for non compliance of their rules/regulations/standards by exporters. The European Union (EU) had prohibited import from India of Indian mangoes and four other vegetables viz. Tarro Plant (Arbi-except root and seed), brinjal, snake gourd and bitter gourd, effective from 01st May, 2014 on account of interceptions of export consignments not compliant with EU Phytosanitary regulations. Similarly, Saudi Arabia had also imposed a temporary ban on import of green pepper from India due to the presence of pesticides residue in green pepper.

India's exports of fresh fruits & vegetables during 2014-15 (Apr. – Jan.) have fallen by 14.02% in USD terms as compared to exports during the corresponding period of 2013-14. However, the decline cannot be attributed entirely to the restrictions imposed by certain countries as exports of agricultural commodities including fruits and vegetables depends on several factors such as international demand and supply situation, exportable surplus availability in the country, international and domestic price situation etc.

European Union banned import of fruits/veg-

etables including mangoes from India with effect from April 2014. India had taken up this issue with EC at every possible forum. A FVO mission from EC visited India in Sept. 2014 to inspect the improved official control put in place by India for export of mangoes to EU. For improving official control for export of mangoes to Europe, a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been developed by the Government for pest free export of fruits to EU wherein fruits are proposed in pack houses approved by APEDA under the supervision of Plant Quarantine before export to EU. FVO Mission have given affirmative report on improved official control system for export of mangoes from India to EU and consequently the European Commission has lifted the ban on import of Indian mango w.e.f. 12.02.2015.

In order to resume export of green pepper to Saudi Arabia, Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has put in place the following system for meeting their required standards:

- i) APEDA has approved 31 laboratories for testing of residue in food products.
- ii) Test report generated by the laboratories will be a pre-requisite for the issue of phyto-

- iii) APEDA recognized pack houses which has system in place to verify the traceability of the product will be used for packing and exporting of green chillies.
- iv) APEDA has identified vegetable cluster including that of green chillies, wherein GAP certified farmers are being identified for sourcing material for export.

APEDA in association with State Governments has been organising awareness/sensitisation programme for exporter and other stake-holders to improve the production of export quality fruits and vegetable.

This information was given by the Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman in a written reply in Lok Sabha.



Now on Sale

37th Bud Edn of

BIG's Easy

Reference Customs

Tariff 2015-16

Arun Goyal

Price: Rs. 1850

- 12.5% of CVD of Excise
- Duty Exemption
- SAD Exemption and Refunds
- Total Calculated Duty
- IT Agreement, Mobile Exemption
- Second Hand Machinery Import
- Customs, DGFT Procedure
- FSSAI Food Standards
- BIS/CRO Quality Standards
- Animal/Plant Quarantine/Sanitary Rules
- Legal Metrology Labelling
- Baggage/Courier Imports
- Gold Imports Conditions with Duties
- Compulsory Registration of Electronic Products
- Amended and Updated Anti-Dumping Duty and Safeguards Duty
- 19 **FTA Country Preferences:** Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, ASEAN, Thai, SAFTA, SAPTA, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Chile, LDCs, Afghanistan, APTA, Korea
- Single Volume covering 1400 pages in New Format
- Import Policy in Each Tariff Line
- Export Policy in Full with Tariff
- Daily and Weekly Update (DINDEX and WINDEX)
- Support of Database CUSTADA and NONTADA
- Daily Updated website worldtradescanner.com
- Telephone and Email Helpline

Send Your Order Today to
academy.delhi@gmail.com

WIndex No. 52 – 18-24 March 2015	DIndex	WIndex
Dindex Delivered Daily by Email		
World Trade		
The Tale of Commercial Invoice-cum-Packing List	5762	385
Ease of Doing Business - World Bank Ranking of India	5763	386
Dollar Exports Fall by 15%, Imports 15.6% in Feb 2015	5764	386
Commodity Dollars Near Lows Amid Bets Fed Patience Growing Thin	5765	391
Prohibition/Ban on Import of Fruits/Vegetables	5766	392
List of MoU Signed between India and Mauritius	5761	-
Foreign Trade Policy		
DGFT says only Three Documents Mandatory for Exports and Imports – 114-Ntfn(RE)/12.03.2015	5758	385
List of Military Stores Require NOC from Dept. of Defence Production for Export Notified – 115-Ntfn(RE)/13.03.2015	5759	389
Kattupalli (Chennai 20) and APM Terminals, Pipavav Sea Ports Notified for Import of New Vehicles – 117-Ntfn(RE)/13.03.2015	5752	389
Customs		
LDC Concessions According to New Rules of Origin Notification 29/2015-Cus(NT) dated 10 March 2015 – Ntfn 12/10.03.2015	5756	388
Dept. of Revenue Issues New Rules of Origin Rules for LDCs – 29-Cus(NT)/10.03.15	5757	388
Tariff Value Falls: Gold \$18/10 gms; Silver \$37/kg; Brass Scrap \$13/MTs; Palmolein \$8/MTs – 30-Cus(NT)/13.03.2015	5753	391
Anti-dumping Duty of \$63/MT Imposed on Sheet Glass from China – 07-ADD/13.03.15	5750	387
Safeguard Duty on Saturated Fatty Alcohols of 20%-18%-12% till Feb 2017 in Final Findings – 01-SG/13.03.2015	5751	387
CBEC Circular		
Strict on Timely Disposal of Registration Applications – D.O.F.No.201/24/2013-CX.6 dated 03.03.2015	5755	390
RBI Circular [AP(DIR Series)]		
Libor Plus Ceiling at 350bps for ECB to Continue Till 31 Mar 2015 – Cir.80/03.03.15	5747	391
Ceiling on Libor Import Credits for Infrastructure to Continue Till 31 March 2015 – Cir.81/03.03.2015	5748	390
Export Credit of US\$34.54mn to Niger for Setting up of Solar Electrification and Solar Photovoltaic System – Cir.82/09.03.2015	5749	-
Macau and Hong Kong Citizens Banned from Acquiring Property in India – Cir.83/11.03.2015	5754	390
*See details in www.worldtradescanner.com		