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. XXXII No 52 23 – 29 March 2016

Promoted by Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, World Trade Centre, Academy of Business Studies Annual subscription Rs. 950

Online Clearance of NTBs – Single Integrated Declaration Covering Six Agencies and Nine Forms to go Live on 1 April 2016

- Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage (DPPQ&S)
- Food Safety Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)
- Drug Controller (CDSCO)
- Animal Quarantine (AQCS)
- Wild Life Crime Control Bureau (WCCB)
- Textile Committee

SID

Subject: Implementing Integrated Declaration under the Indian Customs Single Window.

10-CBEC 15.03.2016 (DoR) Kind reference is invited to Board's Circulars No. 09/2015 dated 31.03.2015 and Circular No. 03/2016 dated 03.02.2016 regarding the Indian Customs Single Window. To re-capitulate, the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) has taken-up the task of implementing 'Indian Customs Single Window Project' to facilitate trade. This project envisages that the importers and exporters would electronically lodge their Customs clearance documents at a single point only with the Customs. The required permission, if any, from Partner Government Agencies (PGAs) such as Animal Quarantine, Plant Quarantine, Drug Controller, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, Textile Committee etc. would be obtained online without the importer/exporter having to separately approach these agencies. This would be possible through a common, seamlessly integrated IT systems utilized by all regulatory agencies, logistics service providers and the importers/exporters. The Single Window would thus provide the importers/exporters a single point interface for clearance of import and export goods thereby reducing dwell time and cost of doing business.

Online Clearance from Participating Government Agencies (PGAs)

2. In this backdrop the Board has issued the circulars referred to above, to introduce a system of online clearance between Customs and the Department of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage (DPPQ&S), Food Safety Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), Drug Controller (CDSCO), Animal Quarantine (AQCS), Wild Life Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) and Textile Committee. With the introduction of this facility, clearance from these regulatory agencies is flowing online, and the hard-copy of 'No Objection Certificates' (NOCs) is no longer required for clearance of goods. This online clearance under Single Window Project has been rolled out at main ports and airports in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai so far. It will be gradually extended across the country.

Integrated Declaration under Customs Single Window Project

3. CBEC has since developed the 'Integrated Declaration', under which all information required for import clearance by the concerned government agencies has been incorporated into the electronic format of the Bill of Entry. The Customs Broker or Importer shall submit the "Integrated Declaration" electronically to a single entry point, i.e. the Customs Gateway (ICEGATE). Separate application forms required by different PGAs like Drug Controller, AQCS, WCCB, PQIS and FSSAI would be dispensed with.

4. The Message Format specifications of the Integrated Declaration, which is to be filed electronically has been published on ICEGATE. The Integrated Declaration captures the particulars of items required by each PGA. The Integrated Declaration will be applicable for consignments to be cleared under the Indian Customs EDI Systems. For the clearance of imported goods in the manual mode, separate documents prescribed by the respective agencies will continue to apply.

5. Since over half of the data required by the PGAs was common with the Bill of Entry, the Integrated Declaration includes a set of standardized and rationalized data, resulting in a 60 percent reduction in the total number of data fields that the trade had to manage in their systems or in hardcopy. Besides, the integrated Declaration replaces 9 separate forms that an importer or his broker was supposed to file with various agencies. These are Customs Bill of Entry, Customs valuation declaration, Application for import of livestock products, Application for import of pet animals/aquatic/other animals, birds and poultry (chicks), Application for quarantine inspection and clearance of imported plants/plant products, ADC Drug sheet for import (Appendix – II), Additional ADC Sheet for drug category and composition, Application for post shipment examination by the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, and Application form for NOC from FSSAI for food items imported into India.

Declarations and Undertakings

6. Apart from incorporating the forms mentioned in para 5 above, the Integrated Declaration will also include different types of undertakings, declarations, and letters of guarantee that are presently required to be submitted on company letter heads. The Integrated Declaration has a portion to capture the text of these declarations, undertakings and letters of guarantee etc. in the form of statements. These statements have been standardized and codified, so that while submitting the Integrated Declaration, the importer specify the statement codes, and the printed copies of the Bills of Entry will contain the corresponding standardized texts.

Crude Rises to $38.57

Crude Oil (Indian Basket) from 15 – 18 March 2016

	15 Mar	16 Mar	17 Mar	18 Mar
($/bbl)	35.42	36.10	38.05	38.57
(Rs/bbl)	2381.35	2431.94	2544.87	2568.88
(Rs/$)	67.23	67.37	66.88	66.61

(Previous Trading Day Price)
Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas

Supporting Documents

7. The Integrated Declaration has a separate section on the particulars of supporting documents to be provided along with the Bill of Entry. The Importer or his Customs Brokers can also provide details of the supporting documents using this section.

8. CBEC is in the process of procuring IT infrastructure to capture digitally signed copies of the supporting documents. Once this facility is implemented, the need to provide hardcopies of supporting documents will be dispensed with.

Risk-based Inspection under Integrated Declaration

9. The Integrated Declaration would also gather data/information for implementation of a system of selective inspection and testing by all PGAs, which is crucial for promoting "Ease of Doing Business". Following the decision of the Committee of Secretaries, all PGAs will select consignments for documentary examination, physical inspection and testing based on risk, and all PGAs will use CBEC's Risk Management System in which, the necessary selectivity criteria will be introduced.

10. The Risk Management Division has developed a module for introducing a dynamic, risk-based selection of consignments. This module will incorporate criteria developed in consultation with the PGAs. The module will determine whether the bill of entry should be referred to a PGA for NOC, what kind of documentary examination, physical inspection of goods, and testing will be necessary. This module will also implement the rules of delegation of authority from PGAs to Customs for inspection of goods, verification of documents and drawl of samples.

Processing of bill of entry under Integrated Declaration

11. Upon filing of the Integrated Declaration, the bill of entry will automatically be referred to concerned agency, if required, based on risk. The system has been modified to enable simultaneous processing of bill of entry by PGA and Customs.

Implementation Schedule

12. The specifications of bill of entry format for the Integrated Declaration along with the agency-wise guidelines have been uploaded on the ICEGATE website. The Single Window Project (SWP) team has already held number of familiarization session with the stakeholders, including the service providers who responsible for maintaining the Remote EDI System software on behalf of importers and brokers.

13. The ICEGATE facility will be available for testing of the integrated declaration with effect from 15/3/2016, March, 2016. The Integrated Declaration will go live with effect from 1st April, 2016.

Training/ Familiarization with Integrated Declaration and Single Window Project

14. All stakeholders are requested to carefully go through the Integrated Declaration Form and the process outlined. This is a major initiative of the Department and is expected to significantly simplify and expedite the clearance process. In this regard, the Single Window project team has addressed several gatherings of trade at different forums in order to explain the concept of the Single Window and the Integrated Declaration. To further familiarize the trade about the content of Integrated Declaration, detailed presentations and interactive sessions will be held at all major Custom locations across the country in the third week of March, 2016. The schedules and venues for these training sessions will be notified separately by the respective Commissioner.

Monitoring and Feed back

15. To facilitate smooth roll out of Integrated Declaration, feedback and queries may be addressed by email to meena.rajendra@nic.in and Nsm.ices@icegate.gov.in. References in hardcopy may be sent to Commissioner (Single Window), Centre Of Excellence, Tower 3&4, NBCC Plaza, Pushp Vihar, Sector-5, Saket, New Delhi-110077, Fax No. 011-29563902.

Feb Export Fall again by 5.7% to 20.7bn, Imports down 5%

- Bottom in Sight? Trade Expects Pick Up by Year End
- Garments Export Up 9.2% in Rupee Term, Gold Falls 22%

I. Merchandise Trade

Exports (including re-exports)

Exports during February, 2016 were valued at US$ 20738.60 million (Rs. 141515.41crore) which was 5.66 per cent lower in Dollar terms (3.77 per cent higher in Rupee terms) than the level of US$ 21983.43 million (Rs. 136379.94 crore) during February, 2015. Cumulative value of exports for the period April-February 2015-16 was US$ 238418.11 million (Rs. 1556576.47 crore) as against US$ 286305.92 million (Rs. 1746265.60 crore) registering a negative growth of 16.73 per cent in Dollar terms and 10.86 per cent in Rupee terms over the same period last year.

Non-petroleum exports in February 2016 are valued at US$ 18905.53 million against US$ 19427.91 million in February 2015, a reduction of 2.69%. Non-petroleum exports during April to February 2016 are valued at US$ 211313.17 million as compared to US$ 232157.85 million for the corresponding period in 2015, a reduction of 8.98%.

The trend of falling exports is in tandem with other major world economies. The growth in exports have fallen for USA (10.35%), European Union (7.62%) and China (1.67%) for December 2015 over the corresponding period previous year as per WTO statistics.

Imports

Imports during February, 2016 were valued at US$ 27280.42 million (Rs. 186155.30 crore) which was 5.03 per cent lower in Dollar terms and 4.46 per cent higher in Rupee terms over the level of imports valued at US$ 28725.38 million (Rs. 178205.35 crore) in February, 2015. Cumulative value of imports for the period April-February 2015-16 was US$ 351806.61 million (Rs. 2295116.34 crore) as against US$ 412604.70 million (Rs. 2515834.93 crore) registering a negative growth of 14.74 per cent in Dollar terms and 8.77 per cent in Rupee terms over the same period last year.

Crude Oil and Non-Oil Imports

Oil imports during February, 2016 were valued at US$ 4767.69 million which was 21.92 per cent lower than oil imports valued at US$ 6106.33 million in the corresponding period last year. Oil imports during April-February, 2015-16 were valued at US$ 77862.30 million which was 40.52 per cent lower than the oil imports of US$ 130906.99 million in the corresponding period last year.

Non-oil imports during February, 2016 were estimated at US$ 22512.73 million which was 0.47 per cent lower than non-oil imports of US$ 22619.05 million in February, 2015. Non-oil imports during April-February, 2015-16 were valued at US$ 273944.31 million which was 2.75 per cent lower than the level of such imports valued at US$ 281697.71 million in April-February, 2014-15.

II. Trade In Services (for January, 2016, as per the RBI Press Release dated 15th March, 2016)

Exports (Receipts)

Exports during January, 2016 were valued at US$ 12573 Million (Rs. 84556.32 Crore).

During January, 2016, on month-on-month basis, growth in services export turned negative (with a growth of -10.44 per cent) as compared to positive growth (16.80 per cent) during December 2015 (as per RBI's Press Release for the respective months).

Imports (Payments)

Imports during January, 2016 were valued at US$ 6841 Million (Rs. 46007.30 Crore).

III. Trade Balance

Merchandise: The trade deficit for April-February, 2015-16 was estimated at US$ 113388.50 million which was lower than the deficit of US$ 126298.78 million during April-February, 2014-15.

Services: As per RBI's Press Release dated 15th March 2016, the trade balance in Services (i.e. net export of Services) for January, 2016 was estimated at US$ 5732 million. The net export of services for April-January, 2015-16 was estimated at US$ 59289.00 million which is lower than net export of services of US$ 62055.00 million during April-January, 2014-15 (The data for April-January 2015-16 has been derived by adding month wise QE data of RBI Press Release for respective months).

Overall Trade Balance: Taking merchandise and services together, overall trade deficit for April-February, 2015-16 estimated at US$ 54099.50 million as compared to US$ 64243.78 million over same period last year has fallen by 15.79 per cent (Services data pertains to April-January as January 2016 is the latest data available as per RBI's Press Release dated 15th March 2016).

Merchandise Trade

Exports & Imports : (US $ Million)

(Provisional)

	February	April-February
Exports (including re-exports)		
2014-15	21983.43	286305.92
2015-16	20738.60	238418.11
%Growth2015-16/ 2014-15	-5.66	-16.73
Imports		
2014-15	28725.38	412604.70
2015-16	27280.42	351806.61
%Growth2015-16/ 2014-15	-5.03	-14.74
Trade Balance		
2014-15	-6741.95	-126298.78
2015-16	-6541.82	-113388.50

Services Trade

Exports & Imports (Services) : (US $ Million)

(Provisional)

	January 2015-16
Exports (Receipts)	12573.00
Imports (Payments)	6841.00
Trade Balance	5732.00

Source: RBI Press Release dated 15th March 2016

IGCR Amended – Security Condition Removed

- Implementation Date Preponed to 16 Mar from 1 April 2016
- All Past Cases to be Dealt with under New Rules Only

Seeks to amend Notification No. 32/2016-Cus (N.T.) dated 01.03.2016 [Customs (Import of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty for Manufacture of Excisable Goods) Rules, 2016] so as to notify 16.03.2016 as the date from which the said rules will be effective. Further the requirement of submission of security for availing the benefit under the said notification is being done away with.

39-Cus(NT)
15.03.2016
(DoR)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 156 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules to amend the Customs (Import of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty for Manufacture of Excisable Goods) Rules, 2016 , namely:-

1. Short title and commencement. - (1) These rules may be called the Customs (Import of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty for Manufacture of Excisable Goods) (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Customs (Import of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty for Manufacture of Excisable Goods) Rules, 2016 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules) in rule 1, for sub-rule (2), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:-

(2) They shall come into force on the **16th day of March, 2016.**

3. In the said rules, in rule 5, in sub-rule (2), the words or **security** shall be **omitted**.

4. In the said rules, after rule 8, the following rule shall be **inserted**, namely:-

9. References in any rule, notification, circular, instruction, standing order, trade notice or other order to the Customs (Import of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty for Manufacture of Excisable Goods) Rules, 1996 and any provision thereof shall, be construed as references to the Customs (Import of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty for Manufacture of Excisable Goods) Rules, 2016 and any corresponding provision thereof.

Seeks to amend Notification No. 20/2016-Central Excise (N.T.) dated 01.03.2016 [Central Excise (Removal of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty for Manufacture of Excisable and Other Goods) Rules, 2016] so as to notify 16.03.2016 as the date from which the said rules will be effective. Further the requirement of submission of security for availing the benefit under the said notification is being done away with.

22-CE(NT)
15.03.2016
(DoR)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944) the Central Government hereby makes the following rules to amend the Central Excise (Removal of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty for Manufacture of Excisable and Other Goods) Rules, 2016, namely:

1. Short title, extent and commencement. (1) These rules may be called the Central Excise (Removal of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty for Manufacture of Excisable and Other Goods) (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Central Excise (Removal of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty for Manufacture of Excisable and Other Goods) Rules, 2016 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in rule 1, for sub-rule (2) and (3), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:-

(2) They shall come into force on the **16th day of March, 2016;**

3. In the said rules, in rule 4, in sub-rule (5), the words or **security** shall be **omitted**.

4. In the said rules, after rule 7, the following rule shall be **inserted**, namely:-

8. References in any rule, notification, circular, instruction, standing order, trade notice or other order to the Central Excise (Removal of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty for Manufacture of Excisable Goods) Rules, 2001 and any provision thereof shall, be construed as references to the Central Excise (Removal of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty for Manufacture of Excisable and Other Goods) Rules, 2016 and any corresponding provision thereof.

"Other Persons" in Duty Disputes Cases will be Discharged only after Main Person Pays up Duty + Interest + 15% Penalty under Sec 28 of CA, 1962

Sub: Clarification regarding other persons (co-noticees) used in sub-section (2) & sub-section (6) of the Section 28 of the Customs Act, 1962.

11-CBEC
15.03.2016
(DoR)

Vide section 22 of the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2006 (29 of 2006) a provision was inserted in the Section 28 of the Customs Act, 1962 to provide for deemed conclusion of proceedings once the person to whom a demand of duty notice has been issued has paid all dues. Subsequently vide Finance Act, 2011, section 28 was substituted with a new Section 28. The quantum of penalty amount to be paid under the said deemed conclusion proceedings was retained at 25% of the duty amount. However, vide Finance Act, 2015 the penalty payable under Section 28 was reduced to 15%.

(2) The provisions governing deemed conclusion of proceedings are stated in proviso to subsection (2) and in clause (i) of sub-section (6) respectively of the present Section 28.

The text of the two provisions is reproduced below:

Proviso to sub-section (2)

"Provided that where notice under clause (a) of sub-section (1) has been served and the proper officer is of the opinion that the amount of duty along with interest payable thereon under section 28AA or the amount of interest, as the case may be, as specified in the notice, has been paid in full within thirty days from the date of receipt of the notice, no penalty shall be levied and the proceedings against such person or other persons to whom the said notice is served under clause (a) of subsection (1) shall be deemed to be concluded."

Clause (i) of sub-section (6)

"that the duty with interest and penalty has been paid in full, then, proceedings in respect of such person or other persons to whom the notice is served under sub-section (1) or subsection (4), shall, without prejudice to the provisions of sections 135, 135A and 140 be deemed to be conclusive as to the matters stated therein"

(3) References have been received from the field as regards scope and interpretation of other persons in the above context.

(4) The matter has been examined in the Board. Provision of deemed conclusion of proceedings was introduced in the Section 28 so as to bring about closure to the cases where the dues to the Government could be realized without going through the process of adjudication on one hand and to cut the protracted litigation which generally follows the adjudication on the other.

(5) The provision of deemed conclusion is contingent upon the person to whom a SCN has been issued under sub-section (1) or sub-section (4) paying up all the dues of duty, interest and penalty as the case may be. Only in such a circumstance of compliance, shall closure of proceedings against other persons come into effect. Therefore, as a corollary, other persons implies person(s) to whom no demand of duty is envisaged with notice served under subsection (1) or sub-section (4) as the case may be. Other persons who happen to be co-noticees in the SCN for their acts of commission or omission other than demand of duty would be benefitted by the deemed closure in cases where the compliance of conditions mentioned in proviso to subsection (2) or clause (i) of sub-section (6), as the case may be, by the main noticee to whom inter-alia a demand of duty has been issued has been fulfilled. Further, all such cases where proceedings reach closure stage under the provisions of Section 28, an order to the effect must be invariably issued by the concerned adjudicating authority.

(6) Section 28 primarily deals with the recovery of duty or erroneous refund. While introducing the facility of deemed conclusion, enabling provision was made for payment of interest and/or penalty. Therefore, all such SCNs or cases which involve duty, interest and/ or payment of penalty shall be covered by the above clarification. Further, it may be noted that the cases involving seizure of goods under Section 110 of the Customs Act, or cases where confiscation provisions under sections 111, 113, 115, 118, 119, 120 and 121 are invoked, would be out of purview of this Circular.

(7) Difficulties, if any, faced in the implementation of this Circular may be brought to the notice of the Board.

Health Ministry Bans more than 300 Fixed Dose Drug Combinations

On the basis of the recommendations of the Expert Committee and in exercise of powers conferred by Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, the Central Government banned the manufacture for sale, sale and distribution for human use of fixed dose combination of around 344 drugs.

Central Government is satisfied that the use of the fixed dose combination of around 344 drugs is likely to involve risk to human beings whereas safer alternatives to the said combinations are available.

The matter has been examined by an Expert Committee appointed by the Central Government and the said Expert Committee recommended to the Central Government that the said drug is found to have no therapeutic justification.

On the basis of the recommendations of the said Expert Committee, the Central Government is satisfied that it is necessary and expedient in public interest to regulate by way of prohibition of manufacture for sale, sale and distribution for human use of the said drug in the country.

These ban formulations are included from big pharmaceutical companies like Pfizer, Abbott etc. And it will surely going to be biggest business hurdle for such companies.

Prior also health ministry banned medicines for number of times, but anyhow the ban had not be sustained for longer time. Now interesting to see whether these ban will be sustained and how industries reacts on it.

[List of Banned FDC Drugs available at www.worldtradescanner.com]

DGAD Clarification on PUC of Aluminium Radiators from China Investigation Notification

[CBEC Clarification – File No. 14/24/2015-DGAD dated 16th March 2016]

Sub: Clarification under Initiation Notification concerning imports of Aluminium Radiators, etc. originating in or exported from China.

With reference to Initiation Notification No.14/24/2015/DGAD dated 1st January, 2016 concerning imports of "Aluminium Radiators, Aluminium Radiator Sub-Assemblies and Aluminium Radiator Core, including in CKD or SKD conditions, for use in used/on road vehicles and generator sets, excluding aluminium radiators meant for use in new automobiles originating in or exported from China", requests were received from the interested parties, seeking clarity on the scope of the Product Under Consideration. The matter has been examined and it has been decided by the Designated Authority to clarify the matter further in continuation of the said initiation notification, as below:

A. The following items imported for use in Used/ On Road Automobiles and Gen Sets are covered within the scope of PUC for the purposes of this investigation:

(a) Aluminium Radiator Cores;

(b) Aluminium Radiators; Complete and/or in completely knocked or semi-knocked down condition;

(c) Aluminium Radiator attached with other parts such as, oil cooler, air cooler, condenser, compressor, fan motors etc.

B. Aluminium Radiators, Radiator core, Aluminium Radiator attached with an assembly or a subassembly in any combination, mentioned above, when imported by the Original Equipment Manufacturer (such as Automobile Manufacturer and Gen Set Manufacturer) are not covered within the scope of PUC for the purposes of this investigation and proposed measures.

2. All the interested parties are hereby requested to give necessary information accordingly. Designated Authority has decided to give additional three weeks' time to all the interested parties to furnish information from the date of issue of this clarification.

China Woos Nepal in Free Trade, Rail Deal

- China Ready to Cross the Himalayas to Mount Challenge to India
- Indian Support to Madhesi Demand Inks Nepal Parliament

China agreed on Monday, 21 March to consider building a railway into Nepal and to start a feasibility study for a free trade agreement with the impoverished, landlocked country.

The border blockade ended last month but supply of oil and cooking gas is far from normal.

Meeting in Beijing's Great Hall of the People, Nepali Prime Minister K.P. Oli told Chinese Premier Li Keqiang he had "come to China with a special mission".

Hou Yanqi, deputy head of the Chinese Foreign Ministry's Asia Division, said Oli raised the possibility of two rail lines, one connecting three of Nepal's most important cities and two other crossing the border from China into Nepal.

Hou said the government would encourage Chinese firms to look at the internal rail plan, and that China was already planning to extend the railway from the Tibetan city of Shigatse to Gyirong on the Nepal border.

"Of course, a further extension from Gyirong is an even longer-term plan. It's up to geographic and technical conditions, financing ability. We believe that far in the future the two will countries be connected by rail," she said.

The two countries signed a total of 10 agreements, including on the feasibility plan for a free trade agreement, as well as concessional loan for a new airport in Nepal's Pokhara and a feasibility study for oil and gas survey projects.

Kathmandu says it wants to import 33 percent of the annual demand of 1.8 million tonnes of petroleum products from Beijing but trade officials say absence of connectivity - logistics, cost and transportation through difficult Himalayan terrain - poses a challenge to any fuel trade between the two countries. (At the end of day, it will be far cheaper to import from India along the long 1751 km border).

33 Drugs SION Notified

Sub: Standard Input Output Norms under Chemical & Allied Product Group.

64-PN 17.03.2016 (DGFT) In exercise of the powers conferred under Paragraph 2.04 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-2020 and Paragraph 1.01 of Handbook of Procedures (Vol. I), the Directorate General of Foreign Trade hereby notifies Standard Input Output Norms bearing numbers A-3645, A-3646, A-3647, A-3648, A-3649, A-3650, A-3651, A-3652, A-3653, A-3654, A-3655, A-3656, A-3657, A-3658, A-3659, A-3660, A-3661, A-3662, A-3663, A-3664, A-3665, A-3666, A-3667, A-3668, A-3669, A-3670, A-3671, A-3672, A-3673, A-3674, A-3675, A-3676 and A-3677 for export products the details of which are as given below.

[List of Drugs available at www.worldtradescanner.com]

China's Telecomm $15.5bn ZTE Corp Gets Relief in Iran Sanction

Telecommunications supplier was slapped with sanctions earlier this month

The U.S. government plans to temporarily lift trade sanctions against China's ZTE Corp., a senior Commerce Department official said on 20 March, easing a source of tension between Washington and Beijing.

The U.S. slapped trade sanctions on the telecommunications supplier earlier this month, citing evidence ZTE violated restrictions on exporting American technological goods to Iran and other nations.

Earlier in March, the Commerce Department said ZTE acted "contrary to the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States." Authorities alleged that they had uncovered plans by ZTE to use a series of shell companies "to illicitly re-export controlled items to Iran in violation of U.S. export control laws."

The resulting trade sanctions put ZTE on a blacklist that bars U.S. companies from supplying Iran with an array of restricted goods, including computers, software and telecommunications equipment. The decision hinders the company's ability to buy U.S. components and software, which has prompted protests from the Chinese government. Beijing has lobbied to have ZTE removed from the list.

Shenzhen-based ZTE said in a statement Monday that it had been "actively cooperating with relevant U.S. departments" and had had "constructive discussions" over the past two weeks. "We will keep communicating with relevant parties to resolve the issue as soon as possible," it said.

Last week, ZTE said it would postpone the release of its earnings for 2015 because it was unable to complete the results "pending a thorough self-assessment on the potential impacts of the restriction measures on the business and operation."

Trading in ZTE shares, listed on the Hong Kong stock exchange, has been suspended since March 7.

ZTE is a major global supplier of telecommunications-networking equipment such as cellphone base stations and antennas. It is also the only Chinese smartphone brand with substantial handset sales in the U.S. Its global sales last year were about $15.5 billion.

Tariff Value Rises on Gold by $5 and Silver $14; Brass Scrap $38

38-Cus(NT) 15.03.2016 (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	652
2	1511 90 10	RBD Palm Oil	659
3	1511 90 90	Others – Palm Oil	656
4	1511 10 00	Crude Palmolein	662
5	1511 90 20	RBD Palmolein	665
6	1511 90 90	Others – Palmolein	664
7	1507 10 00	Crude Soyabean Oil	740
8	7404 00 22	Brass Scrap (all grades)	2957
9	1207 91 00	Poppy seeds	2464

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	404 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	509 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	2599

[F. No. 467/01/2016-Cus-V]

Exchange Rates for Customs Valuation

Rupee Gains 55 Paise against Dollar to Rs. 67.45 w.e.f. 18 March

Rupee Falls by 1.95 against Euro to Rs. 67.05

41-Cus(NT) 17.03.2016 (DoR) In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), and in super session of the notification of the Central Board of Excise & Customs No. 39/2016-CUSTOMS (N.T.), dated the 03rd March, 2016, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Board of Excise and Customs hereby determines that the rate of exchange of conversion of each of the foreign currency specified in column (2) of each of Schedule I and Schedule II annexed hereto into Indian currency or *vice versa,* shall, **with effect from 18th March, 2016,** be the rate mentioned against it in the corresponding entry in column (3) thereof, for the purpose of the said section, relating to imported and export goods.

		Imprted Goods		**Exported Goods**	
SNo.	Currency	Current	Previous	Current	Previous
Schedule I *– Rate of exchange of one unit of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees*					
1.	Australian Dollar	51.60	49.95	50.30	48.55
2.	Bahrain Dinar	182.85	184.35	172.35	173.70
3.	Canadian Dollar	51.65	50.85	50.60	49.80
4.	Danish Kroner	10.20	9.95	9.95	9.70
5.	EURO	76.05	74.10	74.20	72.30
6.	Hong Kong Dollar	8.70	8.75	8.55	8.60
7.	Kuwait Dinar	229.00	230.75	216.35	218.05
8.	Newzeland Dollar	46.00	45.70	44.65	44.35
9.	Norwegian Kroner	8.00	7.90	7.80	7.70
10.	Pound Sterling	96.60	96.05	94.45	93.90
11.	Singapore Dollar	49.50	48.90	48.45	47.90
12.	South African Rand	4.40	4.45	4.15	4.20
13.	Saudi Arabian Riyal	18.35	18.50	17.35	17.50
14.	Swedish Kroner	8.25	7.95	8.05	7.75
15.	Swiss Franc	69.35	68.50	67.60	66.80
16.	UAE Dirham	18.75	18.90	17.70	17.85
17.	US Dollar	67.45	68.00	66.40	66.95
18.	Chinese Yuan	10.40	10.45	10.20	10.20
Schedule II *– Rate of exchange of 100 units of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees*					
1.	Japanese Yen	60.15	59.90	58.80	58.55
2.	Kenya Shilling	67.90	68.40	64.10	64.65

[F.No.468/01/2016-Cus.V]

Stay on 1% Jewellery Excise?

Protests Forces Government into Committee Mode

Jewelers in India, the world's second-biggest gold consumer, ended a strike to protest against a new tax announced in the budget after the government assured them the charges won't lead to harassment by authorities.

The strike, which started March 2, ended after the government agreed not to "trouble the industry" over the excise levy, Ketan Shroff, spokesman at Mumbai-based India Bullion and Jewellers Association Ltd., said in a text message. Finance Minister Arun Jaitley announced in his Feb. 29 budget an excise levy of 1 percent on ornaments produced and sold in India.

The jewelers, who lost about $150 million a day during the strike, say they expect customers to return in "big numbers." A similar shutdown in 2012, when jewelers closed for three weeks, was successful in getting the previous government to drop plans for an excise duty.

"Shops will be opening after being closed for more than two weeks and we will see a rush of consumers for one week," said Bachhraj Bamalwa, director at the All India Gems & Jewellery Trade Federation. "The government has formed a committee to look into our problems and it will come out with a report in 60 days. Until then they have assured us that excise department officials will not trouble jewelers over the collection of the duty."

The excise department has pledged to ensure problem-free documentation for jewelers filing excise registration and directed its officials not to visit jewelers' premises for post-registration verification, the Central Board of Excise and Customs, said in a newspaper advertisement.

Zimbabwe Turns to India for Money Transfer Advice

Zimbabwe is turning to India for advice on how to track and regulate the flow of remittances from millions of its citizens who've emigrated due to the collapse of its economy.

The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe last month sent a delegation to India, the world's biggest recipient of remittances, to study how that country deals with the payments, which, for the Asian country, totaled $71 billion in 2014, it said in an e-mailed response to questions. The Zimbabwean central bank wanted to study how India regulates money transfer agents, how to gather data on remittances and laws related to money transfers, it said.

Zimbabwe has seen a steady exodus of its citizens to neighboring countries such as South Africa as well as further afield after a failed land reform program that began in 2000 slashed exports and triggered a recession that has halved the size of the economy since then.

Last year remittances from citizens living outside the country rose 12 percent to $935 million and that figure is likely to rise to $1 billion this year, according to the central bank.

World Bank Pink Sheet – March 2016

Crude, Metals and Precious Metals Rise; Fertilizers Crash in Feb 2016

- Natural Gas, Groundnuts and Groundnut oil Down
- Sugar, Oranges, Woodpulp, Steady

In February 2016, energy prices increased by 1.8%, and the prices of non-energy commodities rose by 1.7%. Food prices increased by 1.8%. Raw materials increased slightly by 0.8%, and fertilizers dropped by 5.2%. Metals and minerals increased by 4.5%, and precious metals rose by 8.9%.

Up↑

Coal; Crude; Coconut oil; Copra

Palm oil; Palmkernel oil; Soybean oil and Soybeans

Barley; Rice; Sorghum; Banana EU; Meat Beef; Shrimp

Plywood; Logs; Cotton and Rubber

Aluminium, Copper, Iron Ore, Lead, Tin and Zinc

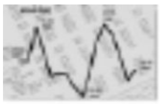
Gold, Silver and Platinum

Down ↓

Natural gas; Cocoa; Coffee Arabica and Tea;
Fishmeal; Groundnuts; Groundnut oil; Soybean meal
Maize; Vietnam Rice; Wheat US SRW; Chicken and Sheep Meat; Sawnwood;
Urea, DAP, TSP, Rock phosphate and Potassium chloride; Nickel

Steady ↔

Bananas US; Oranges; World Sugar; Woodpulp



	Monthly averages				Quarterly averages					Annual averages		
	2015	2016			2014	2015				2013	2014	2015
	Dec	Jan	Feb		Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec
Energy												
Coal, Australia $/mt	52.1	49.8	50.9	↑	62.9	61.2	59.0	57.5	52.3	84.6	70.1	57.5
Coal, Colombia $/mt	44.7	43.0	41.5	↓	63.7	57.3	54.3	50.4	48.0	71.9	65.9	52.5
Coal, South Africa $/mt	50.0	49.9	51.4	↑	65.8	62.1	60.7	54.3	51.1	80.2	72.3	57.0
Crude oil, average $/bbl	36.6	29.8	31.0	↑	74.6	51.6	60.5	48.8	42.2	104.1	96.2	50.8
Crude oil, Brent $/bbl	37.7	30.8	33.2	↑	76.0	53.9	62.1	50.0	43.4	108.9	98.9	52.4
Crude oil, Dubai $/bbl	34.8	27.0	29.5	↑	74.6	52.2	61.4	49.9	41.2	105.4	96.7	51.2
Crude oil, WTI $/bbl	37.2	31.5	30.4	↓	73.2	48.6	57.8	46.4	42.0	97.9	93.1	48.7
Natural gas, Index 2010=100	58.1	58.6	52.7	↓	101.6	85.4	74.2	72.2	61.4	112.1	111.7	73.3
Natural gas, Europe $/mmbtu	6.1	5.4	4.9	↓	9.5	8.6	7.3	6.9	6.3	11.8	10.1	7.3
Natural gas, US $/mmbtu	1.9	2.3	2.0	↓	3.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.1	3.7	4.4	2.6
Natural gas, LNG Japan $/mmbtu	8.5	8.3	8.3	↔	15.7	14.3	9.2	9.2	8.9	16.0	16.0	10.4
Beverages												
Cocoa $/kg	3.35	2.95	2.92	↓	2.99	2.92	3.07	3.25	3.30	2.44	3.06	3.14
Coffee, arabica $/kg	3.28	3.20	3.26	↑	4.64	3.89	3.54	3.36	3.31	3.08	4.42	3.53
Coffee, robusta $/kg	1.75	1.65	1.63	↓	2.26	2.12	1.98	1.87	1.79	2.08	2.22	1.94
Tea, average $/kg	2.72	2.50	2.34	↓	2.64	2.43	2.79	2.85	2.76	2.86	2.72	2.71
Tea, Colombo auctions $/kg	2.89	2.84	2.79	↓	3.38	3.16	3.00	2.83	2.85	3.45	3.54	2.96
Tea, Kolkata auctions $/kg	2.43	2.07	1.87	↓	2.65	1.82	2.56	2.78	2.52	2.73	2.58	2.42
Tea, Mombasa auctions $/kg	2.85	2.58	2.38	↓	1.90	2.31	2.80	2.95	2.91	2.40	2.05	2.74
Food												
Oils and Meals												
Coconut oil $/mt	1,147	1,155	1,215	↑	1,185	1,147	1,115	1,067	1,109	941	1,280	1,110
Copra $/mt	759	763	813	↑	792	760	737	708	737	627	854	735
Fishmeal $/mt	1,503	1,476	1,472	↓	1,792	1,712	1,523	1,472	1,524	1,747	1,709	1,558
Groundnuts $/mt	1,200	1,175	1,150	↓	1,356	1,333	1,290	1,193	1,175	1,378	1,296	1,248
Groundnut oil $/mt	1,283	1,274	1,271	↓	1,368	1,371	1,346	1,332	1,298	1,773	1,313	1,337
Palm oil $/mt	568	566	639	↑	715	683	664	574	570	857	821	623
Palmkernel oil $/mt	847	894	988	↑	958	1,046	957	802	831	897	1,121	909
Soybean meal $/mt	338	333	326	↓	471	432	391	398	358	545	528	395
Soybean oil $/mt	761	727	758	↑	828	774	774	736	743	1,057	909	757
Soybeans $/mt	372	367	369	↑	440	411	394	385	372	538	492	390
Grains												
Barley $/mt	186.4	185.3	187.4	↑	152.8	188.8	201.0	200.3	187.2	202.2	137.6	194.3
Maize $/mt	163.9	161.0	159.7	↓	173.5	174.2	168.4	169.3	167.2	259.4	192.9	169.8

	Monthly averages				Quarterly averages					Annual averages		
	2015	2016			2014	2015				2013	2014	2015
	Dec	Jan	Feb		Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec
Rice, Thailand 5% $/mt	363.0	369.0	384.0	↑	421.3	416.7	385.3	374.0	368.0	505.9	422.8	386.0
Rice, Thailand 25% $/mt	356.0	361.0	374.0	↑	402.3	397.3	372.3	361.7	359.0	473.0	382.2	372.6
Rice, Thailand A1 $/mt	360.2	366.2	377.4	↑	427.5	415.5	387.6	375.8	365.3	474.0	425.1	386.0
Rice, Vietnam 5% $/mt	371.0	364.9	360.1	↓	413.8	362.9	351.3	337.4	355.7	392.4	407.2	351.8
Sorghum $/mt	173.9	173.9	174.9	↑	201.0	237.4	215.2	190.0	176.3	243.3	207.2	204.7
Wheat, US HRW $/mt	173.7	173.7	173.7	↔	257.9	238.8	216.1	183.3	174.5	312.2	284.9	203.2
Wheat, US SRW $/mt	192.0	191.7	188.4	↓	239.3	223.4	205.2	196.4	200.6	276.7	245.2	206.4
Other Food												
Bananas, EU $/kg	0.86	0.86	0.93	↑	0.99	0.92	0.92	0.90	0.88	1.02	1.04	0.90
Bananas, US $/kg	0.93	1.04	1.05	↔	0.90	0.98	0.97	0.95	0.93	0.92	0.93	0.96
Meat, beef $/kg	3.73	3.50	3.77	↑	5.68	4.76	4.47	4.55	3.91	4.07	4.95	4.42
Meat, chicken $/kg	2.49	2.48	2.47	↓	2.51	2.51	2.55	2.55	2.50	2.29	2.43	2.53
Meat, sheep $/kg	4.72	4.54	4.51	↓	6.05	5.60	5.38	5.07	4.82	5.17	6.39	5.22
Oranges $/kg	0.77	0.69	0.69	↔	0.74	0.70	0.62	0.65	0.73	0.97	0.78	0.68
Shrimp, Mexico $/kg	10.14	10.44	11.02	↑	16.08	15.84	15.65	15.43	10.50	13.84	17.25	14.36
Sugar, EU domestic $/kg	0.36	0.35	0.36	↔	0.41	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.43	0.43	0.36
Sugar, US domestic $/kg	0.57	0.57	0.56	↔	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.56	0.45	0.53	0.55
Sugar, World $/kg	0.32	0.31	0.29	↔	0.35	0.32	0.29	0.27	0.32	0.39	0.37	0.30
Raw Materials												
Timber												
Logs, Cameroon $/cum	380.6	380.2	388.4	↑	437.1	394.8	387.0	389.3	383.2	463.5	465.2	388.6
Logs, Malaysia $/cum	244.6	251.8	259.3	↑	260.4	249.9	245.4	243.6	245.2	305.4	282.0	246.0
Plywood ¢/sheets	448.7	461.8	475.7	↑	477.6	458.4	450.1	446.8	449.8	560.2	517.3	451.2
Sawnwood, Cameroon $/cum	718.2	690.7	685.9	↓	758.4	726.3	734.0	742.8	727.2	749.2	789.5	732.6
Sawnwood, Malaysia $/cum	816.8	785.6	780.1	↓	862.6	826.2	834.8	844.9	827.1	852.8	897.9	833.3
Woodpulp $/mt	875.0	875.0	875.0	↔	875.0	875.0	875.0	875.0	875.0	823.1	876.9	875.0
Other Raw Materials												
Cotton, A Index $/kg	1.55	1.52	1.58	↑	1.52	1.52	1.59	1.56	1.55	1.99	1.83	1.56
Rubber, RSS3 $/kg	1.25	1.22	1.26	↑	1.62	1.73	1.79	1.46	1.26	2.79	1.96	1.56
Rubber, TSR20 $/kg	1.17	1.08	1.09	↑	1.51	1.42	1.52	1.34	1.2	2.52	1.71	1.37
Fertilizers												
DAP $/mt	400.0	385.0	355.0	↓	459.6	482.8	469.0	464.3	419.3	444.9	472.5	458.9
Phosphate rock $/mt	122.5	118.0	115.0	↓	115.0	115.0	115.0	117.0	122.8	148.1	110.2	117.5
Potassium chloride $/mt	295.0	290.0	282.0	↓	300.6	305.1	307.0	302.7	297.0	379.2	297.2	302.9
TSP $/mt	380.0	380.0	329.0	↓	405.3	400.0	380.0	380.0	380.0	382.1	388.3	385.0
Urea, E. Europe $/mt	239.8	214.0	209.0	↓	314.9	295.7	277.0	268.3	250.6	340.1	316.2	272.9
Metals and Minerals												
Aluminum $/mt	1,497	1,481	1,531	↑	1,970	1,802	1,770	1,592	1,494	1,847	1,867	1,665
Copper $/mt	4,639	4,472	4,599	↑	6,632	5,833	6,057	5,267	4,885	7,332	6,863	5,510
Iron ore $/dmt	41	42	47	↑	74	63	58	55	47	135	97	56
Lead $/mt	1,707	1,646	1,766	↑	2,001	1,810	1,942	1,717	1,682	2,140	2,095	1,788
Nickel $/mt	8,708	8,507	8,299	↓	15,860	14,393	13,056	10,579	9,423	15,032	16,893	11,863
Tin $/mt	14,692	13,808	15,610	↑	19,898	18,370	15,590	15,230	15,077	22,283	21,899	16,067
Zinc $/mt	1,528	1,520	1,710	↑	2,235	2,080	2,192	1,843	1,612	1,910	2,161	1,932
Precious Metals												
Gold $/toz	1,076	1,098	1,200	↑	1,199	1,219	1,193	1,124	1,107	1,411	1,265	1,161
Platinum $/toz	860	855	919	↑	1,228	1,193	1,127	986	907	1,487	1,384	1,053
Silver $/toz	14.1	14.1	15.2	↑	16.5	16.8	16.4	14.9	14.8	23.8	19.1	15.7

$ = 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

China Gains $460bn from Commodity Slump

Picnic Over, Prices Rising Again

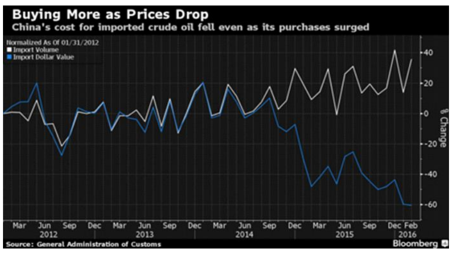
China got a $460 billion break annually during the collapse in commodity costs, so this year's rally in everything from oil to iron ore is starting to erode the bonus of cheap imports.

Rising prices take money from consumers who use more food, energy and metals than any others in the world. It also increases inflationary pressure, limiting the scope of the country's central bank to stimulate the economy through further monetary easing.

"Any significant upturn in commodity prices such as oil and gas and iron ore would therefore have a net negative impact on the Chinese economy," Rajiv Biswas, Asia-Pacific Chief Economist at IHS Global Insight, said in an e-mail.

Base metals like zinc and copper are off to their best start since 2012, crude is set for its biggest monthly gain in almost a year, and iron ore used to make steel has surged into a bull market after touching a record low in December. While domestic producers of those raw materials benefit, China is a net importer, so those gains mean higher costs and more pressure on profit margins for industries already struggling with slowing growth.

The following charts illustrate some of the costs and benefits of the fledgling recovery in commodities for China.



Crude oil's 35 percent plunge last year saved China about $320 billion. The rest of the savings came from metals, coal and agricultural commodities. The country gets about 60 percent of the oil it needs from overseas. With prices slumping as low as $27 a barrel this year, refiners have been on a massive buying spree, importing record amounts and filling strategic stockpiles to an estimated 80 percent of operational capacity.

Prices have rallied more than 40 percent, near $40, which may reduce China's overall commodity bonus to about $440 billion on an annual basis. While that reduction has little impact on the economy, prices sustained at $55 to $60 would start to generate more serious headwinds, he said. China would probably slow purchases if oil topped $70.

The rally isn't all bad for China, partly because it would increase the value of the inventory stockpiled when prices were lower. Oil at $40 also helps the cash flow of domestic producers including PetroChina Co. and Cnooc Ltd., who have cut production because most need prices at about $50 to break even.

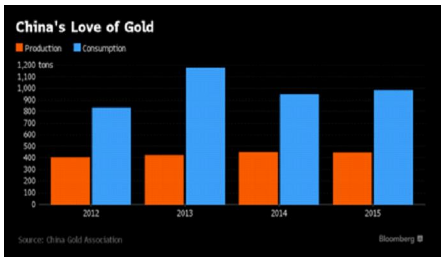
China's steel mills lost money for most of last year, even as the cost of iron ore plunged, because of a global glut and weak demand. Now, iron ore has surged 21 percent this year, including an unprecedented 19 percent jump on March 7 to an eight-month high of $63.74 a metric ton. That's putting more pressure on an industry already battered by the worst margins since at least 2007. After years of economic expansion, China has more than 400 million tons of surplus steel capacity.

The degree of pain from more-expensive iron ore depends on whether steel prices can keep pace. Spot rebar in China has risen about 18 percent this year, helping lift margins into positive territory for the first time since May. An improvement in profits may encourage some shuttered plants to resume output.

Prolonging the life of unprofitable mills is going to complicate the government's efforts to restructure the industry by closing some down, though it would be good news for the 500,000 workers whose jobs are at risk.

Either way, the recovery will be a boon to domestic iron-ore mines hurt by a flood of cheap supplies from Australia and Brazil, provided the rally lasts. Many, from Goldman Sachs Group Inc. to China Iron & Steel Association, say this year's price jump is a blip that isn't sustainable, prices will return to $41 in the second quarter.

China's been buying gold in a big way, including during the precious metal's three-year slump through 2015. This year, prices are up 16 percent, touching a 13-month high of $1,284.64 an ounce on March 11. In July, the central bank disclosed that it had expanded gold holdings by 57 percent in six years as the nation sought to diversify its foreign exchange reserves. The People's Bank of China has increased its hoard every month since then, and it reached about 1,788 tons by the end of February.



Only about 2 percent of China's reserves are in gold, compared with 67 percent for Germany and 73 percent in the U.S., according to data from the World Gold Council.

Last year, China was the world's largest consumer of gold jewelry at 783.5 tons, compared with 654.3 tons bought by Indians. While the price rebound is going to make everything from rings to necklaces more expensive, it's a boon for miners in what's also the world's biggest producing country. Zijin Mining Group Co. shares have climbed 23 percent this year in Hong Kong after losing 7.7 percent in 2015.

WIndex No. 52 – 23-29 March 2016

DIndex Delivered Daily by Email

		DIndex*	WIndex
Foreign Trade Policy			
64-PN/17.03.2016	33 Drugs SION Notified	6689	**372**
Customs			
38-Cus(NT)/15.03.16	Tariff Value Rises on Gold by $5 and Silver $14	6680	**373**
39-Cus(NT)/15.03.16	IGCR Amended – Security Condition Removed	6678	**371**
41-Cus(NT)/17.03.16	Rupee Gains 55 Paise against Dollar to Rs. 67.45	6686	**373**
CBEC Circular			
10-CBEC/15.03.2016	Online Clearance of NTBs – Single Integrated Declaration Covering Six Agencies and Nine Forms to go Live on 01.04.16	6684	**369**
11-CBEC/15.03.2016	"Other Persons" in Duty Disputes Cases will be Discharged only after Main Person Pays up Duty + Interest + 15% Penalty under Sec 28 of CA, 1962	6685	**371**
CBEC Clarification/ 16.03.2016	DGAD Clarification on PUC of Aluminium Radiators from China Investigation Notification	6687	**372**

See details in www.worldtradescanner.com

Foreign Flags Allowed to Move Cargo between All Ports to Main Transshipment Ports

- Cabotage Restrictions on Foreign Flags Removed
- Port must have at least 50% Transshipment for Eligibility

The Government has relaxed cabotage restrictions for ports which tranship at least 50% of the container handled by them. The Foreign Shipping lines can consolidate Indian EXIM and empty containers at transshipment ports in India for onward transportation to destination ports by main shipping lines. This will improve options to shippers and bring in competition and thus cut costs.

With the cabotage relaxation, foreign vessels can also transport EXIM and empty containers from any port in India to transshipment port and vice versa, in addition to Indian vessels.

The container port seeking cabotage relaxation for transshipment port would have to achieve transshipment of 50% or more of the EXIM and Empty cargo handled in one year. New transshipment ports will have a gestation period of one year to achieve the stipulated transshipment traffic of 50% of the traffic handled in the second year. If the container port is able to achieve transshipment traffic of 50% of the cargo handled, the cabotage relaxation for such container port will continue.

Inability of the port to tranship at least 50% of the containers handled in a year will result in revocation of the said relaxation. The port whose relaxation is revoked shall not be considered for cabotage relaxation for next three years. The container handling port will also be required to provide monthly container traffic data for monitoring to Directorate General of Shipping and Ministry of Shipping by 5th of the following month.

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 (Page 369 to 376)