

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

WORLD TRADE SCANNER

ISSN: 0971-8095

Single copy Rs. 20 \$2

Vol. XXXI No 19 30 July - 05 August 2014

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

Annual subscription Rs 750

Modi Goes Back on Bali – No TF, Demands Food Security Deal by Dec 2017, Cannot Wait for Three Years Till 2017 Ministerial

Question Mark on TF Deadline of 31 July

Indian officials indicated late on Wednesday, 23 July that they would not be able to support the implementation of the WTO's Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) unless they see their concerns on food security addressed.

The 24 July meeting of the WTO General Council was a check-in point for members to discuss eventually concluding the Doha Round trade talks. Members have until the end of this year to negotiate such a programme.

The TFA was one of the main deliverables from the WTO's Ninth Ministerial Conference in Bali, Indonesia last December, and marked the organisation's first global trade deal since opening its doors in the mid-1990s.

31 July deadline for TFA in Bali

Trade ministers had agreed in Bali that the General Council – the WTO's highest decision-making body outside of ministerial conferences – would have until 31 July of this year to adopt the Protocol of Amendment that would bring the Trade Facilitation Agreement into the organisation's legal framework.

By that date, WTO members would also annex Category A notifications – in other words, those commitments developing countries will implement immediately upon the deal's entry into force – and open the pact for ratification by the membership over a one-year period, ending on 31 July 2015.

Once the deal is ratified by two-thirds of the membership, the TFA will take effect for those members. The agreement would then take effect for those remaining members once they ratify it themselves.

India's representative told a meeting of the Preparatory Committee on Trade Facilitation that it would not be able to back the adoption of the Protocol until it saw more movement on addressing New Delhi's concerns on public food stockholding.

After several days – and nights – of negotiations, the stand-off had appeared resolved when WTO members committed to undertake a work programme that would develop recommendations for a "permanent solution" on the public stockholding subject in time for the organisation's eleventh ministerial conference, expected in 2017.

In the meantime, trade ministers signed off on an interim solution that would provide a "peace clause" preventing members from bringing legal disputes against existing public stockholding programmes in this area. Countries with such programmes would need to ensure that their programmes do not distort trade or

"adversely affect" the food security of other members, and are required to provide information on said programmes.

India has revived a proposal featuring provisions relating to "special products," where developing countries would be given extra flexibility to make small or no tariff cuts, as well as a special safeguard mechanism (SSM) that would allow developing countries to increase tariffs in certain situations.

WTO launches TF facility



In a related development, WTO Director-General Roberto Azevêdo announced earlier this week the launch of a new initiative aimed at ensuring that developing and least developed countries (LDCs) receive the assistance they need to implement the trade facilitation pact.

The new WTO Facility, officials explained, would build upon existing efforts by other stakeholders, such as bilateral donors or multilateral agencies, in the area of technical assistance and capacity-building support.

Functions of the Facility would include, for instance, helping LDCs and developing countries assess their needs and identify potential development partners; providing support to identify sources of implementation assistance; and providing project implementation grants for implementing TFA provisions when efforts to get funding elsewhere have failed.

South Africa Calls for "Balance" on TF

The Facility's launch was announced jointly with the coordinators of the African, Least Developed Country (LDC), and the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Groups, in what sources say appeared to be a tacit indication that they are likely to back the adoption of the Protocol.

The African Group had appeared to back down from this stance in recent weeks. South Africa, which has also expressed concerns over a perceived lack of balance in the Bali deal, has continued to call for provisional implementation of the TFA. One developed country source noted that it is unclear what exactly South Africa is looking for, in terms of balance.

Whether members will try to salvage a consensus in time for the end-July deadline – or instead decide on an extension – is an open question

Open Letter to Prime Minister Modi – India should Stop Derailing WTO... See p2

Open Letter to Prime Minister Modi India should Stop Derailing WTO



Dear Modi Ji:

It is painful to find that the new Government is set on derailing the WTO. It has refused to honour the 31 July deadline for submitting its protocol for implementing the Bali WTO Ministerial decisions to which the Indian Government was a signatory. Your predecessor Government's nominee the then Commerce Minister Shri Anand Sharma signed the Bali document on this. Going back on a promise made by a sovereign is not on. It is no wonder the Government is isolated at Geneva with one or two feeble supporters.

Please understand Sir, Trade Facilitation (TF) is not NPT at Vienna where you reserved your right to explode nuclear devices. TF is good for you. Today the delay in customs clearance and licensing has made import clearance a nightmare. TF will bring goods to the users premises giving Industry access to the latest material and machinery. The prices will come down as entrenched monopolies of big business houses and multinationals will get competition.

We in the Academy of Business Studies monitor trade every hour on 24x7x365 basis. The conclusion of our efforts is that the economy is closing up.

Anti-dumping measures to protect big business are the order of the day. The recent action to protect Reliance from PTA imports hurt your own Indorama. Computer import window practically closed to force MNCs to invest even as your income tax retrospective amendment has closed World's largest mobile factory in Chennai.

Sir: please do not link Food Security and Ration Shops with Trade Facilitation. You want an agreement at WTO on food security by Dec end when the Indian Government has signed accepting the next ministerial in 2017 as the deadline with ceasefire (peace clause) in the interim period. Come on, Modi ji. The trade off between Trade Facilitation and Food Security was negotiated between 150 + WTO members over many days and nights at Bali WTO in December 2013 just eight months ago. You cannot go back on a final pact "just like that". Signatures of Governments are the last word, only God's promise is a step further. (By the way, WTO is not concerned with security as such. You can continue to subsidise the farmer and the consumer as much as you like, even if this means helping the creamy layer of these sections. All that WTO wants is that your cheap stocks of public procurement should not reach the world market. Which is good, why should Indian money subsidise the consumer in the rest of the world).

Modi ji, please do not give in to cheap nationalism. You have experienced advisers like Nripendra Misra who know WTO. Listen to them.

My request is, please accept Trade Facilitation, it is good for India. The adoption of this will revive WTO and also Indian exports. No major country has done a deal with India on trade. WTO is your only hope.

With my best wishes,
(Arun Goyal)
Editor

India Stance at WTO on 25 July



Following is the text of the Statement made by India at the General Council Meeting of World Trade Organization (WTO) at Geneva on 25 July.

"I thank you Chair for your assessment of the state of play and the Chairs of various Committees for their reports.

"India is seriously concerned about the lack of progress on some of the Bali outcomes and minimal movement on the others. Although discussions on the DDA work programme - the timeline for which is December, 2014, - may have started for the sake of form, we seem to be repeating our past mistakes.

"While meetings have taken place on some of the Bali issues, they have not even resulted in the contours within which those issues are to be discussed further and resolved. Discussions on the Bali Decision on public stockholding have not even commenced despite repeated requests by the G-33 and the proposals already on the table. Some of the LDC issues have been similarly left behind.

"Having signed on to the Ministerial Decisions in Bali, let there be no doubt about India's commitment to those Decisions including the Trade Facilitation Agreement. All we are asking is that the public stockholding issue as well as other decisions of Bali be taken forward in the same

timeframe as Trade Facilitation.

"India is of the view that the Trade Facilitation Agreement must be implemented only as part of a single undertaking including the permanent solution on food security.

"In order to fully understand and address the concerns of Members on the TF Agreement, my delegation is of the view that the adoption of the TF Protocol be postponed till a permanent solution on public stockholding for food security is found. In this context we have suggested a modification to the Protocol in the PrepCom. We stand by that proposal. The Bali outcomes were negotiated as a package and must be concluded as such. " We suggest the following course of action:

- (1) Establish immediately an institutional mechanism such as a dedicated Special Session of the Committee on Agriculture to find a permanent solution on public stockholding for food security.
- (2) There must be clear-cut procedures, timelines and outcomes under this institutional mechanism so as to arrive at a permanent solution by 31st December 2014.
- (3) A similar approach must be adopted on all other elements of the Bali Package notably the LDC issues.
- (4) The progress of these accelerated discussions must be reviewed in October 2014 by the General Council.

Goa Bench Finds Customs Superintendent Depositing in Banker Wife's Account

Panaji: Goa Bench of the Bombay High Court has held a CBI court order of framing charges against a customs official's wife for abetting her husband in the commission of an offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act during her husband tenure as a customs official.

The High court Justice A R Joshi observed, "In the opinion of this court there is nothing to interfere with the directions given in the CBI court's order for framing of appropriate charge against the petitioner Rita Leena D'Souza, more so, when apparently prima facie there is material to show that accused Rita's husband took assistance from Rita for obtaining immovable properties out of the monetary gain obtained by him."

It also observed that various payments were made in Rita's bank account from the account of her husband and even the loan amounts were obtained by her husband and were utilized for purchase of the immovable property in the name of Rita.

"It appears that on prima facie scrutinizing the statements of the witnesses and the documents produced, the trial court came to the conclusion that Rita had allowed the parking of the funds of her husband in different investments and mainly in immovable properties which were taken in her name," the Judge said.

As per CBI, Rita's husband was found in possession of disproportionate assets to his known sources of income to the tune of 32,26,000 during his tenure as customs superintendent in the period January 1, 1985 to August 9, 2002.

There are two flats in the name of Rita, costing 2 Lakh and 8 Lakh, and two shops costing 5 Lakh and 15 Lakh.

Rita's advocate said that Rita had not abetted her husband in graft case. He also added that Rita was and is employed as a bank officer and had an independent source of income.

"It is not in the fitness of the situation and much less warranted, to give a clean chit to the petitioner Rita Leena D'Souza, when most of the immovable properties are in her name and which are valued more than 30 lakh," the Justice observed

Hitachi Rare Earth Magnet Ends – China Steps in

Right Holders in Fight with Rivals

Some Chinese producers of rare-earth magnets are seeking to use this month's expiry of a key patent held by Hitachi Metals Ltd. (5486) to expand exports of the micro magnets used in products from motors to smartphones.

The expired U.S. patent 5,654,651 covers magnets with neodymium, a rare earth element, and cobalt, according to Sun. The Chinese alliance plans to sue Hitachi in the U.S. over several other patents that cover production, he said.

The expiry of a 17-year-old patent that defines the structure of such magnets paves the way for previously blocked Chinese producers to sell to U.S. customers, said Sun Baoyu, chairman of

Cont'd..144

WEEKLY INDEX OF CHANGES

Prelim Anti-dumping Duty on PTA from China, EU, Korea and Thai Notified on Reliance Complaint; Samsung, Taekwang and Indorama Affected

Ntnfn 36-ADD 25.07.2014 (DoR) WHEREAS in the matter of 'Purified Terephthalic Acid' (PTA) including its variants - Medium Quality Terephthalic Acid (MTA) and Qualified Terephthalic Acid (QTA) (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods) falling under tariff item 2917 36 00 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China, European Union, Korea RP and Thailand (hereinafter referred to as the subject countries), and imported into India, the designated authority in its preliminary findings published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, *vide* notification No. 14/7/2013-DGAD dated 19th June, 2014, has come to the conclusion that –

(a) the subject goods have been exported to India from the subject countries below their normal value thus resulting in the dumping ;

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

(c) the material injury has been caused by the dumped imports from the subject countries.

AND WHEREAS, the designated authority in its aforesaid findings, has recommended imposition of provisional anti-dumping duty on the subject goods, originating in or exported from the subject countries and imported into India, in order to remove injury to the domestic industry;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 9A of the

Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), read with rules 13 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 preliminary findings of the designated authority, hereby imposes on the subject goods, the description of which is specified in column (3) of the Table below, falling under Tariff Item of the First Schedule to the said 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), and produced by the producer as specified in the corresponding entry in column (6), when exported from the country as specified in the corresponding entry in column (5), by the exporter as specified in the corresponding entry in column (7), and imported into India, an anti-dumping duty at the rate equal to the amount as 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

Table

SN.No.	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	2917 36 00	Purified Terephthalic Acid	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	Any	Any	62.82	Metric Tonnes	US Dollar
2	2917 36 00	-do-	People's Republic of China	Any country other than those subject to anti -dumping duty.	Any	Any	62.82	Metric Tonnes	US Dollar
3	2917 36 00	-do-	Any country other than those subject to anti -dumping duty.	People's Republic of China	Any	Any	62.82	Metric Tonnes	US Dollar
4	2917 36 00	-do-	Korea RP	Korea RP	Samsung General Chemical Co Ltd	Samsung C&T	29.86	Metric Tonnes	US Dollar
5	2917 36 00	-do-	Korea RP	Korea RP	Taekwang Industrial Co Ltd	Taekwang Industrial Co Ltd	19.05	Metric Tonnes	US Dollar
6	2917 36 00	-do-	Korea RP	Korea RP	Any combination other than Sl.No 4 and 5 above		117.09	Metric Tonnes	US Dollar
7	2917 36 00	-do-	Korea RP	Any country other than those subject to anti -dumping duty.	Any	Any	117.09	Metric Tonnes	US Dollar
8	2917 36 00	-do-	Any country other than those subject to anti -dumping duty.	Korea RP	Any	Any	117.09	Metric Tonnes	US Dollar
9	2917 36 00	-do-	Thailand	Thailand	Indorama Petrochem Ltd	Indorama Petrochem Ltd	27.49	Metric Tonnes	US Dollar
10	2917 36 00	-do-	Thailand	Thailand	TPT Petrochemicals Public Limited	TPT Petrochemicals Public Limited	27.49	Metric Tonnes	US Dollar
11	2917 36 00	-do-	Thailand	Thailand	Any combination other than Sl.No 9 and 10 above		99.51	Metric Tonnes	US Dollar
12	2917 36 00	-do-	Thailand	Any country other than those subject to anti -dumping duty.	Any	Any	99.51	Metric Tonnes	US Dollar
13	2917 36 00	-do-	Any country other than those subject to anti -dumping duty.	Thailand	Any	Any	99.51	Metric Tonnes	US Dollar
14	2917 36 00	-do-	European Union	European Union	Any	Any	23.75	Metric Tonnes	US Dollar
15	2917 36 00	-do-	Any country other than those subject to anti -dumping duty.	European Union	Any	Any	23.75	Metric Tonnes	US Dollar
16	2917 36 00	-do-	European Union	Any country other than those subject to anti -dumping duty.	Any	Any	23.75	Metric Tonnes	US Dollar

2. The anti-dumping duty imposed under this notification shall be levied for a period not exceeding six months (unless revoked, amended or superseded earlier) from the date of publication of this notification in the Gazette of India 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, under section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) and the relevant date for 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.354/95/2014 –TRU]

Rubber Chemicals from China and Korea – Anti-dumping Duty to Continue for Five Years

Korea Returns to the Dumping Net

Ntn 35-ADD 24.07.2014 (DoR) Whereas, the designated authority, *vide* notification No. 15/1/2013-DGAD dated 30th April, 2013, published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, had initiated a review in the matter of continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of Rubber Chemicals, namely, MBT, CBS, TDQ, PVI, TMT and PX-13(6PPD) originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China and PX-13(6PPD) originating in or exported from Korea RP falling under Chapter 29 or 38 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Tariff Act), imposed *vide* notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 133/2008-Customs, dated the 12th December, 2008, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R. 853 (E), dated the 12th December, 2008 and *vide* notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 92/2011-Customs, dated the 20th September, 2011, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R. 700 (E), dated the 20th September, 2011;

And whereas, the Central Government had ex-

tended the anti-dumping duty on Rubber Chemicals, namely, MBT, CBS, TDQ, PVI, TMT and PX-13(6PPD) originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China and PX-13(6PPD) originating in or exported from Korea RP upto and inclusive of the 4th May, 2014, *vide* notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 16/2013-Customs (ADD), dated the 5th July, 2013, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R. 465 (E), dated the 5th July, 2013 and *vide* notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 17/2013-Customs (ADD), dated the 5th July, 2013, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R. 466 (E), dated the 5th July, 2013 respectively;

And whereas, in the matter of review of anti-dumping duty on import of the above mentioned rubber chemicals (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods), originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China and Korea RP (hereinafter referred to as the subject countries), the designated authority in its final findings, *vide* notification No. 15/1/2013-DGAD, dated 29th April, 2014, published in the Gazette of India, Extraor-

dinary, Part I, Section 1, has come to the conclusion that-

(i) the dumped imports of subject goods from the subject countries are causing injury to the domestic industry;

(ii) there is likelihood of dumping and injury to the domestic industry if the existing duties on the subject goods being imported from the subject countries are allowed to expire

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

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, read with rules 18 and 23 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995, the Central Government, after considering the aforesaid final findings of the designated authority, hereby imposes on the subject goods, the description of which is specified in column (3) of the Table-1 below, specification of which is specified in column (4), falling under the heading of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act as specified in the corresponding entry in column (2), originating in the countries as specified in the corresponding entry in column (5), exported from the countries as specified in the corresponding entry in column (6), produced by the producers as specified in the corresponding entry in column (7), exported by the exporters as specified in the corresponding entry in column (8), and imported into India, an anti-dumping duty at the rate equal to the amount as specified in the corresponding entry in column (9) in the currency as specified in the corresponding entry in column (11) and as per unit of measurement as specified in the corresponding entry in column (10), of the said Table-1, namely:-

Table-1

SNo.	Tariff Item	Description of goods	Specifications	Country of origin	Country of export	Producer	Exporter	Amount	Unit	Currency
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	2902, 2907, 2909, 2917, 2921, 2925, 2930, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2942, 3811, 3812, 3815	Rubber chemical PX - 13	S. No.1 of Table-2.	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	Shandong Sinorgchem Technology Co. Ltd.	Jiangsu Sinorgchem Technology Co. Ltd.	1.55	Kilogram	US Dollar
2	-do-	As above	S.No.1 of Table-2.	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	Sinorgchem Co. Tai'an	Jiangsu Sinorgchem Technology Co. Ltd.	1.55	Kilogram	US Dollar
3	-do-	As above	S. No.1 of Table-2.	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	Any combination of Producer and Exporter other than at S. No.1 and 2.		1.84	Kilogram	US Dollar
4	-do-	As above	S No.1 of Table-2.	People's Republic of China	Any Country	Any other than above.	Any other than above.	1.84	Kilogram	US Dollar
5	-do-	As above	S. No.1 of Table-2.	Any Country other than Korea RP	People's Republic of China	Any other than above.	Any other than above.	1.84	Kilogram	US Dollar
6	-do-	As above	S. No.1 of Table-2.	Korea RP	Korea RP	Kumho Petrochemicals Co Ltd.	Kumho Petrochemicals Co Ltd.	1.33	Kilogram	US Dollar
7	-do-	As above	S. No.1 of Table-2.	Korea RP	Korea RP	Kumho Petrochemicals Co Ltd.	Daewoo International Corporation	1.33	Kilogram	US Dollar
8	-do-	As above	S. No.1 of Table-2.	Korea RP	Korea RP	Any combination of Producer and Exporter other than at S. No.6 and 7.		1.63	Kilogram	US Dollar
9	-do-	As above	S. No.1 of Table-2.	Korea RP	Any Country	Any other than above.	Any other than above.	1.63	Kilogram	US Dollar

10	-do-	As above	S No.1 of Table-2.	Any Country other than People's Republic of China	Korea RP	Any other than above.	Any other than above.	1.63	Kilogram	US Dollar
11	-do-	Rubber chemical MBT	S. No.2 of Table-2.	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	Any	Any	0.70	Kilogram	US Dollar
12	-do-	As above	S. No.2 of Table-2 .	Any Country	People's Republic of China	Any	Any	0.70	Kilogram	US Dollar
13	-do-	As above	S. No.2 of Table-2 .	People's Republic of China	Any Country	Any	Any	0.70	Kilogram	US Dollar
14	-do-	Rubber chemical TDQ	S. No.3 of Table-2.	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	Any	Any	0.55	Kilogram	US Dollar
15	-do-	As above	S. No.3 of Table-2.	Any Country	People's Republic of China	Any	Any	0.55	Kilogram	US Dollar
16	-do-	As above	S. No.3 of Table-2.	People's Republic of China	Any Country	Any	Any	0.55	Kilogram	US Dollar
17	-do-	Rubber chemical TMT	S. No.4 of Table-2.	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	Any	Any	0.62	Kilogram	US Dollar
18	-do-	As above	S. No.4 of Table-2.	Any Country	People's Republic of China	Any	Any	0.62	Kilogram	US Dollar
19	-do-	As above	S. No.4 of Table-2.	People's Republic of China	Any Country	Any	Any	0.62	Kilogram	US Dollar
20	-do-	Rubber chemical CBS	S. No.5 of Table-2.	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	Any	Any	0.85	Kilogram	US Dollar
21	-do-	As above	S. No.5 of Table-2 .	Any Country	People's Republic of China	Any	Any	0.85	Kilogram	US Dollar
22	-do-	As above	S. No.5 of Table-2.	People's Republic of China	Any Country	Any	Any	0.85	Kilogram	US Dollar
23	-do-	Rubber chemical PVI	S. No.6 of Table-2.	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of China	Any	Any	1.24	Kilogram	US Dollar
24	-do-	As above	S. No.6 of Table-2.	Any Country	People's Republic of China	Any	Any	1.24	Kilogram	US Dollar
25	-do-	As above	S. No.6 of Table-2.	People's Republic of China	Any Country	Any	Any	1.24	Kilogram	US Dollar

Note: The specifications indicated in the Table-2 below shall be applicable for the specifications referred to in column (4) of Table-1.

Table-2

SNo.	Generic Name	Chemical Description/Other trade name/brand names
1	PX-13(6PPD)	N- (1, 3-dimethyl butyl)-N' Phenyl – p –phenylenediamine, or 6C , or Piflex 13, Antooxide 4020, Kumanox 13, Vulcanox 4020
2	MBT	2-Mercapto Benzothiazole, or Accelerator M, Accelerator MBT
3	TDQ/TMQ	Polymerized 2,2, 4-Trimethyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline, or TDQ or Antioxidant RD
4	TMT	Tetramethylthiuram Disulfide, or Accelerator TMTD, Thiuram C
5	CBS	N-cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazole sulphenamide, or Accelerator CZ. Accelerator HBS, CBS
6	PVI	N-(Cyclohexylthio)phthalimide, or Anti Scorch Agent CTP , PVI

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.354/32/2008-TRU (Pt.-II)]

Anti-dumping Duty on Front Axle Beams and Steering Knuckles for Commercial Vehicles from China Extended upto 14 June 2015 in Review

Ntfn 30-ADD 23.07.2014 (DoR) Whereas, the designated authority *vide* notification number 15/11/2014-DGAD, dated the 13th June, 2014,

published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 13th June, 2014, has initiated review, in terms of sub-section (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) and in pursuance of rule 23 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in the matter of continuation of anti-dumping duty on "Front Axle Beam and Steering Knuckle meant for heavy and

medium commercial vehicles" falling under the tariff items 7326 9099, 7326 1910, 7326 1990, 8708 5000, 8708 9900 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), originating in, or exported from, the People's Republic of China, imposed *vide* notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 50/2010-Customs, dated the 12th April 2010, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R. 315 (E), dated the 12th April, 2010, and has requested for extension of anti-dumping duty for a further period of one year, in terms of sub-section (5) of Section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act and in pursuance of rule 23 of the said rules, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 50/2010-Customs, dated the 12th April, 2010, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R. 315(E), dated the 12th April, 2010, namely:- In the said notification, after Paragraph 2, the following paragraph shall be inserted, namely:-

"3. Notwithstanding anything contained in Paragraph 2 above, this notification shall remain in force up to and inclusive of 14th June, 2015 unless revoked earlier."

[F. No.354/118/2009-TRU (Pt-I)]

Carbon Black from China, Russia and Thai – Anti-dumping Duty Extended by One Year to 29 July 2015

Australia Spared from Import

Ntfn 31-ADD 23.07.2014 (DoR) Whereas, the designated authority *vide* notification number 15/8/2014-DGAD, dated the 15th July, 2014, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 15th July, 2014 has initiated review, in terms of sub-section (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) and in pursuance of rule 23 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in the matter of continuation of anti-dumping duty on “Carbon Black used in rubber applications”, falling under Chapter 28 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), originating in, or exported from, the People’s Republic of China, Russia and Thailand, imposed *vide* notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 9/2013-Customs (ADD), dated 26th April, 2013 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R. 275 (E), dated the 26th April, 2013, and has

requested for extension of anti-dumping duty for a further period of one year, in terms of sub-section (5) of Section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act and in pursuance of rule 23 of the said rules, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 9/2013-Customs (ADD), dated 26th April, 2013, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R. 275 (E), dated 26th April, 2013, namely:- In the said notification, after paragraph 2 and before the Explanation, the following shall be inserted, namely: -

“3. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 2, the anti-dumping duty specified against serial numbers 4 to 12 in the TABLE above shall be levied up to and inclusive of the 29th day of July, 2015, unless revoked earlier and shall be payable in Indian currency.”

[F.No.354/130/2009 –TRU (Pt- I)]

Anti-dumping Duty on Phosphoric Acid from Korea Extended upto 21 June 2015 in Review

Ntfn 32-ADD 23.07.2014 (DoR) Whereas, the designated authority *vide* notification number 15/7/2014-DGAD dated the 20th June, 2014, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 20th June, 2014 has initiated review, in terms of sub-section (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) and in pursuance of rule 23 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in the matter of continuation of anti-dumping duty on “Phosphoric Acid of all grades and all concentration (excluding Agriculture or Fertilizer grade)”, falling under Chapter 28 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), originating in, or exported from, Korea (RP), imposed *vide* notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No.140/2009-Customs, dated 15th December, 2009, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R. 897(E), dated the 15th December, 2009, and has requested for

extension of anti-dumping duty for a further period of one year, in terms of sub-section (5) of Section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act and in pursuance of rule 23 of the said rules, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No.140/2009-Customs, dated 15th December, 2009, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R. 897(E), dated the 15th December, 2009, namely: -

In the said notification, after paragraph 2 and before the Explanation, the following shall be inserted, namely: -

“3. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 2, this notification shall remain in force up to and inclusive of the 21st day of June, 2015, unless revoked earlier and shall be payable in Indian currency.”

[F.No.354/108/2009 –TRU (Pt- I)]

Anti-dumping Duty on Vitamin C from China Extended Till 15 June 2015 in Review

Ntfn 33-ADD 23.07.2014 (DoR) Whereas, the designated authority *vide* notification No. 15/10/2014-DGAD dated 11th June, 2014, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 11th June, 2014, had initiated review, in terms of sub-section (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) and in pursuance of rule 23 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in the matter of continuation of anti-dumping duty on “Vitamin C”, falling under Chapter 29 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), originating in, or exported from, the People’s Republic of China, imposed *vide* notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 67/2009-Customs, dated the 16th June, 2009, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-

section (i) *vide* number G.S.R. 425 (E), dated the 16th June, 2009 and has requested for extension of anti-dumping duty for a further period of one year, in terms of sub-section (5) of section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act and in pursuance of rule 23 of the said rules, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 67/2009-Customs, dated the 16th June, 2009, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R. 425 (E), dated 16th June, 2009, namely:- In the said notification, after paragraph 2 and before the Explanation, the following paragraph shall be inserted, namely: -

“3. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 2, this notification shall remain in force up to and inclusive of the 15th day of June, 2015, unless revoked earlier.”

[F.No.354/96/2003-TRU (Pt.-I)]

Potassium Carbonate Anti-dumping Duty Extended Further by One Year to 9 June 2015

Ntfn 34-ADD 23.07.2014 (DoR) Whereas, the designated authority *vide* notification No. 15/12/2014-DGAD dated 9th June, 2014, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 9th June, 2014, had initiated review, in terms of sub-section (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) and in pursuance of rule 23 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in the matter of continuation of anti-dumping duty on “Potassium Carbonate”, falling under Chapter 28 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), originating in, or exported from, the European Union, the People’s Republic of China, Korea RP and Taiwan imposed *vide* notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 61/2009-Customs, dated the 10th June, 2009, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R. 399 (E), dated the 10th June, 2009 and has requested for extension of anti-dumping duty for a further period of one year, in terms of sub-section (5) of section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act and in pursuance of rule 23 of the said rules, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 61/2009-Customs, dated the 10th June, 2009, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R. 399 (E), dated 10th June, 2009, namely:- In the said notification, after paragraph 2 and before the Explanation, the following paragraph shall be inserted, namely: -

“3. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 2, this notification shall remain in force up to and inclusive of the 9th day of June, 2015, unless revoked earlier.”

[F.No.354/43/2003-TRU (Pt.-II)]

Glass Scrap/Cullet Route SION Amended to Separate Rutile Grade Titanium Dioxide

66-PN(RE) In exercise of the powers conferred under paragraph 2.4
11.07.2014 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-2014, the Director General
(DGFT) of Foreign Trade hereby reinstates the SIONs A1143, A1170, A3627 and K134
suspended vide Public Notice No. 30 (RE: 2013)/2009-2014 dated 4th October 2013
with amendments as specified below:

		Existing entry	Amended entry
1	2	3	4
SION No.	Export items	Import items	Import items
A3627	Glass Vials/Phials/Ampoules/ Perfume Bottles /Nail Enamel bottles/ Foundation Bottles/ Miniature / Cream Jars (Glass Scrap/Cullet Route)	1. Glass Formers namely, • • (e) Rutile	1. Glass Formers namely, • • (e) Former Rutile grade
		4. Other Special Additives namely, • • (c) Nucleating Agents (Titanium Dioxide)	4. Other Special Additives namely, • • (c) Nucleating Agents (Titanium Dioxide other than Rutile grade)
K134	Glass Mosaics	2. Formers (Fluorspar, Rutile)	2. Formers (Fluorspar, Rutile grade)
		9. Pigments/ Colouring Agents (Cobalt Oxide, Nickel Oxide, Oxides of Iron, Chromium, Titanium Dioxide)	9. Pigments/ Colouring Agents (Cobalt Oxide, Nickel Oxide, Oxides of Iron, Chromium, Titanium Dioxide other than Rutile grade

2. Effect of this Public Notice

SIONs A1143, A1170, A3627 and K134 have been reinstated with the amendment that the import items listed in column 3 have been substituted by items listed in column 4 above.

Alex Stewart International (Aust) Pty. Ltd. De-listed as PSAI

Subject: Removal of Alex Stewart International (Aust) Pty. Ltd., Australia from the list of Inspection and Certification Agencies (Appendix 5).

64-PN(RE) In exercise of powers conferred
04.07.2014 under paragraph 2.4 of the
(DGFT) Foreign Trade Policy, 2009
2014, the Director General of

Foreign Trade hereby makes the following amend-
ment in Appendix-5 (List of Inspection and Certi-
fication Agencies) of Handbook of Procedures
Vol. I (Appendices and Aayaat Niryaat Forms)
2009-2014.

2. Public Notice No. 20 dated 1.10.2012 had
listed certain agencies as Pre Shipment Inspec-
tion Agency (for all the notified countries as
mentioned in these public notices). From this list,
the name of Alex Stewart International (Aust) Pty.
Ltd stands deleted with immediate effect:-

SNo.	Name of the Inspection Agency	
3	Alex Stewart International (Aust) Pty. Ltd., Head Office: 21 Sefton Business Park Netherton Liverpool L 30 1 RD, England	Deleted
3(a)	Branch Office: Suit 402, Level 4, 51 Rawson Street, Epping NSW 2121, Australia	

Effect of Public Notice

3. The above PSIA is being de-listed from Ap-
pendix 5 and made ineligible to issue Pre-Ship-
ment Inspection Certificate.

Ceiling on Libor Import Credits for Infrastructure to Continue Till 31 Dec 2014

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

AP(DIR Srs) Attention of Authorized Dealer
Cir.16 Category-I (AD Category-I)
28.07.2014 banks is invited to A.P.
(RBI) (DIR Series) Circular No. 122
dated April 10, 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 Septem-
ber 11, 2012 will continue to be applicable till
December 31, 2014 and is subject to review
thereafter.

3. All other aspects of Trade Credit policy re-
main 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

Libor Plus 350bps Ceiling for ECB to Continue Till 31 Dec 2014

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

AP(DIR Srs) Attention of Authorized
Cir.17 Dealer Category-I (AD
28.07.2014 Category-I) banks is invited
(RBI) to A.P. (DIR Series) Circular
No. 121 dated April 10, 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 para-
graph 2 of A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 99
dated March 30, 2012 will continue to be
applicable till December 31, 2014 and is
subject to review thereafter. All other aspects
of ECB policy remain unchanged.

3. AD Category-I banks may bring the con-
tents 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 preju-
dice to permissions / approvals, if any, re-
quired under any other law.

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.

RBI Clarifies Due Diligence and Adherence to KYC Norms, Prepaid Foreign Cards are a Form of Foreign Currency

*Sub: Issue of Prepaid Forex Cards- Due Diligence
and Adherence to KYC norms*

AP(DIR Srs) Attention of all the Authorised
Cir.14 Persons in foreign exchange
25.07.2014 is invited to Para 2 of the
(RBI) A. P. (DIR Series) Circular No.
104 dated April 04, 2012.

2. It has been brought to our notice that some
authorised dealers / full-fledged money changers
may neither be exercising due diligence nor
adhering to KYC norms while selling prepaid
foreign currency cards (issued by a few select
banks) to their customers.

3. In this connection, it is clarified that prepaid
foreign currency cards are a form of foreign
currency, similar to foreign currency notes or
travellers cheques. As such, the authorised deal-
ers/FFMCs selling pre-paid foreign currency cards
for travel purposes are required to comply with the
same rigorous standards of due diligence and
KYC as they would in case they were selling
foreign currency notes/ travellers cheques to their
customers.

4. The directions contained in this Circular have
been issued under Section 10(4) and Section
11(1) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act,
1999 (42 of 1999), as amended from time to time
and are without prejudice to permission /approv-
als, if any, required under any other law.

RBI Starts New EDP Monitoring System for Exports from 1 March 2014, Simplified Reporting under FETERS Prescribed

Cont'd..138

Sub: Compilation of R-return: Reporting under FETERS - Discontinuation of ENC and Sch 3 to 6 file

AP(DIR Srs) Attention of Authorised Dealers is invited to A. P. (DIR Series) 28.07.2014 Circular No. 101 dated February 04, 2014 read with A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.109 dated February 28, 2014 in terms of which a comprehensive IT- based system called Export Data Processing and Monitoring System (EDPMS) has been operationalised with effect from March 01, 2014 and facilitating AD banks to report various returns through a single platform.

2. It is advised that ENC and Sch. 3 to 6 file submitted under FETERS will be discontinued with effect from first fortnight of September 2014 as the information contained in these returns are available through EDPMS. AD banks should ensure to report all the ENC and Sch.3to6 transac-

tion data for which export shipping bills/invoices are generated prior to march 01, 2014 by August 31, 2014. In exceptional cases after August 31, 2014, the same data may be submitted after seeking technical support from RBI at email.

3. With effect from first fortnight of September 2014, only two files (Viz. BOP6 file and QE file) need to be submitted under FETERS and other guidelines relating to FETERS data submission laid in A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 84 dated February 29, 2012 will remain unchanged.

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

Shenyang General Magnetic Co. It's formed an alliance with six Chinese producers to promote their products and fight Hitachi over other patents, that the Japanese company says largely prevent rivals from making magnets.

"Hitachi's whole patent package's base is this ingredient patent," said Li Weifeng, a Shanghai-based analyst with Everbright Securities Co. It is a "very basic" patent for the magnets, he said.

The end of the patent will pit the seven producers in the alliance and potentially others who try to tap into the market against Hitachi and eight Chinese companies that have paid for the right to make and ship the magnet. An increase in exporters of the magnets could cut prices of the product used in Apple Inc. (AAPL)'s iPhones and Toyota Motor Corp. (7203) hybrid-electric cars.

Hitachi holds more than 600 patents for rare-earth magnets globally, some of which it acquired after taking over Sumitomo Special Metals Co. in the 2000s, said spokesman Akio Minami.

Magnet makers in China are struggling with overcapacity after an earlier price boom spurred a flood of investments. The nation produces about 100,000 metric tons of sintered rare-earth magnets annually, compared with almost 300,000 tons of capacity, according to Everbright's Li.

Japanese companies hold most of the world's rare-earth magnet patents, while China produces about 90 percent of global supply. Chinese exports of the magnets were 18,800 tons last year.

"Japan and U.S. are the most important overseas markets for magnets," Shenyang General's Sun said, adding that clients are concerned about Hitachi's patents.

Windex No. 19 - 30 July - 05 August 2014	Dindex	Windex
Dindex Delivered Daily by Email		
World Trade		
Modi Goes Back on Bali – No TF, Demands Food Security Deal by Dec 2017, Cannot Wait for Three Years Till 2017 Ministerial	5265	137
Open Letter to Prime Minister Modi – India should Stop Derailing WTO	5266	138
India Stance at WTO on 25 July	5267	138
Hitachi Rare Earth Magnet Ends – China Steps in	5268	138
Foreign Trade Policy		
Alex Steward International (Aust) Pty. Ltd. De-listed as PSAI – 64-PN(RE)/04.07.2014	5218	143
Glass Scrap/Cullet Route SION Amended to Separate Rutile Grade Titanium Dioxide – 66-PN(RE)/11.07.2014	5226	143
Customs		
Anti-dumping Duty on Front Axle Beams and Steering Knuckles for Commercial Vehicles from China Extended upto 14 June 2015 in Review – 30-ADD/23.07.2014	5260	141
Carbon Black from China, Russia and Thai – Anti-dumping Duty Extended by One Year to 29 July 2015 – 31-ADD/23.07.2014	5261	142
Anti-dumping Duty on Phosphoric Acid from Korea Extended upto 21 June 2015 in Review – 32-ADD/23.07.2014	5262	142
Anti-dumping Duty on Vitamin C from China Extended Till 15 June 2015 in Review – 33-ADD/23.07.2014	5263	142
Potassium Carbonate Anti-dumping Duty Extended Further by One Year to 9 June 2015 – 34-ADD/23.07.2014	5264	142
Rubber Chemicals from China and Korea – Anti-dumping Duty to Continue for Five Years – 35-ADD/24.07.2014	5259	140
Prelim Anti-dumping Duty on PTA from China, EU, Korea and Thai Notified on Reliance Complaint; Samsung, Taekwang and Indorama Affected – 36-ADD/25.07.2014	5258	139
RBI Circular [AP(DIR Series)]		
Applications of Indian Agent for Approval under Money Transfer Service Scheme to be Decided by RBI Regional Office – Cir.08/18.07.2014	5239	-
RBI Recognises E-Aadhaar as an Officially Valid Document under Money Laundering Rules...Cir.09/21.07.2014	5253	-
E-KYC Service is a Valid Process for KYC Verification under PML Rules-Cir.10/21.07.145254	5254	-
Export Credit of US\$41.96mn to Senegal for Setting up of Modern Abattoir and Cold Storage etc. – Cir.12/23.07.2014	5252	-
FII Investment Limit in Govt Securities Enhanced by \$5mn – Cir.13/23.07.2014	5251	-
RBI Clarifies Due Diligence and Adherence to KYC Norms, Prepaid Foreign Cards are a Form of Foreign Currency – Cir.14/25.07.2014	5256	143
RBI Starts New EDP Monitoring System for Exports from 1 March 2014, Simplified Reporting under FETERS Prescribed – Cir.15/28.07.2014	5257	144
Ceiling on Libor Import Credits for Infrastructure to Continue Till 31 Dec 2014 – Cir.16/28.07.2014	5255	143
Libor Plus 350bps Ceiling for ECB to Continue Till 31 Dec 2014 – Cir.17/28.07.2014	5250	143
*See details in www.worldtradesScanner.com		

Customs Valuation Exchange Rates			
18 July 2014		Imports	Exports
Schedule I [Rate of exchange of one unit of foreign currency equipment to Indian Rupees]			
1	Australian Dollar	57.05	55.70
2	Bahrain Dinar	164.30	155.25
3	Canadian Dollar	56.75	55.40
4	Danish Kroner	11.10	10.75
5	EURO	82.40	80.45
6	Hong Kong Dollar	7.85	7.70
7	Kuwaiti Dinar	219.80	207.20
8	New Zealand Dollar	52.95	51.65
9	Norwegian Kroner	9.85	9.55
10	Pound Sterling	104.40	102.10
11	Singapore Dollar	49.05	47.95
12	South African Rand	5.80	5.50
13	South Arabian Riyal	16.50	15.60
14	Swedish Kroner	8.95	8.70
15	Swiss Franc	68.00	66.15
16	UAE Dirham	16.85	15.95
17	U.S. Dollar	60.70	59.70
Schedule II [Rate of exchange of 100 units of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees]			
1	Japanese Yen	60.05	58.55
2	Kenyan Shilling	70.70	66.60

(Source: Customs Notification 53(NT)/17.07.2014)