

G20 Leaders Statement on Key Issues

"Usher in a new era of global growth and sustainable development, taking into account the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Paris Agreement".

4 The Hangzhou Consensus - based on the following:

Vision: We will strengthen the G20 growth agenda to catalyze new drivers of growth, open up new horizons for development, lead the way in transforming our economies in a more innovative and sustainable manner and better reflect shared interests of both present and coming generations.

Integration: We will pursue innovative growth concepts and policies by forging synergy among fiscal, monetary and structural policies, enhancing coherence between economic, labor, employment and social policies as well as combining demand management with supply side reforms, short-term with mid- to long-term policies, economic growth with social development and environmental protection.

Openness: We will work harder to build an open world economy, reject protectionism, promote global trade and investment, including through further strengthening the multilateral trading system, and ensure broad-based opportunities through and public support for expanded growth in a globalized economy.

Inclusiveness: We will work to ensure that our economic growth serves the needs of everyone and benefits all countries and all people including in particular women, youth and disadvantaged groups, generating more quality jobs, addressing inequalities and eradicating poverty so that no one is left behind.

Excess volatility and disorderly movements in exchange rates can have adverse implications for economic and financial stability. Our relevant authorities will consult closely on exchange markets. We will refrain from competitive devaluations and we will not target our exchange rates for competitive purposes. We will carefully calibrate and clearly communicate our macroeconomic and structural policy actions to reduce policy uncertainty, minimize negative spillovers and promote transparency.

4 **Breaking a New Path for Growth:** Address supply side constraints so as to raise productivity sustainably, expand the frontier of production and unleash mid- to long-term growth potential.

4 **Innovation** is a key driver of growth for both individual countries and the global economy as a whole. We thus endorse the G20 Blueprint on Innovative Growth as a new agenda encompassing policies and measures in and across the areas of innovation, the new industrial revolution and the digital economy. In this context, we recognize the importance of structural reforms.

4 We will set up a G20 Task Force supported by the OECD and other relevant international organizations to take forward the G20 agenda on innovation, new industrial revolution and digital economy.

4 We commit to pursue pro-innovation strategies and policies, support investment in science, technology and innovation (STI), and support skills training for STI - including support for the entry of more women into these fields - and mobility of STI human resources. We support effort to promote voluntary knowledge diffusion and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and conditions. Consistent with this approach, we support appropriate efforts to promote open science and facilitate appropriate access to publicly funded research results on findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable (FAIR) principles. In furtherance of the above, we emphasize the importance of open trade and investment regimes to facilitate innovation through intellectual property rights (IPR) protection, and improving public communication

in science and technology. We are committed to foster exchange of knowledge and experience by supporting an online G20 Community of Practice within the existing Innovation Policy Platform and the release of the 2016 G20 Innovation Report.

4 **New industrial revolution (NIR)** presents for industry, particularly manufacturing and related services, we deliver the G20 New Industrial Revolution

Action Plan. We commit to strengthen communication, cooperation and relevant research on the NIR, facilitate small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to leverage benefits from the NIR, address employment and workforce skill challenges, encourage more cooperation on standards, adequate and effective IPR protection in line with existing multilateral treaties to which they are parties, new industrial infrastructure, and support industrialization, as committed in the action plan.

4 We also support **industrialization in developing countries**, especially those in Africa and Least Developed Countries (LDCs). We are committed to supporting our workforces throughout this transition and to ensuring that the benefits of the NIR extend to all, including women, youth and disadvantaged groups. We call for cooperation to maximize the benefits and mitigate the negative impact of the expected



Crude Down to \$44.36

Crude Oil (Indian Basket) from 31 Aug - 06 Sept 2016

	31 Aug	01 Sept	02 Sept	05 Sept	06 Sept
(\$/bbl)	45.23	43.71	43.04	45.24	44.36
(Rs/bbl)	3029.76	2926.43	2876.91	3023.63	2951.90
(Rs/\$)	66.98	66.95	66.84	66.84	66.55

(Previous Trading Day Price)

Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas

technological and industrial changes. In all these initiatives, the G20 will take into consideration the different opportunities and challenges for developing and developed countries.

- 4 **G20 Digital Economy Development and Cooperation Initiative**, which builds on our work begun in Antalya. We aim to foster favorable conditions for its development and to address digital divide, including through expanded and better and affordable broadband access, flow of information for economic growth, trust and security, while ensuring respect for privacy and personal data protection, investment in the ICT sector, entrepreneurship, digital transformation, e-commerce cooperation, enhanced digital inclusion and development of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs).
- 4 We endorse the G20 Agenda towards a More Stable and Resilient **International Financial Architecture**. We will continue to improve the analysis and monitoring of capital flows and management of risks stemming from excessive capital flow volatility. We look forward to the IMF's review of country experiences and emerging issues in handling capital flows by year-end. We note the ongoing work on the review of the OECD Code of Liberalization of Capital Movements.
- 4 We support work to further strengthen the **Global Financial Safety Net (GFSN)**, with a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced IMF at its center, equipped with a more effective toolkit, and with more effective cooperation between the IMF and regional financing arrangements (RFAs), respecting their mandates. In this respect, we welcome the upcoming CMIM-IMF joint test run.
- 4 We support maintaining access to bilateral and multilateral borrowing agreements between members and the IMF, in line with the objective of preserving the IMF's current lending capacity, and call for broad participation of the IMF membership, including through new agreements. We welcome the entry into effect of the 2010 IMF quota and governance reform and are working towards the completion of the 15th General Review of Quotas, including a new quota formula, by the 2017 Annual Meetings. We reaffirm that any realignment under the 15th review in quota shares is expected to result in increased shares for dynamic economies in line with their relative positions in the world economy, and hence likely in the share of emerging market and developing countries as a whole. We are committed to protecting the voice and representation of the poorest members.
- 4 We support the **World Bank** Group to implement its shareholding review according to the agreed roadmap, timeframe and principles, with the objective of achieving equitable voting power over time. We underline the importance of promoting sound and sustainable financing practices and will continue to improve debt restructuring processes.
- 4 We support the continued effort to incorporate the enhanced contractual clauses into **sovereign bonds**.
- 4 We support the **Paris Club's** discussion of a range of sovereign debt issues, and the ongoing work of the Paris Club, as the principal

international forum for restructuring official bilateral debt, towards the broader inclusion of emerging creditors. We welcome the admission of the Republic of Korea and the decision of Brazil to join the Paris Club. We welcome China's continued regular participation in Paris Club meetings and intention to play a more constructive role, including further discussions on potential membership.

- 4 Following the IMF's decision, we welcome the inclusion of the **RMB** into the Special Drawing Right (SDR) currency basket on October 1st. We support the ongoing examination of the broader use of the SDR, such as broader reporting in the SDR and the issuance of SDR-denominated bonds, as a way to enhance resilience. In this context, we take note of the recent issuance of SDR bonds by the World Bank in China's interbank market. We welcome further work by the international organizations to support the development of local currency bond markets, including intensifying efforts to support low-income countries.
- 4 We remain committed to finalizing remaining critical elements of the regulatory framework and to the timely, full and consistent implementation of the agreed financial sector reform agenda, including Basel III and the **total-loss-absorbing-capacity (TLAC)** standard as well as effective cross-border resolution regimes. We reiterate our support for the work by the Basel Committee on Bank Supervision (BCBS) to finalize the Basel

*Next G20 Meet in Hamburg, Merkel
Lobbies Successfully
India Loses out on Bid for Next G20 Summit 2018,
Argentina gets the Honour*

III framework by the end of 2016, without further significantly increasing overall capital requirements across the banking sector, while promoting a level playing field.

- 4 We welcome the second annual report of the **Financial Stability Board (FSB)** on implementation and effects of reforms, and will continue to enhance the monitoring of implementation and effects of reforms to ensure their consistency with our overall objectives, including by addressing any material unintended consequences.
- 4 We will continue to address the issue of systemic risk within the **insurance sector**. We welcome the work towards the development of an Insurance Capital Standard (ICS) for internationally active insurers. We are committed to full and timely implementation of the agreed over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives reform agenda, and we will remove legal and regulatory barriers to the reporting of OTC derivatives to trade repositories and to authorities' appropriate access to data. We encourage members to close the gap in the implementation of the Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures and welcome the reports by the Committee on Payments and Market Infrastructures, International Organization of Securities Commissions and FSB on enhancing central counterparty resilience, recovery planning and resolvability.
- 4 **International tax cooperation** to achieve a globally fair and modern international tax

system and to foster growth, including advancing on-going cooperation on base erosion and profits shifting (BEPS), exchange of tax information, tax capacity-building of developing countries and tax policies to promote growth and tax certainty. We welcome the establishment of the G20/OECD Inclusive Framework on **BEPS**, and its first meeting in Kyoto. We support a timely, consistent and widespread implementation of the BEPS package and call upon all relevant and interested countries and jurisdictions that have not yet committed to the BEPS package to do so and join the framework on an equal footing. We also welcome the progress made on effective and widespread implementation of the internationally agreed standards on tax transparency and reiterate our call on all relevant countries including all financial centers and jurisdictions, which have not yet done so to commit without delay to implementing the standard of automatic exchange of information by 2018 at the latest and to sign and ratify the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters.

- 4 We support the principles of the **Addis Ababa Tax Initiative**. We recognize the significant negative impact of illicit financial flows on our economies and we will advance the work of the G20 on this theme. We emphasize the effectiveness of tax policy tools in supply-side structural reform for promoting innovation-driven, inclusive growth, as well as the benefits of tax certainty to promote investment and trade and ask the OECD and IMF to continue working on the issues of pro-growth tax policies and tax certainty. In this connection, China would make its own contribution by establishing an international tax policy research center for international tax policy design and research.

- 4 We endorse the G20 High Level Principles on Cooperation on Persons Sought for Corruption and Asset Recovery and welcome Chinese initiative to establish in China a Research Center on International Cooperation Regarding **Persons Sought for Corruption and Asset Recovery** in G20 Member States, which will be operated in line with international norms. We commit to continue the G20 Denial of Entry Experts Network. Consistent with our national legal systems, we will work on cross-border cooperation and information sharing between law enforcement and anti-corruption agencies and judicial authorities. We call for ratification by all the G20 members of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption and welcome the launch of the second cycle of its review mechanism.

- 4 We commit to ratify the **Trade Facilitation Agreement** by the end of 2016 and call on other WTO members to do the same. We commit to working to ensure our bilateral and regional trade agreements complement the multilateral trading system, and are open, transparent, inclusive and WTO-consistent. WTO-consistent plurilateral trade agreements with broad participation can play an important role in complementing global liberalization initiatives.

- 4 **Cross-border financial flows** derived from illicit activities, including deliberate trade

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Drawback Notifies Procedure for Release of Rebate of State Levies (ROSL) on Garments in Textile Commission Scheme of 12 Aug and 31 Aug

Subject: Rebate of State Levies on Export of Garments – Implementation by CBEC.

43-CBEC 31.08.2016 The Government of India has decided to adopt a mechanism wherein the rebate of State levies on garment exports is provided based on a budgetary allocation of the Ministry of Textiles under a scheme in which the Department of Revenue/Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) handles disbursement along with the extant Duty Drawback.

2. In pursuance of this decision, and in consultation with CBEC and keeping in view inputs from Department of Legal Affairs, the Controllers of Accounts and the DG Systems (CBEC) on legal, administrative and infrastructure aspects, the Central Government (Ministry of Textiles) has issued Notification No.

12020/03/2016-IT dated 12.8.2016 and 31.8.2016 for the Scheme for Rebate of State Levies on Export of Garments, 2016 (ROSL scheme). Further, based on the recommendations of the Drawback Committee constituted by the Central Government (Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, CBEC), the Central Government (Ministry of Textiles) has issued Notification No. 12020/03/2016-IT dated 13.8.2016 notifying the rates of rebate in Schedule I and Schedule II. These notifications should be downloaded from egazette.gov.in and perused. This Circular provides the guideline framework for implementation of this scheme.

3. The ROSL scheme is meant for exports of garments that are defined in the scheme as goods falling under Chapters 61 or 62 of the Schedule of All Industry Rates of Drawback. It is applicable to exports with Let Export Order dates from 20.9.2016 onwards. Though applicability is for three years, nonetheless based on changes in underlying conditions, the Central Government can adjust the rates of rebate.

4. The rates of rebate notified are accompanied by rebate caps in Rupees/Unit. These rates are on an average basis and determined in a like manner as AIRs of Drawback. The rate of rebate is not divisible into any component tax or input. The rates of rebate are provided either as the general rates of rebate (Schedule I) or the rates of rebate applicable for exports when the fabric (including interlining) only has been imported duty free under Special Advance Authorization (Schedule II). These schedules are based on the extant Schedule of All Industry Rates of Drawback for Chapters 61 and 62. The rebate is not applicable on exports made under the general Advance Authorization Scheme with claim of duty drawback under Rule 6 of the Drawback Rules. The definition of export in ROSL scheme does not cover movement of goods from DTA to SEZ units.

5. In ROSL scheme, the rebate of State levies is understood to comprise State VAT/CST on inputs including packaging, fuel, duty on electricity generation and duties and charges on purchase of

grid power, as accumulated through the stages of production from yarn to finished garments. The ROSL scheme is not mandatory for an exporter. Therefore, an exporter has to make a conscious choice to opt for ROSL scheme by making claim for rebate in acceptance of the ROSL schemes terms and conditions (including under this Circular) cum a declaration of eligibility for the rate and rebate. This declaration of eligibility is exporter's



self-declaration that he is eligible for the rate and rebate in as much as exporter has not claimed and shall not claim the credit/ rebate/ refund/ reimbursement of the specific taxes that comprise the rebate of State levies under any other mechanism and also that exporter has constituted an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC),

where applicable, in pursuance of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

6. The claim cum declaration of eligibility has to be made by exporter on drawback exports at item-level. The drawback exports (shipping bill or bill of export) may be standalone or in combination with other schemes. The options in permutation with the ROSL Scheme are being provided with separate scheme-codes which the exporter is to declare at item level to make claim cum declaration for the rebate. For EDI shipping bill, selection of the scheme-code involving ROSL scheme at the time of export shall itself amount to making claim cum declaration of eligibility. For EDI shipping bill this shall be the only means to make the claim. If need for manual shipping bill arises, only then the exporter printing the claim cum declaration on the shipping bill shall be accepted. No claim for rebate shall lie except in this manner. The scheme-codes are being publicized by the Systems Directorate.

7. The amount of rebate is calculated using the FOB value and the rates and caps of rebate specified in ROSL scheme. The rate and cap of rebate for a tariff item as shown in columns (4) and (5), –

(a) of said Schedule I is used for calculation when shipping bill item has claim for AIR drawback or when the shipping bill item involves export under Rule 7 of Drawback Rules 1995 under claim for Brand Rate of drawback with identifier 9807 followed by tariff item number and suffix "B" of the AIR Drawback Schedule where provisional Drawback of Customs portion is to be paid;

(b) of said Schedule II is used for calculation when the shipping bill item has claim for AIR drawback in combination with Special Advance Authorization of para 4.04A of FTP 2015-20 or when the shipping bill item involves export under Rule 7 of Drawback Rules 1995 under claim for Brand Rate under this combination with identifier 9807 followed by tariff item number and suffix "D" of the AIR Drawback Schedule where provisional Drawback of Customs portion is to be paid.

8. The ROSL scheme provides for rebate claims handling only after the goods are exported (i.e.

on correct filing of Export General Manifest for the shipping bill or bill of export) and in parallel with Duty Drawback albeit separately, and after Drawback is processed. For EDI shipping bills the calculation is being automated by the Systems Directorate. For manual exports, the Deputy/Assistant Commissioner (Drawback) shall calculate the rebate amount. Before scrolling out rebate for payment in EDI or manually generating the list for rebate payment, the DC/AC (Drawback) would rule out existence of alert against exporter or shipping bill. Based on Central Government (Ministry of Finance) approval, the DC/AC (Drawback) is authorized by CBEC to issue sanction of rebate. The scroll/list of payments would be routed to PAO. For EDI shipping bills, the routing is being arranged by Customs EDI with digital signature in manner compatible with e-PAO. The PAO shall ensure payment into exporter's bank account based on availability of budgetary allocation of Ministry of Textiles.

9. To facilitate exporters, the Systems Directorate is making arrangements to reflect the rebate amount in shipping bill check list, during export processing and in print out of post-LEO shipping bill and make available rebate related information to exporters on similar lines as being made available for Drawback.

10. The ROSL scheme provides that the exporter shall return any over-payment of rebate arising from miscalculation. It is also a condition of the ROSL scheme that the rebate allowed is subject to the receipt of sale proceeds within time allowed under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 failing which such rebate is deemed never to have been allowed on the same lines as Duty Drawback, and any other cause that also affects the Drawback is deemed to have the similar effect on the rebate. Since the officers of CBEC adopt the processes applicable to Drawback Scheme for recovery from exporter or repayment by exporter of Drawback, on this premise, the ROSL scheme declares that in such cases the decisions with respect to Drawback, including in cases of disputes, are deemed to apply mutatis mutandis to the rebate. Thus, the officers of CBEC are not required to directly adjudicate or dispose in appeal the rebate amount; however the status/decisions in Drawback matters are to be adopted for the rebate.

11. In pursuance of recovery provisions for rebate in the ROSL scheme, it is guided that the DC/AC (Drawback) is to issue a letter to the exporter in terms of para 7 of ROSL Scheme informing the rebate amount to be paid into the account head of Ministry of Textiles and specify that interest at the rate of 15% per annum on that amount is due from the date of payment of rebate. The letter is to request the exporter to deposit the full sum within 30 days in the designated account head of Ministry of Textiles and to submit proof of such deposit to the office of the Textile Commissioner within 60 days of the date of the letter. The letter shall also inform the exporter that any such amount that remains to be reconciled as deposited in the office of the Textile Commissioner would be recovered by the Textile Commissioner. A copy of this letter shall be endorsed to the office of the Textile Commissioner for necessary action. These actions by DC/AC (Drawback), where applicable, are to be taken based on the status of actions/decisions on the Drawback front. This is an area where the Commissioners have responsibility of close monitoring of the nature of actions being

taken by the DC/AC (Drawback), for ensuring proper record-keeping distinct from that for Drawback Scheme and for maintaining effective coordination with the Textile Commissioner so that actions remain logical and informed as the ROSL scheme has empowered the Textile Commissioner to have the amounts recovered as arrears of land revenue. Moreover, to ensure hundred percent effective communication the above mentioned endorsed letters or other documentary exchanges made with Textile Commissioner's office should necessarily be replicated via official email.

12. The ROSL scheme requires the Ministry of Textiles to cause checks to ensure integrity of the declarations of eligibility for rate and rebate made by exporters on the counts of having constituted the ICC where required and/or not having claimed reimbursement etc of the specific State levies under any other mechanism. For this purposes, a monthly list of rebate claims processed in EDI containing details that include IEC number, name of exporter, State of origin of goods declared in shipping bill and shipping bill number-date-wise amount of rebate scrolled, would be conveyed by the Systems Directorate via email to Ministry of Textiles. Every Customs location from where any rebate may have been processed manually shall convey this information from its official email. Where recovery arises on ground of wrongful declaration of eligibility by exporter, the entire actions

for recovery would be initiated and concluded by the Textile Commissioner.

13. It is clarified that making good short-payment of rebate, if any, or when rebate allowed is deposited back by exporter with office of Textile Commissioner but is required to be repaid to exporter, would require the DC/AC (Drawback) to manually issue payment list to the PAO.

14. The Systems Directorate shall publicize its arrangements including to exporters in sufficient advance of 20.9.2016 for seamless implementation of the ROSL scheme. Similarly, the Pr. CCA (CBEC) shall publicize in advance its preparations and procedures including the account heads to exporters, officers of CBEC and PAOs.

15. Based on this guideline framework the individual Commissioners are required to provide adequate guidance to officers and exporters, inter alia, also giving sufficient attention with respect to actions described in paras 11 and 13 above and to facilitate the smooth functioning of the ROSL scheme.

16. Difficulties in implementation, if any, that a Commissioner is not able to resolve, shall be resolved by the Chief Commissioner under intimation to the Board. Issues that Chief Commissioners are not in a position to resolve should be referred to the Board.

F.No.605/42/2016-DBK (Pt.II)

DGFT Says only Prior Import of Relevant Fabric for Export under SAA 4.04A Para

Sub: Special Advance Authorisation Scheme for export of Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories.

15-TN Attention is invited to Notification
31.08.2016 No-21 dated 11.8.2016 and
(DGFT) Public Notice No-27 dated
31.8.2016 in respect of Special

Advance Authorisation Scheme for export of Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories, which is to come into effect w.e.f 1st September 2016.

2. Applications for grant of Special Advance Authorisation Scheme for export of Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories can be filed online through DGFT website: <http://dgft.gov.in/>. Procedure for filing application online for this authorisation is similar to filing of application for the regular Advance Authorisation. The normal Advance Authorisation Scheme which is in operation is still available for exporters. It is for the exporters to choose any scheme of their choice.

3. DGFT EDI system is designed to calculate value addition automatically based on FOB value of exports, CIF value of imports. Value of any other input used on which benefit of All Industry rate of Duty Drawback is claimed or intended to be claimed shall be equal to 22% of the FOB value of export realised and this value is factored in EDI system while calculating value addition.

4. Regional authorities are required to check in particular the following before grant of authorisation under Special Advance Authorisation Scheme for export of Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories.

- i. Authorisation under this scheme shall be granted only for import of relevant fabrics including inter lining. Any import item other than fabric, if claimed shall be disallowed by RA before granting the authorisation.
- ii. Authorisation under this scheme can only be granted for export items falling under Chapter-61 and 62 of ITC(HS) Classification of Export and Import items.
- iii. Minimum value addition of 15% is required.
- iv. Authorisation under this scheme shall be granted for items under SION as well as existing & valid Adhoc Norms. Norms should be valid on the date of issue of Authorisation.
- v. The fabric imported under this authorisation shall be subjected to actual user condition. The same shall be non transferable even after completion of export obligation. However the fabric imported may be transferred for job work as permitted by Central Excise (excluding to units located in areas eligible for area based exemption from Central Excise Duty). Facility of invalidation of the authorisation shall not be permitted.
- vi. The fabric imported shall be subject to pre-import condition and it shall be physically incorporated in the export product (making normal allowance for wastage). Only Physical exports shall fulfil the export obligation.

5. The above information is indicative and not an exhaustive listing of the conditions. Any difficulty in implementation of this scheme may be brought to the notice of DGFT, New Delhi.

Use Scheme Code 62 Name for SAA of 4.04A (45/2016) AA for Garment Export with Drawback for Lining Scheme

Attention of Importers/Exporters/Trade/CBs is invited to CBEC Board Circular No.037/2016-Cus dt.13th August 2016 on introduction of Special Advanced Authorisation Scheme in combination with AIR drawback under para 4.04A of FTP 2015-20.

2. To give effect to this scheme, the Notification No. 45/2016-Customs dated 13th August, 2016 has been issued providing exemption to fabrics (including interlining) from import duty subject to conditions specified therein. Further, Notification No. 110/2016-Customs (NT) dated 13th August, 2016 has been issued providing, subject to the specified conditions, the alternative All Industry Rates (AIRs) of drawback in the Drawback Schedule for the exports made against the Special Advance Authorisation in discharge of export obligations in terms of Notification No. 45/2016-Customs dated 13th August, 2016. These notifications may be downloaded from cbec.gov.in.

3. It is to be noted that while the Special Advance Authorisation would continue to be issued under scheme code 03 which may be used for import. The same scheme code may be used if the SB is to be used only against discharge of Advance Authorisation. However, to utilize in combination of other schemes such as AIR drawback, EPCG during export, two more new export scheme codes have been introduced in ICES.

4. Scheme code 62 (Drawback & Spl AA (Para 4.04A of FTP)):

Exporters availing AIR Drawback along with Special Advance Authorisation under 4.04A (045/2016), needs to declare export scheme code as 62 in their shipping bill. Advance Authorisation details may be entered in relevant DEEC table.

The drawback declaration would be as follows:

4a. AIR Drawback Rate under scheme code 62: In drawback declaration column, relevant tariff item has to be suffixed with suffix 'C' or suffix 'D' for the situation when Cenvat facility has not been availed or when Cenvat facility has been availed, respectively, instead of the usual suffix 'A' or suffix 'B'.

4b. Provisional drawback on brand rate under scheme code 62:

For exporters exercising option to claim Brand Rate of duty drawback in terms of rule 7 of the Drawback Rules 1995 with the Special Advance Authorisation, the procedure in Annexure 1 with Circular No. 29/2015-Cus dated 16.11.2015 has relevance. However, the exporter shall have to declare the figure '9807' as identifier (in the shipping bill under the Drawback details) followed by the tariff item number of the goods as shown in column (1) of the Schedule and followed by the character 'D'.

Based on this, the shipping bill shall be processed for payment of provisional drawback amount equivalent to the Customs portion of these alternative AIRs.

5. Scheme Code 63 (EPCG, Drawback & Special AA(4.04A)):

All the procedure stated above, would hold good. Additionally Exporter would be able to use it for discharge of EPCG in this shipping bill.

Above changes would be effective from 1st September, 2016. Suitable public notices and standing order should be issued for guidance of the trade and officers in this regard. Difficulties, if any, may be brought to notice of DGoS (nsm.ices@icegate.gov.in).

Special Advance Authorisation for Export of Apparel and Clothing Accessories of Ch. 61 and 62 – Procedure Notified

Effect of this Public Notice:- Procedure for Special Advance Authorisation scheme for export of Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories under Chapter 61 and 62 of ITC(HS) Classification of Export and Import has been specified to come into effect from 1st September 2016,

[Ref: DGFT Public Notice No. 27 dated 31.08.2016]

Director General of Foreign Trade makes the following amendments in of Hand Book of Procedures 2015-20. These amendments shall come into force with effect from 1st September, 2016.

1. Amendments in Para 4.02(i)

Para 4.02(i) is amended to read as under:-

Application for grant of Advance Authorisation /Special Advance Authorization for export of Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories / Advance Authorisation for Annual Requirement / Duty Free Import Authorisation (DFIA) shall be filed online (digitally signed) by IEC holder to the concerned jurisdictional Regional Authority as per Appendix IA, Applicant could be either registered office or head office or a branch office or a manufacturing unit of the IEC holder.

2. Below existing Para 4.45, a new Para 4.45A is added as follows:-

Special Advance Authorisation for export of

4.

Sl No.	Import Items	Export Obligation Period from the date of clearance of each import consignment by Customs Authority
10	Fabrics including interlining under Special Advance Authorization Scheme for export of Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories (Para 4.04A of FTP)	12 months from the date of issue of authorisation (not from the date of import) as allowed in Para 2.16(vi) of HBP and further extension as allowed in Para 4.42(a), (b), (c) and (e) of HBP.

Normal Butanol (NBA) from Saudi Arabia in Anti-dumping Investigation on Andhra Petrochemicals Ltd Complaint

4 Petitioner Claims Price not Available in Saudi, Constructed Value Adopted
[Anti-dumping Initiation Notification No. F.No.14/20/2016 – DGAD dated 2nd September 2016]

Subject: Initiation of Anti-Dumping Duty investigation concerning imports of "Normal Butanol" or "N-BUTYL ALCOHOL" originating in or exported from Saudi Arabia.

M/s The Andhra Petrochemicals Limited has filed an application for initiation of Anti-Dumping Duty investigation concerning imports of Normal Butanol (NBA) originating in or exported from Saudi Arabia.

AND WHEREAS, the Authority finds that sufficient prima facie evidence of dumping of the subject goods originating in or exported from the subject country, 'injury' to the domestic industry and causal link between the dumping and 'injury' exists to justify initiation of an anti-dumping investigation. The Authority hereby initiates an investigation into the alleged dumping, and consequent injury to the domestic industry in terms of the Rules 5 of the AD Rules, to determine the existence, degree and effect of any alleged dumping and to recommend the amount of antidumping duty, which if levied, would be adequate to remove the 'injury' to the domestic industry.

Domestic Industry & Standing

The application has been filed by M/s The Andhra Petrochemicals Limited. The petitioner is the sole producer of the subject goods in the country. It is also noted that the production by the petitioner constitutes total Indian production of the like product produced in India. It is also noted that petitioner has neither imported the subject goods, nor are they related to an importer or exporter of the subject goods. It is, thus, determined that the

Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories covered under Chapter 61 and 62 of ITC(HS) Classification of Export and Import

(i) Policy relating to Special Advance Authorisation for export of Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories covered under Chapter 61 and 62 of ITC(HS) Classification of Export and Import is prescribed in Para 4.04A of Foreign Trade Policy. (ii) Provisions of Para 4.05, 4.06, 4.10, 4.11, 4.12 (v)&(vi), 4.21, 4.24, 4.25, 4.26, 4.29, 4.35, 4.36, 4.37, 4.39, 4.40, 4.41, 4.42, 4.43, 4.44, 4.46, 4.47(b), 4.49, 4.50, 4.51, 4.52 of Hand Book of Procedures shall be applicable to this scheme in so far as they are not inconsistent with this scheme.

3. Following Entry is added in the table of Appendix- 4 J related to "Export Obligation Period for Special Advance Authorization Scheme for export of Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories."

application has been made by and on behalf of the domestic industry and the application satisfies the requirements of 'standing' under Rule 5 of the AD Rules. Further, the Applicant constitutes 'Domestic Industry' in terms of Rule 2(b) of the AD Rules.

Product under consideration

The product under consideration in the present petition and proposed investigation is "Normal Butanol". Normal Butanol is a basic organic chemical normally classified under Chapter 29 of the Customs Tariff Act. Normal Butanol is a primary alcohol with a 4-carbon structure and molecular formula C₄H₉OH. Normal Butanol is an excellent solvent for acid-curable lacquers and baking finishes derived from urea, melamine or phenolic resins. A large part of Normal Butanol is converted into derivatives for use as solvents in coating industries. This product is classified under Customs Tariff heading No. 29051300. However, the said Customs classification is indicative only and in no way binding on the scope of the present investigation.

Like Article

The applicant has claimed that the subject goods, which are exported from subject country into India, are identical to the goods produced by the domestic industry. Normal Butanol produced by the domestic industry and imported from the subject country are comparable in terms of physical &

Customs Officers given Powers to Clear Food Consignments Areas Outside FSSAI Offices

[CBEC Instruction dated 31st August 2016]

Subject: Single Window Project - clearance of food consignments by Customs officers at locations where FSSAI has provided delegation.

Kind reference is invited to Board's Circular No. 03/2016 dated 03.02.2016 and Circular No. 10/2016 dated 15.03.2016 regarding the operationalisation of the Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) from 01st April 2016 at all EDI locations throughout India.

2. In SWIFT, the system automatically refers food-related consignments to the Food Safety & Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) through an EDI linkage established between ICEGATE and the Food Import Clearance System (FICS) operated by FSSAI. This automatic reference of food consignments is done in respect of food imports to those locations where FSSAI has its offices. For the remaining ICES locations, the system generates instructions directing that 'Authorised Officers' may clear the consignment (wherever, such 'Authorised Officers' are present) and in other locations where 'Authorised Officers' are not present, the consignments may be referred to Port Health officers for an NOC.

3. FSSAI has offices in 6 cities covering 25 ICES locations. For the Customs locations where FSSAI does not have offices, it has issued an order No. 1-1371/FSSAI/Imports/2015 dated 29th March 2016 (copy enclosed), delegating authority to Customs Officers to perform the functions of an 'Authorised Officer' under food safety laws. Commissioners of Customs are requested to identify the locations mentioned in this order that are falling in their jurisdiction and should ensure that officers responsible for the clearance of food related consignments are duly authorised in terms of the above order.

4. FSSAI has also issued a list of accredited laboratories for the testing of all food-related consignments vide Order F.No. 11/202/LAB REC/QA/FSSAI/2016 dated 09th August 2016. A copy of this list is enclosed which may please be adhered to. Prior to clearance, the Customs officers posted in the shed should record in the system the acceptance or rejection of the consignments as part of the examination report as this would help in carrying out risk analysis.

5. As all 'Authorised Officers' may not be familiar with procedural requirements for the clearance of food-related import consignments. It is advised to organize training sessions on an ongoing basis to equip the authorised officers with the procedural and legal requirements relating to food safety. For this purpose, Commissioners of Customs are requested to contact the nearest offices of the FSSAI and organize in-house training within the Custom House. Arrangements are also being made with NACEN and the FSSAI headquarters to conduct periodic training of our officers in the Regional Training Institutes (RTIs).

6. Any difficulties faced by field formations pertaining to above issues may kindly be referred to Single Window Project team, CBEC.
F. No.450/146/2015-Cus-IV

chemical characteristics, manufacturing process & technology, functions & uses, product specifications, pricing, distribution & marketing and tariff classification of the goods. Consumers can use and are using the two interchangeably. The two are technically and commercially substitutable and hence, should be treated as 'like article' under the AD Rules. Therefore, for the purpose of the present investigation, the subject goods produced by the applicant in India are being treated as 'Like Article' to the subject goods being imported from the subject country.

Normal value

The Petitioner has submitted that efforts were made to get information/evidence of price of subject goods in the domestic market of the subject country. However, petitioner was not able to get such information. The petitioner has, therefore, constructed normal value for the subject country taking into account the international price of major raw materials, best consumption norm of domestic industry, conversion and other cost as per domestic industry and reasonable profit margin. The Authority has examined the claim of the petitioner and notes that there is sufficient prima facie evidence of normal value of the subject goods in the subject country.

Export Price

The applicant has claimed export price for product under consideration based on DGCI&S transaction-wise data to assess the volume and value of imports into India. Price adjustments have been made on account of ocean freight, marine insurance, commission, bank charges, port and

handling expenses.

Dumping Margin

The applicant has provided sufficient evidence that the normal value of the subject goods in the subject country are significantly higher than the corresponding net export price, prima-facie indicating that the subject goods originating in or exported from the subject country are being dumped, to justify initiation of the antidumping investigation.

Injury and Causal Link

The applicant has claimed that they have suffered material injury and have furnished evidence regarding injury having taken place as a result of the alleged dumping from subject country in terms of increase in imports in absolute terms, decline in production, sales, capacity utilization, deterioration in profits, return on capital employed, cash profit etc. The applicant has also claimed adverse price effects as evidenced by price suppression and price undercutting/underselling. The Authority considers that there is sufficient evidence of 'injury' being suffered by the applicant caused by dumped imports of subject goods from subject country to justify initiation of an antidumping investigation.

Period of Investigation

The period of investigation for the present investigation has been considered as 1.4.2015 to 31.3.2016. Further the injury investigation period will cover the periods April 2012 to March 2013, April 2013 to March 2014, April 2014 to March 2015 and the Period of Investigation (POI).

[Full text available at worldtradesearcher.com]

Anti-dumping Duty on Glass Fibre Insulating Material from China Raised in Review

4 Multinational Owens Corning with Presence in 27 Countries is Threatened by Imports

Nfn 48-ADD The designated authority, vide 01.09.2016 notification No. 15/10/2015- (DoR) DGAD, dated the 7th July, 2015, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1 dated the 8th July, 2015, had initiated a review in the matter of continuation of anti-dumping duty on imports of "Glass Fibre and Articles", falling under heading 7019 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), originating in, or exported from, the Peoples' Republic of China (in short 'China PR'), imposed vide notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 30/2011- Customs, dated the 4th

March, 2011, and had requested for extension of anti-dumping duty for an additional period of one year from the date of its expiry, in terms of sub-section (5) of section 9A of the said Customs Tariff Act, pending the completion of the review; And, whereas the Central Government had extended the anti-dumping duty imposed on the subject goods originating in, or exported from, the subject country vide notification No. 33/2015-Customs (ADD), dated the 13th July, 2015, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R. 554(E), dated the 13th July, 2015 up to and inclusive of 13th July, 2016;

Table

SNo.	Heading	Description of goods	Specification	Country of Origin	Country of Export	Producer	Exporter	% of CIF Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	7019	*Glass Fibre as described below	Glass Fibre as described below	China PR	China PR	Taishan Fiberglass Inc.	Taishan Fiberglass Inc.	33.11
2	7019	-do-	-do-	China PR	China PR	Jushi Group Jiujiang Co. Ltd.	Jushi Group Jiujiang Co. Ltd	24.59
3	7019	-do-	-do-	China PR	China PR	Jushi Group Co. Ltd., Tongxiang	Jushi Group Co. Ltd., Tongxiang	24.59
4	7019	-do-	-do-	China PR	China PR	Chongqing Polycomp International Corporation (CPIC)	Chongqing Polycomp International Corporation (CPIC)	20.46
5	7019	-do-	-do-	China PR	China PR	Any combination other than mentioned in S. No. 1 to 4 above		47.15
6	7019	-do-	-do-	China PR	Any country other than China PR	Any	Any	47.15
7	7019	-do-	-do-	Any country other than China PR	China PR	Any	Any	47.15

Flat Copper Wire for use in the Manufacture of Solar Photovoltaic Cells or Modules

4 MeitY (Earlier DeitY) Recommendation Condition Dropped

4 Condition 5 for Manufacture as End Use Inserted

[Ref: Customs Notification No. 47 dated 2nd September 2016]

Amendments in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 12/2012-Customs, dated the 17th March, 2012, namely:-

In the said notification, in the Table, against S.No.335B, for the entry in column (6), the entry "5" shall be substituted;

[F. No. 354/126/2016-TRU]

Round Copper Wire or Flat Copper Wire for Manufacture of Solar Photovoltaic Cells or Modules (Excise)

[Ref: Excise Notification No. 33 dated 2nd September 2016]

Amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 12/2012-Central Excise, dated the 17th March, 2012, namely:-

In the said notification, in the Table, against S.No.215A, for the entry in column (5), the entry "2" shall be substituted;

[F. No. 354/126/2016-TRU]

And whereas the designated authority vide notification No. 15/10/2015-DGAD, dated the 6th July, 2016, published in Part I, Section 1 of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 6th July, 2016 has concluded that –

- the subject goods have been exported to India from the subject country below its normal value;
 - the subject goods from the subject country continue to enter the Indian market at dumped prices;
 - the domestic industry has suffered material injury;
 - there is likelihood of recurrence of injury in case of cessation of Anti-dumping duties;
- and having regard to the lesser duty rule, has recommended continuation of ad-valorem anti-dumping duty as a percentage of the CIF value of imports of the subject goods from the subject country;

(*) glass fibre, including glass roving [assembled rovings (AR), direct rovings (DR)], glass chopped strands (CS), glass chopped strands mats (CSM). Specifically excluded from the scope of the product under consideration are glass wool, fibre glass wool, fibre glass insulation in wool form, glass yarn, glass woven fabrics, glass fibre fabric, glass woven rovings, chopped strands meant for thermoplastic applications, micro glass fibre used in battery separator, surface mat/surface veil/tissue, wet chopped strands and Cemfil (alkali resistant glass fibre for concrete reinforcement).

2. The anti-dumping duty imposed under this notification shall be effective for a period of five years (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. 354/95/2010-TRU]

DTA Unit can Transfer Cenvat Credit to Successor EOU

Sub: Admissibility of un-utilized cenvat credit of DTA unit converted into EOU.

41-CBEC Attention is drawn to Circular No. 30.08.2016 77/99-Cus dt. 18.11.99 which (DoR) provided for lapse of unutilized balance modvat credit on conversion of DTA unit into EOU/EHTP/STP unit.

2. Representation has been received that consequent to extension of cenvat credit to EOUs, the said circular is redundant and needs to be withdrawn. Accordingly the matter has been examined.

3. The Circular No. 77/99-Cus dt. 18.11.99 was issued in view of the erstwhile Rule 100 H of Central Excise Rules, 1944 which specifically prohibited EOU's from availing Modvat Credit of Inputs/Capital Goods under Rule 57A and 57Q. But consequent to supersession of Central Excise Rules, 1944 by Central Excise Rules, 2002 there is no provision similar to Rule 100 H of CER, 1944 which prohibits the EOU from availing Cenvat Credit of Inputs/ Capital Goods.

4. Moreover Rule 17 of Central Excise Rules'

2002 which deals with the removal of goods by an EOU, was amended w.e.f 06-9-2004 to allow use of Cenvat credit for payment of duty by an EOU. Rule 10 of Cenvat credit Rule'2004 provides in unambiguous terms that if manufacturer transfers his factory on account of change in ownership or lease, then the manufacturer shall be allowed to transfer the Cenvat credit lying unutilized in his accounts to transferred entity. EOU is a manufacturer, and hence this rule apply to them. Hence on conversion from a DTA unit to EOU, the transfer of unutilized cenvat credit lying in the books of DTA unit on the date of conversion into EOU unit is admissible.

5. Accordingly, the Circular No. 77/99-Cus dt. 18.11.99 is hereby withdrawn.

6. This issues with the approval of CBEC.

7. This may be brought to the notice of all the field formations and also the trade.

F. No. DGEP/EOU/18/2008/pt.

Only High Risk Import Cases to be sent for NOC from Govt Agencies – Import and SWIFT Streamlined

[CBEC Instruction dated 31st August 2016]

Subject: Single Window Project - Implementation of Risk based selectivity criteria for clearance of consignments related to Participating Government Agencies (PGAs).

Kind reference is invited to Board's Circular No. 03/2016 dated 03.02.2016 and Circular No. 10/2016 dated 15.03.2016 regarding the operationalisation of the Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) from 01st April 2016 at all EDI locations throughout India.

2. Under the Single Window, upon filing of the Integrated Declaration, the Bill of Entry is automatically referred to concerned agency(ies) for a No Objection Certificate(NOC). The system allows the simultaneous processing of Bills of Entry by PGAs and Customs.

3. In consultation with the PGAs, risk-based selectivity criteria are being introduced into the Risk Management System(RMS), whereby consignments will be referred to PGA(s) for NOC based on risk. Thus, for low-risk consignments, the required NOC by the PGA will be waived. For such consignments, the system will prompt on the relevant screen and print on the Bill of Entry that “ < Agency> NOC for this consignment has been waived”. For these facilitated consignments, Customs officers should not refer manually to PGAs for NOC. However in exceptional cases

where there are valid reasons for referring such cases to PGAs for NOC, the same shall be done with the approval of the concerned Assistant / Deputy Commissioner.

4. Further, based on risk criteria and delegation of authority by the PGAs, the RMS will generate instructions regarding documentary checks and/ or inspection/examination, drawal of samples etc, which will appear on the relevant screens of the Customs officers.

5. Commissioners of Customs may kindly issue public notices to bring the above changes to notice of the Trade. Importers and Customs Brokers may be advised to correctly declare all information in the Integrated Declaration, including the intended end-use/purpose of import and all the relevant product details in order to ensure that the system processes the declaration correctly, without causing hassles to trade.

6. Any difficulties faced by field formations pertaining to above issues may kindly be referred to Single Window Project team, CBEC.

F.No.450/146/2015-Cus-IV

Cargo Service Providers Insurance Cover Cut to 10 days for Dwell Time in Customs Area

Subject- Courier bond executed CCSPs.

42-CBEC Kind attention is drawn to 31.08.2016 the Board's Circular no. (DoR) 32/2013-Customs dated 16.08.2013, wherein, with

regard to Regulation 5(1)(iii) of the Handling of Cargo in Customs Area Regulations, 2009 (hereinafter referred to as HCCAR), it was laid down that the amount of insurance to be provided by Customs Cargo Service Provider (CCSPs) should be equal to the average value of goods likely to be stored in the Customs area for a period of 30 days (based on projected capacity) and for an amount as Commissioner of Customs may specify having regard to the goods that are already insured by the importers or exporters.

2. It has been represented to the Board that for calculation of insurance amount and Bond amount under HCCAR, dwell time for clearance of imported goods and transit time for export goods should be taken in to account. It has been brought to the notice of the Board that CCSPs are being asked to give bond and insurance for an amount equal to the average value of goods likely to be stored, in 30 days, in the Customs area based on the projected capacity. It is further informed that the dwell time for imported goods is 10 days and transit time for export container is less than 24 hours.

3. The matter has been examined. Board is of the view that for calculating average value of goods likely to be stored in Customs area, under Regulation 5(1)(iii) of HCCAR, average time taken for clearance of goods should be a relevant factor in deciding amount of insurance. As a measure of ease of doing business, it has been decided to partially modify the earlier Circular No. 32/2013-Customs dated 16.08.2013 with regard to Regulation 5(1)(iii) of HCCAR, to lay down that the amount of insurance to be provided by CCSPs should be equal to the average value of goods likely to be stored in the Customs area for a period of 10 days (based on projected capacity) and for an amount as Commissioner of Customs may specify having regard to the goods that are already insured by the importers or exporters. Changes have also been carried out in HCCAR, 2009 vide notification No.115-Customs (N.T.) dated 26.8.2016 to reduce the value of bond being furnished in respect of imported/export goods to the extent of 10 days storage from the current 30 days.

4. Suitable Public Notices may be issued by the jurisdictional Chief Commissioners.

5. Difficulty faced in this regard, if any, may be brought to the notice of the Board.

F. No. 450/114/2015-Cus IV

DGFT Releases Red Sanders Wood Export Quota of 383.132 MTs (83.40 MTs for Maharashtra and 299.732 MTs for Tamil Nadu)

25-Ntfn In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992 (No.22 of 1992), as amended, read with Para 1.02 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-2020, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in respect of Sl. No. 188 of Schedule 2 of ITC(HS) Classifications of Export and Import Items 2012 read with Notification No. 47 (RE-2013)/2009-2014 dated 24.10.2013 as under:

"The condition stipulated in Column 5 against S. No. 188 of Chapter 44 of Schedule 2 of the ITC(HS) Classifications of Export and Import Items shall be relaxed to allow export of 383.132 MT of Red Sanders wood, in the form of log obtained out of confiscated/seized stock from the State Governments of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu".

2. (i) Government of Maharashtra is hereby permitted to export 83.40 MTs of Red Sanders wood in log form, either by itself or through any entity/

entities so authorized by them for the purpose. (ii) Government of Tamil Nadu is hereby permitted to export 299.732 MTs of Red Sanders wood in log form, either by itself or through any entity/entities so authorized by them for the purpose

(iii) Such entity/entities or Government of Maharashtra and Government of Tamil Nadu, as the case may be, shall be granted export authorization by the concerned Regional Authority of DGFT upon production of quantity allocation letter from the State Government of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu respectively.

3. State Governments of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu shall finalize the modalities including allocation of quantities to various entities, as applicable, for export of the respective quantities within 6 months of issue of this notification and such export must be completed within 6 months thereafter. The whole process of export shall be completed latest by 31st August, 2017.

Contd.. 186 - G20 Leaders....

misinvoicing, which hampers the mobilization of domestic resources for development, and welcome the communication and coordination with the World Customs Organization for a study report in this regard following the Hangzhou Summit.

4 We welcome the Joint Declaration of Aspirations on Actions to Support Infrastructure Investment by **11 multilateral development banks (MDBs)**, including their announcements of quantitative ambitions for high-quality infrastructure projects.

4 The outcome of the referendum on the **UK's**

membership of the EU adds to the uncertainty in the global economy. Members of the G20 are well positioned to proactively address the potential economic and financial consequences stemming from the referendum. In the future, we hope to see the UK as a close partner of the EU.

4 Worldwide **massive forced displacement of people**, unprecedented since the Second World War, especially those generated from violent conflicts, is a global concern. We reiterate our call in Antalya for global concerted efforts in addressing the effects, protection need and root causes of refugee crisis to share in the burden associated with it.

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Tariff Value on Palm Oil Jumps 12% [Ref: 118-Cus(NT) dated 31.08.2016]

Description of goods	Tariff value (USD PMT)
Crude Palm Oil	770
RBD Palm Oil	786
Others – Palm Oil	778
Crude Palmolein	788
RBD Palmolein	791
Others – Palmolein	790
Crude Soya bean Oil	848
Brass Scrap (all grades)	3045
Poppy seeds	2533
Areca nuts	2623
Gold	\$428 per 10 gms
Silver	\$612 per kg

4 Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) poses a serious threat to public health, growth and global economic stability. We affirm the need to explore in an inclusive manner to fight antimicrobial resistance by developing evidence-based ways to prevent and mitigate resistance, and unlock research and development into new and existing antimicrobials from a G20 value-added perspective, and call on the WHO, FAO, OIE and OECD to collectively report back in 2017 on options to address this including the economic aspects. In this context, we will promote prudent use of antibiotics and take into consideration huge challenges of affordability and access of antimicrobials and their impact on public health. We strongly support the work of the WHO, FAO and the OIE and look forward to a successful high-level meeting on AMR during the UN General Assembly.

Customs Exchange Rates

[As on 07 Sept 2016]

Currency	Imports	Exports
1 FC = IC		
Australian Dollar	51.45	49.65
Bahrain Dinar	184.10	171.80
Canadian Dollar	52.00	50.35
Danish Kroner	10.25	9.85
4 EURO	76.05	73.50
Hong Kong Dollar	8.75	8.55
Kuwait Dinar	229.65	214.85
Newzeland Dollar	49.55	47.65
Norwegian Kroner	8.20	7.90
4 Pound Sterling	89.60	86.70
Singapore Dollar	49.90	48.40
South African Rand	4.70	4.40
Saudi Arabian Riyal	18.50	17.30
Swedish Kroner	7.95	7.70
Swiss Franc	69.30	67.05
UAE Dirham	18.85	17.65
4 US Dollar	67.90	66.20
Chinese Yuan	10.20	9.85
100 FC = IC		
4 Japanese Yen	66.05	63.80
Kenya Shilling	68.50	64.05

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

[Ref: 119-Cus (NT) dated 01st Sept 2016]