

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

# WORLD TRADE SCANNER

ISSN: 0971-8095

Single copy Rs. 20 \$2

Vol. XXXII No 30 21 - 27 October 2015

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

Annual subscription Rs. 950



## ACU in Trade Restored after Iran Joins Mainstream Rupee Trade thru ACU Returns

Sub: Memorandum of Procedure for channeling transactions through Asian Clearing Union (ACU).

AP(DIR Srs) Attention of Authorised Dealer Category-I banks  
Cir.21 is invited to the Memorandum containing  
08.10.2015 detailed procedural instructions for channeling  
(RBI) transactions through the Asian Clearing Union  
(ACU) (Memorandum ACM) issued on February  
17, 2010 and the subsequent amendment to the same vide A.P.  
(DIR Series) Circular No.63 dated October 18, 2013.

2. In view of the understanding reached among the members of the  
ACU during the 44th Meeting of the ACU Board in June, 2015, it  
has been decided to permit the use of the Nostro accounts of the  
commercial banks of the ACU member countries, i.e., the ACU  
Dollar and ACU Euro accounts, for settling the payments of both  
exports and imports of goods and services among the ACU  
countries.

3. Consequently, payments for all eligible

a. export transactions may be made by debit to the ACU Dollar /  
ACU Euro account in India of a bank of the member country in which  
the other party to the transaction is resident or by credit to the ACU

Dollar / ACU Euro account of the authorised dealer maintained  
with the correspondent bank in the other member country;

b. import transactions may be made by credit to the ACU Dollar/  
ACU Euro account in India of a bank of the member country in  
which the other party to the transaction is resident or by debit  
to the ACU Dollar / ACU Euro account of an authorised dealer  
with the correspondent bank in the other member country.

4. It is further reiterated that all eligible export/import transac-  
tions with other ACU member countries (except in the case of  
certain countries where specific exemptions have been provided  
by the Reserve Bank of India) shall invariably be settled through  
the ACU mechanism.

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

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

## Second Hand Machinery Valuation by DGFT Approved Agencies at Discharge Port Allowed

- New 2015 Guidelines Replace 2008 Circular
- Inspection Forms with Certifications for Value Additions Introduced

Subject: Valuation of second hand machinery.

25-CBEC The Board has received representations from  
15.10.2015 other Ministries, trade bodies and traders  
(DoR) regarding issues arising from the interpretation

of Board's circular no. 4/2008-Cus dated 12th  
February 2008. The circular requires that field  
formations rely upon a chartered engineer's in-  
spection report while valuing imports of second  
hand machinery and that inspection/appraise-  
ment reports issued at the port of loading should  
be accepted. The circular also states that there is  
no need to specify the agencies whose certifi-  
cates alone would be accepted. It has been  
ascertained from field formations that the present  
practice in this regard is that if an importer produces a chartered  
engineer's appraisal report issued at the load port, with the  
ingredients indicated in para 8 (a) of the circular 4/2008-Cus, the  
same is being accepted by Custom Houses. Also, appraisal  
/ inspection reports prepared by pre-shipment inspection agen-  
cies in India, which have been notified by DGFT, are also being  
accepted by the Custom Houses. However, if the report produced  
by the importer does not contain information mandated in the  
circular 4/2008-Cus dated 12<sup>th</sup> February 2008, the importer is  
advised to select any chartered engineer, empaneled by the



Custom House, for inspection/appraisalment of the second  
hand machinery. In this regard, consultations have also been  
held with DGFT, DIPP, Trade Associations (Oil, FICCI,  
ASSOCHAM, BCHA and others)

2. After due consideration of the suggestions  
and concerns put forth the Board has decided  
to issue the following guidelines for valuation  
of imports of second hand machinery:

3. Where used second hand machinery is  
sold for export to India and the sale meets all  
of the requirements set out in Customs Valua-  
tion (Determination of Value of Imported

### Crude Falls to \$46.47

Crude Oil (Indian Basket) from 14 - 19 Oct 2015

	14 Oct	15 Oct	16 Oct	19 Oct
(\$/bbl)	46.86	46.68	47.34	46.47
(Rs/bbl)	3051.12	3025.97	3075.65	3012.31
(Rs/\$)	65.11	64.82	64.97	64.82

(Previous Trading Day Price)

Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas

**New Services Offered**

- Second Hand Machinery Valuation
- Valuation of Used Capital Goods
- Quality Inspections



**B**y circular No. 25/2015 of 15 October 2015 (in supersession of circular 4/2008 dated 12.02.2008) the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India has said that **Valuation of second hand machinery** must be carried out by DGFT approved Inspection Agency at the port of discharge in India. (The valuation at the load port in the source country can be done by a Chartered Engineer who may or may not be associated with the DGFT approved agency).

CWM with headquarters in Netherlands is approved by the DGFT and notified in Appendix 2G of Handbook of Procedures 2015-2020. It has a well-established global footprint with a network in India too. It is equipped with Valuation experts, Surveyors and Chartered Engineers to carry out the Inspection and Valuation tasks stipulated in the CBEC circular. The

option of carrying out the valuation in the source country before shipping to India is also available.

A Chartered Engineer's (CE) in Form A (Outside India) or Form B (In India) with detail for spares, reconditioning, repairs and transport expense is required under Customs Valuation Rules 2007 for customs clearance in India now from 15 October 2015.

The Inspection and Valuation certificate carries the authenticity of the make, condition, current market value for assessment of duty and balance life of machinery and other capital goods. It should, in normal course, be sufficient evidence of value to customs.

*For queries on Valuations Services: contact us at [info@cwminternational.com](mailto:info@cwminternational.com) or Call CWM India office in New Delhi at 011-23281314; 23240230.*

Goods) Rules 2007, the price paid or payable for the goods is to be used as the basis for determining the assessable value.

4. However, it is frequently the case that as part of an arrangement, separate from the contract of sale, the second hand machineries are reconditioned, refurbished, modernized, or otherwise improved prior to their importation into India. In such situations, there is a change in the condition of the goods brought about prior to their importation. Similarly, other costs such pre-shipment inspection, dismantling and crating charges may be incurred by the buyer after the sale of the goods. Costs of all such elements need to be determined for the purpose of arriving at the value under section 14 of the Customs Act. Thus, there may be instances where the requirements of Rule 3 of the Valuation Rules are not met, in which case, the value for imposition of duty must be determined under one of the subsequent methods of valuation applied in sequential order.

5. In view of the nature of goods, there may be certain difficulties in applying Rule 4 or 5 of the CVR, 2007. These difficulties arise from the fact that the goods being valued are used second hand machinery, and it may be difficult to find data relating to sales of such goods to India, which could be considered identical or similar and meet all the requirements of Rule 4 and 5 of the CVR, 2007

6. Similarly, application of Rule 7 of CVR, 2007 where under goods being appraised are valued on the basis of subsequent sales of identical or similar goods in India, may also not be possible because the goods being appraised are imported for use rather than for resale. The difficulty of finding such sales of goods which could be considered identical or similar to the goods being appraised, may preclude the application of this

method.

7. Under Rule 8 of the CVR, 2007, goods are valued using the computed value method which is based, among other things on the cost of production of the goods being appraised plus an amount for profit and general expenses. However, since used capital goods are not manufactured as such, viz, as old and used machinery, it is not possible to calculate assessable value based upon the cost of production.

8. It follows that in cases where used capital goods cannot be appraised under Rule 3, and where there may be difficulty in applying Rules 4 to 8 of the CVR, 2007, the proper officer may be required to apply the residual method under Rule 9 so as to factor condition, depreciation, refurbishment, charges of disassembly & packing and any expenses incurred by way of pre-shipment inspection agency charges etc

9. Given the nature of challenges in computing the value of second hand machinery under Rule 9 and the need to ensure that the approach applied reflects commercial reality and results in a value which is fair, and is arrived through uniform processes by all custom houses, it is felt that it is necessary to obtain inspection/appraisal reports from qualified neutral parties.

10. For this purpose, the Board has decided that Inspection/ Appraisal Reports issued by Chartered Engineers, or their equivalent, based in the country of sale of the second hand machinery shall be accepted by all Custom Houses. For the purposes of uniformity, the format in which inspection/appraisal reports shall be prepared by the Chartered Engineer is annexed to this circular. In the event that an importer does not produce an inspection/appraisal report in the prescribed format from the country of sale, he shall be free to engage the services of inspection

agencies notified as per HBoP 2015-20. In case the agencies notified in the HBoP not being at the port of import, the importers will be free to select any Chartered Engineer from those empaneled by the Custom House of the port of import.

11. No Custom House shall require any importer to have an inspection/appraisal report of second hand machinery from a particular Chartered Engineer. The importer shall be free to select any chartered engineer, empaneled by the Custom House for the respective class of goods, if so required.

12. To sum up, the following guidelines shall be followed:

a). All imports of second hand machinery/used capital goods shall be ordinarily accompanied by an inspection / appraisal report issued by an overseas chartered engineer or equivalent, prepared upon examination of the goods at the place of sale.

b). The report of the chartered engineer or equivalent should be as per the Form A annexed to this circular.

c). In the event of the importer failing to procure an overseas report of inspection/appraisal of the goods, he may have the goods inspected by any one of the agencies in India, as are notified by the DGFT under Appendix 2G of the HBoP 2015- 20 and Aayat Niryat Forms to FTP 2015-20, as amended from time to time (para 2.59 of Handbook of Procedures 2015-20 refers).

d). At customs stations where agencies notified by DGFT are not present, importers may continue to avail of the services of locally empaneled chartered engineers.

e). In cases where the report is to be prepared by the agencies in India notified by DGFT or the chartered engineers empaneled by Custom Houses the same shall be in the Form B annexed to this circular.

f). The value declared by the importer shall be examined with respect to the report of the chartered engineer. Similarly, the declared value shall be examined with respect to the depreciated value of the goods determined in terms of the circular No. 493/124/86-Cus VI dated 19/11/1987 and dated 4/1/1988. If such comparison does not create any doubt regarding the declared value of the goods, the same may be appraised under rule 3 of the CVR, 2007. If there are significant differences arising from such comparison, Rule 12 of the CVR, 2007 requires that the proper officer shall seek an explanation from the importer justifying the declared value. The proper officer may then evaluate the evidence put forth by the importer and after giving due consideration to factors such as depreciation, refurbishment or reconditioning (if any), and condition of the goods, determine whether the declared transaction value conforms to Rule 3 of CVR, 2007. Otherwise, the proper officer may proceed to determine the value of the goods, sequentially, in terms of rule 4 to 9.

13. This circular supersedes circular 4/2008-Cus dated 12th February 2008.

14. Any difficulty in the implementation of the foregoing guidelines may be brought to the notice of the Board.

**Cont'd..214**

## WEEKLY INDEX OF CHANGES

### Wheat Duty Hiked to 25% from 10% for the Next Six Months

- World Price of Soft Wheat Falls by \$20 to \$194
- 7 August 2015, Hike to 10% from Nil
- Last Year Oct-Dec Price \$239, Current \$194



Seeks to further amend notification No. 12/2012-Customs dated 17.03.2012 so as to increase the basic customs duty on wheat [CTH 1001 1900 and 1001 99 10] from the present rate of 10% to 25% for a period up to and inclusive of 31.03.2016.

In view of the continued fall in international prices of wheat and the anticipated adverse impact of increased imports during the first half of this financial year, basic customs duty on wheat has been increased from 10% to 25% for a period upto 31.03.2016. Notification No.51/2015-Customs, dated 19.10.2015 may be referred to in this regard.

Ntfn 51  
19.10.2015  
(DoR)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government, on being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 12/2012-Customs, dated the 17<sup>th</sup> March, 2012, published

in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 85(E), dated the 17<sup>th</sup> March, 2012, namely:-

In the said notification,-

(a) in the Table, against S. No. 34, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

[F. No.354/68/2006-TRU]

### Relief to Bio Diesel Manufacturers

Specified biodiesel is exempt from central excise duty. However, its inputs namely, RBD Palm Stearin, Methanol and Sodium Methoxide are chargeable to central excise duty leading to CENVAT credit accumulation. Central excise duty has been exempted on RBD Palm Stearin, Methanol and Sodium Methoxide used in the manufacture of such biodiesel subject to actual user condition for a period upto 31.03.2016. Notification No.42/2015-Central Excise, dated 19.10.2015 may be referred to in this regard.

42-CE  
19.10.2015  
(DoR)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5A of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), the Central Government being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 12/2012-Central Excise, dated the 17<sup>th</sup> March, 2012, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R.163(E), dated the 17<sup>th</sup> March,

2012, namely: -

In the said notification,-

(A) in the opening paragraph, after the second proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:-

**Provided** also that nothing contained in this notification shall apply to goods specified against serial number 113A of the said Table after the 31<sup>st</sup> day of March, 2016.;

(B) in the Table, after serial number 113 and the entries relating thereto, the following serial number and entries shall be inserted, namely:-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
113A	2905 or 3823 11 12	The following goods for use in the manufacture of alkyl esters of long chain fatty acids obtained from vegetable oils, commonly known as bio-diesels, namely:- (i) RBD Palm Stearin, (ii) Methanol, (iii) Sodium Methoxide	Nil	2

[F. No. 332/13/2015-TRU]



### DGAD Revives Anti-dumping Duty on Tiles from China after Five Year Sunset of 2008 Measure

[DGAD Initiation Notification No.14/14/2014-DGAD dated 13<sup>th</sup> October 2015]

Subject: Initiation of Anti Dumping investigation concerning imports of "Glazed/Unglazed Porcelain/Vitrified tiles in polished or unpolished finish with less than 3% water absorption", originating in or exported from China PR.

Gujarat Granito Manufacturers Association and Sabarkantha District Ceramic Association (hereinafter also referred to as the applicants) have filed an application before the Designated Authority (hereinafter also referred to as the Authority) in accordance with the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 as amended from time to time (hereinafter also referred to as the Act) and Customs Tariff (Identifi-

fication, Assessment and Collection of Anti-Dumping Duty on Dumped articles and for Determination of injury) Rules, 1995 as amended from time to time (hereinafter also referred to as the Rules) for initiation of anti-dumping investigation and imposition of anti dumping duty concerning imports of vitrified/porcelain tiles (hereinafter also referred to as the subject goods), originating in or

exported from China PR (hereinafter also referred to as the subject country).

2. And whereas, the Authority prima facie finds that sufficient 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 alleged dumping and 'injury' exist 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 Rule 5 of the Rules, to determine the existence, degree and effect of alleged dumping and to recommend the amount of anti-dumping duty, which if levied, would be adequate to remove the 'injury' to the domestic industry.

### Domestic Industry & Standing

3. The Application has been filed by Gujarat Granito Manufacturers Association and Sabarkantha District Ceramic Association, on behalf of domestic producers of the product under consideration. Information relevant to the present investigation has been provided on behalf of 24 participating producers, namely Ricasil Ceramic Industries Private Limited, Comet Granito Pvt. Ltd., Cengres Tiles Ltd, Sunshine Ceramics Co., Ltd, Sims Ceramic Pvt. Ltd., Wintel Ceramic Pvt. Ltd., Simpulo Vitrified Pvt. Ltd., Zeal Top Granito Pvt. Ltd., Tocco Ceramic Pvt. Ltd., City Tiles, Sanford Vitrified Pvt Ltd, Red Stone Granito Ltd., Lexus Granito Pvt. Ltd., Silk Touch Vitrified Pvt Ltd, Qutone Granito Pvt Ltd, Simolex Vitrified Pvt Ltd, Olwin Tiles Pvt. Ltd., Coral Granito Pvt. Ltd, Duracon Vitrified Pvt. Ltd., Varmora Granito Pvt. Ltd., Metro City Tiles Pvt Ltd, Affil Vitrified Pvt Ltd, Sentosa Granito Pvt. Ltd. and Casa Tiles Pvt. Ltd.

The application has been supported by 13 other domestic producers of subject goods, namely, Clayris Ceramic Pvt Ltd, Ramoji Granite Limited, Icon Granito Pvt. Ltd., Lorenzo vetrified pvt. Ltd., New Pearl Vitrified Pvt. Ltd., Alliance Vitrified Pvt. Ltd., Famous Vitrified Pvt. Ltd., Blueart Granito Pvt. Ltd., Sun World Vitrified Pvt. Ltd., Senso, Siyaram Vitrified Pvt. Ltd., Savio Ceramica Pvt Ltd and Shubh Tiles Pvt. Ltd.

4. As per the evidence available on record, certain domestic producers namely Kajaria Ceramics Ltd, H & R Johnson (India), Somany Ceramics Ltd, Asian Granita India Limited, Silica Ceramica Private Ltd, Commander Vitrified Pvt Ltd, Vintage Tiles Pvt Ltd, Cosa Ceramic Pvt. Ltd, Acer Granito Pvt. Ltd., Jaxx Vitrified Pvt. Ltd, Antique Marbonite Pvt. Ltd., Oracle, RAK Ceramics Ltd, New Vardhman Vitrified Pvt Ltd., have been considered as ineligible domestic producers on account of significant imports made by them or their relationship with importers/exporters of subject goods. The production of the applicant industries along with the production of the eligible supporting industries constitutes "a major proportion" of the domestic production. The Authority, therefore, determines that the applicants constitute eligible domestic industry within the meaning of Rule 2 (b) of the Anti Dumping Rules and the application satisfies the criteria of standing in terms of Rule 5 (3) of the Rules supra.

### Product under consideration

5. The product under consideration for the purpose of present investigation is imports of "Glazed/

Unglazed Porcelain/Vitrified tiles in polished or unpolished finish with less than 3% water absorption", originating in or exported from China PR. Vitrified/Porcelain tiles can be glazed or unglazed and are used primarily for coverings for floors as well as on walls. These tiles are used in buildings, homes, restaurants, cinema halls, airports, swimming pools, railway stations etc. Vitrified/Porcelain tiles are a kind of ceramic tiles, but are made with slightly different elements. These tiles are made after vitrification process. Product under consideration is mainly produced and sold in two sizes (i) 600 mmX600 mm (ii) 800 mmX800 mm. Imports are also mainly taking place in these two sizes.

6. Subject goods are classified under Chapter 69. The scope of the product under consideration in this case under CTA falls under 69.07, 69.08 or 69.14. Glazed porcelain tiles being imported under Chapter Heading 69.14 are substitutable with the unglazed tiles of Chapter Heading 69.07 in terms of properties, use, functions, distribution, channels etc. The customs classification is indicative only and in no way it is binding upon the product scope.

#### Like Article

7. The applicants have claimed that there is no known difference between the subject goods exported from subject country and that produced by the domestic industry. As submitted by the applicants, the product under consideration produced by the domestic industry and imported from subject country are comparable in terms of essential product characteristics such as physical & 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 applicants have further claimed that two are technically and commercially substitutable and, hence, should be treated as 'like article' under the Rules. Therefore, for the purpose of the present investigation, the Authority treats the subject goods produced by the applicants in India as 'Like Article' to the subject goods being imported from the subject country.

#### Country involved

8. The present investigation is in respect of alleged dumping of the product under consideration from China PR (referred to as the "subject country").

#### Normal Value

9. Applicants have claimed that China PR should be treated as a nonmarket economy and determined normal value in accordance with Para 7 and 8 of Annexure I of the Rules. The applicants have claimed normal value for China PR on the basis of cost of production in India, duly adjusted. In terms of Para 8 in Annexure 1 to the Rules, it is presumed that the producers of the subject goods in China PR are operating under non market economy conditions. In view of the above non-market economy presumption and subject to rebuttal of the same by the responding exporters from china PR, normal value of the subject goods in China PR has been estimated in terms of Para 7 of Annexure 1 to the Rules.

#### Export Price

10. The applicants have submitted that the prices

reported in the DGCI&S data do not reflect the actual import price of the product under consideration. There exists significant difference between prices reported by DGCI&S and the prices at which actual imports are made. The applicants have stated that the Customs authorities have fixed minimum import price for the subject goods and therefore the import price reported in DGCI&S data being assessable value of imports representing the price at which customs authorities have assessed the imports. They have therefore claimed that the price at which the goods are imported and the price at which the goods have been assessed for clearance are two different figures in the present case. Therefore, applicants have considered import price on the basis of imports made by certain major domestic producers, who are also major importers of the subject goods, for the purpose of determining export price. The Authority has accepted the argument of the applicants prima facie for the purpose of initiation of this investigation, subject to further investigation in due course. Price adjustments have been claimed on account of ocean freight, marine insurance, port expenses, inland freight, bank charges and VAT adjustment to arrive at the net export price.

#### Dumping Margin

11. The normal value has been compared with the export price at ex-factory level. There is sufficient prima facie evidence that the normal value of the subject goods in the subject country are higher than the ex-factory export price, indicating, that the subject goods are being dumped into the Indian market by the exporters from the subject country. The dumping margins are estimated to be above de minimis.

#### Injury and Causal Link

12. Information furnished by the applicants has been considered for assessment of injury to the domestic industry. The applicants have furnished evidence regarding the injury having taken place as a result of the alleged dumping in the form of

increased volume of dumped imports, price undercutting, price underselling and consequent significant adverse impact in terms of decline in production, sales, capacity utilisation profits, return on capital employed, and cash flow during the POI, to the domestic industry. There is sufficient prima facie evidence of the 'injury' being suffered by the domestic industry caused by dumped imports from subject country to justify initiation of an antidumping investigation.

13. The applicants have claimed that imports from the subject country have increased during Oct.14-March'15 period with imposition of anti dumping duty by Brazil and decline in imports in Brazil. Applicants have submitted imposition of anti dumping duty on subject country by Brazil, significant increase in imports in short period of time, decline in import price, significant surplus capacity with the producers in subject country and weak demand prevailing in subject country as grounds for claiming threat of material injury to the domestic industry from subject imports.

#### Period of Investigation (POI)

14. The period of investigation for the present investigation is from 1st April, 2014 to 31st March 2015 (12 months). The injury investigation period will however cover the periods Apr'11-Mar'12, Apr'12-Mar'13, Apr'13-Mar'14 and the period of investigation.

#### Retrospective imposition of duties

15. The applicants have requested for retrospective imposition of duty as the injury is claimed to be caused to the domestic industry by a history of massive dumping of subject product. They have further submitted that considering the huge volume of such imports and threat of material injury to the domestic industry, unless duty is recommended retrospectively, the desired remedial measures of anti-dumping duties may not be accomplished. The interested parties may make their submissions in this regard.

**[Full text of Notification is available at website [worldtradescanner.com](http://worldtradescanner.com)]**

### NMDC Iron Ore Export Cut to 10%

*Seeks to reduce the export duty on export of Iron Ore by MMTC Limited (only NMDC origin) to Japan and South Korea under the Long Term Agreement (LTA), from 30% to 10%, upto and inclusive of 31.03.2018.*

Ntnfn 50 In exercise of the powers  
16.10.2015 conferred by sub-section (1)  
(DoR) of section 25 of the Customs  
Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the

Central Government, being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No.

27/2011-Customs, dated the 1st March, 2011, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, vide number G.S.R. 153(E), dated the 1st March, 2011, namely :-

In the said notification, in the Table, after S.No.20A and the entries relating thereto, the following S.No. and the entries shall be inserted, namely:-

"20B	2601 11, 2601 12	All goods, of National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) origin when exported by MMTC Limited, under the Long Term Agreement (hereinafter referred to as LTA), to Japan and South Korea subject to the condition that the exporter shall produce, prior to clearance of the said goods, before the Assistant Commissioner of Customs or Deputy Commissioner of Customs having jurisdiction, as the case may be, a certificate from the Director concerned of MMTC Limited to the effect that the said goods are of NMDC origin and are meant for export under the LTA to Japan and South Korea. <b>Provided that</b> nothing contained in this entry shall have effect on or after the first day of April, 2018.	10%
------	---------------------	--	-----

[F.No.354/231/2014-TRU]

## Board for Electronic Transmission of Delivery Order to Improve "Ease of Doing Business"

### Electronic Payment of DO Charge Required

*Subject: Improving Ease of Doing Business –Issuance of Electronic Delivery Orders.*

24-CBEC As part of Government's  
14.10.2015 initiatives for improving "Ease  
(DoR) of Doing Business", several  
facilitation measures are

being taken by the Central Board of Excise & Customs. After consultation with stakeholders, it has emerged that introduction of electronic messaging for issue of Delivery Order instead of a paper based Delivery Order will result in considerable simplification in the Customs Clearance process, and can demonstrably reduce transaction costs and time taken in the clearance of Cargo. The use of electronic Delivery Orders was also identified at the first Central Customs Clearance Facilitation Committee meeting held on 28 July 2015 as an important trade facilitation measure.

2. Before Importers or their Customs Brokers are allowed to pick up their import cargo, they are required to pay the Shipping Line/Airline or Consol Agent, the freight and Delivery Order Charges (or D.O. charges). Once these charges are collected, the latter will in turn send to the Custodian the Delivery Order while also advising the importer or the Customs Broker of the issuance of the Delivery Order.

3. Traditionally, Airline and Shipping Lines have allowed the pick-up of import cargo by conveying a paper-based Delivery Order in a format acceptable to the Custodian. The importer or his Customs Broker visits the counter of the Shipping Line/Airline or Consol Agent, pays the 'D.O. Charges, collects a paper copy of the Delivery Order, and hand carries it to the office of the Custodian. Recently, however, steps have been taken by some Shipping Lines and Airlines in co-operation with Custodians to

provide the Delivery Order electronically in mutually agreed formats, allowing the entire process to be completed electronically, without the importer or his Customs Broker having to visit either office.

4. To implement the electronic Delivery Order System, as a prerequisite, the Custodian should have the technical capability to implement an electronic messaging system for the receipt of electronic Delivery Order. Shipping Lines, Airlines and Consol Agents should have the capacity to generate electronic Delivery Order in the required format.

5. Apart from the above prerequisites, it will facilitate trade if Shipping Lines, Airlines and Consol Agents can adopt a system of electronic invoicing of all charges along with the facility to conclude the payment process using e-Payment facilities. It is only then that the importer or his Customs Broker can avoid the mandatory personal visit to the office/counter of the Shipping Line/ Airline or Consol Agent.

6. The introduction of electronic Delivery Order or electronic Payment of D.O. Charges do not change any of the current Customs procedures. Besides, all other procedures followed by the Custodians, i.e., due diligence involved in the verification of the Delivery Orders, obtaining 'Out of Charge' from Customs, and issuance of 'Gate Pass', etc will continue.

7. In respect of some categories of imports, namely - unaccompanied baggage, Direct Delivery, and one-time individual importers, the Shipping Line/ Airline may retain manual (i.e. paper copy) of the Delivery Order, if desired. Further, if for technical reasons, in case of any failure of the system of electronic transfer of Delivery Order,

the concerned Shipping Line/ Airline or Consol Agent may issue manual Delivery Order, as a purely temporary measure, in order to avoid any difficulty or delay in clearance of imported goods.

8. It is expected that elimination of hard-copy Delivery Order and implementation of the proposed online system of Delivery Order would enable Shipping Lines, Airlines and Consol Agents to issue Delivery Order at the earliest possible time in the process of unloading of cargo.

9. Secure electronic transmission of Delivery Order would enhance the overall security and transparency of the cargo clearance process. Custodians and carriers should ensure smooth implementation of this trade-friendly measure, while ensuring that no difficulty is faced by any importer (or their authorized representative) in obtaining Delivery Orders or completing any other formalities for clearance of goods.

10. To encourage the implementation of electronic Delivery Order, Chief Commissioners of Customs may play the role of facilitators with the help of forums such as the CCFC. Commissioner of Customs, Air Cargo Complex, Sahar, had adopted a two-stage process to implement the scheme. In the first stage, a Public Notice was issued inviting members of the Trade to participate in trials, followed by another Public Notice for the full scale launch. The relevant Public Notices 05/2015 and 09/2015 may be found on Commissioner of Customs ACC, Sahar's website [http://www.accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/pn\\_2015\\_16.html#](http://www.accmumbai.gov.in/aircargo/miscellaneous/pn_2015_16.html#).

11. All Customs formations may take necessary steps to bring the stakeholders together in order to encourage the implementation of electronic transmission of Delivery Orders.

12. Difficulty faced, if any, may be brought to the notice of the Board at an early date.

[F.No. 450/226/2014-Cus.IV]

## Final Notice to Clear Queries on 3624 Five Year Old Pending Drawback Claims

**[Mumbai Customs Facility Notice No. 07 dated 14<sup>th</sup> October 2015]**

*Sub: Special Drive for liquidation of Queries related to pending DRAWBACK Shipping Bills.*

1. In continuation of facility notice No.06/2015 dated 23/09/2015, all Exporters, Members of the trade, CHA's and officers concerned are once again informed that this office had issued several public notice/facility notice time to time for speedy clearance of Drawback claims pending due to queries/deficient documents/test reports etc. However, it is noticed that few exporters have come forward for replying to these queries. Moreover, it is also noticed that a number of exporters whose drawback claims were pending for more than one year have not yet submitted the Bank Realization Certificate as proof of realization of export proceeds.

2. In view of the above, in order to liquidate the pendency of Drawback claims on priority basis a fresh detailed list of pending queries from 01.01.2010 to 30.09.2015 (3624 shipping bills) has been published on the website of ACC, SAHAR. The published list contains the details of

exporters whose claims are pending disbursal due to non submission/non compliance of documents raised in the queries.

3. It is hereby directed to all those exporters whose names appear in the said list that they should direct their representatives to contact the AC/DC/Supdt. Drawback Cell, ACC, SAHAR within 10 days from the issue of facility notice with proper compliance documents for clearance of their queries and faster processing of Drawback claims. In this list there are also some exporters who have not submitted their BRC for over one year. They are requested to submit proper compliance documents along with BRC within 10 days time from the issuance of this facility notice, falling which a respective drawback claims shall be rejected for non-submission of proof of realization of export proceeds.

4. In order to liquidate the pendency Drawback Claims, all the Exporters and other members of

the trade concerned are required to comply with the Facility Notice scrupulously.

5. Difficulties, if any, in this regard may be brought to the notice of the undersigned.

F.No. S/3-MISC-304/2015-2016/DBK(EDI)

## 50th Ratification of Trade Facilitation Agreement received

The WTO received the 50th ratification of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) after the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia deposited its instrument of acceptance on 19 October.

The TFA will enter into force once two-thirds of the WTO membership has formally accepted the Agreement. In addition to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the following WTO members have also accepted the agreement: Hong Kong China, Singapore, the United States, Mauritius, Malaysia, Japan, Australia, Botswana, Trinidad and Tobago, the Republic of Korea, Nicaragua, Niger, Belize, Switzerland, Chinese Taipei, China, Liechtenstein, Lao PDR, New Zealand, Togo, Thailand, and the European Union (on behalf of its 28 member states).

**Form B**

(Refer Para 12(e) of Circular No. 25/2015 dated 15<sup>th</sup> October 2015

**[On the letter Head of the Chartered Engineer/firm if inspection report is issued in India]**

I, \_\_\_\_\_ (name of chartered engineer) hereby certify that I have carried out an inspection of the used machinery covered under invoice no \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_ issued by \_\_\_\_\_ (name of co) as per the details below:-

I/We have visually inspected the second hand machinery/capital goods and certify the following:

- (i) Place of Inspection \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) Date of Inspection \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) Duration of inspection (in hours) \_\_\_\_\_

**Details of Importer:**

- (i) Name: \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) Address: \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) Importer Exporter Code No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Details of the goods:**

- i. Name of Manufacturer of the machine \_\_\_\_\_ (with address/country/tel/website, if available; in case of multiple machines or a plant, details may be provided in a separate sheet)
- ii. Year of the manufacture of machinery:
- iii. Serial no. / ID No. or the manufacturer's plate affixed on the machine: \_\_\_\_\_ (please also enclose a photograph)
- iv. Description of Machine
- v. Whether original invoice relating to the machine is available?
- vi. If yes, value \_\_\_\_\_ currency \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Invoice \_\_\_\_\_ (please enclose copy)
- vii. If no, please estimate the original sale price of the machinery:
- viii. Present condition of machinery and expected lifespan:

(In case the goods being inspected are second hand spares of capital goods, it should be certified whether "such spares have at least 80% residual life of original spare")

Refer: Para 2.31 of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Please attach close up photographs of the machinery; multiple photographs may be taken, if necessary.)

- ix. Has any reconditioning or repairs been carried out immediately preceding this inspection: YES/No
- x. If yes, have these been carried out at the expense of the seller or by the purchaser or

- a third party?
- xi. Are there invoices to indicate the cost thereof: **YES/NO** (please enclose relevant invoices)
- xii. If No, then estimated cost thereof \_\_\_\_\_
- xiii. Please briefly describe the nature of repairs and/or refurbishment:
- xiv. Were any charges incurred by the purchaser, for dismantling, packing and transporting the machinery to the port of export? If yes, please indicate the charges \_\_\_\_\_
- xv. Any catalogues/documentation of the machine are available? If yes, please provide the details and copies.

(e) The following means/aids/technical reference material have been used for inspecting the goods:

- (i) \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) \_\_\_\_\_

I/We hereby declare that the particulars and statements made in this certificate are true and correct.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Seal of the Inspecting Agency

Name of the Inspecting Person/Inspector \_\_\_\_\_  
Designation \_\_\_\_\_  
Address (office) \_\_\_\_\_  
E Mail Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions:**

1. This certificate shall be presented before Indian Customs (by the importer of the second hand machine(s)) as a part of the import declaration under Customs Act, 1962, which is a legal declaration
2. The Chartered Engineer must enclose a copy of the certificate issued by the Institute of Chartered Engineers which qualifies him to perform such appraisalment/inspection
3. Please attach a copy of the relevant notification of DGFT which notifies the firm for Pre-shipment Inspection in India (where applicable) Or,
4. Please attach copy of Customs House letter authorising you I your firm as an empanelled chartered engineer.

- iii. Serial no. I ID No. or the manufacturer's plate affixed on the machine: \_\_\_\_\_ (please also enclose a photograph)
- iv. Description of Machine
- v. Whether original invoice of the machine is available?
- vi. If yes, value \_\_\_\_\_ currency \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Invoice \_\_\_\_\_ (please enclose copy)
- vii. If no, please estimate the original sale price of the machinery,:
- viii. Present condition of machinery and expected lifespan:

(In case the goods being inspected are second hand spares of capital goods, it should be certified whether "such spares have at least 80% residual life of original spare")

Refer: Para 2.31 of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Please attach close up photographs of the machinery; multiple photographs may be taken, if necessary.)

- ix. Has any reconditioning or repairs been carried out immediately preceding this inspection: YES/No
- x. If yes, have these been carried out at the expense of the seller or by the purchaser or a third party?
- xi. Are there invoices to indicate the cost thereof: **YES/NO** (please enclose relevant invoices)
- xii. If No, then estimated cost thereof \_\_\_\_\_
- xiii. Please briefly describe the nature of repairs and/or refurbishment:
- xiv. Are there any charges incurred / to be incurred by the purchaser, for dismantling, packing and transporting the machinery to the port of export? If yes, pi indicate the charges \_\_\_\_\_
- xv. Any catalogues I documentation of the machine are available? If yes, please provide the details and copies.

(e) The following means/aids/technical reference material have been used for inspecting the goods:

- (i). \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii). \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii). \_\_\_\_\_

I/We hereby declare that the particulars and statements made in this certificate are true and correct.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Seal of the Inspecting Agency

Name of the Inspecting Person/Inspector \_\_\_\_\_  
Designation \_\_\_\_\_  
Address (office). \_\_\_\_\_  
E Mail Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions:**

1. This certificate shall be presented before Indian Customs (by the importer of the second hand machine(s)) as a part of the import declaration under Customs Act, 1962, which is a legal declaration.
2. The Chartered Engineer/Chartered Valuer/Qualified Expert must enclose a copy of the certificate issued by a national body which qualifies him to perform such appraisalment/inspection.
3. The photograph of the Chartered Engineer/Chartered Valuer/Qualified Expert shall be affixed to this report.

**Form A**

(Refer Para 12(b) of Circular No. 25/2015 dated 15<sup>th</sup> October 2015)

**[On the letter head of the Chartered Engineer/Firm or an equivalent entity in the country of sale]**

I, \_\_\_\_\_ (name of chartered engineer) hereby certify that I have carried out an inspection of the used machinery covered under invoice no \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_ issued by \_\_\_\_\_ (name of company/firm) as per the details below:-

I/We have visually inspected the second hand machinery/capital goods and certify the following:

- (a) (i) Country of Inspection \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) Place of Inspection \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) Date of Inspection \_\_\_\_\_
- (iv) Duration of inspection (in hours) \_\_\_\_\_

**(b) Details of seller:**

- (i) Name: \_\_\_\_\_

- (ii) Address: \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) Telephone No. \_\_\_\_\_
- (iv) E-mail \_\_\_\_\_
- (v) Status: Actual user or dealer
- (c) Details of Importer:
  - (i) Name: \_\_\_\_\_
  - (ii) Address: \_\_\_\_\_
  - (iii) Importer Exporter Code No. \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) Details of the goods
  - i. Name of Manufacturer of the machine \_\_\_\_\_ (with address/country/tel/website, if available; in case of multiple machines or a plant, details may be provided in a separate sheet)
  - ii. Year of the manufacture of machinery:

**Tariff Value Up: Gold \$14/10 gms; Silver \$44/kg; Arecanuts \$210/MTs; Poppy Seeds \$184/MTs; Crude Palm Oil \$42/MTs; Palmolein \$39/MTs; Other Palm Oil \$39-41/MTs**

**Down: Brass Scrap \$23/MTs**

100-Cus(NT) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the (DoR) Central Board of Excise & Customs, being satisfied that it is necessary and expedient so to do, hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 36/2001-Customs (N.T.), dated the 3rd August, 2001, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii), vide number S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, namely:-

In the said notification, for TABLE-1, TABLE-2, and TABLE-3 the following Tables shall be substituted namely:-

**"Table-1**

SNo.	Chapter/heading/sub-heading/tariff item	Description of goods	Tariff value US \$ (Per Metric Tonne)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	1511 10 00	Crude Palm Oil	573
2	1511 90 10	RBD Palm Oil	612
3	1511 90 90	Others – Palm Oil	593
4	1511 10 00	Crude Palmolein	625
5	1511 90 20	RBD Palmolein	628
6	1511 90 90	Others – Palmolein	627
7	1507 10 00	Crude Soyabean Oil	705
8	7404 00 22	Brass Scrap (all grades)	3072
9	1207 91 00	Poppy seeds	2648

**Table-2**

SNo.	Chapter/heading/sub-heading/tariff item	Description of goods	Tariff value (US \$)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	71 or 98	Gold, in any form, in respect of which the benefit of entries at serial number 321 and 323 of the Notification No. 12/2012-Customs dated 17.03.2012 is availed	382 per 10 grams
2	71 or 98	Silver, in any form, in respect of which the benefit of entries at serial number 322 and 324 of the Notification No. 12/2012-Customs dated 17.03.2012 is availed	518 per Kilogram

**Table-3**

SNo.	Chapter/heading/sub-heading/tariff item	Description of goods	Tariff value (US \$ Per Metric Tons)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	080280	Areca nuts	2662

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

## Sept Exports Crash again 24.33%; Imports Fall 25.42%

### A. Exports (including re-exports)

Exports during September, 2015 were valued at US\$ 21844.98 million (Rs. 144652.67 crore) which was 24.33 per cent lower in Dollar terms (17.67 per cent lower in Rupee terms) than the level of US\$ 28867.71 million (Rs.175703.03crore) during September, 2014. Cumulative value of exports for the period April-September 2015-16 was US\$ 132939.45 million (Rs. 853586.59 crore) as against US\$ 161397.35 million (Rs. 971716.43 crore) registering a negative growth of 17.63 per cent in Dollar terms and 12.16 per cent in Rupee terms over the same period last year.

### B. Imports

Imports during September, 2015 were valued at US\$ 32323.68 million (Rs. 214040.28 crore) which was 25.42 per cent lower in Dollar terms and 18.86 per cent lower in Rupee terms over the level of imports valued at US\$ 43341.75 million (Rs. 263799.12 crore) in September, 2014. Cumulative value of imports for the period April-September 2015-16 was US\$ 200934.24 million (Rs.1290218.42 crore) as against US\$ 234089.43 million (Rs.1409403.56 crore) registering a negative growth of 14.16 per cent in

## Exchange Rates for Customs Valuation

### Rupee Gains 80 paise against Dollar for Import w.e.f. 16 Oct 2015

101-Cus(NT) In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of 15.10.2015 the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), and in super (DoR) session of the notification of the Central Board of Excise & Customs No.97/2015-CUSTOMS (N.T.), dated the 1<sup>st</sup>

October, 2015, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Board of Excise and Customs hereby determines that the rate of exchange of conversion of each of the foreign currency specified in column (2) of each of Schedule I and Schedule II annexed hereto into Indian currency or *vice versa*, shall, **with effect from 16<sup>th</sup> October, 2015** be the rate mentioned against it in the corresponding entry in column (3) thereof, for the purpose of the said section, relating to imported and export goods.

SNo.	Currency	Imported Goods		Exported Goods	
		Current	Previous	Current	Previous
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	
		(a)	(b)		

#### Schedule I – Rate of exchange of one unit of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees

1.	Australian Dollar	48.35	46.95	46.95	45.60
2.	Bahrain Dinar	177.15	179.30	166.85	168.90
3.	Canadian Dollar	50.75	49.90	49.65	48.80
4.	Danish Kroner	10.10	9.95	9.85	9.70
5.	EURO	75.30	74.10	73.45	72.30
6.	Hong Kong Dollar	8.45	8.55	8.30	8.40
7.	Kuwait Dinar	221.60	223.40	208.55	211.15
8.	Newzeland Dollar	44.90	42.65	43.55	41.50
9.	Norwegian Kroner	8.15	7.80	7.90	7.60
10.	Pound Sterling	101.40	100.40	99.20	98.15
11.	Singapore Dollar	47.70	46.50	46.60	45.55
12.	South African Rand	5.05	4.90	4.75	4.60
13.	Saudi Arabian Riyal	17.80	18.00	16.80	17.00
14.	Swedish Kroner	8.10	7.95	7.90	7.75
15.	Swiss Franc	69.15	68.00	67.50	66.45
16.	UAE Dirham	18.15	18.40	17.15	17.40
17.	US Dollar	65.35	66.15	64.30	65.10

#### Schedule II – Rate of exchange of 100 units of foreign currency equivalent to Indian rupees

1.	Japanese Yen	55.10	55.25	53.85	54.00
2.	Kenya Shilling	64.65	64.55	61.00	60.90

[F.No.468/01/2015-Cus.V]

Dollar terms and 8.46 per cent in Rupee terms over the same period last year.

### Sept Official Gold Import Crash by Half, Smuggling Up

- 20% Margin Estimated due to Duty, NTB
- Hawala Demand and Surveillance Forces Inward Remittance Underground

#### Quick Estimates for Selected Major Commodities for September, 2015

Commodities	(Value in \$mn)		% change
	Sep'14	Sep'15	
Gold	3783.33	2057.48	-45.62
Silver	477.59	433.49	-9.23

### C. Crude Oil and Non-Oil Imports:

Oil imports during September, 2015 were valued at US\$ 6626.59 million which was 54.53 per cent lower than oil imports valued at US\$ 14573.17 million in the corresponding period last year. Oil imports during April-September, 2015-16 were valued at US\$ 48128.96 million which was 41.58

per cent lower than the oil imports of US\$ 82378.98 million in the corresponding period last year.

Non-oil imports during September, 2015 were estimated at US\$ 25697.09 million which was 10.68 per cent lower than non-oil imports of US\$ 28768.58 million in September, 2014. Non-oil imports during April-September, 2015-16 were valued at US\$ 152805.28 million which was 0.72 per cent higher than the level of such imports valued at US\$ 151710.45 million in April-September, 2014-15.

**D. Trade Balance**

The trade deficit for April-September, 2015-16 was estimated at US\$ 67994.79 million which was lower than the deficit of US\$ 72692.08 million during April-September, 2014-15.

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

	(Provisional)	
	September	April-September
Exports (including re-exports)		
2014-15	28867.71	161397.35
2015-16	21844.98	132939.45
%Growth2015-16/ 2014-15	-24.33	-17.63
Imports		
2014-15	43341.75	234089.43

2015-16	32323.68	200934.24
%Growth2015-16/ 2014-15	-25.42	-14.16
Trade Balance		
2014-15	-14474.04	-72692.08
2015-16	-10478.70	-67994.79

**India's Foreign Trade (Services):**

**August, 2015**

(As per the RBI Press Release dated 15<sup>th</sup> October, 2015)

**A. Exports (Receipts)**

Exports during August, 2015 were valued at US\$ 13580 Million (Rs. 88368.18 Crore).

**B. Imports (Payments)**

Imports during August, 2015 were valued at US\$ 7773 Million (Rs. 50580.70 Crore).

**C. Trade Balance**

The trade balance in Services (i.e. net export of Services) for August, 2015 was estimated at US\$ 5807 Million.

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

	(Provisional)	
	August 2015-16	
Exports (Receipts)	13580.00	
Imports (Payments)	7773.00	
Trade Balance	5807.00	

mentation.

More than two years of negotiations culminated in an agreement of more than 100 pages that was signed on July 14 in Vienna. The accord survived fierce opposition in the U.S. Congress, where a Republican bid to scuttle the deal failed, and among hard-line members of Iran's parliament.

Twelve years after Iran was found concealing some nuclear activities, prompting concern it had weapons ambitions, the deal has been described as a victory of diplomacy over the potential use of force.

Sanctions against Iran probably will be lifted within the first three months of 2016, after the International Atomic Energy Agency has confirmed the nation has curtailed its nuclear work. Once the restrictions are removed, relief is expected to fuel economic growth by lowering barriers to Iran's oil exports and ending the isolation of its banks.

Iran has said it will offer about 50 energy projects to investors and plans to boost output by about 2 million barrels a day once the deal is in place. The Persian Gulf nation, with the world's fourth-largest oil reserves, pumped 2.8 million barrels a day last month.

**Japan to Buy Iran Oil**

One nation, Japan, plans to triple its imports of Iranian crude once sanctions are lifted, the Iranian Oil Ministry's Shana news agency said on Saturday, citing Seyed Mohsen Ghamsari, director of international affairs at National Iranian Oil Co. Japan will increase purchases to 350,000 barrels a day from 110,000 barrels, the agency said.

But for U.S. companies, sanctions will be eased only for certain narrow categories, the officials said. They said these include the export of civilian passenger aircraft, the import of spare aircraft parts and handicrafts from Iran, and some activities that subsidiaries of U.S. companies can conduct overseas.

In addition, Obama told reporters that sanctions "related to ballistic missiles, human-rights violations, terrorism – those, we will continue to enforce."

**Intrusive Inspections**

In another sign of progress, Iran told the IAEA on Sunday that it was ready to let monitors implement their most intrusive inspections regime once the agreement was implemented. Moreover, the government will begin providing more detailed design information about nuclear projects, the IAEA said in a statement on its website.

Iran's nuclear work has been the focus of international scrutiny since February 2003, when Iranian officials told inspectors visiting Tehran of their plans to begin enriching uranium on an industrial scale. Subsequent discoveries that Iran had secretly procured nuclear materials and technologies led to years of mistrust. In May 2008 and again in November 2011, the IAEA publicly disclosed its suspicions about Iran's activities.

**Important Dates**

Late 2015-early 2016 — Oil sanctions to be lifted on "Implementation Day." U.S. officials have suggested it will take at least two months from "Adoption Day" to reach this point.

**Iran Moves Towards Compliance on Nuclear as Sanctions Lifting Begins**

World powers and Iran set the clock ticking Sunday on a landmark accord placing limits on the Islamic Republic's nuclear work in return for access to oil and financial markets.

The formal adoption of the deal means that all sides will have to begin delivering on the pledges they made three months ago. For Iran, that requires mothballing thousands of centrifuges, eliminating 95 percent of its enriched-uranium stockpile and retrofitting a reactor. The U.S. and Europe will make preparations to lift sanctions,

which will occur on "implementation day," once the Iranian measures are in place.

**No Plutonium**

One of the first steps will be a statement of intention by China, Iran and the U.S. to work together modernizing Iran's heavy-water reactor at Arak so it can't produce plutonium that could be used in a nuclear weapon, according to U.S. officials who briefed reporters on condition of anonymity to discuss details of the deal's imple-

<b>WIndex No. 30 – 21 - 27 October 2015</b>			
<b>DIndex Delivered Daily by Email</b>			<b>DIndex* WIndex</b>
<b>Customs</b>			
Ntfn 50/16.10.2015	NMDC Iron Ore Export Cut to 10%	6271	<b>212</b>
Ntfn 51/19.10.2015	Wheat Duty Hiked to 25% from 10% for the Next Six Months	6269	<b>211</b>
100-Cus(NT)/15.10.15	Tariff Value Up: Gold \$14/10 gms; Silver \$44/kg; Arecanuts \$210/MTs; Poppy Seeds \$184/MTs; Crude Palm Oil \$42/MTs; Palmolein \$39/MTs; Other Palm Oil \$39-41/MTs	6273	<b>215</b>
101-Cus(NT)/15.10.15	Rupee Gains 80 paise against Dollar for Import w.e.f. 16.10.15	6264	<b>215</b>
07-FN/14.10.2015	Final Notice to Clear Queries on 3624 Five Year Old Pending Drawback Claims	6272	<b>213</b>
14/14/2014-DGAD/13.10.2015	DGAD Revives Anti-dumping Duty on Tiles from China after Five Year Sunset of 2008 Measure	6268	<b>211</b>
<b>Central Excise</b>			
42-CE/19.10.2015	Relief to Bio Diesel Manufacturers	6270	<b>211</b>
<b>CBEC Circular</b>			
24-CBEC/14.10.2015	Board for Electronic Transmission of Delivery Order to Improve "Ease of Doing Business"	6265	<b>213</b>
25-CBEC/15.10.2015	Second Hand Machinery Valuation by DGFT Approved Agencies at Discharge Port Allowed	6267	<b>209</b>
<b>RBI Circulars [AP(DIR Series)]</b>			
Cir.21/08.10.2015	ACU in Trade Restored after Iran Joins Mainstream	6262	<b>209</b>
<b>*See details in www.worldtradesscanner.com</b>			