

This column is compiled by Consultant [EXIM Policy] of EPCH. It contains recent Public Notices, Notifications and Circulars of DGFT, CBEC and Department of Revenue. If a handicraft exporter has question[s] to ask on Foreign Trade Policy, he/she may please write / e-mail to EPCH at policy@epch.com

Impex # 1

RCMC to be issued online only

DGFT issues a Trade Notice making it compulsory for all EPCs (Export Promotion Councils) to issue RCMC online only latest by 31.12.2018

DGFT has introduced a number of e-Governance initiatives. IEC is online. So is e-BRC. Facility of online filing of important types of applications including MEIS applications is also there. These measures increase 'Ease of doing business' and 'reduce transaction cost'. The process is never ending. A list of forthcoming e-governance initiatives is given in para 1.22 of FTP of 2015-20.

Now DGFT has issued a Trade Notice no. 37/2018-19 dt. 02.11.2018 making it mandatory for all EPCs to issue the RCMC electronically. This has to be implemented by them latest by 31.12.2018. Copy reproduced below:

(Copy)

Trade Notice No. 37/2018-19, dt. 02/11/ 2018

To

All EPCs

Subject: **Online issuance of RCMC by EPCs and its uploading on the DGFT server reg.**

This has reference to the decisions taken in the review meeting held on 13.09.2018 under the Chairmanship of DGFT regarding issuance of RCMC by the Export Promotion Councils. All those EPCs which are still issuing RCMCs in the manual mode have to complete the exercise to shift to online mode positively by 31st December, 2018. Those who fail to comply with this timeline shall cease to act as the Registering Authority for RCMCs under Para 2.55 [b] of FTP, 2015-20.

2. Further, EPCs which are already issuing RCMCs online are advised to upload the same on the DGFT's server and the exercise is to be completed by 31st December 2018. The link to upload RCMCs on DGFT's server is as under:

http://dgft.delhi.nic.in:8100/indexAdmin.jsp?hid_ModuleNumb=1

As far EPCH is concerned in this regard, it is pointed out that EPCH has already started RCMC electronically.

Impex # 2

Date extended to 31.03.2019 for installation of Radiation Portal Monitors in the ports

DGFT issues Public Notice extending the date to 31.03.2019 for installation of Radiation Portal Monitors, etc. in the designated ports.

Atomic radiation is very harmful to living beings. In order to ensure that metallic waste and scrap imported into India are free from radiation, they have to be screened for radiation. For screening Radiation Portal Monitors and Container Scanner have to be installed and operational at all the designated ports. It is quite a big work and, therefore, takes time.

Since the previous deadline on the matter could not be met on account of some count or the other, DGFT has issued a Public Notice No. 45/(2015-2020) dt. 15.11.2018 extending the date to 31.03.2019 for meeting the requirement. Copy reproduced below:

(Copy)

Public Notice No.45/(2015-2020) New Delhi, Dated the 15th November, 2018

Subject: **Amendment in Para 2. 54 of the Handbook of Procedures, 2015-2020.**

In exercise of powers conferred under paragraph 2.04 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-2020, the Director General of Foreign Trade hereby amends sub-para (v)(ii) of Para 2.54 of the Handbook of Procedure (2015-20) and extends the deadline to install and operationalize Radiation Portal Monitors and Container Scanners by 31.3.2019. Accordingly the revised Para 2.54 would read as under:

Amended sub-para (v) (ii) of Para 2.54

The existing designated sea ports namely Chennai, Cochin, Ennore, JNPT, Kandla, Mormugao, Mumbai, New Mangalore, Paradeep, Tuticorin, Vishakhapatnam, Pipava, Mundra and Kolkata will be allowed to import un-shredded scrap till 31st March, 2019 by which time they are required to install and operationalize Radiation Portal Monitors and Container Scanner. Such sea ports which fail to meet the deadline will be derecognised for the purpose of import of un-shredded metallic scrap w.e.f 1.4.2019.

Effect of this Public Notice: The period for installation and operationalisation of Radiation Portal Monitors and Container Scanner in the designated ports is extended up to 31.03.2019.

Impex # 3

Bhadohi (Uttar Pradesh) is now 'Town of Export Excellence' for 'carpets and other floor coverings'

DGFT issues a Public Notice including 'Bhadohi' in the list of 'Town of Export Excellence' for its famous products of carpets and other floor coverings.

The scheme of 'Town of Export Excellence' is for development and growth of export production centres. For a number of town which have emerged as dynamic industrial clusters contributing handsomely India's exports, it is necessary to grant recognition to these industrial clusters with a view to maximize their potential and enable them to move up the value chain and also to tap new markets.

The scheme of 'Town of Export Excellence' (TEE) is given in para 1.35 of FTP of 2015-20.

Now DGFT has issued a Public Notice No. 48/2015-20 dt 20.11.2018 adding Bhadohi to the list of TEE (Appendix 1B of H.B. of Procedure (Vol. 1) of 2015-20.

Copy of Public Notice of dt. 20.11.2018 referred to above is given below:

(Copy)

Public Notice No. 48/2018, New Delhi, Dated: 20 November, 2018

Subject: **Amendment in Appendix 1B, Handbook of Procedures 2015-20**

In exercise of powers conferred under paragraph 1.03 of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20, the Director Genral of Foreign Trade hereby makes the following amendment in Appendix 1B notified vide Public Notice No.01/2015-20 dated 01.04.2015.

2. The following entry is added in Appendix 1B.

S.No.	Town of Export Excellance	State	Product Category
37.	Bhadohi	Utter Pradesh	Carpets and other Floor Coverings

Effect of Public Notice : The town of Bhadoni in Uttar Pradesh has been notified as a Town of Export Excellance for the mentioned products.

DGFT issues Public Notice increasing the validity period of EPCG Authorisation from 18 months to 24 months.

On the above matter DGFT has issued a Public Notice increasing the validity period from 18 months to 24 months. The Public Notice No. is 47/2015-20 dt 16.11.2018 Further the validity period of those authorisations which are valid on the date of issue of this Public Notice also stands increased to 24 months.

The above is a good measure of DGFT and will benefit the user of EPCG Authorisations. Copy of Public Notice dt. 16.11.2018 referred to above is reproduced below:

(Copy)

Public Notice No. 47/2015-20, Dated the 16th November, 2018

Subject: **Extension of the validity period of EPCG Authorisation-reg.**

In exercise of the powers conferred under Paragraph 1.03 of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20, the Director General of Foreign Trade hereby makes the following amendment in Para 2.16 of the Hand Book of Procedures 2015-20:

2.16 Validity Period of Authorisation /License /Certificate /Authorisation /Permissions/ CCPs

Validity period of Import / Export Authorisations from the date of issue shall be as follows, unless specified otherwise:

Sr. No.	Types of Authorisation	Validity Period
(iv)	EPCG Authorisation	24 Months

2. Further, the import validity period of the EPCG Authorisations which have been issued prior to the date of issuance of this Public Notice and whose validity has not expired on the date of issuance of this Public Notice shall also be extended to 24 months from the date of the issuance of the Authorisation. The Authorisation holders are required to submit the Authorisations to the concerned RA for endorsement. The RAs shall allow such endorsement without insisting upon any fee.

Effect of this Public Notice:

(i) The validity period of the EPCG Authorisations has been extended from 18 months to 24 months.

Question : If a merchant exporter procures goods from his supplier at the concessional duty of 0.1%, then how much IGST should he pay at the time of export of such goods?

Answer : Merchant exporters should avail LUT facility while exporting such goods so that there is no tax liability at the time of export.

Question : We are a merchant exporter. Can we export without availing the facility of 0.1% duty while procuring goods for exports?

Answer : The facility available to a merchant exporter of procuring goods at concessional duty of 0.1% is subject to the conditions mentioned in Notification No. 41/2017. Integrated Tax (Rate) dated 23rd October, 2017. An exporter can procure goods at 0.1% GST, export them either under LUT or on payment of IGST, and claim back ITC or IGST, as the case may be.

Question : Can we pay IGST on import of goods from any ITC account?

Answer : Since IGST on import is to be paid in cash under Reverse Charge Mechanism, it can't be paid from the ITC account. In fact, the IGST amount paid in cash on import is credited in the ITC account of the importer who can utilize the ITC for discharging his SGST liabilities. But kindly note that the SGST liabilities can be discharged only in respect of the State in which the importer is located. Thus, if an importer is located in Karnataka, then he can discharge his SGST liabilities only in respect of Karnataka and not in rest of the other states.

Question : Are we required to pay IGST while temporarily shifting imported goods into customs bonded warehouse for clearing them later?

Answer : As per sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Integrated Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017, the supply of goods imported into the territory of India, till they cross the customs frontiers of India, is treated as a supply of goods in the course of inter-state trade or commerce. Further the proviso to subsection (1) of section 5 of the IGST Act, provides that the integrated tax on goods imported into India would be levied and collected in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975. Thus in case of supply of the warehoused goods, the point of levy would be the point at which the duty is collected under section 12 of the Customs Act, 1962, which is, at the time of clearance of such goods under section 68 of the Customs Act. Therefore, IGST shall be levied and collected at the time of final clearance of the warehoused goods for home consumption, i.e. at the time of filing the ex-bond bill of entry.

Question : We are planning to participate in a tradeshow abroad. We want to carry samples of goods for display purposes and bring them back. Do we need to pay any GST on them?

Answer : GST is not payable in such cases. But, an exporter, who wants to carry goods aboard for exhibition purposes, is required to obtain exhibition participation letter and SDF/GR waiver letter from his bank for the purpose of exchange control requirements. And at the time of bringing the goods back, he needs to establish that the goods being brought back are the same as carried by him while leaving the country, and seek exemption from import duty in accordance with Customs provisions.

RBI Notification to Interest Equalisation on Pre and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit

Extracts from RBI Notification: DBR.Dir.BC.No.09/04.02.001/2018-19, dated November 29, 2018

Please refer to the operational instructions for the captioned scheme contained in RBI circular on Interest Equalisation Scheme on Pre and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit issued vide **DBR.Dir.BC.No.62/04.02.001/2015-16 dated December 4, 2015 and DCBR.CO.SCB.Cir.No.1/13.05.000/2015-16 dated February 11, 2016.**

In this regard, it has been decided by the Government of India to increase w.e.f. November 02, 2018 Interest Equalisation rate from 3% to 5% in respect of exports by the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector manufacturers under the Interest Equalisation Scheme on Pre and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit.

In terms of para 2(c) of the Annex to the aforesaid RBI circulars, the Scheme is available to all exports under 416 tariff lines [at ITC (HS) code of 4 digits] and exports made by MSMEs across all ITC(HS) codes. It is therefore, advised that the benefit of the scheme be provided to all eligible MSME Exporters.

(Prasant K Seth)
General Manager

News from 'Print Media'

Business Standard 17.11.2018

Business Standard 24.11.2018

Business Standard | 17 NOVEMBER 2018

GST REFUNDS

PMO takes stock of exporters' concerns

KRISHNA MURARI
New Delhi, 16 November



The Prime Minister's Office (PMO) has stepped in to allay exporters' fears on stock goods and services tax (GST) refunds, and has asked what issues they are facing, *Business Standard* has learnt.

Export organisations, in their responses to the PMO, have stated that among the input tax credit refund claims submitted online, about 45 per cent were not accepted mainly by the tax authorities. Part of the process of the refund is online and another part involves physical submission of documents, unlike that for Integrated GST refunds, which is fully online.

The reason for not accepting, they said, is that authorities have to settle 90 per cent of the refund amount on a provisional basis. "If the claim is not accepted, the accountability to process the claim vanishes. Thus, the reluctance," said an exporter.

Business Standard has

Exporters said that among the input tax credit refund claims submitted online, 45% were not accepted manually by tax men

accessed some of the responses sent to the PMO. The PMO has sought a report on the issue from the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, which it has reportedly sent. On this, tax officials were not available for comment till the press time.

Input tax credit refunds amounting to ₹53 billion were stuck till the first week of November, the finance ministry had said in a release last week. On this, exporters said the value does not do justice in the gravity of the problem.

"Though the proportion of stuck refunds by value would be 12 per cent of total refunds, the proportion of exporters

whose refund claims are not being accepted is 48 per cent, meaning it is the small exporters who are facing the brunt," a person familiar with the matter said.

"We are sometimes asked to submit documents that are not mandatory. The physical interface of people adds to the transaction time and cost," another exporter said.

Some exporters also highlighted that input tax credit refunds for those inputs procured in the previous financial year for exports in the current fiscal year are facing worse troubles. Further, the issue persists with central as well as state authorities, they said.

BUSINESS STANDARD 24-11-2018

Indian Customs has taken a series of measures to simplify Customs processes and procedures during the last few years.

Reforms undertaken since April, 2017

- An online customs processing application, e-Saathi, allowing trader to submit all supporting documents for clearance electronically has been introduced. This is our new approach to interact regulatory agencies with help of e-Saathi.
- Customs Facilitator through PM Management System has resulted in faster clearance for clearance.
- Direct Port Delivery (DPD) allows registered exporters to complete Customs clearance at the terminal itself and clearance can be taken directly by the vessel without going to CFS.
- Direct Port Entry (DPE) allows direct entry of export cargo to port terminal without any need to go to CFS.
- Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) Scheme provides faster Customs clearance and simplified Customs procedures to business entities. Already over 200 entities are getting benefits under it.
- Mandatory filing of Bill of Entry within specified timeline escalation discipline among the trade and resulted in reduced time to cost of imports.
- Sealing of containers have been reduced replacing earlier practice of operational sealing by departmental officers. It has resulted in higher integrity of cargo in RFD (air-seal) grade seals and being used for local containers.

Reforms undertaken prior to April, 2017

- Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) across the NDC however procedures for it were streamlined agencies and allowing exporters & importers, the facility to lodge their clearance documents online at only a single point.
- Only a mandatory documents are required for import/export which includes Bill of Lading/Airway Bill, Commercial Invoice-cum-Packing List and Shipping Bill/Bill of Entry from the earlier obligatory 18 documents.
- Based on the principle of 'Clear first Pay later', facility of deferred payment of Customs duty is available. This helps to enhance working capital of the exporters/importers which facilitates just-in-time manufacturing. Currently filing immediate in advance (IMAD) T-2 or T-3 status.
- 24x7 Customs Clearance facility extended to goods covered for facilitated 90% of air cargo and goods shipped under Free Shipping Bill at designated airports & Air Cargo Complexes.
- National Committee on Trade Facilitation (NCTF) is an effective deliberative and decision-making structure, with its inter-ministerial composition and with representatives from trade and various government agencies at board. NCTF helps to ease bottlenecks for faster and streamlined clearance of goods.
- Customs Clearance Facilitation Committee (CCFC) have been set up under the chairmanship of Chief Commissioner of Customs, Commissioner of Customs, CDD/Coastguard clearance of import and export goods will also involve presence of trade industry at various airports, seaports, KIs and LCIs.

The overall impact of above reforms carried out by Customs is reflected in the reduced time and cost, associated with imports and exports, which has been vindicated by recent report on Doing Business issued by the World Bank.

- At Mumbai, in case of Exports, the time taken by Customs for clearance reduced by 54 hours to just 123 hours. As for case of imports, there is a time saving of 10 hours to 24 hours.
- The time taken in Port/Border agencies has also reduced. Now the total overall clearance time in case of exports is 54 hours and in case of imports it is 187 hours (Mumbai).

Exporters and Importers can track their containers and containers on ICDSAFE website

- The location of container can be tracked using facility "Track your Container" on www.loggate.gov.in for cargo moving to three cities, Haldia and Mundra Ports only.
- The current status of Bill of Entry or Shipping Bill can be tracked by logging into the ICDSAFE website.
- Electronic tracking of Nepal-bound cargo has already been launched by Customs.

CURBING GST EVASION

Govt plans to link e-way bill with FASTag, data bank

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
New Delhi, November 19



THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT is planning to integrate e-way bill with NHAI's FASTag mechanism and DMRC's Logistics Data Bank (LDB) services to facilitate faster movement of goods and check the GST evasion.

The proposal, according to officials, will improve operational efficiencies across the logistic landscape.

Currently, lack of harmonisation under the 'track and trace' mechanism in terms of sharing information among different agencies is affecting ease of doing business. Besides, it is also impacting logistic costs of companies.

The proposal, being worked out by the revenue department, will also help prevent GST evasion by unscrupulous traders who take advantage of loopholes in the supply chain, an official said.

Touted as an anti-evasion measure, the e-way bill system was rolled out on April 1, 2018, for moving goods worth

over ₹50,000 from one state to another. The same for inter or within the state movement was rolled out in a phased manner from April 15.

Transporters of goods worth over ₹50,000 would be required to present e-way bill during transit to a GST inspector, if asked.

"The integration of the e-way bill system with FASTag and LDB is expected to help boost tax collections by clamping down on trade that currently happens on cash basis," the official said.

The National Highways

authority of India (NHAI) has put in place the FASTag system for collection of toll electronically on national highways. FASTag also offers non-stop movement of vehicles through toll plazas.

Integration of e-way bill with FASTag will help overseas authorities track movement of vehicles and ensure that they are travelling to the same destination as the transporter or the trader had specified while generating the e-way bill. It will also help suppliers locate the goods through the e-way bill system. Transporters, too, will be able to track their vehicles through SMS alerts that would be generated at each toll plaza.

Similarly, Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor's (DMIC) container tracking services, also called LDB programme, would be integrated with the e-way bill to improve the logistics ecosystem.

The official said implementation of the proposal would require inter-ministerial coordination as integration would have several operational and technical challenges.

Financial Express 20.11.2018

Notification No. 95/2018-CUSTOMS (N.T.)

New Delhi, the 6 December, 2018

G.S.R. (E). - In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 75 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) and sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), read with rules 3 and 4 of the Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback Rules, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 89/2017-Customs (N.T.) dated the 21st September, 2017 published vide number G.S.R. 1178(E), dated the 21st September, 2017, except as respect to things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby determines the rates of drawback as specified in the Schedule given below (hereinafter referred to as the said Schedule) subject to the following notes and conditions, namely:-

Notes and conditions:-(1) The tariff items and descriptions of goods in the said Schedule are aligned with the tariff items and descriptions of goods in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) at the four-digit level only. The descriptions of goods given at the six digit or eight digit in the said Schedule are in several cases not aligned with the descriptions of goods given in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

- (2) The general rules for the interpretation of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 shall, mutatis mutandis, apply for classifying the export goods listed in the said Schedule.
- (3) Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Schedule, -
 - (i) all art-ware or handicraft items shall be classified under the heading of art-ware or handicraft (of constituent material) as mentioned in the relevant Chapters;
 - (ii) any identifiable ready to use machined part or component predominantly made of iron, steel or aluminium, made through casting or forging process, and not specifically mentioned at six digit level or more in Chapter 84 or 85 or 87, except those classifiable under heading 8432 or 8433 or 8436, may be classified under the relevant tariff item (depending upon material composition and making process) under heading 8487 or 8548 or 8708, as the case may be, irrespective of classification of such part or component at four digit level in Chapter 84 or 85 or 87 of the said Schedule;
 - (iii) the sports gloves mentioned below heading 4203 or 6116 or 6216 shall be classified in that heading and all other sports gloves shall be classified under heading 9506.
- (4) The figures shown in column (4) in the said Schedule refer to the rate of drawback expressed as a percentage of the free on board value or the rate per unit quantity of the export goods, as the case may be.
- (5) The figures shown in column (5) in the said Schedule refer to the maximum amount of drawback that can be availed of per unit specified in column (3).
- (6) An export product accompanied with a tax invoice and forming part of project export (including turnkey export or supplies) for which no figure is shown in column (5) in the said Schedule, shall be so declared by the exporter and the maximum amount of drawback that can be availed under the said Schedule shall not exceed the amount calculated by applying ad-valorem rate of drawback shown in column (4) to one and half times the tax invoice value.
- (7) The rates of drawback specified against the various tariff items in the said Schedule in specific terms or on ad valorem basis, unless otherwise specifically provided, are inclusive of drawback for packing materials used, if any.

- (8) Drawback at the rates specified in the said Schedule shall be applicable only if the procedural requirements for claiming drawback as specified in rule 12, 13 and 14 of the said rules, unless otherwise relaxed by the competent authority, are satisfied.
- (9) The rates of drawback specified in the said Schedule shall not be applicable to export of a commodity or product if such commodity or product is -
- (i) manufactured partly or wholly in a warehouse under section 65 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962);
 - (ii) manufactured or exported in discharge of export obligation against an Advance Authorisation or Duty Free Import Authorisation issued under the Duty Exemption Scheme of the relevant Foreign Trade Policy :
- Provided that where exports are made against Special Advance Authorisation issued under paragraph 4.04A of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 in discharge of export obligations in terms of Notification No. 45/2016-Customs, dated 13th August, 2016, the rates of drawback specified in the said Schedule shall apply as if in the said Schedule, the entries in columns (4) and (5) against the Tariff items in the said Schedule below all Chapters, except Chapter 61 and 62, are NIL, and those in Chapters 61 and 62 are as specified in the Table annexed hereto;
- (iii) manufactured or exported by a unit licensed as hundred per cent Export Oriented Unit in terms of the provisions of the relevant Foreign Trade Policy;
 - (iv) manufactured or exported by any of the units situated in Free Trade Zones or Export Processing Zones or Special Economic Zones;
 - (v) manufactured or exported availing the benefit of the notification No. 32/1997-Customs, dated 1st April, 1997.
- (10) Whenever a composite article is exported for which any specific rate has not been provided in the said Schedule, the rates of drawback applicable to various constituent materials can be extended to the composite article according to net content of such materials on the basis of a selfdeclaration to be furnished by the exporter to this effect and in case of doubt or where there is any information contrary to the declarations, the proper officer of customs shall cause a verification of such declarations.
- (11) The term "article of leather in Chapter 42 of the said Schedule shall mean any article wherein
- (a) 60% or more of the outer visible surface area; or (b) 60% or more of the outer and inner surface area taken together, excluding shoulder straps or handles or fur skin trimming, if any, is of leather notwithstanding that such article is made of leather and any other material.
- (12) The term "dyed", wherever used in the said Schedule in relation to textile materials, shall include yarn or piece dyed or predominantly printed or coloured in the body.
- (13) The term "dyed" in relation to fabrics and yarn of cotton, shall include "bleached or mercerized or printed or melange".
- (14) The term "dyed" in relation to textile materials in Chapters 54 and 55 shall include "printed or bleached or melange".
- (15) In respect of the tariff items in Chapters 60, 61, 62 and 63 of the said Schedule, the blend containing cotton and man-made fibre shall mean that content of man-made fibre in it shall be more than 15% but less than 85% by weight and the blend containing wool and man-made fibre shall mean that content of man-made fibre in it shall be more than 15% but less than 85% by weight. The garment or made-up of cotton or wool or man-made fibre or silk shall mean that the content in it of the respective fibre is 85% or more by weight.

- (16) The term "shirts" in relation to Chapters 61 and 62 of the said Schedule shall include "shirts with hood".
- (17) In respect of the tariff items appearing in Chapter 64 of the said Schedule, leather shoes, boots or half boots for adult shall comprise the following sizes, namely :-
- (i) French point or Paris point or Continental Size above 33;
 - (ii) English or UK adult size 1 and above; and
 - (iii) American or USA adult size 1 and above.
- (18) In respect of the tariff items appearing in Chapter 64 of the said Schedule, leather shoes, boots or half boots for children shall comprise the following sizes, namely :-
- (i) French point or Paris point or Continental Size upto 33;
 - (ii) English or UK children size upto 13; and
 - (iii) American or USA children size upto 13.
- (19) The drawback rates specified in the said Schedule against tariff items 711301, 711302 and 711401 shall apply only to goods exported by airfreight, post parcel or authorised courier through the Custom Houses as specified in para 4.72 of the Hand Book of Procedures, 2015-2020 published vide Public Notice No. 1/2015-2020, dated the 1st April, 2015 of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, after examination by the Customs Appraiser or Superintendent to ascertain the quality of gold or silver and the quantity of net content of gold or silver in the gold jewellery or silver jewellery or silver articles. The free on board value of any consignment through authorised courier shall not exceed rupees twenty lakhs.
- (20) The drawback rates specified in the said Schedule against tariff items 711301, 711302 and 711401 shall not be applicable to goods manufactured or exported in discharge of export obligation against any Scheme of the relevant Foreign Trade Policy of the Government of India which provides for duty free import or replenishment or procurement from local sources of gold or silver.
- (21) "Vehicles" of Chapter 87 of the said Schedule shall comprise completely built unit or completely knocked down (CKD) unit or semi knocked down (SKD) unit.
2. All claims for duty drawback at the rates of drawback notified herein shall be filed with reference to the tariff items and descriptions of goods shown in columns (1) and (2) of the said Schedule respectively. Where, in respect of the export product, the rate of drawback specified in the said Schedule is Nil or is not applicable, the rate of drawback may be fixed, on an application by an individual manufacturer or exporter in accordance with the said rules. Where the claim for duty drawback is filed with reference to tariff item of the said Schedule and it is for the rate of drawback specified herein, an application, as referred under sub-rule (1) of rule 7 of the said rules shall not be admissible.
3. The amount referred in sub-rule (3) of rule 7 of the said rules, relating to provisional drawback amount as may be specified by the Central Government, shall be equivalent to the drawback rate and drawback cap shown in column (4) and (5) in the said Schedule for the tariff item corresponding to the export goods, if applicable, and determined as if it were a claim for duty drawback filed with reference to such rate and cap.
4. This notification shall come into force on the 19th day of December, 2018.

<http://www.cbic.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2018/csnt2018/csnt95-2018.pdf>

Extracts of New Drawback Rates taken from CBEC website www.cbec.gov.in notified by Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India vide Notification no. 95/2018-Customs (N.T.) Dt. 06.12.2018 made effective from 19.12.2018 as amended.

Tariff Item	Description of goods	Unit	Drawback Rate	Drawback cap per unit in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
3307	Pre-shave, shaving or after shave preparations, personal deodorants, bath preparations, depilatories and other perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations, not elsewhere specified or included, prepared room deodorizers, whether or not perfumed or having disinfectant properties.			
330701	Perfumed Agarbatti / Incense Sticks / Dhoop / Loban	Kg.	3.9%	22.3
330799	Others		1.5%	
4414	Wooden frames for paintings, photographs, mirrors or similar objects		1.9%	
4419	Tableware and kitchenware of wood		1.9%	
4420	Wood marquetry and inlaid wood; caskets and cases for jewellery or cutlery, and similar articles, of wood; statuettes and other ornaments, of wood; wooden articles of furniture not falling in chapter 94		1.9%	
4421	Other articles of wood			
442101	Handicrafts/Artware of wood		1.9%	
442199	Others		1.5%	
4602	Basketwork, wickerwork and othert articles, made directly to shape from plaiting materials or made up from goods of heading 4601; articles of loofah		1.5%	
4823	Other paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres, cut to size or shape; other article of paper pulp, paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres			
482302	Decorative handicraft articles made of papier machie		1.7%	
482399	Others		1.5%	
5605	Metallised yarn, whether or not gimped, being textile yarn, or strip or the like of heading 5404 or 5405, combined with metal in the form of thread, strip or powder or covered with metal		1.5%	
5804	Tulles and other net fabrics, not including woven, knitted or crocheted fabrics; lace in the piece, in strips or in motifs, other than fabrics of heading 6002 to 6006		1.6%	
5808	Braids in the piece; ornamental trimmings in the piece, without embroidery, other than knitted or crocheted; tassels, pompons and similar articles		1.6%	
5809	Woven fabrics of metal thread and woven fabrics of metallised yarn of heading 56 05, of a kind used in apparel, as furnishing fabrics or for similar purposes, not elsewhere specified or included		1.5%	
5810	Embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs			
581001	Of Silk	Per Kg. of Silk Content	8.2%	1203

581099	Others		1.3%	18.5
5811	Quilted textile products in the piece, composed of one or more layouts of textile materials assembled with padding by stitching or otherwise, other than embroidery of heading 5810		1.6%	
5905	Textiles wall coverings			
590501	Of manmade fiber (MMF)	Kg.	2.2%	
590599	Of cotton and others		1.6%	
680204	Artistic & Decorative crafted stone products (Handicrafts)		1%	
7013	Glassware of a kind used for table, kitchen, toilet, office indoor decoration or similar purpose (other than that of heading 7010 or 7018)			
701301	Hand cut lead crystal Glass ware		1.5%	
701302	Opal Glassware/Kitcheware		1.5%	
701303	Jars, perfume bottle, candle Plate coasters, Votive, lotion bottle/soap dish, ornamental spheres/stars/bells		1.5%	
7020	Others articles of Glass			
702001	Glass Artware/Handicrafts	Kg.	2.2%	24.5
702002	Glass Artware/Handicrafts made of two or more ply glass with or without metallic fusion	Kg.	2.5%	46.9
702003	Glass Refills silver coated for vacuum flasks	Kg.	3.8%	10.8
702004	Glass Artware/Handicrafts with silver coating	Kg.	3.8%	28.2
702005	Glass Artware/Handicrafts with glass chatons	Kg.	2.5%	46.9
702099	Others		1.5%	
7117	Imitation Jewellery			
711701	Brass Jewellery		1.5%	
711702	Aluminium Jewellery		1.5%	
711703	Plastic Imitation Jewellery with or without embellishments		1.5%	
711704	Plastic Bangles with or without embellishments		1.5%	
711705	Stainless steel Jewellery		1.5%	
711706	Iron Jewellery		1.5%	
711707	Glass Jewellery		1.5%	
7326	Other articles of Iron and steel			
732601	Handicrafts/Artware of cast Iron or Iron or steel, with or without plating/coating/galvanizing/brass		1.8%	
732602	Handicrafts/Artware of stainless steel		1.8%	
732699	Others		1.8%	
741803	Electro Plated nickel silver ware (EPNS)	Kg.	2.2%	39.2
7419	Other articles of copper			
741901	Artware/Handicraft of Brass	Kg.	2.2%	58
741902	Artware / Handicrafts of Copper	Kg.	2.2%	42

741998	Other articles of Brass, including bushes	Kg.	2.2%	39.2
741999	Other articles of Copper, including bushes	Kg.	2.2%	50
7616	Other articles of Aluminium			
761601	Aluminium Artware/ Handicrafts		1.5%	
761699	Others		1.5%	
8306	Bells, gongs and the like, non-electric, of base metal; statuettes and other ornaments, of base metal; photograph, picture or similar frames, of base metal; mirrors of base metal			
830601	Of brass and other copper alloys	Kg.	2.2%	39.2
830602	Of copper	Kg.	2.2%	50
830603	Of Iron and steel		1.8%	
830604	Of Aluminum		1.5%	
803699	Others	Kg.	2%	18.1
92	Musical Instruments: parts and accessories of such articles			
9201	Pianos, including automatic pianos; harpsi-chords and other keyboard stringed instruments		1.5%	
9202	Other string musical instruments (for example guitars, violins, harps)		1.5%	
9205	Wind musical instruments (for example, keyboard pipe organs, accordions, clarinets, trumpets, bagpipes) other than fairground organs and mechanical street organs		1.5%	
9206	Percussion musical instruments (for example, drums, xylophones, cymbals, castanets, maracas)	Kg.	1.5%	
9207	Musical instruments, the sound of which is produced, or must be amplified, electrically (for example, organs, guitars, accordions)		1.5%	
9403	Other furniture and parts thereof		1.5%	
9405	Lamps and Lighting fittings including searchlights and spotlights and parts thereof, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like, having a permanently fixed light source, and parts thereof not elsewhere specified or included			
940501	Of Brass	Kg.	2.2%	39.2
940502	Of Copper	Kg.	2.2%	50
940503	Of Wrought Iron		1.8%	
940504	Of Aluminium		1.5%	
940505	Of Glass	Kg.	2.2%	24.5
940599	Others		1.5%	
9504	Video game consoles and machines, articles of funfair, table or parlour games, including pintables, billiards, special tables for casino games and automatic bowling alley equipment			
950401	Carrom Board, with or without coins and strikers		1.5%	
9505	Festive, Carnival or other entertainment articles, including conjuring tricks and novelty, jokes		1.5%	