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EDITORIAL



Friends,

The tax implications for non-resident Indians (NRIs) selling property in India differ significantly from those applicable to resident sellers, particularly in relation to capital gains and tax deducted at source (TDS). Whenever an NRI transfers immovable property situated in India, the transaction attracts not only capital gains tax but also mandatory TDS obligations, which must be understood carefully to avoid non-compliance. Although the tax burden ultimately falls on the seller, the TDS obligation is imposed on the buyer, who must deduct and deposit it with the government.

For properties held for not more than two years, the transaction results in short-term capital gains, and the tax treatment for NRIs in this case is notably different from that for residents. While residents pay tax on net gains at slab rates with the benefit of basic exemption limits, an NRI's short-term gains are generally taxed at 30 per cent plus applicable surcharge and cess. Since basic exemption benefits are typically not available to NRIs unless their total Indian income is below the threshold, the overall incidence of tax on short-term gains tends to be higher for them. For long-term capital gains arising from property held for more than two years, the computation and taxability remain governed by the provisions of the Income-tax Act, but the TDS mechanism applied at the time of sale becomes the critical differentiating factor.

In the case of an NRI seller, the buyer must deduct TDS at a substantially higher rate, which varies depending on whether the gains are long-term or short-term and whether indexation benefits are claimed.

For a long-term capital asset, i.e. hold for more than two years, the tax rate is the same at 20 per cent with the indexation benefit (for property purchased before 23rd July 2024) or at 12.5 per cent without indexation benefit (for property purchased on or after 23rd July 2024), plus cess and surcharge as applicable. Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) typically do not offer relief for capital gains on real property in India.

To mitigate this, NRIs may apply to the Assessing Officer for a lower or nil TDS certificate under section 197, allowing the buyer to deduct tax only to the extent of the actual liability.

Once the sale is completed and taxes are discharged, the next key concern for NRIs is the repatriation of funds outside India. The Reserve Bank of India prescribes specific norms for such remittances, permitting repatriation of up to USD 1 million per financial year per PAN from NRO balances, including sale proceeds of immovable property. Banks require Form 15CA and Form 15CB before allowing repatriation, where 15CB is a certificate issued by a chartered accountant confirming that the applicable taxes have been duly deducted and paid. Typically, the sale proceeds are first credited to the NRO account of the NRI, and after ensuring full compliance with tax obligations, the authorised dealer bank allows transfer of funds to an overseas account or, where applicable, to an NRE or FCNR account in accordance with FEMA regulations. Procedural compliance remains crucial, as any lapse in documentation or tax payment may delay or restrict the remittance.

For NRIs, the process of selling property in India is therefore not limited to negotiating the sale price and transferring ownership. It is intrinsically linked to complex tax and regulatory requirements that must be addressed at every stage of the transaction. Understanding the interplay between capital gains tax, TDS obligations and repatriation rules ensures not only smoother execution but also optimal tax outcomes, especially in situations where lower deduction certificates or indexation benefits can materially reduce the overall burden. As real estate continues to form a significant part of overseas Indians' investment portfolios, clarity on these provisions becomes essential to managing compliance and ensuring seamless transfer of funds across borders.

Just to reiterate, we remain available over telecom or e-mail for any clarifications.

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TAX CALENDAR

Date	Form/Return/Challan	Reporting Period	Description
28 th November	GSTR-11	October 2025	This return is specifically for UIN (Unique Identification Number) holders, such as foreign embassies and UN bodies, to claim a refund of the GST paid on their purchases.
26 th November	PMT-6	October 2025	For taxpayers who have opted for the Quarterly Return Monthly Payment (QRMP) scheme, the FORM GST PMT-06 challan to be filed for the month of October 2025.

INCOME TAX

NOTIFICATION

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORISES ALL THE BRANCHES (EXCEPT RURAL BRANCHES) OF THE BANKS TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS AND MAINTAIN ACCOUNTS UNDER THE CAPITAL GAINS ACCOUNT SCHEME, 1988

OUR COMMENTS: The Central Board of Direct Taxes vide Notification No. 162/2025 dated 19.11.2025 notified that in pursuance of clause (e) of paragraph 2 of the Capital Gains Account Scheme, 1988, and in continuation to the earlier notification numbers G.S.R.725 (E), dated the 22nd June, 1988 and G.S.R. 859(E), dated the 30th November, 2012, the Central Government hereby authorises all the branches (except rural branches) of the following banks to receive deposits and maintain accounts under the said Scheme, namely: –

- (i) HDFC Bank Ltd;
- (ii) ICICI Bank Ltd;
- (iii) Axis Bank Ltd;
- (iv) City Union Bank Ltd;
- (v) DCB Bank Ltd;
- (vi) Federal Bank Ltd;
- (vii) IDFC FIRST Bank Ltd;
- (viii) IndusInd Bank Ltd;
- (ix) Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd;
- (x) Karnataka Bank Ltd;
- (xi) Karur Vysya Bank Ltd;
- (xii) Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd;
- (xiii) RBL Bank Ltd;
- (xiv) South Indian Bank Ltd;
- (xv) Yes Bank Ltd;
- (xvi) Dhanlaxmi Bank Ltd;
- (xvii) Bandhan Bank Ltd;
- (xviii) CSB Bank Ltd; and
- (xix) Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.

Explanation. - For the purposes of this notification, a rural branch, in relation to the bank specified herein means a branch which is situate and is functioning at a centre, the population whereof, in accordance with the 2011 census is less than ten thousand.

[For further details please refer the Notification]

NOTIFICATION

CAPITAL GAINS ACCOUNTS (SECOND AMENDMENT) SCHEME, 2025 - 161/2025 - INCOME TAX

OUR COMMENTS: The Central Board of Direct Taxes vide Notification No. 161/2025 dated 19.11.2025 notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 54, sub-section (2) of section 54B, sub-section (2) of section 54D, sub-section (4) of section 54F, sub-section (2) of section 54G, sub-section (2) of section 54GA and sub-section (2) of section 54GB of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby makes the following Scheme further to amend the Capital Gains Account Scheme, 1988, namely:-

1. This Scheme may be called the Capital Gains Accounts (Second Amendment) Scheme, 2025.

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

2. In the Capital Gains Accounts Scheme, 1988 (hereinafter referred to as the said Scheme), in paragraph 1, in sub-paragraph (3), after the figures and letter “54G”, the figures and letters “, 54GA” shall be inserted.

3. In the said Scheme, in paragraph 2,–

(i) for clause (e), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:–

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‘(e)"Deposit Office" means any branch or branch office of–

(i) the State Bank of India constituted under the State Bank of India Act, 1955 (23 of 1955) or of a subsidiary bank as defined in the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 (38 of 1959), or of a corresponding new bank constituted under section 3 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 (5 of 1970) or under section 3 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980 (40 of 1980); or

(ii) a "banking company" as defined under clause (c) of section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949(10 of 1949),

which is authorised by the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, to receive deposit and maintain account of the depositor under this Scheme;’

(ii) in clause (f), after the figures and letter “54G”, the figures and letters “, 54GA” shall be inserted;

(iii) after clause (f), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

‘(fa) “electronic mode” means payment by use of electronic clearing system through a bank account or by way of any of the following modes, namely:—

(a) credit card;

(b) debit card;

(c) net banking;

(d) IMPS (Immediate Payment Service);

(e) UPI (Unified Payment Interface);

(f) RTGS (Real Time Gross Settlement);

(g) NEFT (National Electronic Funds Transfer), and

(h) BHIM (Bharat Interface for Money) Aadhaar Pay;’.

4. In the said Scheme, in paragraph 3, after the figures and letter “54G”, the words, figures and letters “or section 54GA” shall be inserted.

5. In the said Scheme, in paragraph 5,–

(a) in sub-paragraph (4), after the words “cheque or by draft”, the words “or by electronic mode” shall be inserted;

(b) for sub-paragraph (6), the following sub-paragraph shall be substituted, namely:-

“(6) If the deposit is made by a cheque or a draft or by electronic mode then, subject to such cheque or draft or payment by such electronic mode being realised, the effective date of deposit for the purpose of claiming exemption under the Act shall be the date on which the cheque or draft or payment by such electronic mode is received by the deposit office along with the application made under sub-paragraph (1) or sub-paragraph (5), as the case may be.”;

(c) in sub-paragraph (7), after the words “of the cheque or the draft”, the words “or the date of receipt of the deposit by electronic mode” shall be inserted.

6. In the said Scheme, in paragraph 7, in sub-paragraph (7), after the words “together with his pass book”, the words “or electronic statement of account” shall be inserted.

7. In the said Scheme, in paragraph 9,–

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(a) in sub-paragraph (1), after the words “together with the pass book” the words “or electronic statement of account” shall be inserted;

(b) in sub-paragraph (2), after the words “in the pass book”, the words “or electronic statement of account, as applicable” shall be inserted;

(c) in sub-paragraph (4), after the words, brackets and figures “in sub-paragraph (3), by way of”, the words “electronic mode or” shall be inserted.

8. In the said Scheme, in paragraph 10, in sub-paragraph (1), after the words, figure and letter “of section 54G”, the words, brackets and figures “or sub-section (2) of section 54GA” shall be inserted.

9. In the said Scheme, in paragraph 13, after sub-paragraph (6), the following sub-paragraphs shall be inserted, namely:—

“(7) The option of closure of account to be exercised under this paragraph, shall be furnished electronically either under digital signature or electronic verification code on and from the 1st April, 2027.

(8) The Principal Director General of Income-tax (Systems) or the Director General of Income-tax (Systems), or any person authorised by the Principal Director General of Income-tax (Systems) or Director General of Income-tax (Systems), as the case may be, shall, —

a) specify the procedure for filing of Form G and Form H;

b) forward Form G or Form H, as applicable, to the Assessing Officer having jurisdiction over the applicant, and upon approval by the Assessing Officer, to the applicant;

c) specify the data structure, standards and manner of generation of electronic verification code, referred to in sub-paragraph (7), for verification of the person furnishing the said Form; and

d) be responsible for formulating and implementing appropriate security, archival and retrieval policies in relation to the Form so furnished.”.

10. In the said Scheme, in Form A, —

(a) after the symbol, figures and letter “*54G/”, the symbol, figures and letters “*54GA/” shall be inserted.

(b) after the words “Demand Draft”, the symbols and words “/*by electronic mode” shall be inserted;

(c) after the words and letters “Demand Draft No. dated drawn on”, the symbols and words “/* by electronic mode” shall be inserted.”

11. In the said Scheme, in Form C, —

(a) in paragraph 2, after the word, figures, letter and symbol “section 54G/”, the word, figures, letters and symbol “section 54GA/” shall be inserted;

(b) in paragraph 3, in clause (ii), after the words “Demand Draft”, the symbol and words “/by electronic mode” shall be inserted;

(c) under the heading “FOR THE USE OF DEPOSIT OFFICE”, in clause (ii), after sub-clause (b), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely: —

“(c) RTGS/IMPS/NEFT/Transaction No..... dated.....”.

[For further details please refer the Notification]

GST

ADVISORY

ADVISORY FOR FURNISHING OF BANK ACCOUNT DETAILS AS PER RULE 10A

OUR COMMENTS: GSTIN vide advisory dated 08.10.2025 advises that, as per Rule 10A, taxpayers (except those registered under TCS, TDS, or suo-moto registrations) must furnish their bank account details within 30 days of grant of registration or before filing details of outward supplies in GSTR-1 or IFF, whichever is earlier.

The changes with respect to Rule 10A will be implemented on the GST Portal soon. Therefore, the taxpayers who have not yet furnished the bank account details till date are advised to update the same at the earliest to avoid suspension of their GST Registration and disruption of business activities.

Bank account details can be added through a non-core amendment by navigating to:

Services > Registration > Amendment of Registration Non-Core Fields.

[For further details please refer the Advisory.]

CASE LAW

SHAH PAPERPLAST INDUSTRIES LTD. & ANR., NILESH CHANDRAVADAN SHAH DIRECTOR. VERSUS UNION OF INDIA & ORS., CENTRAL BOARD OF INDIRECT TAXES AND CUSTOMS, ADDITIONAL COMMISSIONER CGST AND CENTRAL EXCISE APPEALS, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER CENTRAL GST AND EXCISE: GUJARAT HIGH COURT

OUR COMMENTS: In the instant case 100% EOU - Refund of unutilised input tax credit in case of zero-rated supplies made without payment of tax - Supplies made by the registered person to a 100% EOU - deemed exports - rejection on the ground that the petitioners did not file the refund claim under Rule 89(4A) of the GST Rules - rejection by applying para 2.2 of the Circular No. 172/04/2022-GST dated 06.07.2022 issued by the respondents with the retrospective effect - exercising suo motu powers for reviewing the orders sanctioning the refund claim of the petitioners u/s 107(2) of the GST Act –

It has been held that It appears from the facts of the case that the petitioners are not the deemed exporters but are the exporter of the goods resulting into zero-rated supply as per section 16(1) of the IGST Act and all the inward supplies to the petitioners are made with payment of GST charged by the suppliers who have not taken benefit of any notification as deemed exporter. It is also not in dispute that the petitioners are exporting the goods at zero-rated supply without payment of taxes under Letter of Undertaking and the input tax credit of the inputs, capital goods and services got accumulated for which refund claim was filed.

It is also not in dispute in facts of the case that the suppliers of the raw materials to the petitioners who manufactured the finished products have not shown such supplies as deemed export but the supplies have been shown as regular B2B

GST

supplies i.e. in regular form only. The suppliers of the goods to the petitioners have never followed the procedure as per Circular No. 14/14/2017 dated 6.11.2017 nor any invoices are endorsed as an EOU unit by the petitioners as per the procedure prescribed in the said circular - Therefore, in facts of the case, zero-rated supplies made by the petitioners is not coming in the purview of the deemed exports because the petitioners have exported the goods and therefore, entitled to refund of the unutilised input tax credit as per the provisions of section 54(3) of the GST Act read with Rule 89(4) of the GST Rules.

The petitioners have not claimed any refund of the input tax credit on the deemed export supply. It appears that the respondents have lost sight of the fact that the petitioners are the exporters of the finished goods and the refund claim is filed by the petitioners being 100% EOU of zero-rated supply without payment of tax. The petitioners are therefore, not governed by para no. 2.2 of the Circular dated 06.07.2022 - the reasonings assigned by the appellate authority for applicability of Rule 89(4A) of the GST Rules is also contrary to the provisions of the GST Act, more particularly, section 2(39) of the GST Act which defines "deemed exports" to mean such supplies of goods as may be notified under section 147 and section 147 empowers the Central Government to notify the supply of goods as deemed export where the goods supplied do not leave India and payment for such supplies is

either received in Indian rupees or in convertible foreign exchange, if such goods are manufactured in India. Therefore, the supply of raw materials by the suppliers of the petitioners would amount to deemed export if the suppliers of the raw materials to the petitioners would have claimed the refund of the tax paid on such supplies.

The petitioners are entitled to refund claim of the ITC and the goods are exported without payment of tax under Rule 89(1)/89(4) of the GST Rules - petition allowed.

[For further Form details please refer the Case Law]

FEMA

CASE LAW

NIL KAMAL GHOSH VERSUS M/S. DIPAK COMMERCIAL SHRIJIT INTERNATIONAL: CALCUTTA HIGH COURT

OUR COMMENTS: In the instant case initiating proceedings on the basis of provision- Offence u/s 57 of the FERA - Non Complaint filed in compliance of the provisions of section 61 (2)(ii) of the FERA

It has been held that as in this case where an offence under Section 57 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 has been alleged against the accused person, the law provides that either the Enforcement Director or an officer authorised in writing on behalf of the Director or the Central Government or an authorised officer of Reserve Bank, shall be eligible to institute a complaint. The Magistrate has also emphasized that the appellant would not have the locus standi to initiate prosecution in absence of any authorization, without however considering or taking judicial note of his evidence and Exhibit-A (i.e., authorization certificate dated (22.12.2005).

The Magistrate could not ignore the ocular and documentary evidence before it, more so, when all these were uncontroverted. By virtue of holding officer at the particular period of time and having been authorized vide 'Exhibit-A' there was no impediment for the appellant to institute prosecution, which the Magistrate has not considered and such non-application of mind has rendered his findings not tenable in the eyes of law.

The Magistrate was duty bound to take note of the same, more particularly, in terms of Section 57(7) of the Evidence Act. It was a mandate of law. The notification dated 24th September, 1993 read with the direct evidence of the appellant before the Trial Court would unfailingly point out to the fact of the appellant to be competent officer under law, to institute prosecution on behalf of the Enforcement Directorate. By not considering all

these factual and legal aspects, the Trial Court has committed gross error. The impugned judgment suffers from non-application of mind and illegality.

Thus, unable to place occurrence with the finding of the Court in the impugned judgment that provisions of Section 61 (2) (ii) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 has not been complied with by the complainant in order to institute a case punishable under Section 57, as it is in this particular proceeding. In my considered opinion, the impugned judgment of the Trial Court suffers for non-application of mind and wrong appreciation of the fact situation as well as the settled provisions of law. Accordingly, the same would not be maintainable and liable to be set aside, being not in conformity with the laws. The impugned judgment is set aside - Appeal allowed.

[For further details please refer the Case Law.]

CUSTOMS

NOTIFICATION

SEEKS TO LEVY ANTI-DUMPING DUTY ON IMPORTS OF 'LIQUID EPOXY RESINS' IMPORTED FROM CHINA PR, KOREA RP, SAUDI ARABIA, TAIWAN AND THAILAND FOR A PERIOD OF 5 YEARS, ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF DGTR

OUR COMMENTS: The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue vide Notification No. 33/2025-Customs (ADD) dated 17.11.2025 Whereas, in the matter of “Liquid Epoxy Resins” (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods) falling under tariff item 3907 30 10 and 3907 30 90 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Tariff Act), originating in, or exported from China PR, Korea RP, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan and Thailand (hereinafter referred to as the subject countries) and imported into India, the designated authority in its final findings vide notification No. 06/24/2024-DGTR, dated the 18st August, 2025, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 18st August, 2025, has, inter alia, come to the conclusion that-

(i) the subject goods have been exported to India at a price below normal value, thus resulting in dumping;

(ii) the dumping of the subject goods has resulted in material injury to the domestic industry in India;

(iii) the landed price of imports is below the level of selling price of the domestic industry and is undercutting the prices of the domestic industry,

and has recommended imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of the subject goods, originating in, or exported from, the subject countries and imported into India, in order to remove injury to the domestic industry.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act read with rules 18 and 20 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995, the Central Government, after considering the aforesaid final findings of the designated authority, hereby imposes on the subject goods, the description of which is specified in column (3) of the Table below, falling under the tariff item of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act as specified in the corresponding entry in column (2), originating in the countries as specified in the corresponding entry in column (4), exported from the countries as specified in the corresponding entry in column (5), produced by the producers as specified in the

corresponding entry in column (6), and imported into India, an anti-dumping duty at the rate equal to the amount as specified in the corresponding entry in column (7), in the currency as specified in the corresponding entry in column (9) and as per unit of measurement as specified in the corresponding entry in column (8) of the said Table, namely :-

TABLE

S. N.	Tariff item	Description	Country of origin	Country of export	Producer	Amount	Unit	Currency
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	3907 30 10 and 3907 30 90	Liquid Epoxy Resins *	China PR	Any country including China PR	Jiangsu Kumho Yangnong Chemical Co., Ltd	37	MT	USD
2	-do-	-do-	China PR	Any country including China PR	Nantong Xingchen Synthetic Material Co., Ltd.	37	MT	USD
3	-do-	-do-	China PR	Any country including China PR	Any producer other than (1) and (2) above	258	MT	USD
4	-do-	-do-	Any country other	China PR	Any	258	MT	USD

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			than China					
			PR, Korea					
			RP,					
			Saudi					
			Arabia, Taiwan and Thailand					
5	-do-	-do-	Korea RP	Any country including Korea a RP	Kukdo Chemical Co., Ltd.	286	M T	USD
6	-do-	-do-	Korea RP	Any country including Korea a RP	Kumho P&B Chemicals Inc.	184	M T	USD
7	-do-	-do-	Korea RP	Any country including Korea a RP	Any producer other than (5) and (6) above	483	M T	USD
8	-do-	-do-	Any country other than China P R, Korea R P, Saudi A rabia, Taiwan	Korea a RP	Any	483	M T	USD

			and Thailand					
9	-do-	-do-	Thailand	Any country including Thailand	Aditya Birla Chemicals (Thailand) Limited	119	M T	USD
10	-do-	-do-	Thailand	Any country including Thailand	Any producer other than (9) above	331	M T	USD
11	-do-	-do-	Any country other than China P R, Korea R P, Saudi A rabia, Taiwan and Thailand	Thailand	Any	331	M T	USD
12	-do-	-do-	Saudi Arabia	Any country including Saudi Arabia	Any	175	M T	USD
13	-do-	-do-	Any country other than	Saudi Arabia	Any	175	M T	USD

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			China P R, Korea R P, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan and Thailand					
14	-do-	-do-	Taiwan	Any country including Taiwan	Any	115	MT	USD
15	-do-	-do-	Any country other than China P R, Korea R P, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan and Thailand	Taiwan	Any	115	MT	USD

** Liquid Epoxy Resins (LER), having CAS number 25068-38-6 and EU's REACH regulations CAS number 1675-54-3, where the equivalent weight of LER is limited to ≤ 250 g/eq; excluding epoxy resins in solid, semi-solid, solution or waterborne form, and excluding blended and modified LERs, as well as brominated solvent epoxy resin.*

2. The anti-dumping duty imposed under this notification shall be levied for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette and shall be payable in Indian currency.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this notification, rate of exchange applicable for the purpose of calculation of such anti-dumping duty shall be the rate which is specified in the

notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), issued from time to time, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), and the relevant date for the determination of the rate of exchange shall be the date of presentation of the bill of entry under section 46 of the said Act.

[For further details please refer the Notification]

CIRCULAR LAUNCH OF ONLINE MODULE FOR PERMISSIONS UNDER SECTION 65 (MOOWR AND MOOSWR)

OUR COMMENTS: The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue vide Circular No. 28/2025-Customs dated 15.11.2025 clarified that CBIC has operationalised a dedicated online module on ICEGATE 2.0 to streamline and simplify the submission of applications for permissions under Section 65 covering the following 2 categories:

(a) MOOWR (Manufacture and Other Operations in Warehouse Regulations, 2019), applicable to warehouses licensed under Section 58 of the Customs Act, 1962; and
(b) MOOSWR (Manufacture and Other Operations in Special Warehouse Regulations, 2020), applicable to special warehouses licensed under Section 58A of the Customs Act, 1962.

2. DG Systems has made available detailed User Manuals for both trade and departmental officers at <https://www.icegate.gov.in/guidelines/warehouse-licensing>. These manuals provide clear, step- wise instructions with screenshots of the module interface. Users are advised to acquaint themselves with these manuals.

3. Any difficulty in using the module may be reported to icegatehelpdesk@icegate.gov.in. Departmental officers may escalate such issues to saksham.seva@icegate.gov.in for timely resolution.

4. Chief Commissioners of Customs shall issue Public Notices indicating the port code(s) to be used for receipt and processing of applications for permissions under Section 65 within their jurisdiction and ensure smooth onboarding of trade onto the ICEGATE 2.0 module.

[For further details please refer the Circular]

DGFT

NOTIFICATION

AMENDMENT IN IMPORT POLICY OF ITC HS 71131921 COVERED UNDER CHAPTER 71 OF ITC (HS) 2022, SCHEDULE -I (IMPORT POLICY)

OUR COMMENTS: The Ministry of Commerce and Industry vide Notification No. 48/2025-26 dated 17.11.2025 clarified In exercise of powers conferred by Section 3 and Section 5 of Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992, read with paragraph 1.02 and 2.01 of Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2023, as amended from time to time, the Central Government hereby amends the Import Policy of ITC HS 71131921 covered under Chapter 71 of ITC (HS) 2022, Schedule -I (Import Policy), with immediate effect till **30.04.2026** as under.

71131921	--- Of platinum :--	Free	Restricted
	-- Unstudded		

Effect of the Notification:

The Import Policy of ITC HS 71131921 covered under Chapter 71 of ITC (HS) 2022, Schedule -I (Import Policy) is revised from "Free" to "Restricted", with immediate effect till **30.04.2026**.

This is issued with the approval of Minister of Commerce & Industry.

[For further details please refer the Notification.]

ITC(HS) Code	Item Description	Existing Import Policy	Revised Import Policy
7113	Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metals		
711319	- Of precious metal whether or not plated or clad with precious metal : -- Of other precious metal, whether or not plated or clad with precious metal		

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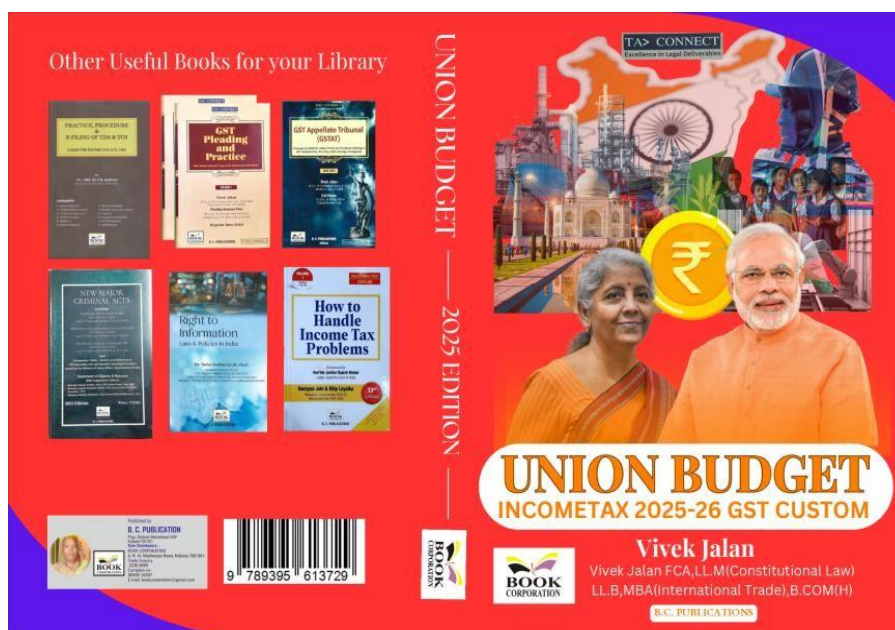
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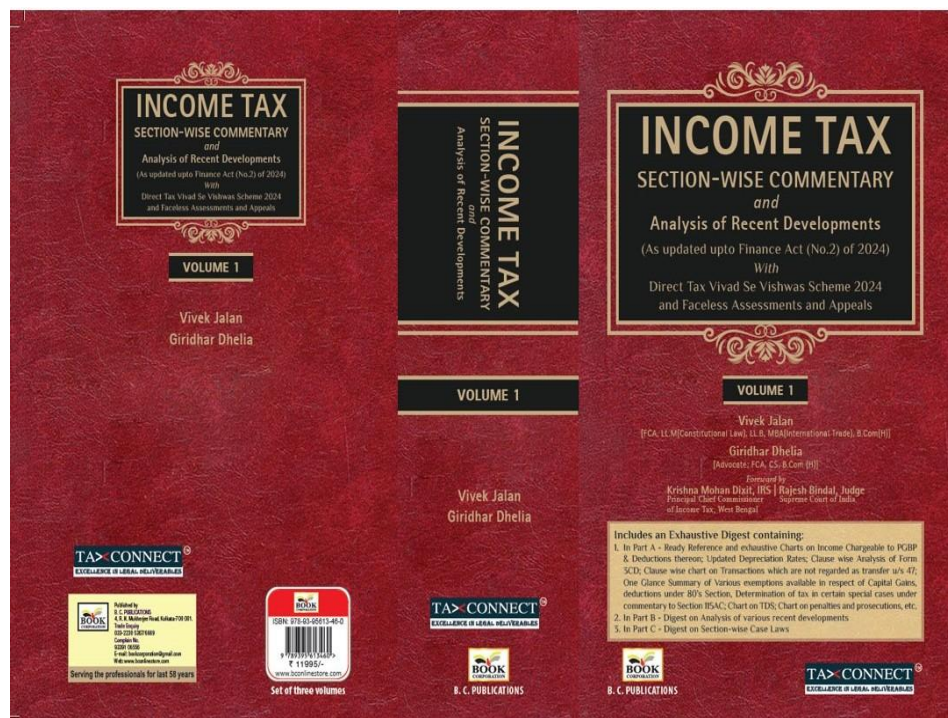
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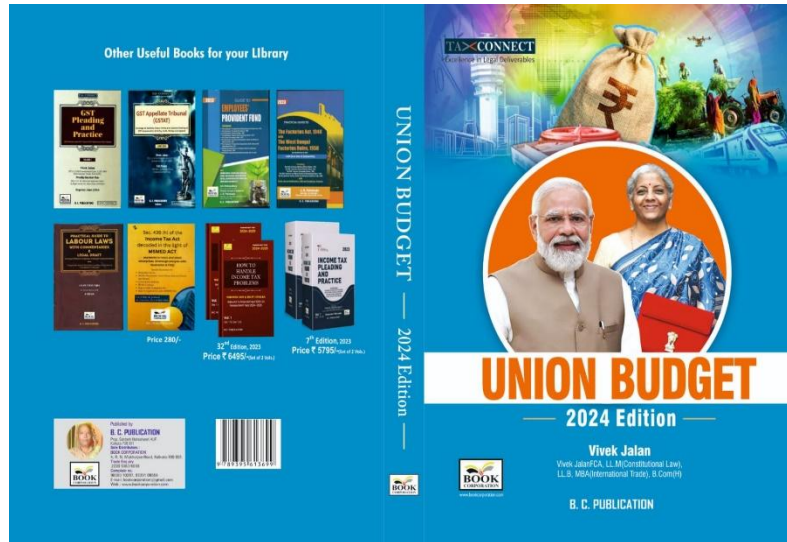
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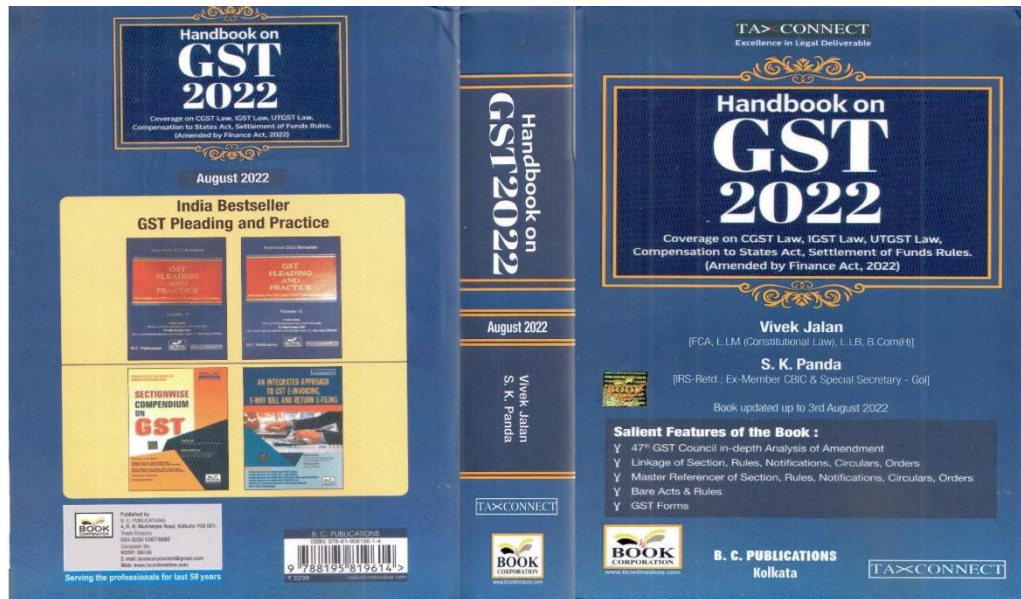
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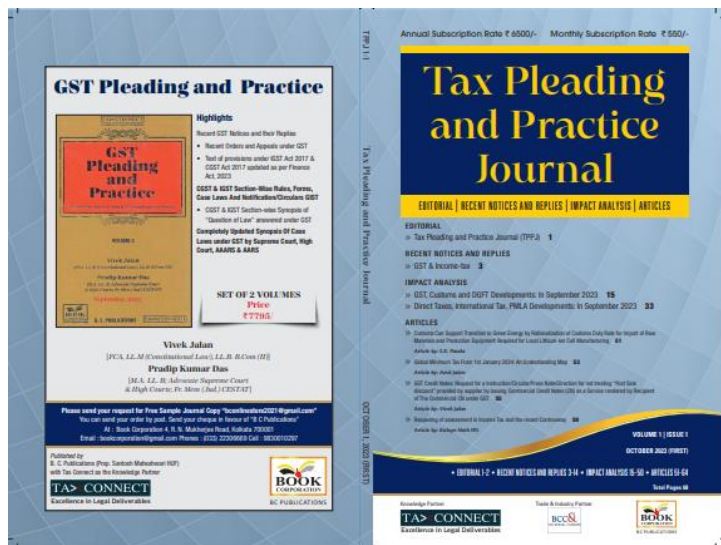
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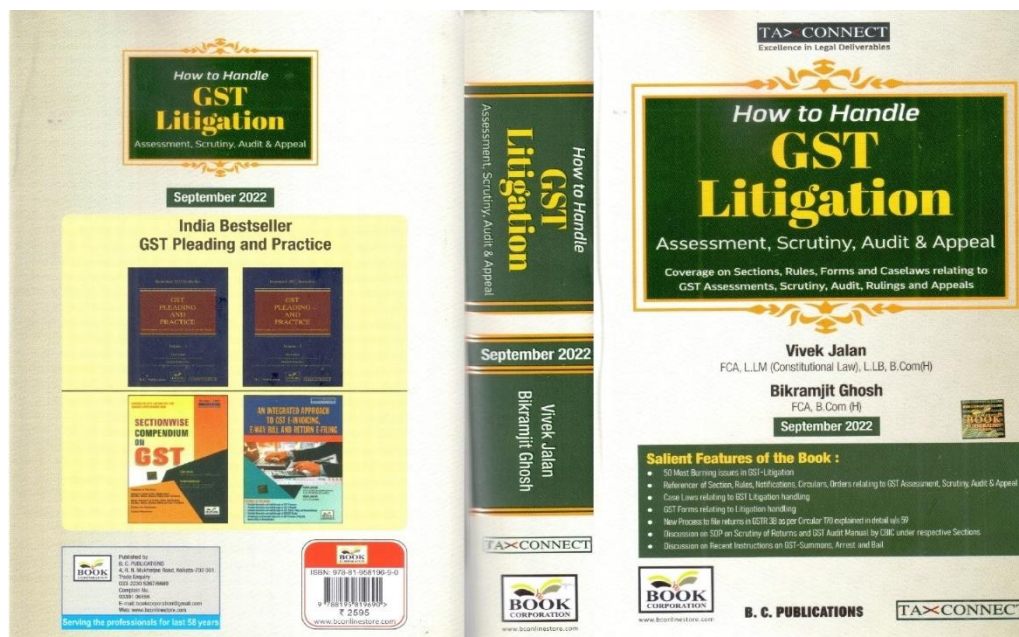
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