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EDITORIAL

Friends,

In this edition, we will discuss the basis for determining the share of revenue attributable to operations carried out in a Contracting State under Section 9 of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 (corresponding to Section 9 of the Income-Tax Act, 2025).

There is always a question on what is the reasonable basis to determine the share of revenue of a contracting state. Let's understand the issue and the matter of law or fact involved –

Explanation 1(a) to Section 9(1)(i) states as follows –

"*9. Income deemed to accrue or arise in India*

(1) The following incomes shall be deemed to accrue or arise in India:

(i) all income accruing or arising, whether directly or indirectly, through or from any business connection in India, or through or from any property in India, or through or from any asset or source of income in India, or through the transfer of a capital asset situate in India.

Explanation 1-For the purposes of this clause-
(a) in the case of a business other than the business having business connection in India on account of significant economic presence of which all the operations are not carried out in India, the income of the business deemed under this clause to accrue or arise in India shall be only such part of the income as is reasonably attributable to the operations carried out in India."

"Article 7 of the DTAA between USA and India states as follows -
Business Profits –

1. The profits of an enterprise of a Contracting State shall be taxable only in that State unless the enterprise carries on business in the other Contracting State through a permanent establishment situated therein. If the enterprise carries on business as aforesaid, the profits of the enterprise may be taxed in the other State but only so much of them as is attributable to

(a) that permanent establishment;

(b) sales in the other State of goods or merchandise of the same or similar kind as those sold through that permanent establishment; or

(c) other business activities carried on in the other State of the same or similar kind as those effected through that permanent establishment."

Under Explanation 1(a), what is reasonably attributable to the operations carried out in India alone can be taken to be the income of the business deemed to arise or accrue in India. What portion of the income can be reasonably attributed to the operations carried out in India is a question of fact and has to be determined in each case. Article 7 of the DTAA also lays down the same principle.

Hence once the assessee establishes scientifically through means which can be on the basis of proportion in 'value of assets' used in providing service in India or the proportion of 'manpower' used in India, then the revenue has to come out with an acceptable argument against the basis ascertained for the Courts to look into the case. The recent decision of The Apex Court in the case of Director of Income Tax, New Delhi vs Travelport Inc. [2023-VIL-17-SC-DT] lays down the proposition which can be used by assesses going forward.

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

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SYNOPSIS

TAX CALENDAR

Date	Form/Return/Challan	Reporting Period	Description
13th July	GSTR-1 (IFF)	Jun-26	Details of B2B Supply of a registered person with turnover upto INR 5 Crores during the preceding year and who has opted for quarterly filing of return under QRMP.
13th July	GSTR-6	Jun-26	Details of Input Tax Credit (ITC) received and distributed by an Input Service Distributors (ISD).
13th July	GSTR-5	Jun-26	Summary of outward taxable supplies and tax payable by a non-resident taxable person.
15th July	Issue of TDS Certificate	May-26	Issue of certificate in Form No. 132 (Income-tax Rules, 2026) under section 395(4) of the Income-tax Act 2025 for tax deducted at source under section 393(1) [Table Sl. No. 2(i), 3(i), 6(ii) & 8(vi)] of the Income-tax Act, 2025 in the month of May, 2026
15th July	Form 147	Apr-Jun2026	Furnishing of quarterly statement in Form 147 (Income-tax Rules, 2026) to be furnished by an authorised dealer in respect of remittances made for the quarter ending June 2026
15th July	Statement of TCS deposited	Apr-Jun2026	Quarterly statement of TCS deposited for the quarter ending June 30, 2026.
15th July	Form No. 15G/15H	Apr-Jun2026	Due date for uploading declarations received from recipients in Form. 15G/15H during the quarter ending June, 2026.
15th July	Form 1	Jun-26	Statement in Form 1 (Income-tax Rules 2026) by the stock exchange for the month of June, 2026, in respect of transactions in which client codes have been modified after registering in the system
18th July	CMP-08	Apr-Jun 2026	Form GST CMP-08 is used to declare the details or summary of self-assessed tax which is payable for a given quarter by taxpayers who are registered as composition taxable person or taxpayer who have opted for composition levy.

NOTIFICATION

NOTIFICATION GRANTING TAX EXEMPTION TO THE CORE SETTLEMENT GUARANTEE FUND SET UP BY NATIONAL COMMODITY CLEARING LIMITED (NCCL) UNDER SCHEDULE III OF THE INCOME-TAX ACT, 2025 FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 2026-2027.

OUR COMMENT: The Central Board of Direct Taxes, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance issued Notification No. 79/2026 dated 07.07.2026 notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by Schedule III [Table: Sl. No. 30] read with section 11 of the Income-tax Act, 2025 (30 of 2025), (hereinafter referred to as "the Income-tax Act), the Central Government hereby notifies the "Core Settlement Guarantee Fund (PAN: AAAJN1263G) set up by National Commodity Clearing Limited (NCCL)", a recognized clearing corporation, in respect of the income referred against the said serial number, for the tax Year 2026-2027 onwards.

2. This notification shall be subject to the following conditions, namely: —

(a) the National Commodity Clearing Limited (NCCL) shall continue to be recognized as a clearing corporation by the Securities and Exchange Board of India in terms of Note 11 to Schedule III of the Income-tax Act; and

(b) where any amount standing to the credit of the Core Settlement Guarantee Fund and not charged to income-tax during any tax year is shared, either wholly or in part with the specified person, the whole of the amount so shared shall be deemed to be the income of the tax year in which such amount is so shared and shall, accordingly, be chargeable to income-tax; and

(c) the Core Settlement Guarantee Fund shall furnish return of income in accordance with section 263 of the Income-tax Act;

3. Failure to comply with the above conditions shall result in withdrawal of exemption under Schedule III [Table: Sl. No. 30] read with section 11 of the Income-tax Act and initiation of proceedings under the said Act.

[For further details please refer the Notification]

NOTIFICATION

NOTIFICATION SPECIFYING THE CORE SETTLEMENT GUARANTEE FUND SET UP BY NATIONAL COMMODITY CLEARING LIMITED (NCCL) FOR EXEMPTION UNDER SECTION 10(23EE) OF THE INCOME-TAX ACT, 1961 FOR THE ASSESSMENT YEARS 2019-2020 TO 2026-2027.

OUR COMMENT: The Central Board of Direct Taxes, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance issued Notification No. 78/2026 dated 07.07.2026 notified that section 10(23EE) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) provided for exemption of any specified income of such Core Settlement Guarantee Fund, set up by a recognised clearing corporation in accordance with the regulations as may be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette for the purposes of that clause;

And whereas, the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) was repealed by section 536(1) of the Income-tax Act, 2025 (30 of 2025);

And whereas, section 536(2)(a) and (b) of the Income-tax Act, 2025 (30 of 2025), inter alia, provides that irrespective of the repeal of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) (hereinafter referred to as the Act of 1961) and subject to sub-section (4) thereof, nothing shall affect-

(i) the previous operation of the provisions of the Act of 1961 and any order or anything duly done or suffered thereunder; or

(ii) any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under the Act of 1961 or orders under that Act;

And whereas, section 536(2)(c) of the Income-tax Act, 2025 (30 of 2025) provides that the provisions of the Act of 1961 shall continue to apply to any proceeding pending on the date of commencement of the Income-tax Act, 2025 (30 of 2025) and to any proceedings initiated on or after the 1st April, 2026 (including notices, assessment, reassessment, re-computation, rectification, penalty, reference, revision and appeals) in respect of any tax year beginning before the 1st April, 2026 and such proceedings shall be carried out as per the procedure specified in the Act of 1961;

And whereas, section 536(2)(e) of the Income-tax Act, 2025 (30 of 2025) provides that any proceeding pending on the date of its commencement before any income-tax authority or any other authority constituted under the repealed Income-tax Act, Appellate Tribunal, or any court, by way of application, appeal, reference or revision or by any other means, shall be continued and disposed of as if this Act had not been enacted;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of section 536(2)(a) to (c) and (e) of the Income-tax Act, 2025 (30 of 2025), the Central Government hereby notifies the "Core Settlement Guarantee Fund (PAN: AAAJN1263G) set up by the National Commodity Clearing Limited (NCCL)", a recognised clearing corporation, for the purposes of section 10(23EE) of the Act of 1961, for the assessment years 2019-2020 to 2026-2027.

2. This notification shall be subject to the following conditions, namely: -

(a) the Core Settlement Guarantee Fund shall furnish return of income in accordance with section 139(4C) of the Act of 1961; and

(b) the National Commodity Clearing Limited (NCCL) shall continue to be recognised as a clearing corporation by the Securities and Exchange Board of India.

3. Failure to comply with the above conditions shall result in withdrawal of exemption under section 10(23EE) of the Act of 1961 and initiation of proceedings under the said Act.

[For further details please refer the Notification]

NOTIFICATION

NOTIFICATION GRANTING TAX EXEMPTION TO THE TELANGANA POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD UNDER SECTION 11 OF THE INCOME-TAX ACT, 2025.

OUR COMMENT: The Central Board of Direct Taxes, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance issued Notification No. 77/2026 dated 06.07.2026 notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by Schedule VII [Table: Sl. No. 42] read with section 11 of the Income-tax Act, 2025 (30 of 2025) (hereinafter referred to as the Income-tax Act), the Central Government hereby notifies the "Telangana Pollution Control Board (PAN:AAAGT0080Q)" (hereinafter referred to as the assessee), a Board constituted under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974) and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (14 of 1981) for the purposes of that serial number.

2. This notification shall be effective from the tax year 2026-2027, subject to the condition that the assessee continues to be a Board constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974) and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (14 of 1981), with one or more of the purposes specified in Schedule VII [Table: Sl. No. 42] of the Income-tax Act.

[For further details please refer the Notification]

NOTIFICATION

APPROVAL UNDER SECTION 45(4)(B) OF THE INCOME TAX ACT, 2025 FOR "INDIAN INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS, BANGALURU".

OUR COMMENT: The Central Board of Direct Taxes, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance issued Notification No. 76/2026 dated 06.07.2026 notified that in pursuance of the section 45(4)(b) of the Income-tax Act, 2025, the Central Government hereby approves the Indian Institute for Human Settlements, Bangaluru (PAN: AACCI0088F) for research in Social Science or Statistical Research under the category of University, college or other institution, for the purposes of section 45(3)(a)(ii) of the said Act of 2025 and rules 32 and 34 of the Income-tax Rules, 2026.

2. This notification shall be applicable to the Indian Institute for Human Settlements, Bangalore for the tax years 2026-2027 to 2030-2031, subject to the conditions that it shall—

(i) comply with the conditions specified in rule 34 of the Income-tax Rules, 2026;

(ii) prepare statement under section 45(4)(a) of the Income-tax Act, 2025 for each tax year in Form No.15 and deliver or cause to be delivered to the Director General of Income-tax (Systems) or the person authorised by him on or before the 31st May, immediately following the tax year in which the donation is received, in accordance with rule 31 of the Income-tax Rules, 2026:

(iii) furnish to the donor, a certificate in Form No.16 specifying the amount of donation in accordance with rule 31 of the Income-tax Rules, 2026.

[For further details please refer the Notification]

NOTIFICATION

NOTIFICATION SPECIFYING EXEMPTION FROM TDS DEDUCTION UNDER SECTION 393(1) ON LEASE RENT PAID TO A UNIT ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS OF LEASING OF SHIP LOCATED IN IFSC.

OUR COMMENT: The Central Board of Direct Taxes, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance issued Notification No. 75/2026 dated 03.07.2026 notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by section 400(1) read with section 147 of the Income-tax Act, 2025 (30 of 2025) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government hereby specifies that no deduction of tax shall be made under section 393(1) [Table S.No.2] of the said Act on payment in the nature of lease rent or supplemental lease rent, as the case may be, made by a person (hereinafter referred to as the lessee) to a person being a Unit of an International Financial Services Centre (hereinafter referred to as the lessor) for lease of a ship subject to the following, namely:-

1. (1) The lessor shall –

(a) furnish a statement-cum-declaration in Form No. 1(N) annexed to this notification (hereinafter referred to as the said Form) to the lessee giving details of twenty consecutive tax years for which the lessor opts for claiming deduction under section 147 of the said Act; and

(b) such statement-cum-declaration shall be furnished and verified in the manner specified in the said Form, for each tax year out of twenty consecutive tax years for which the lessor opts for claiming deduction under section 147 of the said Act;

(2) The lessee shall —

(a) not deduct tax on payment made or credited to lessor after the date of receipt of copy of statement-cum- declaration in the said Form from the lessor; and

(b) also furnish the particulars of all the payments made to lessor on which tax has not been deducted in view of this notification in the statement of deduction of tax referred to in section 397(3)(b) of the said Act read with rule 219 of the Income-tax Rules, 2026.

2. The above relaxation shall be available to the lessor only during the said twenty consecutive tax years as declared by the lessor in the said Form for which deduction under section 147 is being opted and the lessee shall be liable to deduct tax on payment of lease rent for any other year.

3. The Principal Director General of Income-tax (Systems) or the Director General of Income-tax (Systems), as the case may be, shall lay down procedures, formats and standards for ensuring secure capture and transmission of data and uploading of documents and they shall also be responsible for evolving and implementing appropriate security, archival and retrieval policies.

Explanation. – For the purposes of this notification, –

(a) “ship” shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in Schedule VI (Note 3) of the said Act;

(b) “International Financial Services Centre” shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (q) of section 2 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 (28 of 2005); and

(c) “Unit” shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in section 2(zc) of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 (28 of 2005).

4. This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 2026.

[For further details please refer the Notification]

NOTIFICATION

NOTIFICATION SPECIFYING EXEMPTION FROM TDS DEDUCTION UNDER SECTION 393(1) ON LEASE RENT PAID TO A UNIT ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS OF LEASING OF AIRCRAFT LOCATED IN IFSC.

OUR COMMENT: The Central Board of Direct Taxes, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance issued Notification No. 74/2026 dated 03.07.2026 notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by section 400(1) read with section 147 of the Income-tax Act, 2025 (30 of 2025) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government hereby specifies that no deduction of tax shall be made under section 393(1) [Table S. No. 2] of the said Act on payment in the nature of lease rent or supplemental lease rent, as the case may be, made by a person (hereafter referred to as the lessee) to a person being a Unit located in International Financial Services Centre (hereinafter referred to as the lessor) for lease of an aircraft subject to the following, namely:-

1. (1) The lessor shall –

(a) furnish a statement-cum-declaration in Form No. 1(N) annexed to this notification (hereinafter referred to as the said form) to the lessee giving details of twenty consecutive tax years for which the lessor opts for claiming deduction under section 147 of the said Act; and

(b) such statement-cum-declaration shall be furnished and verified in the manner specified in the said Form, for each tax year out of twenty consecutive tax years for which the lessor opts for claiming deduction under section 147 of the said Act;

(2) The lessee shall —

(a) not deduct tax on payment made or credited to lessor after the date of receipt of copy of statement-cum-declaration in the said Form from the lessor; and

(b) furnish the particulars of all the payments made to lessor on which tax has not been deducted in view of this notification in the statement of deduction of tax referred to in of section 397(3)(b) of the said Act read with rule 219 of the Income-tax Rules, 2026.

2. The above relaxation shall be available to the lessor during the said twenty consecutive tax years as declared by the lessor in the said Form, for which deduction under section 147 is being opted and the lessee shall be liable to deduct tax on payment of lease rent for any other year.

3. The Principal Director General of Income-tax (Systems) or the Director General of Income-tax (Systems), as the case may be, shall lay down procedures, formats and standards for ensuring secure capture and transmission of data and uploading of documents and they shall also be responsible for evolving and implementing appropriate security, archival and retrieval policies.

Explanation. – For the purposes of this notification, —

a. “aircraft” shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in Schedule VI (Note 3) of the said Act;

b. “International Financial Services Centre” shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (q) of section 2 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 (28 of 2005); and

c. “Unit” shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in section 2(zc) of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 (28 of 2005).

4. This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 2026.

[For further details please refer the Notification]

CIRCULAR

CBDT AUTHORISES THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF INCOME-TAX (SYSTEMS), DELHI TO UPLOAD IN THE ANNUAL INFORMATION STATEMENT IN FORM NO. 26AS.

OUR COMMENT: The Central Board of Direct Taxes, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance issued Circular No. 225/73/2025 dated 08.07.2026 clarified that in exercise of powers conferred under section 119 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 ('the Act') read with Rule 114-I(2) of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 and also read with section 536 of the Income-tax Act, 2025, the Central Board of Direct Taxes ('the Board'), hereby authorises the Director General of Income-tax (Systems), Delhi to upload in the Annual Information Statement in Form No. 26AS of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 the information, received under Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) framework under an agreement referred to in section 90 and 90A of the Act,-

(a) for the period 01.01.2022 to 31.12.2022, 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023 and 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024, which is in his possession within ninety days from the date of issue of this order;

(b) for the period 01.01.2025 to 31.12.2025, which comes into his possession within ninety days from the end of the month in which the information is received by him.

2. The Director-General of Income-tax (Systems), Delhi shall specify the procedures, formats and standards for the purposes of uploading of Annual Information Statement in Form No. 26AS containing the information referred to in the para above.

[For further details please refer the Circular]

GST

CASE LAW

M/S. KBS MOTORS PRIVATE LIMITED VERSUS UNION OF INDIA AND OTHERS: PUNJAB AND HARYANA HIGH COURT

OUR COMMENT: In the present case, the petitioner challenged the legality of the order rejecting its refund application under Section 54 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 ("CGST Act") on the ground that the claim was barred by limitation, despite the exclusion of the limitation period notified by the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs ("CBIC").

The principal issue involved in the writ petition was whether the refund application could be rejected as time-barred without considering the CBIC notification directing exclusion of the period from 1st March, 2020 to 28th February, 2022 while computing the limitation period prescribed under Sections 54 and 55 of the CGST Act.

The learned counsel appearing for the petitioner submitted that although the refund application had been filed beyond the ordinary period of two years prescribed under Section 54, the CBIC had issued a notification specifically directing that the period from 1st March, 2020 to 28th February, 2022 should be excluded while computing the limitation period for filing refund applications under Sections 54 and 55. It was contended that once the notification was applicable, the refund application could not be treated as barred by limitation. The petitioner further submitted that the revenue had neither disputed the validity of the notification nor its applicability to the facts of the present case.

After considering the rival submissions, the Court observed that the CBIC had expressly provided for exclusion of the period from 1st March, 2020 to 28th February, 2022 for the purpose of computing limitation under the refund provisions of the CGST Act. The Court noted that the revenue had not disputed either the issuance of the notification or its applicability to the petitioner's refund claim.

The Court further observed that once the notified exclusion period was applicable, the limitation for filing the refund application was required to be computed after giving effect to such exclusion. Therefore, the rejection of the refund claim solely on the ground of limitation, without taking into account the benefit granted under the CBIC notification, was unsustainable in law.

Accordingly, the Court held that the impugned order rejecting the refund application as barred by limitation could not be sustained and that the matter required fresh consideration by the competent authority in accordance with the applicable notification.

In conclusion, the Court allowed the writ petition and held that where the CBIC notification excluding the period from 1st March, 2020 to 28th February, 2022 is applicable, the refund claim cannot be rejected as time-barred without giving effect to such exclusion. The impugned order was quashed, and the competent authority was directed to reconsider the petitioner's refund application afresh in accordance with law.

[Decided in the favour of Petitioner]

FEMA

CASE LAW

PRAKASH CHANDRA YADAV VERSUS DIRECTORATE OF ENFORCEMENT: DELHI HIGH COURT

OUR COMMENTS: In the present case, the appellant challenged the legality of the penalty imposed under Section 50 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 (“FERA”) for the alleged contravention of Sections 8(1) and 8(2) on the ground that he had received a cheque in Indian currency drawn on a Non-Resident External (“NRE”) account, which was alleged to constitute unauthorised dealing in foreign exchange.

The principal issue involved in the appeal was whether receipt of a cheque payable in Indian currency from an NRE account, without any actual dealing in foreign exchange or unauthorised currency conversion, amounted to a contravention of Sections 8(1) or 8(2) of FERA so as to attract penalty under Section 50.

The learned counsel appearing for the appellant submitted that the essential requirement under Section 8(1) was dealing in foreign exchange by way of acquisition, borrowing, lending, transfer or exchange of foreign exchange otherwise than through an authorised dealer. It was contended that the appellant had merely received a cheque payable in Indian currency and had neither received nor dealt with any foreign currency or any instrument falling within the statutory definition of "foreign exchange". It was further argued that the Explanation to Section 8(1) had no application since there was no allegation that foreign exchange had been deposited with the appellant or that he had opened or maintained any account in foreign exchange. With regard to Section 8(2), it was submitted that the provision was attracted only where a transaction involved conversion of Indian currency into foreign currency, or vice versa, at an exchange rate other than that authorised by the Reserve Bank of India, whereas no such allegation or finding existed in the present case.

After considering the rival submissions, the Court observed that the scope of Section 8(1) was confined to transactions involving actual dealing in foreign exchange and not every transaction connected with an NRE account. The Court held that the appellant had admittedly received only a cheque payable in Indian currency and not any foreign currency or instrument constituting foreign exchange within the meaning of FERA. Consequently, the essential ingredients of Section 8(1) were not satisfied.

The Court further observed that the Explanation to Section 8(1) was inapplicable, as there was no allegation that foreign exchange had been deposited with the appellant or that any foreign exchange account had been maintained by him. The Court also held that Section 8(2) had no application since there was neither any allegation nor any evidence of unauthorised conversion of Indian currency into foreign currency, or vice versa, at an exchange rate other than that authorised by the Reserve Bank of India.

With regard to the preliminary objection relating to suppression of an earlier judicial order, the Court observed that the order passed in the criminal revision proceedings was confined only to determining whether there was sufficient prima facie material to proceed with the prosecution. Since the criminal proceedings had subsequently culminated in the appellant's acquittal, the earlier order had ceased to have any material bearing on the adjudication of the present appeal concerning the legality of the penalty. Accordingly, the Court rejected the contention that the appeal was liable to be dismissed on the ground of suppression of material facts.

Accordingly, the Court held that the facts alleged against the appellant did not disclose any contravention of Sections 8(1) or 8(2) of FERA and, therefore, penalty under Section 50 could not be sustained.

In conclusion, the Court allowed the appeal and held that mere receipt of Indian currency through a cheque drawn on an NRE account, in the absence of any dealing in foreign exchange or any unauthorised currency conversion, does not attract Sections 8(1) or 8(2) of FERA. Consequently, the Tribunal's order imposing penalty was set aside, and the respondents were directed to refund the amount of penalty deposited by the appellant.

[Decided in the favour of Appellant]

CUSTOMS

NOTIFICATION

SEEKS TO AMEND NOTIFICATION NO. 25/2002-CUSTOMS DATED 01.03.2002 SO AS TO MERGE S. NOS. 69 AND 69A RELATING TO SPECIFIED CAPITAL GOODS FOR MANUFACTURE OF LITHIUM ION CELL.

OUR COMMENTS: The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, issued Notification No. 27/2026-Customs dated 08.07.2026 notified that 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. 25/2002-Customs, dated the 1st March, 2002, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R. 122(E), dated the 1st March, 2002, namely: -

In the said notification, in the TABLE, for S. Nos. 69 and 69A and the entries relating thereto, the following S. No. and entries shall be substituted, namely: -

(1)	(2)	(3)
“69.	(i) Powder Dryer falling under tariff item 8479 89 99; (ii) Automatic Feeding and Blending System falling under tariff item 8479 82 00; (iii) Slurry Transfer System falling under tariff item 8413 70 96; (iv) Cathode Extrusion Coating Machine falling under tariff item 8424 89 90; (v) Anode Extrusion Coating Machine falling under tariff item 8424 89 90; (vi) Cathode Compression (Cold Press) falling under tariff item 8420 10 00; (vii) Anode Compression (Cold Press) falling under tariff item 8420 10 00; (viii) High Vacuum Pump falling under sub-heading 8414 10; (ix) Negative Electrode Automatic Production Machine falling under tariff item 8479 89 99; (x) Negative Electrode Automatic Plate Machine falling under tariff item 8479 89 99; (xi) Fully Automatic Winding Machine falling under tariff item 8479 81 00; (xii) Semi-Automatic Winding Machine falling under tariff item 8479 81 00; (xiii) Auto EL Filling Machine falling under tariff item 8479 89 99; (xiv) Heating and Pressing Machine for Lithium falling under tariff item 8419 39 00; (xv) Auto Degassing Sealing Machine falling under tariff item 8479 89 99; (xvi) Electric Coin Cell Crimper with Die Mould falling under tariff item 8422 40 00; (xvii) Hand Held Electrode Cutter falling under tariff item 8477 80 90; (xviii) Vacuum Oven without Vacuum Pump falling under tariff item 8514 39 00; (xix) Electrode Slitting Machine falling under tariff item 8464 90 00; (xx) Evaporator Re-circulating Chiller falling under tariff item 8418 69 90; (xxi) OCV Testing Machine falling under tariff item 8479 89 99; (xxii) NMP Trapping System falling under tariff item 8543 70 99; (xxiii) Auto-taping machine falling under tariff item 8465 99 90 / 8479 89 99; (xxiv) Auto-packing machine falling under tariff item 8422 40 00;	Lithium Ion Cell”.

CUSTOMS

(xxv) Mylar sticking machine falling under tariff item 8479 89 99;

(xxvi) Auto magazine load machine falling under tariff item 8479 89 99;

(xxvii) Constant temperature capacity machine falling under tariff item 8479 89 99;

(xxviii) Separator coating machine falling under tariff item 8479 89 99;

(xxix) Roller cleaning machine falling under tariff item 8479 89 99;

(xxx) Formation machine falling under tariff item 8479 89 99;

(xxxi) Automatic tapping machine falling under tariff item 8479 89 99;

(xxxii) Stacking machine falling under tariff item 8479 89 99;

(xxxiii) Separator trimming machine falling under tariff item 8479 89 99;

(xxxiv) Tab transfer welding & winding machine falling under tariff item 8515 80 90/8515 21 90;

(xxxv) Ultrasonic Tray cleaning machine falling under tariff item 8479 89 99;

(xxxvi) Gasket automatic cleaning machine falling under tariff item 8479 89 99;

(xxxvii) Film / Myler tearing machine falling under tariff item 8479 89 99;

(xxxviii) Auto unloading Machine falling under tariff item 8428 90 90;

(xxxix) Mylar slitting machine falling under tariff item 8479 89 99;

(xl) Foil slitting machine falling under tariff item 8462 39 00 / 8464 90 00;

(xli) Dust collector falling under tariff item 8421 39 90;

(xlii) Electrode packing machine falling under tariff item 8422 40 00;

(xliii) Electrode rewinding machine falling under tariff item 8479 89 99 / 8479 81 00;

(xliv) Calender printing machine falling under tariff item 8420 10 00;

(xlv) Electrolyte tapping machine falling under tariff item 8479 89 99;

(xlvi) Strip Tape machine falling under tariff item 8465 99 90 / 8465 96 00;

(xlvii) Mixing or agitating substances machine falling under tariff item 8479 89 99;

(xlviii) Aluminium foil bag edge cutting machine falling under tariff item 8462 39 00;

(xlix) Ultrasonic cleaning machine falling under tariff item 8479 89 99;

(l) Cell slicing machine falling under tariff item 8465 96 00;

(li) Solvent Recovery System falling under tariff item 8479 89 99;

(lii) Heat Recovery System falling under tariff item 8414 59 90;

(liii) Effluent Treatment System falling under tariff item 8421 21 90;

(liv) Electrolyte injection machine falling under tariff item 8479 89 99;

(lv) Helium Injection Machine falling under sub-heading 8479 89 / 9031 80;

(lvi) Nail Inserting Machine falling under tariff item 8479 89 99;

	(lvii) Nail Pulling Machine falling under tariff item 8479 89 99; (lviii) Injection hole cleaning machine falling under tariff item 8479 89 99; (lix) Cell Baking & Cooling Machine falling under tariff item 8419 89 90; (lx) Jelly Roll Pairing Machine falling under tariff item 8479 89 99; (lxi) Mylar Wrapping Machine falling under tariff item 8422 40 00; (lxii) Cell Sorting Line falling under tariff item 8479 89 99 / 8479 90 90; (lxiii) Laser Pin Welding falling under tariff item 8468 20 10; (lxiv) Laser Notching & Winding falling under tariff item 8479 89 99; (lxv) Ultrasonic welding falling under tariff item 8515 80 90; (lxvi) Load in Can falling under tariff item 8479 89 99; (lxvii) Top cover laser welding falling under tariff item 8515 80 90; (lxviii) 1st Helium test falling under tariff item 9031 80 00; (lxix) 2nd Helium test falling under tariff item 9031 80 00; (lxx) Wire feeding and rework falling under tariff item 8515 80 90; (lxxi) Cell ageing Machine falling under tariff item 8428 33 00; (lxxii) Negative Pressure Formation falling under tariff item 8543 70 99;	

	(lxxiii) Cell Formation - Cell capacity and SOC falling under sub-heading 9030 39 / 8543 90; (lxxiv) Cell Formation -DCIR falling under tariff item 9030 39 00; (lxxv) Cell Formation -Cell Tray plastic falling under tariff item 3923 10 90; (lxxvi) Cell Formation -Cell Tray Metallic falling under tariff item 7616 99 10; (lxxvii) Cell Formation - Formation Machine falling under sub-heading 7304 41; (lxxviii) Cell Formation - Other Trays falling under sub-heading 3923 90 / 7326 90; (lxxix) Film wrapping and final inspection falling under sub-heading 9031 80/ 9022 19; (lxxx) Tap to top cap welding falling under tariff item 8468 20 10; (lxxxi) Fibre temperature Detection System falling under sub-heading 7308 90; (lxxxii) Water sprinkler system falling under sub-heading 8424 89; (lxxxiii) Rack falling under sub-heading 7308 90; (lxxxiv) Tape Coding falling under tariff item 8479 89 99; (lxxxv) Wire filling and welding machine falling under tariff item 8479 89 99	

[For further details please refer the Notification]

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NOTIFICATION

SEEKS TO AMEND NOTIFICATION NO. 57/2017-CUSTOMS DATED 30.06.2017 SO AS TO PROVIDE BCD EXEMPTION ON SPECIFIED GOODS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF INDUCTOR COIL MODULE FOR WIRELESS CHARGING OF CELLULAR MOBILE PHONES, SUBJECT TO SPECIFIED CONDITIONS.

OUR COMMENTS: The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, issued Notification No. 26/2026-Customs dated 08.07.2026 notified that 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. 57/2017-Customs, dated the 30th June, 2017, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R. 798(E), dated the 30th June, 2017, namely: -

In the said notification, -

(i) in the TABLE, after S. No. 6J and the entries relating thereto, the following S. No. and entries shall be inserted, namely: -

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
"6K.	3919 90 90, 8505 11 90 or 8544 11 10	The following goods for use in the manufacture of Inductor Coil Module used in cellular mobile phones for wireless charging, namely: - (i) NC (Nano-Crystalline) Assembly; (ii) E-Shield; (iii) PET Liner; (iv) PC Shim (with Z-Liner); (v) Main Stranded Coil and NFC Coil; (vi) NdFeB Magnets: **Provided** that nothing contained in this S. No. shall have effect after 31st March, 2029	Nil	1";

(ii) the *Explanation* shall be numbered as *Explanation 1* thereof, and after *Explanation 1* as so numbered, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely: -

"**Explanation 2**.— For serial number 6K of this notification, -

(a) "NC (Nano-Crystalline) Assembly" is a composite assembly comprising nano-crystalline material, copper foil, and graphite embossed together as a single layered structure encapsulated between conductive UV PET films. The assembly performs the function of converting magnetic flux into electrical energy through coils, while copper foil and graphite layers provide EMI shielding and heat dissipation;

(b) "E-Shield" consists of conductive PSA (Pressure Sensitive Adhesives) and conductive film received in roll form to accommodate automation. It is used for Electro Magnetic Interference (EMI) grounding, shielding purposes and helps to prevent interference with other devices;

(c) "PET Liner" is a Polyester (PET) thin transparent plastic film and has adhesive attached to the coil to handle coil integration assembly process to locate and orient the coil for automation assembly in the manufacturing process;

(d) "PC Shim (with Z-Liner)" in the form of ring structure (roll form) to feed to automation is a plastic material used as a mechanical support for holding NFC (Near Field Communication) coil in concentric circle;

(e) "Main Stranded Coil" means the coils used in the wireless charging and the NFC coil is used to supply voltage to the control circuit board;

(f) "NdFeB Magnets" means neodymium-iron-boron based magnets used for alignment and coupling between the receiver and the transmitter.".

[For further details please refer the Notification]

NOTIFICATION

SEEKS TO AMEND NOTIFICATION NO. 45/2025-CUSTOMS DATED 24.10.2025 SO AS TO PROVIDE BCD EXEMPTION ON SPECIFIED GOODS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF DISPLAY ASSEMBLIES FALLING UNDER HEADING 8524 FOR AUTOMOTIVE, MEDICAL OR INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS, SUBJECT TO SPECIFIED CONDITIONS.

OUR COMMENTS: The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, issued Notification No. 25/2026-Customs dated 08.07.2026 notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) and sub-section (12) of section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), 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. 45/2025-Customs, dated the 24th October, 2025, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Subsection (i), vide number G.S.R. 781(E), dated the 24th October, 2025, namely: -

In the said notification, in TABLE I, after S. No. 296 and the entries relating thereto, the following S. No. and entries shall be inserted, namely: -

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
“296A.	3919 90 90 or 8529 90 90	The following goods for use in the manufacture of display assemblies (falling under heading 8524) for automotive, medical or industrial applications, namely: - (i) Cell; (ii) Flexible Printed Circuit Assembly (FPCA); (iii) Backlight Unit; (iv) Frame; (v) Anisotropic Conductive Film (ACF). *Explanation*. - For the purposes of this entry, display assemblies for automotive, medical or industrial applications shall not include, - (i) Display assembly of cellular mobile phones or wrist wearable devices (commonly known as smart watches); (ii) Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) or Back light for LCD of smart meters; (iii) LCD and Light Emitting Diode (LED) TV panels; (iv) Interactive Flat Panel Display (IFPD) Module: **Provided** that nothing contained in this S. No. shall have effect after 31st March, 2029	Nil	-	3”.

[For further details please refer the Notification]

NOTIFICATION

EXEMPTS THE GOODS IMPORTED INTO INDIA, FROM THE WHOLE OF THE DUTY OF CUSTOMS LEVIABLE THEREON WHICH IS SPECIFIED IN THE FIRST SCHEDULE TO THE CUSTOMS TARIFF ACT, 1975.

OUR COMMENTS: The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, issued Notification No. 24/2026-Customs dated 03.07.2026 notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Act), the Central Government, being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby exempts the goods specified in Schedule I annexed hereto, when imported into India, from the whole of the duty of Customs leviable thereon which is specified in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) and from the whole of the integrated tax leviable thereon under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the said Customs Tariff Act, 1975 subject to re-export and the conditions that, -

(1) the importer shall submit a declaration to the effect that the goods as specified in Schedule I are intended for display or use in specified event, in the format specified in Schedule II annexed hereto, to the Deputy Commissioner of Customs or the Assistant Commissioner of Customs, as the case may be, at the time of filing the Bill of Entry;

(2) the importer shall execute a bond equal to the value of the goods along with a bank guarantee or cash deposit equal to 110% of the duty that would be payable on the goods but for the exemption contained herein:

Provided that where the import is by the Central Government, State Government, Union territory Administration, a

Diplomatic Mission in India or any of the international organisations notified under section 3 of the United Nations (Privileges and Immunities) Act, 1947 (46 of 1947), the importer shall not be required to furnish a bank guarantee or cash deposit.

(3) the goods shall not be removed from the place of the event, without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner of Customs or the Assistant Commissioner of Customs, as the case may be;

(4) the goods shall be capable of identification at the time of re-exportation;

(5) the importer shall follow the procedure for proper identification of the goods, that may be specified by the Deputy Commissioner of Customs or the Assistant Commissioner of Customs, as the case may be; and

(6) the goods shall be re-exported within a period of six months from the date of order permitting clearance of the goods issued under section 47 of the Customs Act:

Provided that where the import is by the Central Government, State Government, Union territory Administration, a Diplomatic Mission in India or any of the International organisations notified under section 3 of the United Nations (Privileges and Immunities) Act, 1947 (46 of 1947), the Commissioner of Customs may, on an application made in this regard, extend this period for a period of six months, each time, but not exceeding two years from the date of order issued under section 47 of the Customs Act:

Provided further that the goods imported under this notification may on any date before the expiry of the period allowed for re- export, be entered for home consumption, in accordance with any law applicable to such goods and on payment of the duties of customs which would be payable in respect of such goods, but for the exemption contained in this notification, along with the applicable interest.

2. This notification shall come into force on the 15th day of July, 2026.

[For further details please refer the Notification]

NOTIFICATION

SEEKS TO AMEND NOTIFICATION NO. 64/2021-CUSTOMS (ADD), DATED THE 28TH OCTOBER 2021- ANTI DUMPING DUTY.

OUR COMMENTS: The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, issued Notification No. 16/2026-Customs (ADD) dated 06.07.2026 notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) read with rules 18 and 23 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 64/2021-Customs (ADD), dated the 28th October 2021, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R. 771(E), dated the 28th October 2021, namely:-

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

“3. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 2, the anti-dumping duty imposed under this notification shall remain in force up to and inclusive of the 27th January, 2027, unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier.”.

[For further details please refer the Notification]

NOTIFICATION

SEEKS TO CONTINUE ANTI DUMPING DUTY ON IMPORTS OF ‘NORMAL BUTANOL’ OR ‘N-BUTYL ALCOHOL’ ORIGINATING IN OR EXPORTED FROM MALAYSIA, SOUTH AFRICA AND UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOR 5 YEARS- ANTI DUMPING DUTY.

OUR COMMENTS: The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, issued Notification No. 15/2026-Customs (ADD) dated 03.07.2026 notified that in the matter of "Normal Butanol" or "N-Butyl Alcohol" (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods) falling under tariff item 2905 13 00 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 Malaysia, South Africa and United States of America (hereinafter referred to as the subject countries), and imported into India, the designated authority in its final findings, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, section 1 vide notification No. 7/16/2025-DGTR, dated the 9th April, 2026 has inter alia come to the conclusion that there is a likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping and injury to the domestic industry in case of cessation of anti-dumping duty in force, and has recommended continued imposition of

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anti-dumping duty on imports of the subject goods originating in or exported from the subject countries.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (5) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act read with rules 18, 20 and 23 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Antidumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995 and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 21/2021-Customs (ADD), dated the 12th April, 2021, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 3, sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 260(E), dated the 12th April, 2021, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, 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 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 specified in corresponding entry in column (7), in the currency as specified in the corresponding entry in column (9) and as per the unit of measurement as specified in the corresponding entry in column (8) of the said Table, namely:-

TABLE

S. No.	**Tariff Item**	**Description of Goods**	**Country of origin**	**Country of Export**	**Producer**	**Amount**	**Unit**	**Currency**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	29051300*	Normal Butanol or "NButyl Alcohol"	Malaysia	Any country including Malaysia	BASF Petronas Chemicals Sdn. Bhd.	26.59	MT	US$
2	-do-	-do-	Malaysia	Any country including Malaysia	PETRONAS Chemicals Derivatives Sdn Bhd	51.42	MT	US$
3	-do-	-do-	Malaysia	Any country including Malaysia	Any producer other than mentioned in S. No. 1 and 2 above	149.31	MT	US$
4	-do-	-do-	Any country other than Malaysia, South Africa and United States of America	Malaysia	Any	149.31	MT	US$
5	-do-	-do-	South Africa	Any country including South Africa	Any	13.24	MT	US$
6	-do-	-do-	Any country other than Malaysia,	South Africa	Any	13.24	MT	US$

			South Africa and United States of America					
7	-do-	-do-	United States of America	Any country including United States of America	Any	24.16	MT	US$
8	-do-	-do-	Any country other than Malaysia, South Africa and United States of America	United States of America	Any	24.16	MT	US$

** Customs classification is only indicative and not binding on the scope of the subject goods.*

Note. - The application of the individual duty rates specified for the producers mentioned at S. No. 1 and 2 in the table above shall be conditional upon presentation to customs authorities of a valid commercial invoice, on which shall appear a declaration dated and signed by an official of the entity issuing such invoice, identified by his/her name and function, drafted as follows: "I, the undersigned, certify that the (volume) of (product concerned) sold for export to India covered by this invoice was manufactured by (company name and address) in the (name of country). I declare that the information provided in this invoice is complete and correct." If no such invoice is presented, the duty applicable to all other producers shall apply. This requirement is without prejudice to the verification procedures independently undertaken by the Customs authorities under the applicable customs law and regulations.

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

Explanation. - For the purposes of this notification, the rate of exchange applicable for the purposes of calculation of such anti-dumping duty shall be the rate which is specified in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), issued from time to time, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), and the relevant date for the determination of the rate of exchange shall be the date of presentation of the bill of entry under section 46 of the said Act.

[For further details please refer the Notification]

NOTIFICATION

SEEKS TO PROVIDE FOR PROVISIONAL ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTS OF 'GLUFOSINATE AND IT SALT' ORIGINATING IN OR EXPORTED FROM PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PURSUANT TO INITIATION OF ANTI ABSORPTION INVESTIGATION- ANTI DUMPING DUTY.

OUR COMMENTS: The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, issued Notification No. 14/2026-Customs (ADD) dated 03.07.2026 notified that in the matter of import of 'Glufosinate and its salt' (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods), originating in or exported from People's Republic of China, the designated authority, vide its final findings notification F. No. 7/02/2026-DGTR dated the 10th February, 2025, had recommended imposition of antidumping duty on imports of the subject goods;

And whereas, on the basis of the aforesaid findings of the designated authority, the Central Government had imposed anti-dumping duty on the subject goods vide notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 09/2025-Customs (ADD), dated the 8th May, 2025, published vide number G.S.R. 300(E), in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), dated the 8th May, 2025;

And whereas, the designated authority, vide initiation notification F. No. 7/02/2026-DGTR dated the 2nd March, 2026, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 2nd March, 2026, has initiated an anti-absorption review investigation under Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975(51 of 1975) read with rule 30 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-Dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in respect of imports of the subject goods originating in or exported from People's Republic of China;

And whereas, the designated authority has observed prima facie evidence of absorption of anti-dumping duty and has recommended provisional assessment of imports of the subject goods from People's Republic of China pending completion of the said review in accordance with sub-rule (5) of rule 30 of the said rules;

Now, therefore, in accordance with sub-rule (5) of rule 30 of the said rules, the Central Government, after considering the aforesaid recommendation of the designated authority, hereby orders that pending the outcome of the said anti-absorption review investigation, imports of the subject goods from People's Republic of China attracting anti-dumping duty under notification No. 09/2025-Customs (ADD), dated the 8th May, 2025, published vide number G.S.R. 300(E), in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), dated the 08th May, 2025, shall be subjected to provisional assessment till a decision under sub-rule (3) of rule 31 of the said rules is taken by the Central Government.

2. The provisional assessment shall be subject to furnishing such guarantee as the proper officer of customs deems fit, for payment of the differential anti-dumping duty, if any, that may become payable consequent upon the recommendations of the designated authority and the decision of the Central Government under sub-rule (3) of rule 31 of the said rules.

Note: It is clarified that the anti-dumping duty imposed vide notification No. 09/2025-Customs (ADD), dated the 8th May, 2025, published vide number G.S.R. 300(E), in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), dated the 08th May, 2025, shall continue to be levied and collected on imports of the subject goods originating in or exported from People's Republic of China, in accordance with the provisions of the said notification.

[For further details please refer the Notification]

NOTIFICATION

SEEKS TO PROVIDE FOR PROVISIONAL ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTS OF 'INSOLUBLE SULPHUR' ORIGINATING IN OR EXPORTED FROM PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PURSUANT TO INITIATION OF ANTI ABSORPTION INVESTIGATION- ANTI DUMPING DUTY

OUR COMMENTS: The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, issued Notification No. 13/2026-Customs (ADD) dated 03.07.2026 notified that in the matter of import of "Insoluble Sulphur" (hereinafter referred to as the subject goods), originating in or exported from People's Republic of China and Japan, the designated authority, vide its final findings notification F. No. 7/03/2026-DGTR dated the 07th March, 2025, had recommended imposition of anti-dumping duty on imports of the subject goods;

And whereas, on the basis of the aforesaid findings of the designated authority, the Central Government had imposed anti-dumping duty on the subject goods vide notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 13/2025-Customs (ADD), dated the 06th June, 2025, published vide G.S.R. 372(E), in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), dated the 06th June, 2025;

And whereas, the designated authority, vide initiation notification F. No. 7/03/2026-DGTR dated the 20th March, 2026, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1, dated the 20th March, 2026, has initiated an anti-absorption review investigation under Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) read with rule 30 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-Dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in respect of imports of the subject goods originating in or exported from People's Republic of China;

And whereas, the designated authority has observed prima facie evidence of absorption of anti-dumping duty and has recommended provisional assessment of imports of the subject goods from People's Republic of China pending completion of the said review in accordance with sub-rule (5) of rule 30 of the said rules;

Now, therefore, in accordance with sub-rule (5) of rule 30 of the said rules, the Central Government, after considering the aforesaid recommendation of the designated authority, hereby orders that pending the outcome of the said anti-absorption review investigation, imports of the subject goods from People's Republic of China attracting anti-dumping duty under notification No. 13/2025-Customs (ADD), dated the 06th June, 2025 published vide number G.S.R. 372(E), in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), dated the 06th June, 2025, shall be subjected to provisional assessment till a decision under sub-rule (3) of rule 31 of the said rules is taken by the Central Government.

2. The provisional assessment shall be subject to furnishing such guarantee as the proper officer of customs deems fit, for payment of the differential anti-dumping duty, if any, that may become payable consequent upon the recommendations of the designated authority and the decision of the Central Government under sub-rule (3) of rule 31 of the said rules.

Note: It is clarified that the anti-dumping duty imposed vide notification No. 13/2025-Customs (ADD), dated the 06th June, 2025 published vide number G.S.R. 372(E), in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), dated the 06th June, 2025, shall continue to be levied and collected on imports of the subject goods originating in or exported from People's Republic of China and Japan, in accordance with the provisions of the said notification.

[For further details please refer the Notification]

CIRCULAR

DEFICIENCY MEMO UNDER SECTION 74 OF THE CUSTOMS ACT, 1962.

OUR COMMENTS: The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, issued Circular No 31/2026-Customs dated 04.07.26 clarified that attention is invited towards Audit Para 7.1 of the Audit Report 33 of 2025 wherein it has been observed by the Audit that there is no prescribed form for Deficiency Memo for processing of duty drawback claims under Section 74 of the Customs Act, 1962.

2. The matter has been examined in the Board in consultation with field formations. The field formations under your jurisdiction may be suitably directed to issue Deficiency Memo under Section 74 of the Customs Act, 1962 in the format enclosed herewith as Annexure-I.

3. The difficulties, if any, may be brought to the notice of the Board.

[For further details please refer the Circular]

CIRCULAR

GRANT OF DRAWBACK UNDER SECTION 74 OR REFUND UNDER SECTION 27 OF THE CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 IN CASES WHERE IMPORT DUTY HAS BEEN PAID THROUGH DUTY CREDIT SCRIPS.

OUR COMMENTS: The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, issued Circular No 30/2026-Customs dated 03.07.26 clarified that the board has received representations from the trade and industry regarding the difficulties faced by them in cases of drawback under section 74 or refund under section 27 of the Customs Act, 1962, where, at the time of import, the duty was paid, either wholly or partly through duty credit scrips.

2. In this regard, Board has noticed that divergent practices are being followed by the field formations. While some field formations are re-crediting the drawback under Section 74 or refund under Section 27 of the Customs Act, 1962 into the scrips or issuing re-credit certificates, others are granting the same in cash. This issue has also been highlighted in Para 5.3 of C&AG's Report No. 33/2025 on Duty Drawback Scheme, wherein it was observed that, in certain cases where the importer had discharged Basic Customs Duty (BCD) through Duty Credit Scrips, drawback under Section 74 of the Customs Act, 1962 was incorrectly granted in cash.

3. The matter has been examined in the Board. It is clarified that wherever the duty has been paid through scrip(s) at the time of import, and subsequently drawback under section 74 or refund under section 27 of the Customs Act, 1962, as the case may be, becomes admissible, the same shall be granted through re-credit and not in cash.

4. Accordingly, in cases where duty at the time of import has been paid through RoDTEP/RoSCTL scrips, the drawback under Section 74 or refund under Section 27 of the Customs Act, 1962, as the case may be, shall be granted by way of re-credit into the electronic credit ledger of the IEC holder. The re-credited amount will be available for generation of e-scrip(s), which may be utilized by the respective IEC holder in the same manner as prescribed under notification No. 75/2021 - Customs (N.T.) dated 23.09.2021. Directorate General of Systems is in process of developing the necessary module on Customs Automated System (CAS). A detailed advisory will be issued by the Directorate General of Systems upon completion of the said module.

5. In cases involving legacy schemes such as MEIS, SEIS, etc., where the import duty was paid through such legacy scrips and re-credit of the scrips is not feasible at the time of sanctioning drawback under Section 74 or refund under Section 27 of the Customs Act, 1962, as the case may be, the Customs authority shall issue a re-credit Certificate for revalidation of duty credit scrips from DGFT containing the details of the scrip utilised, the date of import of the goods subsequently re-exported, and the amount debited at the time of import.

6. Difficulty faced, if any, in the implementation of this Circular may be brought to the notice of the Board.

[For further details please refer the Circular]

CUSTOMS

PUBLIC NOTICE

DESIGNATION OF CENTRAL PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICERS (CPIO) AND FIRST APPELLATE AUTHORITIES (FAA) UNDER THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION (RTI) ACT, 2005 IN THE OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS (AIRPORT & ACC)

OUR COMMENTS: The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, issued Public Notice No 15/2026-Customs dated 03.07.26 notified that the issuance of Establishment Order Nos. 111/2026 dated 14/06.2026 regarding re-allocation of charges among the Deputy/Assistant Commissioners and Establishment Order Nos. 118/2026 dated 23.06.2026 regarding re-allocation of charges among the Additional/Joint Commissioners in the Office of the Principal Commissioner of Customs (AP & ACC) and in supersession of earlier Public Notice No. 12/2026 dated 12.05.2026, I hereby designate the following Deputy/ Assistant Commissioners and Additional/ Joint Commissioners as the Central Public Information Officer (CPIO) and First Appellate Authority (FAA) respectively in terms of Section 5(1) of the RTI Act, 2005, along with the charges as mentioned against their names in Annexure-A.

If any person, being aggrieved with the decision of the Central Public Information Officer (CPIO), desires to prefer an appeal, he/she may file an application to the First Appellate Authority (FAA) under the jurisdiction of Principal Commissioner of Customs (Airport & ACC), in terms of Section 19 (1) & (2) of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

In case of leave/ absence of any of the officers mentioned in Annexure-A, their respective link officers are designated as the respective CPIO/ FAA under section 5(1) of the RTI Act, 2005.

[For further details please refer the Public Notice]

INSTRUCTION

PROVISIONAL ASSESSMENT AND FURNISHING OF GUARANTEE IN RESPECT OF IMPORTS OF "GLUFOSINATE AND ITS SALT" ORIGINATING IN OR EXPORTED FROM CHINA PR.

OUR COMMENTS: The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, issued Instruction No 13/2026-Customs dated 03.07.26 notified that:

1. Reference is invited to notification No. 14/2026-Customs (ADD), dated 3rd July 2026 issued by the Central Government in accordance with sub-rule (5) of rule 30 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-Dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995.

2. Notification No. 09/2025-Customs (ADD), dated the 08th May, 2025, published vide G.S.R. 300(E), in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), dated the 08th May, 2025, imposed anti-dumping duty on imports of "Glufosinate and its salt", originating in or exported from People's Republic of China. Subsequently, the Designated Authority, vide initiation notification F. No. 7/02/2026-DGTR dated the 02nd March, 2026, has initiated an anti-absorption review investigation in respect of imports of the said goods originating in or exported from People's Republic of China.

3. Pending the outcome of the said investigation, and in terms of notification No. 14/2026-Customs (ADD), dated 3rd July 2026, imports of the subject goods originating in or exported from People's Republic of China and attracting anti-dumping duty under notification No. 09/2025-Customs (ADD), dated the 08th May, 2025, are to be subjected to provisional assessment till a decision under sub-rule (3) of rule 31 of the said Rules is taken by the Central Government.

4. In this regard, it has been informed by the Designated Authority that, based on the preliminary investigation conducted at the stage of initiation it has quantified the absorption amount as 7.04 USD/Kg on a prima facie basis. Accordingly, the Department of Revenue may secure an additional amount of 7.04 USD/Kg as guarantee against provisional assessment from the date of initiation of investigation i.e. 02.03.2026.

5. Accordingly, the proper officer may, in respect of imports of "Glufosinate and its salt" originating in or exported from China PR, obtain sufficient guarantee to cover any increase in the anti-dumping duty as suggested by the Designated Authority above.

6. Field formations must also ensure compliance with DGFT Notification No. 10/2026-27 dated 13.04.2026 and ensure that no imports of the subject goods are allowed below the applicable Minimum Import Price (MIP).

7. The said guarantee shall be in addition to the anti-dumping duty imposed vide notification No. 09/2025-Customs (ADD), dated the 08th May, 2025, which shall continue to be levied and collected in accordance with the provisions of the said notification.

8. Field formations are requested to sensitize officers under their jurisdiction regarding the above and ensure strict compliance.

9. The difficulties, if any, may be brought to the notice of the Board.

[For further details please refer the Instruction]

CUSTOMS

INSTRUCTION

PROVISIONAL ASSESSMENT AND FURNISHING OF GUARANTEE IN RESPECT OF IMPORTS OF "INSOLUBLE SULPHUR" ORIGINATING IN OR EXPORTED FROM PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

OUR COMMENTS: The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, issued Instruction No 12/2026-Customs dated 03.07.26 notified that:

1. Reference is invited to notification No. 13/2026-Customs (ADD), dated 3rd July, 2026 issued by the Central Government in accordance with sub-rule (5) of rule 30 of the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-Dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995.

2. Notification No. 13/2025-Customs (ADD), dated the 06th June, 2025, published vide number G.S.R. 372(E), in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), dated the 06th June, 2025, imposed anti-dumping duty on imports of "Insoluble Sulphur", originating in or exported from People's Republic of China and Japan. Subsequently, the Designated Authority, vide initiation notification F. No. 7/03/2026-DGTR dated the 20th March, 2026, has initiated an anti-absorption review investigation in respect of imports of the said goods originating in or exported from People's Republic of China.

3. Pending the outcome of the said investigation, and in terms of notification No. 13/2026-Customs (ADD), dated 3rd July, 2026, imports of the subject goods originating in or exported from People's Republic of China and attracting anti-dumping duty under notification No. 13/2025-Customs (ADD), dated the 06th June, 2025, are to be subjected to provisional assessment till a decision under sub-rule (3) of rule 31 of the said Rules is taken by the Central Government.

4. In this regard, it has been informed by the Designated Authority that prima facie an estimated increase of around USD 170-180 MT over the existing anti-dumping duty may be warranted in this case.

5. Accordingly, the proper officer may in respect of imports of "Insoluble Sulphur" originating in or exported from People's Republic of China, obtain sufficient guarantee to cover any increase in the anti-dumping duty as suggested by the Designated Authority above.

6. The said guarantee shall be in addition to the anti-dumping duty imposed vide notification No. 13/2025-Customs (ADD), dated the 06th June, 2025, which shall continue to be levied and collected in accordance with the provisions of the said notification.

7. Field formations are requested to sensitize officers under their jurisdiction regarding the above and ensure strict compliance.

8. The difficulties, if any, may be brought to the notice of the Board.

[For further details please refer the Instruction]

DGFT

PUBLIC NOTICE

AMENDMENTS UNDER PARA 2.92 AND APPENDIX-2A OF HANDBOOK OF PROCEDURE 2023 FOR INCLUSION OF TRQS UNDER INDIA — UNITED KINGDOM COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC AND TRADE AGREEMENT (CETA)

OUR COMMENTS: The Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry issued Public Notice No. 19/2026-27 dated 09.07.2026 to notified that in exercise of powers conferred under paragraph 1.03 read with 2.04 of the Foreign Trade Policy 2023, as amended from time to time, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade hereby amends Para 2.92 and Appendix-2A of the Handbook of Procedure, 2023 to incorporate the items mentioned and related provisions for Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) under India — United Kingdom (UK) Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) as follows —

1. Para 2.92 of the HBP, 2023 is amended to include the following annual Import TRQs under India-UK (CETA)-

(I) (a)

ICE-Passenger Car (HS8703)-Completely Built Units (CBU)							
Year	more than 3000 cc petrol and more than 2500 cc diesel		From 1500 cc(petrol) to (and incl.) 2500cc (diesel)/ 3000 cc etrol		Upto (and incl.) 1500 cc		Total Quota
	In-quota tariff(Base rate of customs duty — 110.0%)	Quota Size	In-quota tariff (Base rate of customs duty — 66.0%)	Quota Size	In-quota tariff (Base rate of customs duty — 66.0%)	Quota Size	
1	30.0%	10,000	50.0%	5,000	50.0%	5,000	20,000
2	25.0%	12.500	40.0%	6,000	40.0%	6,000	24,500
3	20.0%	15,500	30.0%	7,000	30.0%	7,000	29,500
4	15.0%	18,500	20.0%	8,000	20.0%	8,000	34,500
5	10.0%	19,000	10.0%	9,000	10.0%	9,000	37,000
6	10.0%	16,300	10.0%	8,150	10.0%	8,150	32,600
7	10.0%	15,200	10.0%	7,600	10.0%	7,600	30,400
8	10.0%	14,100	0.0%	7,050	10.0%	7,050	28,200
9	10.0%	13,000	10.0%	6,500	10.0%	6,500	26,000
10	10.0%	11,900	10.0%	5,950	10.0%	5,950	23,800
11	10.0%	10,800	10.0%	5.400	10.0%	5,400	21,600
12	10.0%	9,975	10.0%	4,988	10.0%	4,988	19,950
13	10.0%	9,150	10.0%	4,575	10.0%	4,575	18,300
14	10.0%	8,325	10.0%	4,163	10.0%	4,163	16,650
15 and onwards	10.0%	7,500	10.0%	3,750	10.0%	3,750	15,000

(b) The tariff codes to which this TRQ applies are as follows:

HS Code		
87032110	87032391	87033199
87032191	87032399	87033210
87032199	87032410	87033291
87032210	87032491	87033299
87032291	87032499	87033310
87032299	87033110	87033391
87032310	87033191	87033399

(II) (a)

Electric/Hybrid/Hydrogen-Passenger Cars(HS8703)-CBU						
Year	Below £ 40,000 CIF		£40,000 CIF to £80,000 CIF inclusive		Above £80,000 CIF		Total Quota
	In-quota	Quota Size	In-quota tariff	Quota Size	In-quota tariff	Quota Size	

	tariff		(Base rate of customs duty — 110.0 %)		(Base rate of customs duty — 110.0 %)		
6	No	Nil	50.0%	400	40.0%	4,000	4,400
7	No	Nil	40.0%	600	30.0%	6,000	6,600
8	No	Nil	30.0%	800	20.0%	8,000	8,800
9	No	Nil	20.0%	1,000	15.0%	10,000	11,000
10	No	Nil	10.0%	1,200	10.0%	12,000	13,200
11	No	Nil	10.0%	1,400	10.0%	14,000	15,400
12	No	Nil	10.0%	1,550	10.0%	15,500	17,050
13	No	Nil	10.0%	1,700	10.0%	17,000	18,700
14	No	Nil	10.0%	1,850	10.0%	18,500	20,350
15 and later years	No	Nil	10.0%	2,000	10.0%	20,000	22,000

(b) the tariff codes to which this TRQ applies are as follows:

HS Code			
87034010	87035030	87036090	87038010
87034030	87035090	87037010	87038030
87034090	87036010	87037030	87038090
87035010	87036030	87037090	87039000

(III) (a)

ICE-Goods Vehicles (HS-8704)-Completely Built Units			
Year	In-Quota Duty (Base Rate- 44.0%)	Out-of-Quota Duty (BaseRate- 44.0%)	Quota Size
Year 1	37.0%	41.8%	2,500
Year 2	29.9%	39.6%	2,750
Year 3	22.9%	37.4%	3,000
Year 4	15.8%	35.2%	3,250
Year 5	8.8%	33.0%	3,500
Year 6	8.8%	30.8%	3,500
Year 7	8.8%	28.6%	3,500
Year 8	8.8%	26.4%	3,500
Year 9	8.8%	24.2%	3,500
Year 10 and onwards	8.8%	22.0%	3,500

(b) the tariff codes to which this TRQ applies are as follows:

HS Code		
87041010	87042200	87043100
87042100	87042300	87043200

2. Import would be subject to the relevant Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification (as amended from time to time) relating to India-UK (CETA).

3. At the time of clearance of the import consignment, the importer in India must produce a Certificate of Origin issued by concerned authorities in UK.

4. The application window for submission of TRQ applications, for each calendar year, will be intimated through a separate Public Notice from time to time.

5. All applications for grant of TRQ authorizations shall be submitted online through the DGFT website (https://dgft.gov.in) --> Import Management System --> Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ).

6. Only Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs), Dealers/Channel Partners duly authorised by the OEMs of vehicles originating in the UK shall be eligible to apply for the TRQ.

7. To be eligible, each applicant shall submit a pre-purchase agreement issued by an Original Equipment Manufacturer of the vehicles originating in the UK setting out the quantity of vehicles agreed to be supplied to the applicant during the TRQ year for importation into India under each TRQ.

8. If the total quantities applied for are below the total available quantity under a given TRQ, each eligible applicant for that TRQ shall be allocated the requested quantity, and the remaining available quantity shall be made available for filing of applications.

9. If the total TRQ quantities applied for exceed the total number of vehicles that may be imported under the relevant TRQ, the TRQ quantities shall be allocated among all eligible

applicants in proportion to the quantity that each eligible applicant has requested on the basis of the pre-purchase agreement.

10. When an importer fails to import a significant share of the quantity allocated to it in a TRQ year, the competent authority shall, in determining that importer's allocation for the subsequent TRQ year take such under-utilization into account so as to ensure effective utilization of TRQ.

11. The year in respect of these imports will be the period from 1st January to 31st December, i.e., calendar year in India.

12. DGFT shall monitor the cumulative quantities for TRQ Certificates issued. No TRQ Certificates shall be issued once the stated TRQ quantity limit is reached.

13. The TRQ issued by DGFT shall contain the name and address of the importer, Importer - Exporter Code (IEC), Customs notification number, tariff item as applicable, quantity and validity period of the TRQ.

14. The TRQ Authorisation shall be issued electronically by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade and transmitted to Indian Customs EDI System (ICES).

15. Imports against the TRQ shall be allowed only upon debiting electronically in the ICES system.

16. TRQ Certificate shall be valid for a maximum period of 12 months or till the end of the calendar year, whichever is earlier. The imports against a TRQ Authorisation may be cleared from Indian Customs only within the stated validity of the TRQ Authorisation.

17. Importers under TRQ shall endeavour to pass on the benefit of the concessional customs duty available under the TRQ to the final buyer or consumer.

18. The above modalities of the TRQ allocation may be subject to review after 2 years, i.e., from the calendar year 2028, and any necessary revisions may be made to ensure the effective utilisation of the TRQ.

19. Procedure for application for imports under TRQ under India-UK (CETA) as enumerated above shall be inserted under Annexure VI of Appendix 2A of the Handbook of Procedures 2023.

20. DGFT reserves the right to modify, amend, relax, or prescribe additional conditions relating to the allocation and administration of the TRQ, as may be considered necessary in the public interest.

2. Effect of this Public Notice:

Procedure for allocation of Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQ) under India-UK (CETA) is notified.

[For further details please refer the Public Notice]

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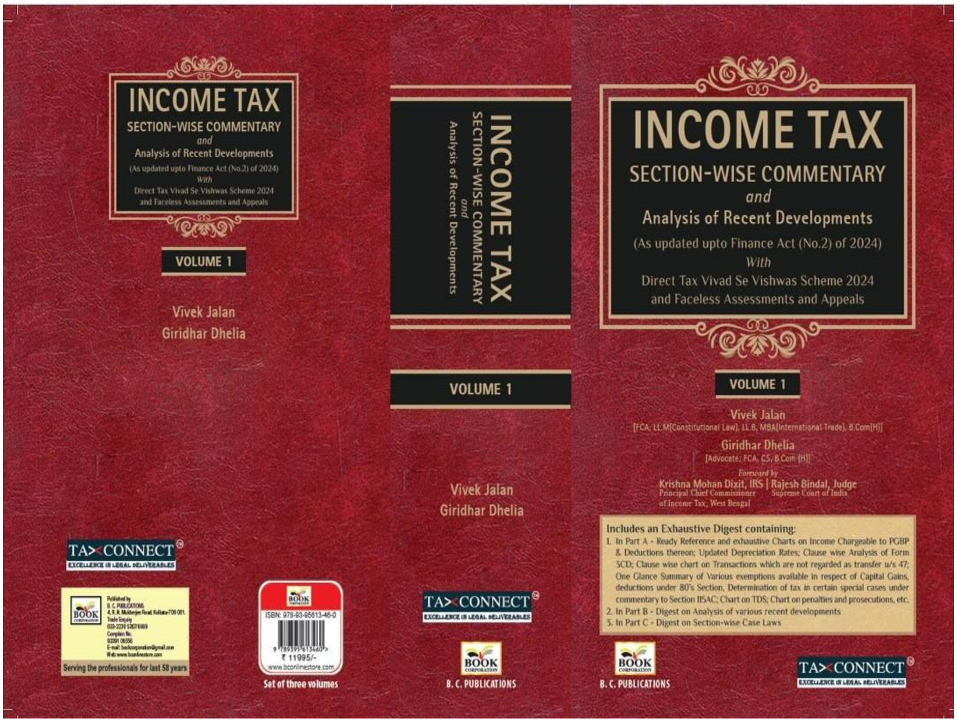
:IN STANDS

Income Tax Section-Wise Commentary and Analysis of Recent Developments



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