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EDITORIAL

Friends,

Illegal mining has long posed challenges for both resource governance and fiscal compliance. State Mining Authorities frequently detect violations such as unauthorized extraction, illegal transportation of minerals, seizure of vehicles, and suspension or cancellation of mining leases. These activities not only undermine environmental safeguards but also conceal suppression of taxable supplies, non-registration, undervaluation, and short payment of GST.

Recognizing the fiscal risks, the government has issued Instruction No. 01/2026 GST, creating a structured mechanism for coordination between State Mining Departments and CGST field formations. Key features include:

- Appointment of Nodal Officers in each CGST Zone to liaise with State Mining Authorities.
- Periodic sharing of information on illegal mining and mineral transportation.
- Joint review meetings to assess the effectiveness of the mechanism and resolve operational issues.
- Action initiation wherever GST evasion is indicated.

The implications are significant:

- Old cases of alleged evasion may be reopened, exposing operators to retrospective liability.
- New violations will automatically trigger GST notices, often followed by Income Tax scrutiny.

Mine operators must therefore adopt robust accounting tools and transparent compliance mechanisms to remain on the right side of the law.

Consequent Income Tax Notices:

A critical dimension of the crackdown is the interplay between GST enforcement and Income Tax compliance. Once GST authorities detect suppression of supplies, undervaluation, or non-registration, the information is often shared with the Income Tax Department. This leads to consequent Income Tax notices, particularly where unaccounted mineral sales or unexplained cash flows are suspected. For mine operators, this means that a single violation can trigger dual proceedings, GST notices for indirect tax evasion and Income Tax notices for concealment of income or misreporting of profits. In practice, this creates a compliance environment where transparency in accounting and reporting is indispensable. Operators must therefore anticipate scrutiny not only from GST authorities but also from Income Tax officers, making integrated compliance strategies essential.

Taxability of Mining Operations under GST:

Mining operations are governed by the MMDR Act, 1957, under which the State, as owner of minerals, grants concessions and collects royalty, dead rent, and fees. The fiscal architecture includes:

- **Royalty** - a variable consideration linked to the quantity of minerals excavated.
- **Dead rent** - a fixed return ensuring regular income for the lessor.
- **District Mineral Foundation (DMF) charges** - statutory contributions fixed at 30% of royalty for older non auctioned leases and 10% for newer auctioned leases.

A landmark Supreme Court judgment in Mineral Area Development Authority vs. Steel Authority of India Ltd. (25 July 2024) clarified that royalty is not a tax, but a contractual consideration arising from mining leases. This distinction is crucial for GST treatment. Under GST law:

- Leasing of mines with royalty is classified under Heading 9973, sub heading 997337 (licensing services for the right to use minerals).
- Such services attract 18% GST under the Reverse Charge Mechanism, as per Notification No.13/2017 CT (Rate).
- The liability rests on the mining lessee, reinforcing the need for accurate reporting and timely compliance.

Compliance Outlook

The convergence of enforcement and taxability rules signals a new era of scrutiny for the mining sector. Operators must:

- Maintain transparent records of mineral extraction, royalty, and DMF payments.
- Ensure timely GST compliance under RCM, avoiding exposure to penalties.
- Prepare for cross departmental audits, as GST and Income Tax authorities increasingly coordinate.

This dual approach-tightening enforcement against illegal mining while clarifying tax obligations-underscores the government's intent to secure revenue and promote lawful resource utilization. For mine operators, the message is clear: compliance is no longer optional but a strategic necessity.

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
20th August	GSTR-3B	Jul-26	Summary return of outward supplies and input tax credit claimed, along with payment of tax by a registered person with aggregate turnover exceeding INR 5 Crores during the preceding financial year or any registered person who has opted to file monthly return.
20th August	GSTR-5A	Jul-26	Summary of monthly outward taxable supplies and tax payable by a person supplying OIDAR services.

INCOME TAX

NOTIFICATION

NOTIFICATION GRANTING TAX EXEMPTION TO THE DISTRICT LEGAL SERVICE AUTHORITY, PANCHKULA 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. 113/2026 dated 11.08.2026 notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by Schedule III [Table: Sl. No. 36] read with section 11 of the Income-tax Act, 2025 (30 of 2025), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government hereby notifies for the purposes of the said clause, 'District Legal Service Authority, Panchkula' (PAN: AAAGC0054R), an Authority constituted by the 'Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987' (39 of 1987), in respect of the following specified income arising to the said body namely: -

(a) grants received from the Punjab and Haryana High Court, the Central Authority i.e. the National Legal Services Authority and the State Authority i.e., Haryana State Legal Servies Authority for the purpose of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987(39 of 1987);

(b) grants or donation received from the Central Government or the State Government of Haryana for the purposes of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987(39 of 1987);

(c) amount received under the order of the Court;

(d) fees received as recruitment application fee; and

(e) interest earned on bank deposits.

2. This notification shall be effective subject to the conditions that 'District Legal Service Authority, Panchkula' (PAN: AAAGC0054R), -

(a) shall not engage in any commercial activity;

(b) shall file return of income in accordance with the provisions of section 263(9)(c)(xiii) of the said Act; and.

(c) activities and the nature of the specified income shall remain unchanged throughout the tax year.

3. Failure to comply with the conditions specified in paragraph 2 shall result in withdrawal of exemption under Schedule III [Table: Sl. No. 36] read with section 11 and initiation of proceedings under the said Act.

4. This notification shall be applicable for the tax year 2026-27.

[For further details please refer the Notification]

NOTIFICATION

GRANTING TAX EXEMPTION TO DISTRICT LEGAL SERVICE AUTHORITY, PANCHKULA (PAN: AAAGC0054R) IN RESPECT OF THE SPECIFIED INCOME UNDER SECTION 10(46) OF THE INCOME-TAX ACT, 1961 AND SECTION 536(2)(A) TO (C) AND (E) OF THE INCOME-TAX ACT, 2025

OUR COMMENT: The Central Board of Direct Taxes, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance issued Notification No. 112/2026 dated 11.08.2026 notified that section 10 (46) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) provided for exemption of specified income of certain bodies or authorities or Boards or Trusts or Commissions as may be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette for the purposes of that section;

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 after the 1st April, 2026 (including notices, assessment, reassessment, recomputation, 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, for the purposes of section 10 (46) of the Act of 1961, 'District Legal Service Authority, Panchkula' (PAN: AAAGC0054R), an Authority constituted by the 'Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987'(39 of 1987), in respect of the following specified income arising to the said body namely :-

(a) grants received from the Punjab and Haryana High Court, the Central Authority i.e. the National Legal Services Authority and the State Authority i.e., Haryana State Legal Servies Authority for the purpose of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987(39 of 1987);

(b) grants or donation received from the Central Government or the State Government of Haryana for the purposes of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987(39 of 1987);

(c) amount received under the order of the Court;

(d) fees received as recruitment application fee; and

(e) interest earned on bank deposits.

2. This notification shall be effective subject to the conditions that the District Legal Service Authority, Panchkula –

(a) shall not engage in any commercial activity;

(b) its activities and the nature of the specified income shall remain unchanged throughout the financial years;

and

(c) shall file return of income in accordance with the provisions of section 139(4C) (g) of the Act of 1961.

3. Failure to comply with these conditions shall result in the initiation of penal actions under the provisions of the Act of 1961, and withdrawal of exemption granted under section 10(46) of the Act of 1961.

4. This notification shall be deemed to have been applied for assessment years 2023-24, 2024-25, 2025-26 and 2026-27 relevant for the financial years 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26.

[For further details please refer the Notification]

NOTIFICATION

APPROVAL UNDER SECTION 45(4)(B) OF THE INCOME TAX ACT, 2025 FOR "SIR GANGA RAM TRUST SOCIETY, DELHI".

OUR COMMENT: The Central Board of Direct Taxes, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance issued Notification No. 111/2026-CBDT dated 10.08.2026 notified that In pursuance of the section 45(4)(b) of the Income-tax Act, 2025, the Central Government hereby approves Sir Ganga Ram Trust Society, Delhi (PAN: AABTS4366E) for Scientific Research under the category of university, college or other institution, for the purposes of section 45(3)(a)(i) of the said Act of 2025 and rules 32 and 34 of the Income-tax Rules, 2026.

2. This notification shall be applicable to Sir Ganga Ram Trust Society, Delhi 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]

GST

CASE LAW

SHAHEDABEGUM IRSHADAHMED CHAUDHARY, LH OF DECEASED IRSHADAHMED CHAUDHARY VERSUS STATE OF GUJARAT & ANR: GUJARAT HIGH COURT

OUR COMMENT: In the present case, the petitioner challenged the validity of the GST notice and the consequential demand order issued against the proprietor of the business, on the ground that the proprietor had already expired before initiation of the proceedings.

The principal issue involved in the writ petition was whether a GST notice and consequential demand order issued against a person who had already died prior to initiation of the proceedings could be legally sustained, and whether such proceedings could be continued against the deceased person without bringing the legal heir on record in accordance with law.

The learned counsel appearing for the petitioner submitted that the death of the proprietor had occurred prior to the initiation of the GST proceedings and that the impugned notice as well as the consequential demand order had nevertheless been issued in the name of the deceased person. It was contended that proceedings initiated against a dead person were void and could not form the basis for creation or enforcement of a valid tax demand.

After considering the rival submissions, the Court observed that the factum of death of the proprietor prior to initiation of the proceedings was undisputed. The Court held that the impugned notice and the consequential demand order, having been issued against a person who was no longer alive, could not be sustained in law.

The Court further held that proceedings under the GST law could not validly be initiated or continued against a deceased person. Since the very foundation of the proceedings was a notice issued against the deceased proprietor, the consequential demand order also became unsustainable and was liable to be quashed.

Accordingly, the Court quashed and set aside the impugned GST notice and the consequential demand order issued against the deceased proprietor. However, the Court clarified that the respondents would remain at liberty to initiate appropriate proceedings against the legal heir in accordance with law for recovery of any outstanding tax liability, after following the prescribed statutory procedure.

In conclusion, the petition was allowed and the GST notice and demand order issued against the deceased proprietor were quashed. The Court, however, left it open to the respondents to proceed against the petitioner/legal heir in accordance with law in respect of any outstanding demand.

[Decided in the favour of Petitioner]

FEMA

CASE LAW

UNION OF INDIA (UOI) AND ORS. VERSUS KANTI OIL MILLS: BOMBAY HIGH COURT

OUR COMMENTS: In the present case, the respondent challenged the legality of the penalty imposed under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 ("FERA"), on the allegation that an amount of Rs. 51,000 paid to an authorised representative in India constituted a payment to, or for the credit of, a person resident outside India in contravention of Sections 5(1)(a) and 5(1)(b) of the Act.

The principal issues involved in the appeal were whether the amount of Rs. 51,000 paid to an authorised Indian resident, but directed to be retained as a deposit pending permission of the Reserve Bank of India, amounted to a payment to, or for the credit of, a person resident outside India within the meaning of Section 5(1)(a) of FERA, and whether the arrangement created an acknowledgement of debt or an actual or contingent right in favour of the foreign company so as to attract Section 5(1)(b) of the Act.

The learned counsel appearing for the respondent submitted that the agreement dated 28th November, 1967 expressly provided that the compensation was fixed at the specified amount and that the payment was to be made in India, in Indian currency, to an authorised representative who was an Indian resident. It was further submitted that the amount was to be retained by the representative merely as a deposit and could be paid over to the foreign company only after obtaining the requisite permission from the Reserve Bank and complying with the applicable exchange control regulations. Therefore, there was no immediate or unconditional payment to, or for the credit of, the foreign company.

It was further contended that the arrangement did not create any debt or actionable claim in favour of the foreign company. The right to receive the amount was expressly made dependent upon the grant of Reserve Bank permission and compliance with the applicable regulatory requirements. Consequently, no enforceable right, either actual or contingent, arose in favour of the foreign company which could constitute an acknowledgement of debt or transfer of a right to receive payment within the meaning of Section 5(1)(b) of FERA.

After considering the rival submissions, the Court examined the agreement dated 28th November, 1967 and the relevant provisions of FERA. The Court observed that the agreement expressly recorded that the compensation was fixed at the specified sum, that the amount was to be paid in India in Indian currency to an authorised Indian resident, and that the amount was to be held by him only by way of deposit. Significantly, the amount could be paid over to the foreign company only after obtaining the permission of the Reserve Bank and complying with the exchange control regulations.

The Court held that these stipulations clearly manifested an express and implied condition that the obligation to pay the amount to the foreign company could not be performed until the requisite Reserve Bank permission was obtained. The amount was therefore merely a deposit held in abeyance pending such permission and did not constitute an immediate payment to, or for the credit of, a person resident outside India.

Applying the principle embodied in Section 21(2) of the Act, which recognises an implied term that a prohibited act shall not be done unless the requisite permission is obtained, the Court accepted the view of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board that there had been no unconditional transfer of the amount to the foreign company. Accordingly, the transaction did not mature into a payment prohibited under Section 5(1)(a) of FERA.

The Court further considered whether the arrangement amounted to an acknowledgement of debt or created an actual or contingent right in favour of the foreign company within the meaning of Section 5(1)(b). The Court observed that the provision contemplated the creation or transfer of a right to receive payment, including through an acknowledgement of debt giving rise to an enforceable claim.

The Court found that the agreement and conduct of the parties demonstrated that the amount remained subject to the contingency of obtaining Reserve Bank approval and that the foreign company had no right to receive or utilise the money until such approval was obtained. The Court further observed that, in the statutory sense, a debt involves a liquidated money demand recoverable by action, whereas an amount payable only upon the occurrence of a contingency does not constitute a debt.

Accordingly, the Court endorsed the finding of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board that no debt or actionable claim had been created in favour of the foreign company and that the arrangement did not constitute the actus reus necessary to establish a contravention under Section 5(1)(b) of FERA. The essential elements of an acknowledgement of debt and an operative right to receive payment were absent.

Having concluded that the amount was merely a deposit held pending Reserve Bank permission and that no unconditional payment, debt, or actionable right had been created in favour of the foreign company, the Court held that no contravention of either Section 5(1)(a) or Section 5(1)(b) of FERA was established.

In conclusion, the appeal was dismissed and the order of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board quashing the penalty imposed upon the respondent was upheld. The Court held that an amount deposited with an authorised Indian resident, with payment to the foreign company expressly withheld until Reserve Bank permission was obtained, did not constitute a payment to or for the credit of a person resident outside India, nor did it create an acknowledgement of debt or an actual or contingent right to receive payment. Consequently, no contravention of Sections 5(1)(a) or 5(1)(b) of FERA was made out, and any penalty already recovered was directed to be refunded.

[Decided in the favour of Appellant]

CUSTOMS

NOTIFICATION

FIXATION OF TARIFF VALUE OF EDIBLE OILS, BRASS SCRAP, ARECA NUT, GOLD AND SILVER.

OUR COMMENTS: The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, issued Notification No. 69/2026- Customs (N.T) dated 10.08.2026 notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs, being satisfied that it is necessary and expedient to do so, hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), No. 36/2001-Customs (N.T.), dated the 3rd August, 2001, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii), vide number S. O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, namely:-

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

"TABLE-1

Sl. No.	Chapter/ heading/ sub-heading/tariff item	Description of goods	Tariff value (US $Per Metric Tonne)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	1511 10 00	Crude Palm Oil	1211(i.e., no change)
2	1511 90 10	RBD Palm Oil	1212(i.e., no change)
3	1511 90 90	Others – Palm Oil	1212(i.e., no change)
4	1511 10 00	Crude Palmolein	1222(i.e., no change)
5	1511 90 20	RBD Palmolein	1225(i.e., no change)
6	1511 90 90	Others – Palmolein	1224(i.e., no change)
7	1507 10 00	Crude Soya bean Oil	1255(i.e., no change)
8	7404 00 22	Brass Scrap (all grades)	7639(i.e., no change)

TABLE-2

Sl. No.	Chapter/ heading/ sub-heading/tariff item	Description of goods	Tariff value (US $)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	71 or 98	Gold, in any form, in respect of which the benefit of entries at serial number 194 of the Notification No. 45/2025-Customs dated 24.10.2025 is availed	1395 per 10 grams
2.	71 or 98	Silver, in any form, in respect of which the benefit of entries at serial number 195 of the Notification No. 45/2025-Customs dated 24.10.2025 is availed	2076 per kilogram
3.	71	(i) Silver, in any form, other than medallions and silver coins having silver content not below 99.9% or semi-manufactured forms of silver falling under subheading 7106 92; (ii) Medallions and silver coins having silver content not below 99.9% or semi-manufactured forms of silver falling under sub-heading 7106 92, other than imports of such goods through post, courier or baggage. Explanation. - For the purposes of this entry, silver in any form shall not include foreign currency coins, jewellery made of silver or articles made of silver.	2076 per kilogram
4.	71	(i) Gold bars, other than tola bars, bearing manufacturers or refiner's engraved serial number and weight expressed in metric units; (ii) Gold coins having gold content not below 99.5% and gold findings, other than imports of such goods through post, courier or baggage. Explanation. - For the purposes of this entry, "gold findings" means a small component such as hook, clasp, clamp, pin,	1395 per 10 grams

		catch, screw back used to hold the whole or a part of a piece of Jewellery in place.	

TABLE-3

Sl. No.	Chapter/ heading/ sub-heading/tariff item	Description of goods	Tariff value (US $ Per Metric Ton)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	080280	Areca nuts	10785 (i.e., no change)"

2. This notification shall come into force with effect from the 11th day of August, 2026.

[For further details please refer the Notification]

INSTRUCTION

IMPLEMENTATION OF MEITY NOTIFICATION S.O. 4182(E) REGARDING EXTENSION OF IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE FOR COMPLIANCE OF IS 18112:2022 FOR TELEVISION SETS UNDER THE ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY GOODS (REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPULSORY REGISTRATION) ORDER, 2021.

OUR COMMENTS: The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, issued Instruction No. 14/2026-27 dated 07.08.2026 notified that:

Reference is invited to Notification S.O. 4182(E) issued by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) regarding extension in timelines for implementation of the Order for product categories included in the Schedule of the Electronics and Information Technology Goods (Requirements for Compulsory Registration) Order, 2021.

2. Vide the said notification, MeitY has notified that the implementation timeline prescribed under Notification S.O. 1929(E) dated 26.04.2023 for "Television Sets" at Sl. No. 64 of the Schedule to the Electronics and Information Technology Goods (Requirements for Compulsory Registration) Order, 2021 for compliance with IS 18112:2022, which was scheduled to come into effect from 26.07.2026, has been extended up to 26.01.2027.

3. Accordingly, it has been notified that the date of implementation of the Order stands extended to 26th January, 2027.

4. In view of the above, it is requested that necessary action may be taken to sensitize officers under your jurisdiction regarding the above issue.

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

[For further details please refer the Instruction]

PUBLIC NOTICE

ISSUANCE OF PUBLIC NOTICE REGARDING CHANGE OF NAME OF THE CFS - FROM M/S. APM TERMINALS INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED TO M/S. MAERSK LOGISTICS & SERVICES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

OUR COMMENTS: The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, issued Public Notice No. 115/2026 dated 06.08.2026 notified that:

Attention is invited to Public Notice No. 124/2009 issued by Custom House, Chennai (as amended vide Public Notice No. 266/2012 for change of name to M/s. APM Terminals India Private Limited) declaring the premises of M/s. APM Terminals India Private Limited, 78, Anuppampattu Village, T.H. Road, Ponneri Taluk, Thiruvallur Dist., Chennai - 601 203, as "Customs Area" under Section 8(b) of the Customs Act, 1962 and Public Notice No. 125/2009 issued by Custom House, Chennai (as amended vide Public Notice No. 266/2012 for change of name to M/s. APM Terminals India Private Limited), appointing M/s. APM Terminals India Private Limited, as "Custodian" under Section 45(1) of the Customs Act, 1962 for handling of both import (other than Passenger Unaccompanied Baggage) and export cargo and the subsequent Public Notices issued in respect of M/s. APM Terminals India Private Limited.

2. In this regard, it is brought to the notice of the Exporters, Importers, Customs Brokers, Shipping Lines, Freight Forwarders and all concerned stakeholders, that the name of M/s. APM Terminals India Private Limited has been changed to M/s. Maersk Logistics & Services India Private Limited w.e.f. 06-08-2026. Henceforth, the said CFS will be known as "M/s. Maersk Logistics & Services India Private Limited" CFS in all the documents handled by Customs Department. Except for the change in name, all other contents of the Public Notices mentioned supra remain the same. The change of name will not wither/ takeaway the responsibilities cast upon the Custodian to clear the litigation, statutory obligations, tax disputes, show cause notices, arrears pending, if any, in their earlier name. This is issued as per the guidelines given in the Board's letter in F. No. 434/03/2010-Cus-IV dated 13.07.2017.

This Public Notice will come to effect from 06-08-2026.

[For further details please refer the Public Notice]

DGFT

TRADE NOTICE

INVITING COMMENTS/SUGGESTIONS ON DRAFT STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE (SOP) FOR REPORTING OF INWARD REMITTANCE MESSAGES PERTAINING TO NBFC FACTORS.

OUR COMMENTS: The Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry issued Trade Notice No. 20/2026-27 dated 12.08.2026 notified that:

1.Kind attention is invited to the ongoing efforts of the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) towards enhancing transparency, efficiency and ease of doing business in the export remittance reconciliation process.

2. In order to streamline the reporting of Inward Remittance Messages (IRMs) pertaining to export transactions involving NBFC Factors and to facilitate seamless self-generation of Electronic Bank Realisation Certificates (eBRCs), a Draft Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for reporting of IRMs pertaining to NBFC Factors has been prepared and is placed at Annexure-I to this Trade Notice.

3. In regards above, Stakeholders, including exporters, banking institutions, NBFC Factors, Export Promotion Councils, Trade Bodies and other interested parties, are invited to examine the Draft SOP and furnish their comments, suggestions and inputs if any for further action.

4. Comments/suggestions may be submitted within 30 (thirty) days from the date of publication of this Trade Notice through e-mail at ebrc-dgft@gov.in. Stakeholders are requested to clearly mention "Comments on Draft SOP for reporting of IRMs pertaining to NBFC Factors" in the subject line of the email.

This Trade Notice is issued with the approval of the competent authority.

[For further details please refer the Trade Notice]

TRADE NOTICE

ADVISORY AGAINST 2 BHUTANESE FIRMS AS PER PARA 8.07 (D) OF FOREIGN TRADE POLICY- 2023.

OUR COMMENTS: The Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry issued Trade Notice No. 19/2026-27 dated 11.08.2026 notified that a complaint was received against the following Bhutanese entities:

M/s Legoy Powersports, Thimphu

M/s Druk A-Z Store, Thimphu

2. The matter was taken up through the appropriate diplomatic and administrative channels in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2023, with a view to facilitating resolution of the issues raised in the complaint. However, despite repeated efforts and follow-up communications, no substantive response has been received from the concerned firms or the relevant authorities. The continued absence of cooperation and engagement has impeded efforts to verify the facts of the case and achieve an amicable resolution.

3. In light of the foregoing, and in the interest of safeguarding the interests of Indian exporters and trade stakeholders, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) advises all Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), Regional Authorities (RAs), Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd. (ECGC), Authorized Dealer Banks, and other concerned stakeholders to exercise heightened vigilance while dealing with the above-mentioned entities.

4. Accordingly, all stakeholders are advised to:

(i) Exercise enhanced caution and undertake comprehensive due diligence before entering into any commercial arrangement or transaction with the aforesaid entities;

(ii) Sensitize and appropriately advise exporters, importers, and other trade participants regarding the concerns associated with these entities;

(iii) Carefully assess the risk profile of any proposed transaction involving the said entities and take this development into consideration while processing applications, extending financial or credit support, providing trade facilitation services, or issuing certifications and recommendations;

(iv) Promptly report any adverse experience, payment-related issues, contractual disputes, or other relevant information concerning these entities to DGFT for further examination and necessary action.

5. This advisory is being issued purely as a precautionary measure based on the information presently available and is intended to alert the trading community to the potential risks associated with dealings involving the abovementioned entities.

This is issued with the approval of the Competent Authority.

[For further details please refer the Trade Notice]

TRADE NOTICE

REVIEW AND RE-ALLOCATION OF ALLOCATED EXPORT QUOTA OF WHEAT UNDER HS CODES 10011900 AND 10019910.

OUR COMMENTS: The Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry issued Trade Notice No. 18/2026-27 dated 10.08.2026 notified that in continuation of Public Notice No. 49/2025-26 dated February 24, 2026 and Public Notice No. 05/2026-27 dated April 30, 2026 regarding allocation of Wheat, the Competent Authority has decided to undertake a review of the utilization of the quantities already allocated and to assess the requirement for further allocation of the unutilized quota, if any.

2. Accordingly, all exporters who were issued authorization to export Wheat by DGFT under the above-mentioned Public Notices are requested to submit the following details:

(i) Utilization Certificate issued by a Chartered Accountant indicating the quantity exported against the allocated authorization till August 26, 2026 along with Shipping Bill details.

(ii) Requirement for additional quantity of Wheat (if any) and request for surrender of allocated quantity, if any, along with:

(a) Justification for the requirement/surrender; and,

(b) Copies of valid export contracts/purchase orders, if available.

3. The above details must be submitted by August 31, 2026 via email to sefc-wheatflour- dgft@gov.in. Any license holder requiring additional quantity must also file corresponding amendment application in the online portal by enclosing relevant documents as detailed in Para 2 above by August 31, 2026. Requests for additional quantity that are not filed in portal or those without documents stated above or those filed beyond August 31, 2026 will be rejected.

4. It is further informed that:

(a) Authorizations in cases where more than 50% of the allocated quantity has been utilized may be considered for further re-allocation of Wheat.

(b) In cases where utilization is less than 50%, the unutilized quantity may be transferred to the common pool for reallocation, unless and until copies of valid export contracts/purchase orders are made available in terms of this Notice.

(c)) Allocation from the common pool shall be made by DG, DGFT as per documents submitted by the firms.

5. Non-submission of the required information within the stipulated time may result in appropriate action, including reallocation of the unutilized quota and barring applicants from future restricted export authorizations. The aforesaid information is required to be e-mailed at sefc- wheatflour-dgft@gov.in.

6. DGFT reserves the right to decide or alter the modalities of distribution and allocation as per applications received.

This Trade Notice is issued with the approval of the DG, DGFT.

[For further details please refer the Trade Notice]

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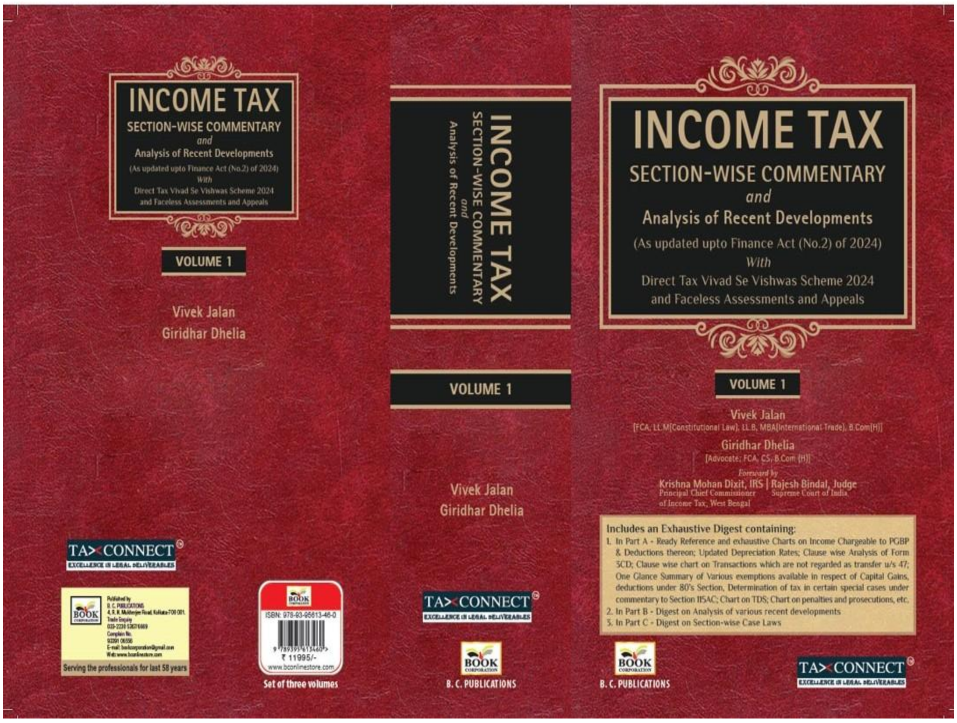

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2. In Part B – Digest on Analysis of various recent developments
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