

## CHAPTER 5

*Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included*

## NOTES :

1. This Chapter does not cover:

(a) edible products (other than guts, bladders and stomachs of animals, whole and pieces thereof, and animal blood, liquid or dried);

(b) hides or skins (including furskins) other than goods of heading 0505 and parings and similar waste of raw hides or skins of heading 0511 (Chapter 41 or 43);

(c) animal textile materials, other than horsehair and horsehair waste (Section XI); or

(d) prepared knots or tufts for broom or brush making (heading 9603).

2. For the purposes of heading 0501, the sorting of hair by length (provided the root ends and tip ends respectively are not arranged together) shall be deemed not to constitute working.

3. Throughout this Schedule, elephant, hippopotamus, walrus, narwhal and wild boar tusks, rhinoceros horns and the teeth of all animals are regarded as "ivory".

4. Throughout the Schedule, the expression "horsehair" means hair of the manes or tails of equine or bovine animals. Heading 0511 covers, inter alia, horsehair and horsehair waste, whether or not put up as a layer with or without supporting material.

## SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE :

In this Chapter, the expressions "wild animal" and "wild life" have the meanings respectively assigned to them in clauses (36) and (37) of section 2 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972); and the expression "wild bird" means any bird specified in Schedules to that Act.

Tariff Item	Description of goods	Unit	Rate of duty	
			Standard	Preferential Areas
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>0501</b>	- <b>HUMAN HAIR, UNWORKED, WHETHER OR NOT WASHED OR SCOURED; WASTE OF HUMAN HAIR</b>			
0501 00	- <i>Human hair, unworked, whether or not washed or scoured; Waste of human hair :</i>			
0501 00 10	--- Human hair, unworked, whether or not washed or scoured	kg.	30%	-
0501 00 20	--- Waste of human hair	kg.	30%	-
<b>0502</b>	<b>PIGS', HOGS' OR BOARS' BRISTLES AND HAIR; BADGER HAIR AND OTHER BRUSH MAKING HAIR; WASTE OF SUCH BRISTLES OR HAIR</b>			
0502 10	- <i>Pigs', hogs' or boars' bristles and hair and waste thereof:</i>			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
0502 10 10	--- Pigs', hogs' or boars' bristles and hair	kg.	30%	-
0502 10 20	--- Waste of pigs', hogs' or boars' bristles and hair	kg.	30%	-
0502 90	- <i>Other:</i>			
0502 90 10	--- Badger hair and other brush making hair	kg.	30%	-
0502 90 20	--- Yak tail hair	kg.	30%	-
0502 90 90	--- Other	kg.	30%	-
<b>0503</b>	<b>OMITTED</b>			
<b>0504</b>	<b>GUTS, BLADDERS AND STOMACHS OF ANIMALS (OTHER THAN FISH), WHOLE AND PIECES THEREOF, FRESH, CHILLED, FROZEN, SALTED, IN BRINE, DRIED OR SMOKED</b>			
0504 00	- <i>Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish), whole and pieces thereof, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked:</i>			
0504 00 10	--- Guts of cattle for natural food casings	kg.	30%	-
0504 00 20	--- Guts of sheep and goats for natural food casings	kg.	30%	-
	--- <i>Guts of other animals for natural food casings :</i>			
0504 00 31	---- Of wild animals	kg.	30%	-
0504 00 39	---- Other	kg.	30%	-
	--- <i>Guts other than for natural food castings :</i>			
0504 00 41	---- Of wild animals	kg.	30%	-
0504 00 49	---- Other	kg.	30%	-
	--- <i>Bladders and stomachs :</i>			
0504 00 51	---- Of wild animals	kg.	30%	-
0504 00 59	---- Other	kg.	30%	-
<b>0505</b>	<b>SKINS AND OTHER PARTS OF BIRDS, WITH THEIR FEATHERS OR DOWN, FEATHERS AND PARTS OF FEATHERS (WHETHER OR NOT WITH TRIMMED EDGES) AND DOWN, NOT FURTHER WORKED THAN CLEANED, DISINFECTED OR TREATED FOR PRESERVATION; POWDER AND WASTE OF FEATHERS OR PARTS OF FEATHERS</b>			
0505 10	- <i>Feathers of a kind used for stuffing; down :</i>			
0505 10 10	--- Of wild birds	kg.	30%	-
0505 10 90	--- Other	kg.	30%	-
0505 90	- <i>Other:</i>			
0505 90 10	--- Peacock tail and wing feather (trimmed or not)	kg.	30%	-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	--- <i>Other feather (excluding for stuffing purpose) :</i>			
0505 90 21	---- Of wild birds	kg.	30%	-
0505 90 29	---- Other	kg.	30%	-
	--- <i>Powder and waste of feathers or parts of feathers:</i>			
0505 90 31	---- Of wild birds	kg.	30%	-
0505 90 39	---- Other	kg.	30%	-
	--- <i>Skins and other parts :</i>			
0505 90 91	---- Of wild birds	kg.	30%	-
0505 90 99	---- Other	kg.	30%	-
<b>0506</b>	<b>BONES AND HORN-CORES, UNWORKED, DEFATTED, SIMPLY PREPARED (BUT NOT CUT TO SHAPE), TREATED WITH ACID OR DEGELATINISED; POWDER AND WASTE OF THESE PRODUCTS</b>			
0506 10	- <i>Ossein and bones treated with acid :</i>			
	--- <i>Bones, including horn-cores, crushed :</i>			
0506 10 11	---- Of wild animals	kg.	30%	-
0506 10 19	---- Other	kg.	30%	-
	--- <i>Bone grist :</i>			
0506 10 21	---- Of wild animals	kg.	30%	-
0506 10 29	---- Other	kg.	30%	-
	--- <i>Ossein :</i>			
0506 10 31	---- Of wild animals	kg.	30%	-
0506 10 39	---- Other	kg.	30%	-
	--- <i>Bones, horn-cones and parts thereof, not crushed :</i>			
0506 10 41	---- Of wild animals	kg.	30%	-
0506 10 49	---- Other	kg.	30%	-
0506 90	- <i>Other :</i>			
	--- <i>Bone meal :</i>			
0506 90 11	---- Of wild animals	kg.	30%	-
0506 90 19	---- Other	kg.	30%	-
	--- <i>Other :</i>			
0506 90 91	---- Of wild animals	kg.	30%	-
0506 90 99	---- Other	kg.	30%	-
<b>0507</b>	<b>IVORY, TORTOISE-SHELL, WHALEBONE AND WHALEBONE HAIR, HORNS, ANTLERS, HOOVES, NAILS, CLAWS AND BEAKS, UNWORKED OR SIMPLY PREPARED BUT NOT CUT TO SHAPE; POWDER AND WASTE OF THESE PRODUCTS</b>			
0507 10	- <i>Ivory; ivory powder and waste :</i>			
0507 10 10	--- Ivory	kg.	30%	20%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
0507 10 20	--- Ivory powder and waste	kg.	30%	20%
0507 90	- <i>Other</i> :			
0507 90 10	--- Hoof meal	kg.	30%	-
0507 90 20	--- Horn meal	kg.	30%	-
0507 90 30	--- Hooves, claws, nails and beaks	kg.	30%	-
0507 90 40	--- Antlers	kg.	30%	-
0507 90 50	--- Buffalo horns	kg.	30%	-
0507 90 60	--- Tortoise-shell	kg.	30%	-
0507 90 70	--- Claws and waste of tortoise shell	kg.	30%	-
0507 90 90	--- Other	kg.	30%	-
<b>0508</b>	<b>CORAL AND SIMILAR MATERIALS, UNWORKED OR SIMPLY PREPARED BUT NOT OTHERWISE WORKED; SHELLS OF MOLLUSCS, CRUSTACEANS OR ECHINODERMS AND CUTTLE-BONE, UNWORKED OR SIMPLY PREPARED BUT NOT CUT TO SHAPE, POWDER AND WASTE THEREOF</b>			
0508 00	- <i>Coral and similar materials, unworked or simply prepared but not otherwise worked; shells of molluscs, crustaceans or echinoderms and cuttle-bone, unworked or simply prepared but not cut to shape, powder and waste thereof :</i>			
0508 00 10	--- Coral	kg.	30%	-
0508 00 20	--- Chanks	kg.	30%	-
0508 00 30	--- Cowries	kg.	30%	-
0508 00 40	--- Cuttlefish bones	kg.	30%	-
0508 00 50	--- Shells	kg.	30%	-
0508 00 90	--- Other	kg.	30%	-
<b>0509</b>	<b>OMITTED</b>			
<b>0510</b>	<b>AMBERGRIS, CASTOREUM, CIVET AND MUSK; CANTHARIDES; BILE, WHETHER OR NOT DRIED; GLANDS AND OTHER ANIMAL PRODUCTS USED IN THE PREPARATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, FRESH, CHILLED, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PROVISIONALLY PRESERVED</b>			
0510 00	- <i>Ambergris, castoreum, civet and musk; cantharides; bile, whether or not dried; glands and other animal products used in the preparation of pharmaceutical products, fresh, chilled, frozen or otherwise provisionally preserved :</i>			
0510 00 10	--- Bezoar, cow ( <i>goolochan</i> )	kg.	30%	-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
0510 00 20	--- Ox Gallstone	kg.	30%	-
0510 00 30	--- Placenta, frozen	kg.	30%	-
	--- <i>Other</i> :			
0510 00 91	---- Of wild animals	kg.	30%	-
0510 00 99	---- Other	kg.	30%	-
<b>0511</b>	<b>ANIMAL PRODUCTS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED; DEAD ANIMALS OF CHAPTER 1 OR 3, UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION</b>			
0511 10 00	- Bovine semen	kg.	30%	-
	- <i>Other</i> :			
0511 91	-- <i>Products of fish or crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates; dead animals of Chapter 3 :</i>			
*0511 91 10	--- Fishnails	kg.	30%	-
*0511 91 20	--- Fish tails	kg.	30%	-
*0511 91 30	--- Other fish waste	kg.	30%	-
*0511 91 40	--- Artemia cyst	kg.	5%	-
*0511 91 90	--- Other	kg.	30%	-
*0511 99	-- <i>Other</i> :			
*0511 99 10	--- Silkworm pupae	kg.	30%	-
	--- <i>Sinews and tendons</i> :			
0511 99 21	---- Of wild life	kg.	30%	-
0511 99 29	---- Other	kg.	30%	-
	--- <i>Other</i> :			
0511 99 91	---- Frozen semen, other than bovine; bovine embryo	kg.	30%	-
0511 99 92	---- Of wild life	kg.	30%	-
0511 99 99	---- Other	kg.	30%	-

**Exemption to goods when imported into India against a Post Export EPCG duty credit scrip (0% EPCG variant)**

[Notifn No. 05/2013-Customs, dt. 18.2.2013 as amended by 7/13, 20/13, 5/15, 36/16, 54/16, 8/17, 26/17, 3/18, 25/2020 dt. 21.05.2020]

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government, being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby exempts goods when imported into India against a Post Export EPCG duty credit scrip (0% EPCG variant) issued by the Regional Authority in accordance with paragraph 5.11 under Chapter 5 {Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme} of the Foreign Trade Policy which provides for duty remission in proportion to export obligation fulfilled (hereinafter referred to as the said scrip) from,-

- the whole of the duty of customs leviable thereon under the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975); and
- the whole of the additional duty leviable thereon under sub-sections (1), (3) and (5) of section 3 of the

said Customs Tariff Act.

2. The exemption under this notification shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:-
- (1) that the said scrip is granted against a valid authorisation issued on or before 31st March, 2013 under para 5.23 of the Handbook of Procedures Volume 1 (hereinafter referred to as the said authorisation) by the Regional Authority to an applicant (hereinafter referred as the authorisation holder) who opted for the scheme of Post Export EPCG Duty Credit Scrip (0% EPCG variant):

Provided that the said authorisation is not issued to an applicant who is currently availing any benefits under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) administered by the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. In the case of applicant who is Common Service Provider (hereinafter referred to as CSP), this bar shall apply when CSP or any of its specific users is currently availing any benefits under TUFS. This condition shall not apply where the benefit under TUFS has been obtained but the exact line of business in TUFS is different from the line of business under authorisations issued under para 5.23 of Handbook of Procedures Volume 1 or where benefits availed under TUFS are refunded, with applicable interest, before the said authorisation was issued:

Provided further that the applicant is not issued, in the year of issuance of the said authorisation, the duty credit scrips under Status Holders Incentive Scrip (SHIS) scheme under para 3.16 of the Foreign Trade Policy. In the case of applicant who is CSP, the CSP or any of its specific users should not be issued, in the year of issuance of the said authorisation, the duty credit scrips under SHIS. This condition shall not apply where already availed SHIS benefit that is unutilised is surrendered or where benefits availed under SHIS that is utilised is refunded, with applicable interest, before issue of the said authorisation. SHIS scrips which are surrendered or benefit refunded or not issued in a particular year for the reason the said authorisation has been issued in that year shall not be issued in future years also;

- (2) that the said authorisation is not for import under duty exemption but for import of the goods specified in the Table 1 annexed hereto on full payment of applicable duties in cash;
- (3) that the said authorisation is registered at the port of import specified in the said authorisation and the goods, which are specified in the Table 1 annexed hereto, are imported within nine months from the date of issue of the said authorisation on full payment of applicable duties in cash, and the said authorisation is produced before the proper officer of customs at the time of clearance of the goods for endorsement of the import particulars and in cases where the authorisation holder has opted that the Cenvat Credit under Cenvat Credit Rules, 2004 in respect of the additional duty under section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) paid (hereinafter referred to as additional duty of customs) shall not be taken, the proper officer endorses "Not valid for Cenvat Credit" on the bill of entry:

Provided that the goods specified in the Table 1 annexed hereto are imported for export of engineering and electronic products, basic chemicals and pharmaceuticals, apparels and textiles, plastics, handicrafts, chemicals and allied products, leather and leather products, paper and paperboard and articles thereof, ceramic products, refractories, glass and glassware, rubber and articles thereof, plywood and allied products, marine products, sports goods and toys and are other than those required for export of products covered under following chapters or headings of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), namely:-

Chapters 1, 2, 4, 5 (except handicrafts), 6 to 24, 25 to 27, 31, 43, 44 (except plywood and allied products), 45,

47, 68 (except handicrafts), 71, 81 (metals in primary and intermediate forms only), 89, 93, 97 (except handicrafts), 98; headings 4011 to 4013, 7401 to 7406, 7501 to 7504, 7601 to 7603, 7801, 7802, 7901 to 7903, 8001, 8002 and 8401:

Provided further that catalyst for one subsequent charge shall be allowed, under the authorisation in which plant, machinery or equipment and catalyst for initial charge have been imported, except in cases where the Regional Authority issues a separate authorisation for catalyst for one subsequent charge after the plant, machinery or equipment and catalyst for initial charge have already been imported:

Provided also that the import of the goods specified in the Table 1 annexed hereto are made upto the 31st December, 2013;

(4) that the goods imported under the said authorisation are installed and put to use, after their import, in the authorisation holder's factory or premises and at the time of registration of the said scrip a certificate, confirming such installation and use of the goods, from the Deputy Commissioner of Customs or Assistant Commissioner of Customs having jurisdiction over importer's factory or premises, as the case may be, which has been issued prior to the date of the first application filed by the authorisation holder for issuance of duty credit scrip against the said authorisation, is produced before the Deputy Commissioner of Customs or the Assistant Commissioner of Customs at the port of registration, as the case may be:

Provided that in the case of manufacturer authorisation holder and merchant authorisation holder having supporting manufacturer(s) or vendor(s), the capital goods may be installed at the factory or premises of such other person whose name and address is endorsed on the said authorisation and also on the shipping bills for fulfillment of the export obligation and the authorisation holder and such other person jointly and severally fulfill the export obligation and all other conditions. This shall not apply to a CSP:

Provided further that if the authorisation holder, including an authorisation holder who is a CSP, is not registered with the Central Excise he may produce the said certificate of installation and usage issued by an independent Chartered Engineer;

(5) that where the goods imported under the said authorisation are found defective or unfit for use, they may be re-exported back to the foreign supplier within three years from the date of payment of duty on the importation thereof subject to the condition that -

(a) at the time of re-export the goods are identified to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner of Customs or Assistant Commissioner of Customs, as the case may be, to be the same goods which were imported;

(b) when the re-export of the goods has been made under claim of duty drawback, no duty remission in the form of duty credit scrip for the duty paid at the time of import on the re-exported goods shall be allowed;

(c) after any duty remission in the form of duty credit scrip has been claimed in respect of the duty paid on the goods imported under the said authorisation, no duty drawback shall be allowed when the goods are re-exported and the export obligation shall also not be re-fixed;

(6) that goods imported under the said authorisation are not disposed of or transferred by sale or lease or any other manner by the authorisation holder till the date of last export against which the said scrip is issued;

(7) that the total export obligation to be fulfilled is equivalent to eighty five percent. (85%) of six times

the amount which is the sum of applicable duty of customs under the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) paid (hereinafter referred to as basic customs duty), additional duty of customs, Education Cess under section 94 of the Finance (No.2) Act, 2004 (23 of 2004) paid and Secondary and Higher Education Cess under section 136 of the Finance Act, 2007 (22 of 2007) paid on goods imported under the said authorisation, on Free On Board basis, which is to be fulfilled within an export obligation period of six years from the date of issue of the said authorisation:

Provided that additional duty of customs shall not be taken for computation for the purpose of fixation of export obligation when the Cenvat Credit in respect of additional duty of customs has not been taken:

Provided further that the export obligation shall be 75% of the export obligation specified above when fulfilled by export of following green technology products, namely, equipment for solar energy decentralised and grid connected products, bio-mass gassifier, bio-mass or waste boiler, vapour absorption chillers, waste heat boiler, waste heat recovery units, unfired heat recovery steam generators, wind turbine, solar collector and parts thereof, water treatment plants, wind mill and wind mill turbine or engine, other generating sets - wind powered, electrically operated vehicles - motor cars, electrically operated vehicles - lorries and trucks, electrically operated vehicles – motor cycle and mopeds, and solar cells:

Provided also that for units located in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, the export obligation shall be 25% of the export obligation specified above:

Provided also that where a sick unit is notified by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) or where a rehabilitation scheme is announced by the concerned State Government in respect of sick unit for its revival, the export obligation may be fulfilled within the time period allowed by the Regional Authority as per the rehabilitation package prepared by the operating agency and approved by BIFR or rehabilitation department of State Government. In cases where the time period is not specified in the rehabilitation package, the export obligation may be fulfilled within the time period allowed by the Regional Authority which shall not exceed twelve years:

Provided also that the export obligation shall be 50% of the export obligation specified above to be fulfilled within a period of six years in the case of spares (including refurbished/reconditioned spares), moulds, dies, jigs, fixtures, tools and refractory for initial lining, for the existing plant and machinery (imported earlier, under para 5.23 of Handbook of Procedures Volume 1 or otherwise), subject to the condition that the CIF value of import of the above spares, etc is limited to 10% of the CIF value of the plant and machinery imported under the authorisation (para 5.23 of Handbook of Procedures Volume 1) or 10% of the book value of the plant and machinery imported earlier otherwise than under para 5.23 of Handbook of Procedures Volume 1, as the case may be;

(8) that the duty remission granted as duty credit in the said scrip bears the same proportion to the amount which is the basic customs duty on the goods imported under the said authorisation which were considered for fixation of export obligation, as the extent of export obligation fulfilled (over and above the average export obligation) bears to the total export obligation:

Explanation 1. - For the purpose of condition (8),-

- (a) the amount of duty remission shall not include the duty paid, any portion of which has been rebated, including by way of duty drawback;
- (b) the amount of duty remission shall not include the duty paid which are not assessed finally;



(c) extent of export obligation fulfilled shall be the export obligation fulfilled till the last export included in the said scrip less the export obligations fulfilled that have been counted towards the previously issued duty credit scrips against the said authorisation;

(d) in condition (c) above, the export obligation fulfilled till the last export included in the said scrip shall be taken as the total export obligation fulfilled in the following cases -

(i) where the authorisation holder fulfills seventy five percent. (75%) or more of the export obligation as specified in condition (7) [over and above hundred percent. (100%) of the average export obligation], within half of the period specified for export obligation as mentioned in said condition (7), in which case the balance export obligation shall stand condoned;

(ii) where the Regional Authority regularises shortfall, in the export obligation as specified in condition (7), not exceeding five per cent. (5%) of such export obligation, in which case the said shortfall shall be condoned;

(e) the Explanation 2 to this notification relating to 'Export obligation' shall apply severally to each duty credit scrip, including the said scrip, issued against the said authorisation;

(f) the exports and supplies made within the export obligation period specified in condition (7) shall count towards fulfillment of export obligation;

(g) for fulfillment of export obligation, the payments against exports/supplies should have been realised.

(9) that where the first proviso to condition (7) is applied, the Cenvat Credit in respect of additional duty of customs shall not be taken and at the time of registration of the said scrip a certificate, from the jurisdictional Deputy Commissioner of Central Excise or Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise, as the case may be, to the effect that Cenvat Credit in respect of additional duty of customs on goods imported under the said authorisation has not been taken, is produced by the authorisation holder before the Deputy Commissioner of Customs or the Assistant Commissioner of Customs, as the case may be:

Provided that when the authorisation holder is not registered with Central Excise, he may produce the said certificate on self-certification basis;

(10) that the duty remission in the said scrip does not relate to duties paid on the imports made under the said authorisation which have not been installed and put to use;

(11) that the duty remission in the said scrip has not been obtained as a consequence of indigenous sourcing of capital goods;

(12) that the said scrip is issued, on request of the authorisation holder in form ANF5B for duty remission, by the Regional Authority specifying the same port of registration as mentioned in the said authorisation and it indicates details of the said authorisation, total export obligation fixed and its calculation, details of previous duty credit scrips issued against the said authorisation and the calculation of duty credit;

(13) that the imports under the said authorisation, the exports for fulfilling the export obligations and import of

goods against the said scrip are undertaken through the seaports, airports or through the Inland Container Depots or through the Land Customs Stations as mentioned in the Table 2 annexed hereto or a Special Economic Zone notified under section 4 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 (28 of 2005):

Provided that the Commissioner of Customs may, by special order or a public notice and subject to such conditions as may be specified by him, permit import and export through any other seaport, airport, inland container depot or through a land customs station within his jurisdiction;

(14) that for the purposes of registration, the said scrip is produced by the authorisation holder at the specified port of registration before the Deputy Commissioner of Customs or the Assistant Commissioner of Customs, as the case may be, along with -

(a) the said authorisation and the bill(s) of entry under which the imports under the said authorisation were made on payment of applicable duties in cash;

(b) evidence showing the extent of export obligation fulfilled within the export obligation period;

(c) certificate confirming installation and use as prescribed in condition (4) above;

(d) certificate that Cenvat Credit has not been taken as prescribed in condition (9) above, where applicable;

(e) undertaking from the authorisation holder to the effect that,-

(i) the goods imported under the said authorisation have not been disposed of or transferred by sale or lease or any other manner till the date of last export against which the said scrip is issued;

(ii) the duty remission in the said scrip does not include the duty paid, any portion of which has been rebated, including by way of duty drawback; and

(iii) all the conditions have been complied with respect to the duty credit in the said scrip,

and the said Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, as the case may be, upon being satisfied, allows the said scrip to be registered and the Customs authority endorses details of the said scrip and the remark "Drawback not available on re-export" on the bill(s) of entry, and registers the said scrip;

(15) that the said scrip and goods imported against it shall be freely transferable;

(16) that the said scrip is produced before the proper officer of customs at the time of clearance for debit of the duties leviable on the goods and the proper officer taking into account the debits already made under this exemption and the debits made under the notification No. 02 of 2013-Central Excise, dated the 18th February, 2013 debits the duties leviable on the goods, but for this exemption;

(17) that the validity of the said scrip shall be eighteen months from the date of issue and the said scrip shall be valid on the date on which actual debit of duty is made;

(18) that where the importer, under this notification, does not claim exemption from the additional duty of customs leviable under sub-sections (1), (3) and (5) of section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) he shall be deemed not to have availed the benefit under this notification for the purpose of calculation of the said additional duty of customs;

(19) that the benefit under this notification shall not be available to the items listed in Appendix 37B of the Handbook of Procedures Volume 1;

(20) that the importer shall be entitled to avail of the drawback or Cenvat credit of additional duty leviable under sub-sections (1), (3) and (5) of section 3 of the said Customs Tariff Act against the amount debited in the said scrip.

Explanation 2. -For the purpose of this notification, -

(A) “Capital goods” has the same meaning as assigned to it in Paragraph of 9.12 of the Foreign Trade Policy;

(B) “Common Service Provider” (CSP) means a service provider who is designated or certified as a Common Service Provider by the DGFT, Department of Commerce or State Industrial Infrastructural Corporation in a Town of Export Excellence;

(C) “Export obligation”,-

(I) means obligation on the authorisation holder to export to a place outside India, goods manufactured or capable of being manufactured or services rendered by the use of goods imported under the said authorisation and the export obligation shall be over and above the average level of exports achieved by the authorisation holder in the preceding three licensing years for the same and similar products within the export obligation period and such average shall be the arithmetic mean of export performance in the last three years for the same and similar products:

Provided that up to fifty percent. (50%) of the export obligation may also be fulfilled by export of other good(s) manufactured or service(s) provided by the authorisation holder or his group company or managed hotel, which has the said authorisation under which imports were made subject to the condition that in such cases, additional export obligation imposed shall be over and above the average exports achieved by the authorisation holder or his group company or managed hotel in preceding three years for both the original and the substitute product(s) / service(s):

Provided further that in case of export of goods relating to handicraft, handlooms, cottage, tiny sector, agriculture, animal husbandry, floriculture, horticulture, pisciculture, viticulture, poultry, sericulture, carpet, coir and jute, the authorisation holder shall not be required to maintain the average level of exports:

Provided also that in case of export of goods relating to aquaculture (including fisheries), the authorisation holder shall not be required to maintain the average level of exports subject to the condition that said authorisation has been obtained for goods other than fishing trawlers, boats, ships and other similar items:

Provided also that the goods, excepting tools, imported under said authorisation by the aforesaid sectors, shall not be allowed to be transferred for a period of five years from the date of imports even in cases where export obligation has been fulfilled. Transfer of capital goods would, however, be permitted within the group companies, after fulfillment of export obligation but before five years from the date of imports, under intimation to Regional Authority and jurisdictional Central Excise Authority:

Provided also that exports made to such countries as notified by Director General of Foreign Trade, shall not

be counted for fixing the average level of exports:

Provided also that exports against only such shipping bills which mention the authorisation number and date of the said authorisation shall be counted for the fulfillment of the export obligation;

Provided also that in the case of authorisation issued to a CSP, -

- (a) the reference to 'authorisation holder' in this Explanation shall be taken to mean a reference to 'CSP and specific users whose details are informed prior to export by CSP to the Regional Authority';
- (b) for the exports by users of the common service to be counted towards fulfilment of export obligation of CSP, the respective shipping bills of the users of common service shall contain the authorisation details of the CSP and the concerned Regional Authority shall be informed about the details of the users prior to such export; and
- (c) the exports counted against the authorisation shall not be counted towards fulfillment of other specific export obligations against all other authorisations issued under Chapter 5 of the Foreign Trade Policy, including para 5.23 of Handbook of Procedures Volume 1;

(II) shall be fulfilled through physical exports and the export proceeds realised in freely convertible currency. However the following categories of supplies, shall also be counted towards fulfillment of export obligation:

- (a) deemed exports, namely:
  - (i) supply of goods against Advance Authorisation/Advance Authorisation for Annual Requirement/Duty Free Import Authorisation (DFIA);
  - (ii) supply of goods to Export Oriented Units (EOUs) or Software Technology Parks (STPs) or Electronics Hardware Technology Parks (EHTPs) or Bio-Technology Parks (BTPs);
  - (iii) supply of goods to projects financed by multilateral or bilateral agencies or Funds as notified by the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), the Ministry of Finance (MOF) under International Competitive Bidding (ICB) in accordance with procedures of those agencies or Funds, where legal agreements provide for tender evaluation without including customs duty; supply and installation of goods and equipments (single responsibility of turnkey contracts) to projects financed by multilateral or bilateral agencies or Funds as notified by DEA, MOF under ICB, in accordance with procedures of those agencies/Funds, where bids may have been invited and evaluated on the basis of Delivery Duty Paid (DDP) prices for goods manufactured abroad;
  - (iv) supply of goods to any project or purpose in respect of which the Ministry of Finance, by a notification, permits import of such goods at zero customs duty and the supply is made under ICB procedure;
  - (v) supply of goods to mega power projects as provided in sub-clause (ii) of clause (f) of para 8.2 of Foreign Trade Policy;
  - (vi) supply of goods to nuclear power projects through competitive bidding as provided in clause (j) of para 8.2 of Foreign Trade Policy;

- (b) supply of ITA-1 items to Domestic Tariff Area, provided realization is in free foreign exchange;
- (c) royalty payments received in freely convertible currency and foreign exchange received for Research and Development (R&D) services; and
- (d) payments received in rupee terms for port handling services in terms of chapter 9 of the Foreign Trade Policy.

(D) “Foreign Trade Policy” means the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-2014 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) *vide* notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, No.1 (RE – 2012) /2009-2014 dated the 5th June 2012, as amended from time to time;

(E) “Handbook of Procedures Volume 1” means the Handbook of Procedures Volume 1, 2009-14, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1 *vide* public notice of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce, No.01 (RE - 2012)/2009-2014, dated the 5th June, 2012, as amended from time to time;

(F) “Manufacture” has the same meaning as defined in clause (f) of section 2 of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944);

(G) “Regional Authority” means the Director General of Foreign Trade appointed under section 6 of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 (22 of 1992) or an officer authorised by him to grant an authorisation including a duty credit scrip under the said Act;

(H) “Town of Export Excellence” (TEE) means a selected town producing goods of Rs. 750 Crore or more based on potential of growth in exports. However, for TEE in handloom, handicraft, agriculture and fisheries sector the threshold limit would be Rs.150 Crore.

**Table 1**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Description of goods</b>
1.	Capital goods for pre-production, production and post-production including second hand capital goods.
2.	Capital goods in Semi Knocked Down (SKD)/Completely Knocked Down (CKD) conditions to be assembled into capital goods by the authorisation holder.
3.	Spare parts of CIF value upto 10% of the CIF value of goods specified at Serial Nos.1 and 2 as actually imported and required for maintenance of capital goods so imported, assembled, or manufactured.
4.	Spare parts of CIF value upto 10% of the book value of the existing plant and machinery of the authorisation holder.

Table 2

S.No.	Port, ICD, LCS	Located at
1.	Seaports	Bedi (including Rozi-Jamnagar), Chennai, Cochin, Dahej, Dhamra, Dharamtar, Dighi, Gopalpur, Haldia (Haldia Dock Complex of Kolkata Port), Hazira (Surat), Kakinada, Kandla, Kattupalli (Tamil Nadu), Kolkata, Krishnapatnam, Ennore (Tamilnadu) and Karaikal (Union territory of Puducherry), Magdalla, Mangalore, Marmagoa, Muldwarka, Mumbai, Mundhra, Nagapattinam, Nhava Sheva, Okha, Paradeep, Pipavav, Porbander, Sikka, Tuticorin, Visakhapatnam and Vadinar.
2.	Airports	Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhubaneswar, Calicut, Chennai, Cochin, Coimbatore, Dabolim (Goa), Delhi, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Kolkata, Lucknow (Amausi), Mumbai, Nagpur, Rajasansi (Amritsar), Srinagar, Trivandrum, Varanasi and Visakhapatnam.
3.	Inland Container Depots	Agra, Ahmedabad, Anaparthi (Andhra Pradesh), Babarpur, Bangalore, Bhadohi, Bhatinda, Bhilwara, Bhiwadi, Bhusawal, Chettipalayam (Tamilnadu), Chheharata (Amritsar), Coimbatore, Dadri, Dappar (Dera Bassi), Daulatabad (Wanjarwadi and Maliwada), Delhi, Dhannad Rau (District Indore), Dighi (Pune), Durgapur (Export Promotion Industrial Park), Faridabad, Garhi Harsaru, Gauhati, Guntur, Hosur (Tamil Nadu), Hyderabad, Irugur Village (Tamilnadu), Irungattukottai (SIPCOT Industrial Park, Kattrambakkam Village, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Kanchipuram District, Tamilnadu), Jaipur, Jalandhar, Jamshedpur, Jodhpur, Kalinganagar, Kanpur, Karur, Kheda (Pithampur, District Dhar), Kota, Kundli, Loni (District Ghaziabad), Ludhiana, Madurai, Malanpur, Mandideep (District Raisen), Mrippalem Village (in Edlapadu Taluk of District Guntur), Melapakkam Village (Arakkonam Taluk, Vellore District) Miraj, Moradabad, Nagpur, Nasik, Nattakkam Village (Kottayam Taluk and District), Patli (Gurgaon), Pimpri (Pune), Pitampur (Indore), Pondicherry, Raipur, Rewari, Rudrapur (Nainital), Salem, Singanalur, Surat, Surajpur, Talegaon (District Pune), Thudiyalur (Tamilnadu), Tirupur, Tondiarpet (TNPM) in Chennai, Tumb Village (Taluka Umbergaon, District Valsad), Tuticorin, Udaipur, Vadodara, Varanasi, Veerapandi (Tamilnadu) and Waluj (Aurangabad).
4.	Land Customs Stations	Agartala, Amritsar Rail Cargo, Attari Road, Changrabandha, Dawki, Ghojadanga, Hilli, Jogbani, Mahadipur, Nepalganj Road, Nautanva (Sonauli), Petrapole, Ranaghat, Raxaul, Singhabad and Sutarkhandi.

**Exemption to goods when imported into India against a Post Export EPCG duty credit scrip (3% EPCG variant)**

[Notifn No. 06/2013-Customs, dt. 18.2.2013 as amended by 7/13, 20/13, 5/15, 36/16, 54/16, 8/17, 26/17, 3/18, 25/2020 dt. 21.05.2020]

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government, being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby exempts goods when imported into India against a Post Export EPCG duty credit scrip (3% EPCG variant) issued by the Regional Authority in accordance with paragraph 5.11 under Chapter 5 {Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme} of the Foreign Trade Policy which provides for duty remission in proportion to export obligation fulfilled (hereinafter referred to as the said scrip) from,-

- (a) the whole of the duty of customs leviable thereon under the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act,

1975 (51 of 1975); and

(b) the whole of the additional duty leviable thereon under sub-sections (1), (3) and (5) of section 3 of the said Customs Tariff Act.

2. The exemption under this notification shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:-

(1) that the said scrip is granted against a valid authorisation issued under para 5.23 of the Handbook of Procedures Volume 1 (hereinafter referred to as the said authorisation) by the Regional Authority to an applicant (hereinafter referred as the authorisation holder) who opted for the scheme of Post Export EPCG Duty Credit Scrip (3% EPCG variant);

(2) that the said authorisation is not for import under duty exemption but for import of the goods specified in the Table 1 annexed hereto, on full payment of applicable duties in cash, where duty of customs under the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) paid {hereinafter referred to as basic customs duty} is above 3 per cent. ad valorem;

(3) that the said authorisation is registered at the port of import specified in the said authorisation and the goods, which are specified in the Table 1 annexed hereto, are imported within thirty six months from the date of issue of the said authorisation on full payment of applicable duties in cash, and the said authorisation is produced before the proper officer of customs at the time of clearance of the goods for endorsement of the import particulars and in cases where the authorisation holder has opted that the Cenvat Credit under Cenvat Credit Rules, 2004 in respect of the additional duty under sub-sections (1), (3) and (5) of section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) paid (hereinafter referred to as additional duty of customs) shall not be taken, the proper officer endorses "Not valid for Cenvat Credit" on the bill of entry:

Provided that catalyst for one subsequent charge shall be allowed, under the authorisation in which plant, machinery or equipment and catalyst for initial charge have been imported, except in cases where the Regional Authority issues a separate authorisation for catalyst for one subsequent charge after the plant, machinery or equipment and catalyst for initial charge have already been imported:

Provided further that the import of motor cars, sports utility vehicles or all purpose vehicles shall be allowed only to hotels, travel agents, tour operators or tour transport operators and companies owning or operating golf resorts, subject to the condition that,-

(a) the total foreign exchange earning from hotel, travel and tourism and golf tourism sectors in current and preceding three licensing years is Rupees one crore fifty lakhs or more;

(b) the duty amount on all authorisations issued under Chapter 5 of the Foreign Trade Policy, including para 5.23 of Handbook of Procedures Volume 1, in a licensing year for import of motor cars, sports utility vehicles or all purpose vehicles shall not exceed fifty percent. (50%) of average foreign exchange earnings from hotel, travel and tourism and golf tourism sectors in preceding three licensing years; and

(c) the customs authority endorse the bill of entry while clearing the vehicles imported specifying that the vehicles shall be registered as a vehicle for 'tourist purpose only' and the vehicles so registered are used for tourist purpose only and a copy of the registration certificate, to that effect shall be submitted to the concerned customs authority as a confirmation of import of vehicle within six months from the date of import:

Provided also that import of motor cars, sports utility vehicles or all purpose vehicles shall not be allowed to

a Common Service Provider:

Provided also that the import of capital goods for creation of modern infrastructure shall be extended only to such retailers who have a minimum area of 1000 square metres.

(4) that the goods imported under the said authorisation are installed and put to use, after their import, in the authorisation holder's factory or premises and at the time of registration of the said scrip a certificate, confirming such installation and use of the goods, from the Deputy Commissioner of Customs or Assistant Commissioner of Customs having jurisdiction over importer's factory or premises, as the case may be, which has been issued prior to the date of the first application filed by the authorisation holder for issuance of duty credit scrip against the said authorisation, is produced before the Deputy Commissioner of Customs or the Assistant Commissioner of Customs at the port of registration, as the case may be:

Provided that if the authorisation holder, including an authorisation holder who is a Common Service Provider (CSP), is not registered with the Central Excise or if the authorisation holder is a service provider (other than a CSP), as the case may be, he may produce the said certificate of installation and usage issued by an independent Chartered Engineer:

Provided further that in the case of manufacturer authorisation holder and merchant authorisation holder having supporting manufacturer(s) or vendor(s) or in the case of import of irrigation equipment for use in contract farming for export of agricultural products or in the case of authorisation holder rendering services, the capital goods may be installed at the factory or premises of such other person whose name and address is endorsed on the said authorisation and also on the shipping bills for fulfillment of the export obligation and the authorisation holder and such other person jointly and severally fulfill the export obligation and all other conditions. This shall not apply to a CSP:

Provided also that agro units located in Agri Export Zones or service providers in Agri export Zones may move the capital goods within the Agri Export Zones under intimation to the jurisdictional Deputy Commissioner of Customs or Assistant Commissioner of Customs, as the case may be, subject to the condition that the importer shall maintain accurate record of such movement;

(5) that where the goods imported under the said authorisation are found defective or unfit for use, they may be re-exported back to the foreign supplier within three years from the date of payment of duty on the importation thereof subject to the condition that -

(a) at the time of re-export the goods are identified to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner of Customs or Assistant Commissioner of Customs, as the case may be, to be the same goods which were imported;

(b) when the re-export of the goods has been made under claim of duty drawback, no duty remission in the form of duty credit scrip for the duty paid at the time of import on the re-exported goods shall be allowed;

(c) after any duty remission in the form of duty credit scrip has been claimed in respect of the duty paid on the goods imported under the said authorisation, no duty drawback shall be allowed when the goods are re-exported and the export obligation shall also not be re-fixed;



(6) that goods imported under the said authorisation are not disposed of or transferred by sale or lease or any other manner by the authorisation holder till the date of last export against which the said scrip is issued;

(7) that the total export obligation to be fulfilled is equivalent to eighty five percent. (85%) of eight times the amount which is the difference between the following, namely:-

(a) sum of applicable basic customs duty, additional duty of customs, Education Cess under section 94 of the Finance (No.2) Act, 2004 (23 of 2004) paid and Secondary and Higher Education Cess under section 136 of the Finance Act, 2007 (22 of 2007) paid on the goods imported under the said authorisation;

and

(b) sum of 3 per cent. of the assessable value of the said goods and an amount calculated as if it represented cess on the said 3 per cent. of the assessable value, on Free On Board basis, within the export obligation period of eight years from the date of issue of the said authorisation:

Provided that additional duty of customs shall not be taken for computation for the purpose of fixation of export obligation when the Cenvat Credit in respect of additional duty of customs has not been taken:

Provided further that the export obligation shall be 75% of the export obligation specified above when fulfilled by export of following green technology products, namely, equipment for solar energy decentralised and grid connected products, bio-mass gassifier, bio-mass or waste boiler, vapour absorption chillers, waste heat boiler, waste heat recovery units, unfired heat recovery steam generators, wind turbine, solar collector and parts thereof, water treatment plants, wind mill and wind mill turbine or engine, other generating sets - wind powered, electrically operated vehicles- motor cars, electrically operated vehicles - lorries and trucks, electrically operated vehicles – motor cycle and mopeds, and solar cells:

Provided also that for units located in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, the export obligation shall be 25% of the export obligation specified above:

Provided also that where the amount of duties paid in cash that are considered for fixation of export obligation is not less than Rs.100 Crore, or where the said authorisation is issued to units in the Agri Export Zone as may be notified by the Regional Authority, the export obligation shall be fulfilled within a period of twelve years from the date of issue of authorisation:

Provided also that where a sick unit is notified by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) or where a rehabilitation scheme is announced by the concerned State Government in respect of sick unit for its revival, the export obligation may be fulfilled within the time period allowed by the Regional Authority as per the rehabilitation package prepared by the operating agency and approved by BIFR or rehabilitation department of State Government. In cases where the time period is not specified in the rehabilitation package, the export obligation may be fulfilled within the time period allowed by the Regional Authority which shall not exceed twelve years:

Provided also that where the capital goods are imported by agro units and units in tiny and cottage sector, for the purpose of fixing the export obligation the words 'eight times' in this condition shall be read as 'six times' and the export obligation shall be fulfilled within a period of twelve years from the date of issue of the authorisation:

Provided also that where the capital goods are imported for technological up-gradation as per conditions specified in Para 5.8 of the Foreign Trade Policy or by small scale industry units as defined in paragraph 5.2 of the Foreign Trade Policy, as the case may be, for the purpose of fixing the export obligation the words 'eight times' in this condition shall be read as 'six times' and the export obligation shall be fulfilled within a period of eight years from the date of issue of authorisation subject to the further condition that in the case of Small Scale Industry (SSI) units the landed Cost Insurance Freight (CIF) value of such imported capital goods under the scheme shall not exceed rupees fifty lakhs and total investment in plant and machinery after such imports shall not exceed the SSI limit:

Provided also that the export obligation shall be 50% of the export obligation specified above to be fulfilled within a period of eight years in the case of spares (including refurbished/reconditioned spares), moulds, dies, jigs, fixtures, tools and refractory for initial lining, for the existing plant and machinery (imported earlier, under para 5.23 of Handbook of Procedures Volume 1 or otherwise), subject to the condition that the CIF value of import of the above spares, etc is limited to 10% of the CIF value of the plant and machinery imported under the authorisation (para 5.23 of Handbook of Procedures Volume 1) or 10% of the book value of the plant and machinery imported earlier otherwise than under para 5.23 of Handbook of Procedures Volume 1, as the case may be;

(8) that the duty remission granted as duty credit in the said scrip bears the same proportion to the amount which is the basic customs duty on the goods imported under the said authorisation less 3 per cent. of the assessable value of the said goods which were considered for fixation of export obligation, as the extent of export obligation fulfilled (over and above the average export obligation) bears to the total export obligation:

**Explanation 1.** - For the purpose of condition (8),-

- (a) the amount of duty remission shall not include the duty paid, any portion of which has been rebated, including by way of duty drawback;
- (b) the amount of duty remission shall not include the duty paid which are not assessed finally;
- (c) extent of export obligation fulfilled shall be the export obligation fulfilled till the last export included in the said scrip less the export obligations fulfilled that have been counted towards the previously issued duty credit scrips against the said authorisation;
- (d) in condition (c) above, the export obligation fulfilled till the last export included in the said scrip shall be taken as the total export obligation fulfilled in the following cases -
  - (i) where the authorisation holder fulfills seventy five percent. (75%) or more of the export obligation as specified in condition (7) [over and above hundred percent. (100%) of the average export obligation], within half of the period specified for export obligation as mentioned in said condition (7), in which case the balance export obligation shall stand condoned;
  - (ii) where the Regional Authority regularises shortfall, in the export obligation as specified in condition (7), not exceeding five per cent. (5%) of such export obligation, in which case the said shortfall shall be condoned;

- (e) the Explanation 2 to this notification relating to 'Export obligation' shall apply severally to each duty credit scrip, including the said scrip, issued against the said authorisation;
- (f) the exports and supplies made within the export obligation period specified in condition (7) shall count towards fulfillment of export obligation;
- (g) for fulfillment of export obligation, the payments against the exports/supplies should have been realised.
- (9) that where the first proviso to condition (7) is applied, the Cenvat Credit in respect of the additional duty of customs shall not be taken and at the time of registration of the said scrip a certificate, from the jurisdictional Deputy Commissioner of Central Excise or Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise, as the case may be, to the effect that Cenvat Credit in respect of additional duty of customs on goods imported under the said authorisation has not been taken, is produced by the authorisation holder before the Deputy Commissioner of Customs or the Assistant Commissioner of Customs, as the case may be:

Provided that when the authorisation holder is not registered with Central Excise, he may produce the said certificate on self-certification basis;

- (10) that the duty remission in the said scrip does not relate to duties paid on the imports made under the said authorisation which have not been installed and put to use;
- (11) that the duty remission in the said scrip has not been obtained as a consequence of indigenous sourcing of capital goods;
- (12) that the said scrip is issued, on request of the authorisation holder in form ANF5B for duty remission, by the Regional Authority specifying the same port of registration as mentioned in the said authorisation and it indicates details of the said authorisation, total export obligation fixed and its calculation, details of previous duty credit scrips issued against the said authorisation and the calculation of duty credit;
- (13) that the imports under the said authorisation, the exports for fulfilling the export obligations and import of goods against the said scrip are undertaken through the seaports, airports or through the Inland Container Depots or through the Land Customs Stations as mentioned in the Table 2 annexed hereto or a Special Economic Zone notified under section 4 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 (28 of 2005):

Provided that the Commissioner of Customs may, by special order or a public notice and subject to such conditions as may be specified by him, permit import and export through any other seaport, airport, inland container depot or through a land customs station within his jurisdiction;

- (14) that for the purposes of registration, the said scrip is produced by the authorisation holder at the specified port of registration before the Deputy Commissioner of Customs or the Assistant Commissioner of Customs, as the case may be, along with -
- (a) the said authorisation and the bill(s) of entry under which the imports under the said authorisation were made on payment of applicable duties in cash;
- (b) evidence showing the extent of export obligation fulfilled within the export obligation period;
- (c) certificate confirming installation and use as prescribed in condition (4) above;
- (d) certificate that Cenvat Credit has not been taken as prescribed in condition (9) above, where appli-

cable;

(e) undertaking from the authorisation holder to the effect that,-

(i) the goods imported under the said authorisation have not been disposed of or transferred by sale or lease or any other manner till the date of last export against which the said scrip is issued;

(ii) the duty remission in the said scrip does not include the duty paid, any portion of which has been rebated, including by way of duty drawback; and

(iii) all the conditions have been complied with respect to the duty credit in the said scrip, and the said Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, as the case may be, upon being satisfied, allows the said scrip to be registered and the Customs authority endorses details of the said scrip and the remark "Drawback not available on re-export" on the bill(s) of entry, and registers the said scrip;

(15) that the said scrip and goods imported against it shall be freely transferable;

(16) that the said scrip is produced before the proper officer of customs at the time of clearance for debit of the duties leviable on the goods and the proper officer taking into account the debits already made under this exemption and the debits made under the notification No. 03 of 2013-Central Excise, dated the 18th February, 2013 debits the duties leviable on the goods, but for this exemption;

(17) that the validity of the said scrip shall be eighteen months from the date of issue and the said scrip shall be valid on the date on which actual debit of duty is made;

(18) that where the importer, under this notification, does not claim exemption from the additional duty of customs leviable under sub-sections (1), (3) and (5) of section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) he shall be deemed not to have availed the benefit under this notification for the purpose of calculation of the said additional duty of customs;

(19) that the benefit under this notification shall not be available to the items listed in Appendix 37B of the Handbook of Procedures Volume 1;

(20) that the importer shall be entitled to avail of the drawback or Cenvat credit of additional duty leviable under sub-sections (1), (3) and (5) of section 3 of the said Customs Tariff Act against the amount debited in the said scrip.

**Explanation 2.** - For the purpose of this notification, -

(A) "Capital goods" has the same meaning as assigned to it in Paragraph of 9.12 of the Foreign Trade Policy;

(B) "Common Service Provider" (CSP) means a service provider who is designated or certified as a Common Service Provider by the DGFT, Department of Commerce or State Industrial Infrastructural Corporation in a Town of Export Excellence;

(C) "Export obligation",-

(I) means obligation on the authorisation holder to export to a place outside India, goods manufactured or capable of being manufactured or services rendered by the use of goods imported under the said authorisation and the export obligation shall be over and above the average level of exports achieved by the authorisation holder in the preceding three licensing years for the same and similar products within the export obligation

period and such average shall be the arithmetic mean of export performance in the last three years for the same and similar products:

Provided that up to fifty percent. (50%) of the export obligation may also be fulfilled by export of other good(s) manufactured or service(s) provided by the authorisation holder or his group company or managed hotel, which has the said authorisation under which imports were made subject to the condition that in such cases, additional export obligation imposed shall be over and above the average exports achieved by the authorisation holder or his group company or managed hotel in preceding three years for both the original and the substitute product(s) / service(s):

Provided further that in case of export of goods relating to handicraft, handlooms, cottage, tiny sector, agriculture, animal husbandry, floriculture, horticulture, pisciculture, viticulture, poultry, sericulture, carpet, coir and jute, the authorisation holder shall not be required to maintain the average level of exports:

Provided also that in case of export of goods relating to aquaculture (including fisheries), the authorisation holder shall not be required to maintain the average level of exports subject to the condition that said authorisation has been obtained for goods other than fishing trawlers, boats, ships and other similar items:

Provided also that the goods, excepting tools, imported under said authorisation by the aforesaid sectors, shall not be allowed to be transferred for a period of five years from the date of imports even in cases where export obligation has been fulfilled. Transfer of capital goods would, however, be permitted within the group companies, after fulfillment of export obligation but before five years from the date of imports, under intimation to Regional Authority and jurisdictional Central Excise Authority:

Provided also that exports made to such countries as notified by Director General of Foreign Trade, shall not be counted for fixing the average level of exports:

Provided also that exports against only such shipping bills which mention the authorisation number and date of the said authorisation shall be counted for the fulfillment of the export obligation;

Provided also that in the case of authorisation issued to a Common Service Provider (CSP), -

- (a) the reference to 'authorisation holder' in this Explanation shall be taken to mean a reference to 'CSP and specific users whose details are informed prior to export by CSP to the Regional Authority';
  - (b) for the exports by users of the common service to be counted towards fulfilment of export obligation of CSP, the respective shipping bills of the users of common service shall contain the authorisation details of the CSP and the concerned Regional Authority shall be informed about the details of the users prior to such export; and
  - (c) the exports counted against the authorisation shall not be counted towards fulfillment of other specific export obligations against all other authorisations issued under Chapter 5 of the Foreign Trade Policy, including para 5.23 of Handbook of Procedures Volume 1;
- (II) shall be fulfilled through physical exports and the export proceeds realised in freely convertible currency. However the following categories of supplies, shall also be counted towards fulfillment of export

obligation:

(a) deemed exports, namely:-

- (i) supply of goods against Advance Authorisation/Advance Authorisation for Annual Requirement/Duty Free Import Authorisation (DFIA);
  - (ii) supply of goods to Export Oriented Units (EOUs) or Software Technology Parks (STPs) or Electronics Hardware Technology Parks (EHTPs) or Bio-Technology Parks (BTPs);
  - (iii) supply of goods to projects financed by multilateral or bilateral agencies or Funds as notified by the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), the Ministry of Finance (MOF) under International Competitive Bidding (ICB) in accordance with procedures of those agencies or Funds, where legal agreements provide for tender evaluation without including customs duty; supply and installation of goods and equipments (single responsibility of turnkey contracts) to projects financed by multilateral or bilateral agencies or Funds as notified by DEA, MOF under ICB, in accordance with procedures of those agencies/Funds, where bids may have been invited and evaluated on the basis of Delivery Duty Paid (DDP) prices for goods manufactured abroad;
  - (iv) supply of goods to any project or purpose in respect of which the Ministry of Finance, by a notification, permits import of such goods at zero customs duty and the supply is made under ICB procedure;
  - (v) supply of goods to mega power projects as provided in sub-clause (ii) of clause (f) of para 8.2 of Foreign Trade Policy;
  - (vi) supply of goods to nuclear power projects through competitive bidding as provided in clause (j) of para 8.2 of Foreign Trade Policy;
  - (b) supply of ITA-1 items to Domestic Tariff Area, provided realization is in free foreign exchange;
  - (c) royalty payments received in freely convertible currency and foreign exchange received for Research and Development (R&D) services; and
  - (d) payments received in rupee terms for port handling services in terms of chapter 9 of the Foreign Trade Policy.
- (D) “Foreign Trade Policy” means the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-2014 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) *vide* notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, No.1 (RE – 2012) /2009-2014 dated the 5th June 2012, as amended from time to time;
- (E) “Handbook of Procedures Volume 1” means the Handbook of Procedures Volume 1, 2009-14, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1 *vide* public notice of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce, No.01 (RE - 2012)/2009-2014, dated the 5th June, 2012, as amended from time to time;

(F) “Manufacture” has the same meaning as defined in clause (f) of section 2 of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944);

(G) “Regional Authority” means the Director General of Foreign Trade appointed under section 6 of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 (22 of 1992) or an officer authorised by him to grant an authorisation including a duty credit scrip under the said Act;

(H) “Town of Export Excellence” (TEE) means a selected town producing goods of Rs. 750 Crore or more based on potential of growth in exports. However, for TEE in handloom, handicraft, agriculture and fisheries sector the threshold limit would be Rs.150 Crore.

**Table 1**

S. No.	Description of goods
1.	Capital goods for pre-production, production and post-production including second hand capital goods.
2.	Capital goods in Semi Knocked Down (SKD)/Completely Knocked Down (CKD) conditions to be assembled into capital goods by the authorisation holder.
3.	Spare parts of CIF value upto 10% of the CIF value of goods specified at Serial Nos.1 and 2 as actually imported and required for maintenance of capital goods so imported, assembled, or manufactured.
4.	Spare parts of CIF value upto 10% of the book value of the existing plant and machinery of the authorisation holder.
5.	Motor cars, sports utility vehicles and all purpose vehicles.

**Table 2**

S.No.	Port, ICD, LCS	Located at
1.	Seaports	Bedi (including Rozi-Jamnagar), Chennai, Cochin, Dahej, Dhamra, Dharamtar, Dighi, Gopalpur, Haldia (Haldia Dock Complex of Kolkata Port), Hazira (Surat), Kakinada, Kandla, Kattupalli (TamilNadu), Kolkata, Krishnapatnam, Ennore (Tamilnadu) and Karaikal (Union territory of Puducherry), Magdalla, Mangalore, Marmagoa, Muldwarka, Mumbai, Mundhra, Nagapattinam, Nhava Sheva, Okha, Pipavav, Porbander, Sikka, Tuticorin, Visakhapatnam and Vadinar.
2.	Airports	Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhubaneswar, Calicut, Chennai, Cochin, Coimbatore, Dabolim (Goa), Delhi, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Kolkata, Lucknow (Amausi), Mumbai, Nagpur, Rajasansi (Amritsar), Srinagar, Trivandrum, Varanasi and Visakhapatnam.
3.	Inland	Agra, Ahmedabad, Anaparthi (Andhra Pradesh), Babarpur, Bangalore, Bhadohi, Bhatinda, Bhilwara, Container Bhiwadi, Bhusawal, Chettipalayam (Tamilnadu), Chheharata (Amritsar), Coimbatore, Dadri, Dappar (Dera Depots Bassi), Daulatabad (Wanjarwadi and Maliwada), Delhi, Dhannad Rau (District Indore), Dighi (Pune), Durgapur (Export Promotion Industrial Park), Faridabad, Garhi Harsaru, Gauhati, Guntur, Hosur (Tamil Nadu), Hyderabad, Irugur Village (Tamilnadu), Irungattukottai (SIPCOT Industrial Park, Kattrambakkam Village, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Kanchipuram District, Tamilnadu), Jaipur, Jalandhar, Jamshedpur, Jodhpur, Kalinganagar, Kanpur, Karur, Kheda (Pithampur, District Dhar), Kota, Kundli, Loni (District Ghaziabad),

	Ludhiana, Madurai, Malanpur, Mandideep (District Raisen), Mrippalem Village (in Edlapadu Taluk of District Guntur), Melapakkam Village (Arakkonam Taluk, Vellore District) Miraj, Moradabad, Nagpur, Nasik, Nattakkam Village (Kottayam Taluk and District), Patli (Gurgaon), Pimpri (Pune), Pitampur (Indore), Pondicherry, Raipur, Rewari, Rudrapur (Nainital), Salem, Singanalur, Surat, Surajpur, Talegaon (District Pune), Thudiyalur (Tamilnadu), Tirupur, Tondiarpet (TNPM) in Chennai, Tumb Village (Taluka Umbergaon, District Valsad), Tuticorin, Udaipur, Vadodara, Varanasi, Veerapandi (Tamilnadu) and Waluj (Aurangabad).
4. Land	Agartala, Amritsar Rail Cargo, Attari Road, Changrabandha, Dawki, Ghojadanga, Hilli,
Customs	Jogbani, Mahadipur, Nepalganj Road, Nautanva (Sonauli), Petrapole, Ranaghat,
Stations	Raxaul, Singhabad and Sutarkhandi.

### Exemption to goods under EPCG Scheme

[Notifn No. 22/ 2013-Customs, dt. 18.4.2013 as amended by 5/15, 36/16, 54/16, 8/17, 26/17, 3/18, 25/2020 dt. 21.05.2020]

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government, being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby exempts goods specified in the Table 1 annexed hereto, from,-

- (i) the whole of the duty of customs leviable thereon under the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), and
- (ii) the whole of the additional duty leviable thereon under sub-sections (1), (3) and (5) of section 3 of the said Customs Tariff Act, when specifically claimed by the importer.

2. The exemption under this notification shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:-

- (1) that the goods imported are covered by a valid authorisation issued under the Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme in terms of Chapter 5 of the Foreign Trade Policy permitting import of goods at zero customs duty;
- (2) that the authorisation is registered at the port of import specified in the said authorisation and the goods, which are specified in the Table 1 annexed hereto, are imported within eighteen months from the date of issue of the said authorisation and the said authorisation is produced for debit by the proper officer of customs at the time of clearance:

Provided that the benefit of import of capital goods at concessional duty under this notification for creation of modern infrastructure shall be extended only to such retailers who have a minimum area of 1000 square metres:

Provided further that the catalyst for one subsequent charge shall be allowed, under the authorisation in which plant, machinery or equipment and catalyst for initial charge have been imported, except in cases where the Regional Authority issues a separate authorisation for catalyst for one subsequent charge after the plant, machinery or equipment and catalyst for initial charge have already been imported;

- (3) that the importer is not issued, in the year of issuance of zero duty EPCG authorisation, the duty credit scrips under Status Holder Incentive Scrip (SHIS) scheme under para 3.16 of the Foreign Trade Policy. In the case of applicant who is Common Service Provider (herein after referred as CSP), the CSP or



any of its specific users should not be issued, in the year of issuance of the zero duty EPCG authorisation, the duty credit scrips under SHIS. This condition shall not apply where already availed SHIS benefit that is unutilised is surrendered or where benefits availed under SHIS that is utilised is refunded, with applicable interest, before issue of the zero duty EPCG authorisation. SHIS scrips which are surrendered or benefit refunded or not issued in a particular year for the reason the authorisation has been issued in that year shall not be issued in future years also;

(4) that the authorisation for annual requirement shall indicate export product to be exported under the authorisation. The importer shall submit a Nexus Certificate from an independent Chartered Engineer (CEC) in the format specified in Appendix 32A of HBP (vol. I) notified under the Foreign Trade Policy, certifying nexus of imported capital goods with the export product, to the Customs authorities at the time of clearance of imported capital goods. A copy of the CEC shall be submitted to the concerned Regional Authority alongwith copy of the bill of entry, within thirty days from the date of import of the Capital Goods;

(5) that the goods imported shall not be disposed of or transferred by sale or lease or any other manner till export obligation is complete;

(6) that the importer executes a bond in such form and for such sum and with such surety or security as may be specified by the Deputy Commissioner of Customs or Assistant Commissioner of Customs binding himself to comply with all the conditions of this notification as well as to fulfill export obligation on Free on Board (FOB) basis equivalent to six times the duty saved on the goods imported as may be specified on the authorisation, or for such higher sum as may be fixed or endorsed by the Regional Authority in terms of Para 5.10 of the Handbook of Procedures Vol I, issued under para 2.4 of the Foreign Trade Policy, within a period of six years from the date of issue of Authorisation, in the following proportions, namely :-

S. No.	Period from the date of issue of Authorisation	Proportion of total export obligation
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Block of 1 <sup>st</sup> to 4 <sup>th</sup> year	50%
2.	Block of 5 <sup>th</sup> to 6 <sup>th</sup> year	50%

Provided that in case the authorisation is issued to a CSP, the CSP shall execute the bond with bank guarantee and the bank guarantee shall be equivalent to 100% of the duty foregone, and the bank guarantee shall be given by CSP or by anyone of the users or a combination thereof, at the option of the CSP:

Provided further that the export obligation shall be 75% of the normal export obligation specified above when fulfilled by export of following green technology products, namely, equipment for solar energy decentralised and grid connected products, bio-mass gassifier, bio-mass or waste boiler, vapour absorption chillers, waste heat boiler, waste heat recovery units, unfired heat recovery steam generators, wind turbine, solar collector and parts thereof, water treatment plants, wind mill and wind mill turbine or engine, other generating sets - wind powered, electrically operated vehicles -motor cars, electrically operated vehicles - lorries and trucks, electrically operated vehicles -motor cycle and mopeds, and solar cells:

Provided also that for units located in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, the export obligation shall be 25% of the normal export obligation specified above:

Provided also that spares (including refurbished or reconditioned spares), moulds, dies, jigs, fixtures, tools and refractory for initial lining, for the existing plant and machinery (imported earlier, under EPCG or otherwise), shall be allowed to be imported under the EPCG scheme subject to an export obligation equivalent to 50% of the normal export obligation specified above in case of separate authorisation issued, subject to the condition that the Cost, Insurance and Freight (CIF) value of import of the said spares etc. is limited to 10% of the CIF value of the plant and machinery imported under the EPCG authorisation or 10% of the book value of the plant and machinery imported earlier otherwise than under EPCG Scheme, as the case may be:

Provided also that where a sick unit is notified by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) or where a rehabilitation scheme is announced by the concerned State Government in respect of sick unit for its revival, the export obligation may be fulfilled within time period allowed by the Regional Authority as per the rehabilitation package prepared by the operating agency and approved by BIFR or rehabilitation department of State Government. In cases where the time period is not specified in the rehabilitation package, the export obligation may be fulfilled within the time period allowed by the Regional Authority which shall not exceed nine years:

Provided also that where the capital goods are imported for technological upgradation as per conditions specified in Para 5.8 of the Foreign Trade Policy, the export obligation shall be fixed equivalent to six times the duty saved on the capital goods imported as may be specified on the authorization, or for such higher sum as may be fixed by the Regional Authority, to be fulfilled within period of six years from the date of issue of authorization under the said para:

Provided also that export obligation of a particular block may be set off against the excess exports made in the said preceding block;

(7) that if the importer does not claim exemption from the additional duty leviable under sub-sections (1), (3) and (5) of section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, the additional duty so paid by him shall not be taken for computation of the net duty saved for the purpose of fixation of export obligation provided the Cenvat credit of additional duty paid has not been taken;

(8) that the importer, including a CSP, produces within 30 days from the expiry of each block from the date of issue of authorisation or within such extended period as the Deputy Commissioner of Customs or Assistant Commissioner of Customs may allow, evidence to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner of Customs or Assistant Commissioner of Customs showing the extent of export obligation fulfilled, and where the export obligation of any particular block is not fulfilled in terms of the condition (6), the importer shall within three months from the expiry of the said block pay duties of customs equal to an amount which bears the same proportion to the duties leviable on the goods, but for the exemption contained herein, which the unfulfilled portion of the export obligation bears to the total export obligation, together with interest at the rate of 15% per annum from the date of clearance of the goods;

(9) that where the importer fulfills 75% or more of the export obligation as specified in condition (6) (over and above 100% of the average export obligation) within half of the period specified for export obligation as mentioned in condition (6), his balance export obligation shall be condoned and he shall be treated to have fulfilled the entire export obligation;

(10) that the capital goods imported, assembled or manufactured are installed in the importer's factory or premises and a certificate from the Deputy Commissioner of Customs or Assistant Commis-

sioner of Customs having jurisdiction over importer's factory or premises, as the case may be, is produced confirming installation and use of the capital goods in the importer's factory or premises, within six months from the date of completion of imports or within such extended period as the Deputy Commissioner of Customs or Assistant Commissioner of Customs at the port of registration, as the case may be, may allow :

Provided that in case of import of spares, the installation certificate shall be produced within three years from the date of import:

Provided further that if the importer, including an importer who is a Common Service Provider (CSP), is not registered with the Central Excise or if the importer is a service provider (other than a CSP), as the case may be, he may produce the said certificate of installation and usage issued by an independent Chartered Engineer:

Provided also that in the case of manufacturer exporter and merchant exporter having supporting manufacturer(s) or vendor(s) or in the case of import of irrigation equipment for use in contract farming for export of agricultural products or in the case of importer rendering services, the capital goods may be installed at the factory or premises of such other person whose name and address is endorsed on the authorisation referred to in condition (1) and also on the shipping bills and where the bond for full difference of duty, if necessary, in terms of condition (6) with or without a bank guarantee, as the case may be, is executed by the importer and such other person binding themselves jointly and severally to fulfill the export obligation and all other conditions of this notification and to pay duty with interest at the rate of 15% per annum in case of default. This shall not apply to a CSP:

Provided also that agro units located in Agri Export Zones or service providers in Agri export Zones may move the capital goods within the Agri Export Zones under intimation to the jurisdictional Deputy Commissioner of Customs or Assistant Commissioner of Customs, as the case may be, subject to the condition that the importer shall maintain accurate record of such movement;

(11) that the imports and exports are undertaken through the seaports, airports or through the Inland Container Depots or through the Land Customs Stations as mentioned in the Table 2 annexed hereto or a Special Economic Zone notified under section 4 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 (28 of 2005):

Provided that the Commissioner of Customs may, by special order or a public notice and subject to such conditions as may be specified by him, permit import and export through any other sea-port, airport, inland container depot or through a land customs station within his jurisdiction;

(12) that notwithstanding anything contained in condition (6) above, where the Regional Authority grants extension of block-wise period for any block(s) or overall period of fulfillment of export obligation up to a period of two years or regularization of shortfall in export obligation, not exceeding five percent of such export obligation, the said block-wise period or overall period of export obligation shall be extended or condoned by the Deputy Commissioner of Customs or Assistant Commissioner of Customs, as the case may be:

Provided that in respect of sick units referred to in the fifth proviso to condition (6) above, extension of overall period of export obligation shall not be allowed.

3. Where the goods specified in the Table 1 are found defective or unfit for use, the said goods may be

re-exported back to the foreign supplier within three years from date of payment of duty on the importation thereof:

Provided that at the time of re-export, the goods are identified to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner of Customs or Assistant Commissioner of Customs, as the case may be, to be the same as the goods which were imported.

Explanation -For the purpose of this notification,-

(A) "Authorisation" includes "Authorisation for Annual Requirement".

(B) "Capital goods" has the same meaning as assigned to it in Paragraph of 9.12 of the Foreign Trade Policy ;

(C) "Common Service Provider" (CSP) means a service provider who is designated or certified as a Common Service Provider by the DGFT, Department of Commerce or State Industrial Infrastructural Corporation in a Town of Export Excellence;

(D) "Export obligation",-

(i) means obligation on the importer to export to a place outside India, goods manufactured or capable of being manufactured or services rendered by the use of capital goods imported in terms of this notification and the export obligation shall be over and above the average level of exports achieved by the importer in the preceding three licensing years for the same and similar products within the overall export obligation period including the extended period, if any and such average shall be the arithmetic mean of export performance in the last three years for the same and similar products:

Provided that in case of export of goods relating to handicraft, handlooms, cottage, tiny sector, agriculture, animal husbandry, floriculture, horticulture, pisciculture, viticulture, poultry, sericulture, carpet, coir and jute, the importer shall not be required to maintain the average level of exports:

Provided also that in case of export of goods relating to aquaculture (including fisheries), the importer shall not be required to maintain the average level of exports subject to the condition that EPCG authorisation has been obtained for goods other than fishing trawlers, boats, ships and other similar items:

Provided also that the goods, excepting tools, imported under this notification by the aforesaid sectors, shall not be allowed to be transferred for a period of five years from the date of imports even in cases where export obligation has been fulfilled. Transfer of capital goods would, however, be permitted within the group companies, after fulfillment of export obligation but before five years from the date of imports, under intimation to Regional Authority and jurisdictional Central Excise Authority:

Provided also that exports made to such countries as notified by Director General of Foreign Trade, shall not be counted for fixing the average level of exports:

Provided also that exports against only such shipping bills which mention the authorisation number and date of the authorisation shall be counted for the fulfillment of the export obligation:

Provided also that in the case of authorisation issued to a CSP, -

(i) the reference to ‘importer’ in this Explanation shall be taken to mean a reference to ‘CSP and specific users whose details are informed prior to export by CSP to the Regional Authority’;

(ii) for the exports by users of the common service to be counted towards fulfilment of export obligation of CSP, the respective shipping bills of the users of common service shall contain the authorisation details of the CSP and the concerned Regional Authority shall be informed about the details of the users prior to such export; and

(iii) the exports counted against the authorisation in terms of this notification shall not be counted towards fulfillment of other specific export obligations against all other authorisations issued under Chapter 5 of the Foreign Trade Policy, including para 5.22 of Handbook of Procedures Volume 1 ;

(II) shall be fulfilled through physical exports and the export proceeds realised in freely convertible currency. However the following categories of supplies, shall also be counted towards fulfillment of export obligation:

(a) deemed exports, namely:

(i) supply of goods against Advance Authorisation/Advance Authorisation for Annual Requirement/Duty Free Import Authorisation (DFIA);

(ii) supply of goods to Export Oriented Units (EOUs) or Software Technology Parks (STPs) or Electronics Hardware Technology Parks (EHTPs) or Bio-Technology Parks (BTPs);

(iii) supply of goods to projects financed by multilateral or bilateral agencies or Funds as notified by the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), the Ministry of Finance (MOF) under International Competitive Bidding (ICB) in accordance with procedures of those agencies or Funds, where legal agreements provide for tender evaluation without including customs duty; supply and installation of goods and equipments (single responsibility of turnkey contracts) to projects financed by multilateral or bilateral agencies or Funds as notified by DEA, MOF under ICB, in accordance with procedures of those agencies/Funds, where bids may have been invited and evaluated on the basis of Delivery Duty Paid (DDP) prices for goods manufactured abroad;

(iv) supply of goods to any project or purpose in respect of which the Ministry of Finance, by a notification, permits import of such goods at zero customs duty and the supply is made under ICB procedure;

(v) supply of goods to mega power projects as provided in sub-clause (ii) of clause (f) of para 8.2 of Foreign Trade Policy;

(vi) supply of goods to nuclear power projects through competitive bidding as provided in clause (j) of para 8.2 of Foreign Trade Policy;

(b) supply of ITA-1 items to Domestic Tariff Area, provided realization is in free foreign exchange;

(c) royalty payments received in freely convertible currency and foreign exchange received for Research and Development (R&D) services; and

(d) payments received in rupee terms for port handling services in terms of chapter 9 of the Foreign Trade Policy.

(E) “Foreign Trade Policy” means the Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-2014, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) vide notification number G.S.R. 1293 (E) of the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce No.1 (RE – 2012)/2009-2014 dated the 5 th June, 2012, as amended from time to time;

(F) “Handbook of Procedures, Volume 1” means the Handbook of Procedures Volume 1, 2009-14, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1 vide public notice of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce, No.1 (RE – 2012)/2009-2014 dated the 5 th June, 2012, as amended from time to time;

(G) “Manufacture” has the same meaning as defined in clause (f) of section 2 of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944);

(H) “Regional Authority” means the Director General of Foreign Trade appointed under section 6 of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 (22 of 1992) or an officer authorised by him to grant an authorisation including a duty credit scrip under the said Act;

(I) “Town of Export Excellence” (TEE) means a selected town producing goods of Rs. 750 Crore or more based on potential of growth in exports. However, for TEE in handloom, handicraft, agriculture and fisheries sector the threshold limit would be Rs.150 Crore.

Table 1

S. No.	Description of goods
(1)	(2)
1.	Capital goods for pre-production, production and post production.
2.	Capital goods in Semi Knocked Down (SKD) / Completely Knocked Down (CKD) conditions to be assembled into capital goods by the importer.
3.	Spare parts of CIF value upto 10% of the CIF value of goods specified at Serial Nos.1 and 2 as actually imported and required for maintenance of capital goods so imported, assembled, or manufactured.
4.	Spare parts of CIF value upto 10% of the book value of the existing plant and machinery of the importer.

Table 2

S. No.	Port, ICD,	Located at
		LCS
1.	Seaports	Bedi (including Rozi-Jamnagar), Chennai, Cochin, Dahej, Dhamra, Dharamtar, Dighi,

S. No.	Port, ICD,	Located at LCS
		Gopalpur, Haldia (Haldia Dock Complex of Kolkata Port), Hazira (Surat), Kakinada, Kandla, Kattupalli (Tamilnadu), Kolkata, Krishnapatnam, Ennore (Tamilnadu) and Karaikal (Union territory of Puducherry), Magdalla, Mangalore, Marmagoa, Muldwarka, Mumbai, Mundhra, Nagapattinam, Nhava Sheva, Okha, Paradeep, Pipavav, Porbander, Sikka, Tuticorin, Visakhapatnam and Vadinar.
2.	Airports	Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhubaneswar, Calicut, Chennai, Cochin, Coimbatore, Dabolim (Goa), Delhi, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Kolkata, Lucknow (Amausi), Mumbai, Nagpur, Rajasansi (Amritsar), Srinagar, Trivandrum, Varanasi and Visakhapatnam.
3.	Inland Container Depots	Agra, Ahmedabad, Anaparthi (Andhra Pradesh), Babarpur, Bangalore, Bhadohi, Bhatinda, Bhilwara, Bhiwadi, Bhusawal, Chettipalayam (Tamilnadu), Chheharata (Amritsar), Coimbatore, Dadri, Dappar (Dera Bassi), Daulatabad (Wanjarwadi and Maliwada), Delhi, Dhannad Rau (District Indore), Dighi (Pune), Durgapur (Export Promotion Industrial Park), Faridabad, Garhi Harsaru, Gauhati, Guntur, Hosur (Tamil Nadu), Hyderabad, Irugur Village (Tamilnadu), Irungattukottai (SIPCOT Industrial Park, Kattrambakkam Village, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Kanchipuram District, Tamilnadu), Jaipur, Jalandhar, Jamshedpur, Jodhpur, Kalinganagar, Kanpur, Karur, Kheda (Pithampur, District Dhar), Kota, Kundli, Loni (District Ghaziabad), Ludhiana, Madurai, Malanpur, Mandideep (District Raisen), Marrisalem Village (in Edlapadu Taluk of District Guntur), Melapakkam Village (Arakkonam Taluk, Vellore District) Miraj, Moradabad, Nagpur, Nasik, Nattakkam Village (Kottayam Taluk and District), Patli (Gurgaon), Pimpri (Pune), Pitampur (Indore), Pondicherry, Raipur, Rewari, Rudrapur (Nainital), Salem, Singanalur, Surat, Surajpur, Talegaon (District Pune), Thudiyalur (Tamilnadu), Tirupur, Tondiarpet (TNPM) in Chennai, Tumb Village (Taluka Umbergaon, District Valsad), Tuticorin, Udaipur, Vadodara, Varanasi, Veerapandi (Tamilnadu) and Waluj (Aurangabad).
4.	Land Customs Stations	Agartala, Amritsar Rail Cargo, Attari Road, Changrabandha, Dawki, Ghojadanga, Hilli, Jogbani, Mahadipur, Nepalganj Road, Nautanva (Sonauli), Petrapole, Ranaghat, Raxaul, Singhabad and Sutarkhandi.

### **Exemption to goods when imported into India against a Post Export EPCG duty credit scrip EPCG Scheme**

**[Notifn No.23/2013-Customs, dt. 18.4.2013 as amended by 29/13, 5/15, 36/16, 54/16, 8/17, 26/17, 3/18, 25/2020 dt. 21.05.2020]**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government, being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby exempts goods when imported into India against a Post Export EPCG duty credit scrip issued by the Regional Authority in accordance with paragraph 5.11 under Chapter 5 {Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme} of the Foreign Trade Policy which provides for duty remission in proportion to export obligation fulfilled (hereinafter referred to as the said scrip) from,-

(a) the whole of the duty of customs leviable thereon under the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975); and

(b) the whole of the additional duty leviable thereon under sub-sections (1), (3) and (5) of section 3 of the said Customs Tariff Act.

2. The exemption under this notification shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:-

(1) that the said scrip is granted against a valid authorisation issued under para 5.22 of the Handbook of Procedures Volume 1 (hereinafter referred to as the said authorisation) by the Regional Authority to an applicant (hereinafter referred as the authorisation holder) who opted for the scheme of Post Export EPCG Duty Credit Scrip:

Provided that the applicant is not issued, in the year of issuance of the said authorisation, the duty credit scrips under Status Holders Incentive Scrip (SHIS) scheme under para 3.16 of the Foreign Trade Policy. In the case of applicant who is Common Service Provider (herein after referred as CSP), the CSP or any of its specific users should not be issued, in the year of issuance of the said authorisation, the duty credit scrips under SHIS. This condition shall not apply where already availed SHIS benefit that is unutilised is surrendered or where benefits availed under SHIS that is utilised is refunded, with applicable interest, before issue of the said authorisation. SHIS scrips which are surrendered or benefit refunded or not issued in a particular year for the reason the said authorisation has been issued in that year shall not be issued in future years also;

(2) that the said authorisation is not for import under duty exemption but for import of the goods specified in the Table 1 annexed hereto on full payment of applicable duties in cash;

(3) that the said authorisation is registered at the port of import specified in the said authorisation and the goods, which are specified in the Table 1 annexed hereto, are imported within eighteen months from the date of issue of the said authorisation on full payment of applicable duties in cash , and the said authorisation is produced before the proper officer of customs at the time of clearance of the goods for endorsement of the import particulars and in cases where the authorisation holder has opted that the Cenvat Credit under Cenvat Credit Rules, 2004 in respect of the additional duty under sub-sections (1), (3) and (5) of section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act , 1975 (51 of 1975) paid (hereinafter referred to as additional duty of customs) shall not be taken, the proper officer endorses “ Not valid for Cenvat Credit” on the bill of entry:

Provided that the benefit of import of capital goods for creation of modern infrastructure shall be extended only to such retailers who have a minimum area of 1000 square metres:

Provided further that catalyst for one subsequent charge shall be allowed, under the authorisation in which plant, machinery or equipment and catalyst for initial charge have been imported, except in cases where the Regional Authority issues a separate authorisation for catalyst for one subsequent charge after the plant, machinery or equipment and catalyst for initial charge have already been imported;

(4) that the capital goods imported under the said authorisation are installed and put to use, after their import, in the authorisation holder’s factory or premises and at the time of registration of the said scrip a certificate, confirming such installation and use of the goods, from the Deputy Commissioner of Customs or Assistant Commissioner of Customs having jurisdiction over authorization holders factory or premises, as the case may be, which has been issued prior to the date of the first application filed by the authorisation holder for issuance of duty credit scrip against the said authorisation, is produced before the Deputy Commissioner of Customs



or the Assistant Commissioner of Customs at the port of registration of the said scrip, as the case may be:

Provided that if the authorisation holder, including an authorisation holder who is a CSP, is not registered with the Central Excise or if the authorisation holder is a service provider (other than a CSP), as the case may be, he may produce the said certificate of installation and usage issued by an independent Chartered Engineer:

Provided further that in the case of manufacturer authorisation holder and merchant authorisation holder having supporting manufacturer(s) or vendor(s) or in the case of import of irrigation equipment for use in contract farming for export of agricultural products or in the case of authorisation holder rendering services, the capital goods may be installed at the factory or premises of such other person whose name and address is endorsed on the said authorisation and also on the shipping bills for fulfillment of the export obligation and the authorisation holder and such other person jointly and severally fulfill the export obligation and all other conditions. This shall not apply to a CSP:

Provided also that agro units located in Agri Export Zones or service providers in Agri export Zones may move the capital goods within the Agri Export Zones under intimation to the jurisdictional Deputy Commissioner of Customs or Assistant Commissioner of Customs, as the case may be, subject to the condition that the importer shall maintain accurate record of such movement;

(5) that where the goods imported under the said authorisation are found defective or unfit for use, they may be re-exported back to the foreign supplier within three years from the date of payment of duty on the importation thereof subject to the condition that, -

(a) at the time of re-export the goods are identified to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner of Customs or Assistant Commissioner of Customs, as the case may be, to be the same goods which were imported;

(b) when the re-export of the goods has been made under claim of duty drawback, no duty remission in the form of duty credit scrip for the duty paid at the time of import on the re-exported goods shall be allowed;

(c) after any duty remission in the form of duty credit scrip has been claimed in respect of the duty paid on the goods imported under the said authorisation, no duty drawback shall be allowed when the goods are re-exported and the export obligation shall also not be re-fixed;

(6) that goods imported under the said authorisation are not disposed of or transferred by sale or lease or any other manner by the authorisation holder till the date of last export against which the said scrip is issued;

(7) that the total export obligation to be fulfilled is equivalent to eighty five percent. (85%) of six times the amount which is the sum of applicable duty of customs under the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) paid (hereinafter referred to as basic customs duty), additional duty of customs, Education Cess under section 94 of the Finance (No.2) Act, 2004 (23 of 2004) paid and Secondary and Higher Education Cess under section 136 of the Finance Act, 2007 (22 of 2007) paid on goods imported under the said authorisation, on Free On Board basis, which is to be fulfilled within an export obligation period of six years from the date of issue of the said authorisation:

Provided that additional duty of customs shall not be taken for computation for the purpose of fixation of export obligation when the Cenvat Credit in respect of additional duty of customs has not been taken:

Provided further that the export obligation shall be 75% of the export obligation specified above when fulfilled by export of following green technology products, namely, equipment for solar energy decentralised and grid connected products, bio-mass gassifier, bio-mass or waste boiler, vapour absorption chillers, waste heat boiler, waste heat recovery units, unfired heat recovery steam generators, wind turbine, solar collector and parts thereof, water treatment plants, wind mill and wind mill turbine or engine, other generating sets - wind powered, electrically operated vehicles- motor cars, electrically operated vehicles-lorries and trucks, electrically operated vehicles - motor cycle and mopeds, and solar cells:

Provided also that for units located in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, the export obligation shall be 25% of the export obligation specified above:

Provided also that where a sick unit is notified by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) or where a rehabilitation scheme is announced by the concerned State Government in respect of sick unit for its revival, the export obligation may be fulfilled within the time period allowed by the Regional Authority as per the rehabilitation package prepared by the operating agency and approved by BIFR or rehabilitation department of State Government. In cases where the time period is not specified in the rehabilitation package, the export obligation may be fulfilled within the time period allowed by the Regional Authority which shall not exceed nine years:

Provided also that where the capital goods are imported for technological upgradation as per conditions specified in Para 5.8 of the Foreign Trade Policy, the export obligation shall be fulfilled within a period of six years from the date of issue of authorization under the said para:

Provided also that the export obligation shall be 50% of the export obligation specified above in the case of separate authorisation for spares (including refurbished/reconditioned spares), moulds, dies, jigs, fixtures, tools and refractory for initial lining, for the existing plant and machinery (imported earlier, under para 5.22 of Handbook of Procedures Volume 1 or otherwise), in which the CIF value of import of the above spares, etc is limited to 10% of the CIF value of the plant and machinery imported under the authorisation ( para 5.22 of Handbook of Procedures Volume 1 ) or 10% of the book value of the plant and machinery imported earlier otherwise than under para 5.22 of Handbook of Procedures Volume 1 , as the case may be;

(8) that the duty remission granted as duty credit in the said scrip bears the same proportion to the amount which is the basic customs duty on the goods imported under the said authorisation which were considered for fixation of export obligation, as the extent of export obligation fulfilled (over and above the average export obligation) bears to the total export obligation:

Explanation 1. -For the purpose of condition (8),-

- (a) the amount of duty remission shall not include the duty paid, any portion of which has been rebated, including by way of duty drawback;
- (b) the amount of duty remission shall not include the duty paid which are not assessed finally;
- (c) extent of export obligation fulfilled shall be the export obligation fulfilled till the last export included in the said scrip less the export obligations fulfilled that have been counted towards the previously issued duty

credit scrips against the said authorisation;

(d) in condition (c) above, the export obligation fulfilled till the last export included in the said scrip shall be taken as the total export obligation fulfilled in the following cases -

(i) where the authorisation holder fulfills seventy five percent. (75%) or more of the export obligation as specified in condition (7) [over and above hundred percent. (100%) of the average export obligation], within half of the period specified for export obligation as mentioned in said condition (7), in which case the balance export obligation shall stand condoned;

(ii) where the Regional Authority regularises shortfall, in the export obligation as specified in condition (7), not exceeding five per cent. (5%) of such export obligation, in which case the said shortfall shall be condoned;

(e) the Explanation 2 to this notification relating to 'Export obligation' shall apply severally to each duty credit scrip, including the said scrip, issued against the said authorisation;

(f) the exports and supplies made within the export obligation period specified in condition (7) shall count towards fulfillment of export obligation;

(g) for fulfillment of export obligation, the payments against exports/supplies should have been realised.

(9) that where the first proviso to condition (7) is applied, the Cenvat Credit in respect of additional duty of customs shall not been taken and at the time of registration of the said scrip a certificate, from the jurisdictional Deputy Commissioner of Central Excise or Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise, as the case may be, to the effect that Cenvat Credit in respect of additional duty of customs on goods imported under the said authorisation has not been taken, is produced by the authorisation holder before the Deputy Commissioner of Customs or the Assistant Commissioner of Customs, as the case may be :

Provided that when the authorisation holder is not registered with Central Excise, he may produce the said certificate on self-certification basis;

(10) that the duty remission in the said scrip does not relate to duties paid on the imports made under the said authorisation which have not been installed and put to use;

(11) that the duty remission in the said scrip has not been obtained as a consequence of indigenous sourcing of capital goods;

(12) that the said scrip is issued, on request of the authorisation holder in form ANF5B for duty remission, by the Regional Authority specifying the same port of registration as mentioned in the said authorisation and it indicates details of the said authorisation, total export obligation fixed and its calculation, details of previous duty credit scrips issued against the said authorisation and the calculation of duty credit;

(13) that the imports under the said authorisation, the exports for fulfilling the export obligations and import of goods against the said scrip are undertaken through the seaports, airports or through the Inland Container Depots or through the Land Customs Stations as mentioned in the Table 2 annexed hereto or a Special Economic Zone notified under section 4 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 (28 of 2005):

Provided that the Commissioner of Customs may, by special order or a public notice and subject to such conditions as may be specified by him, permit import and export through any other seaport, airport, inland container depot or through a land customs station within his jurisdiction;

(14) that for the purposes of registration, the said scrip is produced by the authorisation holder at the specified port of registration before the Deputy Commissioner of Customs or the Assistant Commissioner of Customs, as the case may be, along with -

(a) the said authorisation and the bill(s) of entry under which the imports under the said authorisation were made on payment of applicable duties in cash;

(b) evidence showing the extent of export obligation fulfilled within the export obligation period;

(c) certificate confirming installation and use as prescribed in condition (4) above;

(d) certificate that Cenvat Credit has not been taken as prescribed in condition (9) above, where applicable;

(e) undertaking from the authorisation holder to the effect that,-

(i) the goods imported under the said authorisation have not been disposed of or transferred by sale or lease or any other manner till the date of last export against which the said scrip is issued;

(ii) the duty remission in the said scrip does not include the duty paid, any portion of which has been rebated, including by way of duty drawback; and

(iii) all the conditions have been complied with respect to the duty credit in the said scrip, and the said Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, as the case may be, upon being satisfied, allows the said scrip to be registered and the Customs authority endorses details of the said scrip and the remark "Drawback not available on re-export" on the bill(s) of entry, and registers the said scrip;

(15) that the said scrip and goods imported against it shall be freely transferable;

(16) that the said scrip is produced before the proper officer of customs at the time of clearance for debit of the duties leviable on the goods and the proper officer taking into account the debits already made under this exemption and the debits made under the notification No. 14 of 2013- Central Excise , dated the 18th April, 2013 the duties leviable on the goods, but for this exemption;

(17) that the validity of the said scrip shall be eighteen months from the date of issue and the said scrip shall be valid on the date on which actual debit of duty is made;

(18) that where the importer, under this notification, does not claim exemption from the additional duty of customs leviable under sub-sections (1), (3) and (5) of section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) he shall be deemed not to have availed the benefit under this notification for the purpose of calculation of the said additional duty of customs;

(19) that the benefit under this notification shall not be available to the items listed in Appendix 37B of the Handbook of Procedures Volume 1;

(20) that the importer shall be entitled to avail of the drawback or Cenvat credit of additional duty leviable under sub-sections (1), (3) and (5) of section 3 of the said Customs Tariff Act against the amount debited in the said scrip.

Explanation 2. -For the purpose of this notification, -

(A) "Capital goods" has the same meaning as assigned to it in Paragraph of 9.12 of the Foreign Trade Policy ;

(B) “Common Service Provider” (CSP) means a service provider who is designated or certified as a Common Service Provider by the Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), Department of Commerce or State Industrial Infrastructural Corporation in a Town of Export Excellence;

(C) “Export obligation”,-

(I) means obligation on the authorisation holder to export to a place outside India, goods manufactured or capable of being manufactured or services rendered by the use of capital goods imported under the said authorisation and the export obligation shall be over and above the average level of exports achieved by the authorisation holder in the preceding three licensing years for the same and similar products within the export obligation period and such average shall be the arithmetic mean of export performance in the last three years for the same and similar products:

Provided that in case of export of goods relating to handicraft, handlooms, cottage, tiny sector, agriculture, animal husbandry, floriculture, horticulture, pisciculture, viticulture, poultry, sericulture, carpet, coir and jute, the authorisation holder shall not be required to maintain the average level of exports:

Provided also that in case of export of goods relating to aquaculture (including fisheries), the authorisation holder shall not be required to maintain the average level of exports subject to the condition that said authorisation has been obtained for goods other than fishing trawlers, boats, ships and other similar items:

Provided also that the goods, excepting tools, imported under said authorisation by the aforesaid sectors, shall not be allowed to be transferred for a period of five years from the date of imports even in cases where export obligation has been fulfilled. Transfer of capital goods would, however, be permitted within the group companies, after fulfillment of export obligation but before five years from the date of imports, under intimation to Regional Authority and jurisdictional Central Excise Authority:

Provided also that exports made to such countries as notified by Director General of Foreign Trade, shall not be counted for fixing the average level of exports:

Provided also that exports against only such shipping bills which mention the authorisation number and date of the said authorisation shall be counted for the fulfillment of the export obligation;

Provided also that in the case of authorisation issued to a CSP, -

- (i) the reference to ‘authorisation holder’ in this Explanation shall be taken to mean a reference to ‘CSP and specific users whose details are informed prior to export by CSP to the Regional Authority’;
- (ii) for the exports by users of the common service to be counted towards fulfilment of export obligation of CSP, the respective shipping bills of the users of common service shall contain the authorisation details of the CSP and the concerned Regional Authority shall be informed about the details of the users prior to such export; and
- (iii) the exports counted against the authorisation shall not be counted towards fulfillment of other specific export obligations against all other authorisations issued under Chapter 5 of the Foreign Trade Policy, including para 5.22 of Handbook of Procedures Volume 1 ;

(II) shall be fulfilled through physical exports and the export proceeds realised in freely convertible currency. However the following categories of supplies, shall also be counted towards fulfillment of export obligation:

(a) deemed exports, namely:

- (i) supply of goods against Advance Authorisation/Advance Authorisation for Annual Requirement/ Duty Free Import Authorisation (DFIA);
- (ii) supply of goods to Export Oriented Units (EOUs) or Software Technology Parks (STPs) or Electronics Hardware Technology Parks (EHTPs) or Bio-Technology Parks (BTPs);
- (iii) supply of goods to projects financed by multilateral or bilateral agencies or Funds as notified by the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), the Ministry of Finance (MOF) under International Competitive Bidding (ICB) in accordance with procedures of those agencies or Funds, where legal agreements provide for tender evaluation without including customs duty; supply and installation of goods and equipments (single responsibility of turnkey contracts) to projects financed by multilateral or bilateral agencies or Funds as notified by DEA, MOF under ICB, in accordance with procedures of those agencies/Funds, where bids may have been invited and evaluated on the basis of Delivery Duty Paid (DDP) prices for goods manufactured abroad;
- (iv) supply of goods to any project or purpose in respect of which the Ministry of Finance, by a notification, permits import of such goods at zero customs duty and the supply is made under ICB procedure;
- (v) supply of goods to mega power projects as provided in sub-clause (ii) of clause (f) of para 8.2 of Foreign Trade Policy;
- (vi) supply of goods to nuclear power projects through competitive bidding as provided in clause (j) of para 8.2 of Foreign Trade Policy;

(b) supply of ITA-1 items to Domestic Tariff Area, provided realisation is in free foreign exchange;

(c) royalty payments received in freely convertible currency and foreign exchange received for Research and Development (R&D) services; and

(b) payments received in rupee terms for port handling services in terms of chapter 9 of the Foreign Trade Policy.

(D) "Foreign Trade Policy" means the Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-2014, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) vide notification number G.S.R. 1293 (E) of the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce No.1 (RE – 2012)/2009-2014 dated the 5 th June, 2012, as amended from time to time;

(E) "Handbook of Procedures, Volume 1" means the Handbook of Procedures Volume 1, 2009-14, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part I, Section 1 vide public notice of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce, No.1 (RE – 2012)/2009-2014 dated the 5 th June, 2012, as amended from time to time;

(F) "Manufacture" has the same meaning as defined in clause (f) of section 2 of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (1 of 1944);

(G) "Regional Authority" means the Director General of Foreign Trade appointed under section 6 of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 (22 of 1992) or an officer authorised by him to grant an authorisation including a duty credit scrip under the said Act;

(H) "Town of Export Excellence" (TEE) means a selected town producing goods of Rs. 750 Crore or more

based on potential of growth in exports. However, for TEE in handloom, handicraft, agriculture and fisheries sector the threshold limit would be Rs.150 Crore.

Table 1

S. No.	Description of goods
1.	Capital goods for pre-production, production and post-production.
2.	Capital goods in Semi Knocked Down (SKD)/Completely Knocked Down (CKD) conditions to be assembled into capital goods by the authorisation holder.
3.	Spare parts of CIF value upto 10% of the CIF value of goods specified at Serial Nos.1 and 2 as actually imported and required for maintenance of capital goods so imported, assembled, or manufactured.
4.	Spare parts of CIF value upto 10% of the book value of the existing plant and machinery of the authorisation holder.

Table 2

S.No.	Port, ICD, LCS	Located at
1.	Seaports	Bedi (including Rozi-Jamnagar), Chennai, Cochin, Dahej, Dhamra, Dharamtar, Dighi, Gopalpur, Haldia (Haldia Dock Complex of Kolkata Port), Hazira (Surat), Kakinada, Kandla, Kattupalli (Tamilnadu), Kolkata, Krishnapatnam, Ennore (Tamilnadu) and Karaikal (Union territory of Puducherry), Magdalla, Mangalore, Marmagoa, Muldwarka, Mumbai, Mundhra, Nagapattinam, Nhava Sheva, Okha, Paradeep, Pipavav, Porbander, Sikka, Tuticorin, Visakhapatnam and Vadar.
2.	Airports	Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhubaneswar, Calicut, Chennai, Cochin, Coimbatore, Dabolim (Goa), Delhi, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Kolkata, Lucknow (Amausi), Mumbai, Nagpur, Rajasansi (Amritsar), Srinagar, Trivandrum, Varanasi and Visakhapatnam.
3.	Inland	Agra, Ahmedabad, Anaparthi (Andhra Pradesh), Babarpur, Bangalore, Bhadohi, Bhatinda, Container Bhilwara, Bhiwadi, Bhusawal, Chettipalayam (Tamilnadu), Chheharata (Amritsar), Coimbatore, Depots Dadri, Dappar (Dera Bassi), Daulatabad (Wanjarwadi and Maliwada), Delhi, Dhannad Rau (District Indore), Dighi (Pune), Durgapur (Export Promotion Industrial Park), Faridabad, Garhi Harsaru, Gauhati, Guntur, Hosur (Tamil Nadu), Hyderabad, Irugur Village (Tamilnadu), Irungattukottai (SIPCOT Industrial Park, Kattrambakkam Village, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Kanchipuram District, Tamilnadu), Jaipur, Jalandhar, Jamshedpur, Jodhpur, Kalinganagar, Kanpur, Karur, Kheda (Pithampur, District Dhar), Kota, Kundli, Loni (District Ghaziabad), Ludhiana, Madurai, Malanpur, Mandideep (District Raisen), Marripalem Village (in Edlapadu Taluk of District Guntur), Melapakkam Village (Arakkonam Taluk, Vellore District) Miraj, Moradabad, Nagpur, Nasik, Nattakkam Village (Kottayam Taluk and District), Patli (Gurgaon), Pimpri (Pune), Pitampur (Indore), Pondicherry, Raipur, Rewari, Rudrapur (Nainital), Salem, Singanalur, Surat, Surajpur, Talegaon (District Pune), Thudiyalur (Tamilnadu), Tirupur, Tondiarpet (TNPM) in Chennai, Tumb Village (Taluka Umbergaon, District Valsad), Tuticorin, Udaipur, Vadodara, Varanasi, Veerapandi (Tamilnadu) and Waluj (Aurangabad).
4.	Land Customs Singhabad	Agartala, Amritsar Rail Cargo, Attari Road, Changrabandha, Dawki, Ghojadanga, Hilli, Jogbani, Mahadipur, Nepalganj Road, Nautanva (Sonauli), Petrapole, Ranaghat, Raxaul, and Stations Sutarkhandi.

