

Q) What is IEC number?

A) IEC Stands for IMPORTER EXPORTER CODE. No export or import shall be made by any person without an Importer-Exporter Code (IEC) number unless specifically exempted.

Q) How can I get an IEC number?

A) An application for grant of IEC number shall be made by the Registered/Head Office of the applicant to the licensing authority under whose jurisdiction, the registered office in case of company and Head office in case of others, falls. Option of filing an online application followed by submission of physical copy of application can also be exercised to avoid delay caused by deficient applications

Q) How much time does it take to get an IEC?

A) IEC is normally dispatched within two working days of receipt of application. The applicants who file online application and pay fee by EFT can view their IEC within hours. IEC in such cases is dispatched within one working day from the receipt of physical copy of application.

For more information regarding IEC visit: <http://dgft.gov.in/>

Q) Who can avail RCMC and is that mandatory?

A) A RCMC can be obtained by any person who has IEC number. IEC number is a mandatory requirement for getting RCMC. A Registration-cum-Membership Certificate which is required by exporters to *avail* benefits under the policy.

Q) From where can I get RCMC?

A) RCMC can be availed from concerned EPC or FIEO.

Q) Is there any fee for processing the form?

A) Registration fee of Rs.5000/- (Rupees Five thousand only) in the form of crossed Demand Draft drawn in favor of the Chairman, Coconut Development Board payable at Ernakulam. Fee once paid will not be refunded under any circumstances.

Q) What all documents are to be enclosed with the RCMC application form?

A)

1. Registration fee of Rs.5000/- (Rupees Five thousand only) in the form of crossed Demand Draft drawn in favor of the Chairman, Coconut Development Board payable at Ernakulam.
2. A self certified copy of the IEC Number issued by the licensing authority concerned.
3. Self certified / attested copy of Partnership Deed / Memorandum & Articles of Association (Not applicable to proprietorship firms)
4. Self certified / Attested copies of evidence indicating that you are a manufacturer exporter. Also details of products manufactured, plant and machinery, annual production capacity, etc. are to be given. Further, a letter from the Directorate of industries / sponsoring authority stating that the unit is existing now and that it has a valid certificate issued as SSI certificate as on date is to be produced, if the unit is SSI unit.
5. Self certified copy of PAN card.

Q) What are ITC (HS) Codes?

A) ITC (HS) Code or better known as Indian Trade Classification (Harmonized System) Code was adopted in India for import – export operations. Indian Customs uses an Eight Digit ITC(HS) Codes to suit the national trade requirement.

Q) How do I find HS Code for my product?

A) If you want to know the HS Code, Click on 'ITC HS Based Policy' on the website of DGFT. A new window will open as ITC (HS) Query Form. Insert the name of the product in the description option to know the HS Code of your product. Similarly, if you want to know the product and are already aware of the HS Code, enter the ITC (HS) Code (e.g. 0324) option to know the product.

Q) What is MEIS scheme?

A) In the new Foreign Trade Policy-2015-2020, with effect from 1.4.2015, Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (in short, also known as MEIS) has been announced by the Government. It not only replaces five similar incentive schemes available under the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-2014, but it rationalize the incentives under the erstwhile schemes, removes various kind of restrictions and significantly enlarges the scope of the earlier schemes. Unlike earlier Schemes, this scheme has been made applicable to exports made by SEZ units.

Schemes replaced by MEIS are as under:-

- (i) Focus Product Scheme (FPS)
- (ii) Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS)
- (iii) Focus Market Scheme (FMS)
- (iv) Agri. Infrastructure Incentive Scrip
- (v) Vishesh Krishi Gramin Upaj Yojana (VKGUY)

Q) What is Duty Drawback Scheme?

A) Duty Drawback has been one of the popular and principal methods of encouraging export. It is a method of refund of custom duties paid on the inputs or raw materials and service tax paid on the input services used in the manufacture of export goods.

Duty Drawback provisions are given under section 74 and 75 of the custom Act, 1962. Section 74 allows the duty drawback on the re-export of duty paid goods. Whereas Section 75 allows the drawback on imported goods used in the manufacture of export goods.