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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE)

8th Floor, World Trade Centre, Centre - I, Cuffe Parade,

Mumbai-400 005

F.No. 373/112/B/17-RA | २५२६

Date of Issue 20/12/2018

ORDER NO. ¹⁰⁸³ /2018-CUS (S Z) / ASRA / MUMBAI/ DATED 30.11.2018 OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PASSED BY SHRI ASHOK KUMAR MEHTA, PRINCIPAL COMMISSIONER & EX-OFFICIO ADDITIONAL SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, UNDER SECTION 129DD OF THE CUSTOMS ACT, 1962.

Applicant : Smt. Indrani

Respondent : Commissioner of Customs (Airport) Tiruchirapalli.

Subject : Revision Application filed, under Section 129DD of the Customs Act, 1962 against the Order-in-Appeal No. 58 & 59/2017 dated 20.06.2017 passed by the Commissioner of Customs (Appeals), Trichy.



ORDER

This revision application has been filed by Smt. Indrani (herein referred to as Applicant) against the Order in Appeal No. 58 & 59/2017 dated 20.06.2017 passed by the Commissioner of Customs (Appeals), Tiruchirapally.

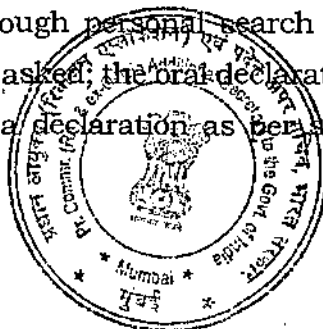
2. On 22.08.2015 the officers of AIU Trichy intercepted the Applicant, a Malaysian citizen who arrived at the Trichy Airport, as she was walking through the Green channel. Examination of her person resulted in the recovery of assorted gold chains and bangles totally weighing 1980 grams valued at Rs. 52,09,421/- (Rupees Fifty Two lakhs Eighteen thousand Eight hundred and Thirty). The gold was worn by the Applicants on their neck, hands and wrapped around their waist above the underwear under her pants and sweaters worn by the Applicant.

3. After due process of the law vide Order-In-Original No. 06/2014 dated 02.05.2014 the Original Adjudicating Authority ordered absolute confiscation of the gold under Section 111 (d) (i) (l) and (m) of the Customs Act, 1962 and imposed penalty of Rs. 20,00,000/- on the Applicant under Section 112 (a) of the Customs Act, 1962 on the Applicant.

4. Aggrieved by the said order, the Applicant, filed appeal before the Commissioner (Appeals) who vide Order-In-Appeal No. 58 & 59/2017 dated 20.06.2017 reduced the penalty to Rs. 5,00,000/- and rejected the rest of appeal of the Applicant.

5. Aggrieved with the above order the Applicant, has filed this revision application interalia on the grounds that;

5.1 The order of the appellate authority has failed to consider that the adjudication authority wrongly held that the gold jewelry was found concealed even though the jewelry was worn by the Applicant; The gold ornaments worn on the neck, hands and waist cannot be termed as concealment as it is a normal way of wearing jewelry; The gold jewelry was not recovered through personal search but the Applicant herself revealed the gold when asked; the oral declaration made by the Applicant can be considered as a declaration as per section 77 of the Customs



Act, 1962; The Applicant has retracted her statement in her reply to the Show Cause notice; The gold jewelry was not brought for import but was supposed to be taken back to Malaysia, therefore the eligibility and requirement of foreign currency for customs duty are not relevant; Rule 3 of the tourist baggage allows personal jewelry; The import of gold is permitted and gold is not prohibited; The Appellate authority has failed to appreciate that there is a difference between absolute prohibition and restriction therefore absolute prohibition was not warranted.

5.2 The Applicant submitted case laws in favor of his case and prayed for setting aside the absolute confiscation of the gold and release the gold on reasonable redemption fine and penalty for re-export in the interest of justice.

6. A personal hearing in the case was scheduled in the case, the Advocate for the Applicant Shri N. Manickam in his letter dated 29.10.2018 has stated that his applicants do not wish to be heard in person and in view of the same the Revision Application may be decided on merits.

7. The Government has gone through the facts of the case, The gold was not declared as required under section 77 of the Customs Act, 1962 and therefore confiscation of the gold is justified.

8. However, the facts of the case reveal that the gold was worn on the neck hands and wrapped around the waist of the applicants under their trousers, and though concealed under their worn clothes it cannot be termed as ingeniously concealed. Import of gold is restricted not prohibited. The Applicant has no past history of such misdemeanors. The ownership of the gold is not disputed. The Applicants claims to have made oral declaration of the gold. Thus the mere non-submission of the declaration cannot be held against the Applicant and dispossess her of the gold.

8. There are a catena of judgments which align with the view that the discretionary powers vested with the lower authorities under section 125(1) of the Customs Act, 1962 have to be exercised. In view of the above facts, the Government is of the opinion that absolute confiscation of the gold is harsh and

