

REGISTERED
SPEED POST



F.No. 375/54/B/16-RA
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE)

14, HUDCO VISHALA BLDG., B WING
6th FLOOR, BHIKAJI CAMA PLACE,
NEW DELHI-110066

Date of Issue.....

Order No. 189/18-Cus dated 05-10-2018 of the Government of India passed by Shri R.P.Sharma, Principal Commissioner & Additional Secretary to the Government of India under section 129DD of the Custom Act, 1962.

- Subject : Revision Application filed under section 129 DD of the Customs Act 1962 against the Order-in-Appeal No.CC(A)Cus/D-1/Air/280/2016 dated 16.05.2016, passed by the Commissioner of Customs (Appeals), New Custom House, New Delhi
- Applicant : Mr. Imran Khan, Delhi
- Respondent : Commissioner of Customs, New Delhi

ORDER

A Revision Application No. 375/54/B/16-RA dated 09.08.2016 has been filed by Mr. Imran Khan (hereinafter referred to as the applicant) against the Order No. CC(A)Cus/D-1/Air/280/2016 dated 16.05.2016, issued by the Commissioner of Customs (Appeals), New Delhi, whereby the Order-in-Original No. 31/Adj/2015 dated 09.06.2015 of the Additional Commissioner of Customs, IGI Airport, New Delhi, absolutely confiscating the gold bars of value of Rs. 8,90,527/- and imposing penalty of Rs. 2,00,000/-, was upheld.

2. The revision application is filed mainly on the grounds that he had brought the gold bars for self use only, gold is not prohibited goods and, therefore, the Commissioner(Appeals) has passed wrong order by upholding the Order-in-Original.

3. A personal hearing was held in this case on 02.08.2016 and Sh. N.K. Baksh, Advocate, appeared on behalf of the applicant who reiterated the grounds of revision already stated in the revision application. However, no one appeared for the respondent.

3. From the revision application it is evident that the applicant does not dispute the Commissioner (Appeals)'s order regarding confiscation of the goods which were brought by her illegally from Bahrain in violation of Customs Act and the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act 1992 and his request is limited to a point that the confiscated gold may be released on payment of redemption fine and reasonable penalty.

4. Government has examined the matter and it is found that there is no dispute regarding the fact that the applicant had violated the Section 77 of Customs Act, 1962 by not declaring gold bars to the Custom authorities on his arrival at Airport

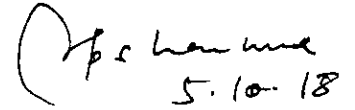
from Bahrain. Accordingly, Commissioner (Appeals) has rightly upheld the Order-In-Original to the extent of confiscating the gold bars which were brought from Bahrain with the intention to evade custom duty. However, the Commissioner (Appeals) has upheld Additional Commissioner's order of absolute confiscation of gold on the premise that the gold brought by the applicant had become prohibited when it was sought to be smuggled in by hiding the same in his underwear. But he has not cited any legal provision under which the import of gold is expressly prohibited and has only stated that the applicant was not an eligible passenger to bring any quantity of gold as per Notification No. 12/2012-Cus (N.T.) dated 17.03.2012 and thus an option for redemption of confiscated gold could not be given. But Government find that the said Notification is only a general exemption notification for several goods and gold is also one of many goods in respect of which concessional rate of duty is provided on fulfilment of condition Number 35. Thus, under this Notification eligibility of the passenger is relevant only for determining the admissibility of concessional rate of duty and not for deciding the eligibility to import or not to import gold. The exemption from customs duty was never the issue in this case and it could not be given because the applicant did not declare the importation of gold at all and rather used his underwear for hiding gold bars with clear intention to evade customs duty. While the Government is fully convinced that unusual method of concealment of gold is a very relevant factor for determining the quantum of fine and penalty, it does not agree with the Commissioner (Appeals) that the gold had become prohibited only because of its hiding in the underwear even when the gold is not notified as prohibited goods under Section 11 of the Customs Act, 1962 or any other law. Prohibited goods is a distinct class of goods which can be notified by the Central Government only and the goods cannot be called as prohibited goods simply because it was brought by any person in violation of any legal provision or without payment of custom duty. Further there is a difference between the prohibited goods and general legal or procedural restrictions imposed under the Customs Act or any other law with regard to importation of goods. While prohibited goods are to be notified with reference to specified goods only which are

either not allowed at all or allowed to be imported on specified conditions only, regulatory restrictions with regard to importation of goods is generally applicable irrespective of the individual case like goods will not be imported without declaration to the Customs and without payment of duty leviable thereof etc. Such restriction is clearly a general restriction/regulation, but it cannot be stated that the imported goods become prohibited goods if brought in contravention of such restriction. Apparently because such goods when imported in violation of specified legal provisions are also liable for confiscation under Section 111 of the Customs Act, 1962, the Apex Court in the case of Om Prakash Bhatia Vs Commissioner of Customs, Delhi, 2003(155)ELT423(S.C) has held that importation of such goods became prohibited in the event of contravention of legal provisions or conditions. If the goods brought in India in contravention of any legal provision are termed as prohibited goods, as envisaged in Section 11, Section 111(i) and 125 of Customs Act, then all such goods will become prohibited and other category of non-prohibited goods for which option of redemption is to be provided compulsorily will become redundant. Thus while the goods imported without payment of duty and in violation of any provision of the Customs Act is also certainly liable for confiscation under Section 111 of the Customs Act, confiscated goods are not necessarily to be always prohibited goods. While there is no dispute in this case that the gold brought by the applicant from Bahrain is liable for confiscation because he did not follow the proper procedure for import thereof in India and attempted to smuggle it without payment of custom duties, it is beyond any doubt that the gold is not a prohibited item under Customs Act. The Commissioner (Appeals) has heavily relied upon the Supreme Court's decision in the case of Samynathan Murugesan V/s Commissioner of Customs, [2010 (254) E.L.T. A15(S.C.)] wherein, it is held that since the appellant did not fulfil the basic eligibility criteria under Notification No. 31/2003 - Cus, the gold brought by the appellant were prohibited goods. But it is not detailed as to how the non-eligibility of a passenger under Notification No. 31/2003-Cus would mean that the gold ornaments are prohibited. Instead the Government has noticed that the Notification No. 31/2003-Cus provided concessional rate of duty of customs on fulfilment of specified conditions and did not prohibit the importation of gold by

specifying any condition. Therefore, the impact of non availability of exemption from customs duty on account of not being eligible was only that the person would be liable to pay customs duty at tariff rate. But despite of the fact that the said notification No. 31/2003-Cus did not declare the gold as prohibited goods, it has been held that the imported gold became prohibited goods in the event of the concerned passenger was found not eligible to import the gold under Notification No. 31/2003-Cus. Thus, Hon'ble Madras High Court's and apex court's conclusion in the case of Samynathan Murugesan that the gold ornaments are prohibited goods is thus not actually founded on Notification No. 31/2003-Cus or any other legal provision and hence it cannot be followed as a precedent. Further the Hon'ble Madras High Court, in its decision in the case of T. Elavarasan Vs CC(Airport), Chennai, 2011(266)E.L.T.167(Mad.), has held that gold is not a prohibited goods and a mandatory option is available to the owner of the goods to redeem the confiscated gold on payment of fine under section 125 of Customs Act, 1962. Even the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh in the case of Shaikh Jamal Basha Vs GOI, 1997(91)E.L.T.277(A.P), has also held that as per Rule 9 of Baggage, Rules, 1979 read with Appendix-B, gold in any form other than ornament could be imported on payment of Customs Duty only and if the same was imported unauthorisedly the option to owner of the gold is to be given for redemption of the confiscated gold on payment of fine. The Hon'ble High Court of Bombay in the case of Union of India Vs Dhanak M. Ramji, 2009(248)E.L.T.128(Bom.), has also held that jewellery is not prohibited goods and hence can be released on payment of fine and penalty. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Sapna Sanjeev Kohli Vs Commissioner of Customs, Mumbai, 2010(253)E.L.T.A52(S.C.), has also upheld the order of Hon'ble High Court of Bombay to release the gold jewellery on payment of fine and penalty. In fact the Commissioner (Appeals), Delhi and the Government of India have consistently held the same view in a large number of cases that gold is not prohibited goods as it is not specifically notified by the Government. For example, the Commissioner (Appeals) in his Order-in-Appeal no. CC(A)Cus/D-I/Air/629/2016 dated 4.07.2016 in the case of Mohd. Khalid Siddique has clearly held that gold is not prohibited as it is not notified by the Government as prohibited goods. The

same view was also taken in the Order-in-Appeal No. CC(A)Cus/D-I/Air/111/2016 dated 16.02.2016 in the case of Vinay Gupta and several other such cases. Therefore, the Commissioner (Appeals) has taken a totally different stand by upholding absolute confiscation of gold in this case. Accordingly the Commissioner (Appeals) should have provide an option to the applicant under Section 125 of the Customs Act 1962 to redeem the confiscated goods on payment of custom duties, redemption fine and penalty and because it was not done so earlier, the Government now allows the applicant to redeem the confiscated gold within 30 days from the date of issuance of this order on payment of customs duty, fine of Rs. 4,25,000/- and penalty of Rs. 2,00,000/- already imposed by the Additional Commissioner of Customs and upheld by the Commissioner (Appeals) .

5. Accordingly, the revision application is disposed and the Commissioner (Appeals)'s order is modified in above terms.


5.10.18

(R.P.Sharma)

Additional Secretary to the Government of India

Mr. Imran Khan
H.No. 313/92A, 1st floor, Gali Pipal Wali,
Tulse Nagar, Inderlok,
New Delhi - 110035
Order No. 189/18-Cus dated 05.10.2018

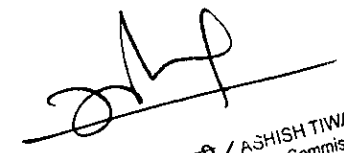
Copy to:

1. Commissioner of Customs, IGI Airport, Terminal-3, New Delhi-110037
2. Commissioner of Customs (Appeals), New Custom House, Near IGI Airport, New Delhi-110037.
3. Additional Commissioner of Customs, IGI Airport, Terminal -3 , New Delhi-110037
4. Mr. N.K. Baksh, Advocate, 85, Central Hall Tis Hazari Court, Delhi.
5. PA to AS(RA)
6. Guard File.
7. Spare Copy

ATTESTED:

(Nirmala Devi)

Section Officer (REVISION APPLICATION)


आशीष तिवारी / ASHISH TIWARI
सहायक आयुक्त/Assistant Commissioner
केंद्रीय वस्तु एवं सेवा कर, केंद्रीय उत्पाद एवं सीमा शुल्क
CGST, Central Excise & Customs
राजस्व विभाग / Department of Revenue
पित्त मंत्रालय / Ministry of Finance
भारत सरकार / Government of India
नई दिल्ली / New Delhi