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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE  
(DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE)

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Mumbai-400 005

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F.No. 371/22/B/WZ/2020-RA/4466 : Date of Issue: 05.08.2023

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ORDER NO. 513 /2023-CUS (WZ)/ASRA/MUMBAI DATED 30.06.2023  
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PASSED BY SHRI SHRAWAN KUMAR,  
PRINCIPAL COMMISSIONER & EX-OFFICIO ADDITIONAL SECRETARY TO  
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, UNDER SECTION 129DD OF THE CUSTOMS  
ACT, 1962.

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Applicant : Ms Sumaiya Abdul Qayyum Ansari

Respondent : Pr. Commissioner of Customs, Custom House,  
Near Akashwani, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad 380 009.

Subject : Revision Application filed, under Section 129DD of the  
Customs Act, 1962 against the Order-in-Appeal No. AHD-  
CUSTM-000-APP-418-19-20 dated 01.10.2019 issued  
through F.No. S/49-439/CUS/AHD/18-19 passed by the  
Commissioner of Customs (Appeals), Ahmedabad.

**ORDER**

This Revision application has been filed by Ms Sumaiya Abdul Quyyum Ansari (hereinafter referred to as the Applicant) against the Order-in-Appeal No. AHD-CUSTOM-000-APP-418-19-20 dated 01.10.2019 issued through F.No. S/49-439/CUS/AHD/18-19 passed by the Commissioner of Customs (Appeals), Ahmedabad.

2. Brief facts of the case are that the Applicant viz Ms Sumaiya Abdul Quyyum Ansari, holding an Indian Passport No. P 5572604, had arrived on 09-03-2018 at Ahmedabad Airport by the Fly Dubai Flight No. FZ 437 from Dubai. On suspicion, the Customs officers intercepted the applicant. Detailed examination resulted in the recovery of 4 metal bangles which were coated with white metal and decorative plastic strips were pasted on their upper layer. The Government approved valuer gave his report that the four metallic bangles were made of gold having a purity of 995.0, totally weighing 411.240 grams having a market value of Rs.12,94,582/- and a tariff value of Rs. 11,60,725/-. This impugned gold bangles were seized under the provisions of Customs Act, 1962, on the reasonable belief that the said goods were smuggled into India and liable for confiscation. Show Cause Notice was issued on 15-05-2018, wherein the aforesaid goods were proposed to be confiscated and penalty to be imposed under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962.

3. After due process of law, the Original Adjudicating Authority (OAA), viz, Additional Commissioner, Customs, Ahmedabad vide OIO No. 03/ADC-MLM/SVPIA/O&A//2018-19 dated 28-11-2018 ordered the absolute confiscation of the impugned gold i.e four gold bangles having a purity of 995.0, totally weighing 411.240 grams having a market value of Rs.12,94,582/- and a tariff value of Rs. 11,60,725/- under Sections 111(d),

111(i), 111(l) & 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962 and imposed a penalty of Rs. 2,00,000/- under Section 112 (a) & (b) of the Customs Act, 1962.

4. Aggrieved by the said order, the applicant preferred an appeal before the appellate authority (AA) viz, Commissioner of Customs (Appeals), Ahmedabad, who vide Order-In-Appeal No. AHD-CUSTOM-000-APP-418-19-20 dated 01.10.2019 did not find any reason to interfere in the Order-in-Original passed by the OAA and upheld the same.

5. Aggrieved with the above order of the appellate authority, the Applicant has filed this revision application on the following grounds;

5.01. that the orders of the lower authorities were patently erroneous and were based on assumptions and presumptions and incorrect appreciation of law.

5.02. that he had declared the gold in his possession and disembarkation cards / declaration forms were not available with the airline as they had discontinued the same and the Customs had not kept the forms at prominent location; that an oral declaration was also a declaration under Section 77 of the Customs Act, 1962; that they rely on the case of Naresh Lokumal Serai vs. Commr. Of Customs, (Export), Raigad reported in 2006-203-ELT-580-Tri-Mumbai wherein it was held that absence declaration of value in the BDF cannot be a ground for imposing a penalty and confiscating the goods.

5.03. that Section 125 of the Customs Act, 1962 clearly lays down that where the goods are not prohibited, the goods may be released on redemption fine; that adjudicating / appellate authority had the discretion to release the goods on payment of redemption fine; that they rely on the case of Commr. Of Customs (Air) vs. P. Sinnasamy

in CMA No. 1638 of 2008 passed by the Madras High Court. the corroborative facts had not been mentioned by the OAA.

- 5.04. that the lower authorities had arrived at erroneous conclusions and had failed to exercise the discretion as per the canons laid down in said judgement of P. Sinnasamy.
- 5.05. that the applicant relies on the following case laws where redemption had been granted,
- (a). Yakub Ibrahim Yusuf Vs CC, Mumbai 2011 (263) ELT 685 (Tri - Mumbai),
  - (b). Shaik Jamal Basha V. Government of India (1997(91) E.L.T. 277 (A.P.)
  - (c). V.P.Hamid Vs Commissioner of Customs, 1994(73) ELT 425 (Tri)
  - (d). T.Elavarasan vs The Commissioner of Customs 2011-266-ELT-167-Mad.
  - (e). Union of India v. Dhanak M. Ramji - 2010 (252) E.L.T. A102 (S.C.)
- 5.06. that no offence had been committed and the penalty imposed was high and not commensurate with the misdemeanor.

Under the above facts and circumstances of the case, the Applicant has prayed that the Revision Authority allow the goods to be redeemed on payment of duty or allow to re-export the goods and drop the penalty or reduce it to reasonable level or pass any such order as deemed fit.

6. Personal hearing through the online video conferencing mode was scheduled for 11.05.2023. Shri. Rishikesh Mehra, Advocate appeared online for personal hearing on 11.05.2023 and submitted that applicant has bought some gold jewellery for personal use. He requested to release the gold jewellery on reasonable fine and penalty.

7.1 Government finds that the applicant has filed an appeal for condonation of delay in filing the appeal. Government observes that there is a delay of 15 days in filing the appeal but well within the extension/condonable period available to the applicant. Since the delay occurred due to the applicant's sickness, prayer for condonation of delay is accepted and Government condones the delay.

7.2 The Government has gone through the facts of the case and notes that the applicant had failed to declare the goods in her possession as required under Section 77 of the Customs Act, 1962. The applicant had not disclosed that she was carrying dutiable goods and had she not been intercepted, she would have walked away with the impugned gold bangles without declaring the same to Customs. By her actions, it was clear that the applicant had no intention to declare the impugned gold to Customs and pay Customs duty on it. The Government finds that the confiscation of the gold bangles, was therefore, justified.

8.1 The relevant sections of the Customs Act are reproduced below:

Section 2(33)

*"prohibited goods" means any goods the import or export of which is subject to any prohibition under this Act or any other law for the time being in force but does not include any such goods in respect of which the conditions subject to which the goods are permitted to be imported or exported have been complied with"*

Section 125

*"Option to pay fine in lieu of confiscation. - (1) Whenever confiscation of any goods is authorised by this Act, the officer adjudging it may, in the case of any goods, the importation or exportation whereof is prohibited under this Act or under any other law for the time being in force, and shall, in the case of any other goods, give to the owner of the goods or, where such owner is not known, the person from whose possession or*



*custody such goods have been seized, an option to pay in lieu of confiscation such fine as the said officer thinks fit :*

*Provided that where the proceedings are deemed to be concluded under the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 28 or under clause (i) of sub-section (6) of that section in respect of the goods which are not prohibited or restricted, the provisions of this section shall not apply :*

*Provided further that, without prejudice to the provisions of the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 115, such fine shall not exceed the market price of the goods confiscated, less in the case of imported goods the duty chargeable thereon.*

*(2) Where any fine in lieu of confiscation of goods is imposed under sub-section (1), the owner of such goods or the person referred to in sub-section (1), shall, in addition, be liable to any duty and charges payable in respect of such goods.*

*(3) Where the fine imposed under sub-section (1) is not paid within a period of one hundred and twenty days from the date of option given thereunder, such option shall become void, unless an appeal against such order is pending."*

8.2 It is undisputed that as per the Foreign Trade Policy applicable during the period, gold was not freely importable and it could be imported only by the banks authorized by the RBI or by others authorized by DGFT and to some extent by passengers. Therefore, gold which is a restricted item for import but which was imported without fulfilling the conditions for import becomes a prohibited goods in terms of Section 2(33) and hence it is liable for confiscation under Section 111(d) of the Customs Act.

9.1 The Hon'ble High Court Of Madras, in the case of Commissioner Of Customs (Air), Chennai-I V/s P. Sinnasamy reported in 2016 (344) E.L.T. 1154 (Mad.), relying on the judgment of the Apex Court in the case of Om Prakash Bhatia v. Commissioner of Customs, Delhi reported in 2003 (155) E.L.T. 423 (S.C.), has held that " if there is any prohibition of import or export

*of goods under the Act or any other law for the time being in force, it would be considered to be prohibited goods; and (b) this would not include any such goods in respect of which the conditions, subject to which the goods are imported or exported, have been complied with. This would mean that if the conditions prescribed for import or export of goods are not complied with, it would be considered to be prohibited goods. .... Hence, prohibition of importation or exportation could be subject to certain prescribed conditions to be fulfilled before or after clearance of goods. If conditions are not fulfilled, it may amount to prohibited goods."* It is thus clear that gold, may not be one of the enumerated goods, as prohibited goods, still, if the conditions for such import are not complied with, then import of gold, would squarely fall under the definition, "prohibited goods" in terms of Section 2(33) and hence it is liable for confiscation under Section 111(d) of the Customs Act, 1962.

9.2 Further, in para 47 of the said case the Hon'ble High Court has observed *"Smuggling in relation to any goods is forbidden and totally prohibited. Failure to check the goods on the arrival at the customs station and payment of duty at the rate prescribed, would fall under the second limb of section 112(a) of the Act, which states omission to do any act, which act or omission, would render such goods liable for confiscation....."*. Thus, failure to declare the goods and failure to comply with the prescribed conditions has made the impugned gold "prohibited" and therefore liable for confiscation and the 'Applicant' thus, liable for penalty.

9.3 Once goods are held to be prohibited, Section 125 still provides discretion to consider release of goods on redemption fine. Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of M/s. Raj Grow Impex [CIVIL APPEAL NO(s). 2217-2218 of 2021 Arising out of SLP(C) Nos. 14633-14634 of 2020 - Order dated 17.06.2021] has laid down the conditions and circumstances under which such discretion can be used. The same are reproduced below.

*"71. Thus, when it comes to discretion, the exercise thereof has to be guided by law; has to be according to the rules of reason and justice; and has to be based on the relevant considerations. The exercise of discretion is essentially the discernment of what is right and proper, and such discernment is the critical and cautious judgment of what is correct and proper by differentiating between shadow and substance as also between equity and pretence. A holder of public office, when exercising discretion conferred by the statute, has to ensure that such exercise is in furtherance of accomplishment of the purpose underlying conferment of such power. The requirements of reasonableness, rationality, impartiality, fairness and equity are inherent in any exercise of discretion; such an exercise can never be according to the private opinion.*

*71.1. It is hardly of any debate that discretion has to be exercised judiciously and, for that matter, all the facts and all the relevant surrounding factors as also the implication of exercise of discretion either way have to be properly weighed and a balanced decision is required to be taken".*

10. A plain reading of the section 125 shows that the Adjudicating Authority is bound to give an option of redemption when goods are not subjected to any prohibition. In case of prohibited goods, such as, the gold, the Adjudicating Authority may allow redemption. There is no bar on the Adjudicating Authority allowing redemption of prohibited goods. This exercise of discretion will depend on the nature of the goods and the nature of the prohibition. For instance, spurious drugs, arms, ammunition, hazardous goods, contaminated flora or fauna, food which does not meet the food safety standards, etc. are harmful to the society if allowed to find their way into the domestic market. On the other hand, release of certain goods on redemption fine, even though the same becomes prohibited as conditions of import have not been satisfied, may not be harmful to the society at large. Thus, Adjudicating authority can allow redemption under Section 125 of any goods



which are prohibited either under the Customs Act or any other law on payment of fine.

11.1 Government further observes that there are a catena of judgements, over a period of time, of the Hon'ble Courts and other forums which have been categorical in the view that grant of the option of redemption under Section 125 of the Customs Act, 1962 can be exercised in the interest of justice. Government places reliance on some of the judgements as under:

- a) In the case of Commissioner of Customs, Aliganj, Lucknow vs. Rajesh Jhamatmal Bhat, [2022(382) E.L.T. 345 (All)], the Lucknow Bench of the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad, has held at Para 22 that *"Customs Excise & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal Allahabad has not committed any error in upholding the order dated 27.08.2018 passed by the Commissioner (Appeals) holding that Gold is not a prohibited item and, therefore, it should be offered for redemption in terms of Section 125 of the Act."*
- b) The Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Madras, in the judgment in the case of Shik Mastani Bi vs. Principal Commissioner of Customs, Chennai-I [2017(345) E.L.T. 201 (Mad)] upheld the order of the Appellate Authority allowing re-export of gold on payment of redemption fine.
- c) The Hon'ble High Court of Kerala at Ernakulam in the case of R. Mohandas vs. Commissioner of Cochin [2016(336) E.L.T. 399 (Ker.)] has observed at Para 8 that *"The intention of Section 125 is that, after adjudication, the Customs Authority is bound to release the goods to any such person from whom such custody has been seized..."*
- d) Also, in the case of Union of India vs Dhanak M Ramji [2010(252) E.L.T. A102(S.C)], the Hon'ble Apex Court vide its judgement dated 08.03.2010 upheld the decision of the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature

at Bombay [2009(248) E.L.T. 127 (Bom)], and approved redemption of absolutely confiscated goods to the passenger.

11.2 Government, observing the ratios of the above judicial pronouncements, arrives at the conclusion that decision to grant the option of redemption would be appropriate in the facts and circumstances of the instant case.

12. In the instant case, the quantum of gold involved is small (only 411.240 grams) and is not of commercial quantity. The quantum of the same does not suggest the act to be one of organized smuggling by a syndicate. The applicant claimed that the jewellery was for personal use. Further, there were no allegations that the Applicant is a habitual offender and was involved in similar offences earlier. The facts of the case indicate that it is a case of non-declaration of gold, rather than a case of smuggling for commercial considerations.

13. The absolute confiscation of the gold, leading to dispossession of the gold, in the instant case is therefore, harsh and not reasonable. In view of the above facts, Government is inclined to modify the absolute confiscation upheld by the AA and allow the impugned gold bangles to be redeemed on payment of redemption fine.

14.1 In view of the above Government modifies the impugned order of the appellate authority and allows the applicant to redeem the impugned gold i.e four gold bangles having a purity of 995.0, totally weighing 411.240 grams having a market value of Rs.12,94,582/- and a tariff value of Rs. 11,60,725/- on payment of redemption fine of Rs. 2,50,000/- (Rupees Two Lakh Fifty Thousand only).

14.2 The Government finds that the penalty of Rs. 2,00,000/- imposed on the applicant under Section 112(a) & (b) of the Customs Act, 1962 for the impugned goods i.e Gold bangles having a market value of Rs. 12,94,582/- and a tariff value of Rs. 11,60,725/- is slightly high and hence the same is reduced to Rs.1,25,000/- (Rupees One Lakh Twenty five Thousand only).

15. Revision Application is disposed of on the above terms.

  
(SHRAWAN KUMAR)

Principal Commissioner & ex-officio  
Additional Secretary to Government of India

ORDER NO. 513 /2023-CUS (WZ)/ASRA/MUMBAI DATED 20.06.2023.

To,

1. Ms Sumaiya Abdul Quyyum Ansari, 22B, Hussain Building, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Room No.31, Mohd Umer Rajjab Road, Madanpura, Mumbai- 400008.
2. Pr. Commissioner of Customs, Custom House, Near Akashwani, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad 380009.

Copy to:

1. Shri Rishikesh Mehra, Advocate, B/1103, Dev Vihaan, Behind Third Eye Residency, Opp. Motera Stadium, Sabarmati, Ahmedabad-380005.
2. Commissioner of Customs (Appeals), Ahmedabad, 7<sup>th</sup> Floor, Mridul Towers, B/H Times of India, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad 380009
3. Sr. P.S. to AS (RA), Mumbai.
4. Notice Board.