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SPEED POST**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE  
(DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE)

8<sup>th</sup> Floor, World Trade Centre, Centre - I, Cuffe Parade,  
Mumbai-400 005

F.No. 373/231 /B/14-RA / 2019

Date of Issue 22.02.2018

ORDER NO. 57/2018-CUS (SZ) / ASRA / MUMBAI/ DATED 15.02.2018 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 : Shri. Ebrahim

Respondent : Commissioner of Customs (Airport), Chennai.

Subject : Revision Application filed, under Section 129DD of the Customs Act, 1962 against the Order-in-Appeal C.Cus No. 844/2014 dated 12.05.2014 passed by the Commissioner of Customs (Appeals), Chennai.



ORDER

This revision application has been filed by Shri. Ebrahim (herein referred to as Applicant) against the Order in Appeal no 844/2014 dated 12.05.2014 passed by the Commissioner of Customs (Appeals), Chennai.

2. Briefly stated the facts of the case are that the Applicant, arrived at the Chennai Airport on 01.02.2014. Examination of his baggage and person resulted in the recovery of one gold chain weighing 65 gms valued at Rs. 1,64,550/-. The Original adjudicating Authority vide Order-In-Original No. 102/2014- Batch A dated 01.02.2014 ordered absolute confiscation of the impugned goods under Section 111 (d), (l), (m) and (o) of the Customs Act read with Section 3 (3) of Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act and imposed penalty of Rs. 10,000/- under Section 112 (a) of the Customs Act, 1962.

3. Aggrieved by the said order, the applicant filed appeal before the Commissioner (Appeals) who vide Order-In-Appeal No. C.Cus No. 844/2014 dated 12.05.2014 rejected the appeal of the applicant.

4. The applicant has filed this Revision Application interalia on the following grounds that;

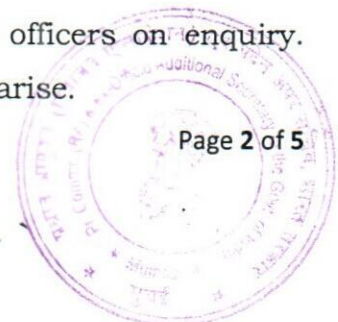
4.1. The order of the Commissioner (Appeals) is against law, weight of evidence and circumstances and probabilities of the case.

4.2 He was wearing the gold chain, he had purchased it from his own earnings and he had not concealed the gold chain and voluntarily handed over the gold chain to the Customs Officers.

4.3 He had made a few trips during the year. He did not pass through the green channel. He was all along at the red channel under the control of the Customs Officers.

4.4 The seized gold chain was not brought for commercial purposes, but personal possession.

4.5 The gold chain was voluntarily disclosed to the officers on enquiry. Having seen the gold the question of declaration does not arise.



4.6 Even assuming without admitting he had not declared the gold before the officers it is a technical fault and is pardonable. Secondly, CBEC Circular 09/2001 gives specific directions to the Customs officer that the declaration should not be blank, if not filled in by the passenger the officer will help them to fill the declaration card.

4.7 He requested the officers to allow him to take back the gold bracelet when leaving India or re-export which was not considered.

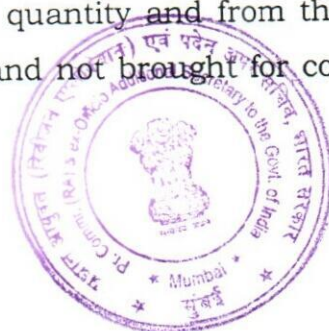
4.8 Sections 111 (d) (l) (m) and (o) are not attracted as no offence was committed. The absolute confiscation of the gold was unreasonable and the personal penalty imposed was very high.

The Revision Applicant also cited various assorted judgments in support of his case, and prayed for permission to re-export the gold chain on payment of nominal redemption fine and reduced personal penalty.

5. A personal hearing in the case was held on 04.12.2017, the Advocate for the respondent Shri Palanikumar requested for an adjournment due to a medical emergency. The personal hearing was rescheduled on 29.01.2018, which was attended by the Shri Palanikumar, the Advocate, re-iterated the submissions filed in Revision Application and cited the decisions of GOI/Tribunals where option for re-export of gold was allowed. Nobody from the department attended the personal hearing.

6. The Government has gone through the case records it is seen the gold chain was not declared by the passenger as required under Section 77 of the Customs Act, 1962. The Applicant is a frequent passenger and well aware of the Rules. If he was not intercepted before the exit, the Applicant would have taken out the gold bracelet without payment of customs duty. Hence the confiscation of the gold is justified.

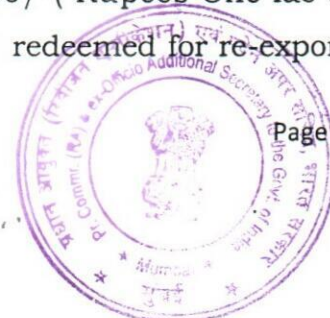
7. However, the goods were not in commercial quantity and from the facts of the case it appears that gold chain was personal and not brought for commercial



purposes. The Applicant was wearing the gold chain and therefore it not ingeniously concealed. Applicants ownership of the gold jewelry is not disputed. The facts of the case also state that the Applicant had not cleared the Green Channel exit and was intercepted before the exit. With regards to the declaration, the CBEC Circular 09/2001 gives specific directions to the Customs officer as follows, *"It may be ensured that every passenger reporting at Red Channel fill up a Disembarkation Card clearly mentioning therein the quantity and value of goods that he has brought, and hand over the Customs portion of the card to the officer on duty at the red Channel. In case the same is incomplete/not filled up, the proper Customs officer should help record the O.D of the passenger on the Disembarkation Card and only thereafter should countersign/stamp the same, after taking the passenger's signature."* Thus, mere non-submission of the declaration cannot be held against the Applicant. Considering all factors, the Government is of the opinion that the absolute confiscation of the impugned gold is harsh and not justified.

8. As the applicant has pleaded for export of the confiscated gold for re-export, Government is inclined to accept the plea. In view of the above mentioned observations, the Government also finds that a lenient view can be taken while imposing redemption fine and penalty upon the applicant. 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. The order of absolute confiscation of the gold jewelry in the impugned Order in Appeal therefore needs to be modified, the confiscated gold bracelet is liable to be allowed for re-export on payment of redemption fine.

9. Taking into consideration the foregoing discussion, Government modifies the order of absolute confiscation of the impugned gold. Government allows redemption of the confiscated gold chain for re-export in lieu of fine. The confiscation of the gold jewelry totally weighing 65 gms, valued at Rs. 1,64,550/- (Rupees One lac sixty four thousand five hundred and fifty) is ordered to be redeemed for re-export on



payment of redemption fine of Rs.35,000/- (Rupees Thirty Five thousand ) under section 125 of the Customs Act, 1962. Government also observes that facts of the case justify slight reduction in penalty imposed. The penalty imposed on the Applicant is therefore reduced from Rs. 10,000/- (Rupees Ten thousand ) to Rs. 5,000/- ( Rupees Five thousand) under section 112(a) of the Customs Act,1962.

10. The impugned Order in Appeal 844/2014 dated 12.05.2014 is modified as detailed above. Revision Application is partly allowed.

11. So, ordered.

*Ashok Kumar Mehta*  
15.02.18

(ASHOK KUMAR MEHTA)  
Principal Commissioner & ex-officio  
Additional Secretary to Government of India

ORDER No. 57/2018-CUS (SZ) /ASRA/MUMBAI

DATED 15.02.2018

To,

Shri. Ebrahim  
C/o S. Palanikumar, Advocate,  
No. 10, Sunkurama Chetty Street,  
Opp High court, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor,  
Chennai 600 001.

True Copy Attested

*S. R. Hirulkar*  
21.2.18

एस. आर. हिरुलकर  
S. R. HIRULKAR

Copy to:

1. The Commissioner of Customs, Anna International Airport, Chennai.
2. The Commissioner of Customs (Appeals), Custom House, Rajaji Salai Chennai.
3. Sr. P.S. to AS (RA), Mumbai.
4. Guard File.
5. Spare Copy.



संख्या १२३४