



सीमा शुल्क आयुक्त का कार्यालय,
नवीन सीमा शुल्क भवन, नया कांडला
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
NEW CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW KANDLA-370 210 (GUJARAT)
Phone No: 02836-271468/469, Fax No. : 02836-271467.

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F	Date of issue	07.02.2020
G	SCN No. & Date	SCN No. DRI/AZU/GRU/SKO-Shagun/(INT-10/2018)/2019 dated 28.03.2019
H	Noticee(s)/Co-Noticee(s)	1. M/s. Shagun Enterprises (Proprietor: Shri Tinku Gupta), 323, B-4, Sector 8, Rohini, New Delhi – 110085 (PAN No. ADDPG8972F & IEC No. ADDPG8972F) 2. Shri Virbhadra Rao Illa, Proprietor of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping, P&P Plaza, Plot No. 314, Ward 12B, LIC Street, Gandhidham, Kutch, Gujarat – 370201. 3. Shri Iqbal Rahman Shaikh, Representative of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping, P&P Plaza, Plot No. 314, Ward 12B, LIC Street, Gandhidham, Kutch, Gujarat – 370201. 4. Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta (Customs Broker), Proprietor of M/s. MAT Shipping, ICON Building, Office No. 109 & 110, 1 st Floor, Plot No. 327, Ward 12/B, Tagore Road, Gandhidham, Kutch, Gujarat – 370201. 5. Shri R.P. Meena, Chemical Examiner Gr-I, Customs House Kandla Laboratory, Kandla, Kutch, Gujarat and presently posted at CRCL, IARI, Pusa, New Delhi-110012 6. Shri Aareefbhai of M/s. Green Petrochem Industry FZC, Hamriyah Free Zone-II, Sharjah, UAE. 7. M/s. Green Petrochem Industry FZC, Hamriyah Free Zone-II, Sharjah, UAE.

1. यह अपील आदेश संबन्धित को नि प्रदान शुल्क:किया जाता है।
This Order - in - Original is granted to the concerned free of charge.
2. यदि कोई व्यक्ति इस अपील आदेश से असंतुष्ट है तो वह सीमा शुल्क अपील नियमावली 1982 के नियम 3 के साथ पठित सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम 1962 की धारा 128 A (1) के अंतर्गत प्रपत्र सीए- 3 में चार प्रतियों में नीचे बताए गए पते पर अपील कर सकता है-

Any person aggrieved by this Order - in - Original may file an appeal under Section 128 A (1) (a) of Customs Act, 1962 read with Rule 3 of the Customs (Appeals) Rules, 1982 in quadruplicate in Form C. A. -3 to:

“सीमा शुल्क आयुक्त (अपील), कांडला
मंजिल वी 7, मृदुल टावर, टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया के पीछे, आश्रम रोड़, अहमदाबाद 380 009”
“THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS (APPEALS), KANDLA
7th Floor, Mridul Tower, Behind Times of India, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad - 380 009.”

3. उक्त अपील यह आदेश भेजने की दिनांक से 60 दिन के भीतर दाखिल की जानी चाहिए।
Appeal shall be filed within sixty days from the date of communication of this order.

4. उक्त अपील के पर न्यायालय शुल्क अधिनियम के तहत 2/- रुपए का टिकट लगा होना चाहिए और इसके साथ निम्नलिखित अवश्य संलग्न किया जाए-
Appeal should be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 2/- under Court Fee Act it must accompanied by –
- (i) उक्त अपील की एक प्रति और
A copy of the appeal, and
- (ii) इस आदेश की यह प्रति अथवा कोई अन्य प्रति जिस पर अनुसूची-1 के अनुसार न्यायालय शुल्क अधिनियम-1870 के मद सं.-6 में निर्धारित 2/- रुपये का न्यायालय शुल्क टिकट अवश्य लगा होना चाहिए ।
This copy of the order or any other copy of this order, which must bear a Court Fee Stamp of Rs. 2/- (Rupees Two only) as prescribed under Schedule – I, Item 6 of the Court Fees Act, 1870.
5. अपील जापन के साथ ड्यूटी/ ब्याज/ दण्ड/ जुर्माना आदि के भुगतान का प्रमाण संलग्न किया जाना चाहिये ।
Proof of payment of duty / interest / fine / penalty etc. should be attached with the appeal memo.
6. अपील प्रस्तुत करते समय, सीमा शुल्क नियम (अपील), अधिनियम शुल्क सीमा और 1982, 1962 के अन्य सभी प्रावधानों के तहत सभी मामलों का पालन किया जाना चाहिए ।
While submitting the appeal, the Customs (Appeals) Rules, 1982 and other provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 should be adhered to in all respects.
7. इस आदेश के विरुद्ध अपील हेतु जहां शुल्क या शुल्क और जुर्माना विवाद में हो, अथवा दण्ड में, जहां केवल जुर्माना विवाद में हो, आयुक्त (अपील्स) समक्ष मांग शुल्क का 7.5% भुगतान करना होगा।
An appeal against this order shall lie before the Commissioner (Appeals) on payment of 7.5% of the duty demanded where duty or duty and penalty are in dispute, or penalty, where penalty alone is in dispute.
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BRIEF FACTS OF THE CASE

A specific intelligence gathered by the officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (hereinafter referred to as 'DRI') indicated that the goods, which were restricted for import into India, were being imported and cleared as "Industrial Composite Mixture Plus" (hereinafter also referred to as "ICMP" or "Subject goods" and as declared in Bill of Entry) or as "Low Aromatic White Spirit" (hereinafter also referred to as "LAWS" or "Subject goods" and as declared in Bill of Entry), by some importers through Kandla Port and Mundra Port, in violation of the Policy provisions.

1.1 Whereas, pursuant to the specific intelligence available with DRI, inquiry was initiated by way of searches / visits by the officers of DRI at various premises. Brief details thereof are as under:

- (a) Panchanama dated 29.08.2018 drawn at the office premises of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping, P&P Plaza, Plot No. 314, Ward 12B, LIC Street, Gandhidham (**RUD No.1**), from where some incriminating documents were recovered. During the search, copies of the documents/emails were taken. Printouts of WhatsApp chat of Shri Virbhadra Rao with one Shri M. Das were also taken and it was informed by Shri Virbhadra Rao that Shri M. Das handles his Customs clearance work. Laptop of Shri Virbhadra Rao was also taken for investigation purpose.
- (b) Panchanama dated 29.08.2018 drawn at the office premises of M/s. MAT Shipping, located at ICON Building, Office No. 109 & 110, 1st Floor, Plot No. 327, Ward 12/B, Tagore Road, Gandhidham, Kutch, Gujarat – 370201 (**RUD No.2**), from where some incriminating documents were recovered. During the search, copy of the outlook back up of the email ids being used by Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta was taken. On checking the mobile phones of Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta, Screen shots of some of relevant WhatsApp chats were also taken.

1.2 From the above searches, it has come to the notice that some importers were engaged in importing the ICMP / LAWS, which included M/s. Shagun Enterprises, 323, Pocket B-4, Sector-8, Rohini, Delhi -110085 (PAN No. ADDPG8972F & IEC No. ADDPG8972F) (Hereinafter also referred as "M/s. Shagun") The details of the goods imported by SHAGUN are given below at **Table-1** :-

TABLE-1

Sr. No.	Name of the Importer	Description of the Goods, as declared in the B/E	Bill of Entry No. & Date	No. of Containers (Qty in MTS)	Assessable Value declared in B/E (in Rs.)
1.	M/s. Shagun Enterprises	Low Aromatic White Spirit	7822790 dated 29.08.2018	10 (175.86 MTS)	88,51,018/-

The data of the above Bill of Entry was filled and submitted on 29.08.2018, the day on which premises of Customs Broker M/s. MAT Shipping, Gandhidham and M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping were searched by DRI. By then, the consignment was not examined by Kandla Customs so, the print of the Bill of Entry could not be generated.

1.3 Further, it was revealed that an illegal gratification was passed on to the officers of the Custom House Laboratory, Kandla for the aforesaid consignment of imported goods for issuing the fabricated test report in order to avoid the material getting classified as SKO (Superior Kerosene Oil) falling under CTH No. 27101910, which is of restricted nature. Therefore, representative samples from the consignments sought clearance as LAWS / ICMP under seven bills of entry, filed with Customs Kandla by Customs Broker M/s. MAT Shipping, on behalf of different importers, including the Bill of Entry No. 7822790 dated 29.08.2018 (Under Process as mentioned in Table-1 above) filed on behalf of M/s. Shagun, were drawn as per Panchnama dated 31.08.2018 (**RUD No.3**) at the premises of Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), Container Freight Station (CFS), New Kandla, Kutch, Gujarat and such seven samples were forwarded to the CRCL, Delhi by DRI vide letter dtd.15.09.2018 to ascertain the correct description of the imported goods intended for clearance with declaration as ICMP/LAWS.

1.4 Vide letter dated 28.09.2018 (**RUD No.4**), the Chemical Examiner (CRCL, New Delhi) after due testing of all seven samples drawn on 31.08.2018, including the sample pertaining to the B/E mentioned at Table-1 above, opined that those samples meet the requirements of SKO (Kerosene) as per **IS : 1459:1974**. The details of the Test Report C.No. 35/Cus/2018-19/CL-129 DRI dtd 18.09.2018 dated 28.09.2018 issued by CRCL, New Delhi in respect of consignment covered under Bill of Entry No. 7822790 dated 29.08.2018 is as under:-

“The sample is in the form of clear colorless liquid. It is composed of mineral hydrocarbon oil (More than 70% by weight) having following constants:

Sl. No.	Characteristics	Requirement of SKO as per IS 1459:1974	Test Results
1.	Acidity, Inorganic	Nil	Nil
2.	Distillation:		
	A) Initial boiling point, degree C	-	164
	B) Percentage recovered below 200 degree C, Min.	20	85
	C) Final boiling point, degree C, Max.	300	222
	D) Dry Point, degree C	-	220
3.	Flash Point (Abel), degree C, Min	35	53
4.	Smoke Point, mm, Min.	18	24
5.	Density at 15 degree C gm/cc	-	0.7958
6.	Aromatic content, % by volume	-	18.0

On the basis of above parameters the sample u/r meets the requirements of SKO (Kerosene) as per IS: 1459:1974.”

1.5. The above test report of the CRCL, New Delhi confirmed that the goods imported under above mentioned Bill of Entry filed by M/s. Shagun are SKO (Kerosene) as per IS:1459:1974, which is liable for classification under CTH No. 27101910, but the same was attempted to be cleared from customs by mis-declaring its description as “Low Aromatic White Spirit (LAWS)” with wrong classification thereof under CTH 27101990. The total value (excluding duties of customs) covered under aforesaid Bills of Entry is Rs. 88,51,018/-, as declared in the Bill of

Entry, but the market value of the said goods is Rs. 1.26 Crores approx. (as per website of IOCL non-subsidized price in metro in Oct. 2018).

1.6 Para 2.01 of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020, which was notified under Section 5 of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, prescribed as follow:-

“(a) Exports and Imports shall be ‘Free’ except when regulated by way of ‘prohibition’, ‘restriction’ or ‘exclusive trading through State Trading Enterprises (STEs)’ as laid down in Indian Trade Classification (Harmonized System) [ITC (HS)] of Exports and Imports. The list of ‘Prohibited’, ‘Restricted’, and STE items can be viewed by clicking on ‘Downloads’ at <http://dgft.gov.in>

(b) Further, there are some items which are ‘free’ for import/export, but subject to conditions stipulated in other Acts or in law for the time being in force.”

1.7 As per the Schedule I of the Indian Trade Classification (HS) Classifications on Import Items 2015-2020, Section V, Chapter 27, Import Policy for the Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO), as covered under Customs Tariff Heading and Tariff Item No. 27101910 is “State Trading Enterprises” with remarks that “Import subject to Para 2.11 of the Foreign Trade Policy and condition at Policy condition (2) below.”

1.8 Para 2.20 of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020, which was notified under Section 5 of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 specified as follow:

(a) State Trading Enterprises (STEs) are governmental and nongovernmental enterprises, including marketing boards, which deal with goods for export and /or import. Any good, import or export of which is governed through exclusive or special privilege granted to State Trading Enterprise (STE), may be imported or exported by the concerned STE as per conditions specified in ITC (HS). The list of STEs notified by DGFT is in Appendix-2J.

(b) Such STE(s) shall make any such purchases or sales involving imports or exports solely in accordance with commercial considerations, including price, quality, availability, marketability, transportation and other conditions of purchase or sale in a non-discriminatory manner and shall afford enterprises of other countries adequate opportunity, in accordance with customary business practices, to compete for participation in such purchases or sales.

(c) DGFT may, however, grant an authorisation to any other person to import or export any of the goods notified for exclusive trading through STEs.

1.9 Further to the above, the Policy condition (2) prescribed at Schedule I of the ITC (HS) Classifications on Import Items 2015-2020, Section V, Chapter 27 specified as follow:-

“(2) Import of SKO shall be allowed through State Trading Enterprises (STEs) i.e. IOC, BPCL, HPCL, and IBP for all purposes with STC being nominated as State Trading Enterprises (STE) for supplies to Advance Licence Holders. Advance Licence Holders shall however, have the option to import SKO from the above mentioned STEs including STC.”

1.10 The list of the State Trading Enterprises (STEs) for FTP purpose, as provided vide Appendix 2J of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020 is as follow:-

"Sr. NO.	STATE-TRADING ENTERPRISES
1.	<i>Food Corporation of India (FCI)</i>
2.	<i>State Trading Corporation (STC)</i>
3.	<i>Indian Oil corporation (IOC)</i>
4.	<i>Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL)</i>
5.	<i>Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL)</i>
6.	<i>Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC)</i>
7.	<i>Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC)</i>
8.	<i>Indian Potash Ltd. (IPL)</i>
9.	<i>National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)</i>
10.	<i>National Cooperative Dairy Federation (NCDF)</i>
11.	<i>National Agriculture Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd (NAFED)</i>
12.	<i>Projects and Equipment Cooperation of India Ltd.(PEC)</i>
13.	<i>Spices Trading Corporation Limited (STCL)</i>
14.	<i>Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC)"</i>

1.11 Further to the above, since the SKO in the total quantity in possession exceeding the specified quantity falls in the category of "Petroleum Class B" and the import, storage and handling of the products falling under "Petroleum Class B" are governed by the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1934 (30 of 1934). Import of SKO; in this case, if to be considered as classifiable as "Petroleum Class B", then the Licence issued under the Petroleum Rules, 1976 is mandatory for import of goods falling under "Petroleum Class B" and only such Petroleum is allowed to be imported by the importer who are already in possession of Licence issued under the Petroleum Rules, 1976. Further for the storage of such "Petroleum Class B" products, statutory provisions have been made, which requires different manner of compliance, if such goods to be stored in Drums and to be stored in tanks. As per Notification No. 105-Cus dtd. 06.08.1938, any import made in contravention of the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1934 (30 of 1934) may have to be treated in deemed violation of the provisions of Section 11 of the Customs Act, 1962.

1.12 From the above facts, it is apparent that the goods, though being SKO falling under CTH No. 27101910, were mis-declared as LAWS, falling under CTH No. 27101990, by suppressing its correct description as SKO and that the condition stipulated for import through or by STE or against the Special authorisation issued by the DGFT, as per the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020, as well as conditions of compliance with the provisions of Petroleum Act, 1934 (30 of 1934), were not at all complied with by the importer M/s. Shagun, in respect to the import of

SKO made by them, which was sought clearance by them under the aforesaid B/E (under process). Therefore, the said goods required to be treated as "Prohibited Goods" as defined under Section 2(33) of Customs Act, 1962 and accordingly import of such goods without due compliance with the Policy provisions may have to be categorized as "Smuggling" within the meaning of Section 2(39) of the Customs Act, 1962.

1.13 Considering the aforesaid violations of the Policy Provisions in respect of the goods covered vide aforesaid Bill of Entry (under process), the goods pertaining to the same were placed under seizure vide Seizure Memo dated 03.10.2018, which was served on the importer M/s. Shagun. The goods so seized were handed over for safe custody to the CWC CFS, Kandla under Supratnama dated 03.10.2018.

2. Pursuant to the specific intelligence available with the DRI, further inquiry was conducted by way of search by the officers of DRI and officers of DRI, Delhi visited the premises of M/s. Shagun at their address declared in the documents i.e. 323, B/4, Sector – 8, Rohini, Delhi – 110085 on 19.09.2018 (RUD No. 5). However, the search could not be executed as the said premises were found to be owned by one Smt. Santosh Aggarwal w/o Shri Shyam Sunder Aggarwal and rented to one Mr. Shri Mukesh Singhal, Director of M/s. Planet Industries Pvt. Ltd.

3. During the course of investigation, the following mobile phones, Laptop and Hard Disk, which were resumed from the respective persons, were taken to the Central Forensic Laboratory, DRI, Mumbai Zonal Unit, Ground Floor, UTI Building, 13, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Marg, Opp. Patkar Hall, New Marine Lines, Mumbai-400020 for analysis of the data contained therein:-

Sr. No.	Details about the Device	Name of the Owner/Firm/Office	Date of recovery/surrender
1	Hard Disk Toshiba	Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta of M/s. MAT Shipping	29.08.2018
2	I-phone Mobile Phone	Shri Iqbal Rahman Shaikh of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping	29.08.2018
3	Samsung Mobile Phone	Shri Virbhadra Rao of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping	29.08.2018
4	I-phone Mobile Phone	Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta of M/s. MAT Shipping	29.08.2018
5	Laptop Lenovo	Shri Virbhadra Rao of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping	29.08.2018
6	Samsung Mobile Phone	Shri Naval Kishor Pitti of M/s. Janpriya	04.10.2018
7	One Plus Mobile Phone	Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta of M/s. MAT Shipping	29.08.2018

In this regard, **Panchnamas dated 24.12.2018, 26.12.2018 & 27.12.2018 (RUD No.6)**, were also drawn in relation to data retrieval from the electronic devices like Hard Disk, Mobile phones and Laptop, which were resumed/voluntarily surrendered by the persons, as mentioned above. The data stored in some of the mobile phones/electronic devices could be retrieved and

exported to the destination two external Hard Disc Drives. The data in those external Hard Discs being huge, it is under process of scanning and under examination.

Further, in the course of investigation, mobile phone of Shri R. P. Meena was also resumed and the data from the same has yet to be retrieved and examined.

In the light of the same, department / DRI reserves the right to issue addendum / corrigendum to this notice or a new notice to bring new evidences to light, if felt necessary.

4. During the course of investigation of the case, statements of many persons under Section 108 of Customs Act, 1962, with respect to the import of the subject goods were also recorded. The brief of these statements are as follows:-

4.1. Statement of Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta, Proprietor of M/s MAT Shipping, Gandhidham was recorded under Section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962 on 29.08.2018 (RUD No.7), wherein he inter-alia stated that:-

- All the work relating to clearance of 'Industrial Composite Mixture Plus' are given to him by M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping, Gandhidham;
- All the documents like Bill of Lading, Invoice, Packing List, Certificate of Origin (sometimes provided), are being provided on his official email id (matshippingservices@gmail.com);
- After feeding the data in the format of Bill of Entry, the same were forwarded to email address of Shree Sanari Shipping (sss.kdl@gmail.com) for approval;
- After receiving approval from Shree Sanari on his email, the Bill of Entry were filed online;
- When the container arrives on the port, they approach the Customs officials for examination and sampling;
- After arrival of the Test Report from Kandla laboratory, they again approach to Customs for assessment;
- On assessment of Bill of Entry, the duty was being paid by the importer or Shree Sanari Shipping directly online;
- Then they receive Out of Charge from Dock Examination Superintendent of Customs and submit the same to the CWC CFS, Kandla and intimate the same to Shree Sanari Shipping;
- He was providing the customs clearance service to this type of cargo (ICMP, Low Aromatic White Spirit, Mineral Hydrocarbon Oil) since October 2017;
- He had handled total 390 containers till July, 2018;
- He was raising the bill of the agency charges in the name of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping and they (Shree Sanari Shipping) were paying him his (MAT) charges in the ICICI bank account of M/s. MAT Shipping, Gandhidham;
- On submission of samples in Kandla Lab, he approach the Kandla laboratory and request them to issue the report at the earliest and also request the officer to

take care of the final boiling point of the cargo and should be below 240 degree Celsius.

- The instructions regarding the final boiling point was conveyed to him by Shri Virbhadra Rao and Shri Iqbal of Shree Sanari Shipping and he was conveying the Lab officers to issue the Lab Test Report accordingly i.e. below 240 degree Celsius;
- This adjustment was made in the Lab Test Report, because if the final boiling of the material is more than 240 degree Celsius, its CTH will change and the item will fall under the restricted category;
- For adjusting the final boiling point figure in the test report, the amount of Rs. 40,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- was fixed, depending on number of containers per Bill of Entry to the Chemical Examiner of Kandla Laboratory;
- This payment were given to Chemical Examiner for mentioning false final boiling point which was other than the factual figure;
- This amount was provided to them by Virbhadra Rao of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping through him in cash;
- During the search at his premises, some documents were retrieved from the WhatsApp chat available in his mobile phones and the print out of the same were taken and he had gone through the same;
- He voluntarily submitted two mobile phones for further investigation purpose.

4.2 Further Statement of Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta, Proprietor of M/s MAT Shipping, Gandhidham was recorded under Section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962 on 04.10.2018 (RUD No.8) wherein he inter-alia stated that:-

- He got his customers M/s V. V. Enterprise, M/s Jay Mata Chintpurni Impex, M/s Janpriya Energy, M/s. Shagun Enterprises, M/s G. R. Pahwa Enterprise through Shri Iqbalbhai;
- He had obtained KYC details with bank attested signature verification letters and authority letter in favour M/s. MAT Shipping;
- Along with this, copies of documents viz. IEC, PAN card, GST Registration Certificate, Electricity Bill/Telephone Bill for address verification and Aadhar Card/other identity proof of proprietors. He would produce copies of those documents, in respect of the aforesaid importers within two days;
- He did not have direct contact with the importers. He was used to contact them through email of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping or through Shri Iqbalbhai;
- He had not met any of the above named importers till the case was booked by DRI;
- On being asked as to how he verified if the clients were working at the addresses, he stated that Shri Iqbal bhai told him that he (Iqbalbhai) knew the

importers personally and knew that the those importers were working at the given addresses;

- He was shown photocopies of test reports issued by Central Revenues Control Laboratory, New Delhi, in respect of the consignments of "Industrial Composite Mixture Plus" and "Low Aromatic White Spirit" covered under seven bills of entry. Representative samples from those seven consignments were drawn by the officers of DRI as per the proceedings of Panchnama carried out in the premises of CWC Warehouse, Kandla on 31.08.2018 and he was also present during the proceedings of said Panchnama dtd.31.08.2018;
- He has gone through test reports issued by CRCL, New Delhi in respect of above consignments and in each of consignment, the test report confirmed the goods to be meeting requirement of SKO (Kerosene) as per IS 1459:1974 and the parameters tested by the laboratory and its results are also mentioned in each of the above Test Reports; that on being asked, he stated that these are findings of Customs Laboratory and believed the same would be correct.
- On being asked about amount given to the Chemical Examiner Kandla Lab, as stated by him in his earlier statement dated 29.08.2018, he stated that he used to meet Shri R. P. Meena, Chemical Examiner Kandla to get favourable test report;
- On being asked as to who used to take delivery of the import goods after clearance from Customs, he stated that he used to hand over Bill of Entry (Importer Copy) to Shri Iqbal Bhai or Shri Virbhadra Rao (Proprietor of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping) or any other employee of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping and then it is conveyed to Shri Iqbal bhai or Shri Virbhadra Rao;
- Then after he did not look after any work for importers including that of arranging delivery or transportation etc.

4.3. Statement of Shri Virbhadra Rao, Proprietor of M/s Shree Sanari Shipping was recorded under Section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962 on 29.08.2018 (RUD No. 9) wherein he, inter-alia, stated that :-

- He is one of the importer of ICMP (Industrial Composite Mixture Plus) at Kandla port and also provide the handling service to other importers of ICMP i.e., M/s. V.V. Enterprise, Delhi; M/s. Jay Mata Chintpurni Impex, Delhi; M/s. Janpriya Energy, M/s. Shagun Enterprise, Rohini, New Delhi and M/s. G.R. Pahwa Enterprise, Punjab etc.;
- The documents for Customs clearance for the imported/export goods including ICMP were being provided to him by the aforesaid importers at his official email id i.e. sss.kdl@gmail.com.
- He was engaged in the business of import of ICMP since December, 2017;

- All the work relating to Customs clearance of ICMP was handled by the CHA M/s. MAT Shipping, Gandhidham;
- All the abovesaid importers of ICMP never directly contact to the abovesaid Custom House Clearing Agent for clearance;
- He was used to receive the import documents of ICMP i.e. Bill of Lading, Invoice, Packing List, Certificate of Origin (sometime provided) from the abovementioned importers, which he forwarded to the CHA – M/s. MAT Shipping, Gandhidham at his official email id : matshippingservices@gmail.com for clearance of ICMP;
- At the time of submission of documents, he had been informed telephonically by the above said importers that final boiling point of the ICMP more than 240 degree Celsius and for that they (M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping) have to manage with Chemical Examiner, CRCL, Kandla at any how to keep the final boiling point less than 240 degree Celsius in the test report and accordingly, he used to convey the same to the clearing agent;
- After that he was informed by the CHA that he had filed the Bill of Entry of the imported goods and he approached to the Customs official for examination and sampling;
- After submission of samples in Kandla Lab, on behalf of him (Shri Virbhadr Rao) or importer, CHA approach to the Chemical Examiner of CRCL, Kandla to issue the report at the earliest and also request the Chemical Examiner to take care of the final boiling point of the cargo and it should be below 240 degree Celsius in any way;
- After dealing with Chemical Examiner, CRCL, Kandla, CHA informed him that Chemical Examiner of CRCL has been demanding Rs. 40,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- for issuing test report below 240 degree Celsius and he (Shri Virbhadr Rao) conveyed the same to the concerned importers of ICMP;
- That manipulation was made in the Lab Test Report because if the boiling point of material is more than 240 degree Celsius, its CTH will change and the item will fall under the restricted category;
- The amount for adjusting the final boiling point figure in the Test Report which was appx. between Rs. 40,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/-, depending on number of containers per Bill of Entry, was given to him (Shri Virbhadr Rao) in cash by the concerned importers and he handed over those payments to Mr. Mritunjay Dasgupta, Proprietor of M/s. MAT Shipping to give the same to Chemical Examiner for mentioning manipulated final boiling point, which was other than the factual figure;

- After that, the Test Report with the final boiling point less than 240 degree Celsius was issued by Chemical Examiner, Kandla Laboratory, and then the CHA again approach to customs for assessment;
- On assessment of Bill of Entry, the duty was being paid by the importer or him (Virbhadra Rao) directly online;
- Then, CHA inform them about the Out of charge, which was issued by Dock Examination Superintendent (of Customs) and the same being submitted to CWC (Central Warehousing Corporation) CFS, Kandla.
- The CHA raised the bill for the Agency charges in the name of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping and he was paying the CHA charges in his ICICI bank account;
- Upto August, 2018, he had handled approx. 500 containers of this cargo and out of the same, he imported approx. 60 containers on account of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping.

4.4. **Statement of Shri Virbhadra Rao, Proprietor of M/s Shree Sanari Shipping was recorded under Section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962 on 03.10.2018 (RUD No. 10) wherein he, inter-alia, stated that :-**

- They generally import Heavy Melting Scrap (HMS) from different gulf countries, Industrial Composite Mixture Plus, Light Viscosity Fuel Oil, Low Aromatic White Spirit from UAE from Jebel Ali port at Kandla Port;
- Their main customers are (1) M/s. G.K.N. Enterprises, KASEZ, (2) M/s. Janpriya Energy, Nagaur, Rajasthan and (3) M/s. Radhe Trade, Gandhidham;
- The rate is decided based on total import cost including all expenses plus profit margin;
- The rate of the product does not depend on specifications and as per his knowledge the specifications of ICMP/LAWS does not vary significantly;
- Sometimes, they receive the orders from the Customers along with the specification of a particulars product; however, he declare the specifications to his buyers, if they require the same or not;
- He enquire from his overseas supplier regarding the specifications of the product and based on requirement of their buyers, confirm the orders;
- Their main suppliers are (1) M/s. Kite International FZE, Sharjah, (2) M/s. Sunrise Petroleum FZC, Sharjah, (3) KTHBAN Al MRMOM Trade, Oman;
- CHA advise them regarding CTH of the product based on trends of clearance of similar item from the Kandla Port, as it was the responsibility of CHA to get the goods cleared after necessary customs procedure;

- CHA prepare the check list for Bill of Entry, however, they forward it to his (Virbhadra Rao) mail for further verification or for any correction at his (Rao) side. He check and send the final check list to CHA for filing the Bills of Entry;
- The CHA prepares the check list and send it to him (Rao) for approval; CHA give all details of day to day progress of the clearance of the cargo to him;
- From October 2017, they have imported 66 flexi tanks of ICMP / LAWS till date;
- As per his knowledge, ICMP is used in paint industry;
- The main characteristics of ICMP are density- 0.785- 0.795 gm/cc, Final boiling point- should be less than equal to 240 degree Celsius;
- The name of major suppliers of ICMP - (1) M/s Kite International FZE, Sharjah & (2) M/s Sunrise Petroleum FZE, Sharjah;
- Most of the time, he directly try to finalize the deal on phone, but if required, he uses his friend Shri Iqbal Shaikh, who is a broker, having good contact with suppliers in Dubai;
- These products were further sold to retail market directly without any further value addition or any other process;
- As per his knowledge, ICMP or LAWS are freely imported items;
- Freely importable items can be imported without any specific licence or terms and conditions and for import of restricted items, specific licenses or terms and conditions are required to be complied with;
- On being asked that in Customs Tariff Heading (CTH), there is no specific word like "Industrial Composite Mixture Plus" or "Low Aromatic White Spirit, then how do they classify it in CTH, to which he replied that as per the earlier trends at this port and accordingly suggested by our CHA, they started using the term "Industrial Composite Mixture Plus" or "Low Aromatic White Spirit".
- The load port analysis reports were kept by them in their respective files, however the same were taken over by DRI during search of his office premises;
- He was shown his earlier statement dated 29.08.2018 and he agreed completely with it;
- On being asked the names of importers, who asked him (Rao) to manage Chemical Examiner of CRCL, Kandla for keeping the Boiling point below 240 degree Celsius, to which he stated the names as: M/s V. V Enterprises, New Delhi, M/s Jai Mata Chintpurni Impex, New Delhi, M/s G. R Pahwa Enterprises, Ludhiana, M/s Janpriya, Nagaur, Rajasthan, M/s Sagun Enterprises, New Delhi;

- On being asked the name of Chemical Examiner of CRCL, Kandla who has demanded money for keeping the Boiling point below 240 degree Celsius, to which he stated that Shri R. P. Meena, Chemical Examiner CRCL, Kandla had demanded the said amount per sample to keep the Final Boiling Point below 240 degree Celsius;
- He used to collect money from the abovesaid importers and give it to Shri Mirtunjay Dasgupta of CHA firm M/s. MAT Shipping, for giving the same to Shri R. P. Meena, Chemical Examiner CRCL, Kandla as per the deal
- He did not remember the exact figure, however from October, 2017 to till date, he had given around Rs. 7 lakh to Rs. 8 lakh to Shri Mirtunjay Dasgupta for further handing over to Shri R. P. Meena, Chemical Examiner, CRCL, Kandla;
- He used to receive money in cash through representatives of importers and he further used to give cash to Shri Mirtunjay Dasgupta, CHA MAT Shipping, for handing over the same to Shri R. P. Meena, Chemical Examiner CRCL, Kandla as per deal.

4.5. **Statement of Shri Virbhadra Rao, Proprietor of M/s Shree Sanari Shipping was recorded under Section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962 on 04.10.2018 (RUD No. 11)** wherein he, inter-alia, stated that:-

- For sale of the imported Industrial Composite Mixture Plus/Low Aromatic White Spirit, there are three main customers viz. M/s Janpriya Energy, Nagaur, Rajasthan, M/s Radhe Trade, Gandhidham and M/s GKN Enterprises, KASEZ, Gandhidham;
- Further he was contacting Shri Srinivas, Proprietor of M/s. GKN Enterprises, KASEZ, Gandhidham;
- He also sold the cargo on High sea sale basis, under Warehouse Bill of entry and Ex-CFS Kandla Sale where there was no need to appoint the transporter on his part;
- On being shown a Made Up File bearing number File-2 (marked Sr. No. 2 and MAT SHIPPING) which is containing printouts of WhatsApp chat (Page No. 1 to 11) **(RUD No.12)**, he agreed that those WhatsApp chats had taken place between him and Shri Mirtunjay Dasgupta of CHA firm M/s. MAT Shipping in relation to clearance of ICMP/LAWS through Customs, Kandla and dealing of money for getting favourable test results through Chemical Examiner of CRCL, Kandla;
- In this WhatsApp Chat, they (himself and Mirtunjay Dasgupta) were discussing about the quantum of money to be given to the Chemical Examiner CRCL, Kandla in lieu of favourable test report;
- At the Word "NORMAL-RS. 40000/-" used in the chat means that Rs.40,000/- has to be given to the Chemical Examiner and the word "SPECIAL-RS. 100000/-" or

“SPECIAL-RS. 125000/-” means that Rs. 1,00,000/- or Rs 1, 25,000/- as the case may be, has to be given to the Chemical Examiner CRCL, Kandla for manipulating test result in favour of importers i.e., to keep the Final Boiling Point of imported products (ICMP or LAWS) below 240 degree Celsius;

- On being asked about the WhatsApp chat on page No.10, wherein it is written “THIS TIME HE IS DEMANDING 2 PER SAMPLE”, he explained that there Shri Mirtunjay Dasgupta was telling him (Rao) that Chemical Examiner of CRCL, Kandla was demanding Rs. 2 Lakh per sample for giving favourable test results of future samples;
- On being specifically asked about the name of such Chemical Examiner of CRCL, Kandla, he reiterated that the name of that Chemical Examiner is Shri R.P. Meena.

4.6. **Statement of Shri Iqbal Rahman Shaikh, Representative of M/s Shree Sanari Shipping was recorded under Section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962 on 29.08.2018 (RUD No.13) wherein he inter alia stated that:-**

- He is the representative of M/s Shree Sanari Shipping and Proprietor of M/s Abrar Forwarder;
- His two sons Ashfaq Sheikh and Abrar Sheikh both involved in the transport business of M/s. Abrar Forwarder;
- He looks after all the work relating to management, buying and selling along with Shri Virbhadr Rao in M/s Sanari Shipping and in absence of Shri Virbhadr Rao, he looks after all the work of M/s. Sanari Shipping;
- Various parties i.e. M/s Janpriya Energy, Nagaur, M/s. Radhe Trade, Gandhidham, M/s V. V Enterprises, Delhi, M/s G. R. Pahwa, Ludhiana, M/s. Vishal Impex, Delhi, M/s Jay Mata Chintpurni Impex, Delhi, etc. had appointed M/s. Sanari Shipping as handling agent for the Customs handling and Customs clearance of ICMP;
- He alongwith Shri Virbhadr Rao received all the documents like Bill of Lading, Invoice, Packing List, Certificate of Origin (sometime provided) on their official email id sss.kdl@gmail.com from various companies and provided the same to M/s. MAT Shipping on their official email id matshippingservices@gmail.com;
- M/s. MAT Shipping was responsible for all the work related to Custom handling and Customs clearance of ICMP;
- On assessment of Bill of Entry, the duty was paid either by the importer or by M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping directly online;
- The CHA Charges to M/s. MAT Shipping were paid by M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping;
- On behalf of Shri Virbhadr Rao, Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta was responsible for follow up of samples testing in Kandla Lab;

- Shri Virbhadr Rao instructs Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta to tie up with the Chemical examiner at Custom House Laboratory, Kandla to take care of the final boiling point of the cargo, declared as ICMP and to ensure that it should be below 240 degree Celsius;
- The adjustment was made in the Lab Test Report because if the boiling point of the cargo is more than 240 degree Celsius, its CTH would change and the items would fall under the restricted category;
- The amount for manipulation of final boiling point figure in the Test Report was fixed between Rs. 40,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- depending on number of the containers per Bill of Entry to Chemical Examiner of Kandla Laboratory;
- Those payments were given to Chemical Examiner for mentioning manipulated final boiling point, which was other than the actual final boiling point
- That amount was provided to them (Chemical Examiner, Kandla) through Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta, Proprietor of M/s. MAT Shipping by Virbhadr Rao of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping;
- On being asked regarding the sample pertaining to the Bill of Entry No. 7730154 dtd. 21.08.2018 of M/s. Janpriya, he stated that the actual boiling point of the imported material declared as "Industrial Composite Mixture Plus (ICMP)" was appx. 260 degree Celsius and just not to show the material of restricted nature, Shri Virbhadr Rao instructed Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta to instruct the Chemical Examiner to issue the Lab Test Report showing the boiling point below 240 degree Celsius;
- The amount for this purpose was fixed with Chemical examiner and it was decided to pay around Rs. 1 lakh per test report;
- Accordingly, he (Chemical Examiner) issued the Lab Test Report, which was uploaded online and showing the boiling point of 239 degree Celsius.
- He also submitted his mobile phone for further investigation.

4.7. **Statement of Shri Iqbal Rahman Shaikh, Representative of M/s Shree Sanari Shipping was recorded under Section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962 on 04.10.2018 (RUD No.14) wherein he inter-alia stated that :-**

- M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping was established in 2005 and it is the proprietorship firm;
- He looks after all the work of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping;
- M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping generally import Heavy Melting Scrap (HMS) from different gulf countries, Industrial Composite Mixture Plus, Light Viscosity Fuel Oil, Low Aromatic White Spirit from UAE from Jebel Ali port at Kandla Port;
- Main customers of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping are (1) M/s. G.K.N. Enterprises, KASEZ, (2) M/s. Janpriya Energy, Nagaur, Rajasthan and (3) M/s. Radhe Trade, Gandhidham;

- Normally M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping sell the product on High Sea Sale basis by adding 2% profit margin;
- The rate of the product does not depend on specifications;
- His main suppliers are (1) M/s. Kite International FZE, Sharjah, and (2) M/s. Sunrise Petroleum FZC, Sharjah;
- They contact the supplier and the supplier send them the Proforma Invoice on email id sss.kdl@gmail.com and on being agreed mutually, the rates were decided;
- The rates depend upon the price of Crude Oil in the international market;
- M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping used to place orders for Final Boiling Point to be below 240 and density to be 79;
- Normally, the CTH is mentioned on the Bill of Lading and CHA also advised them regarding CTH of the product based on the trends of clearance of similar item from the Kandla Port;
- CHA prepared the checklist for Bill of Entry and forward it by email for further verification or for any correction and Shri Virbhadra of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping approves it;
- They had been importing ICMP from October 2017
- ICMP is used in paint industry;
- The main characteristics of ICMP is that the colour of ICMP is white, 210 degree at 90% recovery and final boiling point should be less than or equal to 240 degree;
- Most of the time, they directly try to finalize the deal on phone with suppliers in Dubai;
- The imported products do not further going through any process (like filtration, blending or other process) and they sell it ex-Kandla and customer arrange its own logistics and pick the goods from concerned CFS;
- ICMP or LAWS is freely imported items;
- On being asked that in Customs Tariff Heading (CTH), there is no specific word like "Industrial Composite Mixture Plus" or "Low Aromatic White Spirit, then how do they classify it in CTH, then he stated that as per the earlier trends at this port and accordingly suggested by their CHA, they started using the term Industrial Composite Mixture Plus" or "Low Aromatic White Spirit and classify it in CTH.
- The load port analysis reports were kept in their respective files and the same were taken over by DRI during search of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping office premises;

He was shown his earlier statement dated 29.08.2018 and he agreed completely with it. Then after upon being asked, he stated that :-

- On being asked about the names of Importers, who asked him to manage Chemical Examiner of CRCL, Kandla for keeping the Boiling point below 240 degree Celsius, he stated that no importer asked him about this, because these matters were being dealt by Shri Virbhadra Rao of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping;
- He did not know the name of Chemical Examiner of CRCL, Kandla, who has demanded money for keeping the Final boiling point below 240 degree Celsius, because he had not dealt with it;
- They do not appoint any transporter for movement of goods and the delivery of the goods is direct from Kandla (ex-Kandla) to the concerned customers and the same is collected from Kandla Port / concerned CFS by their customers, by appointing their own Logistics.

4.8. Statement of Shri Tinku Gupta, Proprietor of M/s. Shagun Enterprises, Delhi was recorded under Section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962 on 03.10.2018 (RUD No. 15) wherein he inter-alia stated that

- He was doing trading work in Lubricating Oil, Fuel Oil, Process Oil, Low Aromatic White Spirit in the name of M/s. Shagun Enterprises, New Delhi since last 3-4 years;
- He is the Proprietor; He obtained TIN Number in year 2014 or 2015; later GST Number was also obtained in 2017; and in December, 2017, he obtained IEC Number;
- He used to purchase the goods from M/s. Kesari Oil; that he got to know from persons of field like tanker drivers etc. that said low aromatic white spirit was being imported from foreign countries, therefore, he decided that he would also import low aromatic white spirit and for that purpose, he obtained IEC number for M/s. Shagun Enterprises, New Delhi;
- He had imported only one consignment consisting of six containers of low aromatic white spirit in January 2018 prior to present consignment of 10 container of same product under Invoice No. 699 dated 18.08.2018;
- The earlier consignment was imported from M/s. Sunrise Petrochem, UAE and present consignment covered under Invoice No. 699 was imported from M/s. Green Petrochem Industry, UAE;
- He had imported low aromatic white spirit in both the consignments;
- Low Aromatic White Spirit is petroleum product and it is used in paint manufacturing;
- He had sold four or five containers to M/s. Food for Thought; he transported one or two containers to Delhi and sold in retail in Delhi market; he had many buyers namely M/s. Om Sons Paint India; M/s. Golden Metal Printer; M/s. Lovleen

Brothers; M/s. Monga Traders; M/s. P. K. Enterprises; M/s. Ganpati Oil Traders; M/s. Friends Tools; M/s. Ratan Foundaries; M/s. Ababil Enterprises; M/s. Anil Auto; M/s. M. K. Brushware etc.; he did not remember specific names, but the part of import consignment transported to Delhi, which was then sold to some of the parties; M/s. Food for Thought took delivery of the 4-5 containers directly from CWC Warehouse, Kandla Port;

- He got the number of Shri Jai bhai of M/s. Food for Thought from one of the driver; He contacted Shri Jai bhai of M/s. Food for Thought; he (Tinku) informed him (Jai) that he had Low Aromatic White Spirit imported from UAE; He (Jai) showed interest in purchasing Low Aromatic White Spirit; They negotiated the price and 4-5 containers of Low Aromatic White Spirit, out of the consignment imported in January, 2018 were sold to them; He would provide the contact details of Shri Jaibhai the next day; He would provide the documents relating to sale of the imported Low Aromatic White Spirit.
- Shri Iqbal of M/s Sanari Shipping is his CHA / Customs Broker and he (Shri Iqbal) had arranged customs clearance of his both the consignments;
- He got his (Shri Iqbal) number from one Mr. Mukesh, to whom they have rented their residential house for office purposes;
- On being asked about the identity or confirmation details of Low Aromatic White Spirit, he stated that it is of transparent colorless liquid; he had never got that product tested prior to import; the low aromatic white spirit imported in January was tested by Kandla port laboratory and was confirmed by Kandla Lab that the product was low aromatic white spirit; that other than that, he had not tested low aromatic white spirit; He only knew about low aromatic white spirit that it is used in paint industry and it is colorless liquid; that other than this, he did not know anything more;
- He did not know if rate changes due to change in quality of low aromatic white spirit and does not know about quality of low aromatic white spirit; Low aromatic white spirit has Final Boiling point equal to 240 degree Celsius;
- He purchased only from i.e., M/s Sunrise Petrochem, M/s. Green Petrochem, known to him;
- He place order telephonically for Low Aromatic White Spirit of Final boiling point of 240 degree Celsius, but not more than 240 degree Celsius;
- He asked the supplier for low aromatic white spirit having Final boiling point not more than 240 degree Celsius, because import of low aromatic white spirit is not allowed as per law;
- Low aromatic white spirit of Final Boiling point upto 247 degree Celsius is acceptable, as per his assumption and he had no reason for such assumption;

- As per his assumption, final boiling point of low aromatic white spirit should not be less than 232 degree Celsius;
- He used to purchase Low Aromatic White Spirit from the traders viz. M/s. Kesari Oil, M/s. Jagdamba, M/s. Vishal Impex, M/s. Bajrang Chemicals, M/s. V. V. Enterprises; they used to tell that the goods were imported;
- Shri Iqbal bhai had asked for authority letters in the name of M/s. Sanari Shipping and M/s. MAT Shipping and he had provided authority letters accordingly and along with authority letters, he had also given KYC details and documents to Shri Iqbal bhai by mail and hard copy by courier;
- He sent import documents to Shri Iqbal bhai by mail for both consignments ; other than that, he had not confirmed anything for the Bill of Entry; nor he had talked about clearance with anybody, other than Shri Iqbal bhai;
- He had asked Shri Iqbal bhai to file bill of entry on the basis of import documents forwarded by him;
- He had only sent documents to Shri Iqbal Bhai and not received any checklist;
- He got contact number of M/s. Sunrise Petrochem from internet; through mobile number, he talked with Shri Vivek of M/s. Sunrise Petrochem; after negotiation with him, he placed the order telephonically; then after M/s. Sunrise Petrochem sent him Proforma Invoice; he transferred 30% of Proforma Invoice through Axis Bank during 20 to 22 December, 2017; after few days the supplier sent him the import documents and on receipt of the documents, he transferred remaining 70% amount through the same account; he would provide copies of Proforma Invoice and other documents along with main correspondence next day;
- He got contact number of Shri Arif Bhai of M/s. Green Petrochem from google and in the same manner, the second consignment was also finalized and payments were made;
- He knew that the classification of Low aromatic white spirit is 27101990, but he has not asked CHA or Shri Iqbal bhai to classify his goods under CTH 27101990 and they have declared it on the basis of import documents and he had also checked on google, the classification of Low aromatic white spirit is 27101990; He would provide load port analysis reports of both consignments next day;
- On being asked about what would he do if he come to know that the low aromatic white spirit supplied by M/s Green Petrochem has Final Boiling Point greater than 240 degree Celsius, he stated that he would re-export the goods to the Supplier, however, it is not possible;
- There was no written contract with supplier M/s. Green Petrochem regarding final boiling point of low aromatic white spirit.

4.9. **Statement of Shri Rajendra Prasad Meena (Shri R. P. Meena), Chemical Examiner Gr-I in Customs House Laboratory, Kandla was recorded under Section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962 on 24.12.2018 (RUD No.16)** wherein he inter-alia stated that :-

- Industrial Composite Mixture Plus (ICMP) as well as Low Aromatic White Spirit (LAWS) are the Petroleum based solvent and are the trade name of the commodities; that used in paint industry, may be in Dry-cleaning industry;
- There is no technical literature available for Industrial Composite Mixture Plus (ICMP);
- As regards, the Low Aromatic White Spirit (LAWS), there is no specific literature for the same also in its specific name, but the Petroleum Hydrocarbon Solvent, there is specific IS standard 1745 available, in which there are different criteria to classify the said product as Low Aromatic Solvent or High Aromatic Solvent as the case may be.
- Since there is no such parameters for ICMP and LAWS and as per the queries, the parameters fixed for 'Petroleum Hydrocarbon Solvent' as per IS (Indian Standard) 1745-1978, are kept in view while deciding it;
- There are no specific prescribed parameters of ICMP/LAWS, however, they used to test the sample (for ICMP / LAWS) in their Lab in the light of IS (Indian Standard) 1745-1978; so, as he understood the nature of Industrial Composite Mixture Plus (ICMP) and Low Aromatic White Spirit (LAWS) are like petroleum hydrocarbon solvents and it is colorless; it's density range, distillation range, flash points are matching with Petroleum Hydrocarbon Solvent;
- Prior to the allocation of the Chapter 27 to him, also the import of LAWS being made at Kandla and the testing standards/parameters set out in the previous cases have been continued by him without any major change therein;
- So far ICMP is concerned, he was not aware about any previous imports in the said name and its previous standard of testing, but what he understood, the ICMP is also matching with the standards of LAWS hence, the parameters equal to the parameters for testing of LAWS are being maintained;
- The query being raised by the Custom Assessing officers are the same for ICMP and LAWS, which gave implied requirement of testing.
- SKO is also a Petroleum Hydrocarbon and the same is in almost nearby ranges of Solvent, although no specific parameters are provided for SKO as Solvent.

4.10. **Statement of Shri Rajendra Prasad Meena (Shri R.P. Meena), Chemical Examiner Gr-I in Customs House Laboratory, Kandla was recorded under Section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962 on 27.12.2018 (RUD No.17)** wherein he inter-alia stated that:-

- As per Condensed Chemical Dictionary, Kerosene is a water-white oil liquid, strong odour with Density 0.81 gm/ml, Boiling Range – 180-300 degree Celsius, Flash Point- 100-150 Fahrenheit (37.7-65.5 degree Celsius), auto ignition

temperature – 444 Fahrenheit (228 degree Celsius). Combustion properties can be improved by a proprietary hydro-treating process involving a selective catalyst;

- As per US EPA, Kerosene is the substance in this category are complex petroleum derived substances have Boiling Range of approximately 302 to 554 degree Fahrenheit (150-290 degree Celsius) and a carbon range of approximately C9-C16. CAS (Chemical Abstracts Service) No. of Kerosene is 8008-20-6 and API Gravity is 41.8-44.9, Aromatic Content: 15.5-19.6 Vol %, Olefin Content: 1.3-2.5 Vol %, Saturated Content: 79-82 Vol %, Distillation in degree Fahrenheit: 10%-320-377 & Final- 468-538 (10%- 160-192 & Final- 242-281 in degree Celsius);
- The major components of the kerosene are branched and straight chain paraffins and naphthalenes (cycloparaffin), which normally account for 70% by volume. Aromatic hydrocarbons such as alkyl benzenes (single ring) and alkyl naphthalenes (double ring) do not normally exceed 20% by volume of kerosene. Olefins are usually not present at more than 5% by volume;
- As per BIS for Kerosene, the material shall consist of refined petroleum distillate; it shall be free from visible water, sediment and suspended matter. Inorganic Acidity – Nil; Distillation: a) Percent recovered below 200 degree Celsius, Min – 20 b) Final boiling point, degree Celsius, Max – 300; Flash Point, degree Celsius, Min – 35 ; Smoke Point, mm. Min - 18; Total Sulphur, percent by mass, Max – 0.25;
- The distillation range is a deciding parameter for petroleum hydrocarbons and ICMP, LAWS & SKO are petroleum hydrocarbons;
- For issuing test report of ICMP / LAWS, they check its Distillation range, Flash point and Density;
- There is no such requirement available to decide the sample as ICMP / LAWS, moreover, for Low Aromatic Solvent, Distillation range: Initial boiling point min. 145 degree Celsius and Final boiling point max. 205 degree Celsius; Flash Point: 35 degree Celsius; and Aromatic Content max. – 40%;
- For test report of SKO in Kandla Customs Laboratory, they check Inorganic Acidity, Distillation Range, Flash Point and Smoke Point and as per BIS, there is no specific minimum range of SKO in Final Boiling Point but maximum range of SKO in Final Boiling Point is clearly defined; so, in this manner, it was difficult to give test report; that in order to remove confusion, they started following the standards of US EPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency) with the permission of the Joint Director in which the Final Boiling Point range is 468-538 degree Fahrenheit (242-281 in degree Celsius).

He was shown copy of test report dated 28.08.2018 in respect of Bill Of Entry No. 7730154 dated 21.08.2018 alongwith Test Memo 1033659 dtd. 24.08.2018 of Customs, Kandla and observation sheet /description issued by Office of Customs House Laboratory, Kandla and he carefully perused it and put his dated signature on it. On being asked, he stated that :-

- As regards the process to decide the Final Boiling Point in respect of this particular sample, first of all the sample goods was taken in a distillation flask of 100 ml and then, it was heated slowly on a temperature starting from 80 degree Celsius. The temperature is increased thereafter and when the first drop was distilled, the temperature is noted as Initial Boiling Point, which was 150 degree Celsius for this particular sample. Thereafter, the temperature was increased gradually and the distilled quantity of sample goods was noted down at various intervals such as 10 ml, 20 ml and so on. When 95 ml and above quantity was distilled, the highest temperature point was noted as Final Boiling Point which was 239 degree Celsius in this case. But all this procedure was carried out by the Asstt. Chemical Examiner / Chemical Asstt.;
- On being asked that on what basis, he had proposed that *"It is other than light oil/SBPS/ATF/HSD/LDO in respect of above shown test report. The Distillation range obtained for the sample is not in agreement as per IS: 1745-1978 for Low Aromatic Solvents."*, he stated that prior to him, this observation i.e., *"It is other than light oil/SBPS/ATF/HSD/LDO. The Distillation range obtained for the sample is not in agreement as per IS: 1745-1978 for Low Aromatic Solvents."* had been written in the test report at Customs House Kandla Laboratory since long and he had been continuing the same practice without any major change therein;
- They followed the ASTM D-86 method for conducting the test at Customs House Kandla Laboratory and gave the correct test report on the basis of observations to the best of his knowledge and cannot comment on that;
- He knew Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta (commonly known as "Dass") of M/s. MAT Shipping since June 2018 around as he severally visits the Custom House Kandla Laboratory, but did not know Shri Virbhadra Rao Illa of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping;
- Shri Dass sometimes approach the Registration Section of Customs House Kandla Laboratory and sometimes to him for early release of test report;
- He has normal relations with Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta and has sometimes contacted Shri Dass regarding multi-vitamin tablets for self-consumption and other than this, he has never contacted Shri Dass for any other thing;
- He has neither met anybody regarding alteration/modification in any test reports related to ICMP / Low Aromatic White Spirit nor anybody ever tried to put some influence upon him or tried to lure him by offering some monetary benefit;
- He submitted his mobile phone for further investigation purpose.

4.11. Statement of Shri Rajendra Prasad Meena (Shri R.P. Meena), Chemical Examiner Gr-I in Customs House Laboratory, Kandla was recorded under Section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962 on 28.01.2019 (RUD No.18) wherein he was shown two sets of documents related to Test Reports by CH Kandla & CRCL, New Delhi and he carefully observed these two sets and put his signatures on the same and the details are as follow:-

Sr. No.	Bill of Entry No. & Date	Test Memo No. & Date by Kandla Customs	Test Report by CH Kandla Laboratory & issuing date	Test Memo No. & Date by DRI Gandhidham	Test Report by CRCL, New Delhi & issuing date	Final Boiling point of the goods	
						By CH Kandla Lab	By CRCL Delhi
1	7730154/ 21.08.2018	1033659 dtd. 24.08.2018	Other than SKO. 28.08.2018	08/2018 dtd. 14.09.2018	Meets the requirement of SKO. 28.09.2018	239	252

On being asked to explain why there is difference in test results Customs House Laboratory, Kandla and CRCL, New Delhi for the same kind of goods and in his reply, he stated that :-

- Both the tests had been performed by two different Asstt. Chemical Examiner/Chemical Asstt.;
- So far as his reports are concerned, he issued the test reports on the basis of the observation sheet / analysis, as provided to him by Asstt. Chemical Examiner / Chemical Asstt. after conducting the test on the goods and he gave the correct test report on the basis of observations and the same also had been verified by the Joint Director (JD), CH Kandla Laboratory;
- The CRCL might have some different and sophisticated instrument for conducting the test, which might result to change in the test report and he had no comments on it;
- There is no fix guideline or prescribed procedure or SOP (Standard Operating Procedures) was issued by CRCL Hqrs New Delhi for testing the goods. So, different practices were pursued by different laboratories for testing the goods on the basis of the technical literature available with them.

He was shown further three sets of documents related to Bill of Entry no. 4671812 dtd. 04.01.2018; 6621367 dtd. 01.06.2018 & 7575228 dtd. 09.08.2018 alongwith Test Memo 1022422 dtd. 04.01.2018, 1029126 dtd. 04.06.2018 & 1032964 dtd. 10.08.2018 respectively of Customs, Kandla and their observation sheet /description issued by Office of Customs House Laboratory, Kandla. On being asked that why there has been a change observed in the test report of the CH Kandla Laboratory issued for the similar type of goods which have imported before and after the investigation by DRI and in his reply, he stated that:-

- He issued the test reports only on the basis of the analytical findings and observations and further cannot comment on this;

- He had no idea about Shri Virbhadra Rao and his firm, M/s. Shree Sanari, Gandhidham and no importer and no Custom Broker approached him regarding alteration/modification in Final Boiling Point in the test reports related to ICMP / Low Aromatic White Spirit.

He was shown the statements of Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta, Custom Broker & Proprietor of M/s. MAT Shipping, Gandhidham recorded on 29.08.2018 & 04.10.2018 and Shri Virbhadra Rao Illa, Proprietor of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping, Gandhidham recorded on 29.08.2018, 03.10.2018 & 04.10.2018.

He was also shown the printouts of WhatsApp chat of Shri Virbhadra Rao Illa, Proprietor of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping, Gandhidham. On being asked that whether he asked for considerations from Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta, Custom Broker for keeping the final boiling point of ICMP / LAWS below 240 degree centigrade and did not issue the factual test report of ICMP / LAWS imported by six importers, for whom Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta had filed the Bills of Entry and in his reply, he stated that:-

- He did not ask any considerations from Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta for issuing the false test report of ICMP / LAWS;
- that on being asked about the WhatsApp chat of Shri Vir Bhadrarao Illa, Proprietor of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping, Gandhidham which indicates that there is a transaction of money container-wise for issuing favourable test reports, to which he stated that he cannot say about it as it is the chat between the importers and he had no idea about it;
- The Laboratory officer has no idea about the number of containers in a Bill of Entry; So, it might be the chat between the importers on their own level and it had no concern with him;
- He was not aware about the collection of the amounts from the importers in his name and he was not concerned with it.

On being asked about when the analytical findings were being placed before him showing that : "It is other than light oil/SBPS/SKO/ATF/HSD/LDO" in most of the cases, why to negate such characteristics of the goods, he had not considered it necessary to perform the testing of light oil as well as SBPS or SKO or ATF or HSD or LDO also and provided the report based on the method of testing provided for IS 1745-1978 only, was it solely with a view to favor the concerned importers and in his reply, he stated that:-

- The findings of "It is other than light oil/SBPS/SKO/ATF/ HSD/LDO" is based on analytical findings and technical literature available in the office;
- As regards Light Oil and SBPS, they were usually following the parameters /conditions set out in the Chapter Note sub-heading note 4 of the Chapter 27 of the Customs Tariff;
- For SKO and ATF, they were usually following the testing parameters provided in the US EPA;

- As regards HSD and LDO, they were usually following the IS/ASTM parameters, so, in the cases with findings "It is other than light oil/SBPS/SKO/ ATF/ HSD/LDO", the specific testing method as stated above must have been followed;
- Those test reports were also being verified by the Joint Director and after his confirmation; the reports were being released in the system by the Joint Director; so it is not a case that he did a particular testing with a view to favor a particular importer.

5. From the above discussed facts and evidences, three persons, namely (1) Shri Virbhadrarao Illa, Proprietor of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping, Gandhidham, (2) Shri Iqbal Rahman Shaikh, Representative of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping, Gandhidham and (3) Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta (Customs Broker), Proprietor of M/s. MAT Shipping, Gandhidham were arrested on 05.10.2018 and they were produced before the Addl. Chief Judicial Magistrate, Gandhidham on 05.10.2018, who took them in judicial custody. All the three accused persons filed a common bail application in the Court of Addl. Chief Judicial Magistrate, Gandhidham, but the same was rejected vide Order dated 11.10.2018. Subsequent to this, they all filed common bail application vide Criminal Misc. Application No. 433/2018 before 2nd Additional Sessions Judge Court, Gandhidham but the said application was also rejected vide Order 25.10.2018 passed by the Sessions Court, Gandhidham. All three accused persons had, therefore, filed Criminal Misc. Applications No. 20896/2018, 20889/2018 and 20897/2018 separately in Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat. Pending their application before Hon'ble Gujarat High Court, they filed application for default bail before the Addl. Chief Judicial Magistrate, Gandhidham, who allowed the said application and all of them were allowed to be enlarged on default bail vide Order dated 05.12.2018. In this context, since they were already enlarged on bail, their applications became infructuous, hence vide Order dated 06.12.2018, Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat ordered that their applications stood disposed of as having become infructuous.

6. M/s. Shagun had filed the SCA No. 18221/2018, before the Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat. No notice for the same was served on the Respondent mentioned therein. However, they withdrew their SCA, which was allowed by the Hon'ble Court of Gujarat vide Order dated 30.11.2018.

7. Similarly, Shri Rajendra Prasad Meena (Shri R.P. Meena), Chemical Examiner Gr-I, Customs House Kandla Laboratory, Kandla (Presently posted at CRCL, New Delhi) also filed Anticipatory Bail Application vide Cri. Misc. Application No. 437/2018 u/s 438 of Cr.P.C in the 2nd Additional Sessions Court, Gandhidham, but the said application was rejected by Court vide Order dtd. 20.11.2018.

Hence, Shri R. P. Meena filed Criminal Misc Application for Anticipatory Bail in Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat vide No. 23059/2018, converted from Criminal Misc Application No. 38333/2018 and got interim relief from the Hon'ble Court vide Order dtd. 24.12.2018 that he may not be arrested till the returnable date and later on vide Order dtd. 25.01.2019 the said

interim relief was extended till 12.02.2019 by the Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat; which further vide Order dtd. 12.02.2019 was extended till 28.02.2019 by the Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat. Vide Order dtd. 06.03.2019, the Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat allowed the application filed by Shri R. P. Meena for anticipatory bail on his executing a personal bond of Rs. 10,000/- with one surety of like amount of the following conditions:-

- (a) shall cooperate with the investigation and make himself available for interrogation whenever required;
- (b) shall remain present at concerned Police Station / authority on 14.03.2019 between 11:00 a.m. and 200 p.m.;
- (c) shall not directly or indirectly make any inducement, threat or promise to any person acquainted with the fact of the case so as to dissuade him from disclosing such facts to the court or to any police officer;
- (d) shall not obstruct or hamper the police investigation and not to play mischief with the evidence collected or yet to be collected by the police;
- (e) shall at the time of execution of bond, furnish the address to the investigating officer and the court concerned and shall not change his residence till the final disposal of the casae till further orders;
- (f) shall not leave India without the permission of the Sessions Court and if having passport shall deposit the same before the Trial Court within a week; and
- (g) it would be open to the Investigating Officer to file an application for remand if he considers it proper and just and the learned Magistrate would decide it on merits.

8. On the representations made by the importers for permitting storage of the seized subject goods in bonded warehouse under Section 49 of the Customs Act, 1962, DRI conveyed to Customs Authorities to permit the importers, if deemed fit at their end vide letter dated 26.10.2018 under intimation to the respective importers, but till the date of issuance of SCN no action was taken by any of the importers including M/s. Shagun for the same.

9. From the above facts, it is apparent that the M/s. Shagun Enterprises, New Delhi had given a job of importing the goods on their behalf to Shri Iqbal Rahman Shaikh and Shri Virbhadra Rao of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping, Gandhidham for arranging clearance of the goods. In this respect, for the goods imported as such, on behalf of M/s. Shagun, M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping handed over the documents to Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta, Prop. of Customs Broker concern M/s. MAT Shipping for filing of Bill of Entry and to arrange clearance of the goods in any manner. On receipt of the documents, pertaining to the goods imported vide Invoice No. 699 dated 18.08.2018 issued by supplier M/s. Green Petrochem Industry FZC, Hamriyah Free Zone-II, Sharjah, UAE, the Bill of Entry No. 7822790 dated 29.08.2018 was filed by M/s. MAT Shipping, Customs Broker on behalf of M/s. Shagun and sought clearance of the goods described as Low Aromatic White Spirit, 175.86 MT in quantity. On importation, the consignment contained in 10 containers were brought at CWC CFS, Kandla. The consignment

was examined by officers of DRI under Panchanama dated 31.08.2018 and representative samples were drawn there-from. Since, as mentioned above, it was revealed that illegal gratification was being passed on to the officers of the Customs Laboratory, Kandla for issuing the fabricated test report, the samples were sent to CRCL, New Delhi for testing. CRCL, New Delhi in its report has opined that the sample meet the requirements of SKO (Kerosene) *as per IS 1459-1974*.

It, is proven that had the consignment not taken up by DRI for investigation and sample (drawn under Panchnama dated 31.08.2018) not sent for testing to the CRCL, Delhi, then the importer would have cleared the consignment under Bill of Entry no. 7822790 dated 29.08.2018 by manipulating the test report and keeping in dark the Custom authorities regarding the manipulation in test report.

As per the clarification issued by Bureau of Indian Standards for BIS No: 1745: 2018 it has been clarified that:-

- I. *BIS through its technical Committees has published two separate Indian standards for, kerosene and Petroleum Hydrocarbon Solvents, namely IS 1459: 2018 Kerosene - Specification (Third Revision) and IS 1745: 2018 Petroleum Hydrocarbon Solvents - Specification (Third Revision).*
- II. *IS 1459 prescribes requirements and methods of sampling and test of Kerosene intended for use as an illuminant and as a fuel and IS 1745 prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for Petroleum Hydrocarbon Solvents generally used in solvent extraction of oils, rubber and paint industries, in the formulation of insecticides, for dry cleaning and for textile printing purposes.*
- III. ***The requirements specifically prescribed in IS 1459 for Kerosene only are a) Acidity, in organic; b) Burning quality; and c) Smoke point and that in IS 1745 Petroleum Hydrocarbon Solvents are a) Initial boiling point; b) Aromatic content; and c) Residue on evaporation.***

10. Furthermore, after the initiation of the inquiry by DRI (i.e., 29.08.2018), the Custom House Kandla Laboratory started testing ICMP / LAWS in terms of IS 1459-1974 which confirms that the test-reports were being manipulated in the Customs Laboratory, Kandla and that practice would have been kept continued, had not the DRI started investigation in the matter.

10.1 Based on the intelligence, on 29.08.2018, the officer of DRI visited the offices of the Customs Broker M/s. MAT Shipping and the handling agent M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping at Gandhidham and also recorded the statement of Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta, Shri Virbhadra Rao Illa and Shri Iqbal Rahman Shaikh, in which it was admitted by them that the test reports were being manipulated to show Final Boiling Point below 240 degree celsius, with a view to avoid Policy restrictions.

10.2 On 31.08.2018, in the presence of the representative of the Customs Broker M/s. MAT Shipping, Gandhidham and the handling agent M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping, Gandhidham, the samples were drawn from the above said consignment under Panchanama dated 31.08.2018.

The said samples were forwarded to the CRCL, New Delhi vide letter dated 15.09.2018 for testing under Test Memo signed on 14.09.2018. Test result on the same were received from CRCL, New Delhi vide Test report No. C.No. 35/Cus/2018-2019/CL-129 DRI dtd. 18/09/2018 dated 28.09.2018 (as mentioned in Para 2.4).

10.3 Taking into consideration, the test reports issued by CRCL, New Delhi, it appeared that the goods, which has been imported by M/s. Shagun vide Bill of Entry No. 7822790 dated 29.08.2018 are not "Low Aromatic White Spirit" falling under CTH No. 27101990, as has been described in the Bill of Entry, but they are Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO), with its correct classification under CTH No. 27101910, and the item falling under said CTH No. 27101910 can be imported by STEs only and it has to be termed as prohibited goods, by virtue of the provisions of Para 2.01 and 2.20 of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020 read with relevant Policy conditions provided in Tariff Item No. 27101910 in the ITC (HS) Classification of Imported goods 2015-2010, if the relevant conditions for its legal import were not complied with by the concerned importer. In the instant case, it is apparent that the goods were not imported by or through STEs, but it has been negotiated directly by M/s. Shagun with the foreign supplier. It is also not a case of the importer that they were holding Advance Licence/Advance Authorisation or Special Licence issued by DGFT. In that case, the import of SKO by M/s. Shagun has to be considered in violation of the provisions of Para 2.01 read with Para 2.20 of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020 and consequently, the goods covered by B/E No. 7822790 dated 29.08.2018 shall be treated as "Prohibited goods" within the meaning of definition provided vide Section 2(33) of the Customs Act, 1962, which makes such goods liable for confiscation under Section 111(d) of the Customs Act, 1962. Irrespective of all these, it is apparent from the documents that the goods are described as "Low Aromatic White Spirit" in the Invoice No. 699 dated 18.08.2018 and Bill of Entry No. 7822790 dated 29.08.2018 filed by M/s. Shagun. The testing of the goods has revealed the same to be SKO. Thus, there is evident mis-declaration with sole aim to circumvent the restrictions imposed on its import under the Foreign Trade Policy.

10.4 Even in the context of the Notification No. 105-Cus dtd. 06.08.1938, the goods in respect of which the restricting provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1934 and the rules made thereunder are applicable and where the compliance with those provisions is required from the importer of such goods; if non-compliance is observed on the part of the importer, then the same may have to be treated as contravention of the deemed prohibition imposed on such goods in terms of Section 11 of the Customs Act, 1962. It is apparent from the facts aforementioned that since the SKO in the total quantity in possession exceeding the specified quantity falls in the category of "Petroleum Class B" and the import, storage and handling of the products falling under "Petroleum Class B" are governed by the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1934 (30 of 1934). Import of SKO; further to this, if to be considered as classifiable as "Petroleum Class B", then the Licence issued under the Petroleum Rules, 1976 is mandatory for import of goods falling under "Petroleum Class B" and only such Petroleum is allowed to be imported which are already in possession of Licence issued under the Petroleum Rules, 1976.

Further for the storage of such "Petroleum Class B" products, statutory provisions have been made, which requires different manner of compliance, if such goods to be stored in Drums and to be stored in tanks. As per Notification No. 105-Cus dtd. 06.08.1938, any import made in contravention of the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1934 (30 of 1934) may have to be treated in deemed violation of the provisions of Section 11 of the Customs Act, 1962. Since the importer in the instant case has failed to follow such compliance, it appeared that they have also violated the provisions of Section 11 of the Customs Act, 1962, which makes such goods liable for confiscation under Section 111(d) and 111(p) of the Customs Act, 1962.

10.5 Looking to the facts, it is apparent that though having knowledge about the character of the goods under import, the importer had in connivance with the Customs Broker Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta, Shri Virbhadra Rao Illa, Proprietor of Handling Agent concern M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping and Shri Iqbal Rahman Shaikh, Representative of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping had attempted to clear the "prohibited goods" by willfully mis-declaring its description and custom tariff classification to the extent of managing and manipulating its correct test results. In terms of Section 46 of the Customs Act, 1962, the importer of any goods is required to declare correct details in the Bill of Entry being filed by them, and also required to make and subscribe to a declaration to the truth of the contents of such Bill of Entry, whereas in the instant case, the importer had filed Bill of Entry with incorrect particulars with sole aim to suppress the correct nature of Cargo, which was otherwise to be considered as prohibited goods, if its correct character was revealed. Therefore, the goods imported by the importer as such, is also liable for confiscation under Section 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962.

10.6. The importer was well aware that the characteristic of the goods is of SKO, although the B/E was being filed by them mis-declaring the goods LAWS and for that reason they agreed with pre-determined aim for clearing the goods anyhow and for manipulating the test results. Thus, the commission and omission on their part in committing the offence involving the smuggling of Prohibited goods has made them liable for penalty under Section 112 (a) & (b) (i) and 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962.

10.7 The importer was served with various summons on 29.09.2018, 03.10.2018, 08.10.2018, 15.10.2018, 25.10.2018, 15.11.2018, 22.11.2018 and 27.11.2018 to appear before the investigating officer, but he avoided to make appearance on one or the other pretext and also avoided to provide the documents demanded from them. For this complaint vide Misc. Criminal Application No. 633/2019 has been filed before the Judicial Magistrate, Gandhidham under the provisions of Section 174, 175 & 176 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 read with Section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962. Thus, his intention of suppressing the facts from the investigation in violation of Section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962 has rendered themselves liable for separate penalty under Section 117 of the Customs Act, 1962.

10.8 The importer had declared its address in the Bill of Entry as "323, B-4, Sector 8, Rohini, New Delhi – 110085", but when officers of DRI visited said place, it was found that said premises were neither owned by Importer nor was its office situated there. The said premises

were found to be owned by other persons and rented to some other person. It would be pertinent to mention here that in terms of Para 2.15 of the Handbook of Procedure notified by the DGFT in terms of Para 1.03 of the Foreign Trade Policy read with Section 5 of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1994, the IEC holder shall be responsible for updating the profile of the importer/exporter. By not providing the correct details and also by not updating the same, it appeared that the importer has failed to follow the statutory compliance to be made by him. This failure on the part of the applicant is with malafide intention to avoid reach of the enforcement authorities and also to avoid providing the information and documents, which he is supposed to provide to the investigating agency asking specifically about the same in the course of Section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962. Even as on the date of issuance of this notice, the profile of IEC No. shows the address as now "M/s. Shagun Enterprises, 323, B-4, Sector 8, Rohini, New Delhi – 110085. When the importer subscribes to the correctness of the details provided in the B/E in terms of Section 46 of the Customs Act, 1962, providing incorrect address, the importer has violated the provisions of Section 46 of the Customs Act, 1962 with a view to avoid reach of the authorities.

It would be pertinent to mention here that the importer were served with various summons on 29.09.2018, 03.10.2018, 08.10.2018, 15.10.2018, 25.10.2018, 15.11.2018, 22.11.2018 and 27.11.2018 but the importer had intentionally avoided to make appearance before the investigating officer and also avoided to provide the details, documents and information asked for from him in the course of investigation.

Thus, his intention of misleading the investigation and suppressing the facts from the investigation in violation of Section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962 and by way of providing incorrect address in violation of Section 46 of the Customs Act, 1962 has rendered themselves liable for separate penalty under Section 117 of the Customs Act, 1962.

10.9 Considering the aforesaid violations of the Policy Provisions in respect of the goods covered vide aforesaid Bill of Entry, the goods pertaining to the same were placed under seizure vide Seizure Memo dated 03.10.2018, which was served on the importer. The goods so seized handed over for safe custody to the CWC CFS, Kandla under Supratnama dated 03.10.2018.

10.10 The import of SKO can be permitted through the STEs only and the exception provided are related to (1) The Advance Licence holders, through the STEs including STC, as per Policy condition -2 of the Chapter 27 of the ITC (HS) Schedule-1, and (2) The Authorisation holder, who were granted such authorisation by the DGFT in terms of Para 2.20 (c) of the Foreign Trade Policy. In the instant case, in the absence of compliance by the importer with any of the aforesaid statutory obligations, redemption of the goods cannot be allowed to the importers on payment of fine and penalties after re-classifying the goods and modifying the CTH No. thereof.

Even in the context of the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1934 (30 of 1934) is since making the goods liable to confiscation, redemption of the goods to the importer can not be permitted in the absence of continuation of such non-compliance on the part of the importer.

10.11 It would be pertinent to mention here that the export of SKO falling under CTH No. 27101910 is although made "free" at of Sr. No. 114 of the Schedule 2 of the ITC (HS) Classification pertaining to Export Policy; the condition has been stipulated therein about obtaining NOC from the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. Hence, any request to permit re-export of the goods is supposed to be made with required NOC from the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, which may not be available to the importer in the instant case, as they have from the very first instance not followed the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1934.

CONFISCATION OF SUBJECT GOODS

11. From the above facts, it is clear that the importer had imported the Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO) falling under CTH No. 27101910 in the guise of "Low Aromatic White Spirit" under CTH No. 27101990 from Kandla Port. The policy conditions stipulate that "import of SKO (Kerosene) is subject to Para 2.20 of Foreign Trade Policy and shall be allowed through State Trading Enterprises (STEs) i.e. IOC, BPCL, HPCL and IBP for all purposes with STC being nominated as a State Trading Enterprise (STE) for supplies to Advance Licence holders. Advance Licence holders shall however, have the option to import SKO from the above mentioned STEs including STC". Further, the SKO stands classified as "Petroleum Class B" Thus, Goods became liable for confiscation under Section 111 (d), (m) and (p) of the Customs Act, 1962.

Accordingly, the subject goods mentioned at Table-3 below, imported by M/s. Shagun Enterprises have been placed under seizure under reasonable belief vide Seizure Memo dated 03.10.2018 (RUD No.19) and the same goods have been handed over to M/s. Central Warehousing Corporation, CFS, Kandla for safe custody under Supratnama dated 03.10.2018 (RUD No.20).

TABLE-3

Sr. No.	Description of the Goods, as declared in the B/E	Bill of Entry No. & Date	No. of Containers (Qty in MTS)	Assessable Value declared in B/E (in Rs.)
1.	Low Aromatic White Spirit	7822790 dated 29.08.2018 (Under Process)	10 (175.86 MTS)	88,51,018/-

11.1 The subject goods imported into India, without providing correct information in the respective bill of entry, without properly classifying and in contraventions of various provisions of the Customs Act, 1962, which render subject goods liable to confiscation as discussed below:-

- (i) The subject goods were imported and cleared, which are restricted/canalised in nature, in the guise of the import of LAWS, thus rendering the goods liable to confiscation under Section 111(d) of the Customs Act, 1962;
- (ii) The correct information were not declared in Bill of Entry No. 7822790 dated 29.08.2018, thus rendering the goods liable to confiscation under Section 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962; and

- (iii) The subject goods were imported in violation of the Provisions of Petroleum Act, 1934 and consequently violating the Notification No. 30 of 1934, which has deemed application under Section 11 of the Customs Act, 1962, thus rendering the goods liable to confiscation under Section 111(p) of the Customs Act, 1962.

ROLES OF PERSONS INVOLVED

12. **Shri Tinku Gupta, Proprietor of M/s. Shagun Enterprises, New Delhi:**

Statement of Shri Tinku Gupta, proprietor of M/s. Shagun was recorded on 03.10.2018, during which he did not provide all the details and documents and given evasive reply, implying his intention not to co-operate with the investigation. He intentionally and deliberately did not provide his correct address, so that the documents can be recovered from there, as a well-designed strategy to avoid reach of the authority up to him. He was though well aware that the goods with little variation in test parameters were restricted for import. Although he assured to appear, he never turned up to tender his further evidences and also avoided to provide the documents asked for from him. Thereafter, many summons were issued calling him to appear for further statement with documents, but Shri Tinku Gupta did not honor any of the summons. It appeared that he was well aware about what he was importing were SKO and that he intentionally imported said goods declaring the same as Low Aromatic White Spirit and thereby attempted to clear the same in illegal manner in connivance with Shri Iqbal Shaikh, Shri Virbhadra of Shree Sanari Shipping, Gandhidham, Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta of M/s. MAT Shipping, the Customs Broker and Shri R. P. Meena. Had not the DRI initiated investigation and tested the goods, the conspiracy made among them had targeted to clear the consignment in illegal manner.

M/s. Shagun imported 175.86 MTS SKO vide Bill of Entry No. 7822790 dated 29.08.2018 having declared value of Rs. 88,51,018/- (market value Rs. 1.26 crores approx. as per website of IOCL-non subsidized price in metro in Oct., 2018). It is evident from the WhatsApp chat and other evidences that Shri Virbhadra Rao of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping facilitated importers of SKO by way of manipulating test reports with the help of Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta, Proprietor of CHA firm M/s. MAT Shipping through Chemical Examiner at Kandla Laboratory in order to clear the consignment having restricted nature in illegal manner. The deal between Shri Virbhadra Rao Illa and Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta for getting the favourable test reports by way of paying illegal gratification to the Chemical Examiner is also confirmed from the WhatsApp chat held between the duo and confirmed by Shri Virbhadra Rao Illa in his statements dated 03.10.2018 and 04.10.2018. As per the evidences and statement of Shri Virbhadra Rao Illa of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping and Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta of CB firm M/s. MAT Shipping, it appeared that he was actively involved in the fraud to get monetary benefits. Shri Tinku Gupta is one of the importers who initiate or instigate Shri Virbhadra Rao Illa of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping for manipulating the test report through Custom Broker Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta which is clearly depicting from the statements of Shri Virbhadra Rao Illa and Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta. These deliberate acts of commission and omission on the part of Shri Tinku Gupta, Proprietor of M/s.

Shagun Enterprises, New Delhi, have rendered the said quantity of goods mentioned above at Table-3 in Para 14.1 liable to confiscation under provisions of Section 111 (d), 111 (m) and 111 (p) of the Customs Act, 1962 and had also made Shri Tinku Gupta, Proprietor of M/s. Shagun Enterprises, New Delhi, liable to penalty as per provisions of Section 112 (a) and (b) (i) and Section 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962.

Shri Tinku Gupta has deliberately avoided to appear in response to the summons issued to him under Section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962, not provided the details and documents being asked for from him and also not provided his correct business location, while recording of his statement, which being in violation of Section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962 as well as Section 46 of the Customs Act, 1962, he is liable for penalty under Section 117 of the Customs Act, 1962 for the same.

12.1 Shri Virbhadrarao Illa, Proprietor of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping, Gandhidham:

Shri Virbhadrarao Illa confirmed the facts stated by him in his statement dated 29.08.2018, 03.10.2018 & 04.10.2018 that Shri R. P. Meena, Chemical Examiner of CRCL Kandla was contacted by the CB on behalf of importers and requested him to take care of final boiling point below 240 degree Celsius. He (Shri Virbhadrarao Illa) also confirmed that the CB informed him that Shri R. P. Meena, Chemical Examiner, CRCL Kandla has demanded Rs. 40,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- per sample to keep the Final Boiling Point below 240 degree Celsius. He admitted that he used to collect money from the importers and give it to Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta of CB firm M/s. MAT Shipping, for handing over the same to Shri R. P. Meena, Chemical Examiner CRCL, Kandla as per the deal; that from October, 2017 to till date, he have given cash around Rs. 7 lakh to Rs. 8 lakh to Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta for further handing over to Shri R. P. Meena, Chemical Examiner, CRCL, Kandla.

Shri Virbhadrarao Illa was very much aware that the cargo imported in the name of ICMP or LAWS is actually of 'Restricted' category but he involved himself in paying illegal gratification to officers of Custom House Laboratory, Kandla. Shri Virbhadrarao Illa has also facilitated other importers by way of manipulating test reports through Chemical Examiner at Kandla Laboratory in order to clear the consignment having restricted nature. Shri Virbhadrarao Illa stated the names of importers which included M/s. Shagun Enterprises, New Delhi on behalf of whom he got the test results manipulated by the Chemical Examiner through Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta, Proprietor of CB firm M/s. MAT Shipping. The deal between Shri Virbhadrarao Illa and Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta for getting the favourable test reports by way of paying illegal gratification to the Chemical Examiner is also confirmed from the WhatsApp chat held between the duo and confirmed by Shri Virbhadrarao Illa in his statements dated 03.10.2018 and 04.10.2018. By these deliberate acts and omissions, he also abetted the practice of illegal imports of restricted goods into India, actively engaged and facilitated practices which were in contravention of the provisions of Customs Act, 1962 as well as other Statutes. By these acts, Shri Virbhadrarao Illa has rendered himself liable to penalty under provisions of Section 112 (a) and (b) (i) and Section 114AA of Customs Act, 1962.

12.2 Shri Iqbal Rahman Shaikh, Representative of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping, Gandhidham:

Although Shri Iqbal Rahman Shaikh, Representative of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping was aware that such goods were restricted in nature but in the guise of LAWS and in view of the collusion and conspiracy made with the importer, Shri R. P. Meena, Chemical Examiner Customs House Laboratory, Kandla and Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta, he made his complete involvement in this scam. He was fully aware about the fact regarding manipulation of test results by way of paying illegal gratification to the Chemical Examiner of CRCL, Kandla. By these deliberate acts and omissions, he also abetted the practice of illegal imports of restricted goods into India, facilitated practices which were in contravention of the provisions of Customs Act, 1962 and other statutes. By these acts, Shri Iqbal Rahman Shaikh has rendered himself liable to penalty under provisions of Section 112 (a) and (b) (i) and Section 114AA of Customs Act, 1962.

12.3 Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta (Customs Broker), Proprietor of M/s. MAT Shipping:

Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta, Proprietor of M/s MAT Shipping who handles clearance activities of the entity in the capacity as the Custom Broker is responsible for having indulged in the conspiracy of illegal clearance of SKO, he had hatched with Shri Tinku Gupta, Shri Virbhadr Rao, Shri Iqbal Rahman Shaikh and Shri R. P. Meena with sole aim to smuggle into India the goods, which can be imported by or through STE or against specific compliance, without following any such preconditions for import thereof. Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta was very much aware that the cargo imported by M/s. Shagun Enterprises, New Delhi in the name of Low Aromatic White Spirit is of the category, which can be imported through or by STEs or against special license issued by DGFT as well as complying with the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1934, which he intended to bypass. Thus, he involved himself in extending illegal gratification to Shri R. P. Meena, Chemical Examiner in the Custom House Laboratory, Kandla. It is evident from the statements and from the WhatsApp chat held between Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta and Shri Virbhadr Rao Illa about making payment towards illegal gratification to Shri R. P. Meena, Chemical Examiner. The commission and omission in the part of Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta who is a Licensed Customs Broker in violation of the obligations casted on such Licensed Customs Brokers in terms of Regulation 10 of the Customs Broker License Regulations, 2018. By these deliberate acts and omissions, he also abetted the practice of illegal imports of restricted goods into India, facilitated practices which were in contravention of the provisions of Customs Act, 1962, the Customs Brokers Licensing Regulations, 2018 and other statutes. By these acts, Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta has rendered himself liable to penalty under provisions of Section 112 (a) and (b) (i) and Section 114AA of Customs Act, 1962.

12.4 Shri R.P. Meena, Chemical Examiner Gr-I, Customs House Kandla Laboratory, Kandla, Kutch, Gujarat (Presently posted in CRCL, New Delhi):

Shri R. P. Meena, Chemical Examiner-I in Custom House Laboratory, Kandla, being expert in the field of Chemical testing, is responsible to provide the Test Results with appropriate Test methods, but he had hatched a conspiracy with Shri Virbhadr Rao, Shri Iqbal Rahman Shaikh and Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta with sole aim to smuggle into India the goods,

which can be imported by or through STE or against specific compliance, without following any such preconditions for import thereof. Shri R.P. Meena, Chemical Examiner-I in Custom House Laboratory, Kandla is one of the key person in this scam who manipulated the test results for favoring the importers by way of illegal gratification. It would also be pertinent to mention here that various summons were issued to him for joining the investigation but he did not appear before the investigating officer and took the concocted ground of medical reasons for non-appearance. Later on, he appeared before the investigating officer on 24.12.2018, 27.12.2018 & 28.01.2019 only after getting interim relief from the Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat. He was fully aware if the final boiling point of the goods is more than 240 degree Celsius, then the same will get classified as other than the declared goods and its CTH will also change and the item will fall under the restricted category so, he deliberately used to manipulate the test results to show that the final boiling point of sample was below 240 degree, as per the deal, which was fixed between Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta of M/s. MAT Shipping and him in an overall conspiracy. Both Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta (Customs Broker), M/s. MAT Shipping and Shri Virbhadra Rao (Importer), M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping clearly admitted in their statements the name of the Shri R.P. Meena that they were paying Rs. 40,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/-, depending on the number of containers per Bill of Entry to him. It is evident from the statement dated 03.10.2018 of Shri Virbhadra Rao that he (Shri Virbhadra Rao) was used to provide money (and also collected from the other importers also) and give it to Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta of M/s. MAT Shipping for giving the same to Shri R.P. Meena, Chemical Examiner, Customs House Lab Kandla, as per deal. It would be pertinent to mention here that being expert in the field of chemical testing and aware about the technical complexity, he kept the testing method for ICMP limited to the extent of IS 1745:1978 and not at all followed the practice of IS 1459:1974, till he was compelled to do adopt correct testing method pursuant to initiation of investigation by DRI. It is not a fact that he was not aware about such practice of testing to be followed with reference to IS 1459:1974 also, but he had avoided or ignored such practice to be followed, where he was to get illegal gratification. It would be important to note that without following the test method in terms of IS 1459:1974; he released the test report with categorical statement that the sample was not SKO, because he was well aware about the practice in Customs to allow clearance to the cargo on the basis of such opinion in the test report. Thus, on the basis of the manipulated test report, the out of charge could have been wrongly obtained by the importer from the Customs officer in fraudulent manner, if DRI had not started the investigation in the instant case. As in the earlier case, being mis-guided by the manipulated reports from the Chemical Examiner, the Customs officer granted out of charge to the consignment of SKO imported by M/s. Janpriya vide B/E No. 7730154 dated 21.08.2018 with wrong description as ICMP.

Further, during the statement recorded on 04.10.2018, he (Virbhadra Rao) was shown a Made Up File containing printouts of WhatsApp chat (Page No. 1 to 11) for which he (Shri Virbhadra Rao Illa) stated that these WhatsApp chats had taken place between himself and Shri Mirtunjay Dasgupta of CB firm M/s. MAT Shipping in relation to clearance of ICMP/LAWS

through Customs, Kandla and dealing of money for getting favorable test results through Chemical Examiner of CRCL, Kandla; that he added that in this WhatsApp Chat, they were discussing about the quantum of money to be given to the Chemical Examiner CRCL, Kandla in lieu of favorable test report; that he explained that at the Word "NORMAL-RS. 40000/-" used in the chat means that Rs.40,000/- has to be given to the Chemical Examiner and the word "SPECIAL-RS. 100000/-" or "SPECIAL-RS. 125000/-" means that Rs. 1,00,000/- or Rs. 1,25,000/- as the case may be, has to be given to the Chemical Examiner Customs Lab, Kandla for manipulating test result in favour of importers.

In the statement dated 04.10.2018 of Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta recorded under Section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962, he stated that he used to meet Shri R.P. Meena, Chemical Examiner, Kandla to get favourable test report. So, it is also very clear that the test report, issued from the Chemical Examiner, played a vital role for allowing out of charge to the SKO. He has knowingly indulged in the nefarious activities of smuggling in utmost defiance of law. For his acts of omission and commission, Shri R.P. Meena has rendered himself liable to penalty under Section 112 (a) & (b) (i) and Section 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962.

12.5 Shri Aareef of M/s. Green Petrochem Industry FZC, Hamriyah Free Zone-II, Sharjah, UAE:-

Being supplier of the goods facilitated the importer in importing the SKO in violation of the Policy provisions and also in contravention of the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1934, by way of providing them the documents showing the goods as Low Aromatic White Spirit, though they had all reason to believe that the goods were SKO. They did all these, upon being influenced by the importer. It became evident when they consented for re-exporting the goods back to them, as per the version of the importer. By way of providing falsified documents, Shri Aareef of M/s. Green Petrochem Industry FZC, Hamriyah Free Zone-II, Sharjah, UAE have abetted the offence, which has been committed for contravention of the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 as well as other statutes. For his acts of omission and commission, Shri Aareef of M/s. Green Petrochem Industry FZC, Hamriyah Free Zone-II, Sharjah, UAE have rendered themselves liable to penalty under Section 112 (a) & (b) (i) and Section 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962.

13. Based on the above, show cause notice No.DRI/AZU/GRU/SKO-Shagun/(INT-10/2018)/2019 dated 28.03.2019 read with its corrigendum dated 31.10.2019, has been issued under Section 124 of the Customs Act, 1962 only for seizure portion in respect of goods imported by M/s. Shagun Enterprises, New Delhi vide B/E No. 7822790 dated 29.08.2018, without prejudice to any other action that may be taken against the importer/beneficial owners or any other person whether named hereinabove or not, under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 or under any other law for the time being in force. Since the matter is under further investigation, the department reserves its right to investigate and issue notices in respect of other aspects as well as other clearances, if any, as also to issue corrigendum/ addendum to the

instant notice. The show cause notice for demand of duty and for past period will be issued separately.

13.1 The above SCN No. DRI/AZU/GRU/SKO-Shagun/(INT-10/2018)/2019 dated 28.03.2019 read with its corrigendum dated 31.10.2019 vide which the earlier sub-para 17.2 of Para No. 17 of the SCN has been substituted with the new for adding the name of Shri R.P. Meena, Chemical Examiner Gr-I, Custom House Laboratory Kandla (presently posted at CRCL, New Delhi) to call upon to show cause as to why penalty should not be imposed on him under Section 112 and 114 of the Customs Act, 1962, answerable to the Additional Commissioner of Customs, Custom House Kandla was issued by the Joint Director, Zonal Unit, Ahmedabad to the following:-

(a) **Shri Tinku Gupta, Proprietor of M/s. Shagun Enterprises**, 323, B-4, Sector 8, Rohini, New Delhi – 110085 (PAN No. ADDPG8972F & IEC No. ADDPG8972F), as well as Shri Aareef of M/s. Green Petrochem Industry FZC, Hamriyah Free Zone-II, Sharjah, UAE and M/s. Green Petrochem Industry FZC, Hamriyah Free Zone-II, Sharjah, UAE) have been called upon to show cause individually and separately in writing to the Additional/Joint Commissioner of Customs, Kandla Custom House, Kutch, Gujarat in respect of the goods imported by them vide B/E No. 7822790 dated 29.08.2018, as to why:-

(i) the 175.86 MTs SKO, falling under CTH No. 27101910, with declared value of Rs. 88,51,018/- having market value of Rs. 1.26 Crores appx. should not be confiscated under provisions of Section 111(d), 111(m) and 111(p) of the Customs Act, 1962;

(ii) Penalty should not be imposed on each of them individually and separately under Section 112(a) and (b) (i), 114AA and 117 of the Customs Act, 1962.

(b) (i) Shri Virbhadra Rao Illa, Proprietor of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping, Gandhidham, (ii) Shri Iqbal Rahman Shaikh, Representative of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping, Gandhidham, (iii) Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta (Customs Broker), Proprietor of M/s. MAT Shipping, Gandhidham (iv) Shri R.P. Meena, Chemical Examiner Gr-I, Custom House Laboratory Kandla (presently posted at CRCL, New Delhi) have been called upon to show cause in writing to the Additional/Joint Commissioner of Customs, Kandla as to why penalty should not be imposed, for the reasons discussed above, on each of them individually and personally under Section 112(a) and (b) (i) and 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962.

DEFENCE REPLY AND PERSONAL HEARING

14. Pursuant to the issuance of Show Cause Notices to the Noticees, they have filed their written submissions, concerned excerpts of which are as follows:-

14.1. On behalf of M/s. Shagun Enterprises, Shri Priyadarshi Manish and Anjali J. Manish, Advocates for the Noticee, vide letter dated 14.05.2019 have, inter alia, submitted that the report received from CRCL, New Delhi in respect of all samples drawn from the consignments of importers, the final boiling point of the same is only 222° C and the final boiling point

differentiates the case of the Noticee from other importers. So the product can be fallen under the description of Hydrocarbon solvent/low aromatic white spirit as per IS specification 1745:2018. Therefore, the allegation regarding mis-declaration has no legal legs to stand and therefore, the whole Show Cause Notice is liable to be set aside on this ground itself.

14.1.1 They submitted that the Noticee has filed the bill of entry under "first check" so that the department could itself examine and appraise the goods although as per the commercial invoice, packing list, bill of lading and certificate of analysis of load port the goods has been described as "Low Aromatic White Spirit" and the same has been reflected in bill of entry. The noticee himself has offered the goods for examination under first check hence the seizure of goods is illegal on the ground of mis-declaration. They further submitted that the process of examination itself involved checking the goods including testing the imported goods and hence seizure of goods on this account is not legally sustainable and therefore the allegation of mis-declaration is not sustainable.

14.1.2 They said that the noticee has classified the product i.e. Petroleum Hydrocarbon Solvent under the residuary entry since the products do not find any other specific entry and hence have been properly classified under 27101990. The Department wants to classify it under a specific entry i.e. 27101910 on account of test report parameters relating to smoke point which is not a criteria either under BIS or under any other testing parameters which have been used to verify as to whether the imported goods are Low Aromatic White Spirit or not. The chapter 2710 defines petroleum oil obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude preparation not elsewhere specified or included, containing by weight 70% or more of petroleum oil or obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituent of the preparation; waste oils. In the said category there is a chapter heading 271019 which defines others which is apart from light oil and preparation and these others contain the subheading of SKO, ATF, HSD, LDO etc. and the last entry is "others" under heading 27101990 and the same is a residuary entry. The imported goods are "Low Aromatic White Spirit" as per the IS specification 1745:2018 and are popularly known as "White Spirit". Even upon testing by the department, the Petroleum Hydrocarbon Solvent has been found at flash point of 53°C, initial boiling point of 164°C and final boiling point at 222°C and density at 15°C i.e. 0.7958 gm/ml, which satisfies the criteria of goods being Low Aromatic White Spirit.

14.1.3 They submitted that the CRCL has compared the imported goods not with the criteria of Low Aromatic White Spirit but instead has compared it with the requirement of SKO as per ISI 1459:1974. That the CRCL has even tested for smoke point which is not a criteria for testing the sample with regard to Low Aromatic White Spirit. The smoke point criteria is relevant only with regard to Kerosene Oil. They further submitted that the definition of Kerosene provided in various circular by Government of India itself excludes the mineral oil/white spirit from definition of Kerosene even though it might have smoke point of 18mm. Whereas Kerosene is used as an illuminant in oil burning lamps however, the White Spirit is used in the paint industry solvent extraction, Textile Industry, Dry Cleaning and Insecticide Formulation etc. The smoke

point is not a relevant criteria to find out as to whether the goods are kerosene or not and in fact even the IS specification which provides the specifications for the petroleum hydrocarbons specifically excludes the same. They submitted that further the IS specification for kerosene is now IS 1459:2018 and not IS 1459:1974 and hence the basis of verification of the said petrochemical is invalid. The criteria of IS 1459:1974 was already revised in 2016 and has again been revised in 2018. In view of change in BIS standard, the very criteria of testing the goods and having found it to be kerosene, is itself defective. The smoke point is nowhere mentioned as criteria for the Low Aromatic White Spirit.

14.1.4 They further submitted that the intended use of kerosene is illuminant and as a fuel as per the fourth revision defined in IS 1459:2018. As per Indian Standard 1998 the determination of flash point is by "Abel Apparatus". The two grades of kerosene are low Sulphur kerosene which can be of Grade-A and Grade-B which is kerosene. The specification for kerosene is that it is clear and bright free from undissolved water, foreign matter and other visible impurities, the distillation i.e. percent recovered below 200°C is 20, the final boiling point i.e. maximum is 300 and the flash point (Abel Method) is 35°C, smoke point is 18 minimum and total Sulphur content is 0.10 in case of Grade-A and 0.20 in case of Grade-B. The flash point and Abel method is required for determination of kerosene, however, for Low Aromatic White Spirit the criteria is 125/240 i.e. boiling point ought to be between the same and the flash point (Abel) being 30°C i.e. minimum. They submitted that the impugned goods in past being cleared on criteria of boiling point being within the range of 125°C and 240°C. They further submitted that the Government of India in the past in their various circulars have been specifically excluding white spirit which is the present imported product i.e. Low Aromatic White Spirit from their definition of kerosene. They submitted that the Customs Notification No. 50/2017 dated 30.06.2017 itself while defining kerosene excludes white spirit from the definition of kerosene hence, the contention of the revenue for not clearing the goods on basis that imported goods are kerosene merely on the basis of smoke point, is misplaced. They submitted that the department has failed to appreciate the end use of the imported goods which is used in various industries such as solvent extraction; paint industry etc and the imported goods cannot be used for illuminating purpose. The department instead of checking the samples to testify whether it is Low Aromatic White Spirit as stated by the Noticee has instead presumed that the same to be kerosene and has tested goods accordingly. The burden of proof has not been discharged by the revenue. They further submitted that the final boiling point of kerosene is 300°C maximum but as per test report the final boiling point of their product is comparatively low and if the department is itself agreed that if final boiling point is less than 240°C, the product falls under Low Aromatic White Spirit, hence impugned goods cannot be called as Kerosene and requested to drop the Show Cause Notice.

14.2. Shri Tinku Gupta, Proprietor of M/s. Shagun Enterprises, New Delhi and Shri Sagar Rohatgi, Advocate for M/s Shagun Enterprises appeared for Personal Hearing on 19.08.2019.

Shri Sagar Rohatgi submitted that the final boiling point is below 240°C, hence, may be treated as White Spirit and when the Boiling Point is above 240°C, then it is SKO. As far as Smoke point is concerned, that smoke point is not a parameter for white spirit. The test report says that Boiling Point is 222°C which matches the "White Spirit" as per IS specifications. As far as allegations about the wrong address provided by the noticee in Para 15.1 of the SCN is false as all the Summons and SCN has been received by the noticee on the same address, which is mentioned in GST registration & IEC. The property is in the name of Mrs Renu Gupta, wife of the Noticee and as corroboratory evidence, submitted Delhi Jal Board Bill in the name of Mrs. Renu Gupta. He further stated that the analysis report of the supplier is also confirming White Spirit. Lastly, the Bill of Entry is First Check Bill of Entry.

14.3. Shri Iqbal Rehman Sheikh, Shri Virbhadrarao Illa and Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta appeared for Personal Hearing on 26.06.2019. Detail of the same is as under:-

(a) Shri Iqbal Rehman Sheikh representative of M/s Shree Sanari Shipping, Gandhidham submitted written submission vide his letter dated 26.06.2019 wherein he, inter alia, submitted that he was looking after handling work of Shri Virbhadrarao Illa of Shree Sanari Shipping whenever he is not available or busy with his social work. He further submitted that he is not involved in any illegal import of SKO as he had no prior knowledge or understanding with anyone for clearance or manage clearance of such type of cargo which is treated as restricted by Customs. He has never contacted anyone within or outside department for managing any type of Test report. Hence, he is not liable for penalty. The above facts have also been reiterated by him during his Personal Hearing.

(b) Shri Virbhadrarao Illa Proprietor of Shree Sanari Shipping, Gandhidham submitted written submission vide his letter dated 26.06.2019 wherein he, inter alia, submitted that he was appointed as a Handling Agent by Shri Tinku Gupta, the Proprietor of Shagun Enterprises, Delhi to handle their import shipments from UAE i.e. 10X20' Containers in Flexi Bags of "Low Aromatic White Spirit" vide BL No.OALJEAIXY006 dated 20.08.2018. After receiving the import related documents from Shagun Enterprises, Delhi, handed over to CHA (MAT Shipping), Gandhidham who after completing all required customs procedure and duty payment submit the original Out of Charge Order to submit the same to the concern CFS for delivery and inform to them for delivery of the cargo. For this he raised the invoice for Handling & De-stuffing.

He further submitted that he was never involved in any illegal import of SKO as he had no prior knowledge or understanding with anyone for clearance or manage clearance of such type of cargo which is treated as restricted by Customs. He never contacted anyone within or outside department for managing any type of Test Report. The above facts have also been reiterated by him during his Personal Hearing.

(c) Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta, Proprietor of M/s Mat Shipping submitted written submission vide his letter dated 26.06.2019 wherein he has, inter alia, submitted that Shri Virbhadrarao

and Shri Iqbal Rahman Shaikh are well known persons since last 25 years and are engaged in same shipping business, as they both have good contacts with Indian Importers, accordingly they proposed him for Custom Clearance of ICMP/LAWS as he is having the Custom Broker Licence. He collected market opinion and as per last three years import details, ICMP/LAWS were imported at Kandla/Mundra in huge quantity and so many importers and Custom Brokers are engaged in same commodity. They always used to handover/email him import consignment documents of ICMP/LAWS which are listed in OGL and freely importable. He used to take the documents and file the said documents in Customs after getting approval from their side for clearance of the goods/cargo as per Customs norms. After filing bill of entry of ICMP/LAWS as per customs procedure always he took first check examination for proper analysis of goods. As per procedure all samples were drawn by Preventive officer (DE) with Superintendent (DE) and sealed sample forwarded directly to CRCL, Kandla for testing. There is no involvement of any other persons for carrying out the sample drawn and forward procedure. He submitted that he never approached any person of CRCL Kandla for taking care of samples as he was submitting all reports online in EDI systems as per schedules testing method. He approached CRCL Kandla only for early submission of report in EDI system to avoid container detention and demurrage charges. He strictly followed all customs formalities to avoid indulging in the conspiracy of attempting of illegal clearance of SKO. After completion of proper Customs procedure, all original out of charge documents were submitted to the concerned CFS officials for taking delivery of import cargo/goods. He used to charge his Agency charges to Shree Sanari Shipping, Gandhidham as Shri Virbhadr Rao is an importer as well as a Handling agent. He further submitted that he had never taken any cash or extra charges from Shri Virbhadr Rao to make illegal gratification to anybody and is not involved with anyone for clearances or manage clearances of such types of cargo which is treated as restricted by customs. He never contacted anyone within or outside department to manage any test report. Regarding Custom clearance of Import 10X20' Cont vide Bill of Entry No. 7822790 dated 29.08.2018 of Shagun Enterprises, Delhi, the said Consignment was imported under OGL and the same is filed Warehouse bill of Entry with Kandla Custom for the Clearance. There is no involvement of him for deliberate acts and omissions in this shipment. Hence, he is not liable for penalty. The above facts have also been reiterated by him during his Personal Hearing.

14.4. Shri Rajendra Prasad Meena, Chemical Examiner, Gr-I appeared for Personal Hearing on 16.07.2019 and inter alia said that the allegations are not correct as in three cases the Test Reports issued by him are against the importers. **In one case (Shagun Enterprises) no Test Report was issued by him** and in one more case wherein two Bills of Entry are involved one of his report is against the importer. The Chemical Examiner, Grade-I, issues report with the approval of the Jt. Director after preparing the same on the basis of parameters reported by the Asstt. Chemical Examiner / Chemical Asstt. The case is based on the statements of Shri Iqbal Rehman Sheikh, Shri Virbhadr Rao Illa and Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta. Therefore, he requested

that the cross examination of these persons may be allowed. He further said that he is also submitting written submission dated 16.07.2019. He further stated that the contents of this PH Memo are same for all cases. The written submission for each case is separate.

14.4.1 Shri Rajendra Prasad Meena, Chemical Examiner, Gr-I, submitted his written submission vide letter dated 16.07.2019 wherein he, inter alia, submitted as follows:-

- (i) At the outset he denied all the charges leveled against him in the instant SCN;
- (ii) The impugned SCN has been issued to him by mistake. It is alleged that for some illegal gratification, he has manipulated test report in the case. **However, the fact is that he has not issued any test report in this case. No test report has been issued by him in respect of sample of goods covered under Bill of Entry No. 7822790 dated 29.08.2018 mentioned in the instant SCN.** (iii) In respect of other test reports in similar cases, wherein Show Cause Notices have been issued by DRI, he submitted that three test reports issued by him were against the declaration of the importers. In respect of one party involving two bills of entry, his test report in respect of one bill of entry is against the declaration of the importer. As majority of test reports issued by him in the cases wherein SCNs have been issued to him by DRI reveal mis-declaration by the importers, the allegation of his involvement is not on sound footing.
- (iv) Though he is not concerned in any manner in the present SCN as no test report has been issued by him but as the impugned SCN discuss illegal gratification on the basis of statements of Shri Mritunjay Das Gupta, Shri Virbhadrarao Ila and Shri Iqbal Rahman Shaikh and whatsapp chats amongst them, he requested to grant him opportunity to cross examine these persons as provided under section 138B of Customs Act, 1962. For seeking permission for cross examination, he also quoted the Tribunal's decision 2015-TIOL-1520-CESTAT-AHM in the case of M/s. Dhakad Metal Corporation. He lastly submitted that except statements and whatsapp chat amongst the above three persons, no evidence of alleged illegal gratification has been given in the Show Cause Notice. He submitted that he reserve his right to file further submissions if required after such cross-examination.

14.4.2 Shri Rajendra Prasad Meena's request for cross examination was conceded and the same was held on 26.08.2019 in this office. Detail of the same is as under:-

(a) Cross Examination by Shri Rajendra Prasad Meena to Shri Virbhadrarao Ila:-

Que: Since when you know me?

Ans: I have never met you. I met you first time in the chamber of SIO during submission of Surety Bond in office of DRI, Gandhidham.

Que: Had you ever contacted me or talked telephonically for any purpose?

Ans: No

Que: Had I ever contacted you or talked telephonically for any purpose?

Ans: No

Que: Had you ever asked me for manipulation of any test report?

Ans: No

Que: Had you ever offered me any illegal gratification?

Ans: No

Que: Had I ever asked you for any gratification or any other favour?

Ans: No.

(b) Cross Examination by Shri Rajendra Prasad Meena to Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta:

Que: Since when you know me?

Ans: For last 27 months.

Que: Had I contacted you for any purpose other than for buying multi-vitamin tablets/health supplements?

Ans: No

Que: Had you ever asked me for manipulation of any test report?

Ans: No

Que: Had you ever offered me any illegal gratification?

Ans: No

Que: Had I ever asked you for any gratification or any other favour?

Ans: No.

Que: Whether all test reports issued by me (in respect of consignments wherein you were Customs Broker) are in favor of the importer?

Ans: No.

(c) Shri Iqbal rahman Sheikh did not appear for cross examination on the said date.

14.4.3. Further Examination of Shri Rajendra Prasad Meena was done by this office. The details of which are as follows:-

Que: Why Shri R.P Meena, Chemical Examiner Gr. I approached to the court for anticipatory bail, when nothing has been done?

Ans: Due to fear of arrest he approached the court.

Que: What was the fear and why?

Ans: No reply.

Que: Why Shri R.P Meena, Chemical Examiner Gr. I was not appeared before the DRI on summoning him on various occasions?

Ans: No reply.

Que: Are you aware about the Boiling point, what is it?

Ans: Any chemical which boils on that pointing temperature is known as boiling point.

Que: What is the difference between "Above 240 degree Celsius" and "Below 240 degree Celsius"?

Ans: The products which starts boiling below 240 degree Celsius comes under "Below 240 degree Celsius" and the products which start boiling above 240 degree Celsius comes "Above 240 degree Celsius".

14.5 Vide letter dated 14.08.2019, Shri Arif Baki of M/s. Green Petrochem Industry, FZC, Hamriyah Free Zone-II, Sharjah, UAE has, inter alia, submitted that they have refining unit in Hamriyah Free Zone, Sharjah, and are manufacturing Low Aromatic White Spirit as per International Standard of Testing and Reporting Method i.e. ASTM and supply to local market & International Market for paint and Resins Industries. Further, they have requested to waive their Personal Hearing and decide the matter on merits.

14.6 Consequent upon transfer of earlier adjudicating authority and issuance of corrigendum dated 31.10.2019 to the SCN all noticees were requested to submit their written submissions and attend personal hearing fixed on 19.12.2019 and 09.01.2020. In response to this the noticees have submitted their reply as under:-

(i) Shri Virbhadra Rao Illa, Proprietor of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping, Gandhidham vide his letter dated 02.01.2020 has more or less reiterated the submission already made for his non involvement in any illegal import of SKO and he is not liable for any penalty. Further, he has requested to consider the same as his personal hearing as he has already completed personal hearing on 26.06.2019.

(ii) Shri Iqbal Rahman Shaikh, Representative of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping, Gandhidham vide his letter dated 02.01.2020 has more or less reiterated the submission already made for his non involvement in any illegal import of SKO and he is not liable for any penalty. Further, he has requested to consider the same as his personal hearing.

(iii) Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta (Customs Broker), Proprietor of M/s. MAT Shipping, Gandhidham vide letter dated 02.01.2020 has submitted that they have already submitted their written submission, hence, requested to consider the same as his personal hearing, as he has already completed personal hearing on 26.06.2019.

(iv) Shri R.P. Meena, Chemical Examiner Gr-I, Custom House Laboratory Kandla (presently posted at CRCL, New Delhi) vide his letter dated 06.01.2020 has submitted that he does not want to avail the opportunity of re-fixed personal hearing. However, he has requested to consider the record of previous personal hearing and his written submissions.

(v) Shri Priyadarshini Manish & Shri Anjali J Manish, Advovate for M/s Shagun Enterprises vide their letter dated 07.01.2019 have made an additional submission wherein they have stated that the Noticee has himself offered the goods for examination in the first check, hence the seizure of goods is illegal in the grounds of mis-declaration. They have submitted that the imported goods are Low Aromatic White Spirit as per the IS specification 1745 and are popularly known as white spirit. Upon testing boiling point is found as 164°C (initial boiling point) and 222°C (final boiling point) which satisfies the criteria of goods being low aromatic white spirit. They have further submitted that CRCL has tested it for smoke point which is not a criteria for testing this sample with regard to low aromatic white spirit. The smoke point criteria is relevant only with regard to kerosene oil. CRCL has compared goods with the requirements of SKO as per ISI 1459:1974. Hence, basis of verification of said chemical is invalid. White spirit is generally used insolvent extracting oil, rubber and paint industry. They further submitted that

impugned goods having the past for several years were being cleared on the criteria of boiling point being within 145°C to 245°C and Government of India in their various circulars have specifically excluded low aromatic white spirit from their definition of kerosene. They submitted that contention of department for not clearing the goods on the basis of smoke point is misplaced and Department has presumed that the said goods are kerosene products and accordingly has listed the same. Final boiling point of kerosene is 300°C, as per test report, final boiling point of impugned product is very low. Hence, the correct classification is 27101990. They have requested to set aside the Show cause Notice on above grounds and other grounds as mentioned in the reply to Show Cause Notice.

(vi) Further, Shri Tinku Gupta, Proprietor of M/s. Shagun Enterprises, New Delhi on behalf of M/s. Shagun Enterprises appeared for Personal Hearing on 09.01.2020. He stated that as per CRCL Test report the final boiling point is 222°C which satisfies the criteria of LAWS for which maximum Final Boiling Point is 240°C. Their product is not SKO, hence, the SCN is not proper and should be dropped.

(vii), Shri Arif Baki of M/s. Green Petrochem Industry, FZC, Hamriyah Free Zone-II, Sharjah, UAE has neither submitted their further reply nor attended re-fixed personal hearing. However, they already submitted their reply vide letter dated 14.08.2019 wherein they have requested to waive their Personal Hearing and decide the matter on merits.

DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

15. I have carefully gone through the case records, facts of the case and the written and oral submissions made by the importer and other co-noticees. Before going into the merit and demerit of the case, it is pertinent to mention here that the Board (Principal Director General, Revenue Intelligence) vide Notification No.32/2019-Customs(N.T.)/CAA/DRI) dated 24.07.2019 has appointed the Additional Commissioner of Customs, Kandla Custom House, Kutch for this case too as a Common Adjudicating Authority. However, the SCN No.DRI/AZU/GRU/SKO-Shagun/(INT-10/2018)/2019 dated 28.03.2019 issued in this case is exclusively answerable to the Additional Commissioner of Customs, Custom House Kandla and accordingly the SCN is taken into consideration for adjudication.

15.1 I find that the following major issues are to be decided under the Show Cause Notice:-

- (a) Import of 175.86 MTs SKO, falling under CTH No. 27101910, having declared value of Rs. 88,51,018/- (**market value of Rs. 1.26 Crore approx.**) covered under Bill of Entry No. 7822790 dated 29.08.2018 mentioned in Table-A in the Show Cause Notice by mis-declaring as "Low Aromatic White Spirit" rendered liable for confiscation under section 111(d), 111(m) and 111(p) of the Customs Act, 1962;
- (b) Consequent penalties proposed under Section 112(a),(b) & (i), 114AA and 117 of the Customs Act, 1962.

15.2 Now, coming to the first issue that M/s. Shagun Enterprises, New Delhi had filed Bill of Entry No. 7822790 dated 29.08.2018 for clearance of 175.86 MTs (10 containers) of "Low Aromatic White Spirit" (LAWS). On verification of the test report dated 28.09.2018 issued by CRCL, New Delhi, **I find that report has confirmed that the sample meets the requirements of SKO (Kerosene) as per IS: 1459:1974.** Further, I find that the imported goods i.e. SKO (Kerosene), which is classifiable under CTH No. 27101910, but the same was attempted to be cleared from Customs by mis-declaring its description as "Low Aromatic White Spirit" with wrong classification under CTH 27101990. The total value (excluding duties of customs) covered under aforesaid Bill of Entry is Rs. 88,51,018/-, as declared in the Bill of Entry and the market value of the said goods is Rs. 1.26 Crores approx. (as per website of IOCL-non subsidized price in metro in Oct., 2018). Further, I find that, being a petroleum product, the SKO (Kerosene) is restricted for importation and clearance thereof as import of the same is allowed through State Trading Enterprises (STEs) as provided under Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020.

15.3 I find that considering the aforesaid violations of the Policy Provisions in respect of the goods covered vide aforesaid Bill of Entry, the goods pertaining to the same were placed under seizure vide Seizure Memo dated 03.10.2018, which was served on the importer M/s. Shagun Enterprises. The goods so seized handed over for safe custody to the CWC CFS, Kandla under Supratnama dated 03.10.2018.

15.4 I find that as per Para 2.20 of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020, which was notified under Section 5 of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 specified as follow:-

(a) State Trading Enterprises (STEs) are governmental and nongovernmental enterprises, including marketing boards, which deal with goods for export and /or import. Any good, import or export of which is governed through exclusive or special privilege granted to State Trading Enterprise (STE), may be imported or exported by the concerned STE as per conditions specified in ITC (HS). The list of STEs notified by DGFT is in Appendix-2J.

(b) Such STE(s) shall make any such purchases or sales involving imports or exports solely in accordance with commercial considerations, including price, quality, availability, marketability, transportation and other conditions of purchase or sale in a non-discriminatory manner and shall afford enterprises of other countries adequate opportunity, in accordance with customary business practices, to compete for participation in such purchases or sales.

(c) DGFT may, however, grant an authorisation to any other person to import or export any of the goods notified for exclusive trading through STEs.

Further to the above, the Policy condition (2) prescribed at Schedule I of the ITC (HS) Classifications on Import Items 2015-2020, Section V, Chapter 27 specified as follow:

"(2) Import of SKO shall be allowed through State Trading Enterprises (STEs) i.e. IOC, BPCL, HPCL, and IBP for all purposes with STC being nominated as State Trading

Enterprises (STE) for supplies to Advance Licence Holders. Advance Licence Holders shall however, have the option to import SKO from the above mentioned STEs including STC."

I find that the importer in this case is neither an STE (State Trading Enterprises) nor has submitted any documents showing grant of such rights by the DGFT to import or export any of the goods notified for exclusive trading through STEs. The list of such STEs for FTP purpose is as provided under Appendix-2J of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020.

15.5 Further, I find that the SKO falls in the category of "Petroleum Class B" and import, storage and handling of the same are governed by the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1934 (30 of 1934). License under the Petroleum Rules, 1976 is mandatory for import of goods falling under "Petroleum Class B". Any import made in contravention of the provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1934 (30 of 1934) may be treated as deemed violation of the provisions of Section 11 of the Customs Act, 1962.

15.6 I find that the importer has mis-declared the description and classification of imported goods as "Low Aromatic White Spirit" under CTH No. 27101990 instead of "SKO (Kerosene)" under CTH No. 27101910, by suppressing its correct description as SKO and that the condition stipulated for import through or by STE or against the Special authorization issued by the DGFT, as per the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020, as well as conditions of compliance with the provisions of Petroleum Act, 1934 (30 of 1934), were not at all complied with by the importer M/s. Shagun Enterprises, in respect to the import of SKO made by them, which was sought clearance by them under the aforesaid B/E. Therefore, the said goods required to be treated as Prohibited Goods/Restricted goods in terms of Import Export Policy, 2015-2020. Therefore the imported goods are liable for confiscation under Section 111(d) and 111(p) of the Customs Act, 1962.

15.7 I find that as per provision of Section 46(4) of Customs Act, 1962, the importer while presenting a Bill of Entry shall make and subscribe to a declaration as to the truth of the contents of such Bill of Entry and shall in support of such declaration, produce the proper officer the invoice, if any or any other documents relating to the imported goods. Further, as per Section 46(4A) of the Customs Act, 1962, the importer, who presents a Bill of Entry shall ensure the accuracy and completeness of the information given, the authenticity and validity of any document supporting it and compliance with the restriction or prohibition, if any related to the goods under this Act or any other law for the time being in force. However, in the instant case, the importer failed to provide the accurate and complete information about the goods and has imported Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO) in guise of Low Aromatic White Spirit(LAWS) with wrong classification thereof under CTH 27101990. Therefore, the goods imported by the importer as such, is also liable for confiscation under Section 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962.

15.8 In view of the above, I find that the above said imported goods having total assessable value of Rs. 88,51,018/- are liable to confiscation under Section 111(d), 111(m) and 111(p) of the Customs Act, 1962. As per Section 125 of the Customs Act 1962, if the goods are not

prohibited option of redemption by fine in lieu of confiscation can be given to the owner. As per import policy the product is not 'prohibited' but 'canalized'. However the importer in this case is not authorized by DGFT to import canalized item. Therefore I cannot allow the goods to be redeemed for home consumption. Further I cannot redeem the goods for export also because as per Export Policy though the item is 'Free' but there is a condition that export is allowed subject to obtaining NOC from Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and the Noticee has not submitted the required NOC. Therefore I find that goods are liable to confiscation without giving the option of redemption.

16. Now I will go through the second issue related to the role of the persons involved in the entire episode and in a nexus to import the "Petroleum Products" which are restricted under Import Export Policy, in the guise of "Low Aromatic White Spirit" and I find that During the course of investigation, the mobile phones, Laptop and Hard Disk, which were resumed from the respective persons, were taken to the Central Forensic Laboratory, DRI, Mumbai Zonal Unit, for analysis of the data contained therein. Further, the data retrieved from the electronic devices like Hard Disk, Mobile phones and Laptop, which were resumed/voluntarily surrendered by the concerned persons were examined and investigated. Further, various statements of the persons, involved in the racket, were also recorded by the Investigating Agency. On the basis of documentary evidences and their statements the role of each persons are looked into for the purpose of Section 112, 114AA and 117 of the Customs Act, 1962.

16.1. **Role of Shri Tinku Gupta, Proprietor of M/s. Shagun Enterprises, New Delhi:-** I find that Shri Tinku Gupta is a proprietor of M/s. Shagun Enterprises, New Delhi and imported the said consignment of 175.86 MT of declared value of Rs. 88,51,018/- vide Bill of Entry No. 7822790 dated 29.08.2018 and declared "Low Aromatic White Spirit" under CTH No. 27101990 instead of "SKO (Kerosene)" under CTH No. 27101910, which has been confirmed by CRCL, Delhi in their reports.

Shri Tinku Gupta in his statement recorded on 03.10.2018 under section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962 during which he remained non-cooperative and not provided the required details and documents. He was well aware about test parameters of the goods and its restriction for import. He neither appeared for further statements nor produced required documents during investigation in spite of issuing many summons. Therefore, it is proven that he was well aware about what he was importing were SKO and that he intentionally imported said goods declaring the same as LAWS and thereby attempted to clear the same in illegal manner in connivance with Shri Iqbal Shaikh, Shri Virbhadra of Shree Sanari Shipping, Gandhidham and Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta of M/s. MAT Shipping, the Customs Broker . Had the DRI not initiated investigation and tested the goods, the conspiracy made among them had targeted to clear the consignment in illegal manner.

I find that M/s. Shagun Enterprises imported 175.86 MTS SKO vide Bill of Entry No. 7822790 dated 29.08.2018 having declared value of Rs. 88,51,018/- (market value Rs. 1.26 crores approx. as per website of IOCL-non subsidized price in metro in Oct., 2018).

Since the case is based on the test results of CRCL, New Delhi, I find that Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of Polyglass Acrylic Manufacturing Company Limited, 2003 (153) ELT 276 has observed that test report obtained at the instance of revenue has a great force and it should not be ignored. Similarly, Hon'ble Tribunal in case of Collector of Central Excise, Ahmedabad vs. Cellulose Products of India, 2000 (124) ELT 1133 [maintained by Hon'ble Supreme Court as reported per 2001 (127) ELT A 165] has observed that test report of Departmental Chemist/Chief Chemist is to be preferred over opinion of outside agencies. I also rely on the decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of Reliance Cellulose Products Limited, 1997 (93) ELT 646 wherein at para 12 and 13 *ibid*, it is held that the views expressed by the Chief Examiner and Chief Chemist of the Government cannot be lightly brushed aside on the basis of opinion of some private persons obtained by the appellant.

In view of the facts discussed above, I find that the above said deliberate acts of commission and omission on the part of Shri Tinku Gupta, Proprietor of M/s. Shagun Enterprises, New Delhi, have rendered the said quantity of goods mentioned above at Table-1 liable to confiscation under provisions of Section 111 (d), 111 (m) and 111 (p) of the Customs Act, 1962 and had also made Shri Tinku Gupta, Proprietor of M/s. Shagun Enterprises, New Delhi, liable to penalty as per provisions of Section 112 (a),(b) & (i) and Section 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962. Further, Shri Tinku Gupta has deliberately avoided to appear in response to the summons issued to him under Section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962, not provided the details and documents being asked for from him which being in violation of Section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962 as well as Section 46 of the Customs Act, 1962, he is liable for penalty under Section 117 of the Customs Act, 1962 for the same.

16.2. Role of Shri Virbhadra Rao Illa, Proprietor of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping, Gandhidham:-

I find that Shri Virbhadra Rao Illa is a proprietor of M/s Shree Sanari Shipping, Gandhidham played a role of handling agent for importer M/s. Shagun Enterprises, New Delhi. From his statement recorded on 29.08.2018, 03.10.2018 and 04.10.2018 under section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962, it is unambiguously proved that he connived with the importer, Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta (Customs Broker) Proprietor of M/s MAT Shipping, Gandhidham for getting the favourable test reports by way of paying illegal gratification to the Chemical Examiner to the tune of Rs.40,000.00 to Rs.1,25,000.00, which is also confirmed from the WhatsApp chat held between him and Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta. He also confirmed, in his statements, that since October, 2017 to till date, he has given cash around Rs. 7 lakh to Rs. 8 lakh to Shri Mirtunjay Dasgupta for further handing over to Shri R. P. Meena, Chemical Examiner, CRCL, Kandla to get favourable reports from him. Although, vide his letter dated 26.06.2019, which was submitted

during personal hearing on 26.06.2019, he denied the charges of illegal gratification to anybody, however, the fact remains that, he accepted in his Statements dated 29.08.2018, 03.10.2018 and 04.10.2018, that he has paid Rs. 40,000.00 to Rs.1,25,000.00 to Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta for further handing over to Shri R.P .Meena, Chemical Examiner, Grade-1 to get favourable reports from him, hence denying the charges during personal hearing is nothing but after thought. Further, with regards to the statements of the noticees recorded under Section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962, I rely on the case of **Surjeet Singh Chhabra v. Union of India, 1997 (89) E.L.T. 646 (S.C.)**, wherein the Supreme Court has held that confessional statement made before Customs officer is an admission and binding since Customs officers are not police officers in terms of Section 25, Evidence Act, 1973. The Madras High Court in the case of **Assistant Collector of Customs v. Govindasamy Ragupathy, 1998 (98) E.L.T. 50 (Mad.)** held that confessional statement made under Sec. 108 of Customs Act, 1962 before Customs officers are to be regarded as voluntary. **It is settled legal proposition that statement recorded under section 108 of the Act is admissible unlike a statement recorded by a Police Officer.** Even noticees have not retracted/rebutted from their confessional statements. Hence, their admitted facts need not be required to be proved.

Shri Virbhadra Rao was very much aware that the cargo imported in the name of LAWS is actually of 'Restricted' category but he involved himself in paying illegal gratification to officers of Custom House Laboratory, Kandla. Shri Virbhadra Rao has also facilitated M/s. Jai Mata Chintpurni Impex, New Delhi with other importers by way of manipulating test reports through Chemical Examiner at Kandla Laboratory in order to clear the consignment having restricted nature. By these deliberate acts and omissions, he also abetted the practice of illegal imports of restricted goods into India, actively engaged and facilitated practices which were in contravention of the provisions of Customs Act, 1962 as well as other Statutes. By these acts, Shri Virbhadra Rao Illa, Proprietor of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping, Gandhidham has rendered himself liable to penalty under provisions of Section 112 (a), (b) & (i) and Section 114AA of Customs Act, 1962.

16.3. Role of Shri Iqbal Rahman Shaikh Representative of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping, Gandhidham:

I find that although Shri Iqbal Rahman Shaikh, Representative of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping was aware that such goods were actually restricted in nature but in the guise of LAWS and in view of the collusion and conspiracy made with the importer, the Chemical Examiner Customs House Laboratory, Kandla and Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta, he made his complete involvement in this scam. He was fully aware about the fact regarding manipulation of test results by way of paying illegal gratification to the Chemical Examiner of CRCL, Kandla. He was very much aware that the cargo imported in the name of LAWS is actually of 'Restricted' category but he abated with Shri Virbhadra Rao Illa in paying illegal gratification to officers of Custom House Laboratory, Kandla. He also accepted in his statement dated 29.08.2018 and 04.10.2018 that for getting favourable reports from the Chemical Examiner of CRCL, Kandla,

Shri Virbhadra Rao Illa and Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta, both were involved in paying illegal gratification to the tune of Rs. 40,000.00 to Rs. 1,25,000.00. By these deliberate acts and omissions, he also abetted the practice of illegal imports of restricted goods into India, actively engaged and facilitated practices which were in contravention of the provisions of Customs Act, 1962 as well as other Statutes. By these acts, Shri Iqbal Rahman Shaikh, representative of Shree Sanari Shipping has rendered himself liable to penalty under provisions of Section 112 (a),(b) & (i) and Section 114AA of Customs Act, 1962.

16.4. Role of Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta (Customs Broker) Proprietor of M/s. MAT Shipping:

I find that Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta (Customs Broker) in his statements dated 29.8.2018 and 04.10.2018 categorically accepted that he used to approach the CRCL, Kandla laboratory and requested them to issue the report at the earliest with taking care of the final boiling point of the cargo and that should be below 240 degree Celsius. The instructions regarding the final boiling point was conveyed to him by Shri Virbhadra Rao and Shri Iqbal of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping and in turn he was conveying the Lab officers to issue the Lab Test Report accordingly i.e. below 240 degree Celsius. This adjustment was made in the Lab Test Report, because if the final boiling of the material is more than 240 degree Celsius, its CTH will change and the item will fall under the restricted category. For adjusting the final boiling point figure in the test report, the amount of Rs. 40,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- was fixed, depending on number of containers per Bill of Entry to Shri R. P. Meena, Chemical Examiner of Kandla Laboratory. He had not met any of the above named importers till the case was booked by DRI. He was working for the importers on the directions of Shri Virbhadra Rao and Shri Iqbal of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping. He stated that he used to meet Shri R. P. Meena, Chemical Examiner Kandla to get favourable test report. He perused the test reports issued by CRCL, New Delhi in respect of seven bills of entry filed by above said importers of ICMP (Industrial Composite Mixture Plus)/LAWS(Low Aromatic White Spirit) at Kandla port and in each of consignment, the test report confirmed that the goods to meet requirement of SKO (Kerosene) as per IS 1459:1974. After customs clearance the work relating to delivery or transportation for importers was looked after by Shri Iqbal Bhai or Shri Virbhadra Rao (Proprietor of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping) or any other employee of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping. Although, Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta, Proprietor of M/s MAT Shipping vide his letter dated 26.06.2019 submitted that he never approached any person of CRCL Kandla for taking care of samples as he was submitting all reports online in EDI systems as per schedules testing method. He also contended that nowhere in the Whatsapp chat there is conversation about illegal gratification. He only chatted about his agency charges in his bank account. No illegal gratification can be asked to deposit in Bank. However, the facts remain that he accepted in his statement, under section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962, on 29.08.2018 and 04.10.2018, that Rs. 40,000.00 to Rs. 1,00,000.00 has been fixed for adjusting the final boiling point figure in test reports with Shri R.P.Meena, Chemical Examiner, Grade-1. Shri Virbhadra Rao Illa also confirmed in his statement that since October

2017 till the booking of the case by DRI, he has paid around 7 lakh to 8 lakh to him for onward payment to Shri R.P. Meena. I find that Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta ,who is a Licensed Customs Broker, has abetted the practice of illegal imports of restricted goods into India. I find that his denial and retraction from the facts of illegal gratification for getting favourable test reports as admitted before DRI during investigation are afterthoughts and not found to be true and convincing. Further, with regards to the statements of the noticees recorded under Section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962, I rely on the case of **Surjeet Singh Chhabra v. Union of India, 1997 (89) E.L.T. 646 (S.C.)**, wherein the Supreme Court has held that confessional statement made before Customs officer is an admission and binding since Customs officers are not police officers in terms of Section 25, Evidence Act, 1973. The Madras High Court in the case of **Assistant Collector of Customs v. Govindasamy Ragupathy, 1998 (98) E.L.T. 50 (Mad.)** held that confessional statement made under Sec. 108 of Customs Act, 1962 before Customs officers are to be regarded as voluntary. **It is settled legal proposition that statement recorded under section 108 of the Act is admissible unlike a statement recorded by a Police Officer.**

Therefore, I find him involved in violation of the obligations casted on such Licensed Customs Brokers in terms of Regulation 10 of the Customs Broker License Regulations, 2018 and liable to penalty under provisions of Section 112 (a),(b) & (i) and Section 114AA of Customs Act, 1962.

16.5. Role of Shri R.P. Meena, Chemical Examiner Gr-I, Customs House Kandla Laboratory, Kandla, Kutch, Gujarat (Presently posted in CRCL, New Delhi):

I find that the SCN is based on the test report issued by CRCL, New Delhi and the sample was NOT at all sent to CRCL, Kandla, hence, no test report was issued from CRCL, Kandla in the instant case. Since Shri R. P. Meena and other officers of CRCL, Kandla have played no role for issuing test report in respect of the goods covered under the present Bill of Entry. Therefore, I am of the considered opinion that Shri Meena cannot be penalised under Section 112 and section 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962, in this particular case.

16.6 Role of Shri Aareef and of M/s. Green Petrochem Industry FZC, Hamriyah Free Zone-II, Sharjah, UAE:

I find that Shri Aareef of M/s. Green Petrochem Industry FZC, Hamriyah Free Zone-II, Sharjah, UAE, being supplier of the goods facilitated the importers in importing the SKO, which is a restricted good, in violation of policy provisions and also in contravention of the provisions of Petroleum Act, 1934 by way of providing them the documents showing the goods as LAWS to import SKO upon being influenced by importer. This is proven on the basis of fact when they came to know about outcome of test results as SKO, they have consented to re-export the goods by M/s. Shagun Enterprises to them. For their acts of omission and commission Shri Aareef of M/s. Green Petrochem Industry FZC, Hamriyah Free Zone-II, Sharjah, UAE has rendered themselves liable for penalty under Section 112 and 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962.

17. In view of above, I pass the following order:

ORDER

- (i) I reject the classification of the imported goods declared as "Low Aromatic White Spirit" under tariff item 27101990 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 in Bill of Entry No. 7822790 dated 29.08.2018 (mentioned in **TABLE-1**), filed by M/s. Shagun Enterprises (Proprietor: Shri Tinku Gupta), 323, B-4, Sector 8, Rohini, New Delhi – 110085 and order to re-classify the imported goods viz. SKO (Superior Kerosene Oil) under CTH 27101910 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.
- (ii) I order for confiscation of the goods covered under Bill of Entry no. 7822790 dated 29.08.2018, mentioned in **TABLE-1** i.e 175.86 MTS of SKO at declared assessable value of Rs. 88,51,018/- under Section 111 (d), 111(m) and 111 (p) of the Customs Act, 1962 without giving option of redemption as discussed in para 15.8 above.
- (iii) I also impose a penalty of Rs.6,30,000/- (Rupees Six Lakh Thirty Thousand Only) on M/s. Shagun Enterprises (Proprietor: Shri Tinku Gupta), 323, B-4, Sector 8, Rohini, New Delhi – 110085 under Section 112 of the Customs Act, 1962.
- (iv) I also impose a penalty of Rs. 3,15,000/- (Rupees Three Lakh Fifteen Thousand Only) on M/s. Shagun Enterprises (Proprietor: Shri Tinku Gupta), 323, B-4, Sector 8, Rohini, New Delhi – 110085 under Section 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962.
- (v) I also impose penalty of Rs. 1,00,000/- (Rs. One Lakh Only) on M/s. Shagun Enterprises (Proprietor: Shri Tinku Gupta), 323, B-4, Sector 8, Rohini, New Delhi – 110085 under Section 117 of the Customs Act, 1962.
- (vi) I also impose a penalty of Rs. 6,30,000/- (Rupees Six Lakh Thirty Thousand Only) on Shri Virbhadra Rao Illa, Proprietor of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping, P&P Plaza, Plot No. 314, Ward 12B, LIC Street, Gandhidham, under Section 112 of the Customs Act, 1962.
- (vii) I also impose a penalty of Rs. 3,15,000/- (Rupees Three Lakh Fifteen Thousand Only) on Shri Virbhadra Rao Illa, Proprietor of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping, P&P Plaza, Plot No. 314, Ward 12B, LIC Street, Gandhidham, under Section 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962.
- (viii) I also impose a penalty of Rs. 6,30,000/- (Rupees Six Lakh Thirty Thousand Only) on Shri Iqbal Rahman Shaikh, Representative of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping, Gandhidham, under Section 112 of the Customs Act, 1962.
- (ix) I also impose a penalty of Rs. 3,15,000/- (Rupees Three Lakh Fifteen Thousand Only) on Shri Iqbal Rahman Shaikh, Representative of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping, Gandhidham, under Section 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962.
- (x) I also impose a penalty of Rs. 6,30,000/- (Rupees Six Lakh Thirty Thousand Only) on Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta (Customs Broker), Proprietor of M/s. MAT Shipping, Gandhidham under Section 112 of the Customs Act, 1962.



- (xi) I also impose a penalty of Rs. 3,15,000/- (Rupees Three Lakh Fifteen Thousand Only) on Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta (Customs Broker), Proprietor of M/s. MAT Shipping, Gandhidham under Section 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962.
- (xii) I refrain from imposing penalty on Shri R.P. Meena, Chemical Examiner Gr-I, Custom House Laboratory Kandla (presently posted at CRCL, New Delhi) under Section 112 and Section 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962 as discussed in para 16.5 above.
- (xiii) I also impose a penalty of 6,30,000/- (Rupees Six Lakh Thirty Thousand Only) on Shri Aareefbhai of M/s. Green Petrochem Industry FZC, Hamriyah Free Zone-II, Sharjah, UAE under Section 112 of the Customs Act, 1962.
- (xiv) I also impose a penalty of Rs. 3,15,000/- (Rupees Three Lakh Fifteen Thousand Only) on Shri Aareefbhai of M/s. Green Petrochem Industry FZC, Hamriyah Free Zone-II, Sharjah, UAE under Section 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962.
- (xv) I also impose a penalty of 6,30,000/- (Rupees Six Lakh Thirty Thousand Only) on M/s. Green Petrochem Industry FZC, Hamriyah Free Zone-II, Sharjah, UAE under Section 112 of the Customs Act, 1962.
- (xvi) I also impose a penalty of Rs. 3,15,000/- (Rupees Three Lakh Fifteen Thousand Only) on M/s. Green Petrochem Industry FZC, Hamriyah Free Zone-II, Sharjah, UAE under Section 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962.

18. The said order is issued without prejudice to any other action that may be taken against the Noticees under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 and/or the Rules made there under and/or any other law for the time being in force.



(G. C. Jain)

Additional Commissioner,
Custom House, Kandla
Dated: 07.02.2020

F. No. S/10-06/Adj/ADC/SKO-Shagun/19-20

BY RPAD/SPEED POST

To:

1. M/s. Shagun Enterprises (Proprietor: Shri Tinku Gupta), 323, B-4, Sector 8, Rohini, New Delhi – 110085 (PAN No. ADDPG8972F & IEC No. ADDPG8972F)
2. Shri Virbhadra Rao Illa, Proprietor of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping, P&P Plaza, Plot No. 314, Ward 12B, LIC Street, Gandhidham, Kutch, Gujarat – 370201.
3. Shri Iqbal Rahman Shaikh, Representative of M/s. Shree Sanari Shipping, P&P Plaza, Plot No. 314, Ward 12B, LIC Street, Gandhidham, Kutch, Gujarat – 370201.
4. Shri Mritunjay Dasgupta (Customs Broker), Proprietor of M/s. MAT Shipping, ICON Building, Office No. 109 & 110, 1st Floor, Plot No. 327, Ward 12/B, Tagore Road, Gandhidham, Kutch, Gujarat – 370201.

5. Shri R.P. Meena, Chemical Examiner Gr-I, Customs House Kandla Laboratory, Kandla, Kutch, Gujarat and presently posted at CRCL, IARI, Pusa, New Delhi-110012.
6. Shri Aareefbhai of M/s. Green Petrochem Industry FZC, Hamriyah Free Zone-II, Sharjah, UAE.
7. M/s. Green Petrochem Industry FZC, Hamriyah Free Zone-II, Sharjah, UAE.

Copy to:

1. The Chief Commissioner (in-situ), Customs, Kandla.
2. The Additional Director, DRI, Unit No. 15, Magnet Corporate Park, S.G Highway, Thaltej, Ahmedabad-380059
3. The Deputy Commissioner, Group-I, Custom House Kandla.
4. The Deputy/Assistant Commissioner (Disposal/RRA/TRC/CBLR) Custom House Kandla.
5. The Superintendent (EDI), Customs, Kandla with a request to upload the said order on the official website of this Commissionerate
6. Guard File