

	<p>कार्यालय: प्रधान आयुक्त सीमाशुल्क, मुन्द्रा, सीमाशुल्क भवन, मुन्द्रा बंदरगाह, कच्छ, गुजरात- 370421 OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS: CUSTOM HOUSE, MUNDRA PORT, KUTCH, GUJARAT- 370421. PHONE : 02838-271426/271163 FAX :02838-271425 E-mail id- commr-cusmundra@nic.in</p>	
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DIN:20250771MO0000521502

Date:19-07-2025

SHOW CAUSE NOTICE NO. 01/2025-26
UNDER REGULATION 17 OF CBLR, 2018

M/s. Trident Shipping & Logistics, Mundra (CB License No. CHM/CB/05/2021) having address registered at Office No. 110, Sadguru Empire, Near Rasapir Circle, Dhrab, Mundra-370421 having GSTN (GSTIN-24AYUPJ3232B1ZP) (hereinafter referred as the Customs Broker/CB) is holder of Customs Broker License No. CHM/CB/05/2021, issued by the Commissioner of Customs, Mundra under Regulation 7(2) of CBLR, 2018, and as such they are bound by the regulations and conditions stipulated therein.

2. Customs Broker M/s. Trident Shipping & Logistics, Mundra has filed Shipping Bill Nos. 2397515 dated 13.07.2024, 2555194 dated 19.07.2024, 1577470 dated 11.06.2024 and 1959487 dated 26.06.2024 for the exporter M/s. Rain Pharma Impex and during the examination of consignments covered under these shipping bills, Tramadol Hydrochloride Tablets were found concealed in them.

3. An Offence Report vide F.No. S/15-66/Rain Pharma/SIIB-E/CHM/24-25 dtd 23.04.2025 issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, SIIB, Custom House Mundra, along with RUDs was received on 23.04.2025 regarding the Customs Broker M/s. Trident Shipping & Logistics, Mundra (CB License No. CHM/CB/05/2021). Vide the offense report, inter alia, the following has been informed.

4. On the basis of intelligence developed by the Special Intelligence & Investigation Branch (SIIB), Custom House, Mundra based on data analysis of the export consignments of M/s. Rain Pharma Impex, their container nos. MEDU4488832 (Shipping Bill No. 2397515 dated 13.07.2024) and MRKU8407697 (Shipping Bill No. 2555194 dated 19.07.2024) with declared description as Diclofenac Sodium Tablet, Gebedol Tablet and Really Extra Diclofenac Sodium Tablet, were intercepted and examined under Panchnama proceedings which commenced at 11:45 hrs on 27.07.2024 and concluded at 20:15 hrs on 28.07.2024 in M/s. Saurashtra Freight Private Limited, CFS (Container Freight Station), Mundra. During the examination, 68,78,000 pieces/tablets of tramadol (3439 kgs approx.), a psychotropic substance under the NDPS Act, 1985, were found concealed/mis-declared in the said two containers. Both the psychotropic substances and articles/items used for concealment were seized under Seizure Memo dated 28.07.2024. The seized psychotropic substances i.e. Tramadol Hydrochloride Tablets in 234 cartons were deposited in the Designated Godown under the NDPS Act, 1985 and Rules made thereunder, and handed over to the Officer-in- Charge of the Designated Godown under NDPS (Seizure, Storage, Sampling and Disposal) Rules, 2022, Custom House, Mundra under Running Panchnama dated 30.07.2024.

5. In following action, container nos. MSDU1799479 (Shipping Bill No. 1510189 dated 07.06.2024), TGBU3224571 (Shipping Bill No. 1577470 dated 11.06.2024) and MSMU7474184 (Shipping Bill No. 1959487 dated 26.06.2024) with similar cargo description which had been exported prior to detection were called back by SIIB, Custom House, Mundra for examination on the basis of reasonable belief that they may also contain the psychotropic substance without proper authorisation.

6. During the examination of these containers under Panchnama proceedings which commenced at 09:11 hrs on 12.09.2024 and concluded at 03:45 hrs on 13.09.2024 in M/s. Saurashtra Freight Private Limited, CFS (Container Freight Station), Mundra, another 25,41,000 pieces/tablets of tramadol (1715 kgs approx.) were found concealed/mis-declared in container nos. TGBU3224571 and MSMU7474184. Both the psychotropic substances and articles/items used for concealment were seized under Seizure Memo dated 13.09.2024. The seized psychotropic substances i.e. Tramadol Hydrochloride Tablets in 128 cartons were handed over to the Officer-in-Charge of the Designated Godown under NDPS (Seizure, Storage, Sampling and Disposal) Rules, 2022, Custom House, Mundra under Running Panchnama dated 13.09.2024.

7. Total 41 samples (27 from first seizure +14 from second seizure) were drawn during the Proceedings under section 52A of the NDPS Act, 1985 for inventory, sampling and photography of the seized psychotropic substance, conducted in the presence of Hon'ble Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Mundra on 31.07.2024 and 22.09.2024 respectively and the same have tested positive for Tramadol Hydrochloride and the concerned Test Reports have been accepted by the Hon'ble Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Mundra on 01.10.2024 and 16.10.2024 respectively. Remaining quantity of Tramadol tablets after sampling viz. 9416240 (in nos.) have been destroyed by Mundra Customs on 23.01.2025 by incineration at M/s. Saurashtra Enviro Projects Pvt. Ltd., Survey No. 417, Village Juna Katariya, Tal. Bhachau, Dist. Kutch-370150.

8. It is pertinent to mention here that **The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985**, imposes strict regulations on the export of psychotropic substances. Violations of these rules and regulations can lead to severe penalties. Below is a point-wise detailed explanation of relevant rules:

Relevant Rules and Regulations under the NDPS Act for Exportation of Psychotropic Substances:

8.1 General Prohibition on Operations (Section 8):

No person is permitted to produce, manufacture, possess, sell, purchase, transport, warehouse, use, consume, import into India, export from India, or tranship any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance, unless explicitly permitted by the Act or any rule, order made, or condition of any license or authorization issued under it.

8.2 Central Government's Power to Permit, Control & Regulate(Section 9):

The Central Government has the authority to permit, control, and regulate the manufacture, possession, transport, import inter-State, export inter-State, sale, purchase, consumption, or use of psychotropic substances.

It also controls the import into and export from India, and transshipment of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

The Central Government can prescribe the forms and conditions for licenses or permits required for these activities, including export, and specify the authorities that can grant such licenses and the fees involved.

Rules can also specify the ports and other places through which

psychotropic substances may be exported from India, along with the forms and conditions of necessary certificates, authorizations, or permits for such export, and the authorities for their issuance and associated fees.

8.3 Restrictions on External Dealings (Section 12):

This section imposes restrictions on external dealings involving narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Any trade where a psychotropic substance is obtained in India and supplied to a person outside India, or obtained outside India and supplied to a person outside India, must be under the authority and in accordance with the conditions of a valid license granted under the law in force in that country or under the NDPS Act and its rules.

8.4 Contravention in Relation to Psychotropic Substances (Section 22):

Any person who manufactures, possesses, sells, purchases, transports, imports inter-State, exports inter-State, or uses any psychotropic substance in contravention of the Act, or any rule, order made, or condition of a license granted thereunder, is punishable. Punishment varies based on quantity:

Small Quantity: Rigorous imprisonment up to one year, or a fine up to ten thousand rupees, or both.

Quantity Lesser than Commercial Quantity but Greater than Small Quantity: Rigorous imprisonment up to ten years, and a fine up to one lakh rupees.

Commercial Quantity: Rigorous imprisonment for a term not less than ten years but which may extend to twenty years, and a fine not less than one lakh rupees but which may extend to two lakh rupees. The court may impose a fine exceeding two lakh rupees for reasons recorded in the judgment.

8.5 Illegal Export from India (Section 23):

Whoever illegally exports from India any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance is punishable. Punishment varies based on quantity:

Small Quantity: Rigorous imprisonment up to one year, or a fine up to ten thousand rupees, or both.

Quantity Lesser than Commercial Quantity but Greater than Small Quantity: Rigorous imprisonment up to ten years, and a fine up to one lakh rupees.

Commercial Quantity: Rigorous imprisonment for a term not less than ten years but which may extend to twenty years, and a fine not less than one lakh rupees but which may extend to two lakh rupees. The court may impose a fine exceeding two lakh rupees for reasons recorded in the judgment.

8.6 External Dealings in Contravention of Section 12 (Section 24):

Engaging in or controlling any trade that involves obtaining psychotropic substances outside India and supplying them to any person outside India without proper license, or obtaining them from India and supplying them outside India or to another person in India without a valid license under the Act or its rules, is punishable.

Punishment: Rigorous imprisonment for a term not less than ten years but which may extend to twenty years, and a fine not less than one lakh rupees but which may extend to two lakh rupees. The court may impose a fine exceeding two lakh rupees for reasons recorded in the judgment.

These provisions highlight that any unauthorized activity related to the export of psychotropic substances, including manufacturing, possession, sale, purchase, transport, and specifically illegal export or external dealings without valid licenses, constitutes a violation under the NDPS Act and carries severe penalties based on the quantity of the substance involved.

9. Further, Shri Chetansinh Manubha Jadeja (Customs Forwarder of M/s. Rain Pharma Impex) was present as representative of the said exporter during examination of Container Nos. MRKU8407697 and MEDU4488832 on 27.07.2024 and 28.07.2024 in which Tramadol Hydrochloride Tablets were found concealed.

10. Statement of Shri Bhagirathsinh B. Jadeja, F-Card Holder of the Customs Broker Firm M/s. Trident Shipping & Logistics, Mundra (Custom Broker License No. CHM/CB/05/2021) was recorded under Section 67 of the NDPS Act, 1985 on 06.08.2024 during which on being asked, he interalia stated that:

- a. they collect the KYC documents from their customers and do online verification of the same;
- b. they have conducted complete KYC of M/s. Rain Pharma Impex (IEC-ABHFR1616F), Rajkot and collected (i) Authority Letter, (ii) GST Registration Certificate (24ABHFR1616F1ZI), (iii) Bank details for ICICI Bank Account No. 338805500627 (iv) Aadhar Card of Partner Shri Bhavik Jayeshbhai Vora (7206 0931 1045), (v) IEC (vii) Photocopy of cancelled Cheque No. 000286 of ICICI Bank;
- c. they did not have original copy of the said cancelled cheque but only a photocopy which was provided by Shri Chetansinh; they have not conducted physical verification of the office premises of the said firm and verified the KYC documents online;
- d. they have received the work for clearance of export consignments of M/s. Rain Pharma Impex by Shri Chetansinh whom is known to him since last 3-4 years and the export documents for the export consignments were provided to them by Shri Chetansinh only;
- e. they get the checklists approved by their clients before filing the shipping bills and in the instant case, they filed the shipping bills only after receiving return approval email from Shri Chetansinh;
- f. they did not verify the genuineness of Invoice and Packing List related to the said shipping bills but they have verified the KYC documents of M/s. Rain Pharma Impex;

From the statement of Shri Bhagirathsinh B. Jadeja, it appears that he was not in direct contact with anyone from M/s. Rain Pharma Impex or Shri Kanajee (Keval) Ratilal Gondaliya or Shri Harshit Shaileshbhai Sheladiya or Shri Neel Rajeshbhai Pambhar (accused in the case) and KYC verification and filing of shipping bills of the said exporter was being done on the basis of documents provided by Shri Chetansinh. The fact is corroborated with CDR data of Shri Bhavik Jayeshbhai Vora (Partner of M/s. Rain Pharma Impex), Shri Kanajee (Keval) and Shri Harshit.

11. However, it is the duty of the person/firm to whom Customs Broker License has been issued by the Customs Department to fulfil all the conditions and obligations stipulated under the CBLR, 2018. In the instant case, the Customs Broker had relied solely on all the documents (viz. KYC & export documents) provided by an intermediary Shri Chetansinh Manubha Jadeja (who is not an employee of the CB firm M/s. Trident Shipping & Logistics, Mundra) and they were not in direct contact with the exporter M/s. Rain Pharma Impex so the

question of them advising their client to comply with the provisions of the Act, other allied Acts and the rules and regulations thereof, does not arise. Further, there have been lapses on part of the Customs Broker in carrying out proper KYC of the said exporter in as much as they did not obtain original copy of cancelled cheque from the exporter. They did not verify the genuineness of the export documents while filing the shipping bills and were getting check list approval through the intermediary.

12. During the investigation till date, no involvement of Customs Broker M/s. Trident Shipping & Logistics, Mundra other than filing of the above said shipping bills for M/s. Rain Pharma Impex, has been found in the attempted export of Tramadol tablets from Mundra Port. However, from the above facts, it is also quite evident that the Customs Broker has not done due diligence and shown negligence in verifying the identity/authenticity/legitimacy of their client M/s. Rain Pharma Impex or its partners and thereby facilitated the Customs Clearance of mis-declared/concealed Tramadol Hydrochloride Tablets, a psychotropic substance under the NDPS Act, 1985. Hence, the Customs Broker M/s. Trident Shipping & Logistics, Mundra has violated Regulation 10(d) and 10(n) of the CBLR, 2018.

13. It appeared that omissions of CB firm as mentioned above with respect to the goods exported vide Shipping Bill No. 2397515 dtd 13.07.2024, 2555194 dtd 19.07.2024, 1510189 dtd 07.06.2024, 1577470 dtd 11.06.2024 and 1959487 dtd 26.06.2024 resulted in Improper exportation of goods violating provisions of the Customs Act, 1962. Further, due to their alleged negligence in client verification and compliance advisory. The underlying criminal activity involves the attempted export of **Tramadol Hydrochloride Tablets**, which are classified as a **psychotropic substance under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985**. Hence he is also liable to pay penalty under Section 114 of the Customs Act, 1962. The CB is also liable to Pay Penalty under Section 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962, for submitting the false documents for the Customs purpose.

14. Violation of relevant provisions under The Customs Act, 1962:

14.1:

"Section 114. Penalty for attempt to export goods improperly, etc.

Any person who, in relation to any goods, does or omits to do any act which act or omission would render such goods liable to confiscation under section 113, or abets the doing or omission of such an act, shall be liable,--

(i) in the case of goods in respect of which any prohibition is in force under this Act or any other law for the time being in force, to a penalty 1[not exceeding three times the value of the goods as declared by the exporter or the value as determined under this Act], whichever is the greater;

The core of the Section 114 violation lies in the fact that the Tramadol Hydrochloride Tablets, being psychotropic substances exported without proper authorization and concealed/mis-declared, are prohibited goods under the NDPS Act, 1985. Section 113 of the Customs Act, 1962, states that any goods attempted to be exported contrary to any prohibition imposed by or under the Customs Act or any other law for the time being in force are liable to confiscation. Since Tramadol export without proper authorization is prohibited, the goods themselves are liable for confiscation under Section 113. M/s. Trident Shipping & Logistics, as the Customs Broker failed to conduct proper KYC of the exporter, M/s. Rain Pharma Impex by not obtaining original cancelled cheque, not verifying genuineness of export documents. Relying solely on an intermediary (Shri Chetansinh Manubha

Jadeja) for documents and communication, rather than directly dealing with the client, thereby failing to ascertain the true nature of the goods or the client's compliance. Further, CB did not advise their client to comply with relevant laws (like the NDPS Act) and did not bring non-compliance to the notice of Customs authorities, as mandated by Regulation 10(d) of CBLR, 2018 and facilitated the customs clearance of mis-declared/concealed goods.

These omissions and negligent acts directly enabled/facilitated the attempted export of prohibited goods. Even if there was no direct involvement in the concealment, the CB's failure to exercise due diligence (as required by CBLR, 2018) created an environment where such improper exportation could occur, thereby rendering the goods liable to confiscation under Section 113. Section 114 penalizes "any person who, in relation to any goods, does or omits to do any act which act or omission would render such goods liable to confiscation under section 113, or abets the doing or omission of such an act." The CB's negligence falls squarely within this ambit.

14.2

"Section 114AA. Penalty for use of false and incorrect material.

114AA. Penalty for use of false and incorrect material. -- If a person knowingly or intentionally makes, signs or uses, or causes to be made, signed or used, any declaration, statement or document which is false or incorrect in any material particular, in the transaction of any business for the purposes of this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five times the value of goods."

While the Offence Report states that no involvement of the Customs Broker other than filing of the above said shipping bills for M/s. Rain Pharma Impex, has been found in the attempted export of Tramadol tablets, it simultaneously asserts that the CB has shown negligence in verifying the identity/authenticity/legitimacy of their client and thereby facilitated the Customs Clearance of mis-declared/concealed Tramadol Hydrochloride Tablets. The shipping bills filed by M/s. Trident Shipping & Logistics declared goods like Diclofenac Sodium Tablet, Gebedol Tablet and Really Extra Diclofenac Sodium Tablet, whereas examination revealed concealed Tramadol Hydrochloride Tablets. And by filing these shipping bills with incorrect descriptions and quantities, which were based on unverified documents from an intermediary, the Customs Broker effectively used documents that were false or incorrect in material particulars for the transaction of business for the purposes of the Customs Act. The failure to conduct proper KYC, verify genuineness of export documents, and reliance on an intermediary for such sensitive consignments, as detailed in the para 10, 11, 15 above, suggests a significant lapse in due diligence. This negligence has caused the false documents (shipping bills) to be presented to Customs, even if direct intent to defraud is not proven.

15. Further from the Offense Report in the above-mentioned case, it appears that Customs Broker M/s. Trident Shipping & Logistics didn't adhere to the Regulations 10(d) and 10(n) of the Customs Broker Licensing Regulations, 2018, as under:

(i) Sub-regulation 10 (d) of the CBLR, 2018 which reads as:

"Customs Broker shall advise his client to comply with the provisions of the Act, other allied Acts and the rules and regulations thereof, and in case of noncompliance, shall bring the matter to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner of Customs or Assistant Commissioner of Customs, as the case may be;"

In this regard, as per the Regulation 10(d) of the CBLR, 2018, it is obligatory for the CB to advise his client to comply with the provisions of the Act, other allied Acts and the rules and regulations thereof, and in case of non-compliance, bring the matter to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner of Customs or Assistant Commissioner of Customs, as the case may be. It is the duty of the person/firm to whom Customs Broker License has been issued by the Customs Department to fulfil all the conditions and obligations stipulated under CBLR, 2018. Therefore, the contention of the CB that the client M/s. Rain Pharma Impex was brought to them through an intermediary and the instructions were passed to the exporter through the intermediary, does not hold ground as it is obligatory for them to ensure that all the provisions of the Act, other allied Acts and the rules and regulations thereof, are complied with and involvement of some intermediary in course of their business does not exempt the CB from their obligations under the CBLR, 2018. Since the CB has been filing shipping bills for M/s. Rain Pharma Impex and they have not been able to produce any communication between them and the exporter supporting their claim, the contention of the Department that the CB has violated the Regulation 10(d) of the CBLR, 2018 is correct.

(ii) Sub-regulation 10 (n) of the CBLR, 2018 which reads as:

“Customs Broker shall verify correctness of Importer Exporter Code (IEC) number, Goods and Services Tax Identification Number (GSTIN), identity of his client and functioning of his client at the declared address by using reliable, independent, authentic documents, data or information”

In this regard, there have been lapses on part of the CB in carrying out proper KYC of the exporter M/s. Rain Pharma Impex in as much as they did not obtain original copy of cancelled cheque from the exporter; CB was not in direct contact with the exporter and working through an mediator name Shri Chetansinh Jadeja (who is not an employee of the CB firm M/s. Trident Shipping & Logistics, Mundra); and CB did not verify the genuineness of the export documents while filing the shipping bills. From these acts, it appears that the CB has shown gross negligence in verifying the identity of his client M/s. Rain Pharma Impex or its partners and hence, violated Regulation 10(n) of the CBLR, 2018. In view of the above, the CB appears to have violated provisions of Regulation 10 (n) of the CBLR, 2018.

16. A Custom Broker has a significant role to play in the clearance of goods through Customs and Port Trust. Such clearance involves application of either specialized laws and detailed procedures which are often complex under CBLR, 2018. It is evident that there are certain obligations cast on the Customs Broker under Regulation 10 which a Customs Broker shall comply with. These decides the very nature of Customs Broker's interaction with his clients and Customs and form the bedrock of the work of a Customs Broker. If these are overlooked as mere procedural requirements and minor contraventions, then the whole substance of CB's work stands nullified. Therefore, these may be termed as substantive requirements which a Customs Broker is bound to comply with. It is not difficult to foresee the adverse consequences that may arise if CB acts in a negligent manner.

17. I find it pertinent to mention the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Commissioner of Customs V/s. K. M. Ganatra and Co. in Civil Appeal no. 2940 of 2008 which approved the observation of Hon'ble CESTAT Mumbai in M/s. Noble Agency V/s. Commissioner of Customs, Mumbai [2002 (142) E.L.T. 84 (Tri. - Mumbai)]: -

"The CHA occupies a very important position in the Customs House. The Customs procedures are complicated. The importers have to deal with a multiplicity of agencies viz. carriers, custodians like BPT as well as the Customs. The importer would find it impossible to clear his goods through these agencies without wasting valuable energy and time. The CHA is supposed to safeguard the interests of both the importers and the Customs. A lot of trust is kept in CHA by the importers/exporters as well as by the Government Agencies. To ensure appropriate discharge of such trust, the relevant regulations are framed. Regulation 14 of the CHA Licensing Regulations lists out obligations of the CHA. Any contravention of such obligations even without intent would be sufficient to invite upon the CHA the punishment listed in the Regulations..."

18. Further, I rely on the judgement of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras in case of Cappithan Agencies vs Commissioner Of Customs, Chennai-VIII, 2015 (326) E.L.T. 150 (Mad.), has held that:

"...Therefore, the grant of license to act as a Custom House Agent has got a definite purpose and intent. On a reading of the Regulations relating to the grant of license to act as CHA, it is seen that while CHA should be in a position to act as agent for the transaction of any business relating to the entry or departure of conveyance or the import or export of goods at any customs station, he should also ensure that he does not act as an Agent for carrying on certain illegal activities of any of the persons who avail his services as CHA. In such circumstances, the person playing the role of CHA has got greater responsibility. The very description that one should be conversant with the various procedures including the offences under the Customs Act to act as a Custom House Agent would show that while acting as CHA, he should not be a cause for violation of those provisions. A CHA cannot be permitted to misuse his position as CHA by taking advantage of his access to the Department. The grant of license to a person to act as CHA is to some extent to assist the Department with the various procedures such as scrutinizing the various documents to be presented in the course of transaction of business for entry and exit of conveyances or the import or export of the goods. In such circumstances, great confidence is reposed in a CHA. Any misuse of such a position by the CHA will have far reaching consequences in the transaction of business by the customs house officials. Therefore, when, by such malpractices, there is loss of revenue to the custom house, there is every justification for the Respondent in treating the action of the Petitioner Applicant as detrimental to the interest of the nation and accordingly, final order of revoking his licence has been passed."

19. In view of the discussion held above, I have no doubt that the suspension

of the CB licence vide Order No. 01/2024-25 dated 21.08.2024 under regulation 16 of the CBLR, 2018 was just and proper. The said regulation reads as:

"16. Suspension of license. - (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in regulation 14, the Principal Commissioner or Commissioner of Customs may, in appropriate cases where immediate action is necessary, suspend the license of a Customs Broker where an enquiry against such Customs Broker is pending or contemplated."

From the above facts, *prima-facie*, the Customs Broker M/s. Trident Shipping & Logistics appeared to have failed to fulfil their obligations under Regulation 10(d) and 10(n) of CBLR, 2018 and contravened the same. Therefore, for their acts of omission and commission as above, CB M/s. Trident Shipping & Logistics appeared liable and guilty. I find that the CB has failed to discharge duties cast on them with respect to Regulation 10(d) and 10(n) of CBLR, 2018. Hence, both the charges sustain for the time being and can form grounds for continuation of the order of suspension. It was apprehended that the Custom Broker may adopt similar modus operandi in future consignments and department cannot remain oblivious to the danger posed by such an eventuality.

20. In view of the above, the license of the CB was suspended vide Order no 01/2024-25 dtd 21.08.2024. The Suspension of the CB License was hence continued vide **Order no. 02/2024-25 dtd 17.09.2024** in contravention of Regulations 10(d) & 10(n) of the CBLR, 2018 as per regulation 16(2) of the CBLR, 2018.

21. In view of the above, in terms of Regulation 17(1) of CBLR, 2018 the Customs Broker **M/s. Trident Shipping & Logistics, Mundra (CB License No. CHM/CB/05/2021)** is hereby called upon to show cause, **as to why:**

1. The license, bearing no. CHM/CB/05/2021, issued to them, should not be revoked;
2. Security deposit should not be forfeited;
3. Penalty should not be imposed.

Upon them under Regulation 14 read with 17 & 18 of the CBLR, 2018 for their failure to comply with the provisions of CBLR, 2018 as elaborated in above paras of this show cause notice within 30 days from the date of issue of this notice.

22. They are directed to appear for Personal Hearing on the date as may be fixed and to produce evidence/documents, if any, in their defense to the Inquiry Officer Shri Ajoy Kumar, Assistant Commissioner (AG) who shall conduct inquiry under Regulation 17 of CBLR, 2018.

23. If no reply is received within the stipulated time period, it will be presumed that they have no explanation to offer and it will be presumed that they do not want personal hearing and the issue will be decided on the facts available on records.

24. This order is being issued without prejudice to any other action that may be taken against the CB or any other person(s)/Firm(s) etc. under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 and Rules/Regulations framed there under or under any other law for the time being in force.

The documents/records relied upon are as under :-

1. Order of Suspension vide Order no.01/2024-25 dtd 21.08.2024.
2. Order of continuation of Suspension vide order no. 02/2024-25.
3. Offence Report issued by DC(SIIB), Custom House Mundra.
4. NDPS Act, 1985, and the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Seizure, Storage, Sampling and Disposal) Rules, 2022.

NITIN SAINI
COMMISSIONER
Nitin Saini
Commissioner of Customs
Custom House, Mundra

To,

M/s. Trident Shipping & Logistics, Mundra
(CB License No. CHM/CB/05/2021)

Address: Office No. 110, Sadguru Empire,
Near Rasapir Circle, Dhrab, Mundra-370421
GSTN (GSTIN-24AYUPJ3232B1ZP)

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2. The Deputy Commissioner of Customs(SIIB), Custom House, Mundra.
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