OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

CUSTOM HOUSE, KANDLA

NEAR BALAJI TEMPLE, NEW KANDLA

Phone : 02836-271468/469 Fax: 02836-271467

DIN- 20250771ML0000333D0F		
A	File No.	GEN/ADJ/COMM/139/2024-ADJN
B	Order-in-Original No.	KND-CUSTM-000-COM-11-2025-26
C	Passed by	M. Ram Mohan Rao, Commissioner of Customs, Custom House, Kandla.
D	Date of Order	30.06.2025
E	Date of Issue	04.07.2025
F	SCN No. & Date	GEN/ADJ/COMM/139/2024-ADJN dated 14.03.2024
G	Noticee / Party / Importer / Exporter	M/s. COFCO International and others

1. This Order-in-Original is granted to the concerned free of charge.

2. Any person aggrieved by this Order - in - Original may file an appeal under Section 129 A (1) (a) of Customs Act, 1962 read with Rule 6 (1) of the Customs (Appeals) Rules, 1982 in quadruplicate in Form C. A. -3 to:

Customs Excise & ServiceTax AppellateTribunal, West Zonal Bench,

2ndFloor, Bahumali Bhavan Asarwa,

Nr.Girdhar Nagar Bridge,GirdharNagar,Ahmedabad-380004

3. Appeal shall be filed within three months from the date of communication of this order.

4. Appeal should be accompanied by a fee of Rs.1000/- in cases where duty, interest, fine or penalty demanded is Rs. 5 lakh (Rupees Five lakh) or less, Rs. 5000/- in cases where duty, interest, fine or penalty demanded is more than Rs. 5 lakh(Rupees Five lakh) but less than Rs.50 lakh (Rupees Fifty lakhs) and Rs. 10,000/- in cases where duty, interest, fine or penalty demanded is more than Rs. 50 lakhs(Rupees Fifty lakhs). This fee shall be paid through Bank Draft in favour of the Assistant Registrar of the bench of the Tribunal drawn on a branch of any nationalized bank located at the place where the Bench is situated.

5. The appeal should bear Court Fee Stamp of Rs.5/-under Court Fee Act whereas the copy of this order attached with the appeal should bear a Court Fee stamp of Rs.0.50 (Fifty paisa only) as prescribed under Schedule-I, Item 6 of the CourtFees Act, 1870.

6. Proof of payment of duty/fine/penalty etc. should be attached with the appeal memo.

7. While submitting the appeal, the Customs (Appeals) Rules, 1982 and the CESTAT (Procedure) Rules, 1982 should be adhered to in all respects.

8. An appeal against this order shall lie before the Appellate Authority on payment of 7.5% of the duty demanded wise duty or duty and penalty are in dispute, or penalty wise if penalty alone is in dispute.

BRIEF FACTS OF THE CASE:-

The information gathered by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence(referred as „DRI" hereinafter) indicated that M/s. Tata International Limited, Office No. 11, Ground Floor, Plot No. 40, Sector 8, Gandhidham, Kachchh-370201 (IEC 388024291), (herein after referred as „M/s TIL" for sake of brevity), have imported 20300 MTs goods consisting of 75% RBD Olein (i.e. Refined Bleached and Deodorised Palm Olein) by mis-declaring the same as "Crude Palm Oil (Edible Grade) in Bulk" (herein after referred to as „CPO") in the vessel "MT-Distya Pushti", at Deendayal Port, Kandla with intent to evade Customs duty. The intelligence also indicated that a Singapore based trading entity M/s. Glentech Ventures PTE Ltd. Singapore (referred as „M/s. GVPL" hereinafter) (Indian sister concern M/s. Glentech Industries Private Limited(referred as „M/s. GIPL")), whose operations were managed by Shri Sudhanshu Agarwal and was looking into purchase of the said cargo from Indonesian Mill Owners and sell to M/s. TIWA, UAE(referred as „M/s. TIWA" hereinafter) who in turn would sell the consignment to its Indian Counterpart/sister concern M/s. TIL, India. It was also gathered that Master of the vessel along with the Chief Officer of the vessel had manipulated the documents related to the said consignment on the vessel for mis-declaration of the goods.

2. Acting on the said intelligence, the vessel "MT-Distya Pushti" was boarded by the Officers of DRI, Gandhidham Regional Unit along with officers of Customs House, Kandla and Chemical Examiner, CRCL, Kandla under Panchnama dated 02/03.01.2022 **[RUD No. 01]**. During the course of search/rummaging of the vessel, various documents such as (1) Pre cargo meeting documents, (2) Manifest, (3) Mate receipt, (4) Tanker Bill of Lading at Port of Kuala Tanjung, Indonesia, (6) Statement of the Facts, (7) Notice of readiness, (8) Letter of Protest showing 69 MTs shortage of loaded RBD Olein,
(9) Testing and sampling reports were taken and placed in a file marked as "Made up file containing e-mail printouts and print outs of ledgers, Pro-forma Invoices, Sales Contract etc." and the same were retrieved alongwith other documents, as mentioned in the Panchnama dated 02/ 03.01.2021.

2.1 Shri Bhaskar, Master of the Vessel "MT-Distya Pushti" also provided the STOWAGE plan of the vessel and informed that there were 16 Tanks for storage of the cargo in the Vessel. Out of the 16 tanks only 15 were loaded with cargo having quantity around 20300 MT and one tank was empty. During the course of Panchnama , printouts of documents/files available in computer system installed in ship's office were taken. During scrutiny of the files available in the ship's office of the vessel, two documents namely pre cargo meeting for Dumai Port, Indonesia and Kuala Tanjung port, Indonesia which were containing description of cargo as CPO and RBD Palmolein & PFAD respectively were found. Shri Jyotiyana Kulmohit, Chief Officer of the vessel MT Distya Pushti confirmed that the said documents pertained to the cargo loaded on the vessel. During search, the Master of the vessel, Shri Bhaskar informed that their management team of M/s. Phelix Shipping Ventures Pvt. Ltd had directed them not to disclose the actual load port documents to anyone. During the course of rummaging, a sealed packet was found in the cabin of the Chief Officer who stated that the said packet contained the actual load port documents having

correct description and other particulars. The said envelope was marked as "VOY-07/2021, DUMAI & KUALA TANJUNG, CPO, RBD & PFAD, NOT TO BE USED, FOR REFERENCE ONLY". The documents contained in the said sealed packet were having description of goods as CPO for Dumai Port and RBD Palm Olein & PFAD for Kuala Tanjung port. The documents contained in the sealed packet were placed in a made-up file marked as Made-Up File-2.

2.2 The DRI and Customs officers again boarded the vessel 'MT-Distya Pushti' and examined the cargo in the presence of master of the vessel and others under Panchnama dated 03/04.01.2022 **[RUD No. 02]** to draw representative samples from each of the 15 tanks in triplicate in which the cargo imported by M/s. TIL., had been stored. During Panchnama total 45 representative samples (03 from each tank) from 15 tanks were drawn and sealed with CUSTOM lac seal.

2.3 Another simultaneous search was carried out by DRI officers on 02.01.2022 under running Panchnama dated 02.01.2022 **[RUD No.03]** at the residence premises of Shri Sudhanshu Agarwal situated at House No. 801, Earth Court-1, Jaypee Greens, Greater Noida, Gautam Budh Nagar - 201308 (UP) and office premises of M/s.GIPL, situated at No. 508, 5th Floor, Wegmans Business Park, Plot No. 3, Sector-Knowledge Park-III, Surajpur Kasna Main Road, Greater Noida, Gautam Budh Nagar-201308 (UP). During the course of search, various documents as mentioned in the Panchnama were withdrawn for further investigation.

2.4 During Panchnama proceeding Shri Sudhanshu Agarwal informed that he looks after the work of four companies namely M/s.GIPL (engaged in trading of Mentha Oil and Palm Oil), M/s. GVPL (engaged in facilitating activity related to charter vessel to M/s. TIL), M/s. Glentech Global Ltd. and M/s. Pt Glentech Global Resources, Indonesia.

2.5 Another simultaneous search was carried out by DRI officers on 03.01.2022 under Panchnama dated 03.01.2022 **[RUD No.04]** at the office premises of M/s. Midas Tankers Pvt. Ltd & M/s. Phelix Shipping Ventures Pvt. Ltd., both situated at 617, the Great Eastern Galleria, Nerul Sector 4, Navi Mumbai 400706. During the Panchnama proceedings the e-mail id accounts@phelixship.com in respect of the office correspondence of M/s. Midas Tankers Pvt. Ltd was opened and print outs of certain emails were taken and placed in two made up files.

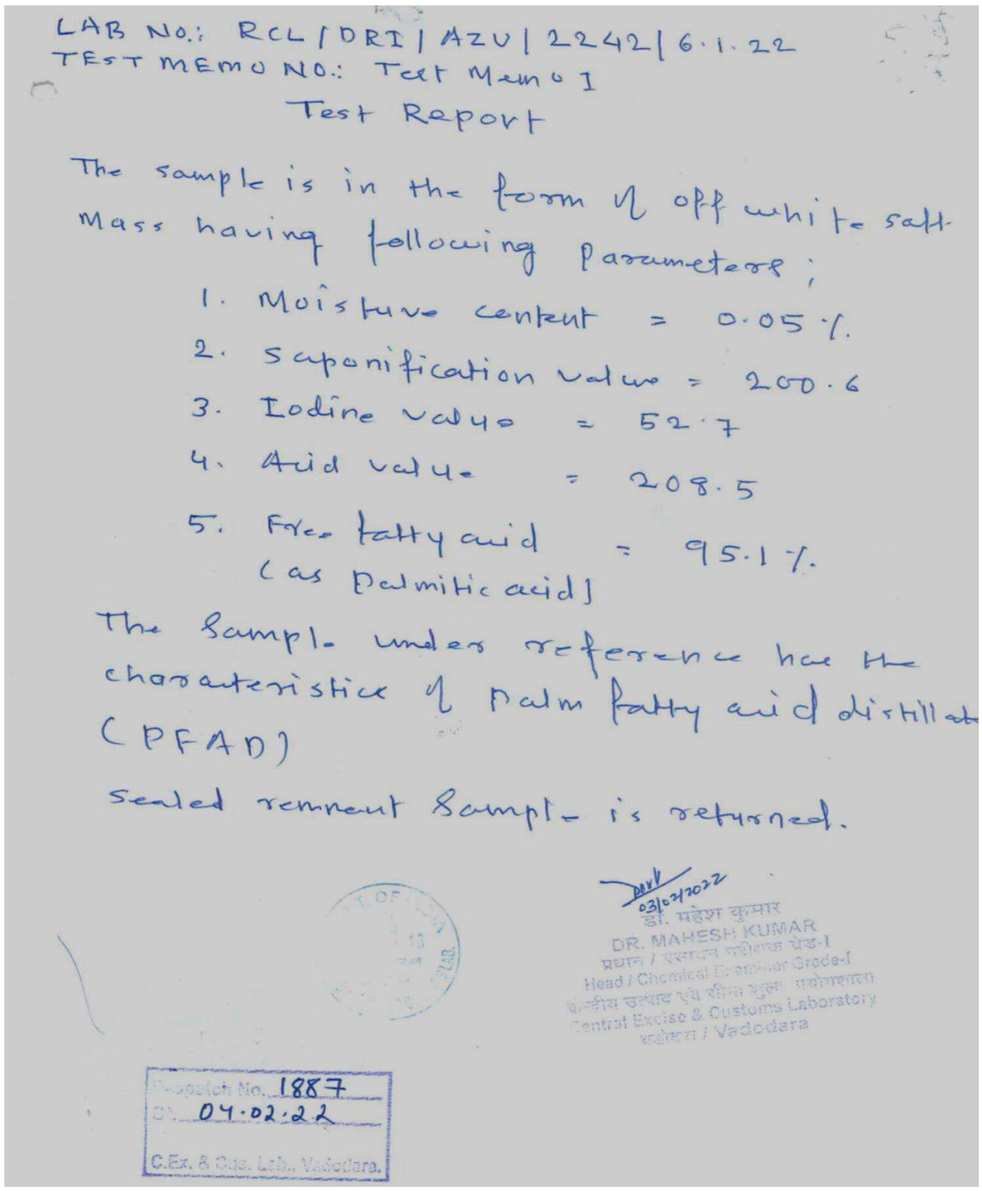
2.5.1 During the Panchnama proceedings, on being inquired about the documents viz. Bill of Lading and other shipping documents, Shri Sanjay Ganpat Shedekar informed that the same are available at the premises of M/s. Phelix Shipping Ventures Pvt Ltd., situated at 207 of The Great Eastern Galleria. The premises of M/s. Phelix Shipping Ventures Pvt. Ltd., situated at 207 of The Great Eastern Galleria were also searched. During the Panchnama proceedings, printouts relevant to the inquiry were taken from the mail id: technical@phelixships.com.During the Panchnama ,printouts relevant to the inquiry were taken out from the mail id operations@midasship.com and the same were resumed under Panchnama dated 03.01.2022.

2.6 TESTING OF SAMPLES:

2.6.1 The said vessel contained 15 tanks of imported goods. The samples from each tank were systematically drawn under above Panchnama dated 03/04.01.2022. These samples along with the samples handed over by the captain of the vessel „MT Distya Pushti", during his statement dated 02/03.01.2022 were sent to CRCL, Vadodara for testing. After analysis of the samples, test reports No. RCL/2242 to RCL/2260 of samples were submitted by the Chemical Examiner. **[RUD No. 05]**.

2.6.2 On perusal of the test report of the sample "Slop P" **[RUD No. 06]**, which was handed over by the Captain of the vessel during his statement dated 02/03.01.2022, describing the same as "PFAD", it appears that the goods have the characteristics of Palm Fatty Acid Distillate (PFAD).The parameters are as under: -

1.	***Moisture content***	***= 0.05%***
2.	***Saponification value***	***= 200.6***
3.	***Iodine Value***	***= 52.7***
4.	***Acid Value***	***= 208.5***
5.	***Free Fatty Acid***	***= 95.1% (As Palmitic Acid)***


LAB NO.: RCL/DRI/AZU/2242/6.1.22
TEST MEMO NO.: Test Memo 1

Test Report

The sample is in the form of off white satt. Mass having following parameters;

1. Moisture content = 0.05 %.
2. Saponification value = 200.6
3. Iodine value = 52.7
4. Acid value = 208.5
5. Free fatty acid = 95.1 %. (as Palmitic acid)

The sample under reference have the characteristics of Palm fatty acid distillate (PFAD)

Sealed remnant sample is returned.

03/02/2022
डॉ. महेश कुमार
DR. MAHESH KUMAR
रसायन / रसायन परीक्षक ग्रेड-I
Head / Chemical Examiner Grade-I
केन्द्रीय उत्पाद एवं सीमा शुल्क प्रयोगशाला
Central Excise & Customs Laboratory
वडोदरा / Vadodara

Receipt No. 1887
Dt. 04.02.22
C.Ex. & Cus. Lab., Vadodara.

Image1: Scanned image of Test Report issued by CRCL Vadodara.

Perusal of the above test report confirms that PFAD was loaded on the vessel at load port.

2.6.3 Similarly, on perusal of the test report of the sample "7P" **[RUD No. 07]**, which was handed over by the captain of the vessel during his statement dated 02/03.01.2022, describing the same as "RBD", it appears that the goods meet the requirement of RBD Palmolein.

The scanned image of the above said test report is reproduced herein below:

केन्द्रीय उत्पाद एवं सीमा शुल्क प्रयोगशाला
Central Excise & Customs Laboratory
केंद्रीय अप्रत्यक्ष कर एवं सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड
Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs
राजस्व विभाग, वित्तमंत्रालय , भारत सरकार
Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance
Government of India

TC - 8442
Recognised

REPORT OF LABORATORY ANALYSIS

ULR No.: TC844219000001711F
Lab.No. RCL/DRI/AZU/2244

Date: 04.02.2022

Report of Laboratory Analysis

Discipline: Chemical Testing
Group: Oil & Fats
Test Report No.: RCL/DRI/AZU/2244 **Date of Issue: 04.02.2022**
Part A: Particular of sample
Sample submitted by : IO, DRI/AZU **Your ref:-DRI/AZU/GI-02/INT-22/2021**
Address: DRI/AZU **Sample Drawn by:** Customer
Sample described as: Crude Palm Oil **Mark Sample No.: 7P**
Colour & form of sample: Pale yellow turbid oily liquid **Date of Receipt:** 06.01.2022
Report of Laboratory Analysis:
The sample is in the form of pale yellow turbid oily liquid.It is free from sediments,suspended and other foreign matter,separated water,added colouring and flavouring substances.

S. No	Quality Parameters	Unit	Prescribed standards as per (a) provisions of the FSS Act, Rules and Regulations &	Test Results	Test Method
1	Refractive Index at 40°C	-	1.4550-1.4610	1.4551	FSSAI Manual of Methods of Analysis Food Year 2016 (Oil and Fats), M - 5.0 /IS-548(P-I)-1964 M-10
2	Saponification value	-	195-205	197.1	FSSAI Manual of Methods of Analysis Food Year 2016 (Oil and Fats), M - 9.0 /IS-548(P-I)-1964 M-15
3	Iodine value (Wij's method)	-	54-62	58.79	FSSAI Manual of Methods of Analysis Food Year 2016 (Oil and Fats), M - 12.0/IS-548(P-I)-1964 M-14
4	Unsaponifiable matter	%	Not more than 1.2	0.60	FSSAI Manual of Methods of Analysis Food Year 2016 (Oil and Fats), M - 10.0/IS-548(P-I)-1964 M-8
5	Acid Value, max	-	Not more than 0.6	0.21	IS-548(P-I)-1964 M-7
6	Free Fatty Acid as Palmitic acid	%	-	0.10	FSSAI Manual of Methods of Analysis Food Year 2016 (Oil and Fats), M - 11.8

DR. RAKESH KUMAR
Scientific Officer Grade-I
Head Chemist
केन्द्रीय उत्पाद एवं सीमा शुल्क प्रयोगशाला
Central Excise & Customs Laboratory
Kandla / Vadodara

ULR No.: TC844219000001711F
Lab.No. RCL/DRI/AZU/2244 Date: 04.02.2022

7	Test for Mineral oil	-	Negative	Negative	FSSAI Manual of Methods of Analysis Food Year 2016 (Oil and Fats), M-28.0/IS-548(P-II)-1964
8	Test for Argemone oil	-	Negative	Negative	FSSAI Manual of Methods of Analysis Food Year 2016 (Oil and Fats), M – 30/IS-548(P-II)-1964
9	Test for Rancidity	-	Negative	Negative	FSSAI Manual of Methods of Analysis Food Year 2016 (Oil and Fats), M-37.0/IS-548(P-II)-1964
10	Cloud Point	^{0}C	Not more than 18	10	FSSAI Manual of Methods of Analysis Food Year 2016 (Oil and Fats), M–17.0
11	Carotenoids	mg/kg	-	Below detectable limits	FSSAI Manual of Methods of Analysis Food Year 2016 (Oil and Fats), M – 36
12	Moisture & insoluble impurities, max	% by mass	0.25	0.09	FSSAI Manual of Methods of Analysis Food Year 2016 (Oil and Fats), M - 3.0 /IS-548(P-I)-1964 M-5&6

Opinion: Above analyzed parameters reveals that the sample u/r meets the requirement of RBD Palmolein as per the standards laid down under regulation 2.2.1 (16) of food safety and standards (food products standards and food additives) Regulation, 2011 and provision of food safety and standards act 2006.

Sealed remnant sample returned herewith.

Note 1. Tested Sample(s) not drawn by the laboratory.
2. Test results relate to the submitted sample(s) only.
3. Test report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory.

"End of Report"

04/02/2022
(Dr. MAHESH KUMAR)
Head/Chemical Examiner Gr. I
Central Excise & Customs Laboratory,
Vadodara

Central Excise & Customs Laboratory
Vadodara

Date: 04.02.22
C.Ex. & Cus. Lab., Vadodara.

Image2: Scanned Image of Test Report issued by Head/ Chemical Examiner, C.Ex. & Customs Laboratory, Vadodara

As per the opinion offered in the aforementioned test report submitted by the Head/ Chemical Examiner, C.Ex. & Customs Laboratory i.r.o. sample "7P", reveals that "*the sample meets the requirement of RBD Palmolein*‖. Perusal of the above test report confirms that the sample meets the requirement of RBD Palmolein and accordingly it appears that the RBD Palmolein was loaded on the vessel at load port.

2.6.4 The samples of the goods imported by declaring the same as CPO were drawn under Panchnama dated 03/04.01.2022. As per the opinion offered by the Head/ Chemical Examiner, C.Ex., & Customs Laboratory Vadodara in the test report of the sample "7S/S-1" [RUD No. 08], —*the sample does not meet the requirement of Crude Palm Oil & Palm Oil (Raw)*‖. It is further submitted that the "*Carotenoids content in the sample is below the limit; Palm Oil normally*

contains 500-700 ppm carotenoids. In view of the above it is concluded that sample u/r is an admixture of Crude Palm Oil, Palmolein and other palm based oil\.

It is pertinent to mention here that the same opinion was offered by the Head/ Chemical Examiner, CRCL in respect of other samples drawn from the respective 15 tanks under Panchnama dated 03/04.01.2022.

Therefore, it is safe to conclude that all the samples are admixture of Crude Palm Oil, Palmolein and other palm-based oil in the test report. For better comprehension, the scanned image of one of the test reports is reproduced below:

REPORT OF LABORATORY ANALYSIS

ULR No.: TC844219000001695 F
Lab.No. RCL/DRI/AZU/ 2246

Date: 02.02.2022

Report of Laboratory Analysis

Discipline: Chemical Testing
Group: Oil & Fats
Test Report No.: RCL/DRI/AZU/ 2246 **Date of Issue: 02.02.2022**
Part A: Particular of sample
Sample submitted by IO, DRI/AZU **Your ref:-DRI/AZU/GI-02/INT-22/2021**
Address: DRI/AZU **Sample Drawn by:** Customer
Sample described as: Crude Palm Oil **Mark Sample No.:-7S/S-1**
Colour & form of sample: Reddish Orange oily liquid **Date of Receipt:** 06.01.2022
Report of Laboratory Analysis:
The sample is in the form of reddish orange oily liquid.

S. No	Quality Parameters	Unit	Prescribed standards as per (a) provisions of the FSS Act, Rules and Regulations & IS-8323-2018	Test Results	Test Method
1	Moisture & insoluble impurities, max	% by mass	0.25	0.06	FSSAI Manual of Methods of Analysis Food Year 2016 (Oil and Fats), M - 3.0 /IS-548(P-I)-1964 M-5&6
2	Refractive Index at 50°C	-	1.4491-1.4552	1.4547	FSSAI Manual of Methods of Analysis Food Year 2016 (Oil and Fats), M - 5.0 /IS-548(P-I)-1964 M-10
3	Saponification value	-	195-205	197.0	FSSAI Manual of Methods of Analysis Food Year 2016 (Oil and Fats), M - 9.0 /IS-548(P-I)-1964 M-15
4	Iodine value (Wij's method)	-	45-56	57.2	FSSAI Manual of Methods of Analysis Food Year 2016 (Oil and Fats), M - 12.0/IS-548(P-I)-1964 M-14
5	Unsaponifiable matter	%	Not more than 1.2	0.96	FSSAI Manual of Methods of Analysis Food Year 2016 (Oil and Fats), M - 10.0/IS-548(P-I)-1964 M-8
6	Acid Value,max	-	Not more than 10.0	5.72	IS-548(P-I)-1964 M-7
7	Free Fatty Acid as Palmitic acid	%	Not more than 10.0	2.61	FSSAI Manual of Methods of Analysis Food Year 2016 (Oil and Fats), M - 11.8

Contd P/-

ULR No.: TC844219000001695F
Lab.No. RCL/DRI/AZU/2246

Date: 02.02.2022

8	Test for Mineral oil	-	Negative	Negative	FSSAI Manual of Methods of Analysis Food Year 2016 (Oil and Fats), M-28.0/IS-548(P-II)-1964
9	Test for Argemone oil	-	Negative	Negative	FSSAI Manual of Methods of Analysis Food Year 2016 (Oil and Fats), M – 30/IS-548(P-II)-1964
10	Test for Rancidity	-	Negative	Negative	FSSAI Manual of Methods of Analysis Food Year 2016 (Oil and Fats), M-37.0/IS-548(P-II)-1964
11	Melting Point	^{0}C	Not more than 39.0	35.0	FSSAI Manual of Methods of Analysis Food Year 2016 (Oil and Fats), M – 8.0/IS-548(P-I)-1964 M-9
12	Cloud Point	^{0}C	---	14.0	FSSAI Manual of Methods of Analysis Food Year 2016 (Oil and Fats), M–17.0
13	Carotenoids	mg/kg	500-700 Ref. Bailey's Industrial Oil and Fat Products ,Vol.-2	106.3	FSSAI Manual of Methods of Analysis Food Year 2016 (Oil and Fats), M – 36
14	Deterioration of Bleachability Index (DOBI)	-	1.68-2.30=Poor grade 2.31 -2.92=Fair grade 2.93-3.24=Good grade >3.24 =Excellent grade	0.57	ISO-17932:2011(EN)

Opinion: Above analyzed parameters reveals that the sample u/r does not meet the requirement of Crude Palm Oil & Palm Oil (Raw) as per norms under the regulation 2.2.1 (16) of food safety and standards (food products and food additive) Regulation, 2011 and provision of food safety and standards act 2006 and rules made there under & IS-8323-2018 respectively .

2. Carotenoids content in the sample u/r is below the limit. However, crude palm oil normally contains 500-700 ppm carotenoids (Ref. Bailey's Industrial Oil and Fat Products, Vol.-2 page 340).

In view of the above, it is concluded that sample u/r is an admixture of Crude Palm Oil, Palmolein and other palm based oil.

Sealed remnant sample returned herewith.

Note 1. Tested Sample(s) not drawn by the laboratory.
2. Test results relate to the submitted sample(s) only.
3. Test report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory.

02/02/2022

(Dr. MAHESH KUMAR)
Head/Chemical Examiner Gr. I
Central Excise & Customs Laboratory,
Vadodara

"End of Report"

Central Excise & Customs Laboratory
वडोदरा / Vadodara

Application No. 1887
Dt. 4/2/22
C.Ex. & Cus. Lab., Vadodara.

Image3: - Scanned image of one of test reports given by Head/ Chemical Examiner Gr.I, C.Ex. & Customs, Vadodara.(remaining all reports attached in RUDs)

The perusal of the test reports suggest that the goods imported by M/s. TIL, by declaring the same as Crude Palm Oil, do not conform to the parameters of Crude Palm Oil & Palm Oil (raw), but is an admixture of Crude Palm Oil, Palmolein and other palm based oil. The test reports of other samples drawn under Panchnama dated 03/04.01.2022 confirms that in all the samples, the Carotenoid content is below the limit. Thus, from the test reports, it appears that M/s. TIL have mis-declared the goods imported by them as Crude Palm Oil.

2.6.5 From the test reports as discussed hereinabove, it appears that the goods imported by M/s. TIL by declaring the same as Crude Palm Oil do not possess the characteristics of Crude Palm Oil, but, is an admixture of Crude Palm Oil, Palmolein and other palm based oil. On the contrary, from the test report of samples handed over by the Captain of the vessel, it appears that RBD and PFAD were also loaded on the vessel at load ports. Thus, it appears that the goods imported by M/s. TIL is not Crude Palm Oil but is an admixture of Crude Palm Oil, Palmolein and other palm-based oil, but, in order to escape from the payment of duties at higher rates, M/s. TIL have knowingly declared the goods as CPO.

2.7. FILING OF BILLS OF ENTRY:

2.7.1 M/s. TIL filed 83 Bills of Entry all dated 16.12.2021. On perusal of the details of Bills of Entry it appears that M/s. TIL have filed above Bills of Entry by declaring the goods as "CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK" and have classified the product under CTH 15111000. The declared quantity is 20300.234 MT and assessable value was Rs. 203,84,62,207/-.

2.8 Seizure and Provisional Release of imported goods vide _MT Distya Pushti':

2.8.1 The evidences/documents, gathered/recovered during Panchnama dated 02/03.01.2022, prima-facie suggest that 4999.869 MT CPO was loaded from Dumai Port, Indonesia and 15000.225 MT Refined Bleached Deodorised Palmolein (RBD Palmolein) and 300.140 MT Palm Fatty Acid Distillate (PFAD) were loaded from Kuala Tanjung Port, Indonesia on the said vessel "MT Distya Pushti". The preliminary investigation revealed that blending of the above goods was done on the vessel during its voyage from Kuala Tanjung Port, Indonesia to Kandla Port, India in the ratio of 24.7% CPO, 74.1% RBD and 1.2% PFAD.

2.8.2 Thus, it appeared that the importer M/s. TIL have mis-declared the goods as "Crude Palm Oil (Edible Grade) and imported by classifying the same under CTH 15111000. However, on preliminary investigation, it appeared that the goods imported by M/s. TIL fall under CTH 15119090 and not under 15111000. Thus, it appeared that the goods imported by M/s. TIL, imported vide 83 Bills of Entry, by mis-declaring the same as CPO were in contravention of provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 and therefore rendered the goods (non- seized- cleared) in past liable for confiscation under Section 111 of the Customs Act, 1962. Further, the said vessel MT Distya Pushti (IMO No. 9179127), which was used for transportation of the said mis-declared cargo also became liable for confiscation under the provisions of Section 115(2) of the Customs Act, 1962. Therefore, the said 20300.234 MT goods, having declared assessable value of Rs. 203,84,62,207/-, imported by M/s. TIL, under the said 83 Bills of Entry and also the vessel MT Distya Pushti, having insured value of Rs. 57,35,40,000/- were placed under seizure under Section 110(1) of the Customs Act, 1962, vide Seizure Memo F. No. CUS/SIIB/FUP/1/2022-SIIB- O/o Commr-Cus-Kandla dated 14.01.2022, issued by the Preventive Officer, Custom House, Kandla.

2.8.3 The goods imported and seized under Panchnama dated

02/03.01.2022 under section 110 of the Customs Act, 1962 were provisionally released on execution of PD Bond of an amount of Rs. 206,73,59,038/- and Bank Guarantee of an amount of Rs. 20,67,35,904/- on the request of the importer M/s. TIL, vide letter F. No. CUS/SIIB/FUP/1/2022-SIIB-O/o Commr- Cus-Kandla dated 03.02.2022.

2.9. SCRUTINY OF DOCUMENTS/RECORDS:

During investigation searches were conducted at various premises and statements of various persons were recorded. During searches incriminating documents were recovered/retrieved. During recording of statements also some documents were produced. The scrutiny of the records/documents revealed that the importer had imported 15000 MT RBD, 5000 MT CPO and 300 MT PFAD, which were procured/purchased from the suppliers in Indonesia. The scrutiny of relevant documents is discussed herein below: -

2.9.1 SCRUTINY OF DOCUMENTS RESUMED FROM THE OFFICE PREMISES OF M/S. GLENTECH INDUSTRIES PVT. LTD:

The office premises of M/s. GIPL, 508, 5th Floor, Wegmans Business Park, Plot No. 3, Knowledge Park-III, Greater Noida, UP was searched under Panchnama dated 02.01.2022 and documents as mentioned in the Panchnama were resumed. These documents contained purchase and sales invoices and various other documents such as COO certificates etc.

SCRUTINY OF INVOICES

2.9.1.2 **File marked at Sr. No. 7 of the Annexure-A** to the above Panchnama dated 02.01.2022 **[RUD NO.3]** contains documents pertaining to purchase of imported goods in Indonesia. M/s. TIWA had purchased 4999.868 MT CPO, 15000 MT RBD and 300 MT PFAD in Indonesia. The details of the few invoices is as under: -

2.9.1.3 Page No. 85 of the above mentioned file is an invoice bearing No. CPO/I/004 showing purchase of 2499.869 MT Crude Palm Oil (Edible Grade) in Bulk. The above goods were purchased by M/s. GVPL, Singapore from M/s. PT. Kharisma Pemasaran Bersama Nusantara, Indonesia (referred as „M/s. KPBN" hereinafter) for USD 3294827.34.

For better comprehension, the scanned image of the above invoice is reproduced below: -

INVOICE No. CPO/I/004

Messrs : Glentech Ventures Pte Ltd
101 Cecil Street, Hex23-12
Tong Eng Building, Singapore 069533

Contr. No.
Lot. No.
S.C. No.
Draft. No. CPO/W/004

Debit to PT. KHARISMA PEMASARAN BERSAMA NUSANTARA, (PT. KPB NUSANTARA), MEDAN BRANCH ON BEHALF OF PT. PERKEBUNAN NUSANTARA-V JALAN BALAI KOTA NO. 8 MEDAN 20111, INDONESIA as per specification below

Marks of Number	Description of goods	Amount
	Shipped per as /ms : MT. Distya Pushti Voy. MID-DP-07/21 From Dumai Port, Indonesia 01.12.2021 Destination Deendayal (Kandla) Port, India	
Without mark	CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK Parameter Specifications : FFA (As Palmitic) : 4.5 Pct Max M And I : 0.5 Pct Max Incoterms : FOB Dumai Port, Indonesia Quantity shipped as per B/L Nr. DUM/DEE/02 dated 01.12.2021 : 2,499.869 metric tons at US$.1,318.00 per tons net shipped weight FOB Dumai Port, Indonesia . .	US$. 3,294,827.34
	L/C No. DC OCB212655 dd. November 26, 2021 HSBC Singapore Certifying that merchandise is of Indonesia origin Commingling of cargo of same grade and spesification is allowed	

Sales Contract No. : 1001/HOLDING/CPO-E/N-V/X/2021
Date B/L : -
Measurements : -
Import Licence : -
Export Decl. : Instr. Nr. CPO/004
Crop 2021
PTPN-V

Medan, December 01, 2021
PT. KHARISMA PEMASARAN BERSAMA
NUSANTARA, (PT. KPB NUSANTARA), MEDAN BRANCH
ON BEHALF OF PT. PERKEBUNAN NUSANTARA-V
JALAN BALAI KOTA NO. 8 MEDAN 20111, INDONESIA

AKHLAK – Amanah, Kompeten, Harmonis, Loyal, Adaptif, Kolaboratif

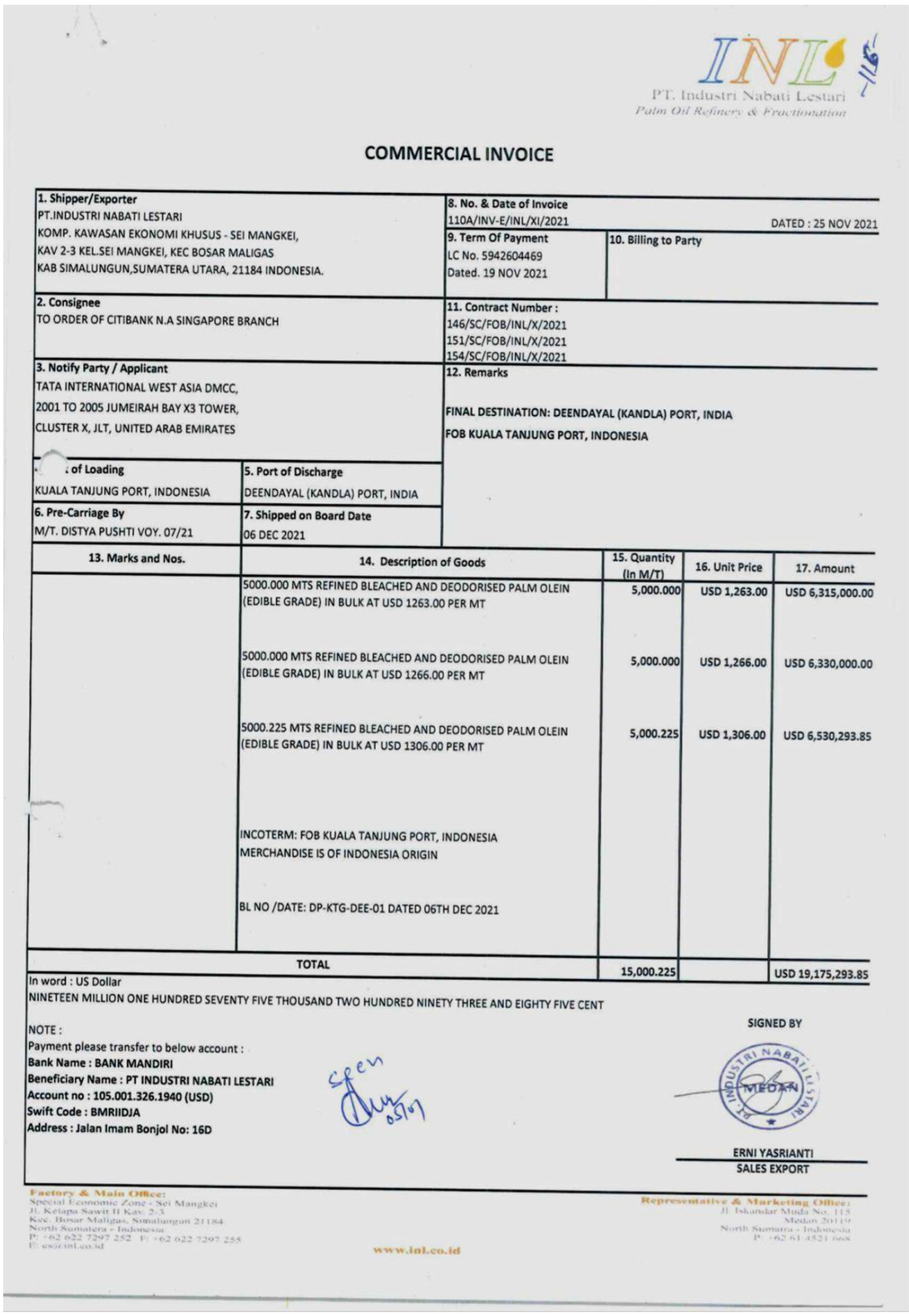
PT KHARISMA PEMASARAN BERSAMA NUSANTARA CABANG MEDAN
Jl. Balai Kota No. 8, Medan 20111, Indonesia
P +62 61 4538455 | F +62 51 4538108
www.inacom.co.id

Image4: Scanned copy of invoice bearing No. CPO/I/004 showing purchase of 2499.869 MTs of CPO shipped under B/L No. DUM/DEE/02 from Dumai, Indonesia 01.12.2021 on MT Distya Pushti Voy.07/21.

2.9.1.4 Similarly, Page No. 84 of the above mentioned file is an invoice No. CPO/I/003 showing purchase of 2500 MT Crude Palm Oil (Edible Grade) in Bulk. The above goods were purchased by M/s. GVPL, Singapore from M/s. KPBN, Indonesia for USD 3295000.

2.9.1.5 Page No. 97 of the above mentioned file is an invoice bearing No. GVPL/2021-22/13 dated 06.12.2021, issued by M/s. GVPL, Singapore to M/s. TIWA, showing sale of 4999.869 MT Crude Palm Oil (Edible Grade) in Bulk which were purchased under invoices discussed herein above for USD 6589827.34.

2.9.1.6 Further, Page No. 116 of the above mentioned file is an invoice No. 110A/INV-E/INL/XI/2021 dated 25.11.2021, showing purchase of 15000.225 MT Refined Bleached and Deodorised Palm Olein (Edible Grade) in Bulk. The above goods were purchased by M/s. TIWA from M/s. PT Industri Nebati Lestari, Indonesia (referred as „M/s. INL" hereinafter) for USD 19175293.85. The scanned image of the above invoice is reproduced below:



PT. Industri Nabati Lestari
Palm Oil Refinery & Fractionation

COMMERCIAL INVOICE

1. Shipper/Exporter PT.INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI KOMP. KAWASAN EKONOMI KHUSUS - SEI MANGKEI, KAV 2-3 KEL.SEI MANGKEI, KEC BOSAR MALIGAS KAB SIMALUNGUN,SUMATERA UTARA, 21184 INDONESIA.	**8. No. & Date of Invoice** 110A/INV-E/INL/XI/2021 DATED : 25 NOV 2021 **9. Term Of Payment** LC No. 5942604469 Dated. 19 NOV 2021 **10. Billing to Party**
2. Consignee TO ORDER OF CITIBANK N.A SINGAPORE BRANCH	**11. Contract Number :** 146/SC/FOB/INL/X/2021 151/SC/FOB/INL/X/2021 154/SC/FOB/INL/X/2021
3. Notify Party / Applicant TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC, 2001 TO 2005 JUMEIRAH BAY X3 TOWER, CLUSTER X, JLT, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	**12. Remarks** FINAL DESTINATION: DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA FOB KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA
4. Port of Loading KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA	**5. Port of Discharge** DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA
6. Pre-Carriage By M/T. DISTYA PUSHTI VOY. 07/21	**7. Shipped on Board Date** 06 DEC 2021

13. Marks and Nos.	14. Description of Goods	15. Quantity (In M/T)	16. Unit Price	17. Amount
	5000.000 MTS REFINED BLEACHED AND DEODORISED PALM OLEIN (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK AT USD 1263.00 PER MT	5,000.000	USD 1,263.00	USD 6,315,000.00
	5000.000 MTS REFINED BLEACHED AND DEODORISED PALM OLEIN (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK AT USD 1266.00 PER MT	5,000.000	USD 1,266.00	USD 6,330,000.00
	5000.225 MTS REFINED BLEACHED AND DEODORISED PALM OLEIN (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK AT USD 1306.00 PER MT	5,000.225	USD 1,306.00	USD 6,530,293.85
	INCOTERM: FOB KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA MERCHANDISE IS OF INDONESIA ORIGIN			
	BL NO /DATE: DP-KTG-DEE-01 DATED 06TH DEC 2021			
	TOTAL	15,000.225		USD 19,175,293.85

In word : US Dollar
NINETEEN MILLION ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY FIVE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED NINETY THREE AND EIGHTY FIVE CENT

NOTE :
Payment please transfer to below account :
Bank Name : BANK MANDIRI
Beneficiary Name : PT INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI
Account no : 105.001.326.1940 (USD)
Swift Code : BMRIIDJA
Address : Jalan Imam Bonjol No: 16D

SIGNED BY

PT INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI MEDAN

ERNI YASRIANTI
SALES EXPORT

Factory & Main Office:
Special Economic Zone - Sei Mangkei
Jl. Kelapa Sawit II Kav. 2-3
Kec. Bosar Maligas, Simalungun 21184
North Sumatera - Indonesia
P: +62 622 7297 252 F: +62 622 7297 255
E: esc@inl.co.id

Representative & Marketing Office:
Jl. Iskandar Muda No. 115
Medan 20119
North Sumatra - Indonesia
P: +62 61 4521 668

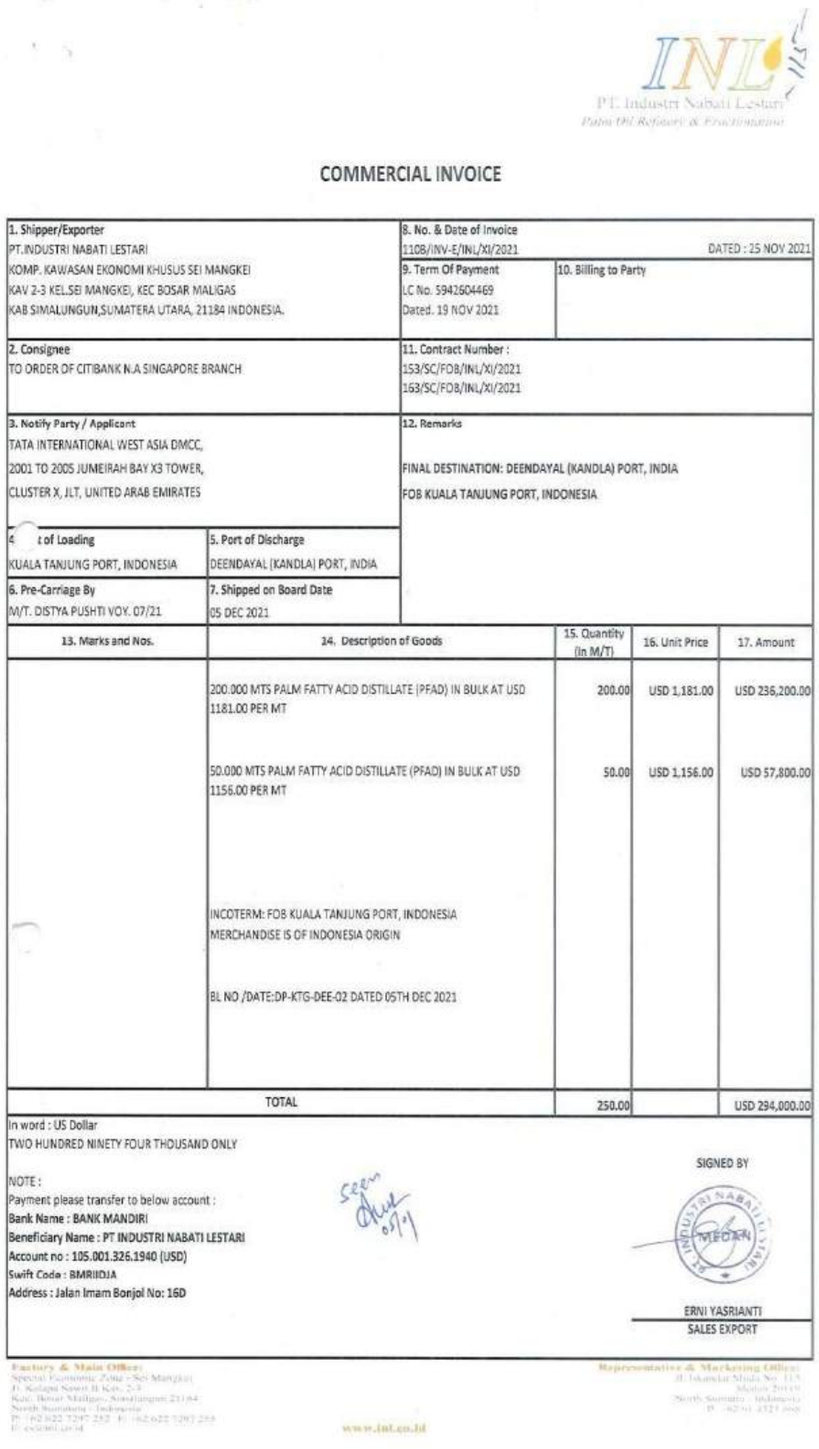
www.inl.co.id

Image5: Scanned copy of the invoice No. 110A/INV-E/INL/XI/2021 dated 25.11.2021, showing purchase of 15000.225 MT Refined Bleached and Deodorised Palm Olein (Edible Grade) in Bulk.

From the above invoice, it can be seen that 15000.225 MT Refined Bleached and Deodorised Palm Olein (Edible Grade) in Bulk were purchased by M/s. TIWA from M/s. INL, Indonesia for USD 19175293.85. It is pertinent to mention here that in the present case, the importer M/s. TIL had purchased the goods from M/s. TIWA.

2.9.1.7 Similarly, Page No. 115 of the above mentioned file is an invoice No. 110B/INV-E/INL/XI/2021 dated 25.11.2021, showing purchase of 250 MT Palm Fatty Acid Distillate in Bulk. The above goods were purchased by M/s.TIWA from M/s. INL, Indonesia for USD 294000. The scanned image of the above invoice is

reproduced below: -



P.T. Industri Nabati Lestari

COMMERCIAL INVOICE

1. Shipper/Exporter PT.INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI KOMP. KAWASAN EKONOMI KHUSUS SEI MANGKEI KAV 2-3 KEL.SEI MANGKEI, KEC BOSAR MALIGAS KAB SIMALUNGUN,SUMATERA UTARA, 21184 INDONESIA.	**8. No. & Date of Invoice** 110B/INV-E/INL/XI/2021 DATED : 25 NOV 2021 **9. Term Of Payment** LC No. 5942604469 Dated. 19 NOV 2021 **10. Billing to Party**
2. Consignee TO ORDER OF CITIBANK N.A SINGAPORE BRANCH	**11. Contract Number :** 153/SC/FOB/INL/XI/2021 163/SC/FOB/INL/XI/2021
3. Notify Party / Applicant TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC, 2001 TO 2005 JUMEIRAH BAY X3 TOWER, CLUSTER X, JLT, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	**12. Remarks** FINAL DESTINATION: DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA FOB KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA
4. Port of Loading KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA **5. Port of Discharge** DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA	
6. Pre-Carriage By M/T. DISTYA PUSHTI VOY. 07/21 **7. Shipped on Board Date** 05 DEC 2021	

13. Marks and Nos.	14. Description of Goods	15. Quantity (In M/T)	16. Unit Price	17. Amount
	200.000 MTS PALM FATTY ACID DISTILLATE (PFAD) IN BULK AT USD 1181.00 PER MT	200.00	USD 1,181.00	USD 236,200.00
	50.000 MTS PALM FATTY ACID DISTILLATE (PFAD) IN BULK AT USD 1156.00 PER MT	50.00	USD 1,156.00	USD 57,800.00
	INCOTERM: FOB KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA MERCHANDISE IS OF INDONESIA ORIGIN			
	BL NO /DATE:DP-KTG-DEE-02 DATED 05TH DEC 2021			
	TOTAL	250.00		USD 294,000.00

In word : US Dollar
TWO HUNDRED NINETY FOUR THOUSAND ONLY

NOTE :
Payment please transfer to below account :
Bank Name : BANK MANDIRI
Beneficiary Name : PT INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI
Account no : 105.001.326.1940 (USD)
Swift Code : BMRIIDJA
Address : Jalan Imam Bonjol No: 16D

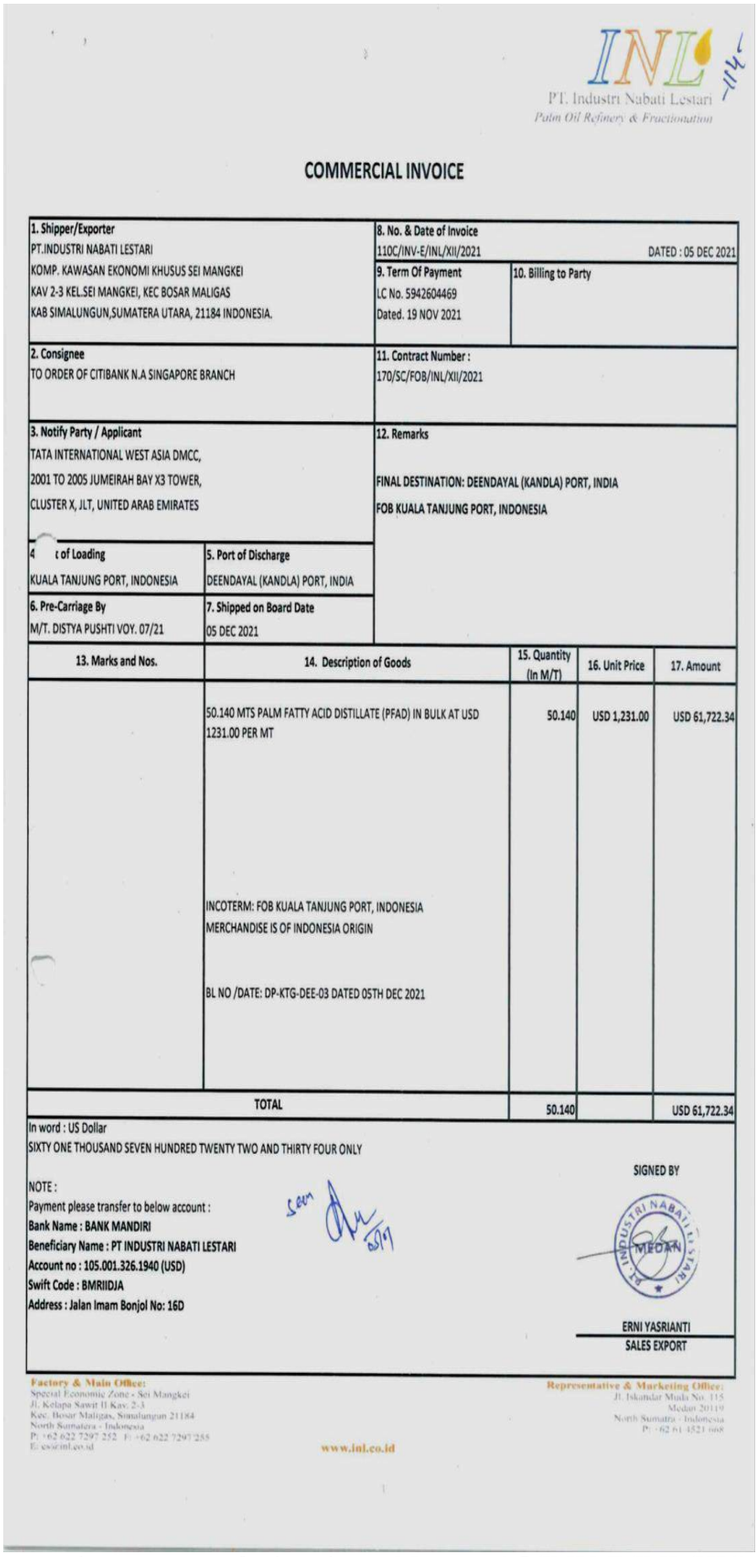
SIGNED BY

ERNI YASRIANTI
SALES EXPORT

Image6: - Scanned copy of invoice No. 110B/INV-E/INL/XI/2021 dated 25.11.2021, showing purchase of 250 MT Palm Fatty Acid Distillate in Bulk.

From the above invoice, it can be seen that 250 MT Palm Fatty Acid Distillate in Bulk were purchased by M/s. TIWA from M/s. INL, Indonesia for USD 294000. In the present case the, supplier of the goods is M/s. TIWA.

2.9.1.8 Similarly, Page No. 114 of the above mentioned file is an invoice No. 110C/INV-E/INL/XI/2021 dated 05.12.2021, showing purchase of 50.140 MT Palm Fatty Acid Distillate in Bulk. The above goods were purchased by M/s. TIWA from M/s. INL, Indonesia for USD 61722.34. The scanned image of the above invoice is reproduced below:



PT. Industri Nabati Lestari
Palm Oil Refinery & Fractionation

COMMERCIAL INVOICE

1. Shipper/Exporter PT.INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI KOMP. KAWASAN EKONOMI KHUSUS SEI MANGKEI KAV 2-3 KEL.SEI MANGKEI, KEC BOSAR MALIGAS KAB SIMALUNGUN,SUMATERA UTARA, 21184 INDONESIA.	**8. No. & Date of Invoice** 110C/INV-E/INL/XII/2021 DATED : 05 DEC 2021 **9. Term Of Payment** LC No. 5942604469 Dated. 19 NOV 2021 **10. Billing to Party**
2. Consignee TO ORDER OF CITIBANK N.A SINGAPORE BRANCH	**11. Contract Number :** 170/SC/FOB/INL/XII/2021
3. Notify Party / Applicant TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC, 2001 TO 2005 JUMEIRAH BAY X3 TOWER, CLUSTER X, JLT, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	**12. Remarks** FINAL DESTINATION: DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA FOB KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA
4 t of Loading KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA **5. Port of Discharge** DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA	
6. Pre-Carriage By M/T. DISTYA PUSHTI VOY. 07/21 **7. Shipped on Board Date** 05 DEC 2021	

13. Marks and Nos.	14. Description of Goods	15. Quantity (In M/T)	16. Unit Price	17. Amount
	50.140 MTS PALM FATTY ACID DISTILLATE (PFAD) IN BULK AT USD 1231.00 PER MT	50.140	USD 1,231.00	USD 61,722.34
	INCOTERM: FOB KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA MERCHANDISE IS OF INDONESIA ORIGIN			
	BL NO /DATE: DP-KTG-DEE-03 DATED 05TH DEC 2021			
	TOTAL	50.140		USD 61,722.34

In word : US Dollar
SIXTY ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED TWENTY TWO AND THIRTY FOUR ONLY

NOTE :
Payment please transfer to below account :
Bank Name : BANK MANDIRI
Beneficiary Name : PT INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI
Account no : 105.001.326.1940 (USD)
Swift Code : BMRIIDJA
Address : Jalan Imam Bonjol No: 16D

SIGNED BY

MEDAN

ERNI YASRIANTI
SALES EXPORT

Factory & Main Office:
Special Economic Zone - Sei Mangkei
Jl. Kelapa Sawit II Kav. 2-3
Kec. Bosar Maligas, Simalungun 21184
North Sumatera - Indonesia
P: +62 622 7297 252 F: +62 622 7297 255
E: exo@inl.co.id

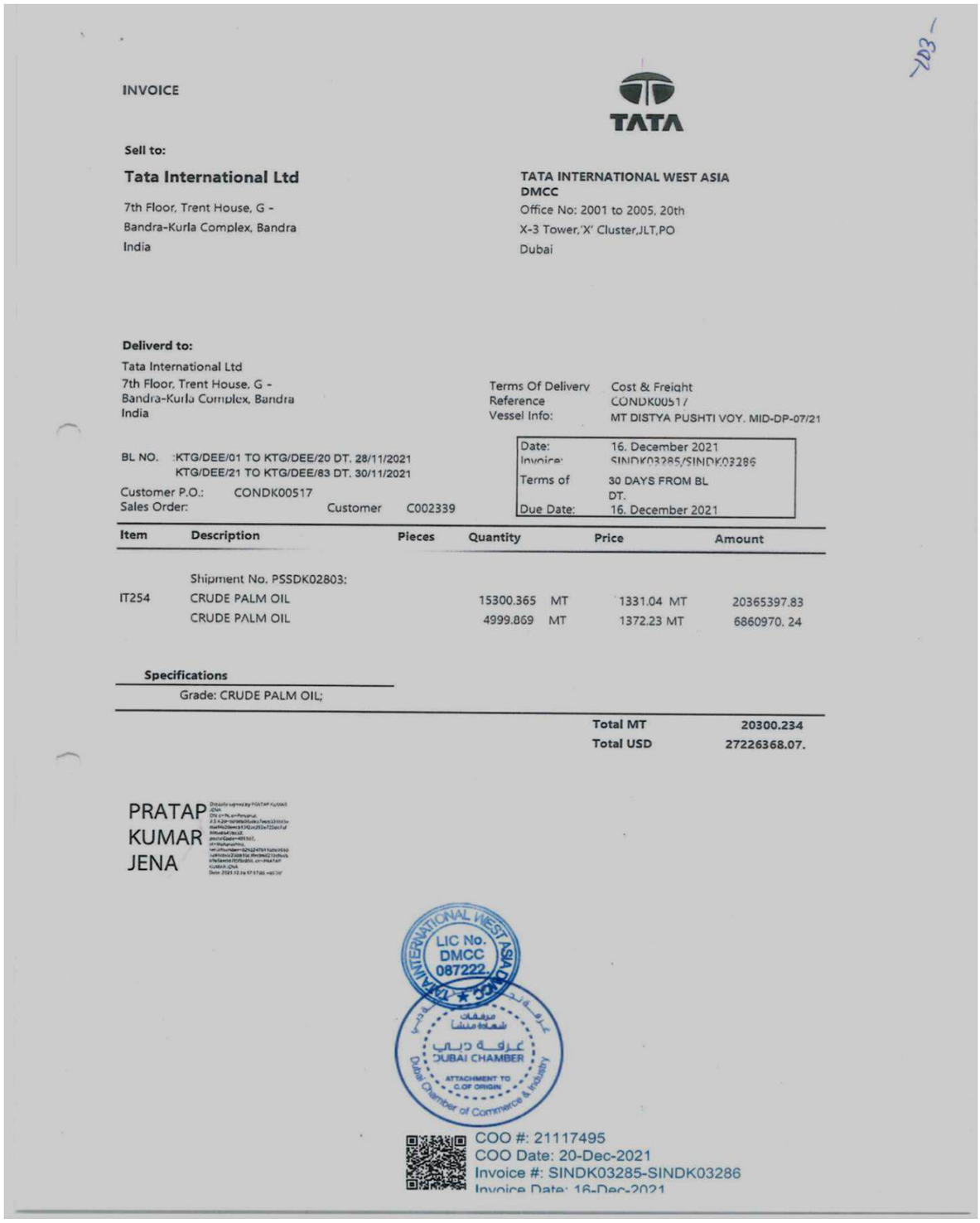
www.inl.co.id

Representative & Marketing Office:
Jl. Iskandar Muda No. 115
Medan 20119
North Sumatra - Indonesia
P: +62 61 4521 668

Image7: - Scanned copy of invoice No. 110C/INV-E/INL/XI/2021 dated 05.12.2021, showing purchase of 50.140 MT Palm Fatty Acid Distillate in Bulk.

From the above invoice, it can be seen that 50.140 MT Palm Fatty Acid Distillate in Bulk were purchased by M/s. TIWA from M/s.INL, Indonesia for USD 61722.34. In the present case, the supplier of the goods is M/s. TIWA.

2.9.1.9 Page No. 103 of the above mentioned file is an invoice bearing No. SINDK03285/SINDK03286 dated 16.12.2021, issued by M/s. TIWA, Dubai to M/s. TIL., Mumbai, showing sale of 15300.365 MT CPO and 4999.869 MT CPO for USD 20365397.83 USD and 6860970.24 USD, respectively. The scanned image of the above invoice is reproduced below:-



INVOICE

TATA

Sell to:

Tata International Ltd

7th Floor, Trent House, G -
Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra
India

TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC
Office No: 2001 to 2005, 20th
X-3 Tower,'X' Cluster,JLT,PO
Dubai

Deliverd to:

Tata International Ltd
7th Floor, Trent House, G -
Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra
India

Terms Of Delivery: Cost & Freight
Reference: CONDK00517
Vessel Info: MT DISTYA PUSHTI VOY. MID-DP-07/21

BL NO. :KTG/DEE/01 TO KTG/DEE/20 DT. 28/11/2021
KTG/DEE/21 TO KTG/DEE/83 DT. 30/11/2021

Customer P.O.: CONDK00517
Sales Order: Customer C002339

Date: 16. December 2021
Invoice: SINDK03285/SINDK03286
Terms of: 30 DAYS FROM BL DT.
Due Date: 16. December 2021

Item	Description	Pieces	Quantity	Price	Amount
	Shipment No. PSSDK02803:				
IT254	CRUDE PALM OIL		15300.365 MT	1331.04 MT	20365397.83
	CRUDE PALM OIL		4999.869 MT	1372.23 MT	6860970. 24

Specifications
Grade: CRUDE PALM OIL;

Total MT 20300.234
Total USD 27226368.07.

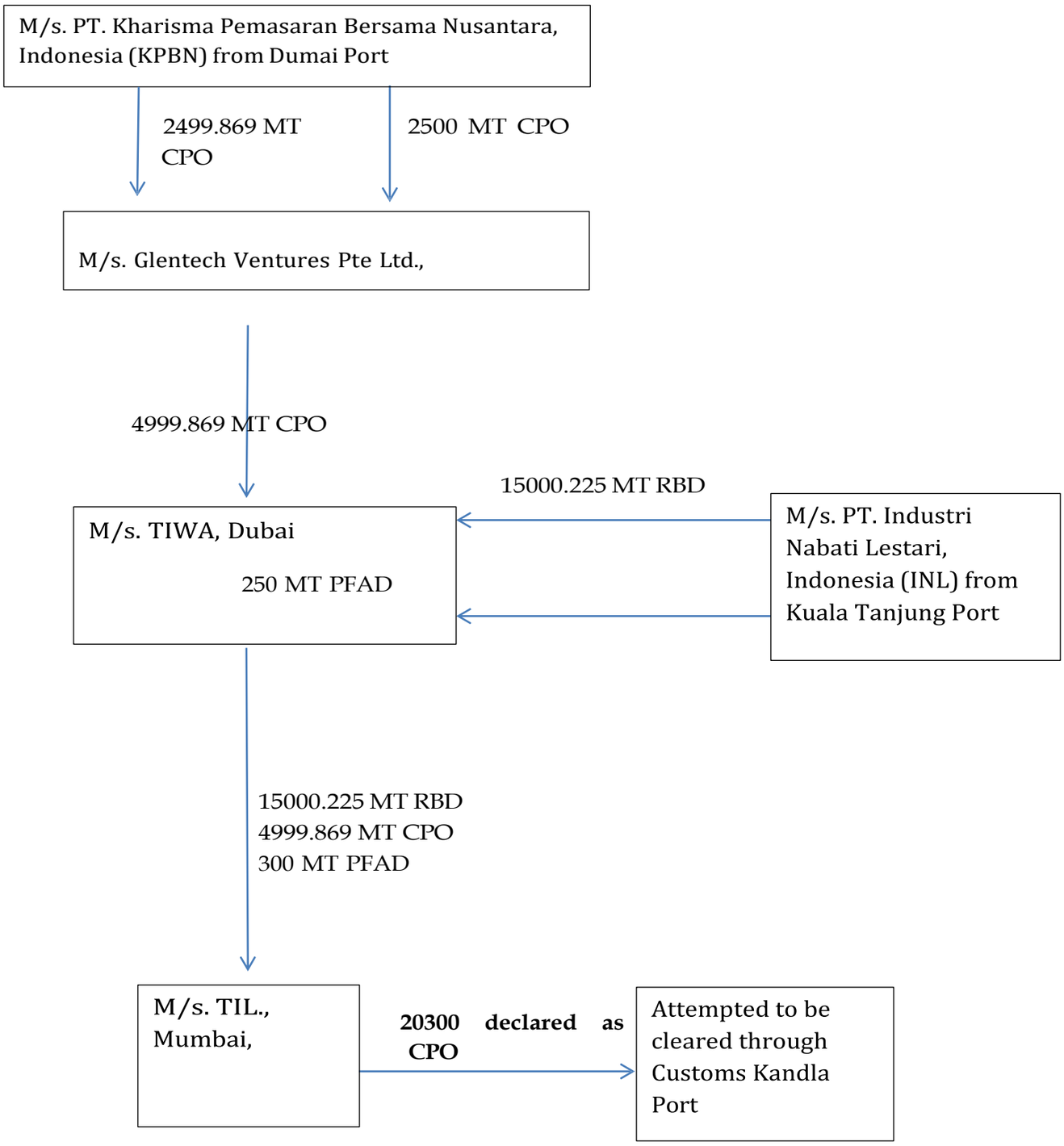
PRATAP KUMAR JENA

TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC
LIC No. DMCC 087222
DUBAI CHAMBER
ATTACHMENT TO C.OF ORIGIN
Dubai Chamber of Commerce & Industry

COO #: 21117495
COO Date: 20-Dec-2021
Invoice #: SINDK03285-SINDK03286
Invoice Date: 16-Dec-2021

Image8: Scanned copy of invoice bearing No. SINDK03285/SINDK03286 dated 16.12.2021

M/s. TIWA had purchased 4999.868 MT CPO, 15000 MT RBD and 300 MT PFAD in Indonesia. However, in the sales invoice, they have shown sale of 15300.365 MT CPO and 4999.869 MT CPO to M/s. TIL. Thus, it appears that in order to hide the actual identity of the goods, the importer has manipulated the documents to show import of CPO instead of CPO, RBD and PFAD, actually imported by them, in order to escape from the payment of higher rate of Customs duties. For better comprehension, a flowchart depicting movement of goods under different invoices i.r.o. consignment imported vide vessel „MT Distya Pushti V.MID-DP-07/21" is as below: -

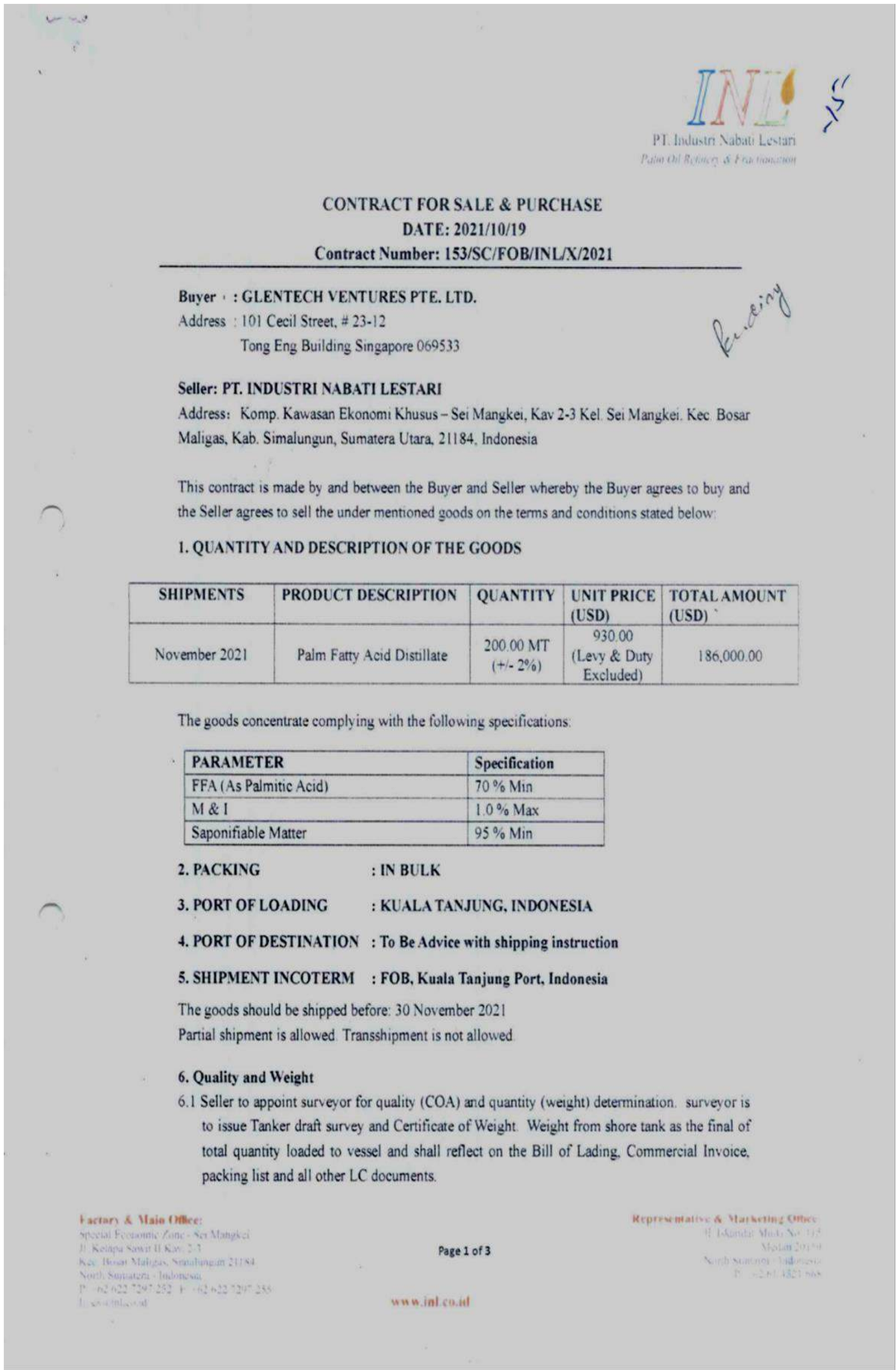


Picture depicting movement of Goods and invoices' declaration i.r.o consignment imported vide vessel MT Ditya Pushti MID-DP-07/21

SCRUTINY OF SALES/ PUCHASE CONTRACTS

2.9.1.13 Page Nos. 15-13 of the above mentioned file is Contract Number 153/SC/FOB/INL/X/2021 dated 19.10.2021 between M/s. GVPL, Singapore (Buyer) and M/s. INL, Indonesia (Seller). The contract is for purchase of 200 MT Palm Fatty Acid Distillate @ USD 930.00 for total amount of USD 1,86,000.00 by M/s. GVPL, Singapore.

The scanned image of the above contract is reproduced below:



PT. Industri Nabati Lestari
Palm Oil Refinery & Fractionation

CONTRACT FOR SALE & PURCHASE
DATE: 2021/10/19
Contract Number: 153/SC/FOB/INL/X/2021

Buyer : GLENTECH VENTURES PTE. LTD.
Address : 101 Cecil Street, # 23-12
Tong Eng Building Singapore 069533

Seller: PT. INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI
Address: Komp. Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus – Sei Mangkei, Kav 2-3 Kel. Sei Mangkei, Kec. Bosar Maligas, Kab. Simalungun, Sumatera Utara, 21184, Indonesia

This contract is made by and between the Buyer and Seller whereby the Buyer agrees to buy and the Seller agrees to sell the under mentioned goods on the terms and conditions stated below:

1. QUANTITY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE GOODS

SHIPMENTS	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE (USD)	TOTAL AMOUNT (USD)
November 2021	Palm Fatty Acid Distillate	200.00 MT (+/- 2%)	930.00 (Levy & Duty Excluded)	186,000.00

The goods concentrate complying with the following specifications:

PARAMETER	Specification
FFA (As Palmitic Acid)	70 % Min
M & I	1.0 % Max
Saponifiable Matter	95 % Min

2. PACKING : IN BULK

3. PORT OF LOADING : KUALA TANJUNG, INDONESIA

4. PORT OF DESTINATION : To Be Advice with shipping instruction

5. SHIPMENT INCOTERM : FOB, Kuala Tanjung Port, Indonesia

The goods should be shipped before: 30 November 2021
Partial shipment is allowed. Transshipment is not allowed.

6. Quality and Weight

6.1 Seller to appoint surveyor for quality (COA) and quantity (weight) determination. surveyor is to issue Tanker draft survey and Certificate of Weight. Weight from shore tank as the final of total quantity loaded to vessel and shall reflect on the Bill of Lading, Commercial Invoice, packing list and all other LC documents.

Factory & Main Office:
Special Economic Zone - Sei Mangkei
Jl. Kelapa Sawit II Kav. 2-3
Kec. Bosar Maligas, Simalungun 21184
North Sumatera - Indonesia
P. +62 622 7297 252 F. +62 622 7297 255
E. xxx@inl.co.id

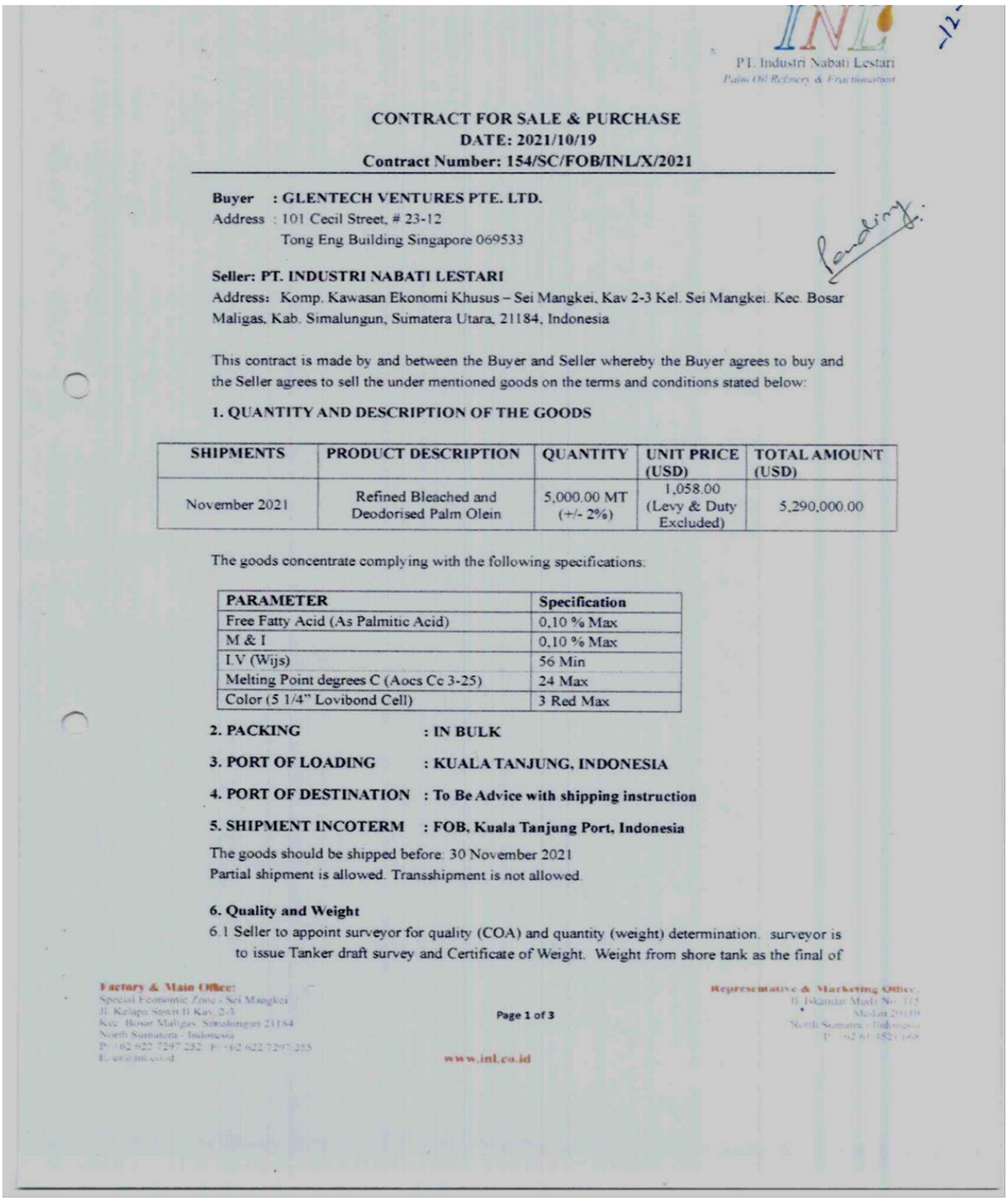
Page 1 of 3

Representative & Marketing Office:
Jl. Ikhlas Medan No. 115
Medan 20139
North Sumatera - Indonesia
P. +62 61 4821 868

www.inl.co.id

Image12: Scanned image of contract No. 153/SC/FOB/INL/X/2021 dated 19.10.2021 for illustration purpose.

2.9.1.14 Page Nos. 12-4 of the above mentioned file are three Contracts bearing No. 154/SC/FOB/INL/X/2021 dated 19.10.2021, Contract No.146/SC/FOB/INL/ X/2021 dated 06.10.2021 and Contract No. 151/SC/FOB/INL/X/2021 dated 07.10.2021 between M/s. GVPL., Singapore (Buyer) and M/s. INL, Indonesia (Seller). Each contract is for purchase of 5000 MT RBD. The scanned image of the above contract is reproduced below: -



PT. Industri Nabati Lestari
Palm Oil Refinery & Fractionation

CONTRACT FOR SALE & PURCHASE
DATE: 2021/10/19
Contract Number: 154/SC/FOB/INL/X/2021

Buyer : GLENTECH VENTURES PTE. LTD.
Address : 101 Cecil Street, # 23-12
Tong Eng Building Singapore 069533

Seller: PT. INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI
Address: Komp. Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus – Sei Mangkei, Kav 2-3 Kel. Sei Mangkei. Kec. Bosar Maligas, Kab. Simalungun, Sumatera Utara, 21184, Indonesia

This contract is made by and between the Buyer and Seller whereby the Buyer agrees to buy and the Seller agrees to sell the under mentioned goods on the terms and conditions stated below:

1. QUANTITY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE GOODS

SHIPMENTS	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE (USD)	TOTAL AMOUNT (USD)
November 2021	Refined Bleached and Deodorised Palm Olein	5,000.00 MT (+/- 2%)	1,058.00 (Levy & Duty Excluded)	5,290,000.00

The goods concentrate complying with the following specifications:

PARAMETER	Specification
Free Fatty Acid (As Palmitic Acid)	0,10 % Max
M & I	0,10 % Max
I.V (Wijs)	56 Min
Melting Point degrees C (Aocs Cc 3-25)	24 Max
Color (5 1/4" Lovibond Cell)	3 Red Max

2. PACKING : IN BULK

3. PORT OF LOADING : KUALA TANJUNG, INDONESIA

4. PORT OF DESTINATION : To Be Advice with shipping instruction

5. SHIPMENT INCOTERM : FOB, Kuala Tanjung Port, Indonesia

The goods should be shipped before: 30 November 2021
Partial shipment is allowed. Transshipment is not allowed.

6. Quality and Weight

6.1 Seller to appoint surveyor for quality (COA) and quantity (weight) determination. surveyor is to issue Tanker draft survey and Certificate of Weight. Weight from shore tank as the final of

Factory & Main Office:
Special Economic Zone - Sei Mangkei
Jl. Kelapa Sawit II Kav. 2-3
Kec. Bosar Maligas, Simalungun 21184
North Sumatera - Indonesia

Page 1 of 3

Representative & Marketing Office:
Jl. Iskandar Muda No. 115
Medan 20119
North Sumatra - Indonesia

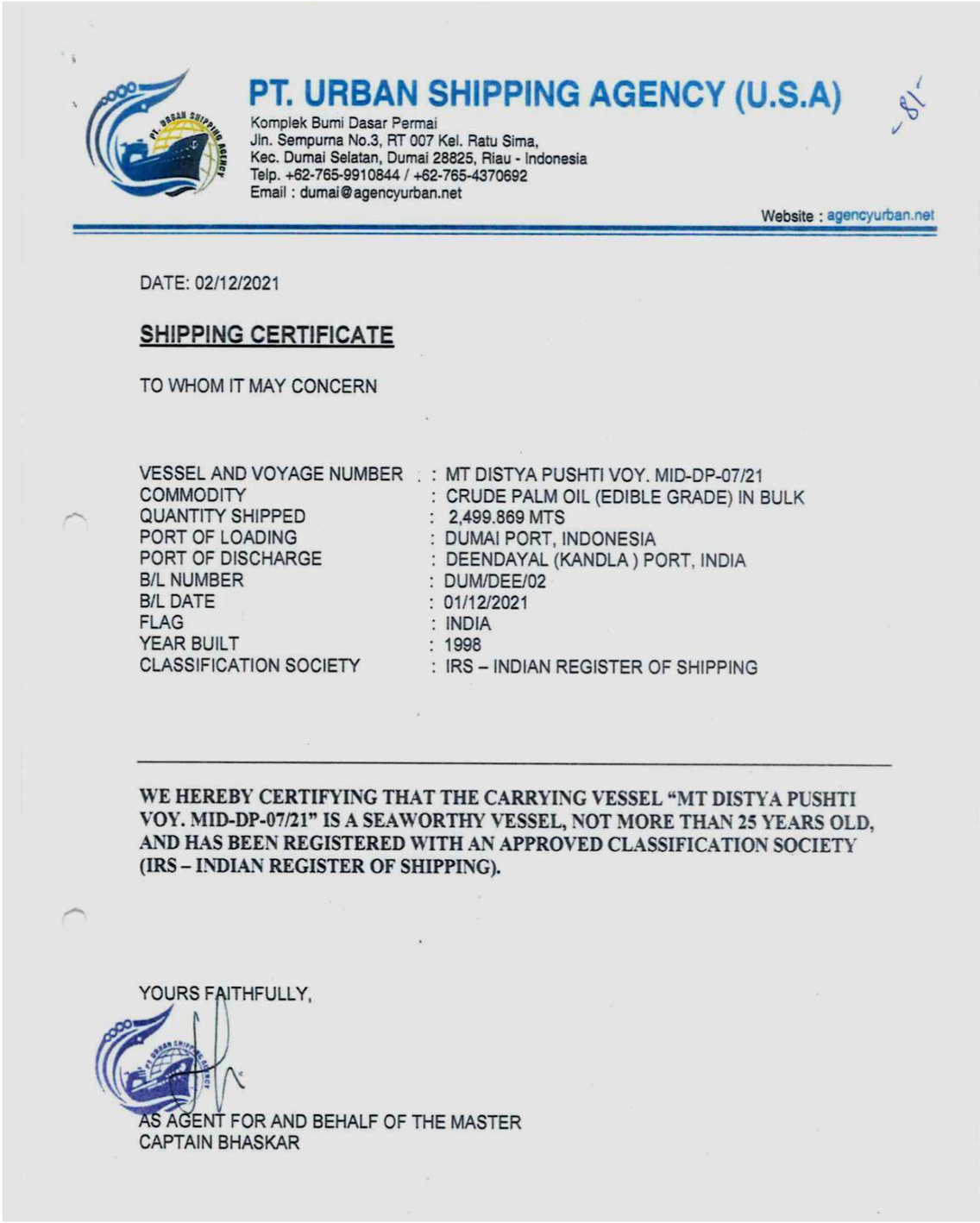
www.inl.co.id

Image13: Scanned image of aforementioned contracts for purchase of 5000MT RBD Palmolein (for illustrative purpose)

The perusal of the abovementioned contracts reveals that M/s. GVPL, Singapore (Buyer) had entered into contract with M/s. INL, Indonesia (Seller) for purchase of 15000 MT RBD. Besides other particulars, the contracts also contain parameters of the goods to be purchased i.e. RBD, packing details, port of loading etc.

SCRUTINY OF SHIPPING CERTIFICATE

2.9.1.15 Page No. 81 of the above mentioned file is a Shipping Certificate dated 02.12.2021, issued by PT. Urban Shipping Agency (USA), Indonesia. As per the above certificate 2499.869 MT CPO was shipped through vessel MT Distya Pushti, Voyage No. MID-DP-07/21 from Dumai port, Indonesia. The port of discharge is Deendayal (Kandla) port, India and BL No. DUM/DEE/02 dated 01.12.2021. The scanned image of the above Shipping Certificate is reproduced below:



PT. URBAN SHIPPING AGENCY (U.S.A)

Komplek Bumi Dasar Permai
Jln. Sempurna No.3, RT 007 Kel. Ratu Sima,
Kec. Dumai Selatan, Dumai 28825, Riau - Indonesia
Telp. +62-765-9910844 / +62-765-4370692
Email : dumai@agencyurban.net

Website : agencyurban.net

-81-

DATE: 02/12/2021

SHIPPING CERTIFICATE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

VESSEL AND VOYAGE NUMBER	: MT DISTYA PUSHTI VOY. MID-DP-07/21
COMMODITY	: CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK
QUANTITY SHIPPED	: 2,499.869 MTS
PORT OF LOADING	: DUMAI PORT, INDONESIA
PORT OF DISCHARGE	: DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA
B/L NUMBER	: DUM/DEE/02
B/L DATE	: 01/12/2021
FLAG	: INDIA
YEAR BUILT	: 1998
CLASSIFICATION SOCIETY	: IRS – INDIAN REGISTER OF SHIPPING

WE HEREBY CERTIFYING THAT THE CARRYING VESSEL "MT DISTYA PUSHTI VOY. MID-DP-07/21" IS A SEAWORTHY VESSEL, NOT MORE THAN 25 YEARS OLD, AND HAS BEEN REGISTERED WITH AN APPROVED CLASSIFICATION SOCIETY (IRS – INDIAN REGISTER OF SHIPPING).

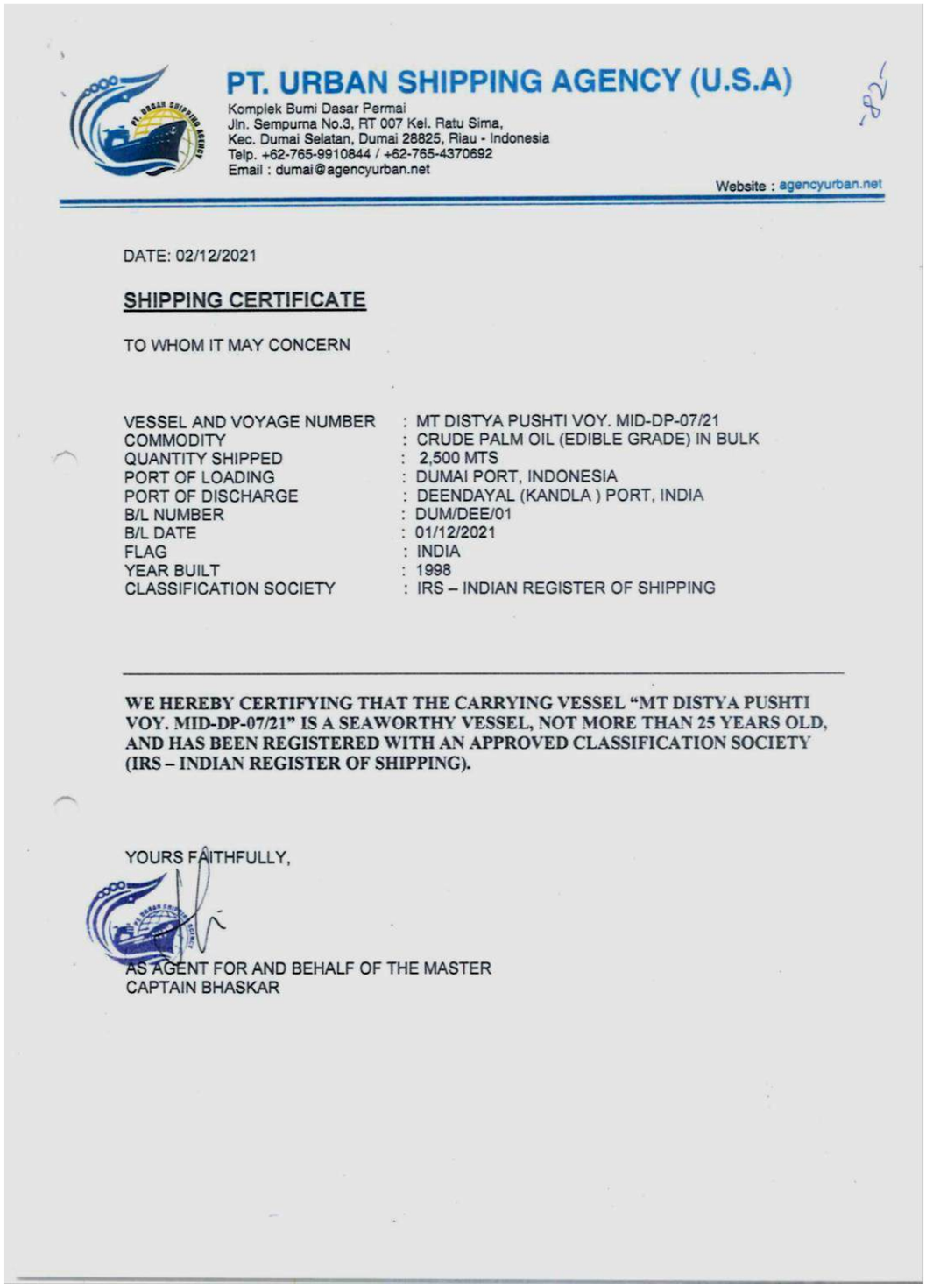
YOURS FAITHFULLY,

AS AGENT FOR AND BEHALF OF THE MASTER
CAPTAIN BHASKAR

Image14: Scanned image of Shipping Certificate dated 02.12.2021, issued by PT. Urban Shipping Agency (USA), Indonesia i.r.o. 2499.869 MT CPO from Dumai Port, Indonesia

The perusal of the above certificate reveals that 2499.869 MTs of CPO were loaded from Dumai port, Indonesia in subject vessel MT Distya Pushti Voy. MID-DP-07/21.

2.9.1.16 Similarly, Page No. 82 of the above mentioned file is also a Shipping Certificate dated 02.12.2021, issued by PT. Urban Shipping Agency (USA), Indonesia. As per the above certificate 2500 MT CPO was shipped through vessel MT Distya Pushti, Voyage No. MID-DP-07/21 from Dumai port, Indonesia. The port of discharge is Deendayal (Kandla) port, India and BL No. DUM/DEE/01 dated 01.12.2021. The scanned image of the above Shipping Certificate is reproduced below:



PT. URBAN SHIPPING AGENCY (U.S.A)

Komplek Bumi Dasar Permai
Jln. Sempurna No.3, RT 007 Kel. Ratu Sima,
Kec. Dumai Selatan, Dumai 28825, Riau - Indonesia
Telp. +62-765-9910844 / +62-765-4370692
Email : dumai@agencyurban.net
Website : agencyurban.net

DATE: 02/12/2021

SHIPPING CERTIFICATE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

VESSEL AND VOYAGE NUMBER	: MT DISTYA PUSHTI VOY. MID-DP-07/21
COMMODITY	: CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK
QUANTITY SHIPPED	: 2,500 MTS
PORT OF LOADING	: DUMAI PORT, INDONESIA
PORT OF DISCHARGE	: DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA
B/L NUMBER	: DUM/DEE/01
B/L DATE	: 01/12/2021
FLAG	: INDIA
YEAR BUILT	: 1998
CLASSIFICATION SOCIETY	: IRS – INDIAN REGISTER OF SHIPPING

WE HEREBY CERTIFYING THAT THE CARRYING VESSEL "MT DISTYA PUSHTI VOY. MID-DP-07/21" IS A SEAWORTHY VESSEL, NOT MORE THAN 25 YEARS OLD, AND HAS BEEN REGISTERED WITH AN APPROVED CLASSIFICATION SOCIETY (IRS – INDIAN REGISTER OF SHIPPING).

YOURS FAITHFULLY,

AS AGENT FOR AND BEHALF OF THE MASTER
CAPTAIN BHASKAR

Image 15: Scanned image of Shipping Certificate dated 02.12.2021, issued by PT. Urban Shipping Agency (USA), Indonesia i.r.o. 2500 MT CPO from Dumai Port, Indonesia

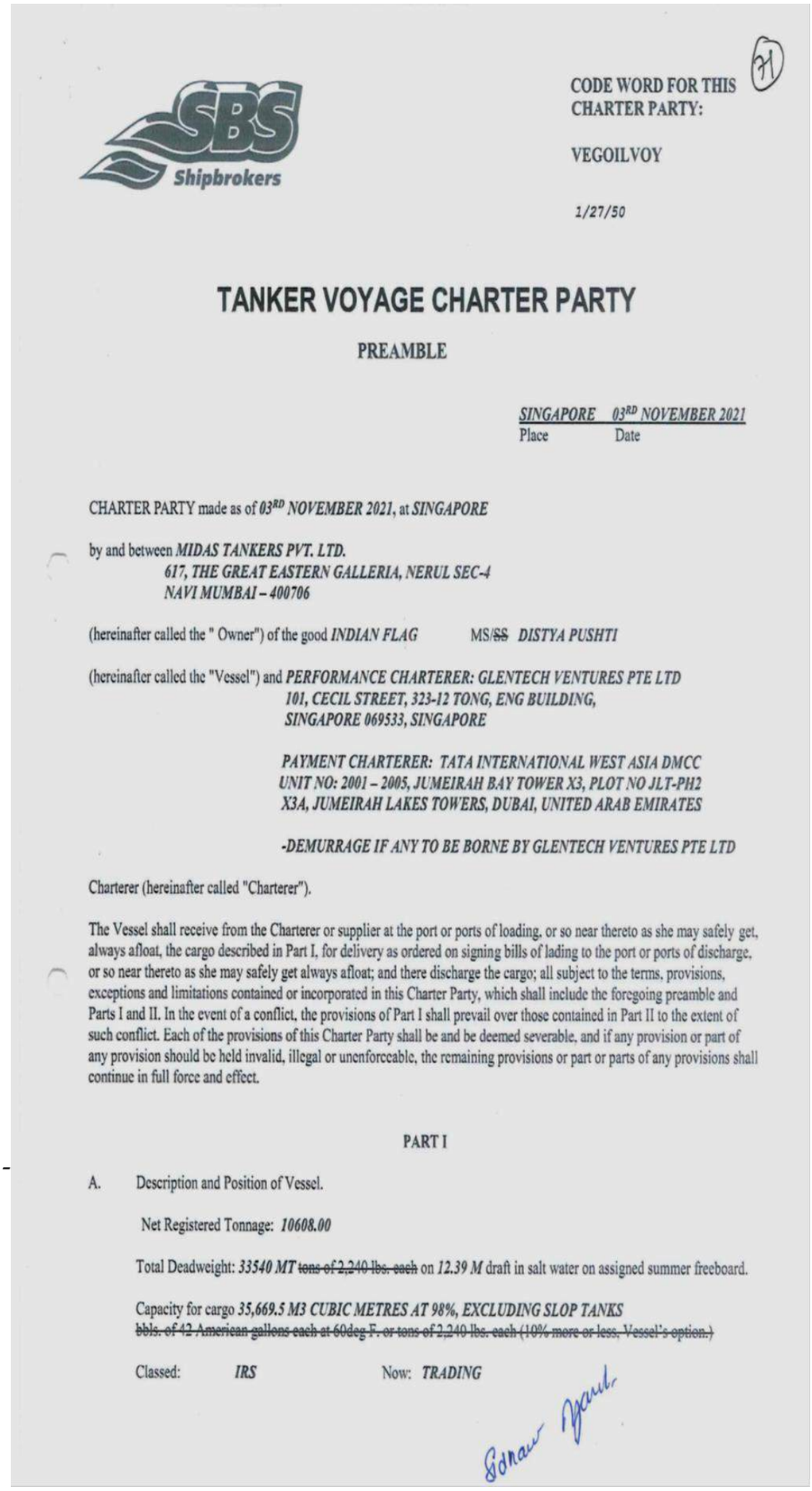
The perusal of the above certificate reveals that 2500 MT CPO was loaded from Dumai port, Indonesia in vessel MT Distya Pushti Voy MID-DP-07/21.

2.9.1.17 File marked at Sr. No. 6 of the Annexure-A to the Panchnama **[RUD NO. 3]** contains documents viz. charter agreement of vessel, purchase contract, e-mail correspondence, inspection report etc.

SCRUTINY OF CHARTER PARTY AGREEMENT, E-MAILS, VOYAGE ORDERS ETC.

2.9.1.18 Page Nos. 71-69 of the above mentioned file is charter agreement dated 03.11.2021 of the vessel „MT Distya Pushti". The agreement is between

M/s. Midas Tankers Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai (Owner) and Performance Charterer M/s. GVPL, Singapore/Payment Charterer M/s. TIWA. The scanned image of the charter agreement is reproduced below: -



SBS Shipbrokers

CODE WORD FOR THIS CHARTER PARTY:

VEGOILVOY

1/27/50

TANKER VOYAGE CHARTER PARTY

PREAMBLE

SINGAPORE *03RD NOVEMBER 2021*
Place Date

CHARTER PARTY made as of *03RD NOVEMBER 2021*, at *SINGAPORE*

by and between *MIDAS TANKERS PVT. LTD.*
617, THE GREAT EASTERN GALLERIA, NERUL SEC-4
NAVI MUMBAI – 400706

(hereinafter called the " Owner") of the good *INDIAN FLAG* MS/~~SS~~ *DISTYA PUSHTI*

(hereinafter called the "Vessel") and *PERFORMANCE CHARTERER: GLENTECH VENTURES PTE LTD*
101, CECIL STREET, 323-12 TONG, ENG BUILDING,
SINGAPORE 069533, SINGAPORE

PAYMENT CHARTERER: TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC
UNIT NO: 2001 – 2005, JUMEIRAH BAY TOWER X3, PLOT NO JLT-PH2
X3A, JUMEIRAH LAKES TOWERS, DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

-DEMURRAGE IF ANY TO BE BORNE BY GLENTECH VENTURES PTE LTD

Charterer (hereinafter called "Charterer").

The Vessel shall receive from the Charterer or supplier at the port or ports of loading, or so near thereto as she may safely get, always afloat, the cargo described in Part I, for delivery as ordered on signing bills of lading to the port or ports of discharge, or so near thereto as she may safely get always afloat; and there discharge the cargo; all subject to the terms, provisions, exceptions and limitations contained or incorporated in this Charter Party, which shall include the foregoing preamble and Parts I and II. In the event of a conflict, the provisions of Part I shall prevail over those contained in Part II to the extent of such conflict. Each of the provisions of this Charter Party shall be and be deemed severable, and if any provision or part of any provision should be held invalid, illegal or unenforceable, the remaining provisions or part or parts of any provisions shall continue in full force and effect.

PART I

A. Description and Position of Vessel.

Net Registered Tonnage: *10608.00*

Total Deadweight: *33540 MT* ~~tons of 2,240 lbs. each~~ on *12.39 M* draft in salt water on assigned summer freeboard.

Capacity for cargo *35,669.5 M3 CUBIC METRES AT 98%, EXCLUDING SLOP TANKS*
~~bbls. of 42 American gallons each at 60deg F. or tons of 2,240 lbs. each (10% more or less, Vessel's option.)~~

Classed: *IRS* Now: *TRADING*

+ 3 GRADES OF MIN 20,000 MT PALM OIL PRODUCTS (EXCLUDING STEARIN/PALM ACID BUT INCLUDING ABOUT 400 MT PFAD WHICH WILL BE BLENDED) WITH 2% MORE IN CHOPT AWVNS

INTENDED BREAKDOWN:

5,000 MT CPO – INTENDED PORT: DUMAI

15,000 MT PALM OLEIN – INTENDED PORT: KUALA TANJUNG

ABOUT 400 MT PFAD – INTENDED PORT: KUALA TANJUNG

CHARTERERS WARRANTS THAT MIN CARGO WILL BE 20,000 MTS AND ABOVE BREAKUP CAN BE CHANGED AS PER CHARTERERS REQUIREMENT

CHARTERER HAS OPTION TO DO ITT BLENDING IN PORT KLANG/TANJUNG BRUAS AT CHARTERER'S TIME AND COSTS – OWNER IS TO PROVIDE MINIMUM 2000 MT SPACE FOR BLENDING PURPOSE

OWNER WARRANTS LAST 3 CARGOES ARE CLEAN, UNLEADED AND NOT ON FOSFA BANNED LIST LAST CARGO – OWNER CONFIRMS

OWNER WARRANTS LAST 3 CARGOES ARE LOADED WITH MINIMUM 60% VOLUME CAPACITY – OWNER CONFIRMS

CHARTERER WILL BLEND 10,000MT OLEIN WITH 5000 MT CPO AND 200MT PFAD, AND REMAINING 5000MT OLEIN WILL BE IMPORTD /MANIFESTED TO INDIA AS OLEIN ONLY – OWNER CONFIRMS

HEATING INSTRUCTIONS: CHARTERER AND OWNER CONFIRM

DURING VOYAGE FOR CPO AND OLEIN: 32 to 40 DEG C

MAINTAIN 45 TO 50 DEG C UNTIL BLENDING IS COMPLETED

DISCHARGE TEMPERATURE: 50 TO 55 DEG C AS PER FOSFA'S RECOMMENDED HEATING INSTRUCTIONS

If this Charter Party is for a full cargo, then it shall be the quantity the Vessel can carry if loaded to her minimum permissible freeboard for the voyage, but not exceeding what the Vessel can, in the Master's judgment, reasonably stow and carry over and above her tackle, apparel, stores, and furniture, sufficient space to be left in the expansion tanks to provide for the expansion of the cargo. In no event shall Charterer be required to furnish cargo in excess of the quantity stated as the Vessel's capacity for cargo plus 10% of that quantity. If less than a full cargo is to be carried, the quantity stated shall be the minimum quantity which the Charterer is required to supply.

C. Loading Port.

2SP/1SB DUMAI AND KUALA TANJUNG, INDONESIA (DUMAI FOLLOWED BY KUALA TANJUNG AS PER LAYCAN CHARTERER HAS WITH SHIPPERS)

Readiness Date: *20TH NOVEMBER 2021* Cancelling Date: *29TH NOVEMBER 2021 (2359)*

D. Discharging Port.

1-2SP/1SB NEW MANGALORE AND/OR JNPT AND/OR KANDLA, INDIA (WCI RANGE) OR
1-2SP/1SB MVKK, INDIA (ECI RANGE)

CHARTERER SHALL CONFIRM DISCHARGE PORT PRIOR LOADING

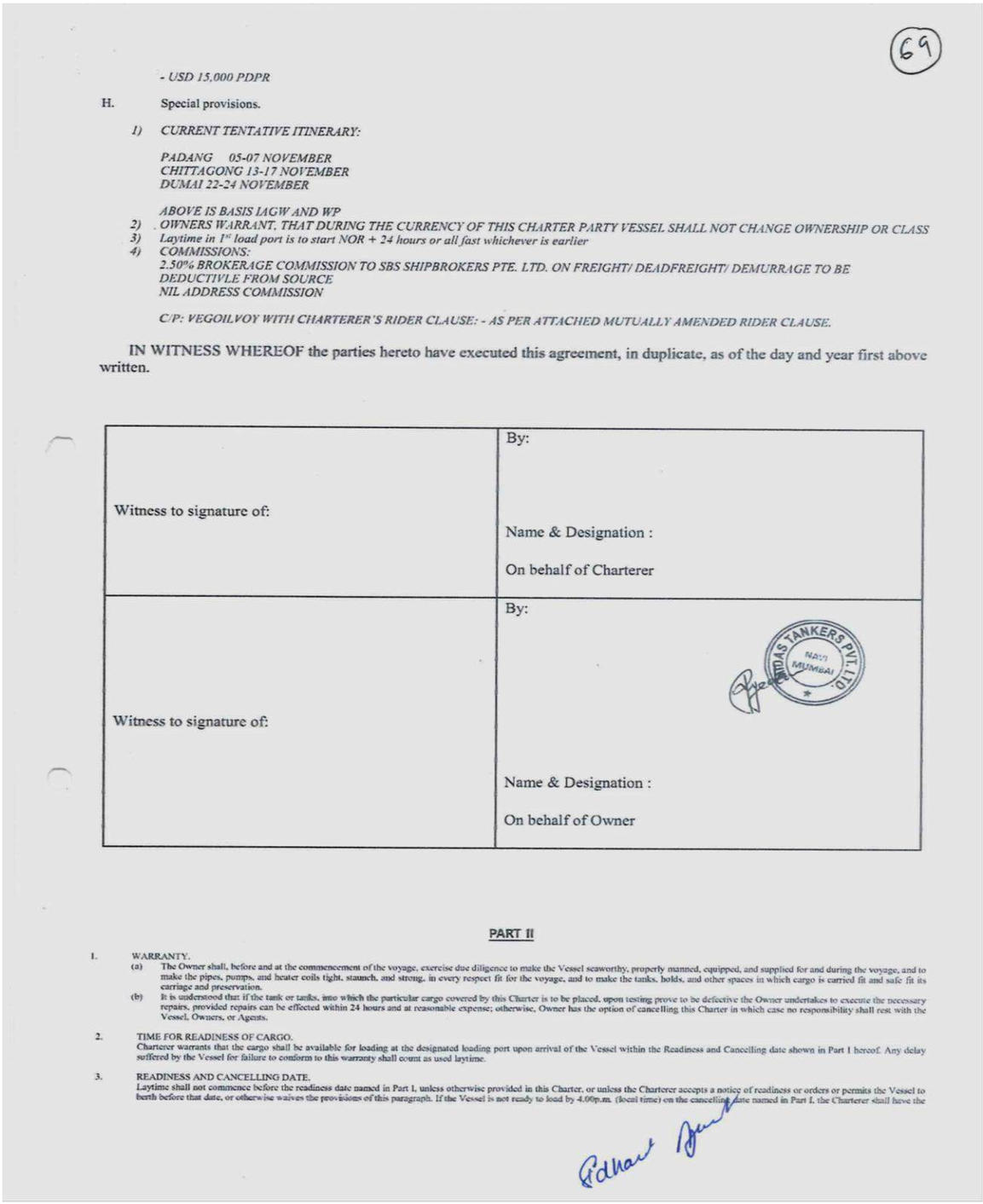
E. Total Laytime.

125/80 MTPH SHINC REV

F. Freight Rate.

USD 40.00 PMT BASIS 2/1 FOR JNPT OR KANDLA
USD 39.00 PMT BASIS 2/1 FOR NEW MANGALORE ONLY
USD 42.00 PMT BASIS 2/2 FOR WCI RANGE
USD 37.00 PMT BASIS 2/1 FOR MVKK RANGE
USD 38.50 PMT BASIS 2/2 FOR MVKK RANGE

Freight Payable ~~at~~:



69

- USD 15,000 PDPR

H. Special provisions.

1) CURRENT TENTATIVE ITINERARY:

PADANG 05-07 NOVEMBER
CHITTAGONG 13-17 NOVEMBER
DUMAI 22-24 NOVEMBER

ABOVE IS BASIS IAGW AND WP
2) OWNERS WARRANT, THAT DURING THE CURRENCY OF THIS CHARTER PARTY VESSEL SHALL NOT CHANGE OWNERSHIP OR CLASS
3) Laytime in 1st load port is to start NOR + 24 hours or all fast whichever is earlier
4) COMMISSIONS:
2.50% BROKERAGE COMMISSION TO SBS SHIPBROKERS PTE. LTD. ON FREIGHT/ DEADFREIGHT/ DEMURRAGE TO BE DEDUCTIVLE FROM SOURCE
NIL ADDRESS COMMISSION

C/P: VEGOILVOY WITH CHARTERER'S RIDER CLAUSE: - AS PER ATTACHED MUTUALLY AMENDED RIDER CLAUSE.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have executed this agreement, in duplicate, as of the day and year first above written.

Witness to signature of:	By: Name & Designation : On behalf of Charterer
Witness to signature of:	By: Name & Designation : On behalf of Owner

PART II

1. WARRANTY.
(a) The Owner shall, before and at the commencement of the voyage, exercise due diligence to make the Vessel seaworthy, properly manned, equipped, and supplied for and during the voyage, and to make the pipes, pumps, and heater coils tight, staunch, and strong, in every respect fit for the voyage, and to make the tanks, holds, and other spaces in which cargo is carried fit and safe fit its carriage and preservation.
(b) It is understood that if the tank or tanks, into which the particular cargo covered by this Charter is to be placed, upon testing prove to be defective the Owner undertakes to execute the necessary repairs, provided repairs can be effected within 24 hours and at reasonable expense; otherwise, Owner has the option of cancelling this Charter in which case no responsibility shall rest with the Vessel, Owners, or Agents.

2. TIME FOR READINESS OF CARGO.
Charterer warrants that the cargo shall be available for loading at the designated loading port upon arrival of the Vessel within the Readiness and Cancelling date shown in Part I hereof. Any delay suffered by the Vessel for failure to conform to this warranty shall count as used laytime.

3. READINESS AND CANCELLING DATE.
Laytime shall not commence before the readiness date named in Part I, unless otherwise provided in this Charter, or unless the Charterer accepts a notice of readiness or orders or permits the Vessel to berth before that date, or otherwise waives the provisions of this paragraph. If the Vessel is not ready to load by 4.00p.m. (local time) on the cancelling date named in Part I, the Charterer shall have the

Image16: Scanned images of samples from Tanker Voyage Charter Party Agreement dated 03.11.2021

As per the above agreement, 5000 MT CPO was to be loaded from Dumai port, Indonesia; 15000 MT Palm Olein and about 400 MT PFAD from Kuala Tanjung port, Indonesia. Further, as per the agreement, the Charterer has option of blending in port Klang/Tanjung Bruas. The clause reads as under:

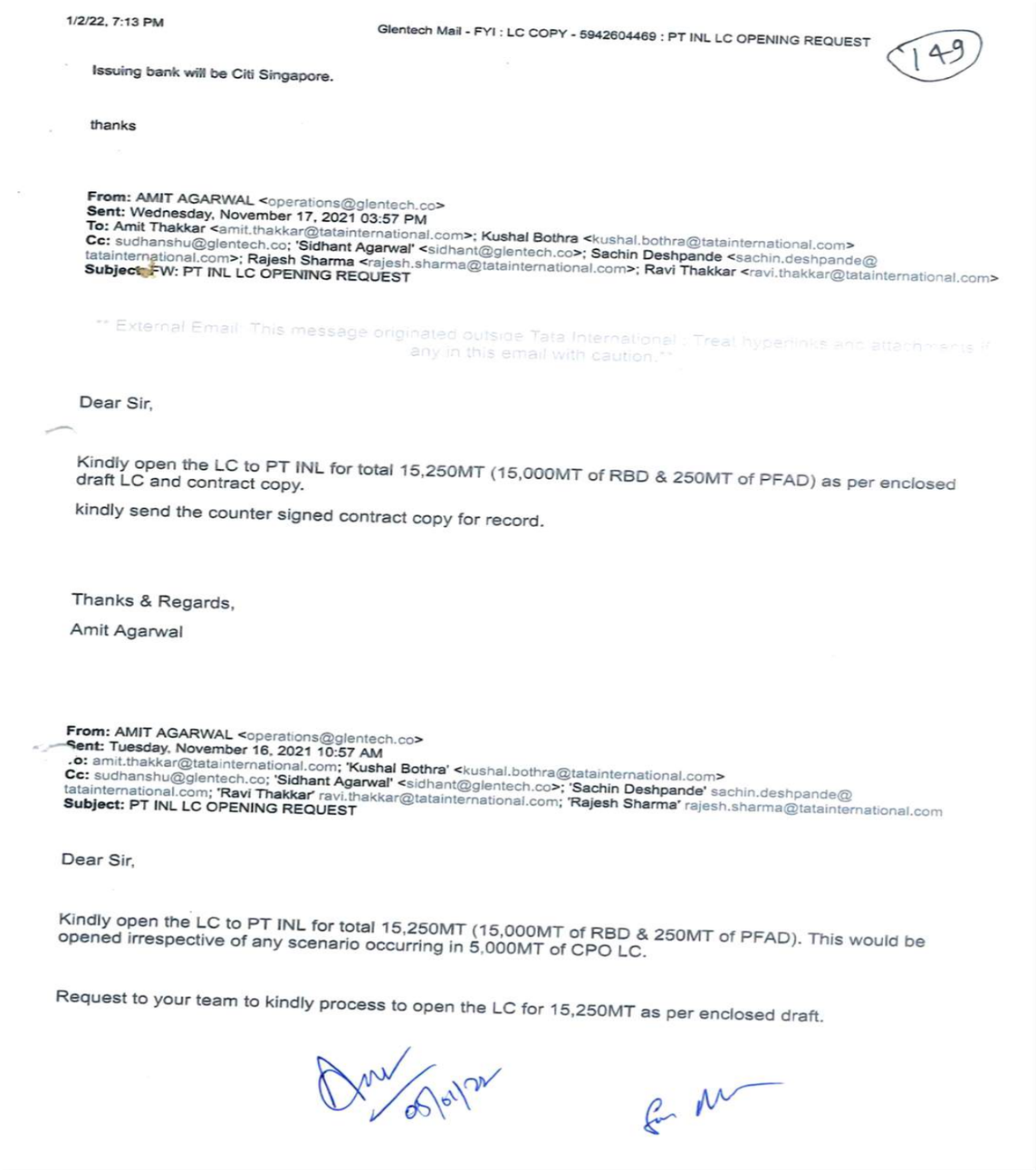
> "*Charterer has option to do ITT of blending in port Klang/TanjungBruas at Charterer's time and costs – owner is to provide minimum 2000 MT space for blending purpose*."

Another clause regarding blending of goods reads as under:

> "*Charterer will blend 10,000 MT Olein with 5000 MT CPO and 200 MT PFAD, and remaining 5000 MT Olein will be imported/manifested to India as Olein only – Owner confirms*."

Thus, as per the above clauses, the Charterer will blend the goods viz. Olein, CPO and PFAD.

2.9.1.19 Page No. 149 of the above file is print out of an e-mail correspondence dated 17.11.2021 from Amit Agarwal (operations@glentech.co) to Amit Thakkar (amit.thakkar@tatainternational.com) and others. Vide above mail, it has been instructed to open LC to PT INL for total 15250 MT (15,000 MT RBD & 250 MT PFAD). The scanned image of the above page is reproduced below:



1/2/22, 7:13 PM Glentech Mail - FYI : LC COPY - 5942604469 : PT INL LC OPENING REQUEST

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Issuing bank will be Citi Singapore.

thanks

From: AMIT AGARWAL <operations@glentech.co>
Sent: Wednesday, November 17, 2021 03:57 PM
To: Amit Thakkar <amit.thakkar@tatainternational.com>; **Kushal Bothra** <kushal.bothra@tatainternational.com>
Cc: sudhanshu@glentech.co; **'Sidhant Agarwal'** <sidhant@glentech.co>; **Sachin Deshpande** <sachin.deshpande@tatainternational.com>; **Rajesh Sharma** <rajesh.sharma@tatainternational.com>; **Ravi Thakkar** <ravi.thakkar@tatainternational.com>
Subject: FW: PT INL LC OPENING REQUEST

** External Email: This message originated outside Tata International : Treat hyperlinks and attachments in any in this email with caution.**

Dear Sir,

Kindly open the LC to PT INL for total 15,250MT (15,000MT of RBD & 250MT of PFAD) as per enclosed draft LC and contract copy.

kindly send the counter signed contract copy for record.

Thanks & Regards,

Amit Agarwal

From: AMIT AGARWAL <operations@glentech.co>
Sent: Tuesday, November 16, 2021 10:57 AM
To: amit.thakkar@tatainternational.com; **'Kushal Bothra'** <kushal.bothra@tatainternational.com>
Cc: sudhanshu@glentech.co; **'Sidhant Agarwal'** <sidhant@glentech.co>; **'Sachin Deshpande'** sachin.deshpande@tatainternational.com; **'Ravi Thakkar'** ravi.thakkar@tatainternational.com; **'Rajesh Sharma'** rajesh.sharma@tatainternational.com
Subject: PT INL LC OPENING REQUEST

Dear Sir,

Kindly open the LC to PT INL for total 15,250MT (15,000MT of RBD & 250MT of PFAD). This would be opened irrespective of any scenario occurring in 5,000MT of CPO LC.

Request to your team to kindly process to open the LC for 15,250MT as per enclosed draft.

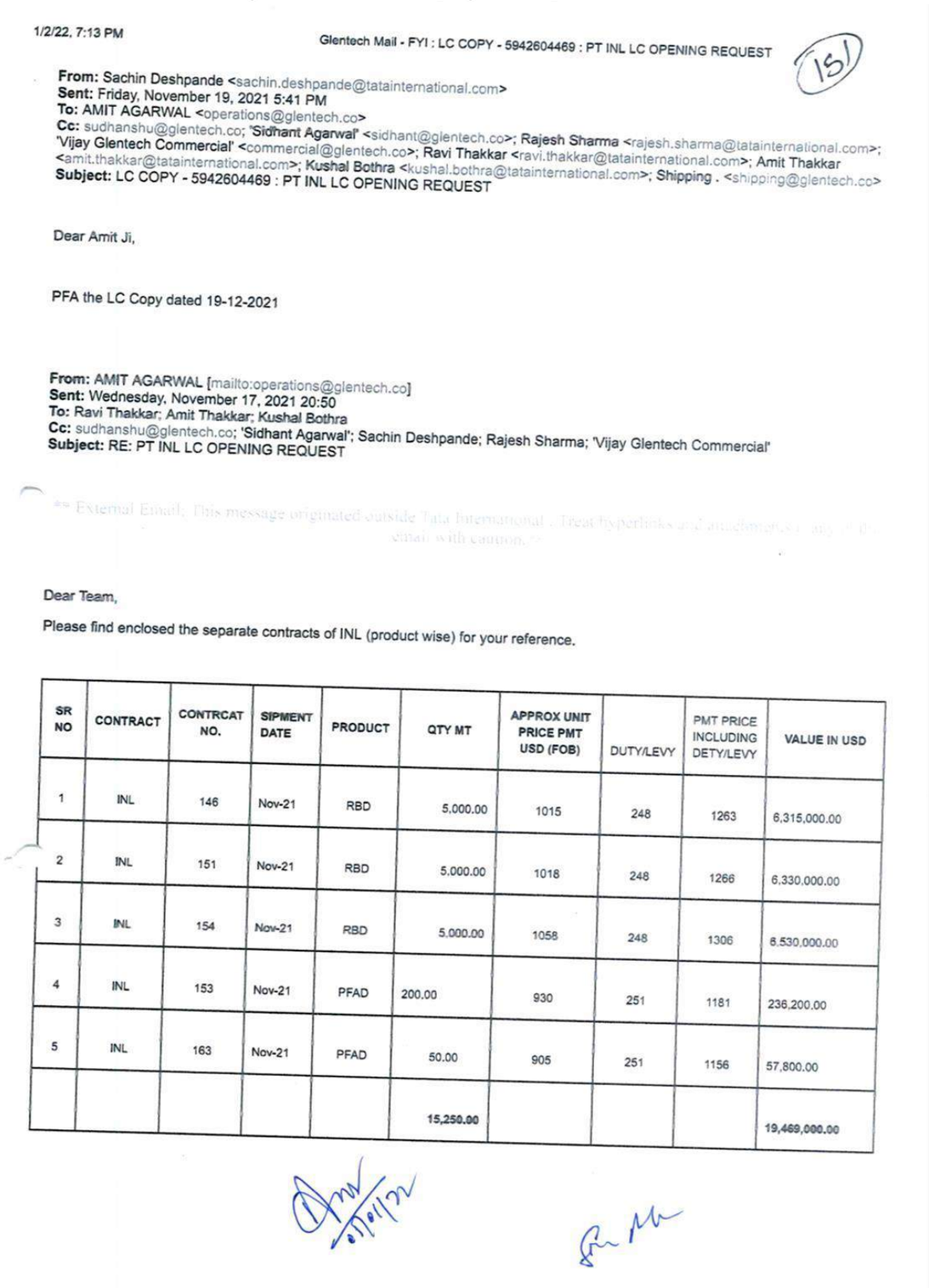
05/01/22

Image17: E-mail from operations@glentech.co to amit.thakkar@tatainternational.com regarding opening of LC

It is pertinent to mention here that 15000 MT RBD and 300 MT PFAD was purchased from M/s.INL, Indonesia. This e-mail confirms the fact that 15000 MT RBD and 300 MT PFAD were purchased by the supplier in Indonesia.

2.9.1.20 Page No. 151 of the above mentioned file is print out of an e-mail correspondence dated 17.11.2021 from Amit Agarwal (operations@glentech.co)

to Ravi Thakkar, Amit Thakkar of M/s.TIL. The mail suggests that details of contracts with INL have been enclosed. The details pertain to 15,000 MT RBD & 250 MT PFAD. The scanned image of the above page is reproduced below:



1/2/22, 7:13 PM Glentech Mail - FYI : LC COPY - 5942604469 : PT INL LC OPENING REQUEST

151

From: Sachin Deshpande <sachin.deshpande@tatainternational.com>
Sent: Friday, November 19, 2021 5:41 PM
To: AMIT AGARWAL <operations@glentech.co>
Cc: sudhanshu@glentech.co; 'Sidhant Agarwal' <sidhant@glentech.co>; Rajesh Sharma <rajesh.sharma@tatainternational.com>; 'Vijay Glentech Commercial' <commercial@glentech.co>; Ravi Thakkar <ravi.thakkar@tatainternational.com>; Amit Thakkar <amit.thakkar@tatainternational.com>; Kushal Bothra <kushal.bothra@tatainternational.com>; Shipping . <shipping@glentech.co>
Subject: LC COPY - 5942604469 : PT INL LC OPENING REQUEST

Dear Amit Ji,

PFA the LC Copy dated 19-12-2021

From: AMIT AGARWAL [mailto:operations@glentech.co]
Sent: Wednesday, November 17, 2021 20:50
To: Ravi Thakkar; Amit Thakkar; Kushal Bothra
Cc: sudhanshu@glentech.co; 'Sidhant Agarwal'; Sachin Deshpande; Rajesh Sharma; 'Vijay Glentech Commercial'
Subject: RE: PT INL LC OPENING REQUEST

** External Email: This message originated outside Tata International . Treat hyperlinks and attachments in this email with caution. **

Dear Team,

Please find enclosed the separate contracts of INL (product wise) for your reference.

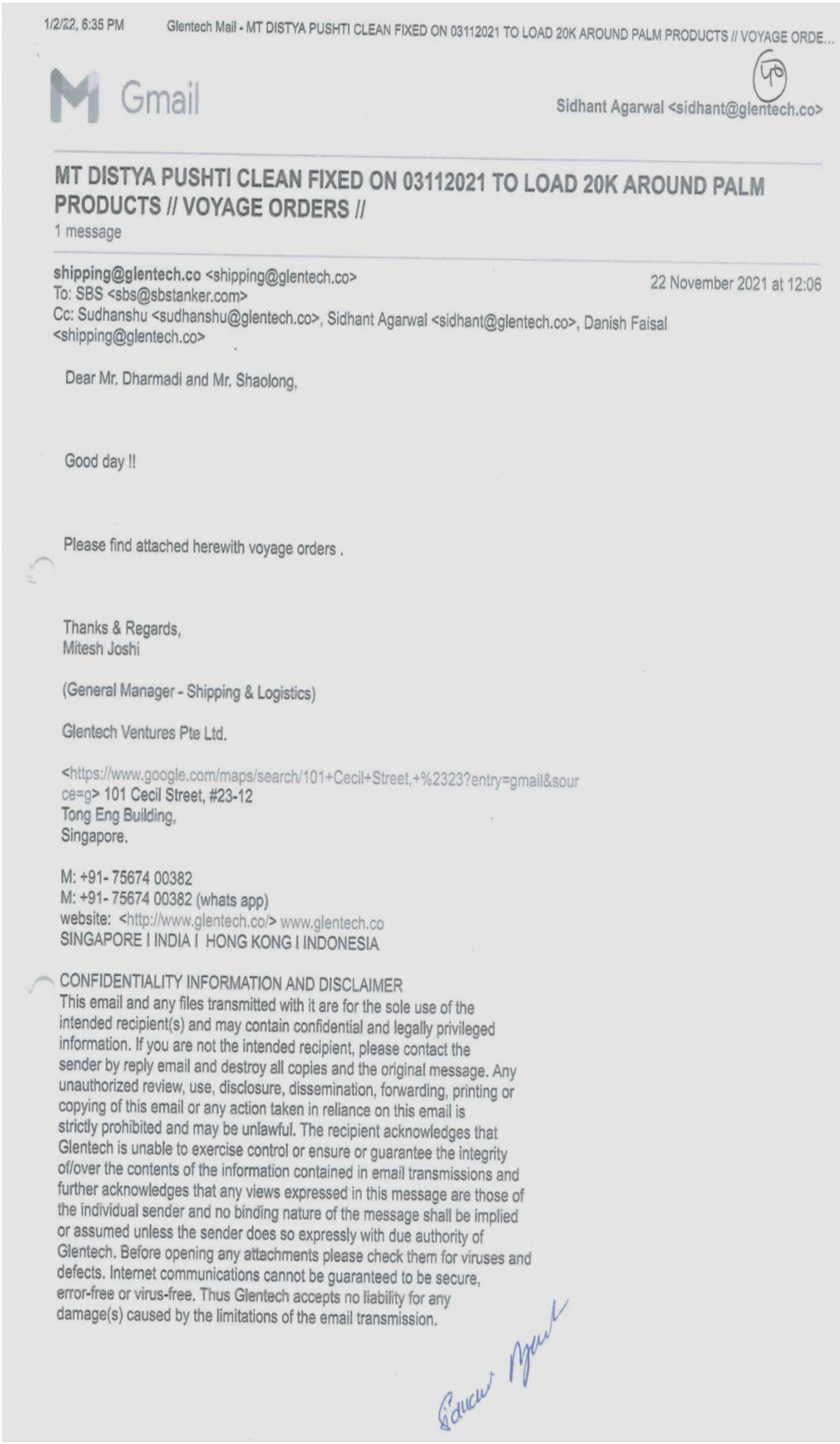
SR NO	CONTRACT	CONTRCAT NO.	SIPMENT DATE	PRODUCT	QTY MT	APPROX UNIT PRICE PMT USD (FOB)	DUTY/LEVY	PMT PRICE INCLUDING DETY/LEVY	VALUE IN USD
1	INL	146	Nov-21	RBD	5,000.00	1015	248	1263	6,315,000.00
2	INL	151	Nov-21	RBD	5,000.00	1018	248	1266	6,330,000.00
3	INL	154	Nov-21	RBD	5,000.00	1058	248	1306	6,530,000.00
4	INL	153	Nov-21	PFAD	200.00	930	251	1181	236,200.00
5	INL	163	Nov-21	PFAD	50.00	905	251	1156	57,800.00
					15,250.00				19,469,000.00

Image18: E-mail from Sachin.deshpande@tatainternational.com (Executive of M/s. TIL) to operations@glentech.co (VP, M/s. GIPL) regarding request for opening of LC.

It is pertinent to mention here that the name of the party for 15000 MT RBD and 250 MT PFAD is mentioned as "INL", which is nothing but M/s. INL, Indonesia, from whom 15000 MT RBD and 300 MT PFAD were purchased in Indonesia.

2.9.1.21 Page Nos. 40-34 of the above mentioned file are print out of an e-mail correspondence dated 22.11.2021 from mail id shipping@glentech.co to

sbs@sbstanker.com and voyage order, enclosed with the above mail. The scanned image of the same is reproduced below: -



1/2/22, 6:35 PM Glentech Mail - MT DISTYA PUSHTI CLEAN FIXED ON 03112021 TO LOAD 20K AROUND PALM PRODUCTS // VOYAGE ORDE...

Gmail

Sidhant Agarwal <sidhant@glentech.co>

MT DISTYA PUSHTI CLEAN FIXED ON 03112021 TO LOAD 20K AROUND PALM PRODUCTS // VOYAGE ORDERS //

1 message

shipping@glentech.co <shipping@glentech.co> 22 November 2021 at 12:06
To: SBS <sbs@sbstanker.com>
Cc: Sudhanshu <sudhanshu@glentech.co>, Sidhant Agarwal <sidhant@glentech.co>, Danish Faisal <shipping@glentech.co>

Dear Mr. Dharmadi and Mr. Shaolong,

Good day !!

Please find attached herewith voyage orders .

Thanks & Regards,
Mitesh Joshi

(General Manager - Shipping & Logistics)

Glentech Ventures Pte Ltd.

<https://www.google.com/maps/search/101+Cecil+Street,+%2323?entry=gmail&source=g> 101 Cecil Street, #23-12
Tong Eng Building,
Singapore.

M: +91- 75674 00382
M: +91- 75674 00382 (whats app)
website: <http://www.glentech.co/> www.glentech.co
SINGAPORE I INDIA I HONG KONG I INDONESIA

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(39)

Voyage Orders MT DISTYA PUSHTI.pdf
583K

(38)

WE ADVISE HEREWITH VOYAGE INSTRUCTION FOR THE ABOVE VESSEL.
PLEASE CONFIRM MASTER IS INSTRUCTED ACCORDINGLY

M/TIME, PLEASE KINDLY ASK MASTER/ AGENT START TO UPDATE ETA TO ALL CONCERNED PARTIES.

AA) LOAD PORT(S)
CHARTERERS ADVISE THE VESSEL IS IMMEDIATELY TO PROCEEDTO **LOAD PORT(S)** AND PLEASE ENSURE ALL CARGO TANKS, PUMPS AND PIPES ARE CLEANED AND SUITABLY FIT TO LOAD THE GRADE AS FOLLOWS:

LAYCAN: 23 – 26th Nov, 2021
LOADPORT: DUMAI, KUALA TANJUNG, INDONESIA & LINGGI MELAKA, MALAYSIA
CARGO TO LOAD: CRUDE PALM OIL / RBD PALMOLEIN / PFAD
QUANTIY: 5000 Mts CPO / 15000 Mts Olein / 250 Mts PFAD

PLEASE ADVISE LOADING PLAN **(STOWAGE PLAN)** TANK BY TANK. AND.ESTIMATED INTAKEBOTH METRIC TONNES AND BBLS AND EXPECTED SAILING DRAFT AFTER LOADING.

IF THE SHIP'S FIGURES DIFFER FROM SHORE FIGURES BY AN AMOUNT IN EXCESS OF 0.3 PCT. MASTER IS NOT TO SIGN BILL OF LADING AND IN SUCH CASE, MASTER IS TO CONTACT CHARTERERS IMMEDIATELY.

MASTER IS TO ENSURE THAT THE VESSEL WILL COMPLY AT ALL TIMES WITH INTERNATIONAL LO ADLINES REGULATIONS. IN THIS RESPECT, MASTER SHOULD ENSURE THAT THE VESSEL IS LOADE D SO AS TO MEET THE LOADLINES REQUIREMENTS OF ALL THE DISCHARGE RANGES OF THE GO VERNING CHARTER PARTY.

VESSEL TO ARRIVE AT LOADPORT WITH SUITABLE BALLAST IN ACCORDANCE WITH TERMINAL REGULATIONS AND WITH ALL CARGO TANKS/LINES/PUMPS THOROUGHLY CLEANED, STRIPPED, DRAINED, FREE OF ALL RESIDUES FROM PREVIOUS CARGO AND TO BE ACCEPTABLE TO INSPECTORS FOR THE LOADING OF DESIGNATED CARGO/GRADE(S).

IF FREE PRATIQUE IS NOT GRANTED PROMPTLY ON ARRIVAL MASTER MUST IMMEDIATELY PROT EST IN WRITING TO PORT AUTHORITIES AND OWNERS SHALL ATTACH SUCH PROTEST TO THEIR DEMURRAGE CLAIM.

VESSEL SHOULD ARRIVE AT LOADPORT WITH SUFFICIENT BUNKERS TO PERFORM THE COMPL ETE VOYAGE UNDER OUR CHARTER. IF OWNERS REQUIRE ADDITIONAL BUNKERING ARRANG EMENTS, OWNERS ARE REQUIRED TO NOTIFY CHARTERERS OF THEIR INTENTIONS WELL IN ADVANCE.

BB) DISCHARGE PORTS
MAX ARRIVAL DRAFT RESTRICTION AT DISCHARGE PORT. XXXX

CC) NOTIFYING PARTIES – LOAD PORT(S)
MASTER IS TO NOTIFY ETA AT LOADPORT
(IN LOCAL TIME) IMMEDIATELY ON SAILING FROM PREVIOUS DISPORT. AND 96 / 72 / 48 / 24 HOURS PRIOR TO ARRIVAL, ADDRESSED TO THE FOLLOWING:

(I) CHARTERERS:
a) Performance charter : **GLENTECH VENTURES PTE LTD**
101, Cecil Street, 323-12 Tong.Eng Building,
Singapore 069533,Singapore
shipping@glentech.co
operations@glentech.co:

Payment Charter : **Tata International west asia DMCC**
Unit no: 2001 – 2005, Jumeirah Bay Tower X3, Plot no JLT-PH2 X3A, Jumeirah Lakes Towers, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

(37)

Tel: +9714 5149206
email: ravi.thakkar@tatainternational.com;
amit.thakkar@tatainternational.com;

-DEMURRAGE IF ANY TO BE BORNE BY GLENTECH VENTURES PTE LTD

(2) SUPPLIERS:

DUMAI:
PT. KHARISMA PEMASARAN BERSAMA NUSANTARA
(PT. KPB NUSANTARA) MEDAN BRANCH ON BEHALF
OF PT. PERKEBUNAN NUSANTARA – III
JALAN BALAI KOTA NO. 8 MEDAN 20111
logsawit@inacom.co.id
divisi.pemasaran3@holding-perkebunan.com

KUALA TANJUNG:
PT INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI
KOMP. KAWASAN EKONOMI KHUSUS-SEI MANGKEI, KAV.2-3, KEL. SEI MANGKEI KEC BOSAR,
MALIGAS, KAB. SIMALUNGUN,
SUMATRERA UTARA, 21184, INDONESIA
zulia_r_adha@inl.co.id; rawaty_ibrahim@inl.co.id;
Contact : +62 812-6372-969

3) OTHERPARTIES:

(4) BROKERS:

MASTER TO ADVISE IMMEDIATELY ANY CHANGE IN ETA AT LOADPORT OR DISPORT EXCEEDIN G 6 HOURS WHILST ON PASSAGE WITH REASON FOR SAME.

DD) NOTIFYING PARTIES – DISCHARGE PORT(S)
MASTER IS TO NOTIFY ETA AT DISCHARGE PORT (IN LOCAL TIME) IMMEDIATELY ON SAILING FR OM PREVIOUS PORT, AND 96 / 72 / 48 / 24 HOURS PRIOR TO ARRIVAL, ADDRESSED TO THE FOLLOW ING:

1) CHARTERERS : GLENTECH VENTURE PTE LTD
commercial@glentech.co; operations@glentech.co; shipping@glentech.co;
(2) RECEIVERS : TBA
(3) OTHER PARTIES:
(4) BROKERS:

EE) NOMINATED AGENTS

LOADPORT AGENT: The Details of the Load Port Vessel Agent is As :-

DUMAI:
PT.URBAN SHIPPING AGENCY (USA)
BARAKOMINDO SHIPPING PT.
komplek bumi dasar permai
Jalan sempurna no. 3 rt 007 kel. Ratu sima kec. Dumai selatan
Dumai 28825 - Riau - Indonesia
Tlp. +62-765-4370692 / +62-765-9910844

(39)

Pic. Ajat sudrajat
Mob. +62-813-7195-9243
WA. +62-813-6404-4825
Email : dumai@barakomindo.com (general),
Ajatsdr2nd@yahoo.com (private)
Backup email : dumai@agencyurban.net

KUALA TANJUNG:
PT. Usda Seroja jaya – Batam Head Office.
Dapur 12. kel. Sei Pelungut Kec. Sagulung,
Kota Batam, Provinsi Kepulauan Riau
Mob/Wa: 0812 621 7879, 0821 64352102 : PIC Iskandar.Z.
Private: iskandar@usdaseroja.com, iskandar.usda@gmail.com

LINNGI MELAKA:

" MARITIME NETWORK SDN BHD
NO.11-G, JALAN RAMIN 2/KS7,
BANDAR BOTANIC, 41200 KLANG,
SELANGOR DARUL EHSAN
MOBILE - +6016 6643828 / +6014 3613828 RK MORTHY
- +6012 2336978 DATO SERI JAYA
Fax : +60(3) 33190585
E-mail : enquiry@maritime-net.com; jaya@maritime-net.com "

DISPORT AGENT : Details of the Discharge Port Agent.
KANDLA :

KANDLA :
Samudra Marine Services Pvt. Ltd., (Agency Division)
Level 2, La-Shewa Building, 233,
P D'Mello Road, Opposite G.P.O
Fort , Mumbai 400 001
Tel : +91 22 2270 1125 / 26 / 27
Fax: +91 22 2270 1128
Email : agency@samudramarine.com
Website : www.samudramarine.com
PIC :
Ketan +91 8879005881 Skype: ketan_smspl
Nitin +91 8879005886 Skype: nitin_smspl
Mathew +91 8879005882 Skype: mninan_smspl
Girish +91 8879765039 Skype: girish_smspl
Hari Shyam - +91 94268 19533 / +91 76980 91999

THE ETA'S AS ABOVE SHOULD BE SENT EVEN IF
THE VESSEL HAS NOT YET SAILED FROM THE PREVIOUS PORT. IN THIS EVENT, THE ETA SHOULD BE S
ENT BY OWNERS OR AGENTS ON THE MASTER'S BEHALF.

ETA MSG TO ADVISE:
(1) POSITION IN LAT/LONG,
(2) SPEED,
(3) DISTANT TO GO,
(4) DISTANT MADE GOOD,
(5) WIND/SEA STATE,
(6) ANY ANTICIPATED DELAYS OR DIVERSION DUE TO ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITION. (IF APPLIC
ABLE)

Sahar Agent

(35)

(8) BERTHING SCHEDULE OR ANY ANTICIPATED DELAY FOR EACH PORT (MASTER TO CHECK AND LIAISE CLOSELY WITH AGENT)

(9) STATING CURRENT ETA LOAD THE VESSEL IS HEREBY AUTHORIZED TO TENDER NOTICE OF READINESS (TO ALL THE ABOVE PARTIES) AND TO BERTH PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF LAYCAN AND IN ANY EVENT THE LAYCAN SPECIFIED IN THE CHARTER PARTY SHALL PREVAIL.

MASTER TO NOTIFY CONFIRMATION OF NOTICE OF READINESS TENDERED, INCLUDING DATE AND TIME, TO THE ABOVE PARTIES. PLEASE KEEP US FULLY ADVISED OF VESSEL'S MOVEMENTS AT LOADPORT.

MASTER TO ISSUE LETTERS OF PROTEST IF THE TERMINAL RESTRICTS THE LOADING RATE SIGNIFICANTLY LESS THAN THE CAPABILITY OF THE VESSEL TO RECEIVE CARGO. STATEMENT OF FACTS MUST BE SIGNED BY [LOADING TERMINAL/SUPPLIER'S] REPRESENTATIVE. IF THEY REFUSE TO SIGN, MASTER MUST ISSUE A CONTEMPORANEOUS PROTEST TO THEM. OWNER TO INSTRUCT AGENTS TO RELEASEPORT AND VESSEL'S MOVEMENT INFORMATION TO **GLENTECH VENTURE PTE LTD.**

BLENDING :

DUE TO COVID RESTRICTIONS AT PORT KLANG BLENDING OPERATION CAN NOT BE HAPPEN THERE. SO NOW BLENDING OPERATION TO BE PERFORMED IN LINNGI ,MELAKA PORT NEAR TO PORT KLANG MALAYSIA .
BLENDING OPERATION WILL BE HANDLED BY GEOCHEM SURVEYORS AND SURVEYORS WILL RAISE / ASSIST WITH STANDARD BLENDING OPS. AS PER OUR DECIDED., 10,000 MTS OLEIN WILL BLEND WITH 5000 MTS CPO + 250 MTS PFAD. REMAINING 5000 MTS OLEIN WILL IMPORT IN INDIA SEPARATELY.

IN SHORT, VESSEL WILL DISCHARGE 15000 MTS CPO AT KANDLA + 5000 MTS OLEIN AT KANDLA.

VESSEL TO ISSUE NON NEGOTIABLE COPY OF SWITCH BL IMMIDIATELY AFTER THE BLENDING AND SAILING OF VESSEL FROM MALAYSIA FOR FILING IGM AT DISCHARGE PORT.

IN ABSENCE OF THE OBL VESSL TO DISCHARGE THE CARGO BASIS CORPORATE LOI FROM GLENTECH VENTURES PVT LTD.

-SWITCHING B/L:-

OWNER TO ISSUE SECOND SET (GLOBAL) BILLS OF LADING IN SINGAPORE OR ANY OTHER PLACE REQUIRED BY CHARTERERS, THROUGH AGENT NOMINATED BY OWNERS AT THE COST WHICH IS TO BE MUTUALLY AGREED WITH CHARTERERS. ONCE THE FULL FIRST SET (LOCAL) BILLS OF LADING ARE SURRENDERED TO VESSEL OWNERS ARE TO ISSUE/RELEASE THE SECOND SET (GLOBAL) BILLS OF LADING TO CHARTERER SIMULTANEOUSLY.

ON REQUEST AND TO FORWARD COPIES OF THE STATEMENT OF FACTS AND NOTICE OF READINE SS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER VESSEL HAS COMPLETED LOADING.
UPON COMPLETION OF LOADING THE VESSEL IS TO PROCEED TO DISCHARGE PORT FOR ORDERS AND THE MASTER IS TO NOTIFY **GLENTECH VENTURE PTE LTD** THE ETA (IN LOCAL TIME) AT NEXT PORT AND FOLLOWING INFORMATION :

- B/L QUANTITY
- B/L DATE, SHIPPER, CONSIGNEE, CONSIGNOR, DESTINATION
- FULL TIME SHEET / REASONS FOR DELAY IF ANY
- LETTERS OF PROTEST ISSUED IF ANY
- SAMPLES ON BOARD
- SAILING DRAFT SPECIFYING WHETHER SEA, BRACKISH OR FRESH WATER
- FULL LIST OF CARGO DOCUMENTS ON BOARD STATING NUMBERS OF ORIGINALS AND COPIES.

ESTIMATED ARRIVAL DRAFT FORE AND AFT NEXT PORT SPECIFYING WHETHER CALCUL ATED FOR SEA, BRACKISH OR FRESH WATER.

Edited

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PLEASE ADVICE IN WRITING OWNERS' P AND I CLUB WORDING FOR LOI FOR NON-PRODUCTION OF B/L AND CHANGE OF DESTINATION
IN CASE OF NEED AND ADDRESS/FAX NUMBER WHERE SAME SHOULD BE SENT.

EMERGENCY CONTINGENCY COMMUNICATION

OWNERS ARE TO FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS IN THE CASE OF AN EMERGENCY SUCH AS COLLISION/GROUNDING/FIRE/POLLUTION OR ANY OTHER INCIDENT WHERE IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE IS REQUIRED OR ADVERSE MEDIA COVERAGE MAY BE EXPECTED. THE AIM OF THESE INSTRUCTIONS IS
TO ASCERTAIN THE NATURE OF THE EMERGENCY, WHAT STEPS ARE BEING TAKEN AND TO SPEED UP APPROPRIATE RESPONSE; THIS SHOULD BENEFIT ALL PARTIES CONCERNED.

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, OIL SPILL, ETC OWNERS ARE REQUIRED TO IMMEDIATELY COMMUNICATE BY TELEPHONE TO CHARTERERS AS PER CONTACT DETAILS LISTED BELOW AND CONFIRM IN WRITING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

- NAME OF VESSEL
- DATE AND EXACT TIME OF INCIDENT
- POSITION OF THE VESSEL
- NAME/NATIONALITY AND TYPE OF OTHER VESSEL(S) INVOLVED NATURE AND EXTENT OF DAMAGE
- WHETHER THE EMERGENCY IS ESCALATING OR UNDER CONTROL ANY OTHER RELEVANT DETAILS RELATING TO THE INCIDENT

THANKS & BEST REGARDS

Image19: *Scanned copy of E-mail from shipping@glentech.co to sbs@sbstanker.com enclosing voyage order of MT Distya Pushti.*

As per the voyage order, the load ports are Dumai, Kuala Tanjung, Indonesia and Linggi Melaka, Malaysia; Cargo to be loaded is Crude Palm Oil/RBD Palmolein/PFAD; Quantity 5000 MT CPO, 15000 MT Olein, 250 MT PFAD.

As regards blending, vide aforementioned e-mails, it is mentioned that due to covid restrictions, blending operation cannot happen at Klang port and blending operation to be performed at nearby port Linggi Melaka; Blending operation will be handled by Geochem Surveyors; 10000 MT Olein will be blended with 5000 MT CPO and 250 MT PFAD and remaining 5000 MT Olein will be imported in India separately; Vessel will discharge 15000 MT CPO and 5000 MT Olein at Kandla; vessel will issue switch BL immediately after blending and sailing of vessel from Malaysia for filing IGM at discharge port; owner to issue second set (Global) Bills of Lading in Singapore or any other place required by charterers, through agents nominated by owners at the cost

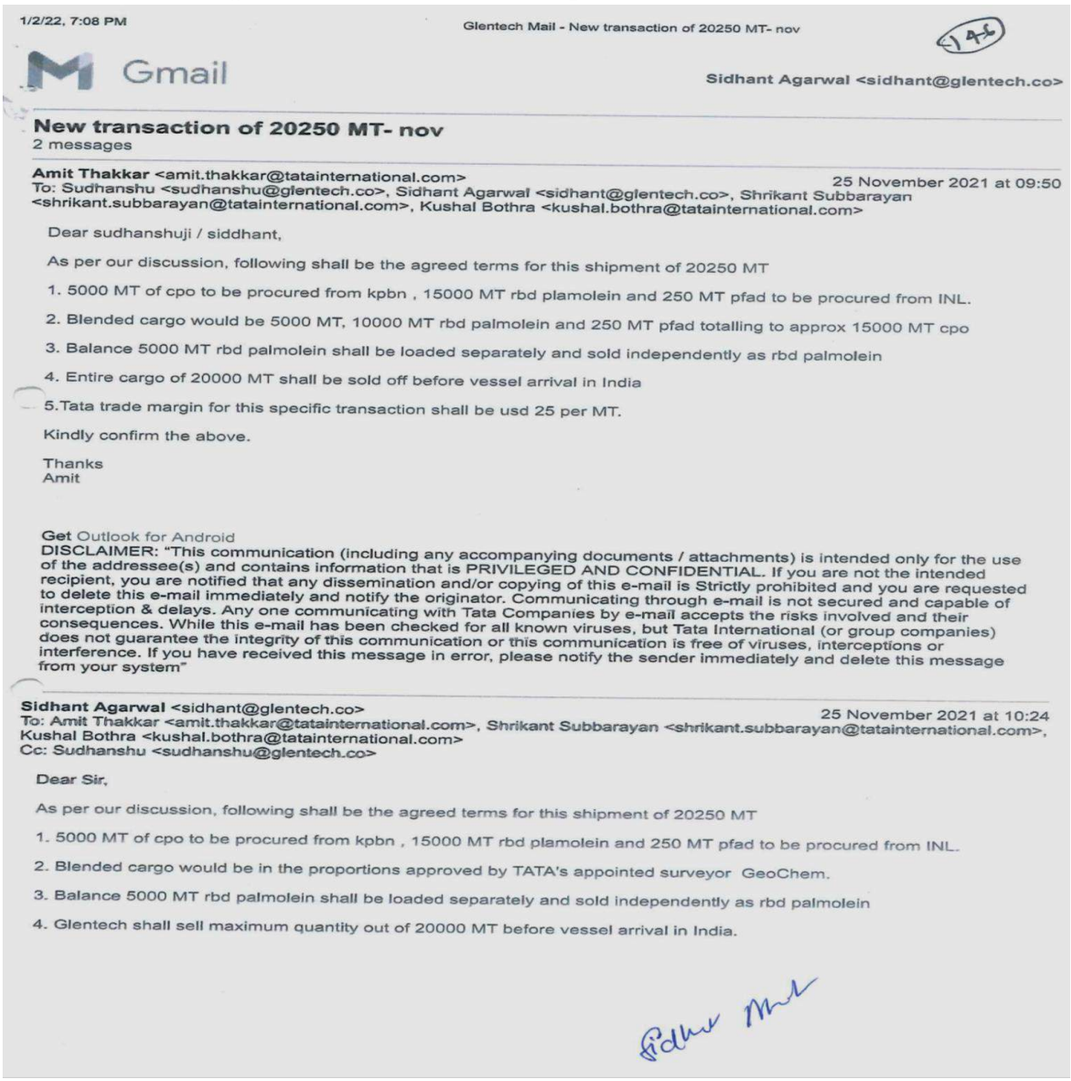
which is to be mutually agreed with charterers; once the first set of Bills of Lading are surrendered, vessel owners has to issue second set of Bills of Lading to charterer simultaneously.

From the foregoing, it is safe to conclude that 5000MT CPO, 10000MT RBD Palmolein and 250MT PFAD were loaded at different ports under different B/Ls and the blending operations of 5000MT CPO, 10000MT RBD Palmolein and 250MT PFAD was undertaken onboard vessel during the voyage. As per the Switching BL Cause of the Voyage Order and Charter Party, the original Bills of lading were switched to second set of Bills of Lading showing description as CPO only which otherwise, was admixture of CPO, RBD Palmolein and PFAD.

2.9.1.22 Page No.146 of the above mentioned file is print-out of an email correspondence dated 25.11.2021 from Mr. Amit Thakkar (amit.thakkar@tatainternational.com) to Shri Sudhanshu Agarwal of M/s Glentech (Sudhanshu@glentech.co) & Shri Sidhant Agarwal of M/s. Glentech (sidhant@glentech.co) wherein discussion w.r.t. the terms for 20250MT shipment have been conveyed by Mr Amit of M/s. TIL to M/s. GIPL, as per terms: -

5000 MT CPO to be procured from M/s. KPBN; 15000MT RBD Palmolein and 250 MT PFAD from INL; Blended cargo would be 5000 MT, 10000 MT RBD Palmolein and 250 MT PFAD totalling to 15000 MT approx.; Balance 5000 MT RBD Palmolein shall be loaded separately and sold independently as RBD Palmolein; Entire cargo of 20000 MT shall be sold off before arrival of the vessel in India; Tata trade margin shall be USD 25 per MT.

The scanned image of the above mail is reproduced below: -



1/2/22, 7:08 PM Glentech Mail - New transaction of 20250 MT- nov

Gmail Sidhant Agarwal <sidhant@glentech.co>

New transaction of 20250 MT- nov
2 messages

Amit Thakkar <amit.thakkar@tatainternational.com> 25 November 2021 at 09:50
To: Sudhanshu <sudhanshu@glentech.co>, Sidhant Agarwal <sidhant@glentech.co>, Shrikant Subbarayan <shrikant.subbarayan@tatainternational.com>, Kushal Bothra <kushal.bothra@tatainternational.com>

Dear sudhanshuji / siddhant,

As per our discussion, following shall be the agreed terms for this shipment of 20250 MT

1. 5000 MT of cpo to be procured from kpbn , 15000 MT rbd plamolein and 250 MT pfad to be procured from INL.
2. Blended cargo would be 5000 MT, 10000 MT rbd palmolein and 250 MT pfad totalling to approx 15000 MT cpo
3. Balance 5000 MT rbd palmolein shall be loaded separately and sold independently as rbd palmolein
4. Entire cargo of 20000 MT shall be sold off before vessel arrival in India
5. Tata trade margin for this specific transaction shall be usd 25 per MT.

Kindly confirm the above.

Thanks
Amit

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Sidhant Agarwal <sidhant@glentech.co> 25 November 2021 at 10:24
To: Amit Thakkar <amit.thakkar@tatainternational.com>, Shrikant Subbarayan <shrikant.subbarayan@tatainternational.com>, Kushal Bothra <kushal.bothra@tatainternational.com>
Cc: Sudhanshu <sudhanshu@glentech.co>

Dear Sir,

As per our discussion, following shall be the agreed terms for this shipment of 20250 MT

1. 5000 MT of cpo to be procured from kpbn , 15000 MT rbd plamolein and 250 MT pfad to be procured from INL.
2. Blended cargo would be in the proportions approved by TATA's appointed surveyor GeoChem.
3. Balance 5000 MT rbd palmolein shall be loaded separately and sold independently as rbd palmolein
4. Glentech shall sell maximum quantity out of 20000 MT before vessel arrival in India.

Image20: Scanned copy of the e-mail correspondence between M/s. TIL and M/s. GIPL

From the above e-mail and terms for the shipment, it is clear that it was pre-decided that 15000 MT RBD and 5000 MT CPO shall be procured separately and blended before arrival of the cargo into India.

2.9.2 SCRUTINY OF DOCUMENTS RESUMED FROM THE VESSEL MT DISTYA PUSHTI Voy. MID-DP-07/21:

The vessel Distya Pushti was boarded by the Officers of DRI, Gandhidham Regional Unit along with officers of Customs House, Kandla under Panchnama dated 02/03.01.2022. **[RUD-1]**During the course of search / rummaging of the vessel under Panchnama dated 02/03.01.2022, documents/records were withdrawn.

2.9.2.1 During the course of rummaging, a sealed packet marked as **"VOY-07/2021, DUMAI & KUALA TANJUNG, CPO, RBD & PFAD, NOT TO BE USED, FOR REFERENCE ONLY"** was recovered from the cabin of Chief Officer. The Chief Officer informed that the said packet contained the actual load port documents having correct description and other particulars. The sealed packet was opened and the documents were placed in a file marked as **Made-Up File-2 of [RUD-1]**. The documents pertained to loading of goods CPO from Dumai Port and RBD Palm Olein & PFAD from Kuala Tanjung port.

The above file contains documents pertaining to loading of imported goods in Indonesia.

2.9.2.2 Page No. 311 of the above mentioned file is „Statement of Facts", issued by M/s. Phelix Shipping Ventures Pvt. Ltd., showing details of loading of 15000.225 MT RBD Palmolein and 300.140 MT PFAD in vessel „Distya Pushti" from 03.12.2021 to 06.12.2021 at Kuala Tanjung Port, Indonesia.

The scanned image of the above page is reproduced below: -

Phelix Shipping Ventures Private Limited

311

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Vessel MT DISTYA PUSHTI (For OIL & CHEM. Tankers)

Voyage No.	07/21	Charterers	GLENTECH VENTURES PTE LTD
On Time / Voyage Charter		Cargo Suppliers / Receivers	PT INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI
Loading RBD PALMOLEIN and PFAD		Port	KUALA TANJUNG,INDONESIA
Date Arrived	03-Dec-21	Terminal	KTMT
Date sailed	06-Dec-21	Agents	PT. Usda Seroja jaya
		Inspectors	GEOCHEM
Cargo Loaded In M/Ts		No of Manifold Connections Provided by ship: 6 x4&2	
Product	As Per Shore / As Per Ship	No of Manifold Connections Provided by shore: 1X8" 1X6" (OLEIN) & 1X3" (PFAD)	
RBD PALMOLEIN	15000.225 MT / 14951.798 MT		
PFAD	300.140 MT / 295.907 MT		

Activity	Date /	Time
EOSP	03.12.2021	2200
NOR Tendered	03.12.2021	2200
POB	03.12.2021	2348
Free Pratique	30.11.2021	0745
Tugs Made Fast Fwd and Aft	03.12.2021	2354
First Line Ashore	04.12.2021	0108
Tugs Cast off Fwd and Aft	04.12.2021	0130
Pilot away	04.12.2021	0130
All Fast at Jetty KTMT	04.12.2021	0135
Gangway Down	04.12.2021	0200
Surveyor on board	04.12.2021	0254
Key meeting	04.12.2021	0312-0324
Tank Inspection	04.12.2021	0324-0424
NOR Accepted	04.12.2021	0424
Cargo Hose connection 1x 8" at No. 4 Manifold (P)	04.12.2021	0454
Commence Loading RBD PALMOLEIN Through No. 4 Manifold	04.12.2021	0805
Cargo Hose consection 1x 6" at No. 3 Manifold (P)	04.12.2021	1124
Commence Loading RBD PALMOLEIN Through No. 3 Manifold	04.12.2021	1212
Cargo Hose connection 1x 3" for PFAD at SLOP (P) COT	05.12.2021	0524
Commence Loading PFAD	05.12.2021	0330
Ceased loading RBD PALMOLEIN by terminal	05.12.2021	1200
Cargo Hose Disconnected at No. 3 manifold (P)	05.12.2021	1642
Resumed Loading RBD PALMOLEIN by termal through No. 4 manifold	05.12.2021	1648
Cargo Hose connection 1x 8" at No. 3 Manifold (P)	05.12.2021	1764
Resumed Loading RBD PALMOLEIN by termal through No. 3 manifold	05.12.2021	1800
Completed Loading PFAD	05.12.2021	2324
Cargo Hose Disconnectat for PFAD	05.12.2021	2330
Completed Loading RBD PALMOLEIN	06.12.2021	0600
Ullaging and Cargo Calculations	06.12.2021	0830-1100
Awaiting Confirmation by all parties	06.12.2021	1100-1200
Re-Ullaging and Cargo Calculations	06.12.2021	1200-1400
Awaiting Confirmation by all parties	06.12.2021	1400-1510
2nd Re-Figging and blowing of shore line	06.12.2021	1510-1612
3rd Re-Ullaging and Cargo Calculations	06.12.2021	1624-1712
Cargo Hose Disconnection.	06.12.2021	1848
Documents on board	06.12.2021	2000

DELAYS /STOPPAGES DURING PORT STAY ON SHIP'S /TERMINAL'S /CHARTERER'S A/C

03.12.2021/2200 LT	04.11.2021/0424 LT	DELAY IN ACCEPTING NOR
05.11.2021/1200 LT	05.11.2021/1648 LT	CEASED LOADING RBDL BY TERMINAL

MASTER MUMBAI MASTER AGENTS TERMINAL REPRESENTATIVE KUALA TANJUNG

Version No: 00 Form - OTK-23 Date: July 2017 CONTROLLED DOCUMENT Frequency: As and When Generated Page 1 of 1 File: Ship

P1: 03/01/22 P2:

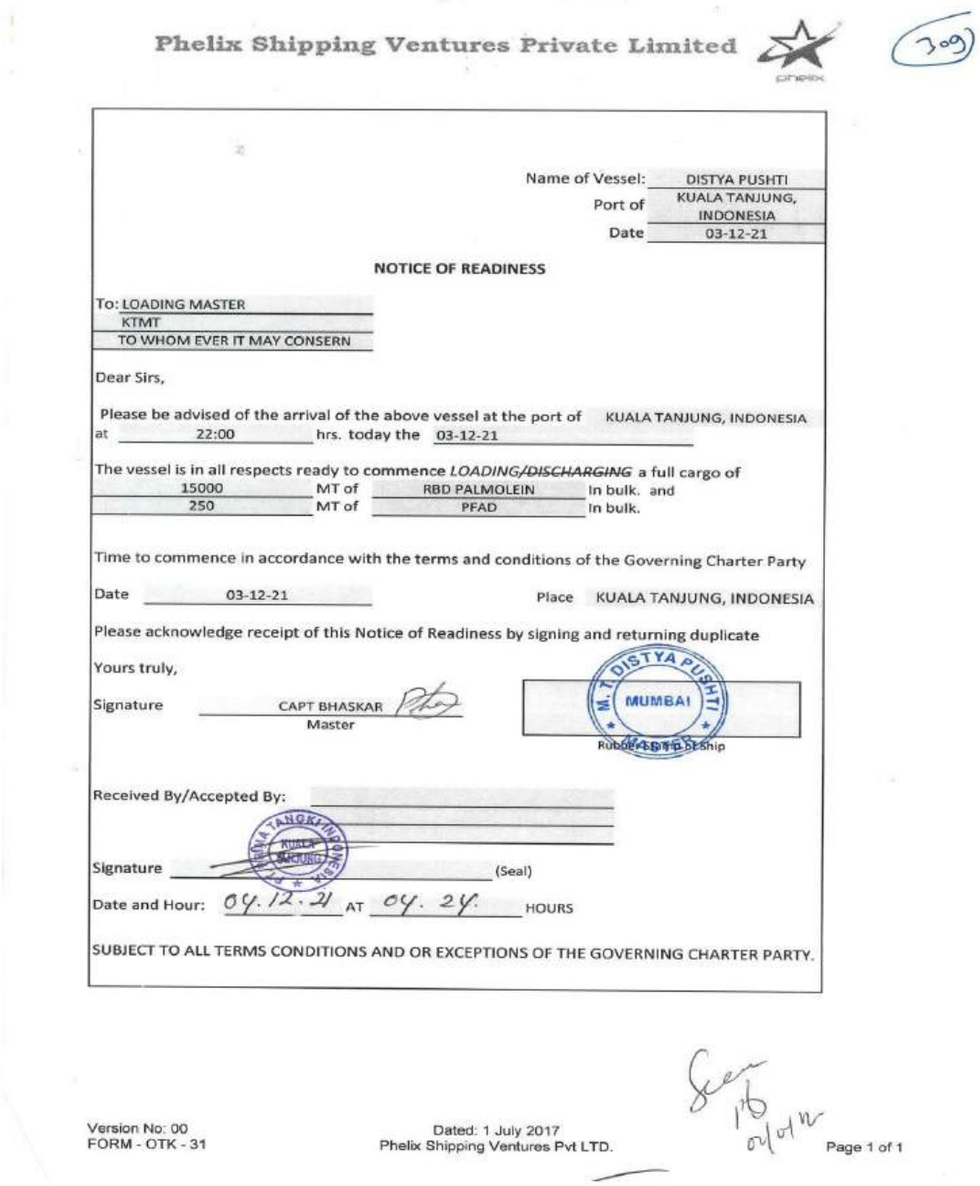
Image21: Scanned copy of „Statement of Facts', issued by M/s. Phelix Shipping

Ventures Pvt. Ltd.

2.9.2.3 The perusal of the above page shows that the Charterers are M/s. GVPL, date of arrival of vessel was 03.12.2021 and date of sailing was 06.12.2021. Name of Supplier is M/s. INL, Name of Inspectors was shown as „Geochem". As per the above statement of facts, 15000.225 MT RBD Palmolein and 300.140 MT PFAD were loaded in vessel „Distya Pushti" at Kuala Tanjung Port, Indonesia from 03.12.2021 to 06.12.2021.

Thus, from the above details, it is crystal clear that 15000.225 MT RBD Palmolein and 300.140 MT PFAD were loaded in vessel „Distya Pushti" at Kuala Tanjung Port, Indonesia.

2.9.2.4 Page No. 309 of the above mentioned file is „Notice of Readiness, issued by Capt. Bhaskar, M/s. Phelix Shipping Ventures Pvt. Ltd., showing arrival of the vessel at Kuala Tanjung Port at 22.00 hrs of 03.12.2021 for loading of 15000 MT RBD Palmolein and 250 MT PFAD in vessel „Distya Pushti". The scanned image of the above page is reproduced below: -



Phelix Shipping Ventures Private Limited

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Name of Vessel: DISTYA PUSHTI
Port of KUALA TANJUNG, INDONESIA
Date 03-12-21

NOTICE OF READINESS

To: LOADING MASTER
KTMT
TO WHOM EVER IT MAY CONSERN

Dear Sirs,

Please be advised of the arrival of the above vessel at the port of KUALA TANJUNG, INDONESIA at 22:00 hrs. today the 03-12-21

The vessel is in all respects ready to commence *LOADING/~~DISCHARGING~~* a full cargo of
15000 MT of RBD PALMOLEIN In bulk. and
250 MT of PFAD In bulk.

Time to commence in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Governing Charter Party

Date 03-12-21 Place KUALA TANJUNG, INDONESIA

Please acknowledge receipt of this Notice of Readiness by signing and returning duplicate

Yours truly,

Signature CAPT BHASKAR
Master

M.T. DISTYA PUSHTI MUMBAI
Rubber Stamp of Ship

Received By/Accepted By:

Signature (Seal)

Date and Hour: 04.12.21 AT 04.24 HOURS

SUBJECT TO ALL TERMS CONDITIONS AND OR EXCEPTIONS OF THE GOVERNING CHARTER PARTY.

Version No: 00
FORM - OTK - 31

Dated: 1 July 2017
Phelix Shipping Ventures Pvt LTD.

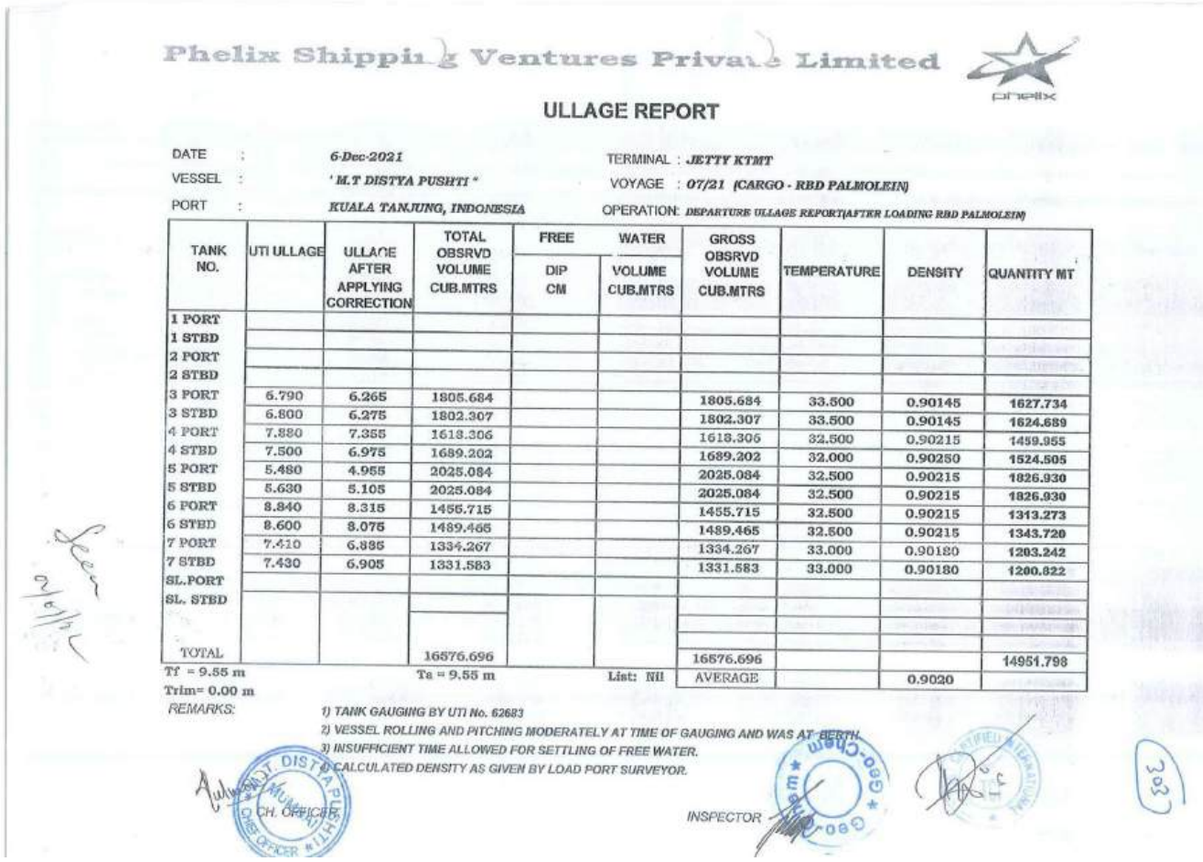
Page 1 of 1

Image22: Scanned copy of _Notice of Readiness', issued by M/s. Phelix Shipping Ventures Pvt. Ltd.

The perusal of the above page shows that the vessel „Distya Pushti" arrived

at Kuala Tanjung Port, Indonesia on 03.12.2021 for loading of 15000 MT RBD Palmolein and 250 MT PFAD.

2.9.2.5 Page No. 305 of the above mentioned file is „Ullage Report", issued by M/s. Phelix Shipping Ventures Pvt. Ltd., after loading PFAD. Similarly, Page No. 303 of the above file is „Ullage Report", issued by M/s. Phelix Shipping Ventures Pvt. Ltd., after loading RBD Palmolein. The copies of Page No. 303 and 305 are as reproduced below: -



Phelix Shipping Ventures Private Limited

ULLAGE REPORT

DATE : 6-Dec-2021 TERMINAL : JETTY KTMT
VESSEL : 'M.T DISTYA PUSHTI' VOYAGE : 07/21 (CARGO - RBD PALMOLEIN)
PORT : KUALA TANJUNG, INDONESIA OPERATION: DEPARTURE ULLAGE REPORT(AFTER LOADING RBD PALMOLEIN)

TANK NO.	UTI ULLAGE	ULLAGE AFTER APPLYING CORRECTION	TOTAL OBSRVD VOLUME CUB.MTRS	FREE DIP CM	WATER VOLUME CUB.MTRS	GROSS OBSRVD VOLUME CUB.MTRS	TEMPERATURE	DENSITY	QUANTITY MT
1 PORT									
1 STBD									
2 PORT									
2 STBD									
3 PORT	6.790	6.265	1805.684			1805.684	33.500	0.90145	1627.734
3 STBD	6.800	6.275	1802.307			1802.307	33.500	0.90145	1624.689
4 PORT	7.880	7.355	1618.306			1618.306	32.500	0.90215	1459.955
4 STBD	7.500	6.975	1689.202			1689.202	32.000	0.90250	1524.505
5 PORT	5.480	4.955	2025.084			2025.084	32.500	0.90215	1826.930
5 STBD	5.630	5.105	2025.084			2025.084	32.500	0.90215	1826.930
6 PORT	8.840	8.315	1455.715			1455.715	32.500	0.90215	1313.273
6 STBD	8.600	8.075	1489.465			1489.465	32.500	0.90215	1343.720
7 PORT	7.410	6.885	1334.267			1334.267	33.000	0.90180	1203.242
7 STBD	7.430	6.905	1331.583			1331.583	33.000	0.90180	1200.822
SL.PORT									
SL. STBD									
TOTAL			16576.696			16576.696			14951.798
						AVERAGE		0.9020	

Tf = 9.55 m Ta = 9.55 m List: Nil
Trim= 0.00 m

REMARKS:
1) TANK GAUGING BY UTI No. 62683
2) VESSEL ROLLING AND PITCHING MODERATELY AT TIME OF GAUGING AND WAS AT BERTH.
3) INSUFFICIENT TIME ALLOWED FOR SETTLING OF FREE WATER.
4) CALCULATED DENSITY AS GIVEN BY LOAD PORT SURVEYOR.

M.T DISTYA PUSHTI MUMBAI CHIEF OFFICER
CH. OFFICER
INSPECTOR
Geo-Chem
303

Phelix Shipping Ventures Private Limited

ULLAGE REPORT

DATE : 6-Dec-2021 TERMINAL : JETTY KTMT
VESSEL : 'M.T DISTYA PUSHTI' VOYAGE : 07/21 (CARGO - PFAD)
PORT : KUALA TANJUNG, INDONESIA OPERATION: DEPARTURE ULLAGE REPORT(AFTER LOADING PFAD)

TANK NO.	UTI ULLAGE	ULLAGE AFTER APPLYING CORRECTION	TOTAL OBSRVD VOLUME CUB.MTRS	FREE DIP CM	WATER VOLUME CUB.MTRS	GROSS OBSRVD VOLUME CUB.MTRS	TEMPERATURE	DENSITY	QUANTITY MT
1 PORT									
1 STBD									
2 PORT									
2 STBD									
3 PORT									
3 STBD									
4 PORT									
4 STBD									
5 PORT									
5 STBD									
6 PORT									
6 STBD									
7 PORT									
7 STBD									
SL.PORT	8.690	8.065	344.761			344.761	64.000	0.8670	298.907
SL. STBD									
TOTAL			344.761			344.761			298.907
						AVERAGE		0.8670	

Tf = 9.55 m Ta = 9.55 m List: Nil
Trim= 0.00 m

REMARKS:
1) TANK GAUGING BY UTI No. 62683
2) VESSEL ROLLING AND PITCHING MODERATELY AT TIME OF GAUGING AND WAS AT BERTH.
3) INSUFFICIENT TIME ALLOWED FOR SETTLING OF FREE WATER.
4) CALCULATED DENSITY AS GIVEN BY LOAD PORT SURVEYOR.

M.T DISTYA PUSHTI MUMBAI CHIEF OFFICER
CH. OFFICER
INSPECTOR
Geo-Chem
305

Image23: Scanned copies of Ullage Reports.

2.9.2.6 Page No. 299 and 297 of the above mentioned file are „Letter of Protest", issued by M/s. Phelix Shipping Ventures Pvt. Ltd., showing difference in quantity of RBD and PFAD as per ship"s figures and Bill of Lading, respectively. This shows that RBD and PFAD were loaded at port Kuala Tanjung.

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Phelix Shipping Ventures Private Limited

phelix

Letter of Protest

for

Difference In Cargo Quantity

Vess M.T DISTYA PUSHTI Voyage No. 07/21

At (Port) KUALA TANJUNG, INDONESIA
Terminal/Berth JETTY KTMT
(Date) 6-Dec-21

To,

(Supplier / Terminal) OR 'TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN'

Dear Sir

On completion of loading, differences were observed between ship's figures and bill of lading figures as per details given here under-

S No	PRODUCT	SHIP'S RECEIVED FIGURE MT (WITH OUT VEF)	SHIP'S RECEIVED FIGURE (WITH VEF)	B/L FIGURE	DIFFERENCE(WITH OUT VEF)	DIFFERENCE (WITH VEF)
1	RBD PALMOLEIN	14951.798	14973.959	15000.225	-48.427	-26.266
					-0.323%	-0.175%

I, therefore protest the above difference. Please note that this letter is in lieu of the Clausing by me of the Bill of Lading in respect of the above-mentioned difference. It is my understanding that this procedure is in accordance with your own request and in respect of any claims which may arise out of such difference, this letter shall be regarded by you as evidence of the quantity to dispute just as if the same had been endorsed in the Bill of Lading.

M. T. DISTYA PUSHTI * MUMBAI * MASTER

Master
MT Distya Pushti
Capt Bhaskar
(* Delete if not applicable)
Acknowledged copies of this letter forwarded to-
CC: Owners –
CC: * Charterers -
CC: Port Agents
CC:
CC:

PT. BUANA SEROJA JAYA * KUALA TANJUNG *

For receipt only
Without prejudice

Seen 7/01/22

Version No: 00
Form - OTK- 19

Dated: 1 July 2017
CONTROLLED DOCUMENT
Frequency: As and When Generated

Page 1 of 1
File: Ship

Image24: Scanned copies of Letter of Protest i.r.o RBD Palmolein.

297

Phelix Shipping Ventures Private Limited

phelix

Letter of Protest

for

Difference In Cargo Quantity

Vess	M.T DISTYA PUSHTI	Voyage No.	07/21
		At (Port) Terminal/Berth (Date)	KUALA TANJUNG, INDONESIA JETTY KTMT 6-Dec-21

To,

(Supplier / Terminal) OR 'TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN'

Dear Sir

On completion of loading, differences were observed between ship's figures and bill of lading figures as per details given here under-

S No	PRODUCT	SHIP'S RECEIVED FIGURE MT (WITH OUT VEF)	SHIP'S RECEIVED FIGURE (WITH VEF)	B/L FIGURE	DIFFERENCE(WITH OUT VEF)	DIFFERENCE (WITH VEF)
1	PFAD	298.907	299.350	300.140	-1.233	-0.790
					-0.411%	-0.263%

I, therefore protest the above difference. Please note that this letter is in lieu of the Clausing by me of the Bill of Lading in respect of the above-mentioned difference. It is my understanding that this procedure is in accordance with your own request and in respect of any claims which may arise out of such difference, this letter shall be regarded by you as evidence of the quantity to dispute just as if the same had been endorsed in the Bill of Lading.

M.T. DISTYA PUSHTI MUMBAI MASTER

Master
MT Distya Pushti
Capt Bhaskar
(* Delete if not applicable)
Acknowledged copies of this letter forwarded to-
CC: Owners –
CC: * Charterers -
CC: Port Agents
CC:
CC:

PT. KUDA SEMOJA JAYA KUALA TANJUNG

For receipt only
Without prejudice

Seen 02/07/21

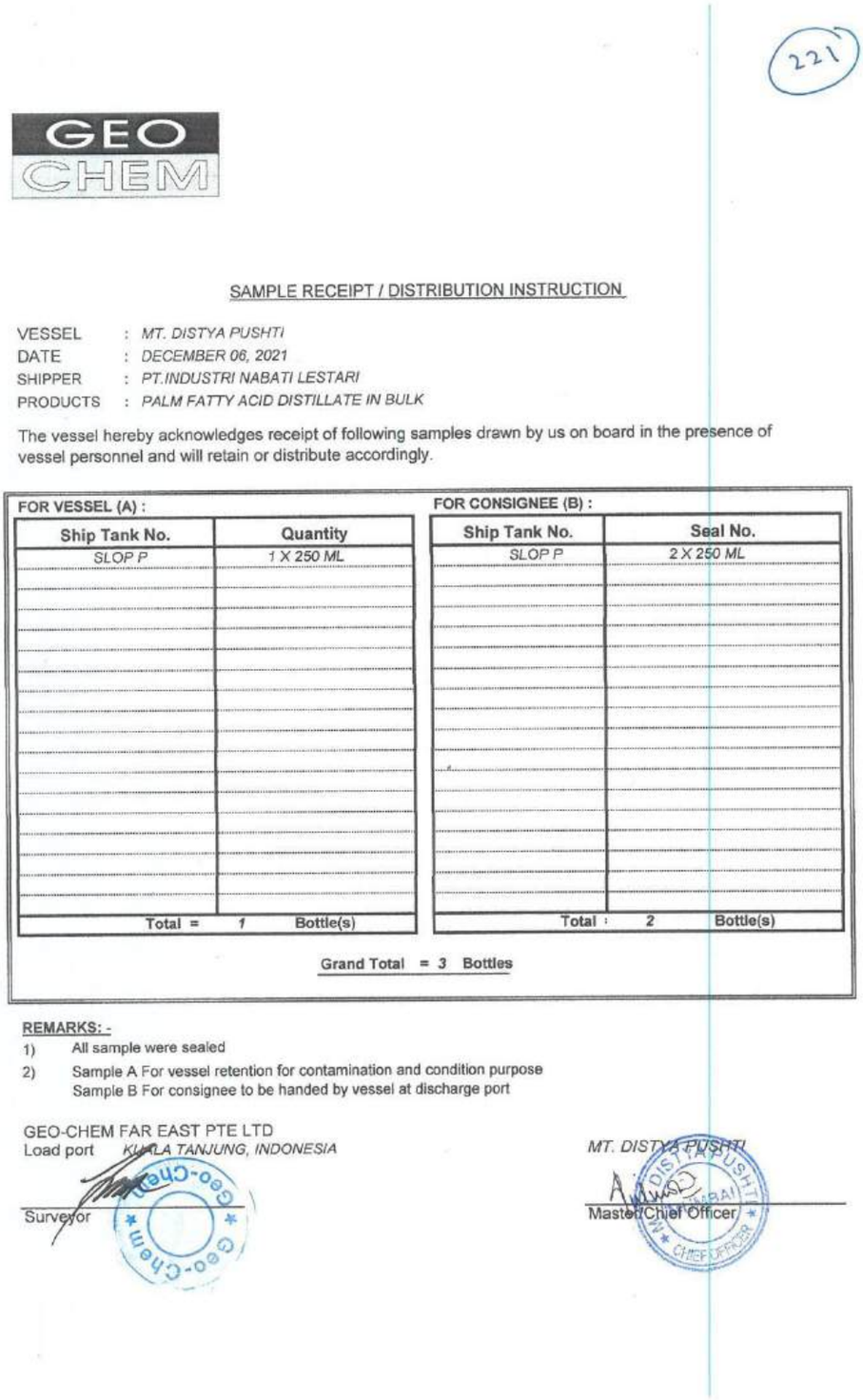
Version No: 00
Form - OTK- 19

Dated: 1 July 2017
CONTROLLED DOCUMENT
Frequency: As and When Generated

Page 1 of 1
File: Ship

Image25: Scanned copies of Letter of Protest i.r.o PFAD.

2.9.2.7 Page No. 221 of the above file is „Sample Receipt/Distribution Instruction" dated 06.12.2021, issued by Geo-Chem Far East Pte Ltd., Indonesia. The scanned image of the above page is reproduced below:



221

GEO CHEM

SAMPLE RECEIPT / DISTRIBUTION INSTRUCTION

VESSEL : *MT. DISTYA PUSHTI*
DATE : *DECEMBER 06, 2021*
SHIPPER : *PT.INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI*
PRODUCTS : *PALM FATTY ACID DISTILLATE IN BULK*

The vessel hereby acknowledges receipt of following samples drawn by us on board in the presence of vessel personnel and will retain or distribute accordingly.

FOR VESSEL (A) :

Ship Tank No.	Quantity
SLOP P	*1 X 250 ML*
Total =	*1* Bottle(s)

FOR CONSIGNEE (B) :

Ship Tank No.	Seal No.
SLOP P	*2 X 250 ML*
Total :	*2* Bottle(s)

Grand Total = *3* Bottles

REMARKS: -
1) All sample were sealed
2) Sample A For vessel retention for contamination and condition purpose
Sample B For consignee to be handed by vessel at discharge port

GEO-CHEM FAR EAST PTE LTD
Load port *KUALA TANJUNG, INDONESIA*

Surveyor

MT. DISTYA PUSHTI

Master/Chief Officer

Image26: Scanned copy of „Sample Receipt/Distribution Instruction' dated 06.12.2021 i.r.o. PFAD

The perusal of the above shows that total 03 samples, each of 250 ml of PFAD were drawn from Ship Tank No. „Slop P" by Geo-Chem Far East Pte Ltd., Indonesia. Out of 03 samples, 01 sample was meant for vessel and 02 samples were meant for consignee. This shows that PFAD was loaded in tank „Slop P" from the load port.

2.9.2.8 Similarly, page No. 185 of the above mentioned file is also „Sample Receipt/Distribution Instruction" dated 06.12.2021, issued by Geo-Chem Far

East Pte Ltd., Indonesia. The scanned image of the above page is reproduced below: -

185

GEO CHEM

SAMPLE RECEIPT / DISTRIBUTION INSTRUCTION

VESSEL : *MT. DISTYA PUSHTI*
DATE : *DECEMBER 06, 2021*
SHIPPER : *PT.INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI*
PRODUCTS : *RBD PALM OLEIN IN BULK*

The vessel hereby acknowledges receipt of following samples drawn by us on board in the presence of vessel personnel and will retain or distribute accordingly.

FOR VESSEL (A) :

Ship Tank No.	Quantity
3P	1 X 250 ML
3S	1 X 250 ML
4P	1 X 250 ML
4S	1 X 250 ML
5P	1 X 250 ML
5S	1 X 250 ML
6P	1 X 250 ML
6S	1 X 250 ML
7P	1 X 250 ML
7S	1 X 250 ML
Total =	10 Bottle(s)

FOR CONSIGNEE (B) :

Ship Tank No.	Seal No.
3P	2 X 250 ML
3S	2 X 250 ML
4P	2 X 250 ML
4S	2 X 250 ML
5P	2 X 250 ML
5S	2 X 250 ML
6P	2 X 250 ML
6S	2 X 250 ML
7P	2 X 250 ML
7S	2 X 250 ML
Total :	20 Bottle(s)

Grand Total = 30 Bottles

REMARKS: -

1) All sample were sealed
2) Sample A For vessel retention for contamination and condition purpose
   Sample B For consignee to be handed by vessel at discharge port

GEO-CHEM FAR EAST PTE LTD
Load port KUALA TANJUNG, INDONESIA

Surveyor

MT. DISTYA PUSHTI

Master/Chief Officer

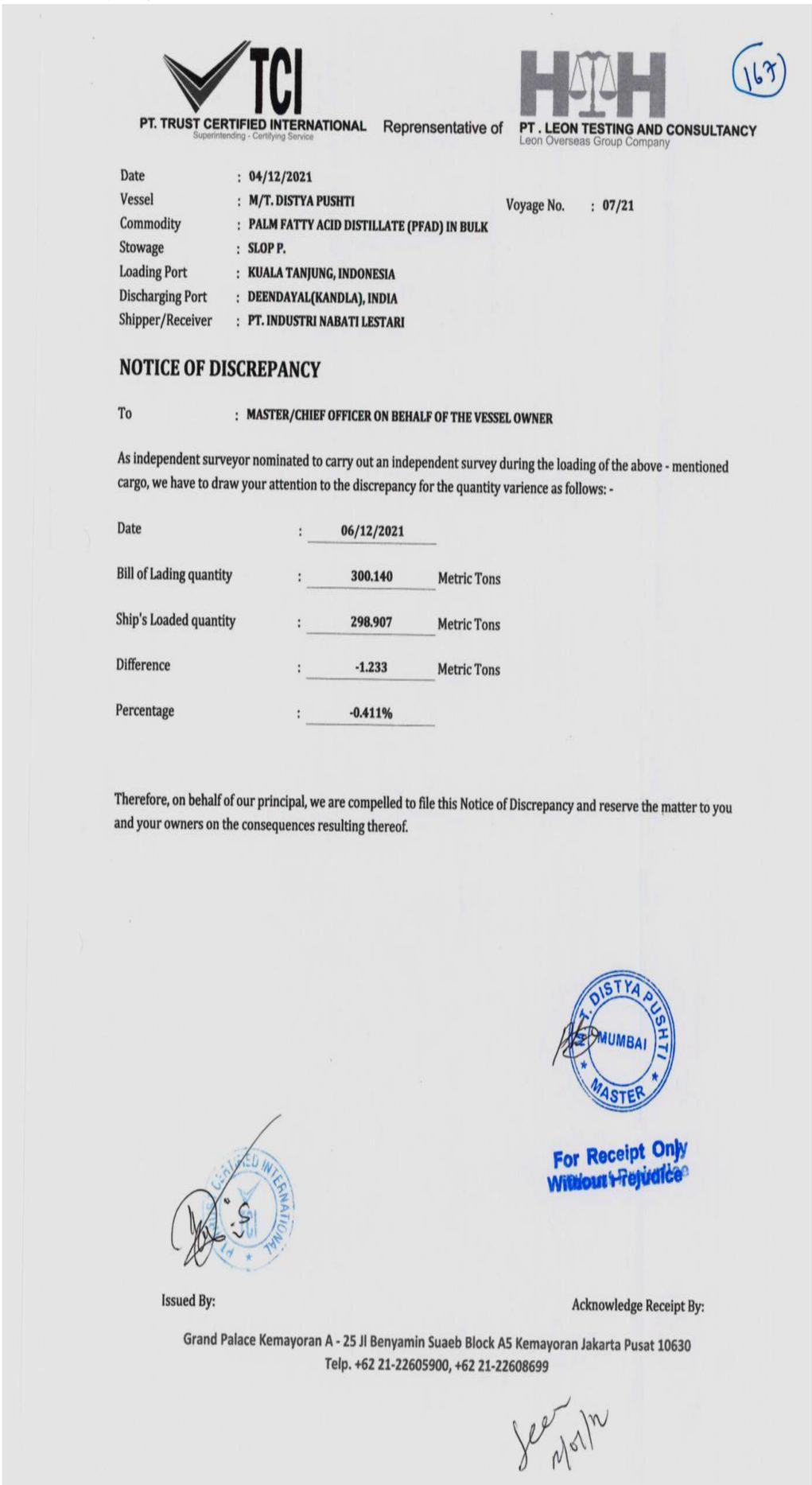
Seen 06/12/22

Image27: Scanned copy of _Sample Receipt/Distribution Instruction' dated 06.12.2021 i.r.o RBD Palmolein

The perusal of the above shows that total 30 samples, each of 250 ml of RBD Palmolein were drawn from 10 Ship tanks of vessel Distya Pushti by Geo- Chem Far East Pte Ltd., Indonesia. Out of 30 samples, 10 samples were meant for vessel and 20 samples were meant for consignee. This shows that RBD was loaded in 10 tanks of the vessel from the load port.

2.9.2.9 Page No. 167and 165 of the above mentioned file are „Notice of Discrepancy", issued by PT. Trust Certified International, showing difference in

quantity of PFAD and RBD as per ship"s loaded quantity and Bill of Lading quantity, respectively. This shows that RBD and PFAD were loaded in the vessel at port Kuala Tanjung.



PT. TRUST CERTIFIED INTERNATIONAL
Superintending - Certifying Service

Reprensentative of

PT . LEON TESTING AND CONSULTANCY
Leon Overseas Group Company

167

Date : 04/12/2021
Vessel : M/T. DISTYA PUSHTI Voyage No. : 07/21
Commodity : PALM FATTY ACID DISTILLATE (PFAD) IN BULK
Stowage : SLOP P.
Loading Port : KUALA TANJUNG, INDONESIA
Discharging Port : DEENDAYAL(KANDLA), INDIA
Shipper/Receiver : PT. INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI

NOTICE OF DISCREPANCY

To : MASTER/CHIEF OFFICER ON BEHALF OF THE VESSEL OWNER

As independent surveyor nominated to carry out an independent survey during the loading of the above - mentioned cargo, we have to draw your attention to the discrepancy for the quantity varience as follows: -

Date	: 06/12/2021	
Bill of Lading quantity	: 300.140	Metric Tons
Ship's Loaded quantity	: 298.907	Metric Tons
Difference	: -1.233	Metric Tons
Percentage	: -0.411%	

Therefore, on behalf of our principal, we are compelled to file this Notice of Discrepancy and reserve the matter to you and your owners on the consequences resulting thereof.

M.T. DISTYA PUSHTI MUMBAI MASTER

For Receipt Only Without Prejudice

Issued By:

Acknowledge Receipt By:

Grand Palace Kemayoran A - 25 Jl Benyamin Suaeb Block A5 Kemayoran Jakarta Pusat 10630
Telp. +62 21-22605900, +62 21-22608699

Image28: Scanned copy of _Notice of Discrepancy' i.r.o. PFAD

PT. TRUST CERTIFIED INTERNATIONAL
Superintending - Certifying Service

Reprensentative of

PT . LEON TESTING AND CONSULTANCY
Leon Overseas Group Company

165

Date : 04/12/2021
Vessel : M/T. DISTYA PUSHTI Voyage No. : 07/21
Commodity : REFINED BLEACHED AND DEODORISEDD PALM OLEIN(EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK
Stowage : 3P, 3S, 4P, 4S,5P, 5S, 6P, 6S, 7P AND 7S.
Loading Port : KUALA TANJUNG, INDONESIA
Discharging Port : BUDGE BUDGE, INDIA
Shipper/Receiver : PT. INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI

NOTICE OF DISCREPANCY

To : MASTER/CHIEF OFFICER ON BEHALF OF THE VESSEL OWNER

As independent surveyor nominated to carry out an independent survey during the loading of the above - mentioned cargo, we have to draw your attention to the discrepancy for the quantity varience as follows: -

Date	:	06/12/2021	
Bill of Lading quantity	:	15,000.225	Metric Tons
Ship's Loaded quantity	:	14,951.798	Metric Tons
Difference	:	-48.427	Metric Tons
Percentage	:	-0.323%	

Therefore, on behalf of our principal, we are compelled to file this Notice of Discrepancy and reserve the matter to you and your owners on the consequences resulting thereof.

M.T. DISTYA PUSHTI MUMBAI MASTER

For Receipt Only
Without Prejudice

Issued By:

Acknowledge Receipt By:

Grand Palace Kemayoran A - 25 Jl Benyamin Suaeb Block A5 Kemayoran Jakarta Pusat 10630
Telp. +62 21-22605900, +62 21-22608699

Image29: Scanned copy of _Notice of Discrepancy' i.r.o. RBD Palmolein

2.9.2.10 Page No. 157 of the above mentioned file is „Ship"s Cargo Statement", issued by Geo-Chem, showing loading of PFAD and also the difference in quantity of PFAD as per ship"s figure and shore figure. This shows that PFAD was loaded in the vessel at port Kuala Tanjung.

GEO CHEM

157

SHIP'S CARGO STATEMENT

VESSEL NAME : MT. DISTYA PUSHTI
VOYAGE NO. : 07/21
LOADING PORT : KUALA TANJUNG, INDONESIA
DESTINATION : DEENDAYAL, INDIA
DATE : DECEMBER 06, 2021
QTY / COMMODITY : MT / PALM FATTY ACID DISTILLATE IN BULK
SHIPPER / SELLER : PT.INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI

MEASUREMENTS ON BOARD : **AFTER LOADING**

SHIP'S TANK NO.	SOUNDING / ULLAGE (M)	CORR. SOUNDING / ULLAGE (M)	TEMP (°C)	DENSITY (KG/L)	VOLUME (M^3)	QTY. ONBOARD IN (MT)
SLOP P	8.590	8.065	64.0	0.86700	344.761	298.907
					TOTAL :	298.907

REMARKS :

SHORE FIGURE = 300.140 M/TONS
SHIPS FIGURE = 298.907 M/TONS
DIFFERENCE = -1.233 M/TONS
PERCENTAGE = 0.411 %
DRAUGHT :-

BEFORE : FWD : 7.20 METRES, AFT : 7.20 METRES & LIST : 0 ° PORT/STBD
AFTER : FWD : 9.50 METRES, AFT : 9.50 METRES & LIST : 0 ° PORT/STBD

- This is to certify that the above measurements are taken and calculated jointly with the ship's Chief Officer.
- Density Table Provided by Terminal .
- Ullage and Temperature taken by UTI NO. 62683
- Vessel Rolling and Pitching During Ullage On board

Loading Port : KUALA TANJUNG, INDONESIA

FOR ULLAGES & TEMP ONLY

Surveyor

Geo-Chem

Master / Chief Officer

M.T. DISTYA PUSHTI MUMBAI CHIEF OFFICER

MT. DISTYA PUSHTI

VESSEL ROLLING AND PITCHING MODERATELY AT TIME OF GAUGING

Image30: Ship's Cargo Statement at Kuala Tanjung, Indonesia showing PFAD loaded into Slop-P of the subject vessel.

2.9.2.11 Similarly, page No. 153 of the above mentioned file is „Ship"s Cargo Statement", issued by Geo-Chem, showing loading of RBD and also the difference in quantity of RBD as per ship"s figure and shore figure. This shows that RBD was loaded in the vessel at port Kuala Tanjung, Indonesia.

GEO CHEM

153

SHIP'S CARGO STATEMENT

VESSEL NAME : *MT. DISTYA PUSHTI*
VOYAGE NO. : *07/21*
LOADING PORT : *KUALA TANJUNG, INDONESIA*
DESTINATION : *DEENDAYAL, INDIA*
DATE : *DECEMBER 06, 2021*
QTY / COMMODITY : *MT / RBD PALM OLEIN IN BULK*
SHIPPER / SELLER : *PT.INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI*

MEASUREMENTS ON BOARD : **AFTER LOADING**

SHIP'S TANK NO.	SOUNDING / ULLAGE (M)	CORR. SOUNDING / ULLAGE (M)	TEMP (^{0}C)	DENSITY (KG/L)	VOLUME (M^3)	QTY. ONBOARD IN (MT)
3P	6.790	6.265	33.5	0.90145	1,805.684	1,627.734
3S	6.800	6.275	33.5	0.90145	1,802.307	1,624.689
4P	7.880	7.355	32.5	0.90215	1,618.306	1,459.955
4S	7.500	6.975	32.0	0.90250	1,689.202	1,524.505
5P	5.480	4.955	32.5	0.90215	2,025.084	1,826.930
5S	5.630	5.105	32.5	0.90215	2,025.084	1,826.930
6P	8.840	8.315	32.5	0.90215	1,455.715	1,313.273
6S	8.600	8.075	32.5	0.90215	1,489.465	1,343.720
7P	7.410	6.885	33.0	0.90180	1,334.267	1,203.242
7S	7.430	6.905	33.0	0.90180	1,331.583	1,200.822
					TOTAL :	14,951.798

REMARKS :

SHORE FIGURE = 15,000.225 M/TONS
SHIPS FIGURE = 14,951.798 M/TONS
DIFFERENCE = -48.427 M/TONS
PERCENTAGE = 0.323 %

DRAUGHT :-

BEFORE : FWD : 7.20 METRES, AFT : 7.20 METRES & LIST : 0 ^{0} PORT/STBD
AFTER : FWD : 9.50 METRES, AFT : 9.50 METRES & LIST : 0 ^{0} PORT/STBD

- *This is to certify that the above measurements are taken and calculated jointly with the ship's Chief Officer.*
- *Density Table Provided by Terminal .*
- *Ullage and Temperature taken by UTI NO. 62683*
- *Vessel Rolling and Pitching During Ullage On board*

Loading Port : KUALA TANJUNG, INDONESIA

Surveyor

FOR ULLAGES & TEMP ONLY
Master / Chief Officer

M.T. DISTYA PUSHTI MUMBAI CHIEF OFFICER

MT. DISTYA PUSHTI
VESSEL ROLLING & PITCHING MODERATELY AT TIME OF GAUGING

See 22/12/21

Image31: Ship's Cargo Statement' at Kuala Tanjung, Indonesia showing RBD Palmolein was loaded on the vessel.

2.9.2.12 Page No. 129 of the above said file is „Sequences of Loading" dated 04.12.2021 showing stowage plan of 15000 MT RBD and 250 MT PFAD in different tanks of the vessel. This shows that RBD & PFAD were to be loaded in the vessel at port Kuala Tanjung.

"SEQUENCES OF LOADING"

VESSEL NAME : MT. DISTYA PUSHTI
WHARF/JETTY No : KTMT JETTY
DATE : 04/12/2021
VOY No. : 07/21

NO.	NAME OF CARGO	QUANTITY	STOWAGE	SHORE TANK No.	TEMP °C	LINE No.	LOADING RATE/HOURS	MANIFOLD No.	REMARKS
1	RBDL	15000 MT	3W, 4W, 5W, 6W, 7W	TOY, 06, 21, 22	32	13/59	2004/HR	4	1 x 8"
2	PFAD	250 MT	2P P	T114	70	OTT	By Truck		1 x 3"

REMARKS :
> THE CARGO LOADING SHORE STOPPED AND SHIPS CONTROL AT TIME DURING PIGGING / BLOWING.
> CHIEF OFFICER MUST BE OPEN VENTILATION or HATCH COVER(MANHOLE) CARGO FOR SAFETY.
> PLEASE YOURS REBLOWING ALL THE LINE(INTERNAL BLOWING) FROM MANIFOLD INTO SHIPS LINE TO TANKS LOADING DRYING FOR ANTICIPATED SHORE AND SHIPS DISCREPANCY.
> GIVE NOTICE + 15 MINUTES IF VESSEL NEED AND STOPPED URGENTLY.

ATTENDING SURVEYOR
LOADING MASTER
CHIEF OFFICER / MASTER

Image32: Scanned copy of _Sequences of Loading' and _Stowage Plan'

2.9.2.13 Page No. 125 of the above file is „Manifest", issued by PT. USDA Seroja Jaya, showing details of Bills of Lading. According to which 15000.225 MTS RBD Palmolein (Edible Grade) in Bulk, 250 MT PFAD and 50.140MT PFAD were loaded in the vessel MT Distya Pushti at Kuala Tanjung Port, Indonesia under B/L No. DP- KTG-DEE-01, DP- KTG-DEE-02, DP- KTG-DEE-03 respectively vide voyage 07/21 bound to be sailed on 06.12.2021. The destination port is shown as Kandla. This shows that RBD and PFAD were loaded in the said vessel at Kuala Tanjung port. This is also supported by two Mate"s receipt dated 06.12.2021 at Page No. 123 and 121 of the above file.

PT. USDA SEROJA JAYA
Jl. Access Road Inalum, Simpang Sono, Kuala Tanjung. ■ +62 622 31815 usda.ktg@usdaseroja.com
KUALA TANJUNG AGENCY

MANIFEST

Of cargo shipped from KUALA TANJUNG , INDONESIA to DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA
Per MT. DISTYA PUSHTI Voy. No. V.0721 Master CAPT. BHASKAR Sailed on DECEMBER 06th, 2021

B/L No.	Shipper	Stowage Number	Consignees/Notify	Number of Packages	Description of Goods	Weight Measurement in Metric Tons	Freight & Remarks
DP-KTG-DEE-01	PT.INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI KOMP. KAWASAN EKONOMI KHUSUS SEI MANGKEI KAV 2-3 KEL. SEI MANGKEI KEC BOSAR MALIGAS KAB SIMALUNGUN,SUMATERA UTARA, 21184 INDONESIA.	3P, 3S, 4P, 4S, 6P, 6S, 8P, 8S 7P, 7S	CONSIGNEE : TO ORDER NOTIFY : TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC, 2901 TO 2905 JUMEIRAH BAY X3 TOWER, CLUSTER X, JLT, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	IN BULK	REFINED BLEACHED AND DEODORISED PALM OLEIN (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK	15,000.225	FREIGHT PAYABLE AS PER CHARTER PARTY
DP-KTG-DEE-02	PT.INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI KOMP. KAWASAN EKONOMI KHUSUS SEI MANGKEI KAV 2-3 KEL. SEI MANGKEI KEC BOSAR MALIGAS KAB SIMALUNGUN,SUMATERA UTARA, 21184 INDONESIA.	SLOP P	CONSIGNEE : TO ORDER NOTIFY : TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC, 2901 TO 2905 JUMEIRAH BAY X3 TOWER, CLUSTER X, JLT, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	IN BULK	PALM FATTY ACID DISTILLATE (PFAD) IN BULK	250.000	FREIGHT PAYABLE AS PER CHARTER PARTY
DP-KTG-DEE-03	PT.INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI KOMP. KAWASAN EKONOMI KHUSUS SEI MANGKEI KAV 2-3 KEL. SEI MANGKEI KEC BOSAR MALIGAS KAB SIMALUNGUN,SUMATERA UTARA, 21184 INDONESIA.	SLOP P	CONSIGNEE : TO ORDER NOTIFY : TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC, 2901 TO 2905 JUMEIRAH BAY X3 TOWER, CLUSTER X, JLT, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	IN BULK	PALM FATTY ACID DISTILLATE (PFAD) IN BULK	50.140	FREIGHT PAYABLE AS PER CHARTER PARTY
				TOTAL		15,300.365	

KUALA TANJUNG, NOVEMBER 08th, 2021
PT. USDA SEROJA JAYA
KUALA TANJUNG BRANCH

Image33: - Scanned copy of Manifest issued by PT.USDA Seroja Jaya i.r.o Vessel _MT Distya Pushti MID-PD-Voy/ 07/21' bound to be sailed on 06.12.2021

2.9.2.14 Page No. 111 of the above file is „Manifest" of cargo shipped on MT Distya Pushti VOY. MID-DP-07/21 dated 01.12.2021, issued by PT. Urban Shipping Agency at Dumai Indonesia, showing details of Bills of Lading. According to which, 2500 MTS and 2499.869 MT of Crude Palm Oil (Edible Grade) in Bulk were loaded in the vessel MT Distya Pushti - 07/21 at Dumai Indonesia Port under B/L No. DUM/DEE/01 and DUM/DEE/02 respectively. The destination port is shown as Kandla. This shows that 4999.869MTS of CPO were loaded in the said vessel at Dumai Indonesia port. This is also supported by Mate"s receipt dated 01.12.2021 at Page No. 109 of the above file.

PT. Urban Shipping Agency
Dumai Indonesia

MANIFEST Of Cargo Shipped on MT DISTYA PUSHTI VOY. MID-DP-07/21 Master CAPTAIN BHASKAR From DUMAI PORT, INDONESIA to DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA

B/L No.	Marks & Nos.	Nature of Packages	Quantity	Stowage	Description of Goods	Shippers	Notify / Consignee	Destination
DUM/DEE/01	-	IN BULK	2500.000 MTS	1P,1S,2P,2S	CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK	PT. KHARISMA PEMASARAN BERSAMA NUSANTARA (PT. KPB NUSANTARA) MEDAN BRANCH ON BEHALF OF PT. PERKEBUNAN NUSANTARA - III JALAN BALAI KOTA NO. 8 MEDAN 20111	CONSIGNEE : TO ORDER OF TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC 2001 TO 2005 JUMEIRAH BAY X3 TOWER, CLUSTER X, JLT, P.O BOX 120933, DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES NOTIFY : GLENTECH VENTURES PTE LTD 101 CECIL STREET, # 23-12 TONG ENG BUILDING, SINGAPORE (069533)	DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA
DUM/DEE/02	-	IN BULK	2 499. 869MT.	1P,1S,2P,2S	CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK	PT. KHARISMA PEMASARAN BERSAMA NUSANTARA (PT. KPB NUSANTARA) MEDAN BRANCH ON BEHALF OF PT. PERKEBUNAN NUSANTARA - V JALAN BALAI KOTA NO. 8 MEDAN 20111	DO	DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA
TOTAL		4999. 869MT						

Dumai, 01st December 2021
PT. Urban Shipping Agency
Dumai, indonesia

Ajat Sudrajat

Image34: Scanned copy of _Manifest' of cargo dated 01.12.2021 – CPO shipped on MT Distya Pushti Voy.MID-DP-07/21 at Dumai, Indonesia

2.9.2.15 Page No. 93 of the above file is „Statement of Facts (Loading)", issued by M/s. SUCOFINDO dated 30.11.2021, showing details of loading of 2499.869 MT CPO in vessel „Distya Pushti" from 29.11.2021 to 01.12.2021 at DUMAI Port, Indonesia. The scanned image of the above page is reproduced below:

(93)

STATEMENT OF FACTS
(Loading / ~~Discharge~~)

SUCOFINDO

Date : NOVEMBER 30, 2021

Vessel / Voyage No.	:	MT. DISTYA PUSHTI / 07/21
Consignment	:	CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK
ShoreTank No	:	06, 12 (INSTALATION PT. SAN)
Stowage	:	1P, 1S, 2P, 2S
Applicant for Survey	:	SURVEY LOADING
Shipper	:	PT. KHARISMA PEMASARAN BERSAMA NUSANTARA ON BEHALF PT. PERKEBUNAN NUSANTARA V
Notify	:	GLENTECH VENTURES PTE LTD
Port Of Loading	:	DUMAI, INDONESIA
Port Of Discharge	:	DEENDAYAL, INDIA
Shore Figure	:	2499.869 MT
Ships Figure	:	MT
Difference	:	MT

TIME LOG

Vessel Arrived At Morong	:	ON NOVEMBER 29, 2021 at 21.12 Local Time *)
N.O.R. Tendered	:	ON NOVEMBER 29, 2021 at 21.12 Local Time
Arrival Dumai	:	ON NOVEMBER 29, 2021 at 04.06 Local Time
S.P.O.B	:	ON NOVEMBER 29, 2021 at 22.00 Local Time
Free Partique Granted	:	ON NOVEMBER 30, 2021 at 07.45 Local Time
H.P.O.B	:	ON NOVEMBER 30, 2021 at 09.06 Local Time
Berthed	:	ON NOVEMBER 30, 2021 at 10.54 Local Time
Surveyor On Board	:	ON NOVEMBER 30, 2021 at 11.18 Local Time
Commenced Tank Inspection	:	ON NOVEMBER 30, 2021 at 11.30 Local Time
Completed Tank Inspection / Accepted	:	ON NOVEMBER 30, 2021 at 12.15 Local Time
Cargo pumping from PT. SAN		
Hose Connected	:	ON DECEMBER 01, 2021 at 02.35 Local Time
Commenced Loading / ~~Discharging~~	:	ON DECEMBER 01, 2021 at 02.40 Local Time
Completed Loading / ~~Discharging~~	:	ON DECEMBER 01, 2021 at 1555 Local Time
Hose Disconnected	:	ON DECEMBER 01, 2021 at 1740 Local Time
Calculation And Reporting Completed	:	ON DECEMBER 01, 2021 at 1800 Local Time
Vessel Sailed / ETD	:	ON DECEMBER 01, 2021 at 2000 Local Time

Yours Faithfully,

( )
Inspector/Surveyor

Acknowledged by,

( )
Master / Chief Officer

Please Refer To Vessel SOF

FOR/KSP-AGRI/62	Rev : 01	Tgl. Berlaku : 11/07/2019	Hal. 1 dari 1 hal.

Image35: Scanned copy of _Statement of Facts' dated 30.11.2021 – CPO shipped on MT Distya Pushti Voy.MID-DP-07/21 at Dumai, Indonesia.

2.9.2.16 Page No. 91 of the above file is „Statement of Facts (Loading)", issued by M/s. SUCOFINDO dated 30.11.2021, showing details of loading of 2500 MT CPO in vessel „Distya Pushti" from 29.11.2021 to 01.12.2021 at DUMAI Port, Indonesia. The scanned image of the above page is reproduced below:

91

STATEMENT OF FACTS
(Loading / ~~Discharge~~)

SUCOFINDO

Date : NOVEMBER 30, 2021

Vessel / Voyage No.	:	MT. DISTYA PUSHTI / 07/21
Consignment	:	CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK
ShoreTank No	:	06 (INSTALATION PT. SAN)
Stowage	:	1P, 1S, 2P, 2S
Applicant for Survey	:	SURVEY LOADING
Shipper	:	PT. KHARISMA PEMASARAN BERSAMA NUSANTARA ON BEHALF PT. PERKEBUNAN NUSANTARA III
Notify	:	GLENTECH VENTURES PTE LTD
Port Of Loading	:	DUMAI, INDONESIA
Port Of Discharge	:	DEENDAYAL, INDIA
Shore Figure	:	2500.000 MT
Ships Figure	:	MT
Difference	:	MT

TIME LOG

Vessel Arrived At Morong	:	ON NOVEMBER 29, 2021 at 21.12 Local Time *)
N.O.R. Tendered	:	ON NOVEMBER 29, 2021 at 21.12 Local Time
Arrival Dumai	:	ON NOVEMBER 29, 2021 at 04.06 Local Time
S.P.O.B	:	ON NOVEMBER 29, 2021 at 22.00 Local Time
Free Partique Granted	:	ON NOVEMBER 30, 2021 at 07.45 Local Time
H.P.O.B	:	ON NOVEMBER 30, 2021 at 09.06 Local Time
Berthed	:	ON NOVEMBER 30, 2021 at 10.54 Local Time
Surveyor On Board	:	ON NOVEMBER 30, 2021 at 11.18 Local Time
Commenced Tank Inspection	:	ON NOVEMBER 30, 2021 at 11.30 Local Time
Completed Tank Inspection / Accepted	:	ON NOVEMBER 30, 2021 at 12.15 Local Time
Cargo pumping from PT. SAN		
Hose Connected	:	ON NOVEMBER 30, 2021 at 14.00 Local Time
Commenced Loading / ~~Discharging~~	:	ON NOVEMBER 30, 2021 at 15.10 Local Time
Completed Loading / ~~Discharging~~	:	ON DECEMBER 01, 2021 at 02.35 Local Time
Hose Disconnected	:	ON DECEMBER 01, 2021 at 02.40 Local Time
Calculation And Reporting Completed	:	ON DECEMBER 01, 2021 at 1000 Local Time
Vessel Sailed / ETD	:	ON DECEMBER 01, 2021 at 2000 Local Time

Yours Faithfully,

( )
Inspector/Surveyor

Acknowledged by,

M.T. DISTYA PUSHTI * MUMBAI * CHIEF OFFICER

( )
Master / Chief Officer

Please Refer To Vessel SOF

FOR/KSP-AGRI/62	Rev : 01	Tgl. Berlaku : 11/07/2019	Hal. 1 dari 1 hal.

Seen 1/12/21

Image36: Scanned copy of „Statement of Facts' dated 30.11.2021 – CPO shipped on MT Distya Pushti Voy.MID-DP-07/21 at Dumai, Indonesia.

2.9.2.17 Page No. 87 of the above mentioned file is „Notice of Discrepancy", issued by SUCOFINDO, showing difference in quantity of CPO as per ship"s loaded quantity and Bill of Lading quantity, respectively. This shows that CPO was loaded in the vessel at port DUMAI.

2.9.2.18 Page No. 71 of the above mentioned file is „Report of sampling and distribution of samples" issued by SUCOFINDO shows the samples of CPO were taken from1P, 1S, 2P, 2S of „MT Distya Pushti" only. This shows that one set of samples was for the consignee and another to be retained by vessel.

2.9.2.19 Page No. 51 of the above mentioned file is „Sample Receipt/Distribution Instruction" dated 01.12.2021, issued by Geo-Chem Far East Pte Ltd., Indonesia. The scanned image of the above page is reproduced below:

(51)

GEO CHEM

SAMPLE RECEIPT / DISTRIBUTION INSTRUCTION

VESSEL : MT. DISTYA PUSHTI
DATE : DECEMBER 01, 2021
SHIPPER : PT.KHARISMA PEMASARAN BERSAMA NUSANTARA
PRODUCTS : CRUDE PALM OIL IN BULK

The vessel hereby acknowledges receipt of following samples drawn by us on board in the presence of vessel personnel and will retain or distribute accordingly.

FOR VESSEL (A) :		FOR CONSIGNEE (B) :	
Ship Tank No.	Quantity	Ship Tank No.	Seal No.
1P	1 X 250 ML	1P	2 X 250 ML
1S	1 X 250 ML	1S	2 X 250 ML
2P	1 X 250 ML	2P	2 X 250 ML
2S	1 X 250 ML	2S	2 X 250 ML
Total =	4 Bottle(s)	Total	8 Bottle(s)

Grand Total = 12 Bottles

REMARKS: -
1) All sample were sealed
2) Sample A For vessel retention for contamination and condition purpose
Sample B For consignee to be handed by vessel at discharge port

"FOR RECEIPT ONLY"

GEO-CHEM FAR EAST PTE LTD
Load port : DUMAI, INDONESIA

Surveyor

MT. DISTYA PUSHTI

Master/Chief Officer

MT. DISTYA PUSHTI MUMBAI CHIEF OFFICER

Image37: Scanned image of „Sample Receipt/Distribution Instruction" dated 01.12.2021

From the perusal of the above, it is apparent that total 12 samples, each of 250 ml of CPO were drawn from Ship Tank No.1P, 1S, 2P and 2S by Geo- Chem Far East Pte Ltd., Indonesia. Out of 12 samples, 04 samples were meant for vessel and 08 samples were meant for consignee. This shows that CPO was loaded in tank „1P, 1S, 2P and 2S" from the load port „DUMAI".

2.9.2.20 From the foregoing, it is apparent that the stowage of different products in the vessels is as below:

CPO	**RBD Palmolein**	**PFAD**
1P, 1S, 2P, 2S	3P, 3S, 4P, 4S, 5P, 5S, 6P, 6S, 7P, 7S	SLOP P

2.9.3 SCRUTINY OF DOCUMENTS PRODUCED BY SHRI BHASKER, MASTER OF THE VESSEL _MT Distya Pushti' DURING RECORDING OF HIS STATEMENT DATED 03.01.2022 [RUD-9]:

2.9.3.1 Page No. 21 (reproduced herein as below) of the above mentioned documents is „Tanker Bill of Lading No. DP-KTG-DEE-01 dated 06.12.2021" issued by M/s. PT. USDA Seroja Jaya, Kuala Tanjung. As per the said B/L 15000.25MTS REFINED BLEACHED AND DEODORISED PALM OIL
(EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK was loaded on vessel MT Distya PushtiVoy.07/21 showing HSN 15119037 from Kuala Tanjung. The name of the shipper is M/s. INL, Indonesia and Name of the Notified Party is M/s. TIWA.

Shipped in apparent good order and condition by

Tanker Bill of Lading
B/L NO: DP-KTG-DEE-01 (21)

Shipper
PT INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI
KOMP. KAWASAN EKONOMI KHUSUS-SEI MANGKEI,
KAV.2-3, KEL.SEI MANGKEI KEC BOSAR MALIGAS,
KAB. SIMALUNGUN, SUMATERA UTARA, 21184, INDONESIA

Consignee / Order of
TO ORDER OF CITIBANK N.A SINGAPORE BRANCH

FIRST ORIGINAL

Notify Address
TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC
2001 TO 2005 JUMEIRAH BAY X3 TOWER,
CLUSTER X, JLT, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

On board the tanker	Flag	Master
M/T. DISTYA PUSTHI VOY. 07/21	INDIA	CAPT. BHASKAR

At the port of	To be delivered to the port of
KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA	DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA

A quantity in bulk said by the Shipper to be :

COMMODITY (Name of Product)	QUANTITY (lbs.,tonnes,barrels, gallons)
REFINED BLEACHED AND DEODORISED PALM OLEIN (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK	15,000.225 MT

VESSEL IMO NO. 9179127
H.S. CODE: 1511.90.37
INCOTERMS: FOB KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA

CLEAN ON BOARD
DECEMBER 06TH, 2021

FREIGHT PAYABLE AS PER CHARTER PARTY

OCEAN CARRIAGE STOWAGE: 3P,3S,4P,4S,5P,5S,6P,6S,7P AND 7S

This shipment of 15,000.225 Metric tons was loaded on board the Vessel as part of one original lot of 15,000.225 Metric tons stowed in 3P, 3S, 4P, 4S, 5P, 5S, 6P, 6S,7P AND 7S with no segregation as to parcels. For the whole shipment 01 (ONE) sets of Bill of Lading have been issued for which the Vessel is relieved from all responsibilities to the extent it would be if one set only would have been issued.

The quantity, measurement, weight, gauge, quality, nature and value and actual condition of the cargo unknown to the Vessel and the Master, to be delivered to the port of discharge or so near thereof as the Vessel can safely get, always afloat upon prior payment of freight as agreed. Cargo is warranted free of danger to Vessel except for the usual risks inherent in the carriage of the commodity as described.

This shipment is carried under and pursuant to the terms of the Charter dated 03RD NOVEMBER 2021 between AS PER CHARTER PARTY as Owner and AS PER CHARTER PARTY as Charterers, and all conditions, liberties and exceptions whatsoever of the said Charter apply to and govern the rights concerned in shipment. The Clause Paramount, New Jason Clause and Both to Blame Collision Clause as set out on the reverse of this Bill of Lading are hereby incorporated herein and shall remain in effect even if unenforceable in the United States of America. General Average payment according to the York-Antwerp Rules 1974.

The Master is authorized to act for all interests in arranging for salvage assistance on terms of Lloyd's Open Form. The freight is payable discount less and is earned concurrent with loading, ship and / or cargo lost or not lost or abandoned.
The Owners shall have an absolute lien of the cargo for all freight, dead freight, demurrage, damages for detention and all other monies due under the above-mentioned Charter or under this Bill of Lading, together with the costs and expenses, including attorneys fees, of recovering same, and shall be entitled to sell or otherwise dispose of the property liened and apply the proceeds towards satisfaction of such liability.

The contract of carriage evidenced by this Bill of Lading is between the shipper, consignee and /or owner or demise charterers of the Vessel named herein to carry the cargo described above.

It is understood and agreed that, other than said ship owner or demise charterer, no person, firm or corporation or other legal entity whatsoever, is or shall be deemed to be liable with respect to the shipment as carrier, bailee or otherwise in contract or in tort. If, however, it shall be adjudged that any other than said ship owner or demise charterer is carrier or bailee of said shipment or under any responsibility with respect thereof, all limitations of or exonerations from liability and all defences provided by law or by the terms of the contract of carriage shall be available to such other.

All of the provisions written, printed or stamped on either side hereof are part of this Bill of Lading Contract.

In Witness Whereof, the master has signed 3 (THREE) ORIGINALS
Bills Of Lading of this tenor and date, one of which being accomplished, the others will be void.

Dated at KUALA TANJUNG, INDONESIA this 06TH day of DECEMBER year 2021

As Agent ... and on behalf of Capt. BHASKAR

Image 38: _Tanker Bill of Lading No. DP-KTG-DEE-01 dated 06.12.2021'

2.9.3.2 Page No. 15 (as below) of the said documents is „Tanker Bill of Lading No. DP-KTG-DEE-02 dated 05.12.2021" issued by M/s. PT. USDA Seroja Jaya, Kuala Tanjung. As per the said B/L 250.000 MTS „PALM FATTY ACID DISTILATE (PFAD) IN BULK" was loaded on vessel MT Distya Pushti Voy.07/21 showing HSN 3823 1920 from Kuala Tanjung. The name of the shipper is M/s. INL, Indonesia and Name of the Notified Party is M/s. TIWA

Shipped in apparent good order and condition by

Shipper
PT INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI
KOMP. KAWASAN EKONOMI KHUSUS-SEI MANGKEI,
KAV.2-3, KEL.SEI MANGKEI KEC BOSAR MALIGAS,
KAB. SIMALUNGUN, SUMATERA UTARA, 21184, INDONESIA

Tanker Bill of Lading 15
B/L NO: DP-KTG-DEE-02

Consignee / Order of
TO ORDER OF CITIBANK N.A SINGAPORE BRANCH

FIRST ORIGINAL

Notify Address
TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC
2001 TO 2005 JUMEIRAH BAY X3 TOWER,
CLUSTER X, JLT, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

On board the tanker	Flag	Master
M/T. DISTYA PUSTHI VOY. 07/21	INDIA	CAPT. BHASKAR

At the port of	To be delivered to the port of
KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA	DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA

A quantity in bulk said by the Shipper to be :

COMMODITY (Name of Product)	QUANTITY (lbs.,tonnes,barrels, gallons)
PALM FATTY ACID DISTILLATE (PFAD) IN BULK	250.000 MT

VESSEL IMO NO. 9179127
H.S. CODE: 3823.19.20
INCOTERMS: FOB KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA

CLEAN ON BOARD
DECEMBER 05TH, 2021

FREIGHT PAYABLE AS PER CHARTER PARTY

OCEAN CARRIAGE STOWAGE: SLOP P

This shipment of 250.000 Metric tons was loaded on board the Vessel as part of one original lot of 300.140 Metric tons stowed in SLOP P with no segregation as to parcels. For the whole shipment 02 (TWO) sets of Bill of Lading have been issued for which the Vessel is relieved from all responsibilities to the extent it would be if one set only would have been issued.

The quantity, measurement, weight, gauge, quality, nature and value and actual condition of the cargo unknown to the Vessel and the Master, to be delivered to the port of discharge or so near thereof as the Vessel can safely get, always afloat upon prior payment of freight as agreed. Cargo is warranted free of danger to Vessel except for the usual risks inherent in the carriage of the commodity as described.

This shipment is carried under and pursuant to the terms of the Charter dated 03RD NOVEMBER 2021 between AS PER CHARTER PARTY as Owner and AS PER CHARTER PARTY as Charterers, and all conditions, liberties and exceptions whatsoever of the said Charter apply to and govern the rights concerned in this shipment. The Clause Paramount, New Jason Clause and Both to Blame Collision Clause as set out on the reverse of this Bill of Lading are hereby incorporated herein and shall remain in effect even if unenforceable in the United States of America. General Average payment according to the York-Antwerp Rules 1974.

The Master is authorized to act for all interests in arranging for salvage assistance on terms of Lloyd's Open Form. The freight is payable discount less and is earned concurrent with loading, ship and / or cargo lost or not lost or abandoned.
The Owners shall have an absolute lien of the cargo for all freight, dead freight, demurrage, damages for detention and all other monies due under the above-mentioned Charter or under this Bill of Lading, together with the costs and expenses, including attorneys fees, of recovering same, and shall be entitled to sell or otherwise dispose of the property liened and apply the proceeds towards satisfaction of such liability.

The contract of carriage evidenced by this Bill of Lading is between the shipper, consignee and /or owner or demise charterers of the Vessel named herein to carry the cargo described above.

It is understood and agreed that, other than said ship owner or demise charterer, no person, firm or corporation or other legal entity whatsoever, is or shall be deemed to be liable with respect to the shipment as carrier, bailee or otherwise in contract or in tort. If, however, it shall be adjudged that any other than said ship owner or demise charterer is carrier or bailee of said shipment or under any responsibility with respect thereof, all limitations of or exonerations from liability and all defences provided by law or by the terms of the contract of carriage shall be available to such other.

All of the provisions written, printed or stamped on either side hereof are part of this Bill of Lading Contract.

In Witness Whereof, the master has signed 3 (THREE) ORIGINALS
Bills Of Lading of this tenor and date, one of which being accomplished, the others will be void.

Dated at KUALA TANJUNG, INDONESIA this 05TH day of DECEMBER year 2021

07/01/2022 07/01/2022

As Agent : With Authority and on behalf of Capt. BHASKAR
Master of MT DISTYA PUSHTI VOY. 07/21

Image39: Scanned copy of _Tanker Bill of Lading No. DP-KTG-DEE-02 dated 05.12.2021'

2.9.3.3 Page No. 09 of the above mentioned documents is „Tanker Bill of Lading No. DP-KTG-DEE-03 dated 05.12.2021" issued by M/s. PT. USDA Seroja Jaya, Kuala Tanjung. As per the said B/L, 50.140 MTS „PALM FATTY ACID DISTILATE (PFAD) IN BULK" was loaded on vessel MT Distya Pushti Voy. 07/21 showing HSN 3823 19 20 from Kuala Tanjung. The name of the shipper is M/s. INL, Indonesia and Name of the Notified Party is M/s. TIWA.

Shipped in apparent good order and condition by

Shipper
PT INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI
KOMP. KAWASAN EKONOMI KHUSUS-SEI MANGKEI,
KAV.2-3, KEL.SEI MANGKEI KEC BOSAR MALIGAS,
KAB. SIMALUNGUN, SUMATERA UTARA, 21184, INDONESIA

Consignee / Order of
TO ORDER OF CITIBANK N.A SINGAPORE BRANCH

Notify Address
TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC
2001 TO 2006 JUMEIRAH BAY X3 TOWER,
CLUSTER X, JLT, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Tanker Bill of Lading
B/L NO: DP-KTG-DEE-03

FIRST ORIGINAL

On board the tanker	Flag	Master
M/T. DISTYA PUSTHI VOY. 07/21	INDIA	CAPT. BHASKAR

At the port of	To be delivered to the port of
KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA	DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA

A quantity in bulk said by the Shipper to be :

COMMODITY (Name of Product)	QUANTITY (lbs.,tonnes,barrels, gallons)
PALM FATTY ACID DISTILLATE (PFAD) IN BULK	50.140 MT

VESSEL IMO NO. 9179127
H.S. CODE: 3823.19.20
INCOTERMS: FOB KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA

CLEAN ON BOARD
DECEMBER 05TH, 2021

FREIGHT PAYABLE AS PER CHARTER PARTY

OCEAN CARRIAGE STOWAGE: SLOP P

This shipment of 50.140 Metric tons was loaded on board the Vessel as part of one original lot of 300.140 Metric tons stowed in SLOP P with no segregation as to parcels. For the whole shipment 02 (TWO) sets of Bill of Lading have been issued for which the Vessel is relieved from all responsibilities to the extent it would be if one set only would have been issued.

The quantity, measurement, weight, gauge, quality, nature and value and actual condition of the cargo unknown to the Vessel and the Master, to be delivered to the port of discharge or so near thereof as the Vessel can safely get, always afloat upon prior payment of freight as agreed. Cargo is warranted free of danger to Vessel except for the usual risks inherent in the carriage of the commodity as described.

This shipment is carried under and pursuant to the terms of the Charter dated 03RD NOVEMBER 2021 between AS PER CHARTER PARTY as Owner and AS PER CHARTER PARTY as Charterers, and all conditions, liberties and exceptions whatsoever of the said Charter apply to and govern the rights concerned in shipment. The Clause Paramount, New Jason Clause and Both to Blame Collision Clause as set out on the reverse of this Bill of Lading are hereby incorporated herein and shall remain in effect even if unenforceable in the United States of America. General Average payment according to the York-Antwerp Rules 1974.

The Master is authorized to act for all interests in arranging for salvage assistance on terms of Lloyd's Open Form. The freight is payable discount less and is earned concurrent with loading, ship and / or cargo lost or not lost or abandoned.
The Owners shall have an absolute lien of the cargo for all freight, dead freight, demurrage, damages for detention and all other monies due under the above-mentioned Charter or under this Bill of Lading, together with the costs and expenses, including attorneys fees, of recovering same, and shall be entitled to sell or otherwise dispose of the property liened and apply the proceeds towards satisfaction of such liability.

The contract of carriage evidenced by this Bill of Lading is between the shipper, consignee and /or owner or demise charterers of the Vessel named herein to carry the cargo described above.

It is understood and agreed that, other than said ship owner or demise charterer, no person, firm or corporation or other legal entity whatsoever, is or shall be deemed to be liable with respect to the shipment as carrier, bailee or otherwise in contract or in tort. If, however, it shall be adjudged that any other than said ship owner or demise charterer is carrier or bailee of said shipment or under any responsibility with respect thereof, all limitations of or exonerations from liability and all defences provided by law or by the terms of the contract of carriage shall be available to such other.

All of the provisions written, printed or stamped on either side hereof are part of this Bill of Lading Contract.

In Witness Whereof, the master has signed 3 (THREE) ORIGINALS
Bills Of Lading of this tenor and date, one of which being accomplished, the others will be void.

Dated at KUALA TANJUNG, INDONESIA this 05TH day of DECEMBER year 2021

As Agent : With Authority on behalf of Capt. BHASKAR
Master of M/T DISTYA PUSHTI VOY. 07/21

Image40: Scanned copy of Tanker Bill of Lading No. DP-KTG-DEE-03 dated 05.12.2021

It is apparent from the above mentioned documents that 15000.25MTS REFINED BLEACHED AND DEODORISED PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK and 300.140 MTS „PALM FATTY ACID DISTILATE (PFAD) IN BULK" was loaded on vessel MT Distya Pushti Voy.07/21 from Kuala Tanjung.

2.9.3.4 Page No. 39 to 203 of the said documents are Tanker Bills of Lading No. KTG/DEE/01 to KTG/DEE/83 issued by M/s. SBS Shipbrokers PTE Ltd. B/L No. KTG/DEE/01 to KTG/DEE/20 are issued on 28.11.2021 at the DUMAI Port, Indonesia whereas B/L No. KTG/DEE/21 to KTG/DEE/83 is issued on 30.11.2021 at the KUALA Tanjung Port, Indonesia by M/s. SBS Shipbrokers PTE Ltd. B/L No. KTG/DEE/01 to KTG/DEE/80 each shows loading of 250 MTS CPO on the vessel in tanks. B/L No. KTG/DEE/81 shows loading of 200 MTS CPO on the vessel in tanks.B/L No. KTG/DEE/82 shows loading of 50 MTS CPO on the vessel in tanks. B/L No. KTG/DEE/83 shows loading of 50.365 MTS CPO on the vessel in tanks.

2.9.3.5 Comparison of Bills of Lading No. DP-KTG-DEE-01 dated 06.12.2021, DP-KTG-DEE-02 & DP-KTG-DEE-03 dated 05.12.2021 vis-à-vis B/L No. KTG/DEE/01 to KTG/DEE/20 dated 28.11.2021 and B/L No. KTG/DEE/21 to KTG/DEE/83 dated 30.11.2021:

B/L Nos. DP-KTG-DEE-01 dated 06.12.2021, DP-KTG-DEE-02 & DP-KTG-DEE-03 dated 05.12.2021	**B/L Nos. KTG/DEE/01 to KTG/DEE/20 dated 28.11.2021, B/L. KTG/DEE/21 to KTG/DEE/83 dated 30.11.2021**
These BLs are in respect of 15000.250 MTS REFINED BLEACHED AND DEODORISED PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK loaded on vessel MT Distya Pushti Voy.07/21 showing HSN 15119037 from Kuala Tanjung and 300.140 MTS „PALM FATTY ACID DISTILATE (PFAD) IN BULK" was loaded on vessel MT Distya Pushti Voy.07/21 showing HSN 3823 19 20 from Kuala Tanjung respectively. These BLs were kept sealed inside the cabin of the Chief Officer of the vessel and resumed under Panchnama during rummaging.	These BLs are in respect of 20300.365 MT CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK loaded on vessel MT Distya Pushti Voy. 07/21 showing HSN 15111000 from DUMAI Port, Indonesia. These are the BLs which were meant to be submitted at Customs Port, Kandla, India and were switch BL which are switched by the vessel owner as per the terms of the charter party agreement and voyage order after blending of 15000.250 MTs RBD Palmolein, 300.140MTs PFAD, and 5000 MTS CPO., declaring entire quantity as CPO only

On comparison of the "B/L DP-KTG-DEE-01 dated 06.12.2021, DP-KTG-DEE-02 & DP-KTG-DEE-03 dated 05.12.2021" with "B/L KTG/DEE/01 to KTG/DEE/20 dated 28.11.2021 and B/L KTG/DEE/21 to KTG/DEE/83 dated 30.11.2021", it appears that the original BLs issued at the port of load are in respect of 15000.250 MTS REFINED BLEACHED AND DEODORISED PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK loaded on vessel MT Distya Pushti Voy. 07/21 showing HSN 15119037 from Kuala Tanjung port and 300.140 MTS „PALM FATTY ACID DISTILATE (PFAD) IN BULK" loaded on vessel MT Distya Pushti Voy. 07/21 showing HSN 38231920 from Kuala Tanjung port whereas the latter ones are in respect of CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK loaded on vessel MT Distya Pushti Voy. 07/21 showing HSN 15111000 from DUMAI Port, Indonesia.

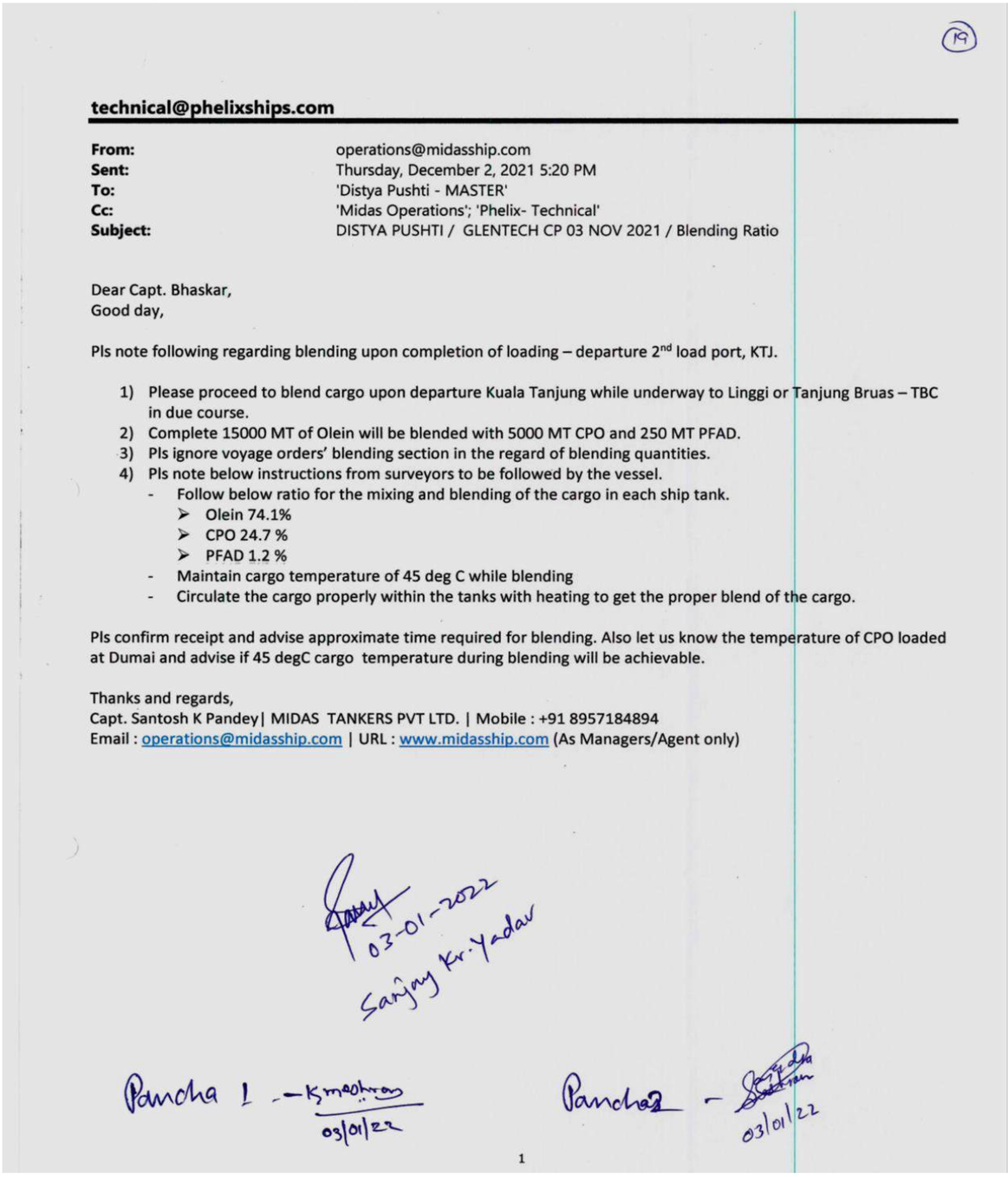
From the above, it is apparent that though RBD and PFAD were loaded in the vessel at Kuala Tanjung port, the B/Ls were manipulated to show that the entire cargo loaded in the vessel was CPO.

2.9.4 SCRUTINY OF DOCUMENTS RESUMED FROM THE OFFICE PREMISES OF M/S. MIDAS TANKER & M/S. PHELIX SHIPPING VENTURES PVT. LTD:

2.9.4.1 The office premises of M/s. Midas Tanker & M/s. Phelix Shipping Ventures Pvt. Ltd were searched under Panchnama dated 03.01.2022 and documents as mentioned in the Panchnama were resumed under above Panchnama. The document at Page No. 31 and 34 are the copies of the original Bills of Lading i.e. DUM/DEE/02 and DUM/DEE/01 dated 01.12.2021

respectively. As per the above B/L 2499.869 MTS and 2500 MTS CPO were loaded from DUMAI Port, Indonesia. The name of the supplier is M/s. KPBN, Consignee is M/s. TIWA and notified party is M/s. GVPL, Singapore. Thus, it is apparent that 4999.869MTS CPO was loaded in the vessel in „MT Distya Pushti" in tanks 1P, 1S, 2P, 2S.

2.9.4.2 Page No. 19 is the copy of E-mail correspondence dated 02.12.2021**[RUD-4]** from operations@midasship.com to „Distya Pushti- MASTER" regarding blending of cargo. As per the above mail, the instructions for blending 15000MTS of olein with 5000 MT CPO and 250MT PFAD were communicated. The scanned image of the said page is reproduced below: -



technical@phelixships.com

From: operations@midasship.com
Sent: Thursday, December 2, 2021 5:20 PM
To: 'Distya Pushti - MASTER'
Cc: 'Midas Operations'; 'Phelix- Technical'
Subject: DISTYA PUSHTI / GLENTECH CP 03 NOV 2021 / Blending Ratio

Dear Capt. Bhaskar,
Good day,

Pls note following regarding blending upon completion of loading – departure 2nd load port, KTJ.

1) Please proceed to blend cargo upon departure Kuala Tanjung while underway to Linggi or Tanjung Bruas – TBC in due course.
2) Complete 15000 MT of Olein will be blended with 5000 MT CPO and 250 MT PFAD.
3) Pls ignore voyage orders' blending section in the regard of blending quantities.
4) Pls note below instructions from surveyors to be followed by the vessel.
   - Follow below ratio for the mixing and blending of the cargo in each ship tank.
     - Olein 74.1%
     - CPO 24.7 %
     - PFAD 1.2 %
   - Maintain cargo temperature of 45 deg C while blending
   - Circulate the cargo properly within the tanks with heating to get the proper blend of the cargo.

Pls confirm receipt and advise approximate time required for blending. Also let us know the temperature of CPO loaded at Dumai and advise if 45 degC cargo temperature during blending will be achievable.

Thanks and regards,
Capt. Santosh K Pandey| MIDAS TANKERS PVT LTD. | Mobile : +91 8957184894
Email : operations@midasship.com | URL : www.midasship.com (As Managers/Agent only)

03-01-2022
Sanjay Kr. Yadav

Pancha 1 – 03/01/22

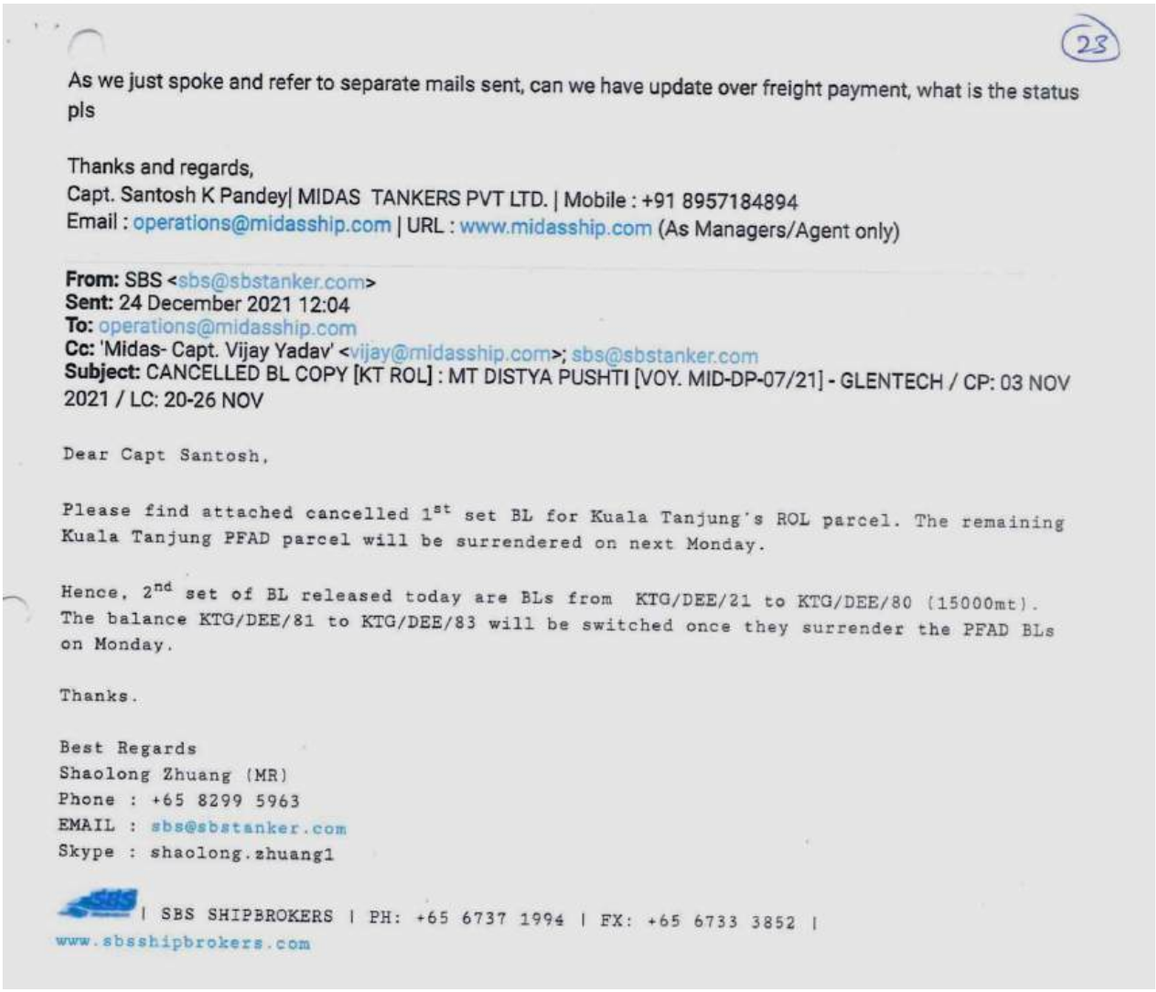
Pancha 2 – 03/01/22

1

Image41: Scanned image of copy of E-mail correspondence dated 02.12.2021 from operations@midasship.com to _Distya Pushti-MASTER' regarding blending of cargo.

2.9.4.3 Page No. 23 is the copy of E-mail correspondence dated 24.12.2021**[RUD-4]** from sbs@sbstanker.com to operations@midasship.com regarding instructions in relation to switching of Bills of Lading of RBD Palmolein and PFAD with all B/Ls of CPO were communicated. As per which,

the cancelled 1st set of Bills of Lading for Kuala Tanjung was forwarded. And the 2nd set of BL bearing Nos. KTG/DEE/21 to KTG/DEE/80 (15000 MT). It is also mentioned that the remaining B/L viz. KTG/DEE/81 to KTG/DEE/83 will be switched once they surrender the PFAD BLs on Monday. The scanned image of the said page is reproduced below: -



(23)

As we just spoke and refer to separate mails sent, can we have update over freight payment, what is the status pls

Thanks and regards,
Capt. Santosh K Pandey| MIDAS TANKERS PVT LTD. | Mobile : +91 8957184894
Email : operations@midasship.com | URL : www.midasship.com (As Managers/Agent only)

From: SBS <sbs@sbstanker.com>
Sent: 24 December 2021 12:04
To: operations@midasship.com
Cc: 'Midas- Capt. Vijay Yadav' <vijay@midasship.com>; sbs@sbstanker.com
Subject: CANCELLED BL COPY [KT ROL] : MT DISTYA PUSHTI [VOY. MID-DP-07/21] - GLENTECH / CP: 03 NOV 2021 / LC: 20-26 NOV

Dear Capt Santosh,

Please find attached cancelled 1st set BL for Kuala Tanjung's ROL parcel. The remaining Kuala Tanjung PFAD parcel will be surrendered on next Monday.

Hence, 2nd set of BL released today are BLs from KTG/DEE/21 to KTG/DEE/80 (15000mt). The balance KTG/DEE/81 to KTG/DEE/83 will be switched once they surrender the PFAD BLs on Monday.

Thanks.

Best Regards
Shaolong Zhuang (MR)
Phone : +65 8299 5963
EMAIL : sbs@sbstanker.com
Skype : shaolong.zhuang1

| SBS SHIPBROKERS | PH: +65 6737 1994 | FX: +65 6733 3852 |
www.sbsshipbrokers.com

2.9.5 SCRUTINY OF DOCUMENTS PRODUCED BY SHRI SIDHANT AGARWAL, DIRECTOR OF M/S. GIPL, DURING RECORDING OF HIS STATEMENT DATED 29.01.2023: -

2.9.5.1 Shri Sidhant Agarwal, Director of M/s. GIPL, Greater Noida, U.P. during recording of his statement dated 29.01.2023, produced a file containing Page No. 1 to 104. **[RUD-10]**

2.9.5.2 Page No. 104 of the above mentioned file is Certificate of Origin bearing No. 4863/CO-CC/XII/2021 dated 08.12.2021, issued by Kamar Dagang Dan Industry Sumatera Utara. As per the said Certificate, the goods viz. 300.140 MTs PFAD, shipped to M/s. TIWA by M/s. INL through vessel „MT Distya Pushti" vide B/L No. DP-KTG-DEE-02 & DP-KTG-DEE-03 both dated 05.12.2021, were of Indonesian Origin.

2.9.5.3 Similarly, Page No. 103 of the above mentioned file is Certificate of Origin bearing No. 4862/CO-CC/XII/2021 dated 08.12.2021 issued by Kamar Dagang Dan Industry Sumatera Utara. As per the said Certificate, the goods viz. 15000.225 MTS RBD Palmolein (Edible) Grade,

shipped to M/s. TIWA by M/s. INL through vessel „MT Distya Pushti" vide B/L No. DP-KTG-DEE-01 dated 06.12.2021, were of Indonesian Origin.

From the above Certificates of Origin, it appears that the goods viz. 300.140 MT PFAD and 15000.225 MT RBD were purchased by M/s. TIWA from M/s. INL and loaded into the vessel Distya Pushti. Further, another Certificate of Origin, wherein goods viz. 20300.234 MT CPO of Indonesian Origin is shown. Thus, it appears that they have fabricated the Certificate of Origin.

2.9.5.4 Page Nos. 101 and 102 of the said file are Certificates of Origin bearing Reference No. 0007002/KDM/2021 and Ref. No. 0007001/KDM/2021 both dated 04.12.2021 issued by Pt. Sarana Agro Nusantara, Republic of Indonesia. As per the said Certificates, the goods viz. 2500 MTs and 2499.869 MTs CPO, to the order of M/s. TIWA by M/s KPBN through vessel „MT Distya Pushti" vide B/L No. DUM/DEE/01 and DUM/DEE/02 both dated 01.12.2021, were of Indonesian Origin.

2.9.5.5 Page No. 98 & 99 of the above file is weight and quality certificate dated 08.12.2021, issued by M/s. Pt. Leon Testing and Consultancy. The above certificate pertains to 300.140 MTs PFAD loaded into Slop P of the vessel „MT Distya Pushti". As per the test result of the said cargo, the following specifications are mentioned: -

"Free Fatty Acid (As Palmitic)	*91.81%*
Moisture and Impurities	*0.32%*
Saponifiable Matter	*98.42‖*

2.9.5.6 Page No. 90 & 91 of the above file is weight and quality certificate dated 08.12.2021, issued by M/s. Pt. Leon Testing and Consultancy. The above certificate pertains to 15000.225 MTs RBD Palmolein (Edible Grade) loaded into the vessel „MT Distya Pushti". As per the test result of the said cargo, the following specifications are mentioned: -

"Free Fatty Acid (As Palmitic)	*0.062%*
Moisture and Impurities	*0.04%*
IV(WIJS)	*56.65*
Melting point	*22.5 Deg. C*
Colour	*2.8 (RED)‖*

2.10 <u>CONCLUSION OF INVESTIGATION I.R.O. IMPORT OF CONSIGNMENT</u> <u>VIDE VESSEL- _MT DISTYA PUSHTI'</u>

A. On scrutiny of the documents as discussed hereinabove, it appears that 5000 MT CPO, 15000 MT RBD and 300 MT PFAD were purchased/ M/s. GVPL/M/s. TIWA in Indonesia from M/s. KPBN and M/s. INL. The „CPO" was loaded on the vessel Distya Pushti at Dumai port whereas RBD and PFAD were loaded on the said vessel at Kuala Tanjung port as per below mentioned table.

B/L no.	Date	Item description	CTH	Qty	Port of loading	Port of discharge	Consignee
DUM/DEE /01 &02	02.12.2021	Crude Palm Oil (Edible Grade) in bulk	1511 1000	4999.869 MTS	Dumai	Kandla Port	M/s. KPBN
DP-KTG-DEE-01	06.12.2021	Refined Bleached	1511 9037	15000.225 MTS	Kuala Tanjung	Kandla Port	M/s. INL

		&Deodorised Palmolein (Edible Grade) in Bulk					
DP-KTG-DEE-02	05.12.2021	Palm Fatty Acid Distillate (PFAD) in Bulk	3823 1920	250 MTS	Kuala Tanjung	Kandla Port	M/s. INL
DP-KTG-DEE-03	05.12.2021	Palm Fatty Acid Distillate (PFAD) in Bulk	3823 1920	50.140 MTS	Kuala Tanjung	Kandla Port	M/s. INL

B. Further, as per the Charter agreement dated 03.11.2021 of the vessel „MT Distya Pushti" between M/s. Midas Tankers Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai (Owner) and Performance Charterer M/s.GVPL, Singapore and Payment Charterer M/s. TIWA, 5000 MT CPO was to be loaded from Dumai port, Indonesia; 15000 MT Palm Olein and about 400 MT PFAD from Kuala Tanjung port, Indonesia. As per the instructions from the management team of M/s. Midas Tankers Pvt. Ltd., vide E-mail dated 02.12.2021 to the Master of the Vessel was instructed to proceed to blend the entire 15000 MTs of Olein with 50000 MT CPO and 250 MT PFAD while underway to Linggi or Tanjung Bruas.

C. Similarly, instructions in context of switching of Bills of Lading of RBD Palmolein and PFAD with all B/Ls of CPO were communicated to the master of the vessel by the M/s. Midas Tankers Pvt. Ltd. Further, the original bills of lading of RBD and PFAD were replaced with the manipulated Bills of Lading, showing the cargo as CPO. It was also instructed to conceal the original load port documents and to produce the manipulated Bills of Lading declaring the goods as CPO at the port of discharge, i.e. Kandla.

D. As the manipulated Bills of Lading, IGM were filed declaring the goods as CPO and M/s TIL had filed 83 bills of entry dated 16.12.2021 and the description of goods mentioned as CPO (Edible Grade) in Bulk.

From the investigation conducted, it appears that the importer M/s. TIL in active connivance of M/s. GIPL, attempted to import admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD, falling under CTH 15119090 through Kandla Customs Port, by way of mis-declaration of the same as CPO falling under CTH 15111000 and suppression of the facts of actual loaded goods on the vessel MT Distya Pushti, to evade higher customs duty payment to Indian Customs.

INVESTIGATION IN RESPECT OF PREVIOUSLY IMPORTED CARGO

3. It was further gathered during the course of investigation of import by M/s. TIL vide vessel „MT Distya Pushti" that they had imported admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD, in the manner of mixing/blending the said constituents on board vessel „MT Distya Pushti Voy.07/21" previously as well. It is further gathered from the documentary as well as oral evidences, that M/s. TIL had imported admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD, in the import consignments and in the documents presented before Customs mis-declared the cargo as CPO and classified the same under CTH 15111000 by suppressing the facts that the goods imported were admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD, which merits classification under CTH 15119090. The above act on

the part of importer resulted into short payment of Customs duties by ex-bond filers in the previous consignments as well.

3.1. It was further gathered that the import of CPO was undertaken by M/s TIL, using similar *modus operandi* in the previous imported consignments imported vide Vessels "FMT GUMULDUR V.202109", "MT HONG HAI6 V.2106" and "MT FMT EFES V.202111" as per below mentioned details, which resulted in short payment of Customs duties by various ex-bond filers.

3.1.1 The details of the 12199.71 MT of admixture imported vide vessel FMT GUMULDUR V.202109 was purchased from M/s TIWA and declared as CPO in the bill of entry before Indian Customs is as below mentioned table:

Sr. No.	***COMMODITY loaded at load Port***	***QTY (MTs)***	***SUPPLIER (M/s.)***	***LOAD PORT***	***Warehouse Bill of Entry no.***	***Bill of Entry date***
1	*CPO*	*3499.71*	*OLAM*	*DUMAI, INDONESIA*	*5302477, 5302489, 5302500, 5302513, 5302519 & 5302523*	*03.09.2021*
	RBD PALM OLEIN	*8500*	*INL*	*KUALA TANJUBG, INDONESIA*		
	PFAD	*200*	*INL*	*KUALA TANJUBG, INDONESIA*		
	Total	***12199.7***				

3.1.2 The details of the 15462.070 MT of admixture imported vide vessel MT HONG HAI6 V.2106 was purchased from M/s. Tata International Singapore PTE Ltd and declared as CPO in the bill of entry before Indian Customs is as below mentioned table:

Sr. No.	***COMMODITY loaded at load Port***	***QTY (MTs)***	***LOAD PORT***	***Warehouse Bill of Entry no.***	***Bill of Entry date***
1	*RBD PALM OLEIN*	*6513.520*	*KUALA TANJUBG, INDONESIA*	*5916265, 5916285, 5916291 & 5916292*	*20.10.2021*
	CPO	*8948.550*	*Phuket, Thailand*		
	Total	***15462.070***			

3.1.3 The details of the 12959.31MT of admixture imported vide vessel MT FMT EFES VOY. 202111was purchased from M/s. TIWA and declared as CPO in the bill of entry before Indian Customs is as below mentioned table:

Sr. No.	***COMMODITY loaded at load Port***	***QTY (MTs)***	***SUPPLIER (M/s.)***	***LOAD PORT***	***Warehouse Bill of Entry no.***	***Bill of Entry date***
3	*RBD PALM OLEIN*	*5086.015*	*PT INL*	*KAULA TANJUNG, INDONESIA*	*6212683 & 6212824*	*11.11.2021*
	CPO	*7873.290*	*THA CHANG*	*PHUKA T PORT, THAILAND*		

	Total	***12959.31***				

4. FILING OF WAREHOUSE BILLS OF ENTRY (IN RESPECT OF PREVIOUSLY IMPORTED CONSIGNMENTS BY M/S. TIL):

4.1 M/s. TIL had filed 12 Warehouse Bills of Entries at Kandla Customs House as mentioned in **Annexure-A** to this notice, declaring the cargo as "CPO", wherein, it appears that blending of goods was undertaken on board vessel(s). The copies of said W.H. Bills of Entries are already available with the importer M/s. TIL. With respect to the aforementioned W.H. Bills of Entry, it appears that the goods have been mis-declared as „CPO" by M/s. TIL which are further sold, and subsequently cleared by various importers by filing Ex-Bond Bills of Entry for Home Consumption as per **Annexure- B** attached to this notice. The copies of such Bills of Entry are available with the respective Ex- Bond filers of the said cargo.

4.2 Further, M/s. COFCO International India Private Limited. (IEC: 0311046975), herein after referred as „M/s COFCO" had filed the Ex-Bond BoE for Home consumption in respect of clearance of goods imported vide aforementioned vessels, as listed under **Annexure – C** to this show cause, by declaring the goods as CPO under CTH 15111000 in the said Bills of Entry. The copies of such Bills of Entry are already available with them. [M/s. COFCO]

5. TARIFF CLASSIFICATION OF CPO & Admixture of RBD Palmolein, CPO and PFAD:

Crude palm Oil is classifiable under the chapter heading 15111000 of the Customs Tariff attracting duties leviable thereunder while admixture of RBD Palmolein, CPO and PFAD falls under the Chapter Heading is under CTH 15119090 of the Customs Tariff and attracts duties leviable thereunder as per notifications issued from time to time.

6. SCRUTINY OF DOCUMENTS (i.r.o. previously imported consignments)

The investigation was conducted in respect of cargo imported vide vessel "MT Distya Pushti Voy. 07/21" and was extended to previously imported consignments by M/s. TIL vide vessels MT FMT Gumuldur 202109, MT HONG HAI6 V.2106, MT FMT EFES 202111 vide W.H. Bills of Entry as per Annexure-
A. Further investigations revealed that M/s. TIL in connivance with M/s GIPL and other stakeholders viz. Vessel owners, M/s. TIWA, UAE, M/s. Tata International Singapore PTE Ltd.(referred as „M/s. TISPL" hereinafter), M/s. GVPL, had filed such Bills of Entry by mis-declaring and mis-classifying the cargo as CPO, with intent to earn commission on the same for use of its brand name to import cargo and supress the description of actually imported goods. These goods were subsequently cleared by various importers who purchased these goods from M/s. TIL and filed the Ex-Bond Bills of Entry for Home Consumption had paid lesser amount of customs duty, thus, this entire planning of importing goods by way of mis-declaration by M/s. TIL led to evasion of customs duty by various beneficiaries viz., ex-bond filers (as listed in Annexure –B to this show cause).

6.1 During the course of investigation, statements of various persons were recorded and documents were produced during the statements of concerned persons.

Statements of various concerned persons were recorded as mentioned below : -

1	Statement of Shri Amit Agarwal, Asstt. Vice President M/s. GIPL & M/s. GVPL., Singapore recorded on 05.01.2022 **[RUD No.11]**
2	Statement of Shri Sachin Deshpande, Executive of M/s TIL was recorded on 06.01.2022 under Section 108 of the Indian Customs Act, 1962 **[RUD No. 12]**
3	Statement of Shri Sachin Deshpande, Executive of M/s TIL was recorded under Section 108 of the Indian Customs Act, 1962 on 07.01.2022 **[RUD No. 13]**
4	Statement of Shri Amit Thakkar was recorded on 07.01.2022 under Section 108 of the Customs Act **[RUD No. 14]**
5	Statement of Shri Shrikant Subbarayan, Head of Agri Business Division of M/s.TIL was recorded under Section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962 on 08.01.2022 **[RUD No. 15]**
6	Statement of Shri Sidhant Agarwal, Director of M/s. GIPL dated 27.01.2022 **[RUD No. 16]**
7	Statement of Shri Sidhant Agarwal Director of M/s. GIPL dated 28.01.2022 **[RUD No. 17]**
8	Statement of Shri Sudhanshu Agrawal, Ex-CEO of M/s. GIPL dated 27.01.2022 **[RUD No. 18]**
9	Statement of Shri Sudhanshu Agrawal, representative and founder of M/s. GVPL dated 28.01.2022 **[RUD No. 19]**
10	Statement of Shri Sudhanshu Agrawal, ex-CEO of M/s. GIPL dated 29.01.2022 **[RUD No. 20]**
11	Statement of Shri Shrikant Subbarayan, Head – Minerals & Agri Trading Business, M/s. TIL., Mumbai dated on 20.05.2022 **[RUD No. 21]**
12	Statement of Shri Pinaki Prasad Nanda, Manager (Operations), M/s. COFCO recorded on 04.08.2022 **[RUD No. 22]**

Statements recorded: -

6.1.1 Statement of Shri Amit Agarwal, Asstt. Vice President M/s. GIPL & M/s. GVPL, Singapore was recorded on 05.01.2022 **[RUD No. 11]**, wherein *interalia* he stated that: -

- M/s. GIPL is engaged in trading of imported edible oils viz. Crude Palm Oil, Refined, Blended & Deodorized (RBD) Palm Oil and Palm Fatty Acid Distillery (PFAD) and in export of Mentha Oil which M/s. GIPL purchases from domestic market.

- that M/s. GIPL has purchased the imported aforesaid Palm Oil from M/s. TIL., Mumbai; that he is engaged in preparing Sale contracts/Bond to Bond Agreement with Domestic buyers of Crude Palm Oil (CPO), Refined, Blended & Deodorized (RBD) Palm Oil and Palm Fatty Acid Distillery (PFAD). Further when they receive advance payment from buyers of said oils, he used to issue Delivery Order (DO).

- On being asked regarding sales of the said oils he stated that Shri Sudhanshu Agarwal, former CEO of M/s. GIPL and father of Shri Sidhant Agarwal, one of the Directors of M/s. GIPL, looks after sales of

M/s. GIPL and he used to be in contact with buyers of Crude Palm Oil (CPO), Refined, Blended & Deodorized (RBD) Palm Oil and Palm Fatty Acid Distillery (PFAD).

- On being asked regarding business relation of aforesaid companies of Glentech Group with M/s. TIL & their Overseas affiliate companies, he stated that an agreement for commodity supply and service agreement dated 09.03.2021 has been entered between M/s. GIPL & M/s. TIL. As per the said agreement M/s. TIL shall import the Commodity/(ies) viz. Crude Palm Oil/Soya Oil/PFAD and other Edible Oils from the overseas Supplier or from TIL's Affiliates on behalf of M/s. GIPL; that he was the authorized signatory of M/s. GIPL for the said agreement. It is further stated that an agreement dated 09.03.2021 for Commodity Supply and Services has been entered between M/s. GIPL & M/s. TISPL. As per the Scope of the Agreement M/s. GIPL agrees and acknowledges that M/s. TISPL can import the commodity (ies) from the overseas supplier through M/s. GVPL and/or onward sell the same in Indian market through M/s.GIPL at its sole discretion and option. On being asked he stated that he was the authorized signatory of M/s. GIPL/ M/s.GVPL for the said agreement.

- Further in addition to above he stated that as per the aforesaid two agreements M/s. TIL & its affiliate companies will buy the goods from the overseas supplier through M/s. GVPL only in overseas country and further M/s. TIL will import the said goods in India on behalf of M/s. GIPL. Further, after importation the said goods, the same to be handed over to M/s. GIPL only.

- He was shown page No. 148 to 152 of file No. 06 resumed under Panchnama dated 02.01.2022 drawn at office premises of M/s. GIPL viz., printout of emails sent or received by me from employees of M/s. TIL through his official email ID operations@glentech.co and on being asked regarding content of the said mail, he stated that he has requested to employees of M/s. TIL for opening Bank Letter of Credit (LC) in respect to the 15000MTs RBD and 250 MTs PFAD and he also requested them not to open LC for 5000 MTs Crude Palm Oil (CPO). Further, it is stated that vide aforesaid mail, he sent draft Letter of Credit to them (employees of M/s. TIL). On being asked regarding mail dated 17.11.2021 (20:50 PM) he stated that vide the said mail he sent details of contracts of M/s. TIWA, UAE with PT Industri Nebati Lestari (INL) w.r.t. supply of said 15000MTs RBD & 250 MTs PFAD.

- He was shown the contract No. TIWA/2122/CPO-RBD/0001 dated 24.11.2021 entered between M/s. GVPL, Singapore and M/s. TIWA, UAE for supply of 5000 MTs (+/- 2% at seller's option) Crude Palm Oil (CPO) by M/s. GVPL to M/s. TIWA, which was resumed under Panchnama date 02.01.2022 drawn at office premises of M/s. GIPL. The said contract was signed by him on behalf of M/s. GVPL. On being asked, he stated that the said 5000 MTS CPO first purchased by M/s. GVPL from M/s. KPBN, Indonesia and then sold to M/s. TIWA as per contract dated 24.11.2021.

- It is stated that the said consignment of 15000MTs of RBD, 5000 MTs CPO & 300 MTs PFAD (50MTS added later vide contract No.

170/SC/FOB/INL/XII/2021) was loaded in ship namely MT Distya Pushti at Indonesia on 06.12.2021. Further the said cargo in same ship was imported in India by M/s. TIL from M/s. TIWA and the said ship MT Distya Pushti along with the said 20300 MTs (15000 MTs RBD+ 5000 MTS CPO + 300 MTs PFAD) (approx.) cargo arrived at Kandla Port recently.

- He was shown the page No. 108 to 116 of file No. 07 resumed under Panchnama dated 02.01.2022 drawn at office premises of M/s. GIPL. In this context, he stated that said pages (114-116) are (i) commercial invoices issued by INL to M/s. TIWA w.r.t. sell of RBD & PFAD and description of goods mentioned therein are correct. The pages (111-113) are Tanker Bill of Lading wherein shipper is mentioned as M/s. INL, Indonesia, Notify party as M/s. TIWA, Name of the ship as M/T. Distya Pushti Voy. 07/21, Loading port as Kuala Tanjung Port, Indonesia & delivered port was mentioned as Deendayal (Kandla) Port, India. In the said Bill of lading, the description of goods mentioned as RBD Palm Oil & PFAD which is correctly mentioned. Page No. 110 is Certificate of Origin w.r.t. aforesaid goods supplied by INL to M/s. TIWA, wherein goods description is mentioned as RBD Palm Oil & PFAD which is correctly mentioned. Page No. 108 & 109 are Shipping Certificate, wherein the description of goods loaded in M/T. Distya Pushti Voy. 07/21 are mentioned as RBD Palm Oil & PFAD.

- On being asked he stated that in all the three type of documents description of goods supplied by M/s INL to M/s. TIWA are correctly mentioned as RBD Palm Oil & PFAD and the said goods loaded in M/T. Distya Pushti Voy. 07/21 on 06.12.2021 at Kuala Tanjung Port, Indonesia and further the same ship arrived at Kandla Port recently.

- On being asked regarding the page No. 107 of file No. 7 resumed under Panchnama dated 02.01.2022 drawn at office premises of M/s. GIPL, he stated that the said page is Certificate of Origin issued by Dubai Chamber in respect of goods imported by M/s. TIL from M/s. TIWA and description of goods was mentioned as Crude Palm Oil (Edible Oil) in Bulk, quantity was mentioned as 20300.234 MTs, name of the vessel is mentioned as MT Distya Pushti- 07/21.

- On being asked that when the goods purchased by M/s. TIWA from INL & M/s. GVPL from Indonesia and loaded in MT Distya Pushti- 07/21 at Indonesia and further same was further sold to M/s. TIL vide the same vessel, then why the description of goods were mentioned as Crude Palm Oil (Edible Oil) in Bulk instead of RBD Palm Oil & PFAD in Certificate of Origin & in IGM filed by M/s. TIL., he stated that he doesn't know anything and didn't make any correspondence with M/s. TIL or M/s. TIWA.

6.1.2 Statement of Shri Sachin Deshpande, Executive of M/s TIL was recorded under Section 108 of the Indian Customs Act, 1962 on 06.01.2022**[RUD No. 12]** & 07.01.2022 **[RUD No.13]** wherein he *interalia* stated that he looks after the documentation part of import of different types of oils and voluntarily produced the documents viz. Sample copy of sale purchase contract of M/s. TIL with M/s. TIWA DMCC, UAE, LC copy, copy of purchase contracts Bills of

lading etc w.r.t. consignment vide „MT Distya Pushti". He also produced the summary of previous consignment for importation of CPO the details and quantities etc.

Further, vide statement dated 07.01.2022, he *inter-alia* in response to question no. 13 has stated that in previous 03 vessels RBD & PFAD were also imported; that the details of previous imports are as under: -

Sr. No.	***VESSEL NAME***	***Letter of Credit (LC)***	***SELLER***	***Actual goods loaded and declared at load port***	***QTY (MTs)***	***SUPPLIER***	***LOAD PORT***	***Warehouse Bill of Entry no.***	***Bill of Entry date***	***Description of imported goods declared in bill of entry before Indian Customs***	***QTY (MTs)***
(1)	***(2)***	***(3)***	***(4)***	***(5)***	***(6)***	***(7)***	***(8)***	***(9)***	***(10)***	***(11)***	***(12)***
1	*FMT GUMULDUR*	*5940604359 dated 11.08.2021*	*M/s. TIWA*	*CPO*	*3499.71*	*M/s OLAM*	*DUMAI, INDONESIA*	*5302477, 5302489, 5302500, 5302513, 5302519 & 5302523*	*03.09.2021*	*CPO*	*12199.71*
				RBD PALM OLEIN	*8500*	*M/s PTINL*	*KUAL A TANJUBG, INDONESIA*				
				PFAD	*200*	*M/s PTINL*	*KUAL A TANJUBG, INDONESIA*				
				Total	*12199.7*						
2	*MT HONGHAI6*	*YUDOCB212024/25/26 dated 20.09.2021*	*M/s. Tata International Singapore PTE Ltd, (herein referred as M/s TISPL)*	*RBD PALM OLEIN*	*6513.520*		*KUAL A TANJUBG, INDONESIA*	*5916265, 5916285, 5916291 & 5916292*	*20.10.2021*	*CPO*	*15462.070*
				CPO	*8948.550*		*Phuket, Thailand*				
				Total	*15462.070*						

3	MT FMT EFES VOY. 2021 11	5944604443 & 5945604443 both dated 22.10.2021	M/s. TIWA	RBD PALM OLEIN	5086.015	M/s PT INL	KAUL A TANJUNG, INDONESIA	6212683 & 6212824	11.11.2021	CPO	12959.31
				CPO	7873.290	M/s THA	PHUK AT				

						CHANG	*PORT, THAILAND*				
				Total	*1295 9.31*						

He also produced copies of Original Invoices issued to M/s. TIWA or M/s. TISPL by the suppliers w.r.t aforesaid 02 old consignments (Sr. 1 & 2 of aforesaid table); copy of original Bill of Ladings with respect to aforesaid 03 old consignments and stated that descriptions of goods were mentioned as CPO, RBD Palm Olein & PFAD which were actually imported by M/s. TIL. and the same were loaded in respective vessels at load port.

6.1.3. Statement of Shri Amit Thakkar was recorded on 07.01.2022 and documents produced during the statement **[RUD No.14]** under Section 108 of the Customs Act wherein *inter-alia* he stated that his job at M/s. TIL(Agri Division) includes Domestic procurement as well import procurement of oil; that M/s. TIL deals in Trading Business which includes Trading/Trade Facilitation of Edible Oil/Pulses; Vide said statement he further elaborated the terms Trading and Trade Facilitation; that the Trading Activity of M/s. TIL includes procurement of edible oil product/pulses through Domestic Market as well as through Importations; and that in Trade Facilitation, client through Broker as well as their own and even sales Relations Team of M/s. TIL would approach to the potential client for business. Then M/s. TIL facilitate them by paying to the supplier on their behalf i.e., Opening a letter of Credit/made cash payment against Documents (CAD) in account of M/s. TIL or their subsidiaries. Further M/s. TIL negotiate the terms and conditions and thereafter entered into an Agreement and also ask them to deposit the security deposit i.e. margin money. Subsequently, after securing the full payment i.e. Value of Cargo/Goods + Processing Fees the delivery order is issued. Vide said statement dated 07.01.2022, it is stated that: -

- M/s. TIL"s role is of Trade Facilitator, M/s. TIL facilitated M/s. GIPL, for procurement of Oil products i.e. CPO, RBD, PFAD, Soya Oil etc.; that the stage wise steps which were followed for execution of the above said work is as under: -
    1. *Client Agreement dated 9.3.2021 between M/s. TIL & M/s. GVPL Agreement was already in existence.*
    2. *Details (i.r.o. vessel MT Distya Pushti) of the purchase contract of 20300 MT between M/s. GVPL & Suppliers from Indonesia were shared through E-Mail dated 8.11.2021(From Amit Agarwal (operations@glentech.co to Ravi Thakkar(ravi.thakkar@tataintenational.com); that M/s. TIL forwarded their response through E- Mail(amit.thakkar@tatainternational.com) on 25.11.2021 9.51 AM. The response was forwarded to Mr. Sudhanshu & Mr. Sidhant Agarwal (both of M/s.GIPL),Mr. Shrikant Subbarayan, Head of Agri Division of M/s. TIL and Mr.Kushal Bothra, Manager of Agri Division of M/s. TIL.*

    It is further stated that as per the above said mail, they had conveyed the agreed terms for the shipment of 20250 MT. Agreed terms are as under: -

        - *5000 MT of CPO to be procured from KPBN (PT. Perkebunan Nusantara III (PERSERO)); 15000 MT RBD Palmolein and 250 MT PFAD to be procured from INL (INL).*

- *Blended cargo would be 5000 MT, 10000 MT RBD Palmolein 250 MT PFAD totalling to approx. 15000 MT CPO.*
- *Balance 5000 MTRBD Palmolein shall be loaded separately and sold independently as RBD Palmolein.*
- *Entire cargo of 20000 MT shall be sold off before vessel arrival in India.*
- *Tata trade margin for this specific transaction shall be USD 25 per MT.*

It is stated that M/s. TIL forwarded the above mail for their confirmation and they received the confirmation through E-mail dated 25.11.2021; 10:25 A.M. (sidhant@glentech.co) vide their e- mail. He produced the copy of the above said mail. Subsequently, purchase contract was executed wherein Buyer is M/s. TIWA and Seller is M/s. INL for 15000 MT of RBD & 300 MT of PFAD. Further he stated that since the purchase contract of M/s. KPBN could not be transferred to M/s. TIWA, the purchase was undertaken from M/s. GVPL for 5000MT of CPO. He produced a copy of the above said contract) on FOB basis.

3. Then they opened the LC in favour of M/s. INL for 15000 MT of RBD & 300 MT of PFAD and in favour of M/s. GVPL for 5000MT of CPO. He produces a copy of the LC in respect of purchase of 5000MT of CPO in favour of M/s. GVPL).
4. *Then vessel was arranged by M/s. GVPL. Accordingly, charter agreement was executed between M/s. Midas Tankers Pvt. Ltd & M/s. GVPL, wherein M/s. GVPL is operational Charter, M/s. TIWA were the payment charterer.*
5. *Email was received from Shipping and Logistics department of M/s. GVPL (shipping@glentech.co) on 24.11.2021 12:12 regarding appointment of M/s. Geo Chem as a surveyor/Inspector Agency at the load port. He reproduces the content of the above said email: - "We hereby nominate you for the subject cargo at DUMAI, Kuala Tanjung and Linggi. Vessels ETA to Dumai O/a 26.10.2021.*
   Port rotation and cargo nomination as follow.
   1. Dumai
   Agents: Urban Shipping Agency
   Shipper: KPBN III and KPBN V-5000 MTS CPO
   2. Kuala Tanjung
   Agents:Urban Shipping Agency
   Shipper:PT INL-15000 MTS Olein & 250 MTs PFAD
   3 Linggi
   Agents: Maritime NEtwrk SDN BHD
   Ops:CARGO OPS(Other than loading)
6. *Subsequently, Crude Palm Oil (CPO)(5000 MT) was loaded from Dumai & 15000 MT Refined Bleached Deodorised Palmolein (RBD) and 300 MT Palm Fatty Acid Distillation (PFAD) at Kuala Tanjung port, Indonesia. He stated that as operational charterer entire blending operation had been undertaken in supervision by M/s.GVPL and he's not fully aware exactly where and how it took place.*

- On being asked about the details of Bills of Entry (along with details of imported commodities, quantity etc.) filed for the current import consignment by M/s. TIL before Kandla Customs, he produced summary sheet containing details of 83 Bills of Entries filed by M/s. TIL at Kandla Port w.r.t. goods imported via Vessel namely MT Distya Pushti wherein the description of goods mentioned as Crude Palm Oil (CPO)(Edible Grade) in Bulk, Country of Origin: ID (Indonesia), Port of Shipment(for Sr. No. 1 to 16 & 18 to 21): IDDUM and For Sr. No. 17,22 to 83): IDKTJ in the said Bills of Entries. Qty in 80 bills of entry is 250 MT each, wherein B/E No.

67144238-Qty. 249.869 MT, B/E No.671448(Qty. 50 MT) & B/E No. 6714454-Qty. 50.365 MT.

- On being asked as to from whom the said imported goods were purchased by M/s. TIL, it is stated that M/s. TIL purchased the said goods from M/s. TIWA.
- He affirmed that the same goods viz. 5000MTs CPO, 15000MTs RBD & 300 MTs PFAD which have been purchased by M/s. TIWA from M/s. GVPL & M/s. INL (M/s. INL), Indonesia were sold was further sold by M/s. TIWA to M/s. TIL.
- On being asked about the entries in the aforesaid 83 Bills of Entry all dated 16.12.2021 as to whether it matches with the entries mentioned in the Bill of Lading (original and other one) for the said consignment, he denied the same and stated that w.r.t goods purchased by M/s. TIWA from M/s. GVPL & M/s INL, Indonesia, goods description mentioned in the Bills of Lading were 5000MTs CPO, 15000MTs RBD &
  300 MTs PFAD and mentioned in Original Bills of Lading i.e. DUM/DEE/01-02 dated 1.12.2021, DP-KTG-DEE-01-02-03 dated 5-6.12.2021 whereas as per the 83 Bills of Entry, the description of Goods is shown as CPO (Edible Grade)in Bulk. He produces copies of the Bills of lading No. KTG/DEE/81 to 83.
- On being asked about any declaration in the documents filed before the Kandla Customs w.r.t. current consignment that RBD Olein and PFAD was also loaded in the said vessel, he stated that they have submitted the appropriate documents before the Customs Authority at Kandla as resultant product after blending to derive better quality of CPO, which was certified by the surveyor before arrival in India and accordingly same were appropriately declared as CPO before the Customs.
- He affirmed that the "RBD" and "PFAD" were loaded on Kuala Tanjung Port, Indonesia and CPO was loaded in DUMAI port. He also accepted that post blending local B/Ls were switched to Global B/L and that these products have not been declared in the documents filed before Kandla Customs and M/s.TIL has submitted the „CPO" B/L/documents to the Customs Authority.
- When the goods purchased by M/s. TIWA from M/s INL & M/s. GVPL. were 15000MTs RBD & 300 MTs PFAD, 5000MTs CPO and the same were loaded in MT Distya Pushti- 07/21 at Indonesia and further the same were further sold to M/s. TIL vide the same vessel, In this context, on being asked about the reason for description of goods mentioned as Crude Palm Oil (Edible Oil) in Bulk instead of RBD Palm Oil, PFAD & CPO in Certificate of Origin & in IGM & aforesaid 83 Bills of Entries filed by M/s. TIL before Kandla Customs, it is stated that as per their client M/s.GIPL, three different cargoes purchased in Indonesia and blendedto derive better quality CPO as required and desired by buyers in India and accordingly, post blending and certification received from the surveyors certifying the cargo as CPO and they got certificate of Origin issued from Dubai Chamber, M/s. TIL has accordingly filed the documents for CPO with Customs. He produced a copy of the Country- of-Origin Certificate No. 2117495 dated 20.12.2021.
- On being asked as to why was M/s. GVPL directing the vessel"s persons/shipping agent for blending & for switching of Bill of Lading Whereas, the goods were imported by M/s. TIL from their affiliate company M/s. TIWA, Dubai; title of the said goods was with M/s. TIWA, Dubai, it is stated that the M/s. TIL was providing trade facilitation services to M/s GIPL, and entire sourcing and purchase in Indonesia had been undertaken by M/s. GVPL. In the charterer agreement M/s. GVPL is the operational

charterer and accordingly directions were issued by M/s. GVPL.

- He produced the copy of Charter party agreement.
- On being asked as to what directions were given to vessel agents/vessel persons with respect to the current import consignment of your company and reasons thereof, it is stated that as per the charterer agreement M/s. GVPL is the operational charter and accordingly directions were issued by M/s. GVPL.
- He produced the details of previous import through Vessel Name "MT FMT Gumuldur", "MT HONG HAI", "MT FMT EFES VOY. 202111". B/E Date 3.9.2021, 20.10.2021 & 11.11.2021 respectively as below: -

Details of goods imported by M/s. TIL. (except MT Distya Pushti)

Sr. No.	*VESSEL NAME*	*Letter of Credit (LC)*	*SELLER*	*COMMODITY loaded at load Port*	*QTY (MTs)*	*SUPPLIER*	*LOAD PORT*	*Bill of Entry no.*	*Bill of Entry date*	*Description of imported goods declared in bill of entry*	*QTY (MTs)*
1	*FMT GUMULDUR*	*5940604335 dated 11.08.2021*	*M/s. TIWA*	*CPO*	*3499.71*	*OLAM*	*DUMAI, INDONESIA*	*5302477, 5302489, 5302500, 5302513, 5302519 & 5302523*	*03.09.2021*	*CPO*	*12199.71*
				RBD PALM OLEIN	*8500*	*PTINL*	*KUALA TANJUBG, INDONESIA*				
				PFAD	*200*	*PTINL*	*KUALA TANJUBG, INDONESIA*				
				Total	*12199.7*						
2	*MT HONG HAI*	*YUDOCB212024/25/26 dated 20.09.2021*	*M/s. TISPL*	*RBD PALM OLEIN*	*6513.520*		*KUALA TANJUBG, INDONESIA*	*5916265, 5916285, 5916291 & 5916292*	*20.10.2021*	*CPO*	*15462.070*
				CPO	*8948.550*		*Phuket, Thailand*				
				Total	*15462.070*						
3	*MT FMT EFES VOY. 202111*	*5944604443 & 5945604443 both dated 22.10.2021*	*M/s. TIWA*	*RBD PALM OLEIN*	*5086.015*	*PTINL*	*KAULA TANJUNG, INDONESIA*	*6212683 & 6212824*	*11.11.2021*	*CPO*	*12959.31*
				CPO	*7873.290*	*THACHANG*	*PHUKAT PORT, THAILAND*				
				Total	*12959.31*						

- He affirmed the fact that Blending process and switch of Bill of Lading were undertaken/ followed in the similar manner of the current consignment i.e. onboard vessel "MT Distya Pusti" in the aforesaid old 03 consignment also. Further he stated that even though M/s. TIL had procured CPO, RBD & PFAD through M/s. GVPL and their identified suppliers in earlier consignments also and blended there off to derive better quality of CPO, which was certified by the surveyor before arrival in India and accordingly, they declared as CPO before the Customs.

6.1.4. A Statement of Shri Shrikant Subbarayan, Head of Agri Business Division of M/s. TIL was recorded under Section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962 on 08.01.2022 **[RUD No. 15],** wherein *interalia* he stated that he is responsible for delivering business performance as per business plan. They deal in commodities like pulses and grains, oils and oilseeds, sugar; that their activities include Trading and Trade facilitation; that the trading means the firm is buying/selling, importing/exporting where the risk or reward is theirs"(M/s. TIL); that in Trade Facilitation, they enable Third Party to do the transaction were in lieu of margin money. Thus, they have a fixed profit and price risk averse. For the oil business transactions, only Trade Facilitation activity is carried out by them. It is stated that the term "margin money" used above refers to the advance payment provided to the company by a third party to protect it from the risk of price fluctuations. In trade facilitation, the company assists third parties in purchasing oil commodities by opening letters of credit (LCs) on their behalf to suppliers based in foreign countries. Before opening the LCs, the original contracts are transferred to the company's name. Prior to entering into the said purchase contract, the company always has a sales contract with the third party, in which the margins for the transaction are agreed upon and the material is presold to the third party. The company handles the financial aspects of the said sale/purchase trade facilitation activity and manages the risk until its funds are returned. His responsibility is to monitor and supervise five traders working under him. He regularly tracks and discusses with these five traders whether the business is going according to plan; that he is the approving authority at M.s/ TIL for finalizing any deal in above mentioned two categories viz. Trading and Trade Facilitation. It is further stated that the cargo belongs to the third party and they look after the finance part of the said cargo. He further stated that: -

- *for the custom related purpose, the importer will be M/s. TIL. And the supplier will be either, M/s. TIWA, UAE or TISPL, Singapore.*

- *since entire transactions was about facilitating the M/s. GVPL's trade, hence the purchase of the cargo, the blending of the cargo was all per the instructions issued by M/s. GVPL, as he was the ultimate buyer after the import of the said cargo into the India.*

6.1.5. Statement of Shri Sidhant Agarwal, Director of M/s. GIPL recorded under Section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962

A statement of Shri Sidhant Agarwal, Director of M/s. GIPL was recorded on 27/28.01.2022 **[RUD No 16 & 17 respectively]**, wherein, *interalia* he stated that M/s. GVPL. entered in contract with KPBN, Indonesia for supply of Crude Palm Oil and accordingly same was supplied by M/s. KPBN, Indonesia to M/s. GVPL; that further, as per agreement between M/s. TIWA & M/s. GVPL, the said goods were supplied to M/s. TIWA; that the said CPO, RBD & PFAD were blended on Vessel „MT Distya Pushti" and further the said blended goods by imported by „M/s. TIL" at Kandla Port; that as per understanding between M/s. TIL & M/s. GIPL, the said imported blended goods would be sold to buyers by M/s. GIPL & M/s. TIL; that the requirement to blend has been stated as there was demand of CPO having FFA value below 3.5; that accordingly they then inquired at Indonesia to ascertain the way or place to obtain the CPO having FFA value below 3.5. Against which, it was learnt by them that naturally CPO having FFA value below 3.5 was very rare. But the same can be obtained by

blending three different products i.e. CPO, PFAD & RBD olein only and product can be made marketable as per buyer"s requirement. It is further stated that: -

- M/s. TIL was the importer w.r.t. consignments imported vide vessel MT FMT Gumuldur (Sep. 2021), Hong Hai (Oct. 2021) & MT FMT EFES (Nov. 2021) & MT Distya Pushti;
- that w.r.t. all the aforesaid consignments of goods imported by M/s. TIL., M/s. TIL was financial charter who make arrangement Letter of Credit (LC) in overseas country for purchasing the said goods and M/s. GVPL was operational charter; that apart from that M/s. TIL & M/s. GIPL are business partner also; Goods imported vide vessel namely, MT FMT Gumuldur, MT Hong Hai & MT FMT EFES were further sold in India on Bond to Bond basis by M/s. GIPL as well as M/s. TIL;
- On being asked about the details of goods imported through vessel namely, MT FMT Gumuldur V.202109, MT Hong Hai6 V.2106 & MT FMT EFES VOY. 202111 and details of further sale of goods, it is stated that the goods imported vide said vessels are as below : -

Details of goods imported by M/s. TIL which were further sold to M/s. GIPL

Sr No.	VESSEL NAME	SELLER	COMMODITY loaded at load Port	QTY (MTs)	SUPPLIER (M/s.)	LOAD PORT	Bill of Entry no.	Bill of Entry date	Description of imported goods declared in bill of entry	QTY (MTs)
1	FMT GUMULDUR	M/s. TIWA	CPO	3499.71	OLAM	DUMAI, INDONESIA	5302477, 5302489, 5302500, 5302513, 5302519 & 5302523	03.09.21	CPO	12199.71
			RBD PALM OLEIN	8500	INL	KUALA TANJU BG, INDONESIA				
			PFAD	200	INL	KUALA TANJUBG, INDONESIA				
			Total	**12199.7**						
2	MT HONG HAI	M/s. TISPL	RBD PALM OLEIN	6513.520		KUALA TANJU BG, INDONESIA	5916265, 5916285, 5916291 & 5916292	20.10.21	CPO	15462.070
			CPO	8948.550		Phuket, Thailand				
			Total	**15462.07**						
3	MT FMT EFES VOY. 202111	M/s. TIWA	RBD PALM OLEIN	5086.015	INL	KAULA TANJUNG, INDONESIA	6212683 & 6212824	11.11.21	CPO	12959.31
			CPO	7873.290	THACHANG	PHUKAT PORT, THAILAND				
			Total	**12959.31**						

- That M/s. GIPL & M/s. TIL mutually decided to import the blended goods obtained through blending of CPO with RBD & PFAD in one specific ratio.
- that their first consignment with M/s. TIL import of 2500 MTs CPO and M/s. GIPL purchased through Bond from M/s. TIL on dated 11.5.2021. It was normal CPO, wherein FFA value (Free Fatty Acid) was around 4.5 to 5, due which some difficulties were experienced in selling the above said CPO. Then on the basis of the market survey it was found by them there is a demand of CPO having FFA value below 3.5. Accordingly, they then inquired at Indonesia to ascertain the way or place to obtained the CPO having FFA value below 3.5. Against which, it was learnt that naturally CPO having FFA value below 3.5 is very rare. But the same can be obtained by

blending three different products i.e. CPO, PFAD & RBD olein only and product can be made marketable as per buyer"s requirement. Accordingly, above matter was conveyed to M/s. TIL. In response, M/s. TIL confirmed to proceed. Further, accordingly, the next consignments were ordered and goods obtained after blending of CPO with RBD Palmolein or PFAD were imported. The said blended goods imported through vessel namely MT FMT Gumuldur, Hong Hai & MT FMT EFES, were further sold by M/s. GIPL & M/s. TIL to buyers in domestic market.

- That the blending ratio is suggested by the surveyor which were nominated by M/s. TIL. It is further stated that in case of consignment imported through vessel "MT HONG HAI 6" & "MT.FMT EFES" M/s. TIL had nominated surveyor namely "AM SPEC". Further, the ratio of blending was decided on availability of quantity of CPO & RBD. As per availability of CPO & RBD surveyor decided the quantity of PFAD which required to blend with CPO & RBD.
- It is stated that the said blended goods have better quality than normal CPO due to lower FFA value i.e. below 3.5, hence, blended goods have more market demand in India. It is also stated that as refined product i.e. RBD Palmolein for which FFA value is less than 0.1% is mixed with normal CPO, therefore the FFA value of the said blended goods/resultant goods is lesser than normal CPO.
- It is stated that the refined goods viz. RBD & PFAD are part of the said resultant/ blended goods w.r.t. the Distya Pushti consignment around 74.1% RBD Palmolein & 1.2% PFAD which are refined goods. Further, w.r.t. to consignment imported through MT FMT Gumuldur, Hong Hai & MT FMT EFES, the ratio of refined goods are as under: -

Sr. No.	**Name of the Vessel**	**Quantity of RBD Palmolein (%)**	**Qty. of PFAD (%)**
01.	MT FMT Gumuldur	69.67	1.64
02.	Hong Hai	42.12	--
03.	MT FMT EFES	39.25	--

- He produced the following documents duly signed with date: -
  - *(i) Documents related to import of goods through MT FMT Gumuldur by M/s. TIL having page no 01 to 346 containing Agreement of M/s. GVPL as well as M/s. TIWA with suppliers of CPO, RBD Palmolein & PFAD, Charterer Party Agreement, LCs, copy of BL, Country of Origin Certificate, into bond Bill of Entry for warehousing, agreement of M/s. GIPL with M/s. TIL, agreements with buyers of M/s. GIPL etc.*
  - *(ii) Documents related to import of goods through Hong Hai by M/s. TIL having page no 01 to 539 containing Agreement of M/s. GVPL as well as M/s. TISPL, Singapore with suppliers of CPO & RBD Palmolein, Tanker Voyage Charterer Party Agreement, LCs, copy of BL, Country of OriginCertificate, into bond Bill of Entry for warehousing, agreement of M/s. GIPL with M/s. TIL, agreements with buyers of M/s. GIPL etc.*
  - *(iii) Documents related to import of goods through MT FMT EFES by M/s. TIL having page no 01 to 211 containing Agreement of M/s. GVPL as well as M/s. TIWA, with suppliers of CPO & RBD Palmolein, Tanker Voyage Charterer Party Agreement, copy of BL, Country of Origin Certificate, into bond Bill of Entry for warehousing, agreement of M/s. GIPL with M/s. TIL, agreements with buyers of M/s. GIPL etc.*

6.1.6. A Statement of Shri Sudhanshu Agrawal, ex-CEO and representative of M/s. GIPL was recorded on 27.01.2022/28.01.2022 **[RUD No.18 & 19 respectively]** under Section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962

wherein *interalia* he stated that the first consignment they dealt with M/s. TIL was when they imported 2500 MTs CPO through vessel MT Splendour and they purchase through Bond from M/s. TIL on dated 11.05.2021. It was normal CPO, wherein FFA (Free Fatty Acid) was around 4.5 to 5.1 add and that they experienced difficulties in selling the above said CPO; then they carried out the market survey and found that there is a demand of CPO having FFA value below 3.5. Then, they inquired at Indonesia to ascertain the way or place to obtained the CPO having FFA value below 3.5. Against which, it is learnt that naturally it is not possible to obtain CPO having FFA value below 3.5 but the same can be obtained by blending three different products i.e. CPO, PFAD & RBD olein only and product can be made marketable as per buyer"s requirement. Accordingly, above matter was conveyed to M/s. TIL. In response, M/s. TIL informed that they would check the risk & legal aspect and then will confirm. After a long-time they confirmed to proceed. Further, accordingly, the next consignments were ordered and imported. He produced the details of the same as below.

Sr. No.	***Vessel Name***	***Seller***	***COMMODITY***	***Qty. Break Up (Approx.)***	***Total Qty (In Mts)***
1	*MT FMT GUMULDUR*	*OLAM*	*CPO*	*3500*	*12100*
		INL	*RBD*	*8400*	
		INL	*PFAD*	*200*	
2	*MT HONG HAI 6*	*THA CHANG*	*CPO*	*6000*	*15600*
		THANA PALM	*CPO*	*3000*	
		INL	*RBD*	*6600*	
3	*MT.FMT EFES*	*THA CHANG*	*CPO*	*8000*	*13000*
		INL	*RBD*	*5000*	
4	*MT.DISTYA PUSHTI*	*KPBN*	*CPO*	*5000*	*20300*
		INL	*RBD*	*15000*	
		INL	*PFAD*	*300*	

He confirmed that above said consignments were imported by blending of three different products in the above given proportion/ quantities.

- On being asked as to who decides the blending ratio, it is stated that it is mainly suggested by the surveyor, nominated by M/s TIL and may be appointed by them. It is further stated that right to choose of the surveyor always remains with M/s TIL. More particularly, he stated that in case of consignment imported through vessel "MT HONG HAI 6" & "MT.FMT EFES", M/s TIL had nominated surveyor. Further, the ratio depends upon the availability of material i.e. CPO, RBD & PFAD.
- On being asked to explain the reason as to why there is a demand for so called CPO with FFA value below 3.5, it is stated that it is a market practice and whatever he gathered from his experience since 2014 & **interaction with the end users, it is learnt that time in refining process as well as costing is lesser.**

He also produced list of their main buyers of Edible Oils, i.e, M/s. DIL Exim Commodities Pvt. Ltd., M/s. Sangrur Agro Limited, M/s. DIL Exim Commodities Pvt. Ltd. M/s. Sheel Oil and Fats Pvt. Ltd., M/s. COFCO Agro Products Ltd. etc.

6.1.7 A further statement of Shri Sudhanshu Agrawal, representative and founder of M/s. GIPL was recorded on 28.01.2022 under Section 108 of the

Customs Act, 1962 **[RUD No.19],** wherein *inter-alia* he stated that M/s. TIL is financial partner as 100% finance is done by M/s. Tata International Ltd. and M/s. GIPL had to deposit some amount as margin as decided by M/s TIL for managing the risk. He further stated that that there is demand of product which is having FFA value below 3.5 and the same can be obtained by blending two/ three different products, i.e CPO, PFAD and RBD Olein only and product can be made marketable as per buyers‟ requirement. That, in India, blending would not be financially viable as RBD would attract more customs duty and due to duty difference in RBD the resultant cost would increase and buyer would not purchase. he had knowledge that blending will take place and affirmed that originally idea of blending is through market survey by them and same was approved by M/s TIL. Hence, M/s. GVPL and M/s TIL have full knowledge about blending as it was required to make product marketable and after blending also, they name the product at Crude Palm Oil; that in Bond-to- Bond Sell, bond is executed on stamp paper of Rs.300/- in between seller and buyer and simultaneously, bond invoice is generated. The above sell is considered as sell outside India and as such no GST as well as Customs is payable in Bond-to-Bond sell; that whosoever files Ex-bond Bills of Entry would pay GST and Customs Duty; that they being the operational Charter, they are responsible for any demurrage charges, dead freight and any other liability of vessel arises during operation only; Cargo is insured by M/s. TIL. As such Blending is done as per guidance of the surveyor; that as operational charter, they do not carry the whole risk, that full finance is of M/s. TIL, right to refusal is with M/s. TIL.

- That blending is done as per the charter party agreement and been done under the supervision/guidance of surveyor. Surveyor always nominated by M/s. TIL.

6.1.8. A further statement of Shri Sudhanshu Agrawal, *ex-CEO* of M/s. GIPL was recorded under Section 108 of Customs Act, 1962 on 29.01.2022 **[RUD No. 20]** wherein *interalia* he stated and affirmed that in the following consignments, blending took place:

-

Sr. No.	**VESSEL NAME**	**SELLER**	**COMMODITY loaded at load Port**	**QTY (MTs)**	**SUPPLIER**	**LOAD PORT**	**Bill of Entry no.**	**Bill of Entry date**	**Description of imported goods declared in bill of entry**	**QTY (MTs)**
1	MT Splendour	M/s. TISPL	CPO	1934.237	Olam Inter. & Pt. ICHtiar Gusti Pudi	DUMAI, INDONESIA			**CPO**	**1934.237**
			PFAD	4999.966					**PFAD**	**4999.966**
			Total	**6934.203**						
2	FMT GUMULDUR	M/s. TIWA	CPO	3499.71	OLAM	DUMAI, INDONESIA	5302477, 5302489, 5302500, 5302513, 5302519 & 5302523	03.09.21	CPO	12199.71
			RBD PALM OLEIN	8500	PTINL	KUALA TANJUBG, INDONESIA				

			PFAD	200	PTINL	KUALA TANJUBG, INDONESIA				
			Total	**12199.7**						
3	MT HONG HAI	M/s. TISPL	RBD PALM OLEIN	6513.520		KUALA TANJUBG, INDONESIA	5916265, 5916285, 5916291	20.10.21	CPO	15462.070

			CPO	8948.550		Phuket, Thailand	&5916292			
			Total	**15462.07**						
4	MT FMT EFES VOY. 202111	M/s. TIWA	RBD PALM OLEIN	5086.015	PT INL	KAULA TANJUNG, INDONESIA	6212683 & 6212824	11.11.21	CPO	12959.31
			CPO	7873.290	THA CHANG	PHUKAT PORT, THAILAND				
			Total	**12959.31**						

- W.r.t to the above, it is stated that Blending was done in Malaysian port/Thailand Port and as per his memory it was done either at Linggi Port or Port Klang and Phuket port (Thailand). Further, it is informed that in case of cargo imported through FMT Gumuldur, the blending was done on board/ship. But in case of other two cargo mentioned at Sr.No. 3 & 4, it was top blending meaning to say that CPO was added to the RBD filled up tank of the vessel and then stirring process were carried out.

- It is further stated that blending is done by the vessel owner company and as per the instructions issued by us after getting concurrence from M/s. TIL. On being ask he produce the copy of document i.e. standard form letter of indemnity to be given in return for loading into cargo tanks without cleaning or conducting any special treatment of cargo tanks issued by M/s. TIL vide letter dated 17.8.2021 in favour of M/s. TELCOM International Trading PTE Ltd., in case of cargo imported through Vessel namely MT FMT GUMULDUR VOY 202109.

- That M/s. GIPL and M/s. TIL are on the equal platform as far as the policy decision/execution/risk/loss etc. is concerned. And that the imported cargo is being also sold by both of them.

6.1.9. A further statement of Shri Shrikant Subbarayan, Head – Minerals & Agri Trading Business, M/s. TIL., Mumbai was recorded under Section 108 of the Indian Customs Act, 1962 on 20.05.2022 **[RUD No. 21]** wherein *inter- alia*, he stated that there is more demand of CPO having FFA value below 3.5 in market and proposed for blending of three different product i.e. CPO, PFAD & RBD Olien to obtain CPO having FFA value below 3.5; that after making market survey as well as checking risk & legal aspect w.r.t. blending process/Importation of Blending Products, M/s. TIL agreed for the same. And accordingly, they gave their concurrence for importation of goods to be brought after blending. He produced details of consignment imported by us & M/s. GIPL are as below: -

Sr. No.	***Vessel Name***	***Seller***	***COMMODITY***	***Qty. Break Up (approx.)***	***Total Qty (In Mts)***
1	*MT FMT GUMULDUR*	*OLAM*	*CPO*	*3500*	***12100***
		INL	*RBD*	*8400*	
		INL	*PFAD*	*200*	
2	*MT HONG HAI 6*	*THA CHANG*	*CPO*	*6000*	***15600***
		THANA PALM	*CPO*	*3000*	
		INL	*RBD*	*6600*	
3	*MT.FMT EFES*	*THA CHANG*	*CPO*	*8000*	***13000***
		INL	*RBD*	*5000*	
4	*MT.DISTYA PUSHTI*	*KPBN*	*CPO*	*5000*	***20300***
		INL	*RBD*	*15000*	
		INL	*PFAD*	*300*	

- He confirmed that above said consignments declared as CPO were imported after blending of three different products i.e. CPO, RBD & PFAD in different proportion. And that the whole process of blending was done as per the instruction of M/s. GIPL/M/s.GVPL & under supervision of surveyor.

- That in all the consignments imported vide vessel namely MT FMT Gumuldur, MT HONG HAI 6, MT.FMT EFES & MT. Distya Pushti, goods were termed as CPO as it was a blended goods i.e. CPO (resultant goods obtained after blending of CPO, RBD or PFAD) having FFA below 3.5.

6.1.10 Statement of Shri Pinaki Prasad Nanda, Manager (Operations) of M/s. COFCO International India Pvt. Limited was recorded under Section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962 on 04.08.2022 **[RUD No. 22]** wherein *inter-alia* he stated that M/s. COFCO International India Pvt. Limited is engaged in refining of edible oils i.e Palm Oil, Soyabean Oil etc,trading of agro commodities i.e grains, edible oils, sugar, cotton etc; that he looks after import documentation, port to plant logistic support, Bond documentation etc, that M/s COFCO International India Pvt. Limited has purchased and filed Ex-Bond Bills of Entry w.r.t. total 6406 MTs. Crude Palm Oil which were imported by M/s. Tata International Ltd. through vessels namely, MT FMT Gumuldur, MT Hong Hai 6 and MT FMT EFES and produced the details of such Bills of Entry, Bond Agreement, sale/purchase letter etc. He was shown the statements dated 27.01.2022 and 28.01.2022 of Shri Sidhant Agarwal, Director of M/s. Glentech Industries Private Limited and statement dated 07.01.2022 of Shri Sachin Deshpande, Table-1 of the statement dated 27.01.2022 of Shri Sidhant Agarwal wherein it is stated that M/s. Tata International Limited imported blended foods viz. admixture of CPO, RBD palmolein & PFAD through vessels namely MT FMT Gumuldur, MT Hong Hai6 and MT FMT EFES; and statement dated 27.01.2022 of Shri Sidhant Agarwal, wherein it is stated that the said admixture of CPO with RBD & PFAD were declared as Crude Palm Oil (CPO) before Customs, Kandla. On perusal of the same, it is stated and affirmed that the said goods viz. admixture of CPO, RBD & PFAD imported by M/s TIL through vessel MT FMT Gumuldur, MT Hong hai 6 and MT FMT EFES, were further purchased by M/s COFCO International India Pvt. Ltd from M/s DIL Exim and cleared by them by way of filing Ex-Bond Bills of Entry at CH Kandla.

6.2 SCRUTINY OF DOCUMENTS

During the course of investigation, it appears that manipulation of documents was done by importers i.r.o previously imported consignments imported vide three different vessels, viz. ―MT FMT GUMULDUR V.202109, MT HONG HAI6 V.2106, MT FMT EFES V.202111‖ to suppress the facts from Indian Customs. These documents consist of purchase contracts, invoices, charter party, original and switch B/Ls etc. Further, Shri Sidhant Agarwal, Director, M/S. GIPL & M/s. GVPL, Shri Sudhanshu Agarwal, Ex-CEO of M/s. GIPL & M/s. GVPL, Shri Sachin Deshpande, Executive of M/s. TIL, Shri Amit Thakkar, Agri Division M/s. TIL have admitted in their statements to having procured different quantity of CPO, RBD Palmolein and PFAD and blend the same before import into India and mis-declare the same as CPO The scrutiny
i.r.o. such previously imported consignments viz. is elaborated herein below, vessel wise: -

SCRUITNY OF DOCUMENTS i.r.o. IMPORT OF GOODS VIDE VESSEL MT FMT GUMULDUR V. 202109

6.2.1. During investigation, statements of the various concerned persons were recorded wherein they produce various documents which reveal that M/s. TIL had filed the following Warehouse (W.H.) B.Es for import of total 12100.02 MT of cargo by declaring the same as CPO imported vide vessel MT Gumuldur V.202109, which are further sold to buyers at India and are subsequently cleared by various importers by filing Ex-Bond Bills of Entry for Home Consumption. The following table shows the list of W.H. B.E. filed by M/s. TIL
i.r.o. import of consignment imported vide the said vessel:-

	CUSTOM HOUSE CODE	W.H. BE NUMBER	BE DATE	NAME OF THE IMPORTER (M/s)	QUANTITY	UQC
1	INIXY1	5302519	03-09-2021	TIL	980.00	MTS
2	INIXY1	5302477	03-09-2021	TIL	69.71	MTS
3	INIXY1	5302489	03-09-2021	TIL	1470.00	MTS
4	INIXY1	5302513	03-09-2021	TIL	490.00	MTS
5	INIXY1	5302500	03-09-2021	TIL	6640.31	MTS
6	INIXY1	5302523	03-09-2021	TIL	2450.00	MTS
TOTAL QTY					12100.02	MTS

6.2.2. The scrutiny of documents produced by Shri Sidhant Agarwal **[**vide **RUD-23]** i.r.o VESSEL MT FMT GUMULDUR V.202109 is discussed herein as below: -

A. SCRUTINY OF SALES/PUCHASE CONTRACTS of CPO, RBD and PFAD FROM DIFFERENT SUPPLIERS:

The file produced contains document i.r.o import vide vessel MT FMT GUMULDUR **[RUD-23]** reveals that they, M/s. GVPL / M/s. TIWA, UAE / M/s. TISPL had entered into the following contract nos. with Seller Pt. Industri Nebati Lestari, Indonesia (referred as „INL") to procure respective goods as per below mentioned table: -

Pg. No. of file of [RUD -23]	Product Description	Qty (about)	Contract No. and date	Sale Agreement Between
285 to 289	Refined Bleached and Deodorised Palm Olein	2000 MT	094/SC/FOB/INV/VII/2 021 Revision I dated 13.07.2021 **[RUD No.23]**	M/s. GVPL & M/s. INL revised to Title - M/s. TIWA DMCC, UAE and M/s. INL, Indonesia.
291 to 295	Refined Bleached and Deodorised Palm Olein	3000 MT	100/SC/FOB/INV/VII/2 021 Revision I dated 12.07.2021**[RUD No.23]**	M/s. GVPL & M/s. INL revised to Title - M/s. TIWA DMCC, UAE and M/s. INL, Indonesia.

297 to 301	Refined Bleached and Deodorised Palm Olein	2000 MT	101/SC/FOB/INL/VII/2021 Revision I dated 19.07.2021 **[RUD No.23]**	M/s. GVPL & M/s. INL revised to Title - M/s. TIWA DMCC, UAE and M/s. INL, Indonesia.
303 to 307	Refined Bleached and Deodorised Palm Olein	1500 MT	106/SC/FOB/INV/VII/2 021 Revision-I dated 21.07.2021 **[RUD No.23]**	M/s. GVPL & M/s. INL revised to Title - M/s. TIWA DMCC, UAE and M/s. INL, Indonesia.
309 to 313	Palm Fatty Acid Distillate	200 MT	107/SC/FOB/INV/VII/2 021 dated 22.07.2021 **[RUD No.23]**	M/s. GVPL & M/s. INL revised to Title - M/s. TIWA DMCC, UAE and M/s. INL, Indonesia.
281 to 283	CPO	1500 MT	EO/S/01212/ 21 dated 22.07.2021	M/s. TIWA UAE and M/s. Olam International Limited, Indonesia
277 to 279	CPO	2000 MT	EO/S/01247/ 21 dated 03.08.2021	M/s. TIWA UAE and M/s. Olam International Limited, Indonesia

From the perusal of the above contracts, it is revealed that M/s. GVPL had entered into sale and purchase contract with M/s. INL, Indonesia, FOB incoterms: Kuala Tanjung, Indonesia for procurement of approx. 8500 MT of Refined Bleached and Deodorised Palm Olein and in contract with M/s. Olam International Limited, Indonesia, FOB incoterms: Dumai, Indonesia 200 MT of Palm Fatty Acid Distillate, and are at the page no. 318 to 346 of the file produced during recording of the statements under section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962 by Shri Sidhant Agarwal, Director of M/s. GIPL i.r.o. imports vide vessel MT FMT Gumuldur V.202109. These contracts were further revised later in so much that the name of the buyer was changed to M/s. TIWA DMCC, UAE, which are at Page No. 285 to 313 of the said file. Further, it is also gathered that M/s. TIWA DMCC, UAE had entered into sales Contract No. EO/S/01212/21 dated 22.07.2021 entered between Seller M/s. Olam International Limited, Indonesia and buyer M/s. TIWA for sale/purchase of 1500 MT of Crude Palm Oil and a sales Contract No. EO/S/01247/21 dated 03.08.2021 entered between Seller Olam International Limited, Dumai, Indonesia and buyer M/s. TIWA for sale/purchase of 2000 MT of Crude Palm Oil.

Scanned images of one of the Contracts i.r.o. CPO and RBD Palmolein each are reproduced herein below: -

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PT. Industri Nabati Lestari

CONTRACT FOR SALE & PURCHASE
DATE: 2021/07/12
Contract Number: 100/SC/FOB/INL/VII/2021
Revision I

Buyer : TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC
Address : 2001 to 2005 Jumeirah Bay X3 Tower,
Cluster X, JLT, P.O Box 120933,
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Seller: PT. INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI
Address: Komp. Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus – Sei Mangkei, Kav 2-3 Kel. Sei Mangkei Kec. Bosar Maligas, Kab. Simalungun, Sumatera Utara. 21184, Indonesia

This contract is made by and between the Buyer and Seller whereby the Buyer agrees to buy and the Seller agrees to sell the under mentioned goods on the terms and conditions stated below:

1. QUANTITY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE GOODS

SHIPMENTS	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE (USD)	TOTAL AMOUNT (USD)
August 2021	Refined Bleached and Deodorised Palm Olein	3.000,00 MT	996.00	2,988,000.00

The goods concentrate complying with the following specifications:

PARAMETER	Specification
Free Fatty Acid (As Palmitic Acid)	0.10 % Max
M & I	0.10 % Max
I.V (Wijs)	56 Min
Melting Point degrees C (Aocs Cc 3-25)	24 Max
Color (5 1/4" Lovibond Cell)	3 Red Max

2. PACKING : IN BULK
3. PORT OF LOADING : KUALA TANJUNG, INDONESIA
4. PORT OF DESTINATION : To Be Advice with shipping instruction
5. SHIPMENT INCOTERM : FOB, Kuala Tanjung Port, Indonesia

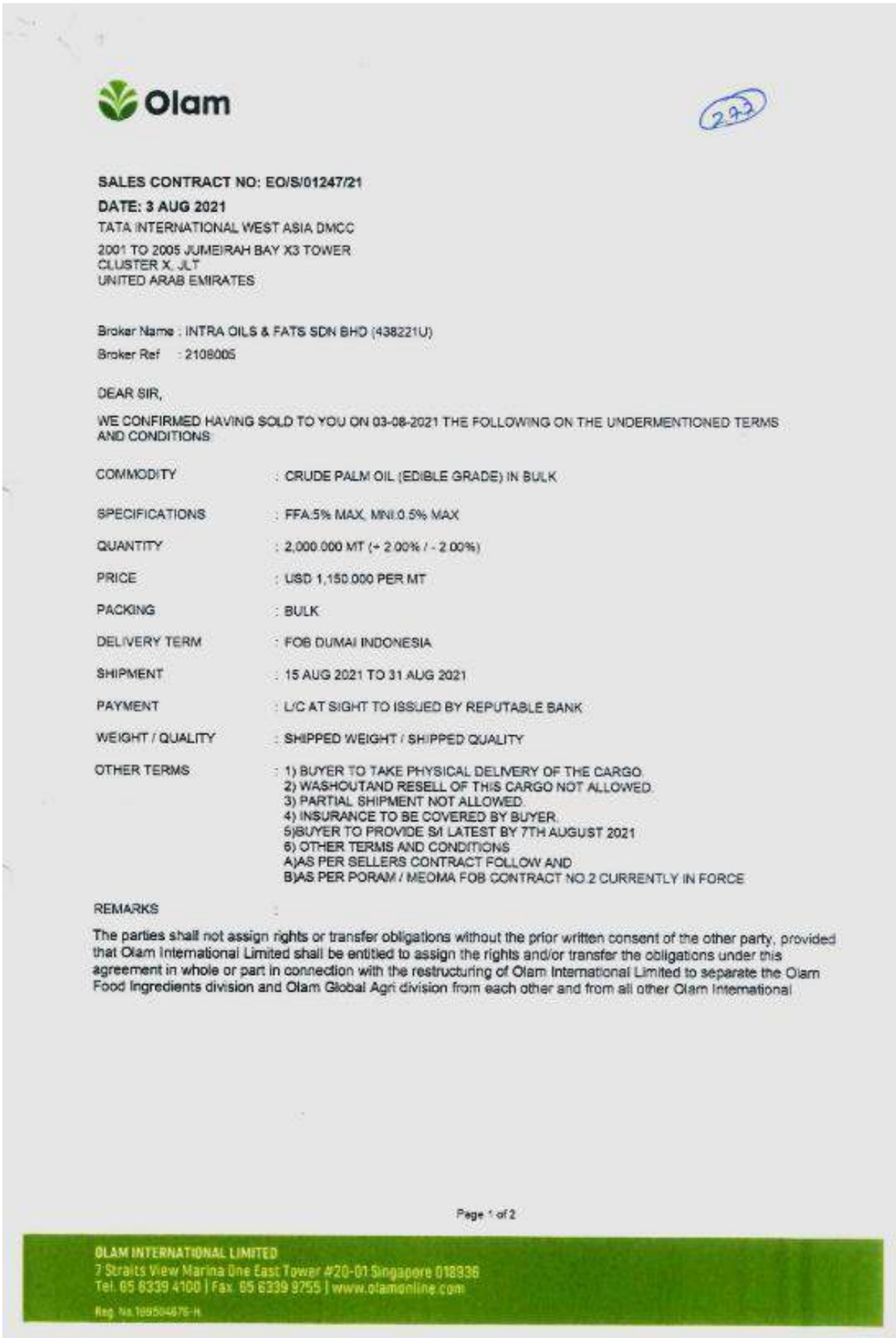
The goods should be shipped before: 31 August 2021
Partial shipment is allowed. Transshipment is not allowed.

6. Quality and Weight
6.1 Seller to appoint surveyor for quality (COA) and quantity (weight) determination. surveyor is to issue Tanker draft survey and Certificate of Weight. Weight from shore tank as the final of

Factory & Main Office

Representative & Marketing Office

Image 42 : Scanned copy of Contract No. 100/SC/FOB/INV/VII/2021 Revision I dated 12.07.2021 for procurement of RBD



Olam

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SALES CONTRACT NO: EO/S/01247/21

DATE: 3 AUG 2021

TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC
2001 TO 2005 JUMEIRAH BAY X3 TOWER
CLUSTER X, JLT
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Broker Name : INTRA OILS & FATS SDN BHD (438221U)
Broker Ref : 2108005

DEAR SIR,

WE CONFIRMED HAVING SOLD TO YOU ON 03-08-2021 THE FOLLOWING ON THE UNDERMENTIONED TERMS AND CONDITIONS

COMMODITY	: CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK
SPECIFICATIONS	: FFA:5% MAX, MNI:0.5% MAX
QUANTITY	: 2,000.000 MT (+ 2.00% / - 2.00%)
PRICE	: USD 1,150.000 PER MT
PACKING	: BULK
DELIVERY TERM	: FOB DUMAI INDONESIA
SHIPMENT	: 15 AUG 2021 TO 31 AUG 2021
PAYMENT	: L/C AT SIGHT TO ISSUED BY REPUTABLE BANK
WEIGHT / QUALITY	: SHIPPED WEIGHT / SHIPPED QUALITY
OTHER TERMS	: 1) BUYER TO TAKE PHYSICAL DELIVERY OF THE CARGO. 2) WASHOUTAND RESELL OF THIS CARGO NOT ALLOWED. 3) PARTIAL SHIPMENT NOT ALLOWED. 4) INSURANCE TO BE COVERED BY BUYER. 5)BUYER TO PROVIDE S/I LATEST BY 7TH AUGUST 2021 6) OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS A)AS PER SELLERS CONTRACT FOLLOW AND B)AS PER PORAM / MEOMA FOB CONTRACT NO.2 CURRENTLY IN FORCE
REMARKS	:

The parties shall not assign rights or transfer obligations without the prior written consent of the other party, provided that Olam International Limited shall be entitled to assign the rights and/or transfer the obligations under this agreement in whole or part in connection with the restructuring of Olam International Limited to separate the Olam Food Ingredients division and Olam Global Agri division from each other and from all other Olam International

Page 1 of 2

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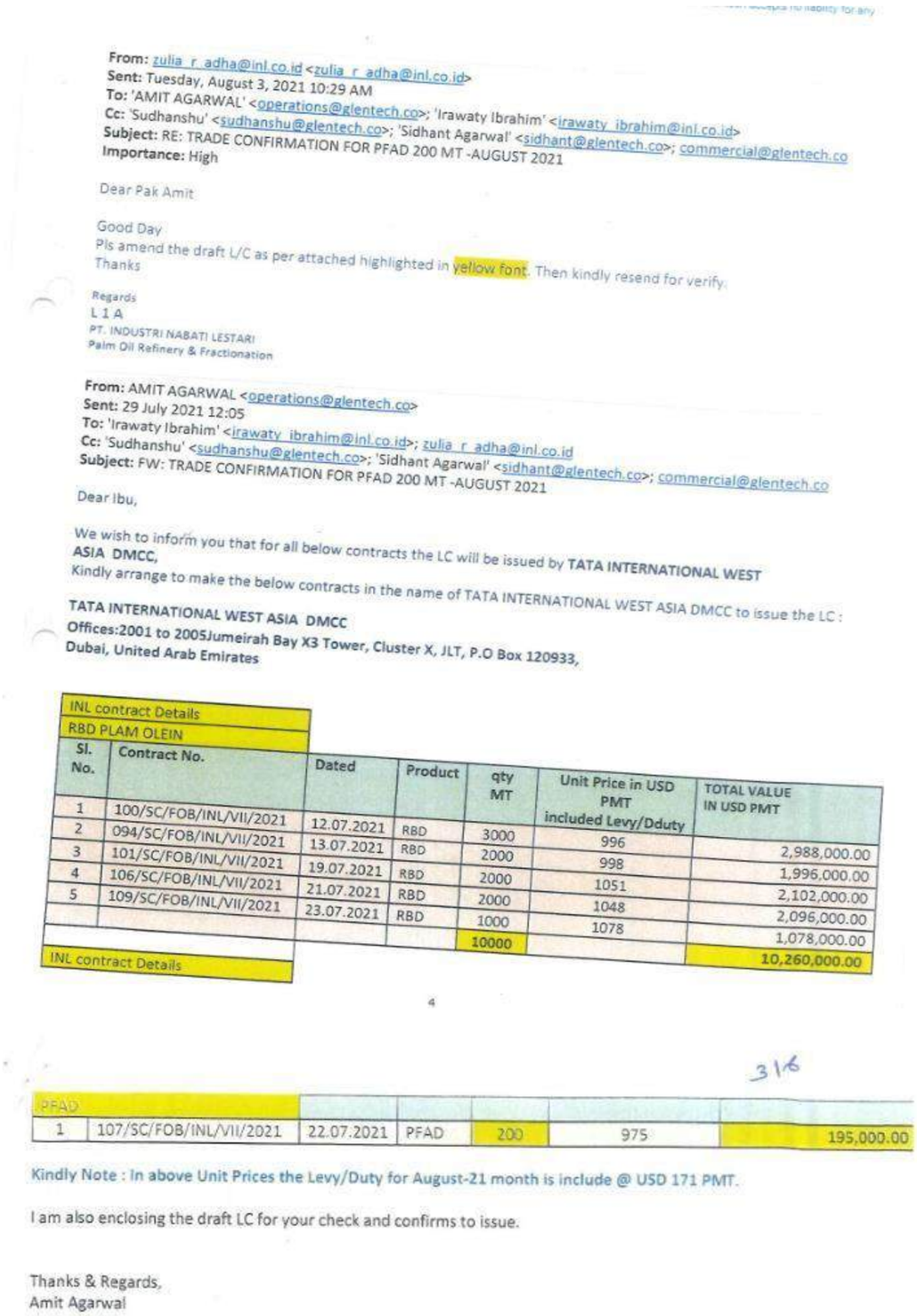
Tel: 65 6339 4100 | Fax: 65 6339 9755 | www.olamonline.com
Reg. No.199504676-H

Image 43.: Scanned copy of one of Contract with M/s. Olam International Ltd. i.r.o. purchase of CPO.

6.2.3. Further page no. 315-317 of the said file produced by Shri Sidhant Agarwal, wherein an email is forwarded to irawaty_ibrahim@inl.co.id with CC: Sudhanshu@glentech, sidhant@glentech.co, commercial@ glentech.co, bearing subject Trade Confirmation for PFAD 200 MT- August -2021, wherein it is informed to INL by operations@glentech.co that: -

— *We wish to inform that for all below contracts the LC will be issued by M/s. Tata International West DMCC, ……*‖



From: zulia_r_adha@inl.co.id <zulia_r_adha@inl.co.id>
Sent: Tuesday, August 3, 2021 10:29 AM
To: 'AMIT AGARWAL' <operations@glentech.co>; 'Irawaty Ibrahim' <irawaty_ibrahim@inl.co.id>
Cc: 'Sudhanshu' <sudhanshu@glentech.co>; 'Sidhant Agarwal' <sidhant@glentech.co>; commercial@glentech.co
Subject: RE: TRADE CONFIRMATION FOR PFAD 200 MT -AUGUST 2021
Importance: High

Dear Pak Amit

Good Day
Pls amend the draft L/C as per attached highlighted in yellow font. Then kindly resend for verify.
Thanks

Regards
L I A
PT. INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI
Palm Oil Refinery & Fractionation

From: AMIT AGARWAL <operations@glentech.co>
Sent: 29 July 2021 12:05
To: 'Irawaty Ibrahim' <irawaty_ibrahim@inl.co.id>; zulia_r_adha@inl.co.id
Cc: 'Sudhanshu' <sudhanshu@glentech.co>; 'Sidhant Agarwal' <sidhant@glentech.co>; commercial@glentech.co
Subject: FW: TRADE CONFIRMATION FOR PFAD 200 MT -AUGUST 2021

Dear Ibu,

We wish to inform you that for all below contracts the LC will be issued by **TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC,**
Kindly arrange to make the below contracts in the name of TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC to issue the LC :

TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC
Offices:2001 to 2005Jumeirah Bay X3 Tower, Cluster X, JLT, P.O Box 120933,
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

INL contract Details
RBD PLAM OLEIN

Sl. No.	Contract No.	Dated	Product	qty MT	Unit Price in USD PMT included Levy/Dduty	TOTAL VALUE IN USD PMT
1	100/SC/FOB/INL/VII/2021	12.07.2021	RBD	3000	996	2,988,000.00
2	094/SC/FOB/INL/VII/2021	13.07.2021	RBD	2000	998	1,996,000.00
3	101/SC/FOB/INL/VII/2021	19.07.2021	RBD	2000	1051	2,102,000.00
4	106/SC/FOB/INL/VII/2021	21.07.2021	RBD	2000	1048	2,096,000.00
5	109/SC/FOB/INL/VII/2021	23.07.2021	RBD	1000	1078	1,078,000.00
				10000		10,260,000.00

INL contract Details

4

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PFAD

1	107/SC/FOB/INL/VII/2021	22.07.2021	PFAD	200	975	195,000.00

Kindly Note : In above Unit Prices the Levy/Duty for August-21 month is include @ USD 171 PMT.

I am also enclosing the draft LC for your check and confirms to issue.

Thanks & Regards,
Amit Agarwal

Image 44: Scanned Copy of the E-mail i.r.o. trade confirmation of 200MT PFAD.

B. SCRUTINY OF LETTERS OF CREDIT, DEBIT ADVICE AND CHARTER PARTY AGREEMENT

6.2.4. The letters of Credit were issued by the Order of M/s. TIWA, UAE i.r.o. procurement of 8500MT Refined Bleached and Deodorised Palm Olein and 200 MT PFAD and 3500 MT CPO to be loaded on vessel MT FMT Gumuldur Voy 202109.

Page No. of File	*LC No./ Date*	*Beneficiary (In favour of)*	*i.r.o purchase of goods viz.,*
263 to 271	Letter of Credit, Ref 5940604359 dated 11.08. 2021 **[RUD No. 23]**	INL, Indonesia [at Kuala Tanjung]	2000MTs RBD Palmolein as per contract No. 094/SC/FOB/INL/ VII/2021 Revision I dtd 13.07.2021

			3000MTS RBD Palmolein as per contract
			no. 100/SC/FOB/INL/ VII/2021 Revision -I dated 12.07.2021, 2000MTS RBD Palmolein as per. 101/SC/FOB/INL/VII/2021 Revision -I dated 21.07.2021, 1000MTS RBD Palmolein as per. 106/SC/FOB/VII/2021 Revision -I dated 21.07.2021, 200 MTS PALM FATTY ACID DISTILLATE (PFAD) IN BULK as per contract No.107/SC/FOB/ INL/VII/2021 dated 21.07.2021.
292	Letter of Credit Ref no. 5940604359 dated 12.08.2021 **[RUD NO 23]**	INL, Indonesia [at Kuala Tanjung]	1500MTS RBD Palmolein as per contract No. 106/SC/FOB/INL/ VII/2021 Revision -I dated 21.07.2021. (##Point 4 to be read as 1500MTs)
259 to 262	Letter of Credit Ref No. 5949604349 dated Aug 10, 2021 **[RUD No 23]**	M/s. Olam International Limited, Indonesia [at Dumai, Indonesia]	1500MT CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK @ USD 1120 PMT and 2000MTS CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK @ USD 1150 PMT incoterms: FOB DUMAI PORT, INDONESIA AS PER CONTRACTs No. EO/S/01212/21 dated 22.07.2021 and EO/S/01247/21 dated 03.08.2021, with origin: Indonesia.

Furthermore, the aforementioned LCs clearly mentions the incoterms: FOB Kuala Tanjung, Indonesia, and at Sr. No. 7 of said terms mentioning, ―*Comingling of Cargo of Same Grade and Specification is allowed*‖.

From the cojoined reading of aforementioned contracts and Letters of Credit, it is revealed that M/s. GVPL Had entered into sale and purchase contract with INL for procurement of approx. 8500 MT of Refined Bleached and Deodorised Palm Olein and 200 MT of Palm Fatty Acid Distillate, and M/s TIWA DMCC, UAE with M/s. Olam International PTE LTd. for about 3500 MTs CPO at Dumai, Indonesia. Further, the letters of Credit were issued by the Order of M/s. TIWA, UAE i.r.o. procurement/ purchase of 8500MT Refined Bleached and Deodorised Palm Olein and 200 MT PFAD and 3500 MT CPO and loaded on vessel MT FMT Gumuldur Voy 202109.

6.2.5. Furthermore, a debit advice has been issued in this context by Citi bank dated 25.08.2021 by the Order of TIWA, UAE to beneficiary M/s. Telcom International Trading PTE Ltd., Singapore, which is owner of the Vessel MT FMT Gumuldur.

citi

DEBIT ADVICE

DATE: 25-AUG-2021

OUTGOING PAYMENT

BY ORDER OF:

TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC
TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC
JLT-PH2-X3A JUMEIRAH LAKES TOWERS
JUMEIRAH BAY TOWER X3, UNIT NO 2001
DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

CITIBANK'S REF : 3061133205
REMITTANCE AMOUNT : USD 496,100.94
REMITTER'S REF : 31711443
BENEFICIARY : 3031019356312
TELCOM INTERNATIONAL TRADING PTELTD
50 BUKIT BATOK STREET 23,
06-11, MIDVIEW BUILDING, SINGAPORE
659578

BEN BANK NAME:
DBS BANK LTD.

ORIGINAL REMITTER : TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC
JUMEIRAH BAY TOWER X3, UNIT NO 2001
DUBAI:
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES:

DETAILS OF PAYMENT:
TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC
INVOICE - TT-MS048-0821
INPUT PURPOSE OF PAYMENT HERE

PLEASE BE ADVISED THAT WE HAVE DEBITED YOUR ACCOUNT NO. 38352008 VALUE 25-Aug-2021 REPRESENTING:

OUTGOING PAYMENT	USD	496,100.94
DEDUCTED CHARGE OUR COMMISSION		0.00
DEDUCTED CHARGE VAT		0.00
DEDUCTED CHARGE COURTAGE		0.00
DEDUCTED CHARGE POSTAGE/CABLE		0.00
TOTAL AMOUNT DEBITED: USD		496,100.94

IN CASE OF ANY QUERIES PLEASE FEEL FREE TO CONTACT CITISERVICE AT +65 6224-2622 OR EMAIL AT singapore.citiservice@citi.com

Image45: Scanned image of Debit Advice by Order of M/s TIWA DMCC UAE to Beneficiary M/s. Telcom International Trading PTE Ltd., Singapore.

The said payment was i.r.o. the services utilized by M/s TIWA, UAE and M/ GVPL as per the charter party agreement dated 30.07.2021 between Charters: -

Performance Charter: M/s. GVPL, Singapore;

Payment Charter: M/s. TIWA, UAE.

&

Disponent Owners:M/s. Telcom International Trading Pte Ltd. or its nominee Relogistics Solution Pvt. Ltd., the vessel owner. Scanned copy of same is

reproduced herein below: -

(241)

TELCOM

CHARTERPARTY DTD : 30TH JULY 2021 AT SINGAPORE

CHRTRS :

Performance charter : GLENTECH VENTURES PTE LTD
101, Cecil Street, 323-12 Tong Eng Building,
Singapore 069533, Singapore
commercial@glentech.co; operations@glentech.co;

Payment Charter : Tata International west asia DMCC
Unit no: 2002 – 2005, Jumeirah Bay Tower X3, Plot no JLT-PH2
X3A, Jumeirah Lakes Towers, Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Tel: +9714 5149206
email: ravi.thakkar@tatainternational.com; amit.thakkar@tatainternational.com;

DEMURRAGE IF ANY TO BE BORNE BY GLENTECH VENTURES PTE LTD

DISPONENT OWNERS : TELCOM INTERNATIONAL TRADING PTE LTD OR ITS NOMINEE RELOGISTICS SOLUTION PTE LTD

VESSEL : MT FMT GUMULDUR
BUILT 2009, MALTA FLAG, ABS CLASS
14,368MT SDWT ON 8.695 M SDRAFT
LOA/BEAM 142.98M/21.70 M
MARINELINE 784 COATED CARGO TANKS / DECK STEAM HEATER

ITINERARY:

30-04 AUG	HALDIA (OTHER OPS + CREW CHANGE)
05-09 AUG	PORT KLANG (BUNKERS)
10-12 AUG	DUMAI (LOAD)
13-15 AUG	KUALA TANJUNG (LOAD)
16-18 AUG	SOUTHERN PORT, KRABI THAILAND (LOAD)
27-30 AUG	KANDLA (DISCHARGE)
	(BSS AGW+WPI WOG)

50, Bukit Batok Street 23, #06-11, Midview Building, Singapore 659578 Telephone: (65) 6515 5684 Fax: (65) 6316 4342
E-mail: telcom@telcom-int.com • Homepage: http://www.telcom-int.com

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TELCOM

LAST 3 CARGOES :

TK	1ST LAST (TBO)	2ND LAST	3RD LAST
5S	MTBE	GASOIL	LCCG
1P	PARAXYLENE	GTL LIGHT PARAFFIN	LINEAR ALKYL BENZENE
1S	PARAXYLENE	GTL LIGHT PARAFFIN	STYRENE MONOMER/DELETE
2P	PARAXYLENE	LINEAR ALKYL BENZENE	LINEAR ALKYL BENZENE
2S	PARAXYLENE	LINEAR ALKYL BENZENE	LINEAR ALKYL BENZENE
3P	PARAXYLENE	GTL LIGHT PARAFFIN	STYRENE MONOMER/DELETE
3S	PARAXYLENE	GTL LIGHT PARAFFIN	MTBE
4P	PARAXYLENE	LINEAR ALKYL BENZENE	LINEAR ALKYL BENZENE
4S	PARAXYLENE	LINEAR ALKYL BENZENE	LINEAR ALKYL BENZENE
5P	GTL LIGHT PARAFFIN	MTBE	EMC 110
5S	GTL LIGHT PARAFFIN	MTBE	EMC 110
6P	PARAXYLENE	LINEAR ALKYL BENZENE	LINEAR ALKYL BENZENE
6S	PARAXYLENE	LINEAR ALKYL BENZENE	LINEAR ALKYL BENZENE
7P	PARAXYLENE	GTL LIGHT PARAFFIN	BENZENE
7S	PARAXYLENE	GTL LIGHT PARAFFIN	MTBE

*VESSEL WILL NOT STOW ANY POP INTO COT 1S & 3P

FOR

P/CGO : 12,500MT 1-3 GRADE PALM OIL PRODUCTS WITH 5% MOLCO, IN BULK, AND AWVNS

(NO FREE MINERAL ACID CONTENT, WATER CONTENT IN CARGO TO BE LESS THAN 1%)

CARGO BREAKDOWN:

1.5KT CPO (DUMAI)

8.8KT OLEIN + 200MT PFAD (KUALA TANJUNG)

2KT CPO (SOUTHERN PORT, KRABI THAILAND

LOAD : 3SP 1SB KUALA TANJUNG, INDONESIA + DUMAI, INDONESIA + SOUTHERN PORT KRABI, THAILAND

DISCHARGE : 1SP 1SB KANDLA, INDIA

LAYCAN : 11-15 AUGUST 2021

FREIGHT : USD 41.00 PMT BASIS 3:1

OWNERS BANK ACCOUNT DETAILS AS BELOW:

NAME : TELCOM INTERNATIONAL TRADING PTE LTD

ACCOUNT NO : 0001-019356-01-2

SWIFT CODE : DBSSSGSGXXX

BANK : DBS Bank Ltd.

50, Bukit Batok Street 23, #06-11, Midview Building, Singapore 659578 Telephone: (65) 6515 5684 Fax: (65) 6316 4342
E-mail: telcom@telcom-int.com • Homepage: http://www.telcom-int.com

Image46: Charter Party dated 30.07.2021

According to the said charter Party agreement dated 30.07.2021 at Singapore was entered between vessel broker M/s. Telcom Singapore, M/s. GVPL (as performance charter), M/s. TIWA (as Payment Charterer), the said vessel undertook voyage as per below mentioned itinerary: -

"30-04 AUG Haldia (OTHER OPS+CREW CHANGE) 09-09 AUG PORT KLANG (BUNKERS)
10-12 AUG DUMAI (LOAD)
13-15 AUG KUALA TANJUNG (LOAD)
16-18 AUG SOUTHERN PORT, KRABI THAILAND (LOAD)
27-30 AUG KANDLA (DISCHARGE)
…
WITH CARGO BREAKDOWN :
1.5KT CPO(DUMAI)
8.8KT OLEIN + 200 MT PFAD (KUALA TANJUNG)
2KT CPO (SOUTHERN PORT, KRABI THAILAND)
…..
…..
-SWITHCING CLAUSE

— OWNER TO ISSUE SECOND SET (GLOBAL) BILLS OF LADING IN SIGAPORE OR ANY OTHER PLACE REQUIRED BY CHARTERRES THROUGH AGENT NOMINATED BY OWNERS AT THE COST WHICH IS TO BE MUTUALLY AGREED WITH CHARTERES. ONCE THE FULL FIRST SET (LOCAL) BILLS OF LADING ARE SURRENDERED TO VESSEL OWNERS ARE OT ISSUE/ RELEASE THE SECOND SET (GLOBAL) BILLS OF LADING TO CHARTERER WITHIN 24 HOURS SIMULTANEOUSLY. OWNER WILL EMAIL A SIGNED NON NEGOTIABLE COPY OF SECOND (GLOBAL) SET BILLS OF LADING TO CHARTERER FOR FILING MANIFEST ONLY WITH INDIAN CUSTOMS, SWITCH BL COST WILL BE ON CHARTERES ACCOUNT.‖

C. Original Bills of Lading raised by the Master of vessel at ports of Indonesia

6.2.6. Furthermore, the Tanker Bill of Lading No. KTG/DEE/01 (to be used with charter-parties) issued at Kuala Tanjung Indonesia at 17-08-2021 by Capt. Sanjay Kumar **[Pg. 239 of RUD No. 23]** i.r.o. 2000MT RBD Palm Olein in Bulk, 3000 MT RBD Palm Olein in Bulk, 2000MT RBD Palm Olein in Bulk, 1400.309 MT RBD Palm Olein in Bulk as per contracts no. 094/ SC/FOB/INL/VII/2021 dated 13.07.2021, 100/ SC/FOB/INL/VII/2021 dated 12.07.2021, 101/ SC/FOB/INL/VII/2021 dated 19.07.2021, 106/SC/FOB/INL/VII/2021 REVISION I dated 21.07.2021 stowed in 1P, 2P, 2S, 3S, 4P, 6P, 7P and 7S respectively, freight payable as per charter party agreement dated 31.07.2021, and the Tanker Bills of Lading No. KTG/DEE/02 (to be used with charter- parties) issued at Kuala Tanjung Indonesia at 16-08- 2021 by Capt. Sanjay Kumar i.r.o. 200MT PFAD in Bulk as per Contract No. 107/SC/FOB/INL/VII/2021 dated 22.07.2021. These B/Ls which clearly shown respective quantity i.e. 8400.309 MT RBD Palm Olein, and 200 MT PFAD were loaded on the Vessel MT FMT Gumuldur VOY 202109 on 16-17 Aug,2021 respectively.

Herein below is reproduction of scanned image of such

B/Ls: - --

239

TANKER BILL OF LADING B/L No: KTG/DEE/02

TO BE USED WITH CHARTER-PARTIES

Shipper
PT. INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI
KOMP. KAWASAN EKONOMI KHUSUS-SEI MANGKEI,
KAV 2-3 KEL SEI MANGKEI KEC BOSAR MALIGAS
KAB. SIMALUNGUN, SUMATTRA UTARA, 21184, INDONESIA

Consignee
TO ORDER OF CITIBANK N. A., SINGAPORE BRANCH

Notify address
TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DWCC
OFFICES 2001 TO 2005 JUMEIRAH BAY X3 TOWER, CLUSTER X,
JLT, P.O BOX 123833, DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

FIRST ORIGINAL

Vessel	Port of loading
MT. PAT GUMJLDUR VOY 202109	KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA

Port of discharge
DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA

Shipper's description of goods	Gross Weight
200.000 MTS PALM FATTY ACID DISTILLATE (PFAD) IN BULK AS PER CONTRACT NO.107/SCI/FOB/MNL/AN/2021 DATED: 22.07.2021 CLEAN ON BOARD DATE : 16TH AUGUST 2021 FREIGHT PAYABLE AS PER CHARTER PARTY FOB KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA OCEAN CARRIAGE STOWAGE: SLOP C	200 MT VESSEL IMO NO. 9427676 H.S. CODE: 3823.19.20

(of which on deck at Shipper's risk, the Carrier not being responsible for loss or damage however arising)

Freight payable as per CHARTER PARTY DATED 31TH JULY 2021

Received on account of freight :

Time used for loading .....days.....hours.

SHIPPED at the Port of Loading in apparent good order and condition on board the Vessel for carriage to the Port of Discharge or so near thereto as the may safely get the goods specified above.
Weight, measure, quality, quantity, condition, contents and value unknown.
IN WITNESS whereof the Master or Agent of the said Vessel has signed the number of Bills of Lading indicated below all this tenor and date, any one of which being accomplished the others shall be void.

FOR CONDITIONS OR CARRIAGE SEE OVERLEAF

Freight payable at	Place and Date of Issue
	KUALA TANJUNG, INDONESIA 16th AUGUST 2021
Number of original Bs/L	Signature
THREE (3)	AS AGENTS FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE MASTER - SANJAY KUMAR

Image47 : Scanned copy of Original B/L No. KTG/DEE/02 dated 16.08.2021 at Kuala Tanjung, Indonesia i.r.o loading of 200MT PFAD

TANKER BILL OF LADING B/L No. KTG/DEE/01

TO BE USED WITH CHARTER-PARTIES

Shipper
PT INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI
KOMP. KAWASAN EKONOMI KHUSUS-SEI MANGKEI,
KAV.2-3, KEL.SEI MANGKEI KEC.BOSAR MALIGAS,
KAB. SIMALUNGUN, SUMATERA UTARA, 21184, INDONESIA

Consignee
TO ORDER OF CITIBANK N. A. SINGAPORE BRANCH

Notify address
TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC
OFFICES 2001 TO 2005 JUMEIRAH BAY X3 TOWER, CLUSTER X,
JLT, P.O BOX 126933, DUBAI UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

FIRST ORIGINAL

Vessel	Port of loading
MT. FMT GUMULDUR VOY.202109	KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA

Port of discharge
DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA

Shipper's description of goods	Gross Weight
	8400.309 MT

2000.000 MTS REFINED BLEACHED AND DEODORISED PALM OLEIN (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK
AS PER CONTRACT NO.004/SC/FOB/INL/VII/2021 REVISION I DATED:13.07.2021

3000.000 MTS REFINED BLEACHED AND DEODORISED PALM OLEIN (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK
AS PER CONTRACT NO.103/SC/FOB/INL/VII/2021 REVISION I DATED: 12.07.2021

2000.000 MTS REFINED BLEACHED AND DEODORISED PALM OLEIN (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK
AS PER CONTRACT NO.101/SC/FOB/INL/VII/2021 REVISION I DATED: 19.07.2021

1400.309 MTS REFINED BLEACHED AND DEODORISED PALM OLEIN (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK
AS PER CONTRACT NO.106/SC/FOB/INL/VII/2021 REVISION I DATED: 21.07.2021

CLEAN ON BOARD
DATE : 17TH AUGUST 2021
FREIGHT PAYABLE AS PER CHARTER PARTY
FOB KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA

VESSEL IMO NO. 9427975
H.S. CODE: 1511.90.37

OCEAN CARRIAGE STOWAGE: 1P,2P,2S,3S,4P, 6P,6S,7P AND 7S

(all which ... on deck at Shipper's risk, the Carrier (so being responsible for loss or damage however arising))

Freight payable as per CHARTER PARTY DATED 31TH JULY 2021

Received on account of freight :

Time used for loading.....days.....hours.

SHIPPED in the Port of Loading in apparent good order and condition on board the Vessel for carriage to the Port of Discharge or so near thereto as she may safely get the goods specified above
Weight, measure, quality, quantity, condition, contents and value unknown.
IN WITNESS whereof the Master or Agent of the said Vessel has signed the number of Bills of Lading indicated below all this tenor and date, any one of which being accomplished the others shall be void.

FOR CONDITIONS OR CARRIAGE SEE OVERLEAF

Freight payable at	Place and date of issue
	KUALA TANJUNG, INDONESIA 17TH AUGUST 2021
Number of original Bs/L	Signature
THREE (3)	AS AGENTS SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE MASTER - CAPT. SANJAY KUMAR

Image 48 : Scanned copy of Original B/L/ No. KTG/ DEE/01 dated 17.08.2021 at Kuala Tanjung, Indonesia on the vessel MT FMT Gumuldur 202109 i.r.o. loading of 8400.309 MT of RBD Palmolein

6.2.7 Further, as per the Tanker Bill of Lading No. DMI/DEE/03 dated 12.08.2021 (to be used with charter-parties) issued at Dumai Port, Indonesia by Capt. Sanjay Kumar i.r.o. 1999.971 MT of CPO (Edible Graded) in Bulk Stowed in 4S, 5P and 5S **[Pg. 235 of RUD No. 23]** Tanker Bill of Lading No. DMI/DEE/02 dated 12.08.2021 (to be used with charter-parties) issued at Dumai Port, Indonesia by Capt. Sanjay Kumar i.r.o 1000 MT of CPO (Edible Graded) in Bulk stowed in 4S, 5P and 5S [**Pg 233 of RUD No 23**], which clearly shows that the actual quantity of CPO loaded at DUMAI Port, Indonesia was 2999.971MT only. Below are the scanned images of such B/Ls: -

233

CODE NAME "CONGENBILL" EDITION 1994

TANKER BILL OF LADING B/L No. DMI / DEE / 02

TO BE USED WITH CHARTER-PARTIES

Shipper
PT EKA DURA INDONESIA
JL.PULO AYANG RAYA BLOK OR-1
KAWASAN INDUSTRI PULOGADUNG
JAKARTA 13930, INDONESIA

FIRST ORIGINAL

Consignee
TO ORDER OF CITIBANK N.A., SINGAPORE

Notify address
TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC
OFFICES 2001 TO 2005 JUMEIRAH BAY X3 TOWER,
CLUSTER X, JLT, P.O BOX 120933,
DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Vessel	Port of loading
MT. FMT GUMULDUR VOY 202109	DUMAI PORT, INDONESIA

Port of discharge
DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA

Shipper's description of goods	Gross Weight
CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK	1000 MT
"SHIPPED CLEAN ON BOARD" DATED 12TH AUGUST 2021	
FREIGHT PAYABLE AS PER CHARTER PARTY	
H.S. CODE: 15111000	
VESSEL IMO NO. 9427976	
OCEAN CARRIAGE STOWAGE: 4S, 5P AND 5S	

This shipment of 1000 Liquid Metric Tons was loaded on the Vessel as part of one original lot of 3499.714 Liquid Metric Tons stowed in 4S, 5P AND 5S with no segregation as to parcels. For the whole shipment 03 (THREE) sets of Bill of Lading have been issued for which the Vessel is relieved from all responsibilities to the extent it would be if one set only would have been issued. The Vessel undertakes to deliver only that portion of the cargo actually loaded which is represented by the percentage that the total amount specified in the Bill(s) of Lading bears to the total of the commingling shipment delivered at destination. Neither the Vessel nor the owners assume any responsibility for the consequences of such commingling nor for the separation thereof at the time of delivery in respect of the quality, colour and specification of the cargo.

(of which ... on deck at Shipper's risk; the Carrier not being responsible for loss or damage however arising)

Freight payable as per CHARTER PARTY 30TH JULY 2021

Received on account of freight :

Time used for loading ..... days ..... hours.

SHIPPED at the Port of Loading in apparent good order and condition on board the Vessel for carriage to the Port of Discharge or so near thereto as she may safely get the goods specified above.
Weight, measure, quality, quantity, condition, contents and value unknown.
IN WITNESS whereof the Master or Agent of the said Vessel has signed the number of Bills of Lading indicated below all this tenor and date, any one of which being accomplished the others shall be void.

FOR CONDITIONS OR CARRIAGE SEE OVERLEAF

Freight payable at	Place and date of issue
	DUMAI PORT, INDONESIA 12TH AUGUST 2021
Number of original BsL	Signature
THREE (3)	AS AGENTS FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE MASTER CAPT. SANJAY KUMAR

Image 49.: Scanned copy of Original B/L No. DMI/DEE/02 dated 12.08.2021 at DUMAI, Indonesia on Vessel MT FMT GUMULDUR 202109 i.r.o. loading of 1000 MT of CPO

235

CODE NAME: "CONGENBILL" EDITION 1994

TANKER BILL OF LADING B/L No. DMI DEE 03

TO BE USED WITH CHARTER-PARTIES

Reference No.

Shipper
PT. SUMBER TANI AGUNG RESOURCES
JL. PANGERAN DIPONEGORO NO. 51
MADRAS HULU MEDAN POLONIA,
KOTA MEDAN SUMATERA UTARA 20152, INDONESIA

Consignee
TO ORDER OF CITIBANK N.A., SINGAPORE

FIRST ORIGINAL

Notify address
TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC
OFFICES:2001 TO 2005 JUMEIRAH BAY X3 TOWER,
CLUSTER X, JLT, P.O BOX 120933,
DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Vessel	Port of loading
MT. FMT GUMULDUR VOY 202109	DUMAI PORT, INDONESIA

Port of discharge
DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA

Shipper's description of goods	Gross Weight
CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK	1999.971 MT

SHIPPED CLEAN ON BOARD DATED 12TH AUGUST 2021

FREIGHT PAYABLE AS PER CHARTER PARTY

H.S. CODE: 15111000

VESSEL IMO NO. 9427976

OCEAN CARRIAGE STOWAGE : 4S,5P AND 5S

This shipment of 1999.971 Liquid Metric Tons was loaded on the Vessel as part of one original lot of 3499.714 Liquid Metric Tons stowed in 4S,5P AND 5S with no segregation as to parcels. For the whole shipment 03 (THREE) sets of Bill of Lading have been issued for which the Vessel is relieved from all responsibilities to the extent it would be if one set only would have been issued. The Vessel undertakes to deliver only that portion of the cargo actually loaded which is represented by the percentage that the total amount specified in the Bill(s) of Lading bears to the total of the commingling shipment delivered at destination. Neither the Vessel nor the owners assume any responsibility for the consequences of such commingling nor for the separation thereof at the time of delivery in respect of the quality, colour and specification of the cargo.

(of which on deck at Shipper's risk; the Carrier not being responsible for loss or damage however arising)

Freight payable as per CHARTER PARTY 30TH JULY 2021

Received on account of freight :

Time used for loading.....days.....hours.

SHIPPED at the Port of Loading in apparent good order and condition on board the Vessel for carriage to the Port of Discharge or so near thereto as she may safely get the goods specified above.
Weight, measure, quality, quantity, condition, contents and value unknown.
IN WITNESS whereof the Master or Agent of the said Vessel has signed the number of Bills of Lading indicated below all this tenor and date, any one which being accomplished the others shall be void.

FOR CONDITIONS OR CARRIAGE SEE OVERLEAF

Freight payable at	Place and date of issue
	DUMAI PORT, INDONESIA 12TH AUGUST 2021
Number of original Bs/L	Signature
THREE (3)	AS AGENTS FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE MASTER, CAPT. SANJAY KUMAR

Image 50: Scanned copy of Original B/L No. DMI/DEE/03 dated 12.08.2021 at Port of Loading: Dumai, Indonesia i.r.o. 1999.971 MT CPO on Vessel MT FMT GUMULDUR 202109.

E. Switched/Manipulated Bills of Lading raised for the purpose of production before Indian Customs

6.2.8. As per the switching cause of the tripartite agreement entered between the vessel broker, M/s. TIWA, M/s. GVPL, it appears that the aforementioned Bills of Lading viz., were switched and a second set of Bills of Lading[switch B/L] bearing No. KTG/DEE-01 to KTG/DEE-51 [TO BE USE WITH CHARTER PARTIES] were issued by Capt. Sanjay Kumar.

6.2.9 Out of the switch B/Ls No. KTG/DEE-01 to KTG/DEE-51, B/L No. KTG/DEE/01 to 14 dated 12.08.2021 were i.r.o. 245 MTs CPO each showing loading of same at DUMAI, Indonesia. A sample of such B/L is as under: -

FIRST ORIGINAL

TANKER BILL OF LADING
B/L No. KTG/DEE/09

CODE NAME: "CONGENBILL" EDITION 1994

TO BE USED WITH CHARTER-PARTIES

Reference no.

Shipper
TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC
OFFICES:2001 TO 2005 JUMEIRAH BAY X3 TOWER,
CLUSTER X, JLT, P.O BOX 120933,
DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Consignee
TO ORDER

Notify address
TATA INTERNATIONAL LTD
OFFICE NO. 11, GROUND FLOOR, PLOT NO.40, SECTOR NO.8
GANDHIDHAM KACHCHH, GUJRAT, 370201, INDIA

Vessel **Port of loading** DUMAI PORT, INDONESIA
MT. FMT GUMULDUR VOY 202109

Port of discharge
DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA

Shipper's description of goods
CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK

IEC:0388024291
GST :24AAACT3198F1ZE
PAN:AAACT3198F
EMAIL:RAVI.THAKKAR(AT)TATAINERNATIONAL.COM
H.S. CODE: 15111000
VESSEL IMO NO. 9427976

Gross Weight
245.00 MTS

"FREIGHT PREPAID"

CLEAN ON BOARD

THIS SHIPMENT OF 245.000 METRIC TONS WAS LOADED ON BOARD THE VESSEL AS PART OF ONE ORIGINAL LOT OF 12100.023 METRIC TONS STOWED IN TANKS 1P,2P,2S,3S,4P,4S,5P,5S,6P,6S,7P,7S AND SLOP C WHERE 3499.714 METRIC TONS WAS COMMINGLED INTO THE SAME TANKS ON 21ST AUGUST 2021, 200.000 METRIC TONS, 8400.309 METRIC TONS THAT WAS LOADED INTO THE SAME TANKS AT KUALA TANJUNG ON 16TH AUGUST 2021 AND 17TH AUGUST 2021 WITH NO SEGREGATION AS TO PARCELS. FOR THE WHOLE SHIPMENT 51 SETS OF BILL OF LADING HAVE BEEN ISSUED, FOR WHICH THE VESSEL IS RELIEVED FROM ALL RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE EXTENT IT WOULD BE IF ONE SET ONLY WOULD HAVE BEEN ISSUED. THE VESSEL UNDERTAKES TO DELIVER ONLY THAT PORTION OF THE CARGO ACTUALLY LOADED UNDER THIS B/L, WHICH IS REPRESENTED BY THE PERCENTAGE THAT THE TOTAL AMOUNT SPECIFIED IN THE BILL(S) OF LADING BEARS TO THE TOTAL OF THE COMMINGLING SHIPMENT DELIVERED AT DESTINATION. NEITHER THE VESSEL NOR THE OWNERS ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONSEQUENCES OF SUCH COMMINGLING NOR FOR THE SEPARATION THEREOF AT THE TIME OF DELIVERY.

(of which on deck at Shipper's risk; the Carrier not being responsible for loss or damage however arising)

arter party dated 30 July 2021

SHIPPED at the Port of Loading in apparent good order and condition on board the Vessel for carriage to the Port of Discharge or so near thereto as she may safely get the goods specified above.
Weight, measure, quality, quantity, condition, contents and value unknown.
IN WITNESS whereof the Master or Agent of the said Vessel has signed the number of Bills of Lading indicated below all this tenor and date, any one which being accomplished the others shall be void.

Received on account of freight :

FOR CONDITIONS OR CARRIAGE SEE OVERLEAF

Time used for loading.....days.....hours.

Freight payable at

Place and date of issue
SINGAPORE AS AT DUMAI PORT, INDONESIA, 12TH AUGUST 2021

Number of original Bs/L
THREE (3)

Signature

AS AGENTS FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE MASTER,
CAPT. SANJAY KUMAR

Image 51 : Scanned copy of switched B/L No. KTG/DEE/09 dated 12.08.2021

6.2.10 Similarly, Bill of Lading no. KTG/DEE/15 dated 12.08.2021 is i.r.o. 69.714MTs CPO showing loading of same at DUMAI, Indonesia issued by Capt. Sanjay Kumar;

Further, out of switch B/L No. KTG/DEE-01 to KTG/DEE-51, B/L No. KTG/DEE/16 to 50 dated 17.08.2021 are for 245 MTs CPO each at Kuala Tanjung, KTG/DEE/51 dated 17.08.2021 is for 25.309MT CPO at Kuala Tanjung, Indonesia were issued by Capt. Sanjay Kumar, mentioning: -

THIS SHIPMENT OF 245.000 METRIC TONS WAS LOADED ON BOARD THE VESSEL AS PART OF ONE ORIGINAL LOT OF 12100.023 METRIC TONS STOWED IN TANKS 1P,2P,2S,3S,4P,4S,5P,5S,6P,6S,7P,7S AND SLOP C WHERE 3499.714 METRIC TONS WAS COMMINGLED INTO THE SAME TANKS ON 21ST AUGUST 2021, 200.000 METRIC TONS, 8400.309 METRIC TONS THAT WAS LOADED INTO THE SAME TANKS AT KUALA TANJUNG ON 16TH AUGUST 2021 AND 17TH AUGUST 2021 WITH NO SEGREGATION AS TO PARCELS. FOR THE WHOLE SHIPMENT 51 SETS OF BILL OF LADING HAVE BEEN ISSUED, FOR WHICH THE VESSEL IS RELIEVED FROM ALL RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE EXTENT IT WOULD BE IF ONE SET ONLY WOULD HAVE BEEN ISSUED. THE VESSEL UNDERTAKES TO DELIVER ONLY THAT PORTION OF THE CARGO ACTUALLY LOADED UNDER THIS B/L, WHICH IS REPRESENTED BY THE PERCENTAGE THAT THE TOTAL AMOUNT SPECIFIED IN THE BILL(S) OF LADING BEARS TO THE TOTAL OF THE COMMINGLING SHIPMENT DELIVERED AT DESTINATION. NEITHER THE VESSEL NOR THE OWNERS ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONSEQUENCES OF SUCH COMMINGLING NOR FOR THE SEPARATION THEREOF AT THE TIME OF DELIVERY.

(of which on deck at Shipper's risk; the Carrier not being responsible for loss or damage however arising)

arter party dated 30 July 2021

SHIPPED at the Port of Loading in apparent good order and

Perusal of the said B/L clearly shows that the said quantity 245Mts was loaded on board vessel MT FMT Gumuldur Voy. 202109 as part of one lot of 12100.023MT stowed in tanks *1P, 2P, 2S, 3S, 4P, 48, 5P, 5S, 6P, 6S, 7P, 78 AND SLOP C WHERE* 3499.714 METRIC TONS WAS COMMINGLED INTO THE SAME TANKS ON 21ST AUGUST 2021, 200.000 METRIC TONS, 8400.309 METRIC TONS THAT WAS LOADED INTO THE SAME TANKS AT KUALA TANJUNG ON 16TH AUGUST 2021 AND 17TH AUGUST 2021 as per charter party dated 30.07.2021.

F. Sale of total 12100.023 MT of admixture (CPO, RBD and PFAD) to M/s TIL by mentioning the Goods as CPO.

6.2.11 Page No. 229 is copy of an invoice bearing No. PCSDK02078 dated 12.08.2021 which was raised by M/s. TIWA to M/s. TIL, with mention of description of goods: Crude Palm Oil, Qty: 12100.023 MTs of CPO and B/L No. KTG/DEE-01 to KTG/DEE-51. Scanned copy of the said invoice is produced herein below : -

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TATA

TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC
2001 TO 2005 JUMEIRAH BAY X3 TOWER, CLUSTER X, JLT
P.O BOX 120933, DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

COMMERCIAL INVOICE

TO:

TATA INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
OFFICE NO. 11, GROUND FLOOR, NO.
40, SECTOR NO. 8, GANDHIDHAM,
KACHCHH, GUJARAT- 370201
INDIA
IEC: 0388024291
GSTIN: 24AAACT3198F1ZE

INVOICE NO	: PCSDK02078
INVOICE DATE	: 12/08/2021
BILL OF LADING NO.	: KTG/DEE - 01 TO KTG/DEE - 51
SHIPMENT DATE	: 12/08/2021
VESSEL NAME	: MT. FMT GUMULDUR VOY 202109
PORT OF LOADING	: DUMAI PORT , INDONESIA
PORT OF DISCHARGE	: DEENDAYAL PORT, KANDLA
PAYMENT TERM	: CASH AGAINST DOCUMENTS

NO	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QTY (MT)	UNIT PRICE CFR (USD)	TOTAL VALUE CFR (USD)
	CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK H.S. CODE. 15111000	12100.023	1179.07	14,266,774.118
				14,266,774.118

: DOLLAR- FOURTEEN MILLION TWO HUNDRED SIXTY-SIX THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED SEVENTY-FOUR AND CENTS ONE HUNDRED EIGHTEEN.

FOR TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC

TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC LIC No. DMCC 087222

AUTHORISED SIGNATORY

DUBAI CHAMBER

COO #: 20834785
COO Date: 31-Aug-2021
Invoice #: PCSDK02078
Invoice Date: 12-Aug-2021

Image 52: Scanned copy of invoice dated 12.08.2021

6.2.12. From the scrutiny of the above documents as mentioned from A to F viz., sales-purchase contracts, LC, Bills of Lading (original as well as switched), invoices, etc as discussed herein above, it is safe to conclude that the goods viz. 8400.309 MT RBD Palm Olein, 200MT PFAD were procured/purchased by M/s. TIWA in Indonesia from M/s. INL and loaded on the vessel at Kuala Tanjung, Indonesia on 16-17 August, 2021 and the goods viz., 2999.971 MT of Crude Palm Oil (Edible Grade) in Bulk was loaded on the vessel at Dumai Port, Indonesia on 12 August, 2021 on the vessel MT FMT Gumuldur Voy 202109; that the comingling of cargo was carried out and the Original Bills of Lading were switched into the second (Global) set of Bills of Lading analogous to the process of blending/ comingling carried out in MT Distya Pushti. From the above, it is amply clear that switch B/L are meticulously prepared showing different quantities of goods, viz. 12100.02 MT of CPO loaded at different ports in Indonesia which is nothing but aggregate of 3499.71 MT CPO, 8400.309 MT RBD Palmolein and 200 MT PFAD loaded at Dumai and Kuala Tanjung Port of Indonesia respectively. However, as per the itinerary of the vessel MT FMT Gumuldur V.202109 the said vessel was at Dumai Port around 10-12th August for loading 1.5MT CPO, the vessel was at Kuala Tanjung around 13-15th August, 2021 for loading 8.8MT Olein + 200 MT PFAD. The Original Bills of lading at Kuala Tanjung were i.r.o. RBD Palmolein and PFAD, these BL were switched with new set of BL"s showing description of goods as CPO were issued by vessel owner. It is therefore, safe to conclude that the sales contracts were for procurement of CPO, RBD Palmolein PFAD, invoices and Bills of Lading were issued i.r.o respective goods at ports at Indonesia, that the blending took place during the voyage of the vessel, and new set of BL showing entire goods as CPO were issued with an intent to mis- declare the goods at discharge port and evade duties of customs at the port of discharge, i.e. Kandla.

SCRUITNY OF DOCUMENTS I.R.O. IMPORT OF GOODS VIDE VESSEL MT HONG HAI6 V.2106

6.2.13. During investigation, statements of the various concerned persons were recorded wherein they produce various documents which reveal that M/s. TIL had filed the following Warehouse (W.H.) B.Es for import of total 15462.07MTs of cargo by declaring the same as CPO imported vide vessel MT Hong Hai6 V.2106.The details is as below:

Sl. No.	CUSTOM HOUSE CODE	W.H. BE NUMBER	BEDATE	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS MENTIONED IN THE W.H. B.E.	QUANTITY	UQC
1	INIXY1	5916265	20-10-2021	CRUDE PALM OIL OF (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK	65.52	MTS
2	INIXY1	5916292	20-10-2021	CRUDE PALM OIL OF (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK	6448	MTS
3	INIXY1	5916285	20-10-2021	CRUDE PALM OIL OF (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK	3220.2	MTS
4	INIXY1	5916291	20-10-2021	CRUDE PALM OIL OF (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK	5728.35	MTS
Total					**15462.07**	**MTS**

6.2.14. Further, as per the statement and scrutiny of documents produced by Shri Sachin Deshpande, Executive of M/s. TIL during recording of his statement dated 06.01.2022, 07.01.2022 and letter dated 08.01.2022 and as per the statement and scrutiny of documents produced by Shri Sidhant

Agarwal, Director of M/s. GIPL dated 28.01.2023 and 29.01.2023, it is revealed that they had actually imported the following cargo vide MT HONG HAI6 VOY.2106 as below: -

VESSEL NAME	**Letter of Credit (LC)**	**SELLER**	**COMMODITY loaded at load Port**	**QTY (MTs)**	**SUPPLIER**	**LOAD PORT**	**Warehouse Bill of Entry no.**	**Bill of Entry date**	**Description of imported goods declared in bill of entry**	**QTY (MTs)**
(2)	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(6)**	**(7)**	**(8)**	**(9)**	**(10)**	**(11)**	**(12)**
MT HONG HAI6 VOY.2106	YUDOCB212024/25/26 dated 20.09.2021 **[RUD No24]**	M/s. TISPL	RBD PALM OLEIN	6513.520		KUALA TANJUB G, INDONESIA	5916265, 5916285, 5916291 & 5916292	20.10.2021	CPO	15462.070
			CPO	8948.550		Phuket, Thailand				
			Total	**15462.070**						

6.2.15. During the recording of the statement of Shri Sidhant Agarwal, Director of M/s. GIPL, a file containing Page No. 1 to 439 **[RUD No. 24]** consisting of various documents viz., invoices, sales-purchase contracts, Bills of Lading, LC etc. in respect of purchase and import of cargo vide vessel MT Hong Hai6 V.2109 was produced. The scrutiny of said documents is discussed herein as below: -

A. SCRUTINY OF SALES/PUCHASE CONTRACTS:

M/s. GVPL / M/s. TIWA, UAE / M/s. TISPL had entered into the following contract nos. with Sellers at Indonesia and Thailand to procure respective goods as per below mentioned table:-

Pg no. of file	**Product Description**	**Quantity**	**Contract No. and date**	**Contract/Agreement Between**
491 to 495	Refined Bleached and Deodorised Palm Olein (RBD Palmolein)	600 MT	106B/SC/FOB/INL/VII/2021 Revision I dated 21.07.2021 **[RUD No. 24]**	M/s. GVPL and INL, Indonesia. Revised to Buyer - M/s TISPL, Singapore
	Refined Bleached and Deodorised Palm Olein (RBD Palmolein)	1,000 MT	109/SC/FOB/INL/VII/2021 dated 23.07.2021 and revised vide 109/SC/FOB/INL/VII/2021 REVISION II dated 23.07.2021 **[RUD No.24]**	M/s. GVPL and INL, Indonesia. Revised to Buyer - M/s. TISPL and M/s. INL, Indonesia

497 to 501	Refined Bleached and Deodorised Palm Olein (RBD Palmolein)	4,913 MT	120/SC/FOB/INL/VIII/2021 dated 16.08.2021 **[RUD No.24]**	M/s. TISPL and INL, Indonesia.
507 to 513	Crude Palm Oil, in Bulk	2,000 MT	Sales Agreement No. BSO640113 dated	M/s. Thana Palm Products Company Limited, Thailand and
			23.07.2021 revision date 17.08.2021 **[RUD No.24]**	M/s. TISPL/signed M/s. GVPL
515 to 519	Crude Palm Oil, in Bulk	1,000 MT	Sales Agreement No. BSO640138 dated 27.08.2021 **[RUD No.24]**	M/s. Thana Palm Products Company Limited, Thailand and M/s. TISPL/signed by M/s. GVPL
503	Crude Palm Oil (CPO)	About 4,000 MT	CPO2564/00362 dated 01.09.2021 **[RUD No.24]**	M/s. TISPL and Tha Chang Oil Palm Industries Co. Ltd. Thailand
505	Crude Palm Oil (CPO)	About 2,000 MT	CPO 2564/00366 dated 08.09.2021 **[RUD No.24]**	M/s. TISPL and Tha Chang Oil Palm Industries Co. Ltd. Thailand

From the perusal of the above contracts, it is revealed that M/s. GVPL had entered into sale and purchase contract with M/s. INL, Kuala Tanjung, Indonesia for procurement of approx. 6513 MT of Refined Bleached and Deodorised Palm Olein i.r.o. imports vide vessel MT Hong Hai6 V. 2106. Further, it is also gathered that initially these contracts were between M/s GVPL & M/s. INL, Indonesia; that these contracts were revised in so much that the name of the buyer was changed to M/s. TIWA later. Further, it is also gathered that M/s. TIWA had entered into sales Contract No. with Seller M/s Thana Palm Products Company Limited, Thailand for purchase of 3000 MT of Crude Palm Oil (CPO). M/s. TIWA also entered into purchase contract with M/s. Tha Chang Oil Palm Industries Co. Ltd., Thailand to procure/purchase approx. 6000 MTs of CPO. Scanned images of one of the

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PT. Industri Nabati Lestari

CONTRACT FOR SALE & PURCHASE
DATE: 2021/07/21
Contract Number: 106B/SC/FOB/INL/VII/2021
Revision 1

Buyer : TATA INTERNATIONAL SINGAPORE PTE LIMITED
Address : 11 KEPPEL ROAD #10-03 ABI PLAZA
SINGAPORE-089057

Seller: PT. INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI
Address: Komp. Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus – Sei Mangkei, Kav 2-3 Kel. Sei Mangkei. Kec. Bosar Maligas, Kab. Simalungun, Sumatera Utara, 21184, Indonesia

This contract is made by and between the Buyer and Seller whereby the Buyer agrees to buy and the Seller agrees to sell the under mentioned goods on the terms and conditions stated below:

1. QUANTITY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE GOODS

SHIPMENTS	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE (USD)	TOTAL AMOUNT (USD)
September 2021	Refined Bleached and Deodorised Palm Olein	600.00 MT (+/- 2%)	1,091.00	654,600.00

The goods concentrate complying with the following specifications:

PARAMETER	Specification
Free Fatty Acid (As Palmitic Acid)	0,10 % Max
M & I	0,10 % Max
I.V (Wijs)	56 Min
Melting Point degrees C (Aocs Cc 3-25)	24 Max
Color (5 1/4" Lovibond Cell)	3 Red Max

2. PACKING : **IN BULK**
3. PORT OF LOADING : **KUALA TANJUNG, INDONESIA**
4. PORT OF DESTINATION : **To Be Advice with shipping instruction**
5. SHIPMENT INCOTERM : **FOB, Kuala Tanjung Port, Indonesia**
The goods should be shipped before 30 September 2021
Partial shipment is allowed. Transshipment is not allowed

6. Quality and Weight
6.1 Seller to appoint surveyor for quality (COA) and quantity (weight) determination. surveyor is

Page 1 of 8

contracts i.r.o. RBD Palmolein and CPO each are reproduced herein below: -

Image53. Copy of contract with M/s. INL, Indonesia for procurement of RBD

THA CHANG OIL PALM INDUSTRIES CO., LTD.
79 MOO 3 THACHANG SURATTHANI THAILAND 84150
TEL: +66 77 277777 FAX: +66 77 277799

CPO2564/00362 September 1, 2021

TO: TATA INTERNATIONAL SINGAPORE PTE LIMITED

Address : 11 KEPPEL ROAD #10-03 ABI PLAZA
SINGAPORE-089057

Dear Sir, We confirm having today sold to you as follows:-

GOODS: Crude Palm Oil (CPO)

QUANTITY: ABOUT 4,000.00 MT

PACKING Tank Car (No container and Flexibag)

PRICE: 1,160.00 USD/MT FOB, Phuket,Thailand

AMOUNT: ABOUT 4,640,000.00 USD

SHIPMENT: September 2021

PAYMENT: LC at sight
The seller and the buyer agreed to use seller weight as final weight.
The Defult Rate 15% Per Year From The Due Payment Date.

Remark Specification at Phuket port
Free Fatty Acid, as Palmitic acid (%) 5.00 max
Moisture and Insoluble Impurities (%) 0.50 max
The seller and buyer are agree to use independent surveyor weight as final weight.

Arbitration : It has been agreed that all disputes in connection with contract or the execution thereof shall be settled by friendly negotiation. If no settlement can be reached, the case in disputes shall then be submitted for arbitration in Singapore. This shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of Singapore. Sole Arbitrator to be appointed for arbitration . The decision made by the Singapore International Arbitration Centre (SIAC) shall be accepted as final and binding upon both parties. The fees for arbitration shall be borne by the losing party unless otherwise awarded by the commission.

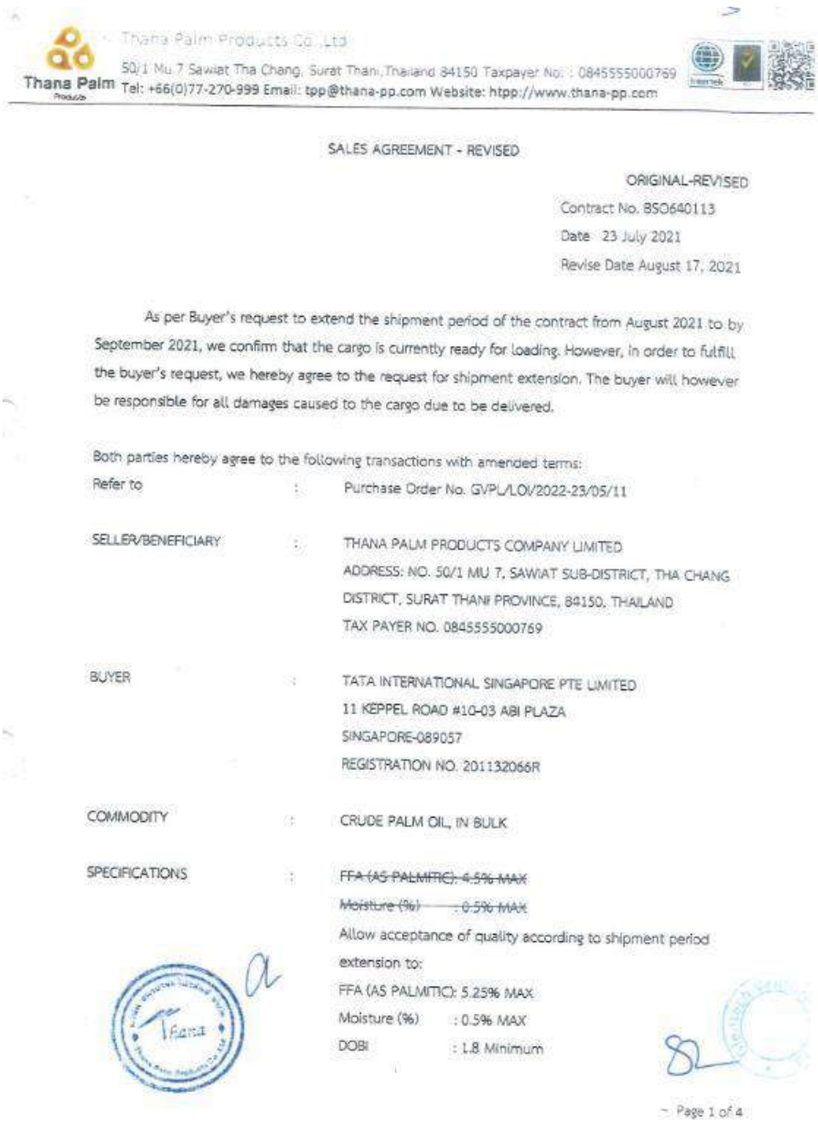
Account Name: Tha Chang Oil Palm Industry Co.,Ltd.
Account Number: 827-1-36692-0
Bank name: KRUNG THAI BANK SWIFT Code: KRTHTHBKXXX
Account Opening Branch: SRIVICHAI BRANCH
Branch code : 200827
Bank Address: 67/83 SRIVICHAI ROAD , MAKHAM TIA SUB DISTRICT, MUEANG SURAT THANI , SURAT THANI 84000

Please sign and revert us

for Tha Chang Oil Palm Industries Co.,Ltd.

THACHANG OIL PALM

Image 54 : Scanned image of contract entered by M/s. TISPL with M/s. Tha Chang Oil Palm Oil Palm Products Ltd.



Thana Palm Products Co.,Ltd
50/1 Mu 7 Sawat Tha Chang, Surat Thani,Thailand 84150 Taxpayer No. : 0845555000769
Tel: +66(0)77-270-999 Email: tpp@thana-pp.com Website: htpp://www.thana-pp.com

SALES AGREEMENT - REVISED

ORIGINAL-REVISED
Contract No. 8SO640113
Date 23 July 2021
Revise Date August 17, 2021

As per Buyer's request to extend the shipment period of the contract from August 2021 to by September 2021, we confirm that the cargo is currently ready for loading. However, in order to fulfill the buyer's request, we hereby agree to the request for shipment extension. The buyer will however be responsible for all damages caused to the cargo due to be delivered.

Both parties hereby agree to the following transactions with amended terms:

Refer to : Purchase Order No. GVPL/LOI/2022-23/05/11

SELLER/BENEFICIARY : THANA PALM PRODUCTS COMPANY LIMITED
ADDRESS: NO. 50/1 MU 7, SAWAT SUB-DISTRICT, THA CHANG DISTRICT, SURAT THANI PROVINCE, 84150, THAILAND
TAX PAYER NO. 0845555000769

BUYER : TATA INTERNATIONAL SINGAPORE PTE LIMITED
11 KEPPEL ROAD #10-03 ABI PLAZA
SINGAPORE-089057
REGISTRATION NO. 201132066R

COMMODITY : CRUDE PALM OIL, IN BULK

SPECIFICATIONS : ~~FFA (AS PALMITIC): 4.5% MAX~~
~~Moisture (%) : 0.5% MAX~~
Allow acceptance of quality according to shipment period extension to:
FFA (AS PALMITIC): 5.25% MAX
Moisture (%) : 0.5% MAX
DOBI : 1.8 Minimum

Page 1 of 4

Image 55: Scanned image of contract entered by M/s. TISPL with M/s. Thana Palm Products Co. Ltd.

B. SCRUTINY OF INVOICES, LC & E-MAIL CORR. ETC

6.2.17 As per the above-mentioned contracts, various invoices were raised by M/s. INL, Indonesia, M/s. Thana Chang Oil Palm Products Ltd., Thailand, M/s. Thana Palm Products Co. Ltd. in context of sale of CPO to M/s. TISPL w.r.t respective quantity of goods sold as per below mentioned table: -

Page No. of the said File	Invoice No. and Date	Issued by/to	Product Desc.	Quantity (MT)	Remarks
379	No.090/INV-E/INL/IX/ 2021 dated 27.09.2021	M/s. INL, Indonesia / M/s. TISPL	RBD Palm Olein	6513.52	B/L No. KTG/DEE/01 dated 30.09.2021, Loading Port: Kuala Tanjung, Indonesia vide LC No.

					YUDOCB212025
381	IV64100002 dated 07.10.2021	M/s. Thana Palm Products Company Limited/	CPO	1020	B/L No. HH6V2106 PHU- 02, Loading Port: Phuket, Thailand, Country of Export: Thailand
		M/s. TISPL			As per Contract No. BSO640138 revised date 27.08.2021 LC No. YUDOCB212024
383	IV64100001 dated 07.10.2021	M/s. Thana Palm Products Co. Ltd. Thailand / M/s. TISPL	CPO	1980.35	B/L No. HH6V2106 PHU- 01 Loading Port: Phuket, Thailand, Country of Export: Thailand As per Contract No. BSO640113 revised date 17.08.2021 LC No. YUDOCB212024
385	IV2109-0001A dated 07.10.2021	M/s. Thana Chang Oil Palm Industries Co. Ltd., Thailand / M/s. TISPL	CPO	5948.50	As per Contract No. CPO2564/00362 dated 01.09.2021 CPO2564/0366 dated 08.09.2021 B/L No. HH6V2106 PHU- 03 & HH6V2106 PHU-04 Loading Port: Phuket, Thailand LC: YUDOCB212026
Total				15462.37 MTs	

The scanned images of the above invoices are as under: -

379

PT. Industri Nabati Lestari

COMMERCIAL INVOICE

1. Shipper/Exporter PT.INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI KOMP. KAWASAN EKONOMI KHUSUS SEI MANGKEI KAV 2-3 KEL SEI MANGKEI, KEC BOSAR MALIGAS KAB SIMALUNGUN, SUMATERA UTARA, 21184 INDONESIA	**8. No. & Date of Invoice** 090/INV-E/INL/IX/2021 DATED : 27 SEPTEMBER 202 **9. Term Of Payment** LC NO: YUDOC821025 **10. Issuing Bank** HSBC SINGAPORE, GLOBAL TRADE AND RECEIVABLES FINANCE TRANSACTION SERVICES TEAM, 20 PASIR PANJANG ROAD (EAST LOBBY), HEX 12-21 MAPLETREE BUSINESS CITY SINGAPORE 117439.
2. Consignee TO ORDER OF THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED, SINGAPORE	**11. Contract Number :** 1068/SC/FOB/INL/VII/2021 REV: I DATED 21/07/2021 109/SC/FOB/INL/VII/2021 REV: II DATED 23/07/2021 120/SC/FOB/INL/VIII/2021 DATED 16/08/2021
3. Notify Party / Applicant TATA INTERNATIONAL SINGAPORE PTE LIMITED KEPPEL ROAD, HEX10-03 ABI PLAZA SINGAPORE-089057	**12. Remarks** FINAL DESTINATION: DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA FOB KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA
4. Port of Loading KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA **5. Port of Discharge** DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA	
6. Pre-Carriage By MT. HONG HAI 6 VOY. 2106 **7. Shipped on Board Date** 30 SEPTEMBER 2021	

13. Marks and Nos.	14. Description of Goods	15. Quantity (in M/T)	16. Unit Price	17. Amount
	REFINED BLEACHED AND DEODORISED PALM OLEIN (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK QUANTITY: 600 MTS AT USD 1,091 PER MT AS PER CONTRACT NO.1068/SC/FOB/INL/VII/2021 REVISION I DATED: 21.07.2021	600.000	USD 1,091.00	USD 654,600.00
	QUANTITY: 1,000 MTS AT USD 1,121 PER MT AS PER CONTRACT NO.109/SC/FOB/INL/VII/2021 REVISION II DATED: 23.07.2021	1,000.000	USD 1,121.00	USD 1,121,000.00
	QUANTITY: 4,913.520 MTS AT USD 1,174 PER MT AS PER CONTRACT NO.120/SC/FOB/INL/VIII/2021 DATED: 16.08.2021	4,913.520	USD 1,174.00	USD 5,768,472.48
	INCOTERMS: FOB KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA MERCHANDISE IS OF INDONESIA ORIGIN BL NO /DATE: KTG/DEE/01 DATED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021 LC NO: YUDOCE21025 DATED 20/09/2021			
TOTAL		6,513.520		USD 7,544,072.48

In word : US Dollar
SEVEN MILLION FIVE HUNDRED FORTY FOUR THOUSAND SEVENTY TWO AND FORTY EIGHT CENT ONLY

NOTE :
Payment please transfer to below account :
Bank Name : BANK MANDIRI
Beneficiary Name : PT INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI
Account no : 105.001.326.1960 (USD)
Swift Code : BMRIIDJA
Address : Jalan Imam Bonjol No: 160

SIGNED BY

ZULIA RIZKI ADHA
SALES EXPORT

Factory & Main Office:
Representative & Marketing Office:
www.inl.co.id

Image 56 :Scanned copy of the Invoice No.090/INV-E/INL/IX/2021 dated 27.09.2021 [Pg- 379] i.r.o. RBD Palmolein

(381)

Thana Palm Products

THANA PALM PRODUCTS COMPANY LIMITED
ADDRESS: NO. 50/1 MU 7 SAWIAT SUB-DISTRICT, THA CHANG DISTRICT,
SURAT THANI PROVINCE, 84150 THAILAND TAX PAYER NO. 0845555000759
TEL +66(0)77-270-999
EMAIL: BANTHITA@THANA-PP.COM
WEBSITE: WWW.THANA-PP.COM

COMMERCIAL INVOICE — ORIGINAL

Invoice to:	**Date of Invoice:** OCTOBER 7, 2021
TATA INTERNATIONAL SINGAPORE PTE LIMITED 11 KEPPEL ROAD #10-03 ABI PLAZA SINGAPORE-089057	**Invoice No.** IV64100002
	Shipment Date: OCTOBER 6, 2021
	Vessel: MT HONG HAI 6 V.2106
	B/L No. HH6V2106PHU-02
Consignee: TO ORDER OF HSBC BANK SINGAPORE	**County of Export:** THAILAND
Notify:	**Country of Origin of Goods:** THAILAND
TATA INTERNATIONAL SINGAPORE PTE LIMITED 11 KEPPEL ROAD #10-03 ABI PLAZA SINGAPORE-089057	**Country of Ultimate Destination:** INDIA
	Shipper: THANA PALM PRODUCTS COMPANY LIMITED ADDRESS: NO. 50/1 MU 7 SAWIAT SUB-DISTRICT, THA CHANG DISTRICT, SURAT THANI PROVINCE 84150 THAILAND TAX PAYER NO. 0845555000759 TEL: +66(0)77-270-999
Referred to P.O. or L/C Number YUDOCB212024	
Referred to contract number BSO540138	**Payment By:** 100% IRREVOCABLE LC AT SIGHT
Incoterms: FOB PHUKET, THAILAND	
Port of Loading PHUKET THAILAND	
Port of Destination DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA	

ITEMS	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY (METRIC TON)	PRICE PER UNIT (USD)	AMOUNT (USD)
1	CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE), IN BULK, HS CODE 15111000 SPEC: FFA 5.00% MAX M&I: 0.5%MAX DOBI: 2.0MIN (AS PER PORAM)	1,020.000	1,190.000	1,213,800.000
	TOTAL F.O.B. USD	**1,020.000**	**1,190.000**	**1,213,800.000**

Total US Dollars: USD ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THIRTEEN THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED ONLY

Shipping Marks
1.In Bulk
2.Ocean Carriage Stowage

Country of Origin : Thailand
Total Net Weight: 1,020 MT
Total Gross Weight: 1,020 MT

REMARKS:
1.Contract Quantity of 1000 MT can be varied by ± 2%
2.Packing: One lot

Certified Correct:
Thana Palm Products Company Limited

Chareeya Laobandit
Authorized Signature

Image 57: Scanned copy of the Commercial Invoice No. IV64100002 dated 07.10.2021[Pg No. -381] i.r.o. CPO

383

THANA PALM PRODUCTS COMPANY LIMITED
ADDRESS: NO. 50/1 MU 7 SAWIAT SUB-DISTRICT, THA CHANG DISTRICT,
SURAT THANI PROVINCE, 84150 THAILAND TAX PAYER NO. 0845555000769
TEL +66(0)77-270-999
EMAIL: BANTHITA@THANA-PP.COM
WEBSITE: WWW.THANA-PP.COM

Thana Palm
PRODUCTS

COMMERCIAL INVOICE — ORIGINAL

Invoice to:	**Date of Invoice:** OCTOBER 7, 2021
TATA INTERNATIONAL SINGAPORE PTE LIMITED 11 KEPPEL ROAD #10-03 ABI PLAZA SINGAPORE-089057	**Invoice No.** IV64100001 **Shipment Date:** OCTOBER 6, 2021 **Vessel:** MT HONG HAI 6 V.2106 **B/L No.** HH6V2106PHU-01
Consignee: TO ORDER OF HSBC BANK SINGAPORE	**County of Export:** THAILAND
Notify: TATA INTERNATIONAL SINGAPORE PTE LIMITED 11 KEPPEL ROAD #10-03 ABI PLAZA SINGAPORE-089057	**Country of Origin of Goods:** THAILAND **Country of Ultimate Destination:** INDIA **Shipper:** THANA PALM PRODUCTS COMPANY LIMITED ADDRESS: NO. 50/1 MU 7 SAWIAT SUB-DISTRICT, THA CHANG DISTRICT, SURAT THANI PROVINCE 84150 THAILAND TAX PAYER NO. 0845555000759 TEL +66(0)77-270-999
Referred to P.O. or L/C Number YUDOCB212024	
Referred to contract number BSO640113-REVISED	**Payment By:** 100% IRREVOCABLE LC AT SIGHT
Incoterms: FOB PHUKET, THAILAND	
Port of Loading PHUKET,THAILAND	
Port of Destination DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA	

ITEMS	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY (METRIC TON)	PRICE PER UNIT (USD)	AMOUNT (USD)
1	CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE), IN BULK, HS CODE: 15111000 SPEC: FFA 5.25% MAX M&I: 0.5%MAX DOBI: 1.8MIN (AS PER PORAM)	1,980.350	1,105.000	2,188,286.750
	TOTAL F.O.B. USD	**1,980.350**	**1,105.000**	**2,188,286.750**
Total US Dollars:	**USD TWO MILLION ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY-EIGHT THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED EIGHTY-SIX AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS**			

Shipping Marks
1.In Bulk
2.Ocean Carriage Stowage

Country of Origin : Thailand
Total Net Weight: 1,980.350 MT
Total Gross Weight: 1,980.350 MT

REMARKS:
1.Contract Quantity of 2000 MT can be varied by ± 2%
2.Packing: One lot

Certified Correct:
Thana Palm Products Company Limited

Chareeya Laobandit
Authorized Signature

Image 58 : Scanned copy of the invoice No. IV64100001 dated 07.10.2021[Pg No. 383] i.r.o. CPO

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THACHANG OIL PALM INDUSTRIES CO., LTD.
79 MOO 3 THACHANG SURATTHANI THAILAND 84150
TEL: +66 77 277777 FAX: +66 77 277799

INVOICE

INVOICE NO.	:	IV2109-0001A
DATE	:	October 7, 2021
ISSUING BANK	:	THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED SINGAPORE , GLOBAL TRADE AND RECEIVABLES FINANCE - TRANSACTION SERVICES TEAM, 20 PASIR PANJANG ROAD (EAST LOBBY),HEX 12-21 MAPLETREE BUSINESS CITY, SINGAPORE 117439
LC No.	:	IRREVOCABLE DOCUMENTARY CREDIT NO.YUDOCB212026 DATED 210920
CONTRACT NO	:	CPO2564/00362 DT 01/09/2021 CPO2564/00366 DT 08/09/2021
For account and risk of Messrs	:	TATA INTERNATIONAL SINGAPORE PTE LIMITED 11 KEPPEL ROAD #10-03 ABI PLAZA , SINGAPORE-089057
COMMODITY	:	CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK PARAMETER SPECIFICATION FFA (AS PALMITIC) 5.0 PCT MAX M & I 5.0 PCT MAX
BL No.	:	HH6V2106PHU-03 , HH6V2106PHU-04
VESSEL NO.	:	MV. HONG HAI 6 voy no.2106
BOARD DATE	:	October 7, 2021
PORT OF SHIPMENT	:	PHUKET PORT, THALAND
PORT OF DISCHARGE	:	DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA
INCOTERMS	:	FOB PHUKET PORT, THALAND

Description of goods	Quantity MTS	Unit Price USD / MTS	Amount USD
CRUDE PALM OIL(EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK	3,928.20	1,160.00	4,556,712.00
CONTRACT NO. CPO2564/00362 DT 01/09/2021			
CRUDE PALM OIL(EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK	2,020.00	1,170.00	2,363,400.00
CONTRACT NO.CPO2564/00366 DT 08/09/2021			
	Total		6,920,112.00
	TOTAL BALANCE		6,920,112.00

U.S.Dollar : Six million, nine hundred and twenty thousand, one hundred and twelve dollars only

SHIPPING MARK : IN BULK
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN : THAILAND
QUANTITY : 5,948.20 MTS

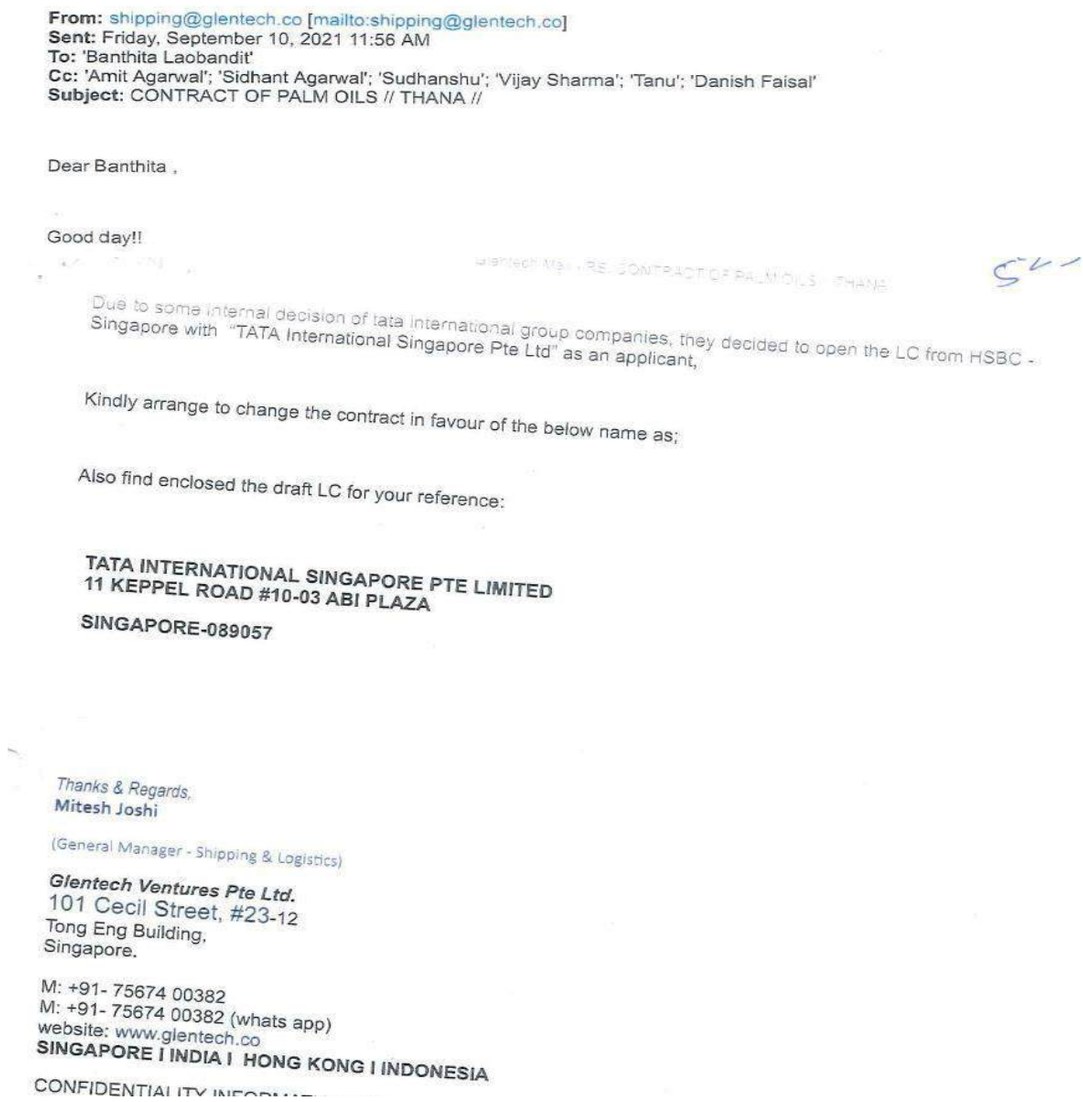
THACHANG OIL PALM

Image 59 :Scanned copy of the invoice No. IV2109-001A issued by M/s. Tha Chang Oil Palm Industries Co. Ltd. Thailand i.r.o. 5948.20MTs CPO

From the perusal of these invoices, it is amply clear that 6513.52 MTs of RBD Palmolein and 8949.85 MT of CPO was sold to M/s. TISPL A further perusal of the aforementioned invoices reveal that the payment is made vide terms of Letters of Credit No. YUDOCB212024 in favour of beneficiary- M/s. Thana Palm Products Company Limited, LC No. YUDOCB212025 in favour of beneficiary-M/s. PT. Industri Nebati Leastari, Indonesia, LC No. YUDOCB212026 dtd. 21092020 in favour of beneficiary M/s. Tha Chang Oil Palm Products Co. Ltd, Thailand. Such LC are at Page No. 457 to 489 of the said file applied by M/s. TISPL, Singapore, to respective beneficiaries.

6.2.18. Page No. 523-525 of the said file is the e-mail correspondence dated 10.09.2021 from shipping@glentech.co.in to Banitha Laobandit of M/s.

Thana Palm Products, Thailand, from Mitesh Joshi, General Manager (Shipping and Logistics) of M/s. GVPL, intimating to change the contract in favour of M/s. TISPL, Singapore. The scanned copy of the same is reproduced herein below:



From: shipping@glentech.co [mailto:shipping@glentech.co]
Sent: Friday, September 10, 2021 11:56 AM
To: 'Banthita Laobandit'
Cc: 'Amit Agarwal'; 'Sidhant Agarwal'; 'Sudhanshu'; 'Vijay Sharma'; 'Tanu'; 'Danish Faisal'
Subject: CONTRACT OF PALM OILS // THANA //

Dear Banthita ,

Good day!!

Due to some internal decision of tata international group companies, they decided to open the LC from HSBC - Singapore with "TATA International Singapore Pte Ltd" as an applicant,

Kindly arrange to change the contract in favour of the below name as;

Also find enclosed the draft LC for your reference:

TATA INTERNATIONAL SINGAPORE PTE LIMITED
11 KEPPEL ROAD #10-03 ABI PLAZA

SINGAPORE-089057

Thanks & Regards,
Mitesh Joshi

(General Manager - Shipping & Logistics)

Glentech Ventures Pte Ltd.
101 Cecil Street, #23-12
Tong Eng Building,
Singapore.

M: +91- 75674 00382
M: +91- 75674 00382 (whats app)
website: www.glentech.co
SINGAPORE I INDIA I HONG KONG I INDONESIA

CONFIDENTIALITY INFORM...

Image 60 : Scanned copy of email w.r.t. amendment contract which was earlier made in favour of M/s. TIL/ M/s .GVPL to the favour of M/s. TISPL

C. SCRUTINY OF CHARTER PARTY AGREEMENT & PAYMENT THEREOF

6.2.19. Page No. 391 to 455 of the above mentioned file is the Charter Party dated 09.09.2021 **[RUD No 24]** between M/s. TIWA/ Tata International West Asia/ M/s.TISPL/M/s.TIL. and M/s. Oka Tanker PTE Ltd., Singapore i.r.o. Vessel Hong Hai6, with clauses w.r.t blending of cargo/ top loading of cargo, scanned image of which is reproduced herein below: -

— -OWNER/MASTER TO ALLOW TO RECIRCULATE CARGOS AFTER TOP UP LOADING IF TERMINAL PERMITS
- FOR BL SWITCH, TO USE BELOW AGENT AT SINGAPORE, SWITCH COST ON CHARTERER'S ACCOUNT
……..
……..
WITH FURTHER RIDER CLAUSES VIZ.,
…….
……
9. OWNER TO ISSUE SECOND SET (GLOBAL) BILLS OF LADING IN SINGAPORE OR ANY OTHER PLACE REQUIRED BY CHARTERERS, THROUGH AGENT NOMINATED BY

CHARTERERS AT THE COST AGREED BY CHARTERERS. ONCE THE FULL FIRST SET (LOCAL) BILLS OF LADING ARE SURRENDERED TO VESSEL OWNER'S APPOINTED AGENT (WHO WAS NOMINATED BY THE CHARTERERS) ARE TO ISSUE/RELEASE THE SECOND SET (GLOBAL) BILLS OF LADING TO CHARTERER. IN PRACTICAL WORKING, THE OWNER AGENT WILL SUBMIT THE SECOND SET BL AT CHARTERERS BANK AND COLLECT FIRST SET BL FROM CHARTERERS BANK. OWNERS WILL EMAIL A SIGNED NON-NEGOTIABLE COPY OF SECOND (GLOBAL) SET BILLS OF LADING (EVEN IF FIRST SET OF ORIGINAL BILL OF LADINGS HAS NOT BEEN SURRENDERED TO OWNERS OR THEIR AGENT) TO CHARTERER FOR FILING MANIFEST ONLY WITH INDIAN CUSTOMS. SWITCH BL COST WILL BE ON CHARTERERS ACCOUNT. BL CAN BE SWITCHED MULTIPLE TIMES AT CHARTERERS COST. BL CAN BE SWITCHED AFTER DISCHARGE OF CARGO ALSO.

***10.** OWNER SHALL BLEND TWO-THREE OR MORE CARGO(ES) OF DIFFERENT GRADES AND THE OWNER SHALL ALSO GIVE ONE PRODUCT BL OF CPO (CRUDE PLAM OIL) AS SWITCH BL. OWNER SHALL GIVE NON-NEGOTIABLE COPY (IE., NNBL) OF BL IMMEDIATELY OF CPO AFTER LOADING FOR FILING IGM/COO.*

…….

Blending operation will be taken care by the Owner and his crew members. Charterers will also appoint surveyor for sampling and supervision.

…….

Blending will be taken care in any port situated in other country except Indonesia it has to be mutually decided between the Owner and Charterers regarding place of blending (i.e. name of port and country).

ALL THE BLENDING OPERATION COST WOULD BE FOR CHARTERER'S ACCOUNT. #ACCEPTED#

CHARTERERS ALLOW 36HRS TO COUNT AS LAYTIME FOR ITT/BLENDING. ANY TIME FROM VESSEL ANCHOR TILL SURVEYOR AWAY TO COUNT AS LAYTIME. BUT ANY TIME USED MORE THEN 36HRS ON ITT NOT TO COUNT AS LAYTIME, AND SAME DEMURRAGE RATE APPLICABLE, TO BE SETTLED AS DEMURRAGE IN CASE LAYTIME USED UP. NO ADDITIONAL COST ON CHRTRS INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED ADDITIONAL BUNKER CHARGES, HEATING CHARGES ETC.

……."

6.2.20. Further, Page No. 389 is the copy of the telegraphic transfer document no. SWIFT MT103, a document issued by DBS on the order of M/s. TISPL, Singapore, Beneficiary: - M/s. OKA Tankers PTE Ltd., Singapore, w.r.t invoice no. 20211008-01 raised by M/s. OKA Tanker i.r.o. MT Hong HAI6 CP date 09.09.2021 to Charterer M/s. TISPL, for quantity 15472.07 MT of CPO at Load Port : Kuala Tanjung, Indonesia and Phuket, Thailand. The scanned image of the invoice and telegraphic transfer document is reproduced as below:

-

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OKA Tanker

OKA Tanker Pte Ltd
77 High Street Road
High Street Plaza, #08-10
Singapore 179433
Tel: +65 62861749
Co. Reg. No.: 201629365D
GST Reg. No.: 201629365D

FREIGHT INVOICE

To : **Tata International Singapore Pte Ltd**

Attn : **Accounts Department**

Invoice No. 20211008-01
Date 8th October 2021
Payment Term :-

S/No	Description	Amount US$
	Vessel Name: MT HONG HAI 6 CP Date: 9th September, 2021 Charterer: Tata International Singapore Pte Ltd Load Port: Kuala Tanjung, Indonesia : Phuket, Thailand Discharge Port: Kandla, India Cargo/Quantity: CPO Total Quanty: 15,462.07 MT Base Freight Rate: US$40 per MT Additional Load Port: US$2.00 per MT Total Freight Payable: USD$649,406.94 *This payment is not related to any US Sanctioned Countries/ Entities.* *Payment shall be made in full without any bank deduction to our bank account.*	

Payment should be made by crossed cheque or T/T
Beneficiary Name : OKA TANKER PTE. LTD.
Swift Code : UOVBSGSG
Bank USD A/C N: : 379-901-436-8
Bank Name : UNITED OVERSEAS BANK LIMITED
Bank's Address : 25 BENDEMEER ROAD
#01-561/563 SINGAPORE 330025

GST @ 0% :	
Grand Total :	: USD$649,406.94

Authorised Signature

Image61: Scanned copy of the freight invoice raised by M/s. OKA Tanker to M/s. Tata Singapore PTE Ltd.

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DBS Outgoing Telegraphic Transfer

SWIFT MT103

2021-10-12 05:12:53.782

MT 8103 SINGLE CUSTOMER CREDIT TRANSFER

BASIC HEADER	F01DBSSSGSGAXXX8000000000
APPLICATION HEADER	I103UOVBSGSGXXXXN
USER HEADER	SERVICE CODE 103:
	BANK. PRIORITY 113:NORQ
	MSG USER REF. 108:
	VALIDATION 119:
	GPI INDICATOR 111:001
	UETR REFERENCE 121:07085973-c7f0-41a3-bbd3-01b6219b4fb7
SENDER'S REF.	20 :00160723429151
TIME INDICATION	13C:CODE/ /TIME SIGN OFFSET
BANK OPERATION CODE	23B:CRED
INSTRUCTION CODE	23E:
TRANS. TYPE CODE	26T:
SETTLEMENT AMOUNT	32A:DATE211012CURRENCYUSDAMOUNT650981.9
INSTRUCTED AMOUNT	33B: CUR/CODEUSDAMOUNT650981.9
EXCHANGE RATE	36 :
ORDERING CUSTOMER	50K:/007200232019 TATA INTERNATIONAL SINGAPORE PTE. LIMITED 11 KEPPEL ROAD 10-03 ABI PLAZA SINGAPORE 089057
SENDING INSTITUTION	51A:
ORDERING INST.	52 :
SENDER'S CORR.	53A:CHASUS33XXX
RECEIVER'S CORR.	54A:IRVTUS3NXXX
THIRD REIMBURS.INST.	55 :
INTERMEDIARY	56 :
ACCOUNT WITH INST.	57A:UOVBSGSGXXX
BENEFICIARY CUSTOMER	59 :/3799014388 OKA TANKER PTE LTD 77 HIGH STREET ROAD HIGH STREET PLAZA, 08-10 SINGAPORE 179433
REMITTANCE INFO.	70 :INVOICE NO. 20211008-01
DETAILS OF CHARGES	71A:OUR
SENDER'S CHARGES	71F:CURRENCY AMOUNT
RECEIVER'S CHARGES	71G:CURRENCY AMOUNT
SEND. TO REC. INFO.	72 :
REGULATORY REPORT	77B:

Image 62: The scanned copy of the invoice No. 20211008-01 dated 08.10.2021 raised by M/s. OKA Tankers

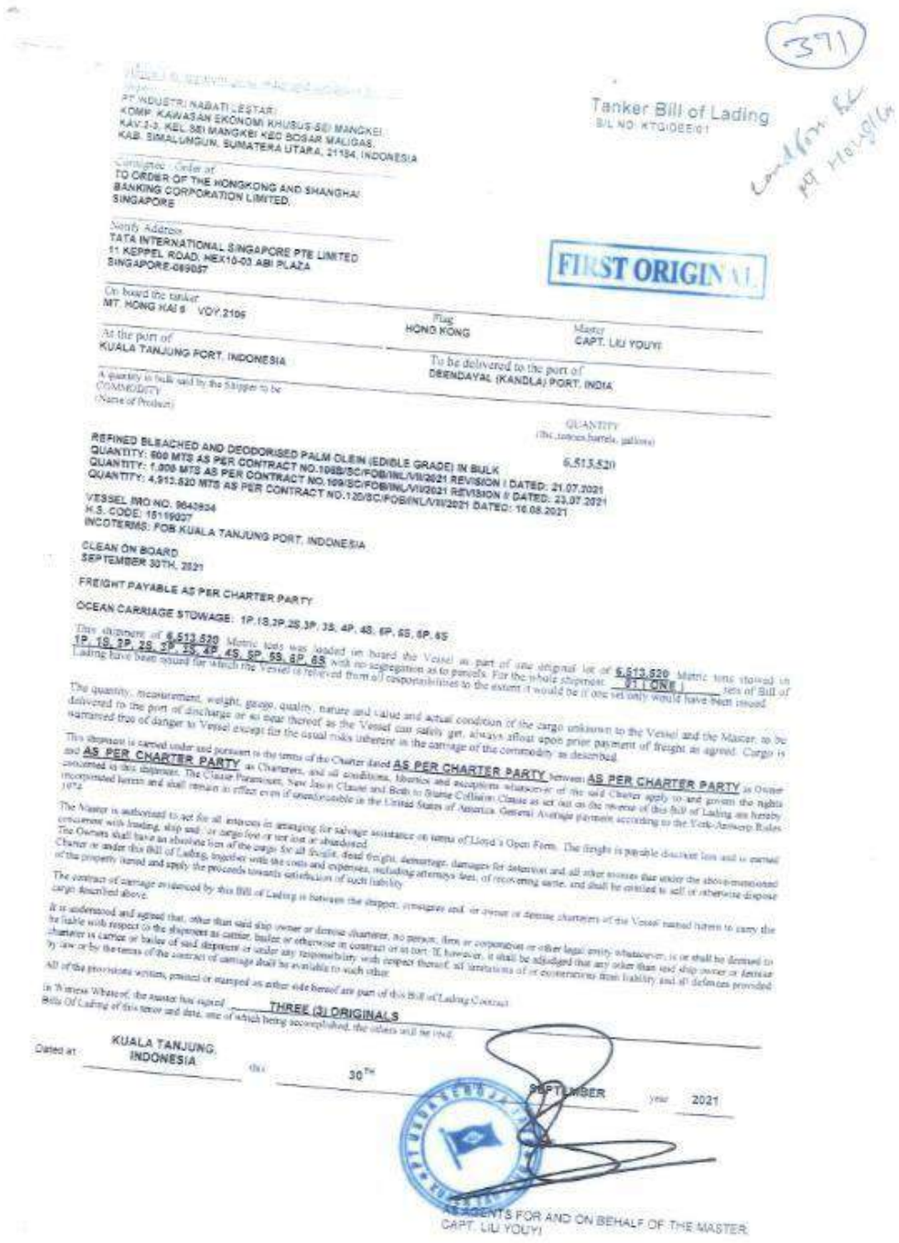
C. ORIGINAL BILLS OF LADING RAISED BY THE MASTER OF VESSEL AT PORTS AT INDONESIA AND THAILAND

6.2.21. The original Bills of Lading were issued by Capt. Liu Youyi, Master of the vessel MT Hong Hai6 V.2106 w.r.t loading of goods at ports at Indonesia and Thailand, as detailed under: -

Page No.	*Tanker B/L. No. date*	*Port of Loading/ Port of Issuance*	*Description Of Goods*	*Qty (MTS)*	*Stowage*
371	KTG/DEE/01 dated 30.09.2021	Kuala Tanjung, Indonesia	RBD Palmolein	6513.320	1P, 1S, 2P, 2S, 3P, 3S, 4P, 4S, 5P, 5S, 6P, 6S
373	HH6V2106 PHU-01	Phuket,	CPO	1980.350	3P, 3S,

	dated 06.12.2021	Thailand			6P, 6S
375	HH6V2106PHU-02 dated 06.10.2021	Phuket, Thailand	CPO	1020	3P, 3S, 6P, 6S

Perusal of the above Bills of lading, indicate that 6513.32 MT of RBD Palm Olein was loaded onto the vessel MT Hong Hai6 V.2106 at Kuala Tanjung, Indonesia as per the above-mentioned stowage, shipper- M/s. INL, Indonesia, notified party- M/s TISPL. Herein below is the scanned image of this B/L.



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Tanker Bill of Lading
B/L NO. KTG/DEE/01

PT INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI
KOMP. KAWASAN EKONOMI KHUSUS SEI MANGKEI
KAV.1-3, KEL. SEI MANGKEI KEC BOSAR MALIGAS,
KAB. SIMALUNGUN, SUMATERA UTARA, 21184, INDONESIA

Consignee Order of
TO ORDER OF THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED, SINGAPORE

Notify Address
TATA INTERNATIONAL SINGAPORE PTE LIMITED
11 KEPPEL ROAD, #EX10-03 ABI PLAZA
SINGAPORE-089057

FIRST ORIGINAL

On board the tanker
MT. HONG HAI 6 VOY.2106

Flag
HONG KONG

Master
CAPT. LIU YOUYI

At the port of
KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA

To be delivered to the port of
DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA

A quantity in bulk said by the Shipper to be
COMMODITY
(Name of Product)

QUANTITY
(In tonnes barrels, gallons)

REFINED BLEACHED AND DEODORISED PALM OLEIN (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK — 6,513.520
QUANTITY: 500 MTS AS PER CONTRACT NO.108/SC/FOB/INL/VII/2021 REVISION I DATED: 21.07.2021
QUANTITY: 1,006 MTS AS PER CONTRACT NO.109/SC/FOB/INL/VII/2021 REVISION II DATED: 23.07.2021
QUANTITY: 4,913.520 MTS AS PER CONTRACT NO.120/SC/FOB/INL/VIII/2021 DATED: 10.08.2021

VESSEL IMO NO. 9643824
H.S. CODE: 15119027
INCOTERMS: FOB KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA

CLEAN ON BOARD
SEPTEMBER 30TH, 2021

FREIGHT PAYABLE AS PER CHARTER PARTY

OCEAN CARRIAGE STOWAGE: 1P,1S,2P,2S,3P, 3S, 4P, 4S, 5P, 5S, 6P, 6S

This shipment of 6,513.520 Metric tons was loaded on board the Vessel as part of one original lot of 6,513.520 Metric tons stowed as 1P, 1S, 2P, 2S, 3P, 3S, 4P, 4S, 5P, 5S, 6P, 6S with no segregation as to parcels. For the whole shipment [ONE] sets of Bill of Lading have been issued, of which the Vessel is relieved from all responsibilities to the extent it would be if one set only would have been issued.

The quantity, measurement, weight, gauge, quality, nature and value and actual condition of the cargo unknown to the Vessel and the Master, to be delivered to the port of discharge or as near thereof as the Vessel can safely get, always afloat upon prior payment of freight as agreed. Cargo is warranted free of danger to Vessel except for the usual risks inherent in the carriage of the commodity as described.

This shipment is carried under and pursuant to the terms of the Charter dated AS PER CHARTER PARTY between AS PER CHARTER PARTY as Owner and AS PER CHARTER PARTY as Charterers, and all conditions, liberties and exceptions whatsoever of the said Charter apply to and govern the rights concerned in this shipment. The Clause Paramount, New Jason Clause and Both to Blame Collision Clause as set out on the reverse of this Bill of Lading are hereby incorporated herein and shall remain in effect even if unenforceable in the United States of America. General Average payment according to the York-Antwerp Rules 1974.

The Master is authorized to act for all interests in arranging for salvage assistance on terms of Lloyd's Open Form. The freight is payable discount less and is earned concurrent with loading, ship and / or cargo lost or not lost or abandoned.
The Owners shall have an absolute lien of the cargo for all freight, dead freight, demurrage, damages for detention and all other monies due under the above-mentioned Charter or under this Bill of Lading, together with the costs and expenses, including attorneys fees, of recovering same, and shall be entitled to sell or otherwise dispose of the property thereof and apply the proceeds towards satisfaction of such liability.

The contract of carriage evidenced by this Bill of Lading is between the shipper, consignee and / or owner of demise charterers of the Vessel named herein to carry the cargo described above.

It is understood and agreed that, other than said ship owner or demise charterer, no person, firm or corporation or other legal entity whatsoever, is or shall be deemed to be liable with respect to the shipment as carrier, bailee or otherwise in contract or in tort. If however, it shall be adjudged that any other than said ship owner or demise charterer is carrier or bailee of said shipment or under any responsibility with respect thereof, all limitations of or exonerations from liability and all defenses provided by law or by the terms of the contract of carriage shall be available to such other.

All of the provisions written, printed or stamped on either side hereof are part of this Bill of Lading Contract.

In Witness Whereof, the master has signed THREE (3) ORIGINALS Bills Of Lading of this tenor and date, one of which being accomplished, the others will be void.

Dated at KUALA TANJUNG, INDONESIA this 30TH day SEPTEMBER year 2021

AGENTS FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE MASTER
CAPT. LIU YOUYI

Image 63.: Scanned copy of Original Bill of Lading KTG/DEE/01 issued at Indonesia w.r.t loading of 6513.32 MT of RBD Palmolein

Further perusal of Bill of lading(B/L) issued at Phuket, Thailand indicate that CPO was loaded at Phuket, Thailand on 06.12.2021 and such B/Ls was issued by the vessel owner, with mention that loading of above two cargo, both of one original lot of 3000.350 MTS stowed in 3P, 3S, 6P, 6S only. It mentions the name of the shipper as Thana Palm Products Company Limited, Thailand, notified party- M/s. TISPL which clearly shows that the respective quantity i.e. 1020 MT CPO and 1980.350 MT of Crude Palm Oil(Edible Grade) in Bulk was loaded on the Vessel MT Hong Hai6 V.2106 on 6th October, 2021 at Phuket Thailand and stowed in tanks 3P, 3S, 6P, 6S and thus loaded on top where

RBD Palmolein was already stowed on board vessel MT HongHai6 V.2106. Herein below is scanned image of sample B/L issued at Thailand.

Tanker Bill of Lading

B/L NO. HH6V2105PHU-01

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Shipper
THANA PALM PRODUCTS COMPANY LIMITED
50/1 MU 7, SAWIAT SUB-DISTRICT, THA CHANG
DISTRICT, SURAT THANI PROVINCE 84150, THAILAND

Consignee / Order of
TO ORDER OF HSBC BANK SINGAPORE

FIRST ORIGINAL

Notify Address
TATA INTERNATIONAL SINGAPORE PTE LIMITED
11 KEPPEL ROAD HEX10-03 ABI PLAZA,
SINGAPORE-089057

On board the tanker	Voyage No.	Flag	Master
M.T. HONG HAI 6	VOY.2106	HONG KONG	CAPT. LIU YOUYI

At the port of	To be delivered to the port of
PHUKET PORT, THAILAND	DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA

A quantity in bulk said by the Shipper to be:

COMMODITY (Name of Product)	QUANTITY (lbs.,tonnes,barrels, gallons)
CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK	1,980.350 MT

VESSEL IMO NO. 9643934
FREIGHT PAYABLE AS PER CHARTER PARTY
H.S. CODE: 15111000
FOB PHUKET PORT, THAILAND

CLEAN ON BOARD
October 06, 2021

OCEAN CARRIAGE STOWAGE: 3P, 3S, 6P, 6S

This shipment of 1,980.350 MT Metric tons was loaded on board the Vessel as part of one original lot of 3,000.350 MT Metric tons stowed in 3P, 3S, 6P, 6S with no segregation as to parcels. For the whole shipment 02 (TWO) sets of Bill of Lading have been issued for which the Vessel is relieved from all responsibilities to the extent it would be if one set only would have been issued.

The quantity, measurement, weight, gauge, quality, nature and value and actual condition of the cargo unknown to the Vessel and the Master, to be delivered to the port of discharge or so near thereof as the Vessel can safely get, always afloat upon prior payment of freight as agreed. Cargo is warranted free of danger to Vessel except for the usual risks inherent in the carriage of the commodity as described.

This shipment is carried under and pursuant to the terms of the Charter dated AS PER CHARTER PARTY between AS PER CHARTER PARTY, as Owner and AS PER CHARTER PARTY , as Charterers, and all conditions, liberties and exceptions whatsoever of the said Charter apply to and govern the rights concerned in this shipment. The Clause Paramount, New Jason Clause and Both to Blame Collision Clause as set out on the reverse of this Bill of Lading are hereby incorporated herein and shall remain in effect even if unenforceable in the United States of America. General Average payment according to the York-Antwerp Rules 1974.

The Master is authorized to act for all interests in arranging for salvage assistance on terms of Lloyd's Open Form. The freight is payable discount less and is earned concurrent with loading, ship and / or cargo lost or not lost or abandoned.
The Owners shall have an absolute lien of the cargo for all freight, dead freight, demurrage, damages for detention and all other monies due under the above mentioned Charter or under this Bill of Lading, together with the costs and expenses, including attorneys fees, of recovering same, and shall be entitled to sell or otherwise dispose of the property liened and apply the proceeds towards satisfaction of such liability.

The contract of carriage evidenced by this Bill of Lading is between the shipper, consignee and /or owner or demise charterers of the Vessel named herein to carry the cargo described above.

It is understood and agreed that, other than said ship owner or demise charterer, no person, firm or corporation or other legal entity whatsoever, is or shall be deemed to be liable with respect to the shipment as carrier, bailee or otherwise in contract or in tort. If, however, it shall be adjudged that any other than said ship owner or demise charterer is carrier or bailee of said shipment or under any responsibility with respect thereof, all limitations of or exonerations from liability and all defences provided by law or by the terms of the contract of carriage shall be available to such other.

All of the provisions written, printed or stamped on either side hereof are part of this Bill of Lading Contract.

In Witness Whereof, the master has signed 3 (THREE) ORIGINALS
Bills Of Lading of this tenor and date, one of which being accomplished, the others will be void.

Dated at BANGKOK, THAILAND this 06TH day of OCTOBER, 2021

อากรแสตมป์ อากรแสตมป์ ๑ บาท ๑ บาท

Wilhelmsen Ships Service
Wilhelmsen Ships Service (Thailand) Ltd.
As Agents Only
AS AGENTS FOR AND ON BEHALF OF
CAPT. LIU YOUYI MASTER OF MT. HONG HAI 6 VOY. 2106

Image 64.: Scanned copy of one of the original B/L issued at Thailand.

E. SWITCHED/MANIPULATED BILLS OF LADING RAISED FOR THE PURPOSE OF DECLARATIONS BEFORE INDIAN CUSTOMS

6.2.22. As per the switching cause of the Charter Party dated 09.09.2021 entered between the charterers, viz M/s. TIWA/ Tata International West Asia/ M/s. TISPL/ M/s.TIL, and the vessel owner, M/s. OKA Tankers International Ltd, the Bills of Lading KTG/DEE/01 i.r.o 6513.520 MT of RBD Palmolein were switched and a second set of Bills of Lading Bearing No. KTG/DEE/01 to KTG/DEE/27 dated 30.09.2021 were issued mentioning the description of goods as CPO. Out of these 27 B/Ls, B/Ls No. KTG/DEE/01 to 26 dated 30.09.2021 is for 248MTs of Crude Palm Oil each and B/L No. KTG/DEE/27 dated 30.09.201 is for 65.520MT of Crude Palm Oil, showing port of loading Kuala Tanjung with port of discharge at Kandla Port. Thus, totalling to 6513.520MTs of CPO. It also mentioned: -

This shipment of **248.00** Liquid Metric Tons was loaded on the Vessel as part of one original lot of **15,462.070** Liquid Metric Tons stowed in **1P, 1S, 2P, 2S, 3P, 3S, 4P, 4S, 5P, 5S, 6P, 6S** with no segregation as to parcels. For the whole shipment 63 (SIXTY THREE) sets of Bill of Lading have been issued for which the Vessel is relieved from all responsibilities to the extent it would be if one set only would have been issued. The Vessel undertakes to deliver only that portion of the cargo actually loaded which is represented by the percentage that the total amount specified in the Bill(s) of Lading bears to the total of the commingling shipment delivered at destination. Neither the Vessel nor the owners assume any responsibility for the consequences of such commingling nor for the separation thereof at the time of delivery in respect of the quality, colour and specification of the cargo.
(of which on deck at Shipper's risk, the Carrier not being responsible for loss or damage howsoever arising)

Image 65: Snapshot from the switched B/L. KTG/DEE/01 to 26 dated 30.09.2021

Shipper's description of goods	Gross Weight
CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK	**65.520 MTS**
IEC:0388024291 GST :24AAACT3198F1ZE PAN:AAACT3198F EMAIL:RAVI.THAKKAR(AT)TATAINERNATIONAL.COM H.S. CODE: 15111000 VESSEL IMO NO. 9643934	"FREIGHT PREPAID" CLEAN ON BOARD

This shipment of **65.520** Liquid Metric Tons was loaded on the Vessel as part of one original lot of **15,462.070** Liquid Metric Tons stowed in **1P, 1S, 2P, 2S, 3P, 3S, 4P, 4S, 5P, 5S, 6P, 6S** with no segregation as to parcels. For the whole shipment 63 (SIXTY THREE) sets of Bill of Lading have been issued for which the Vessel is relieved from all responsibilities to the extent it would be if one set only would have been issued. The Vessel undertakes to deliver only that portion of the cargo actually loaded which is represented by the percentage that the total amount specified in the Bill(s) of Lading bears to the total of the commingling shipment delivered at destination. Neither the Vessel nor the owners assume any responsibility for the consequences of such commingling nor for the separation thereof at the time of delivery in respect of the quality, colour and specification of the cargo.

(of which on deck at Shipper's risk, the Carrier not being responsible for loss or damage however arising)

Image 66: Snapshot from the switched B/L No. KTG/DEE/27 dated 30.09.2021

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TANKER BILL OF LADING

B/L No. **KTG/DEE/26**

CODE NAME: CONGENBILL EDITION 1994

TO BE USED WITH CHARTER-PARTIES

Shipper:
TATA INTERNATIONAL SINGAPORE PTE LIMITED
11 KEPPEL ROAD, # 10-03 ABI PLAZA
SINGAPORE-089057

Consignee
TO ORDER

Notify address
TATA INTERNATIONAL LTD
OFFICE NO. 11, GROUND FLOOR, PLOT NO.40, SECTOR NO.8
GANDHIDHAM KACHCHH, GUJRAT, 370201, INDIA

COPY NON-NEGOTIABLE

Vessel **Port of loading** KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA
MT. HONG HAI 6 VOY. 2108

Port of discharge
DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA

Shipper's description of goods	Gross Weight
CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK	**248.00 MTS**
IEC:0388024291 GST :24AAACT3198F1ZE PAN:AAACT3198F EMAIL:RAVI.THAKKAR(AT)TATAINERNATIONAL.COM H.S. CODE: 15111000 VESSEL IMO NO. 9643934	"FREIGHT PREPAID" CLEAN ON BOARD

This shipment of **248.00** Liquid Metric Tons was loaded on the Vessel as part of one original lot of **15,462.070** Liquid Metric Tons stowed in **1P, 1S, 2P, 2S, 3P, 3S, 4P, 4S, 5P, 5S, 6P, 6S** with no segregation as to parcels. For the whole shipment 63 (SIXTY THREE) sets of Bill of Lading have been issued for which the Vessel is relieved from all responsibilities to the extent it would be if one set only would have been issued. The Vessel undertakes to deliver only that portion of the cargo actually loaded which is represented by the percentage that the total amount specified in the Bill(s) of Lading bears to the total of the commingling shipment delivered at destination. Neither the Vessel nor the owners assume any responsibility for the consequences of such commingling nor for the separation thereof at the time of delivery in respect of the quality, colour and specification of the cargo.

(of which on deck at Shipper's risk, the Carrier not being responsible for loss or damage however arising)

Received on account of freight

Time used for loading ..... days ..... hours

SHIPPED at the Port of Loading in apparent good order and condition on board the Vessel for carriage to the Port of Discharge or so near thereto as she may safely get the goods specified above.
Weight, measure, quality, quantity, condition, contents and value unknown.
IN WITNESS whereof the Master or Agent of the said Vessel has signed the number of Bills of Lading indicated below all this tenor and date, any one of which being accomplished the others shall be void.

FOR CONDITIONS OR CARRIAGE SEE OVERLEAF

Freight payable at

Number of original Bs/L
THREE (3)

Place and date of issue
KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA, 30TH SEPTEMBER 2021

Signature

AS AGENTS FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE MASTER,
CAPT LIU YOUYI

Image 67: A copy of one of the switched B/L amongst the B/L Nos. KTG/DEE/1 to 26.

Similarly, the remaining sets of Bills of Lading are from KTG/DEE/28 to 39 all dated 06.10.2021 are i.r.o 248 MTs each of CPO loaded at Phuket, Thailand. Bill of Lading No. KTG/DEE/40 dated 06.10.2021 is i.r.o. 24.350MTs of CPO at Phuket, Thailand. Further Bills of Lading No. KTG/DEE/41 to 63 dated 07.10.2021 are i.r.o. 248MTs of CPO and B/L/ No. KTG/DEE/64 dated 07.10.2021 is i.r.t. 244.200MTs of CPO loaded at Phuket, Thailand. The total of quantity of goods loaded under said B/Ls is 8948.55MTs of CPO loaded at

Phuket Thailand on 06th and 7th Oct, 2021. A sample copy of the B/L issued by Capt. Liu Youyi at Phuket, Thailand is as below: -

TANKER BILL OF LADING
B/L No. KTG/DEE/62

CODE NAME: CONGENBILL, EDITION 1994

TO BE USED WITH CHARTER-PARTIES

Shipper
TATA INTERNATIONAL SINGAPORE PTE LIMITED
11 KEPPEL ROAD, # 10-03 ABI PLAZA
SINGAPORE-089057

Consignee
TO ORDER

Notify address
TATA INTERNATIONAL LTD
OFFICE NO. 11, GROUND FLOOR, PLOT NO.40, SECTOR NO.8
GANDHIDHAM KACHCHH, GUJRAT. 370201, INDIA

COPY
NON-NEGOTIABLE

Vessel Port of loading PHUKET PORT, THAILAND
MT. HONG HAI 6 VOY. 2106

Port of discharge
JEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA

Shipper's description of goods	Gross Weight
CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK	248.00 MTS
IEC:0388024291 GST :24AAACT3198F1ZE PAN:AAACT3198F EMAIL:RAVI.THAKKAR(AT)TATAINERNATIONAL.COM H.S. CODE: 15111000 VESSEL IMO NO. 9643934	"FREIGHT PREPAID" CLEAN ON BOARD

This shipment of 248.00 Liquid Metric Tons was loaded on the Vessel as part of one original lot of 15,462.070 Liquid Metric Tons stowed in 1P, 1S, 2P, 2S, 3P, 3S, 4P, 4S, 5P, 5S, 6P, 6S with no segregation as to parcels. For the whole shipment 63 (SIXTY THREE) sets of Bill of Lading have been issued for which the Vessel is relieved from all responsibilities to the extent it would be if one set only would have been issued. The Vessel undertakes to deliver only that portion of the cargo actually loaded which is represented by the percentage that the total amount specified in the Bill(s) of Lading bears to the total of the commingling shipment delivered at destination. Neither the Vessel nor the owners assume any responsibility for the consequences of such commingling nor for the separation thereof at the time of delivery in respect of the quality, colour and specification of the cargo.

(of which being responsible for loss or damage however arising)

SHIPPED at the Port of Loading in apparent good order and condition on board the Vessel for carriage to the Port of Discharge or so near thereto as she may safely get the goods specified above.
Weight, measure, quality, quantity, condition, contents and value unknown.
IN WITNESS whereof the Master or Agent of the said Vessel has signed the number of Bills of Lading indicated below all this tenor and date, one of which being accomplished the others shall be void.

Received on account of freight

FOR CONDITIONS OR CARRIAGE SEE OVERLEAF

Time used for loading ..... days ..... hours.

Freight payable at

Place and date of issue
PHUKET PORT, THAILAND,
07TH OCTOBER 2021

Number of original Bs/L
THREE (3)

Signature

AS AGENTS FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE MASTER,
CAPT LIU YOUYI

Image 68: Copy of the switched B/L No. KTG/DE/62

From the perusal of the above-mentioned Bills of Lading issued at Kuala Tanjung, Indonesia and Phuket, Thailand, the total no. of switch B/Ls issued are 64 (Sixty Four) sets of Bills of Lading i.r.o. CPO, totalling to 15462.070 MTs, which is nothing but sum of ((248*26 + 65.520)=6513.520) + (24.35+(248*23)+244.200)=8948.550 MTs), as per stowage 1P, 1S, 2P, 2S, 3P,
which clearly shows comingling of cargo was done in the tanks of the vessel and original bills of lading were switched to new set of Bills of Lading mis- declaring the cargo as CPO.

6.2.23. The scrutiny of the documents as discussed herein above, it is safe to conclude that the goods viz. 6513.520 MT of RBD Palm Olein was procured/purchased by M/s. TISPL in Indonesia from M/s. INL, Indonesia loaded on the vessel at Kuala Tanjung, Indonesia on 30th September, 2021 and the goods viz., 8948.550MT of Crude Palm Oil only was procured/purchased by M/s. TISPL from M/s Tha Chang Oil Palm Industries Co. Ltd. and M/s. Thana Palm Products Co. Ltd. was loaded on the vessel at Phuket, Thailand on 6th and 7th October, 2021 on the vessel MT Hong Hai6 V.2106; that the comingling of cargo was carried out and the Original Bills of Entry were switched into the second (Global) set of Bills of Lading analogously to the process of

blending/comingling carried out in the vessel MT Distya Pushti V.072021 and MT Gumuldur V.202109. Further, M/s. TIWA/ Tata International West Asia/ M/s. TISPL/ M/s. TIL and M/s. Oka Tanker PTE Ltd., Singapore had entered into charter party dated 09.09.2021 with explicit mention of switching clause that owner shall blend two-three or more cargo(es) of different grades and the owner shall also give one product BL of CPO(Crude Palm Oil) as switch BL; Further, documents viz. LC shows that M/s. TIWA made payments towards the freight charges of the said vessel MT. FMT EFES V.2021111 for its voyage from Indonesia to India. It is therefore, safe to conclude that the sales contracts were for the procurement of CPO, RBD Palmolein, invoices and Bills of Lading were issued i.r.o these goods at ports at Thailand and Indonesia respectively, that the blending took place on board vessel, and new set of BL showing entire goods as CPO were issued by the vessel owner. All the above documents conclusively establish that though CPO, RBD were purchased in Thailand and Indonesia, the importer M/s. TIL in connivance with vessel owner had manipulated the documents to camouflage the import of above goods and prepared another set of documents showing loading /import of entire goods as CPO. These documents were presented before Customs authorities with intent to mis-declare the goods at discharge port and evade duties of customs at the port of discharge, i.e. Kandla.

SCRUITNY OF DOCUMENTS i.r.o. IMPORT OF GOODS VIDE VESSEL MT.FMT EFES V.202111

6.2.24. During investigation, statements of the various concerned persons were recorded wherein they produce various documents which reveal that M/s. TIL had filed the following Warehouse (W.H.) B.Es for import of total 12959.31MT vide vessel MT.FMT EFES V.202111_by mis-declaring the same as CPO. The details are as below:

Sl. No.	CUSTOM HOUSE CODE	W.H. BE NUMBER	BEDATE	NAME OF THE IMPORTER (M/s)	Description Of goods	QUANTITY (MTs)
1	INIXY1	6212683	11-11-2021	TIL	CPO	5086.015
2	INIXY1	6212824	11-11-2021	TIL	CPO	7873.29
				Total		**12959.31**

6.2.25. Further, as per the statement and scrutiny of documents produced by Shri Sidhant Agarwal, Director of M/s. GIPL dated 28.01.2023 and 29.01.2023, it is revealed that they had actually imported the following cargo vide respective Vessels as below: -

VESSEL NAME	*Letter of Credit (LC)*	*SELLER*	*COMMODITY loaded at load Port*	*QTY (MTs)*	*SUPPLIER*	*LOAD PORT*	*Warehouse Bill of Entry no.*	*Description of imported goods declared in bill of entry*

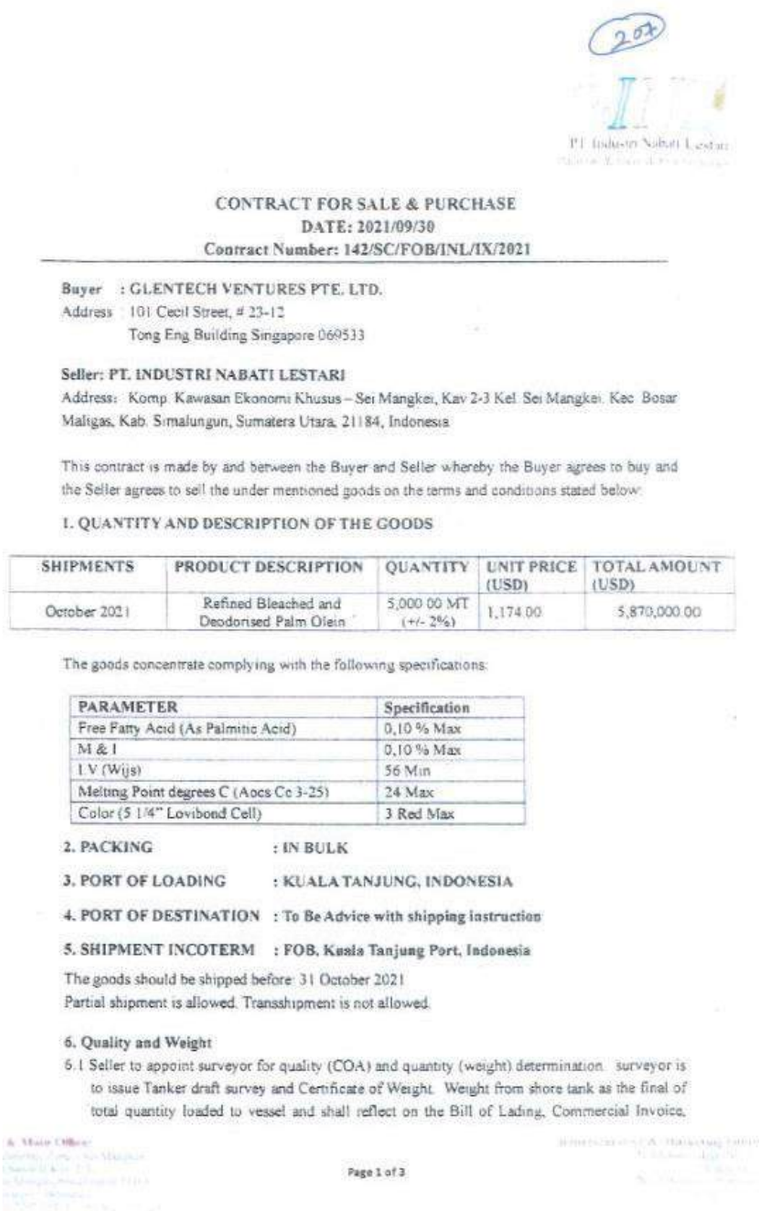
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*	*(10)*
MT FMT EFES VOY. 202111	*594460 4443 & 594560 4443 both dated 22.10.2021*	*TIWA*	*RBD PALM OLEIN*	*5086.015*	*M/s. INL*	*KAULA TANJUNG, INDONESIA*	*6212683 & 6212824, both dated 11-11-2021*	*CPO*
			CPO	*7873.290*	*THA CHANG*	*PHUKET PORT, THAILAND*		
			Total	***12959.31***				

A. SCRUTINY OF SALES/PURCHASE CONTRACTS

6.2.26 The documents produced w.r.t. import vide vessel MT.FMT EFES V.202111 **[RUD-25]** during the statement of Shri Sidhant Agarwal dated 28.01.2022 reveal that **M/s. GVPL & M/s. TISPL**, had entered into the following contract nos. with Sellers at Indonesia and Thailand to procure respective goods as per below mentioned table: -

Page No.	**Product Description**	**Quantity**	**Contract No. and date**	**Sale Agreement Between (M/s.)**
207	Refined Bleached and Deodorised Palm Olein	5000 MT	142/SC/FOB/INV/IX/2021 dated 30.09.2021 **[RUD NO 25]**	M/s. GVPL and M/s.INL, Indonesia
199	Crud Palm e Oil	3000 MT	CPO2564/00396 dated 05.10.2021 **[RUD No. 25]**	M/s. TISPL/ M/s. GVPL Singapore and M/s. Tha Chang Palm Industries Co. Ltd. Thailand
197	Crud Palm e Oil	5000 MT	CPO 2564/00392 dated 30.09.2021 **[RUD No 25]**	M/s. TISPL/ M/s. GVPL Singapore and M/s. Tha Chang Palm Industries Co. Ltd. Thailand
	Total	**13000MT**		

The scanned images of one of such contracts are as below:



CONTRACT FOR SALE & PURCHASE
DATE: 2021/09/30
Contract Number: 142/SC/FOB/INL/IX/2021

Buyer : GLENTECH VENTURES PTE. LTD.
Address 101 Cecil Street, # 23-12
Tong Eng Building Singapore 069533

Seller: PT. INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI
Address: Komp. Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus – Sei Mangkei, Kav 2-3 Kel. Sei Mangkei, Kec. Bosar Maligas, Kab. Simalungun, Sumatera Utara, 21184, Indonesia

This contract is made by and between the Buyer and Seller whereby the Buyer agrees to buy and the Seller agrees to sell the under mentioned goods on the terms and conditions stated below:

1. QUANTITY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE GOODS

SHIPMENTS	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE (USD)	TOTAL AMOUNT (USD)
October 2021	Refined Bleached and Deodorised Palm Olein	5,000.00 MT (+/- 2%)	1,174.00	5,870,000.00

The goods concentrate complying with the following specifications:

PARAMETER	Specification
Free Fatty Acid (As Palmitic Acid)	0,10 % Max
M & I	0,10 % Max
I V (Wijs)	56 Min
Melting Point degrees C (Aocs Cc 3-25)	24 Max
Color (5 1/4" Lovibond Cell)	3 Red Max

2. PACKING : IN BULK
3. PORT OF LOADING : KUALA TANJUNG, INDONESIA
4. PORT OF DESTINATION : To Be Advice with shipping instruction
5. SHIPMENT INCOTERM : FOB, Kuala Tanjung Port, Indonesia

The goods should be shipped before: 31 October 2021
Partial shipment is allowed. Transshipment is not allowed.

6. Quality and Weight
6.1 Seller to appoint surveyor for quality (COA) and quantity (weight) determination surveyor is to issue Tanker draft survey and Certificate of Weight. Weight from shore tank as the final of total quantity loaded to vessel and shall reflect on the Bill of Lading, Commercial Invoice,

Page 1 of 3

Image69: Scanned copy of the Contract No. 142/SC/FOB/INL/IX/2021 dated 30.09.2021 i.r.o. 5000 MT RBD Palmolein

From the above, it is revealed that M/s. GVPL. & M/s. TIWA DMCC, UAE had entered into sale and purchase contract No. 142/SC/FOB/INL/IX/2021 dated 30.09.2021 with M/s. INL, Indonesia for procurement of approx. 5000 MT of RBD Palmolein and which is at page no. 207 to 212 of the above said file produced during recording of the statements under section 108 of the customs act, 1962 of Shri Sidhant Agarwal, Director of M/s. GIPL i.r.o. imports vide vessel MT FMT EFES.

B. SCRUTINY OF INVOICES/BILLS OF LADING/ CHARTER PARTY ETC.

6.2.27 Page No. 163 is copy of Invoice No. 102/INV-E/INL/X/2021 dated 23.10.2021 **[RUD 25]** issued by M/s Pt. Industri Nebati Lestari, Indonesia to M/s. TIWA, UAE for Bills of Lading No. KTP/DEE/01 dated 26.10.2021, w.r.t 5086.015MTS of Refined Bleached and Deodorised Palm Olein (Edible Grade) in Bulk as per contract No. 142/SC/FOB/INL/IX/2021 dated 30.09.2021 loaded on vessel MT FMT EFES V.202111 from Kuala Tanjung Port, Indonesia. Payment made as per LC No. 5944604443 dated 22.10.2021.

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PT. Industri Nabati Lestari
Palm Oil Refinery & Fractionation

COMMERCIAL INVOICE

1. Shipper/Exporter PT.INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI KOMP. KAWASAN EKONOMI KHUSUS SEI MANGKEI KAV 2-3 KEL.SEI MANGKEI, KEC BOSAR MALIGAS KAB SIMALUNGUN,SUMATERA UTARA, 21184 INDONESIA.	**8. No. & Date of Invoice** 102/INV-E/INL/X/2021 DATED : 23 OCTOBER 2021 **9. Term Of Payment** LC NO: 5944604443 **10. Billing to Party**
2. Consignee TO ORDER OF CITIBANK N.A SINGAPORE BRANCH	**11. Contract Number :** 142/SC/FOB/INL/IX/2021
3. Notify Party / Applicant TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC 2001 TO 2005 JUMEIRAH BAY X3 TOWER CLUSTER X, JLT, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	**12. Remarks** FINAL DESTINATION: DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA FOB KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA
4. Port of Loading KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA	**5. Port of Discharge** DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA
6. Pre-Carriage By M/T. FMT EFES VOY. 202111	**7. Shipped on Board Date** 26 OCTOBER 2021

13. Marks and Nos.	14. Description of Goods	15. Quantity (In M/T)	16. Unit Price	17. Amount
	5086.015 MTS REFINED BLEACHED AND DEODORISED PALM OLEIN (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK AT USD 1174.00 PER MT AS PER CONTRACT NO.142/SC/FOB/INL/IX/2021 DATED: 30.09.2021 INCOTERM: FOB KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA MERCHANDISE IS OF INDONESIA ORIGIN BL NO: KTP/DEE/01 DATED 26 OCTOBER 2021 LC NO: 5944604443 DATED 22/10/2021	5,086.015	USD 1,174.00	USD 5,970,981.61
TOTAL		5,086.015		USD 5,970,981.61

In word : US Dollar
FIVE MILLION NINE HUNDRED SEVENTY THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED EIGHTY ONE AND SIXTY ONE CENT ONLY

NOTE :
Payment please transfer to below account :
Bank Name : BANK MANDIRI
Beneficiary Name : PT INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI
Account no : 105.001.326.1940 (USD)
Swift Code : BMRIIDJA
Address : Jalan Imam Bonjol No: 16D

SIGNED BY

ZULIA RIZKI ADHA
SALES EXPORT

Factory & Main Office:
Special Economic Zone - Sei Mangkei
Jl. Kenanga Street II Kav. 2-3,
Kec. Bosar Maligas, Simalungun 21184
North Sumatera - Indonesia
P. +62 622 7297 222 F. +62 622 7297 333
E. info@inl.co.id

Representative & Marketing Office:
Jl. Jakarta Medan Km. 11,5
Medan 20119
North Sumatera - Indonesia
P. +62 61 7871 000

www.inl.co.id

Image 70: Scanned copy of Invoice No. 102/INV-E/INL/X/2021 dated 23.10.2021 i.r.o purchase of RBD

6.2.28. Page 165 of the containing documents i.r.o. import of consignments vide vessel MT EFES V.2021111 is a copy of Invoice No. IV2110- 0001A dated 31.10.2021 **[RUD 25]** issued by M/s Tha Chang Oil Palm Industries Co. Ltd. to M/s. TIWA, UAE for Bills of Lading No. KTP/DEE/02, PHP/DEE/03 both dated 31.10.2021 loaded on vessel MT FMT EFES V.202111 from Phuket Port, Thailand and Port of Discharge as Kandla, India in respect of 4920.806 MTS Crude Palm Oil (Edible Grade) in Bulk as per contract No. CPO2564/00392 dated 30.09.2021 and 2952.484 MT CPO as per contract no. CPO2564/00396 dated 05.10.2021 respectively.

THA CHANG OIL PALM INDUSTRIES CO., LTD.
79 MOO 3 THACHANG SURATTHANI THAILAND 84150
TEL: +66 77 277777 FAX: +66 77 277799

165

INVOICE

INVOICE NO.	: IV2110-0001A
DATE	: October 31, 2021
ISSUING BANK	: CITIBANK, N.A., SINGAPORE BRANCH, 8 MARINA VIEW HEX16-01 ASIA SQUARE TOWER 1, SINGAPORE 018960
LC No.	: IRREVOCABLE DOCUMENTARY CREDIT NO.5945604443 DATED 211022
CONTRACT NO	: 5,000.000MTS CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK AT USD1200.00 PER MT AS PER CONTRACT NO.CPO2564/00392 DATE 30.09.2021 3,000.000MTS CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK AT USD1200.00 PER MT AS PER CONTRACT NO.CPO2564/00396 DATE 05.10.2021

For account and risk of Messrs :
TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC
OFFICES:2001 TO 2005 JUMEIRAH BAY X3 TOWER, CLUSTER X, JLT, P.O BOX 120933, DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

COMMODITY	: CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK
	PARAMETER SPECIFICATION
	FFA (AS PALMITIC) 5.0 PCT MAX
	M AND I 0.5 PCT MAX
BL No.	: KTP/DEE/02,PHP/DEE/03, BL DATE October 31, 2021
VESSEL NO.	: MT. FMT EFES V.202111
BOARD DATE	: October 31, 2021
PORT OF SHIPMENT	: PHUKET PORT, THALAND
PORT OF DISCHARGE	: DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA
INCOTERMS	: FOB PHUKET PORT, THALAND

Description of goods	Quantity MTS	Unit Price USD / MTS	Amount USD
CRUDE PALM OIL(EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK	4,920.806	1,200.00	5,904,967.200
AS PER CONTRACT NO.CPO2564/00392 DATE 30.09.2021			
CRUDE PALM OIL(EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK	2,952.484	1,200.00	3,542,980.800
AS PER CONTRACT NO.CPO2564/00396 DATE 05.10.2021			
	Total		9,447,948.000
	TOTAL BALANCE		9,447,948.000

U.S.Dollar : Nine million, four hundred and forty-seven thousand, nine hundred and forty-eight dollars only

SHIPPING MARK		IN BULK
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	:	THAILAND
QUANTITY	:	7,873.290 MTS

THACHANG OIL PALM

for Tha Chang Oil Palm Industries Co.,Ltd.

Image 71: Scanned copy of Invoice no. IV2110-0001A dated 31.10.2021 i.r.o purchase of CPO

C. SCRUTINY OF CHARTER PARTY AGREEMENT & PAYMENT THEREOF

Page No. 173 to 182 of the said file is the clean recap of the Charger party dated 12.10.2021 between charterers M/s. GVPL as performance charterers and M/s. TIWA as payment charterers and vessel owner M/s. Telcom International Trading PTE Ltd. i.r.o. vessel MT FMT EFES. A charter Party agreement dated 12.10.2021 at Singapore was entered between vessel owner MT FMT EFES, viz. M/s. Telcom Singapore, M/s. GVPL (as performance charter), M/s. TIWA (as Payment Charterer). Accordingly, the said vessel undertook voyage as per below mentioned tentative itinerary: -

"06 OCT DEPARTED SOHAR
16-19 OCT HALDIA
23-24 OCT KUALATANJUNG
26-29 OCT PHUKET
06 NOV KANDLA

WITH CARGO BREAKDOWN :
4-5KT OLEIN (KUALA TANJUNG)
8-9KT CPO(PHUKET)
…..

-SWITHCING CLAUSE

—OWNER TO ISSUE SECOND SET (GLOBAL) BILLS OF LADING IN SIGAPORE OR ANY OTHER PLACE REQUIRED BY CHARTERRES THROUGH AGENT NOMINATED BY OWNERS AT THE COST WHICH IS TO BE MUTUALLY AGREED WITH CHARTERES. ONCE THE FULL FIRST SET (LOCAL) BILLS OF LADING ARE SURRENDERED TO VESSEL OWNERS ARE OT ISSUE/ RELEASE THE SECOND SET (GLOBAL) BILLS OF LADING TO CHARTERER WITHIN 24 HOURS SIMULTANEOUSLY. OWNER WILL EMAIL A SIGNED NON NEGOTIABLE COPY OF SECOND (GLOBAL) SET BILLS OF LADING TO CHARTERER FOR FILING MANIFEST ONLY WITH INDIAN CUSTOMS, SWITCH BL COST WILL BE ON CHARTERES ACCOUNT."

TELCOM

CLEAN
RECAP

122

14 OCTOBER 2021

DANISH / BENJAMIN,

**MAIN TERMS AND RIDER AS PER LAST AS DISCUSSED AND ALSO INCUDED YOUR CLAUSE AS YOU MENTIONED THAT SHIFTING TIME NOT TO COUNT AS LAYTIME. KINDLY PLEASE DECLARE DISPORT INTENTION.

+++

WE ARE PLEASE TO RECAP ON BEHALF OF TELCOM INTERNATIONAL TRADING PTE LTD THAT CHTRS, GLENTECH VENTURES PTE LTD / TATA INTERNATIONAL HAVE FIXED CLEANED THE FOLLOWING VESSEL ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

KINDLY PLEASE REVIEW THE ENSURE THAT ALL TERMS ARE AS AGREED AND SHOULD CHTRS NOT EVERT WITH ANY AMENDMENTS WITHIN 24 HOURS THEN THIS FIXTURE IS DEEM ENFORCED AS RECAP AS FOLLOWS

CHTRS ARE TO REVERT ON THE TOP LOADING / BLENDING SEQUENCE AND AS WELL AS TO CONFIRM THAT VESSEL IS ALLOWED TO TOP LOAD IN PHUKET, THAILAND. CHTRS TO FURNISH OWNERS WITH VOYAGE INSTRUCTIONS DETAILING AS SUCH. OWNERS TO REVERT WITH PROPOSED STOW IN ACCORDANCE.

+++++

CHARTERPARTY DTD : 12 OCTOBER 2021

CHRTRS : GLENTECH VENTURES PTE LTD AS PERFORMANCE CHTRS
TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC AS PAYMENT CHTRS EXCEPT IN CASE OF DEMURRAGE WHERE GLENTECH WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PAYMENT

DISPONENT OWNERS : TELCOM INTERNATIONAL TRADING PTE LTD OR ITS NOMINEE RELOGISTICS OLUTION PTE LTD

VESSEL : MT FMT EFES 'OOS'
BUILT 2010, MALTA FLAG, ABS CLASS
14,374MT SDWT ON 8.7 M SDRAFT
LOA/BEAM 142.90M/21.70 M
MARINELINE COATED CARGO TANKS / DECK STEAM STAINLESS STEEL HEATER
STAINLESS STEEL HEATING COILS IN SLOP TANKS

ITINERARY:

06 OCT	DEPARTED SOHAR
16-19 OCT	HALDIA
23-24 OCT	KUALA TANJUNG
26-29 OCT	PHUKET
06 NOV	KANDLA

50 Bukit Batok Street 23, #06-11, Midview Building, Singapore 659578 Telephone: (65) 6515 5684 Fax: (65) 6316 4342
E-mail: telcom@telcom-int.com • Homepage: http://www.telcom-int.com

TELCOM

CLEAN RECAP

(122)

16 OCTOBER 2021

DANISH / BENJAMIN,

**MAIN TERMS AND RIDER AS PER LAST AS DISCUSSED AND ALSO INCUDED YOUR CLAUSE AS YOU MENTIONED THAT SHIFTING TIME NOT TO COUNT AS LAYTIME. KINDLY PLEASE DECLARE DISPORT INTENTION.

+++

WE ARE PLEASE TO RECAP ON BEHALF OF TELCOM INTERNATIONAL TRADING PTE LTD THAT CHTRS, GLENTECH VENTURES PTE LTD / TATA INTERNATIONAL HAVE FIXED CLEANED THE FOLLOWING VESSEL ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

KINDLY PLEASE REVIEW THE ENSURE THAT ALL TERMS ARE AS AGREED AND SHOULD CHTRS NOT EVERT WITH ANY AMENDMENTS WITHIN 24 HOURS THEN THIS FIXTURE IS DEEM ENFORCED AS RECAP AS FOLLOWS

CHTRS ARE TO REVERT ON THE TOP LOADING / BLENDING SEQUENCE AND AS WELL AS TO CONFIRM THAT VESSEL IS ALLOWED TO TOP LOAD IN PHUKET, THAILAND. CHTRS TO FURNISH OWNERS WITH VOYAGE INSTRUCTIONS DETAILING AS SUCH. OWNERS TO REVERT WITH PROPOSED STOW IN ACCORDANCE.

+++++

CHARTERPARTY DTD : 12 OCTOBER 2021

CHRTRS : GLENTECH VENTURES PTE LTD AS PERFORMANCE CHTRS
TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC AS PAYMENT CHTRS EXCEPT IN CASE OF DEMURRAGE WHERE GLENTECH WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PAYMENT

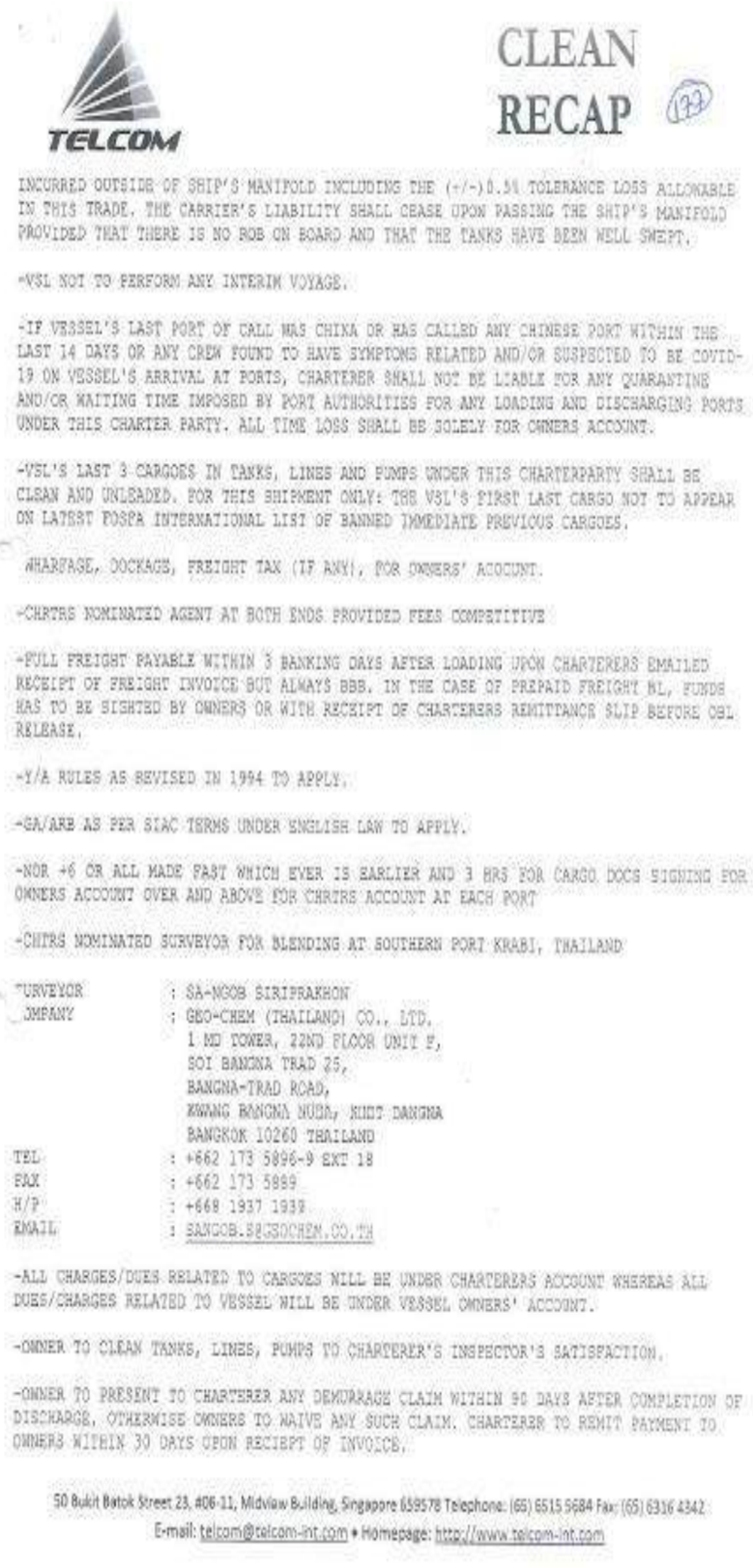
DISPONENT OWNERS : TELCOM INTERNATIONAL TRADING PTE LTD OR ITS NOMINEE RELOGISTICS OLUTION PTE LTD

VESSEL : MT FMT EFES 'OOS'
BUILT 2010, MALTA FLAG, ABS CLASS
14,374MT SDWT ON 8.7 M SDRAFT
LOA/BEAM 142.90m/21.70 M
MARINELINE COATED CARGO TANKS / DECK STEAM STAINLESS STEEL HEATER STAINLESS STEEL HEATING COILS IN SLOP TANKS

ITINERARY:

16 OCT	DEPARTED SOHAR
16-19 OCT	HALDIA
23-24 OCT	KUALA TANJUNG
26-29 OCT	PHUKET
06 NOV	KANDLA

50 Bukit Batok Street 23, #06-11, Midview Building, Singapore 659578 Telephone: (65) 6515 5684 Fax: (65) 6316 4342
E-mail: telcom@telcom-int.com • Homepage: http://www.telcom-int.com



TELCOM

CLEAN
RECAP (22)

INCURRED OUTSIDE OF SHIP'S MANIFOLD INCLUDING THE (+/-)0.5% TOLERANCE LOSS ALLOWABLE IN THIS TRADE. THE CARRIER'S LIABILITY SHALL CEASE UPON PASSING THE SHIP'S MANIFOLD PROVIDED THAT THERE IS NO ROB ON BOARD AND THAT THE TANKS HAVE BEEN WELL SWEPT.

-VSL NOT TO PERFORM ANY INTERIM VOYAGE.

-IF VESSEL'S LAST PORT OF CALL WAS CHINA OR HAS CALLED ANY CHINESE PORT WITHIN THE LAST 14 DAYS OR ANY CREW FOUND TO HAVE SYMPTOMS RELATED AND/OR SUSPECTED TO BE COVID-19 ON VESSEL'S ARRIVAL AT PORTS, CHARTERER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY QUARANTINE AND/OR WAITING TIME IMPOSED BY PORT AUTHORITIES FOR ANY LOADING AND DISCHARGING PORTS UNDER THIS CHARTER PARTY. ALL TIME LOSS SHALL BE SOLELY FOR OWNERS ACCOUNT.

-VSL'S LAST 3 CARGOES IN TANKS, LINES AND PUMPS UNDER THIS CHARTERPARTY SHALL BE CLEAN AND UNLOADED. FOR THIS SHIPMENT ONLY: THE VSL'S FIRST LAST CARGO NOT TO APPEAR ON LATEST POSPA INTERNATIONAL LIST OF BANNED IMMEDIATE PREVIOUS CARGOES.

WHARFAGE, DOCKAGE, FREIGHT TAX (IF ANY), FOR OWNERS' ACCOUNT.

-CHRTRS NOMINATED AGENT AT BOTH ENDS PROVIDED FEES COMPETITIVE

-FULL FREIGHT PAYABLE WITHIN 3 BANKING DAYS AFTER LOADING UPON CHARTERERS EMAILED RECEIPT OF FREIGHT INVOICE BUT ALWAYS BBB. IN THE CASE OF PREPAID FREIGHT BL, FUNDS HAS TO BE SIGHTED BY OWNERS OR WITH RECEIPT OF CHARTERERS REMITTANCE SLIP BEFORE OBL RELEASE.

-Y/A RULES AS REVISED IN 1994 TO APPLY.

-GA/ARB AS PER SIAC TERMS UNDER ENGLISH LAW TO APPLY.

-NOR +6 OR ALL MADE FAST WHICH EVER IS EARLIER AND 3 HRS FOR CARGO DOCS SIGNING FOR OWNERS ACCOUNT OVER AND ABOVE FOR CHRTRS ACCOUNT AT EACH PORT

-CHTRS NOMINATED SURVEYOR FOR BLENDING AT SOUTHERN PORT KRABI, THAILAND

URVEYOR : SA-NGOB SIRIPRAKHON
OMPANY : GEO-CHEM (THAILAND) CO., LTD.
1 MD TOWER, 22ND FLOOR UNIT F,
SOI BANGNA TRAD 25,
BANGNA-TRAD ROAD,
KWANG BANGNA NUEA, KHET BANGNA
BANGKOK 10260 THAILAND
TEL : +662 173 5896-9 EXT 18
FAX : +662 173 5899
H/P : +668 1937 1939
EMAIL : SANGOB.S@GEOCHEM.CO.TH

-ALL CHARGES/DUES RELATED TO CARGOES WILL BE UNDER CHARTERERS ACCOUNT WHEREAS ALL DUES/CHARGES RELATED TO VESSEL WILL BE UNDER VESSEL OWNERS' ACCOUNT.

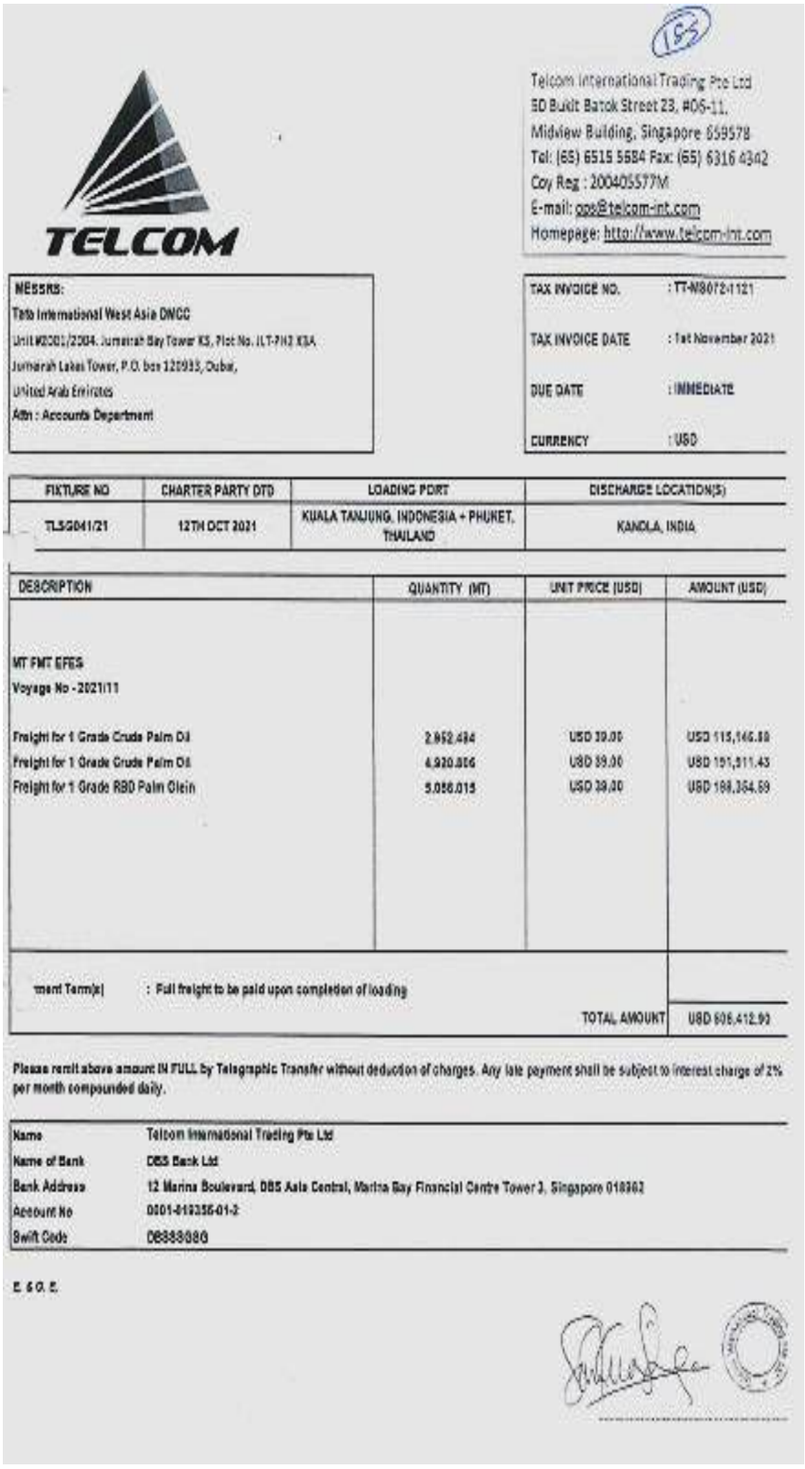
-OWNER TO CLEAN TANKS, LINES, PUMPS TO CHARTERER'S INSPECTOR'S SATISFACTION.

-OWNER TO PRESENT TO CHARTERER ANY DEMURRAGE CLAIM WITHIN 90 DAYS AFTER COMPLETION OF DISCHARGE, OTHERWISE OWNERS TO WAIVE ANY SUCH CLAIM. CHARTERER TO REMIT PAYMENT TO OWNERS WITHIN 30 DAYS UPON RECIEPT OF INVOICE.

50 Bukit Batok Street 23, #06-11, Midview Building, Singapore 659578 Telephone: (65) 6515 9684 Fax: (65) 6316 4342
E-mail: telcom@telcom-int.com • Homepage: http://www.telcom-int.com

Image 72: Scanned image of Charter Party dated 12.10.2021

Further, Page No. 185 of the above mentioned file is Invoice No. TT- MS072-1121 dated 01.11.2021 raised by M/s. Telcom, Singapore as per Charter Party Agreement dated 12.10.2021 to M/s TIWA, UAE mentioning port of loading as Kuala Tanjung, Indonesia + Phuket, Thailand with discharge location as Kandla. Further the Vessel No. mentioned on the same is MT FMT EFES 202111 for charging freight of USD 505412.90 i.r.o. loading 2952.484MT of CPO, 4920.806MT of CPO and 5086.015 RBD Palmolein. Scanned copy of the said invoice is as below: -



Telcom International Trading Pte Ltd
80 Bukit Batok Street 23, #06-11,
Midview Building, Singapore 659578
Tel: (65) 6515 5584 Fax: (65) 6316 4342
Coy Reg : 200405577M
E-mail: ops@telcom-int.com
Homepage: http://www.telcom-int.com

MESSRS:
Tata International West Asia DMCC
Unit #2301/2304, Jumeirah Bay Tower X3, Plot No. ILT-PH2 X3A
Jumeirah Lakes Tower, P.O. box 121933, Dubai,
United Arab Emirates
Attn : Accounts Department

TAX INVOICE NO. : TT-MS072-1121
TAX INVOICE DATE : 1st November 2021
DUE DATE : IMMEDIATE
CURRENCY : USD

FIXTURE NO	CHARTER PARTY DTD	LOADING PORT	DISCHARGE LOCATION(S)
TLSG041/21	12TH OCT 2021	KUALA TANJUNG, INDONESIA + PHUKET, THAILAND	KANDLA, INDIA

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY (MT)	UNIT PRICE (USD)	AMOUNT (USD)
MT FMT EFES Voyage No -2021/11			
Freight for 1 Grade Crude Palm Oil	2,952.494	USD 39.00	USD 115,146.59
Freight for 1 Grade Crude Palm Oil	4,920.806	USD 39.00	USD 191,911.43
Freight for 1 Grade RBD Palm Olein	5,086.015	USD 39.00	USD 198,354.59
ment Term(s) : Full freight to be paid upon completion of loading		TOTAL AMOUNT	USD 505,412.92

Please remit above amount IN FULL by Telegraphic Transfer without deduction of charges. Any late payment shall be subject to interest charge of 2% per month compounded daily.

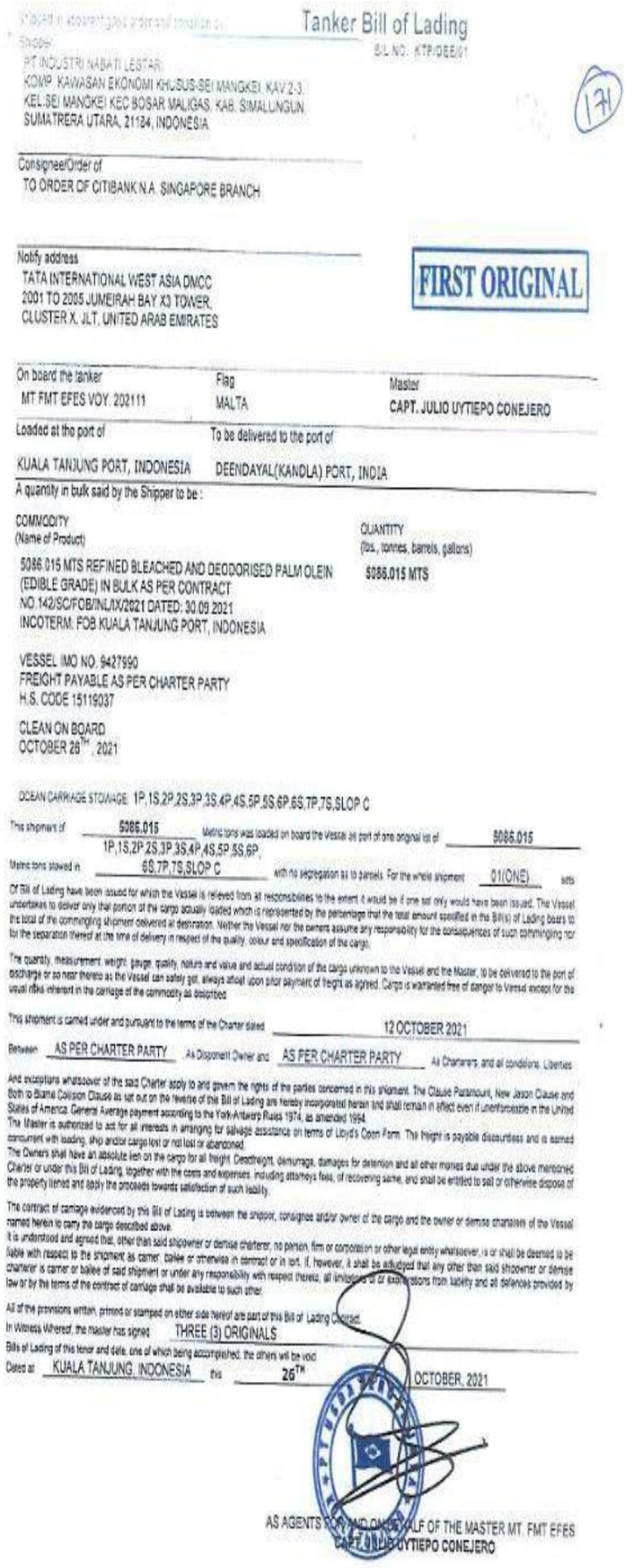
Name	Telcom International Trading Pte Ltd
Name of Bank	DBS Bank Ltd
Bank Address	12 Marina Boulevard, DBS Asia Central, Marina Bay Financial Centre Tower 3, Singapore 018982
Account No	0001-019356-01-2
Swift Code	DBSSSGSG

E. & O. E.

Image73.: Scanned copy of Invoice No. TT-MS072-1121 dated 01.11.2021 issued by M/s. Telcom International PTE Ltd.

D. Original Bills of Lading raised by the Master of vessel at ports at Indonesia and Thailand,

6.2.29. Furthermore, the Tanker Bills of Lading No. KTP/DEE/01 dated 26.10.2021 issued at Kuala Tanjung Indonesia **[pg 171 of RUD No. 25]** Capt. Julio Uytiepo Conejero, Master of Mt FMT EFES w.r.t. loading of 5086.015 MTS Refined Bleached and Deodorised Palm Olein as per contract No. 142/SC/FOB/INL/IX/2021 dated 30.09.2021 on board tanker MT FMT EFES Voy. 202111 stowed in 1P, 1S, 2P, 2 2P, 2S, 3S, 4P, 6P, 7P and 7S respectively, freight payable as per charter party dated 12.10.2021. It mentions the name of the shipper as Pt. Industri Nebati Lestaro, Indonesia, notified party- M/s. TIWA UAE**,** which clearly shows that 5086.015 MT RBD Palm Olein was loaded on the Vessel MT FMT EFES Voy.202111 on 26th October, 2021 at Kuala Tanjung, Indonesia.



Tanker Bill of Lading

BL NO. KTP/DEE/01

Shipper
PT INDUSTRI NABATI LESTARI
KOMP. KAWASAN EKONOMI KHUSUS SEI MANGKEI, KAV 2-3,
KEL SEI MANGKEI KEC BOSAR MALIGAS, KAB. SIMALUNGUN,
SUMATRERA UTARA, 21184, INDONESIA

Consignee/Order of
TO ORDER OF CITIBANK N.A. SINGAPORE BRANCH

Notify address
TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC
2001 TO 2005 JUMEIRAH BAY X3 TOWER,
CLUSTER X, JLT, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

FIRST ORIGINAL

On board the tanker	Flag	Master
MT FMT EFES VOY. 202111	MALTA	CAPT. JULIO UYTIEPO CONEJERO

Loaded at the port of	To be delivered to the port of
KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA	DEENDAYAL(KANDLA) PORT, INDIA

A quantity in bulk said by the Shipper to be :

COMMODITY (Name of Product)	QUANTITY (lbs., tonnes, barrels, gallons)
5086.015 MTS REFINED BLEACHED AND DEODORISED PALM OLEIN (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK AS PER CONTRACT NO.142/SC/FOB/INL/IX/2021 DATED: 30.09.2021 INCOTERM: FOB KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA	5086.015 MTS

VESSEL IMO NO. 9427990
FREIGHT PAYABLE AS PER CHARTER PARTY
H.S. CODE 15119037

CLEAN ON BOARD
OCTOBER 26TH, 2021

OCEAN CARRIAGE STOWAGE 1P,1S,2P,2S,3P,3S,4P,4S,5P,5S,6P,6S,7P,7S,SLOP C

This shipment of 5086.015 Metric tons was loaded on board the Vessel as part of one original lot of 5086.015
1P,1S,2P,2S,3P,3S,4P,4S,5P,5S,6P,
Metric tons stowed in 6S,7P,7S,SLOP C with no segregation as to parcels. For the whole shipment 01(ONE) sets

Of Bill of Lading have been issued for which the Vessel is relieved from all responsibilities to the extent it would be if one set only would have been issued. The Vessel undertakes to deliver only that portion of the cargo actually loaded which is represented by the percentage that the total amount specified in the Bill(s) of Lading bears to the total of the commingling shipment delivered at destination. Neither the Vessel nor the owners assume any responsibility for the consequences of such commingling nor for the separation thereof at the time of delivery in respect of the quality, colour and specification of the cargo.

The quantity, measurement, weight, gauge, quality, nature and value and actual condition of the cargo unknown to the Vessel and the Master, to be delivered to the port of discharge or so near thereto as the Vessel can safely get, always afloat upon prior payment of freight as agreed. Cargo is warranted free of cargoor to Vessel except for the usual risks inherent in the carriage of the commodity as described.

This shipment is carried under and pursuant to the terms of the Charter dated 12 OCTOBER 2021

Between AS PER CHARTER PARTY As Disponent Owner and AS PER CHARTER PARTY As Charterers, and all conditions, Liberties

And exceptions whatsoever of the said Charter apply to and govern the rights of the parties concerned in this shipment. The Clause Paramount, New Jason Clause and Both to Blame Collision Clause as set out on the reverse of this Bill of Lading are hereby incorporated herein and shall remain in effect even if unenforceable in the United States of America. General Average payment according to the York-Antwerp Rules 1974, as amended 1994.
The Master is authorized to act for all interests in arranging for salvage assistance on terms of Lloyd's Open Form. The freight is payable discountless and is earned concurrent with loading, ship and/or cargo lost or not lost or abandoned.
The Owners shall have an absolute lien on the cargo for all freight, Deadfreight, demurrage, damages for detention and all other monies due under the above mentioned Charter or under this Bill of Lading, together with the costs and expenses, including attorneys fees, of recovering same, and shall be entitled to sell or otherwise dispose of the property liened and apply the proceeds towards satisfaction of such liability.

The contract of carriage evidenced by this Bill of Lading is between the shipper, consignee and/or owner of the cargo and the owner or demise charterer of the Vessel named herein to carry the cargo described above.
It is understood and agreed that, other than said shipowner or demise charterer, no person, firm or corporation or other legal entity whatsoever, is or shall be deemed to be liable with respect to the shipment as carrier, bailee or otherwise in contract or in tort. If, however, it shall be adjudged that any other than said shipowner or demise charterer is carrier or bailee of said shipment or under any responsibility with respect thereto, all limitations of or exonerations from liability and all defenses provided by law or by the terms of the contract of carriage shall be available to such other.

All of the provisions written, printed or stamped on either side hereof are part of this Bill of Lading Contract.
In Witness Whereof, the master has signed THREE (3) ORIGINALS
Bills of Lading of this tenor and date, one of which being accomplished, the others will be void.
Dated at KUALA TANJUNG, INDONESIA this 26TH OCTOBER, 2021

AS AGENTS FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE MASTER MT. FMT EFES
CAPT. JULIO UYTIEPO CONEJERO

Image74.: Scanned copy of Original Bill of Lading No. KTP/DEE/01 dated 12.10.2021 showing loading of 5086.015 MTS of RBD Palmolein at Kuala Tanjung, Indonesia

6.2.30 Page No. 159 of RUD-24 as reproduced below is shipping certificate dated 26.10.2021 issued by Pt. USDA SEROJA JAYA, at Kuala Tanjung, Indonesia ir.o. 5086.015 MTs of RBD Palmolein under B/L No. KTG/DEE/01 dated 26.102.2021 on board vessel MT. FMT EFES VOY.202111

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PT. USDA SEROJA JAYA

AGENCY DIVISION

HEAD OFFICE : B & G TOWER 10TH FLOOR, MEDAN 20111 - INDONESIA
TELP : +62 (61) 4102 999, FAX : +62 (61) 4102 10040, EMAIL : USDA.MEDAN@USDA.CO.ID

INSA No. 159/INSA/VIII/90

BRANCH : BELAWAN - KUALA TANJUNG - DUMAI - BATAM - PADANG - PALEMBANG - GRESIK - BALIKPAPAN - KUMAI - BITUNG

26th OCTOBER 2021

SHIPPING CERTIFICATE

VESSEL	: MT. FMT EFES VOY. 202111
COMMODITY	: 5086.015 MTS REFINED BLEACHED AND DEODORISED PALM OLEIN (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK AS PER CONTRACT NO.142/SC/FOB/INL/IX/2021 DATED: 30.09.2021 INCOTERM: FOB KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA
TOTAL QUANTITY	: 5,086.015 MTS
PORT OF LOADING	: KUALA TANJUNG, INDONESIA
PORT OF DISCHARGE	: DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA
BL NO/DATE	: KTP/DEE/01 DATED 26.10.2021

WE CERTIFYING THAT THE CARRYING VESSEL "MT. FMT EFESVOY. 202111" IS A SEAWORTHY VESSEL, NOT MORE THAN 25 YEARS OLD, AND HAS BEEN REGISTERED WITH AN APPROVED CLASSIFICATION SOCIETY (AMERICAN BUREAU OF SHIPPING).

.....

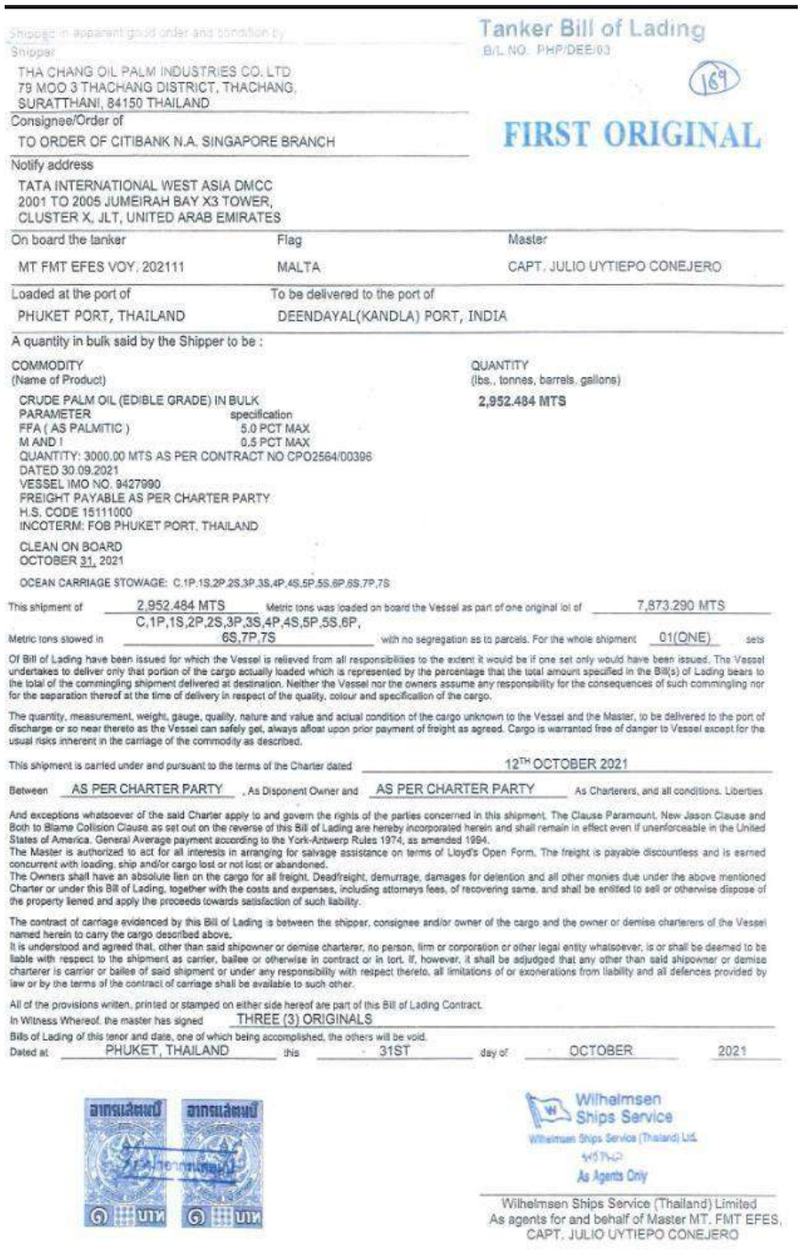
AS AGENT FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE MASTER,

MASTER: CAPT. JULIO UYTIEPO CONEJERO

Image75: Scanned Copy of Shipping certificate dated 26-10-2021 issued by Capt. Julio Uytiepo Conejero, Master of —MT FMT EFES VOY.202111‖ in respect of 5086.015 RBD

From the perusal of the above, it clearly shows that 5086.015 MTS of RBD Palmolein was loaded on vessel MT FMT EFES 202111 and shipped on 26.10.2021.

6.2.31. Page No. 169 and 167 of the RUD-24 are the Tanker Bills of lading issued at Phuket, Thailand on 31.10.2021 and as per the tanker Bill of Lading No. KTP/DEE/02 dated 31.10.2021 loading of **4920.806 MTS** only of Crude Palm Oil (Edible Grade) in Bulk Stowed in C, 1P, 1S, 2P, 2S, 3P, 3S, 4P, 4S, 5P, 5S, 6P, 6S, 7P, 7S both of one original lot of **7873.290 MTS** only. The shipment is carried under and pursuant to the terms of the Charter dated 12.10.2021. It mentions the name of the shipper as Tha Chang Oil Palm Industries Co. Ltd, Thailand, notified party-M/s. TIWA, UAE, which clearly shows that the respective quantity i.e. 2952.484MT CPO and 4920.806 MT of Crude Palm Oil(Edible Grade) in Bulk was loaded on the Vessel MT FMT EFES Voy.202111 on 31st October, 2021 at Phuket, Thailand.



Shipped in apparent good order and condition by

Tanker Bill of Lading

B/L NO. PHP/DEE/03

169

Shipper

THA CHANG OIL PALM INDUSTRIES CO. LTD
79 MOO 3 THACHANG DISTRICT, THACHANG,
SURATTHANI, 84150 THAILAND

FIRST ORIGINAL

Consignee/Order of

TO ORDER OF CITIBANK N.A. SINGAPORE BRANCH

Notify address

TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC
2001 TO 2005 JUMEIRAH BAY X3 TOWER,
CLUSTER X, JLT, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

On board the tanker	Flag	Master
MT FMT EFES VOY. 202111	MALTA	CAPT. JULIO UYTIEPO CONEJERO

Loaded at the port of	To be delivered to the port of
PHUKET PORT, THAILAND	DEENDAYAL(KANDLA) PORT, INDIA

A quantity in bulk said by the Shipper to be :

COMMODITY (Name of Product)	QUANTITY (lbs., tonnes, barrels, gallons)
CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK	2,952.484 MTS

PARAMETER specification
FFA (AS PALMITIC) 5.0 PCT MAX
M AND I 0.5 PCT MAX
QUANTITY: 3000.00 MTS AS PER CONTRACT NO CPO2564/00396
DATED 30.09.2021
VESSEL IMO NO. 9427990
FREIGHT PAYABLE AS PER CHARTER PARTY
H.S. CODE 15111000
INCOTERM: FOB PHUKET PORT, THAILAND

CLEAN ON BOARD
OCTOBER 31, 2021

OCEAN CARRIAGE STOWAGE: C,1P,1S,2P,2S,3P,3S,4P,4S,5P,5S,6P,6S,7P,7S

This shipment of 2,952.484 MTS Metric tons was loaded on board the Vessel as part of one original lot of 7,873.290 MTS

Metric tons stowed in C,1P,1S,2P,2S,3P,3S,4P,4S,5P,5S,6P, 6S,7P,7S with no segregation as to parcels. For the whole shipment 01(ONE) sets

Of Bill of Lading have been issued for which the Vessel is relieved from all responsibilities to the extent it would be if one set only would have been issued. The Vessel undertakes to deliver only that portion of the cargo actually loaded which is represented by the percentage that the total amount specified in the Bill(s) of Lading bears to the total of the commingling shipment delivered at destination. Neither the Vessel nor the owners assume any responsibility for the consequences of such commingling nor for the separation thereof at the time of delivery in respect of the quality, colour and specification of the cargo.

The quantity, measurement, weight, gauge, quality, nature and value and actual condition of the cargo unknown to the Vessel and the Master, to be delivered to the port of discharge or so near thereto as the Vessel can safely get, always afloat upon prior payment of freight as agreed. Cargo is warranted free of danger to Vessel except for the usual risks inherent in the carriage of the commodity as described.

This shipment is carried under and pursuant to the terms of the Charter dated 12TH OCTOBER 2021

Between AS PER CHARTER PARTY , As Disponent Owner and AS PER CHARTER PARTY As Charterers, and all conditions, Liberties

And exceptions whatsoever of the said Charter apply to and govern the rights of the parties concerned in this shipment. The Clause Paramount, New Jason Clause and Both to Blame Collision Clause as set out on the reverse of this Bill of Lading are hereby incorporated herein and shall remain in effect even if unenforceable in the United States of America. General Average payment according to the York-Antwerp Rules 1974, as amended 1994.
The Master is authorized to act for all interests in arranging for salvage assistance on terms of Lloyd's Open Form. The freight is payable discountless and is earned concurrent with loading, ship and/or cargo lost or not lost or abandoned.
The Owners shall have an absolute lien on the cargo for all freight, Deadfreight, demurrage, damages for detention and all other monies due under the above mentioned Charter or under this Bill of Lading, together with the costs and expenses, including attorneys fees, of recovering same, and shall be entitled to sell or otherwise dispose of the property liened and apply the proceeds towards satisfaction of such liability.

The contract of carriage evidenced by this Bill of Lading is between the shipper, consignee and/or owner of the cargo and the owner or demise charterers of the Vessel named herein to carry the cargo described above.
It is understood and agreed that, other than said shipowner or demise charterer, no person, firm or corporation or other legal entity whatsoever, is or shall be deemed to be liable with respect to the shipment as carrier, bailee or otherwise in contract or in tort. If, however, it shall be adjudged that any other than said shipowner or demise charterer is carrier or bailee of said shipment or under any responsibility with respect thereto, all limitations of or exonerations from liability and all defences provided by law or by the terms of the contract of carriage shall be available to such other.

All of the provisions written, printed or stamped on either side hereof are part of this Bill of Lading Contract.

In Witness Whereof, the master has signed THREE (3) ORIGINALS

Bills of Lading of this tenor and date, one of which being accomplished, the others will be void.

Dated at PHUKET, THAILAND this 31ST day of OCTOBER 2021

Wilhelmsen Ships Service
Wilhelmsen Ships Service (Thailand) Ltd.
As Agents Only

Wilhelmsen Ships Service (Thailand) Limited
As agents for and behalf of Master MT. FMT EFES,
CAPT. JULIO UYTIEPO CONEJERO

Image76 :Scanned copy of Tanker Original B/ L No. PHP/DEE/03 dated 31.10.2021 issued at Phuket, Thailand

As per the Tanker Bill of Lading No. PHP/DEE/03 DATED 31.10.2021 issued at Phuket, Thailand by Capt. Julio Uytiepo Conejero, Master of MT FMT EFES w.r.t. loading of 2952.484MTS only of Crude Palm Oil (Edible Grade) in Bulk stowed in C, 1P, 1S, 2P, 2S, 3P, 3S, 4P, 4S, 5P, 5S, 6P, 6S, 7P, 7S

Shipped in apparent good order and condition by

Shipper
THA CHANG OIL PALM INDUSTRIES CO. LTD
79 MOO 3 THACHANG DISTRICT, THACHANG,
SURATTHANI, 84150 THAILAND

Consignee/Order of
TO ORDER OF CITIBANK N.A. SINGAPORE BRANCH

Notify address
TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC
2001 TO 2005 JUMEIRAH BAY X3 TOWER,
CLUSTER X, JLT, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Tanker Bill of Lading
B/L NO. KTP/DEE/02

FIRST ORIGINAL

On board the tanker	Flag	Master
MT FMT EFES VOY. 202111	MALTA	CAPT. JULIO UYTIEPO CONEJERO

Loaded at the port of	To be delivered to the port of
PHUKET PORT, THAILAND	DEENDAYAL(KANDLA) PORT, INDIA

A quantity in bulk said by the Shipper to be :

COMMODITY (Name of Product)	QUANTITY (lbs., tonnes, barrels, gallons)
CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK	4,920.806 MTS

PARAMETER specification
FFA (AS PALMITIC) 5.0 PCT MAX
M AND I 0.5 PCT MAX
QUANTITY: 5000.00 MTS AS PER CONTRACT NO CPO2564/00392
DATED 30.09.2021
VESSEL IMO NO. 9427990
FREIGHT PAYABLE AS PER CHARTER PARTY
H.S. CODE 15111000
INCOTERM: FOB PHUKET PORT, THAILAND

CLEAN ON BOARD
OCTOBER 31, 2021
OCEAN CARRIAGE STOWAGE: C.1P,1S,2P,2S,3P,3S,4P,4S,5P,5S,6P,6S,7P,7S

This shipment of 4,920.806 MTS Metric tons was loaded on board the Vessel as part of one original lot of 7,873.290 MTS

Metric tons stowed in C,1P,1S,2P,2S,3P,3S,4P,4S,5P,5S,6P, 6S,7P,7S with no segregation as to parcels. For the whole shipment 01(ONE) sets

Of Bill of Lading have been issued for which the Vessel is relieved from all responsibilities to the extent it would be if one set only would have been issued. The Vessel undertakes to deliver only that portion of the cargo actually loaded which is represented by the percentage that the total amount specified in the Bill(s) of Lading bears to the total of the commingling shipment delivered at destination. Neither the Vessel nor the owners assume any responsibility for the consequences of such commingling nor for the separation thereof at the time of delivery in respect of the quality, colour and specification of the cargo.

The quantity, measurement, weight, gauge, quality, nature and value and actual condition of the cargo unknown to the Vessel and the Master, to be delivered to the port of discharge or so near thereto as the Vessel can safely get, always afloat upon prior payment of freight as agreed. Cargo is warranted free of danger to Vessel except for the usual risks inherent in the carriage of the commodity as described.

This shipment is carried under and pursuant to the terms of the Charter dated 12TH OCTOBER 2021

Between AS PER CHARTER PARTY , As Disponent Owner and AS PER CHARTER PARTY As Charterers, and all conditions, Liberties

And exceptions whatsoever of the said Charter apply to and govern the rights of the parties concerned in this shipment. The Clause Paramount, New Jason Clause and Both to Blame Collision Clause as set out on the reverse of this Bill of Lading are hereby incorporated herein and shall remain in effect even if unenforceable in the United States of America. General Average payment according to the York-Antwerp Rules 1974, as amended 1994.
The Master is authorized to act for all interests in arranging for salvage assistance on terms of Lloyd's Open Form. The freight is payable discountless and is earned concurrent with loading, ship and/or cargo lost or not lost or abandoned.
The Owners shall have an absolute lien on the cargo for all freight, Deadfreight, demurrage, damages for detention and all other monies due under the above mentioned Charter or under this Bill of Lading, together with the costs and expenses, including attorneys fees, of recovering same, and shall be entitled to sell or otherwise dispose of the property liened and apply the proceeds towards satisfaction of such liability.

The contract of carriage evidenced by this Bill of Lading is between the shipper, consignee and/or owner of the cargo and the owner or demise charterers of the Vessel named herein to carry the cargo described above,
It is understood and agreed that, other than said shipowner or demise charterer, no person, firm or corporation or other legal entity whatsoever, is or shall be deemed to be liable with respect to the shipment as carrier, bailee or otherwise in contract or in tort. If, however, it shall be adjudged that any other than said shipowner or demise charterer is carrier or bailee of said shipment or under any responsibility with respect thereto, all limitations of or exonerations from liability and all defences provided by law or by the terms of the contract of carriage shall be available to such other.

All of the provisions written, printed or stamped on either side hereof are part of this Bill of Lading Contract.
In Witness Whereof, the master has signed THREE (3) ORIGINALS
Bills of Lading of this tenor and date, one of which being accomplished, the others will be void.
Dated at PHUKET, THAILAND this 31ST day of OCTOBER 2021

Wilhelmsen Ships Service
Wilhelmsen Ships Service (Thailand) Ltd.
As Agents Only

Wilhelmsen Ships Service (Thailand) Limited
As agents for and behalf of Master MT. FMT EFES,
CAPT. JULIO UYTIEPO CONEJERO

Image77 :Scanned copy of Tanker Original B/ L No. KTP/DEE/02 dated 31.10.2021 issued at Phuket, Thailand

From the above it is forthcoming that 5086.015 MT of RBD Palmolein was actually loaded onto the vessel at Kuala Tanjung, Indonesia on 26.10.2021 and 7872.29 MT of Crude Palm Oil (Edible Grade) in Bulk is actually loaded onto the vessel on 31.10.2021 at Phuket, Thailand. Therefore, total quantities of 12959.31 MT of aforementioned cargos were loaded on vessel MT FMT EFES V.202111.

6.2.32. Page No. 183 of the said file is the copy of the email from Sachin.deshpande@tatainternational.com to Sudhanshu, Sidhant Agarwal and others sending the payment details dated 03.11.2021 i.r.o. telegraphic transfer of USD 5,05,413 from M/s.TISPL towards Telcom International Trading PTE Ltd. (the vessel owner).

PAYMENT DETAILS : FYI : MT FMT EFES V2
09 Nov / Freight Invoice - Ops Matter External

Sachin Deshpande <sachin.deshpande@tatainternational.com>
to me, Ravi, AMIT, Sudhanshu, Sidhant, Amit, Kushal, Rajesh

Dear Team,

Please find below the freight Payment details

03 Nov 2021	Freight SG - Telegraphic Transfe r	TATA INTERNATIONAL SINGAPORE P L	TELCOM INTERNATIONAL TRADING PTE LT	USD 505,413.00	
	PALAK SAWLANI Creat e	0072002202210022 USD	DBS099S0AXX 0001019356012		

From: Danish Faisal [mailto:shipping@glentech.co]
Sent: Monday, November 01, 2021 4:47 PM
To: Sachin Deshpande <sachin.deshpande@tatainternational.com>; Ravi Th
Cc: 'AMIT AGARWAL' <operations@glentech.co>; 'Sudhanshu' <sudhanshu
tatainternational.com>; Kushal Bothra <kushal.bothra@tatainternational.c
Subject: RE: FYI : MT FMT EFES V2109 202111 / GLENTECH/TATA / CP 12 O

** External Email: This message originated outside

Dear Sachin,

Good day,

Kindly find the attached for your ref.

Thanks & Regards,
SM Danish Faisal

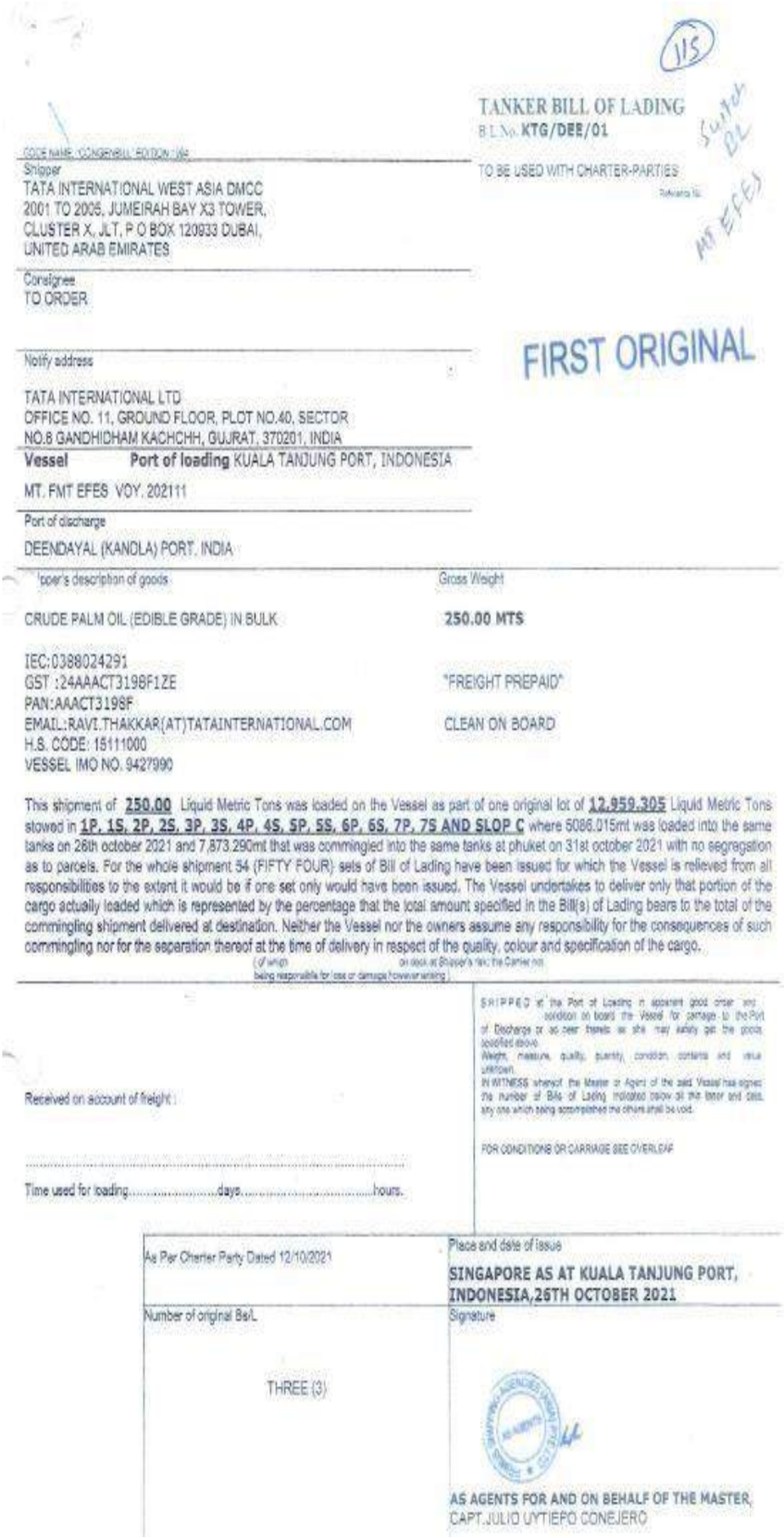
Image78: Scanned copy of the email dated 01.11.2021 intimating the payment details

From the above, it is clear that M/s. TISPL had paid towards the freight charges of 5086.015 MTS of RBD Palmolein from Kuala Tanjung, Indonesia., 4920.806 MTS of CPO at Phuket, Thailand, and 2952.484 MT of CPO at Phuket, Thailand.

E. Switched/Manipulated Bills of Lading raised for the purpose of production before Indian Customs

6.2.33. As per the switching cause of the charter party agreement dated 12.10.2021 agreement entered between the charterers, viz M/s. TIWA, UAE as Payment Charter, M/s. GVPL, Singapore, as performance charter and the vessel owner, M/s. Telcom International Trading PTE Ltd, Singapore it appears that the original Bills of Lading No. KTP/DEE/01 dated 26.10.2021 issued at Kuala Tanjung, Indonesia i.r.o. 5086.015MT of RBD Palm Olein were switched and a second set of Bills of Lading Bearing No. KTG/DEE-01 to KTG/DEE-21 dated 26.10.2021 were issued, out of which KTG/DEE/01 to 20 dated 26.10.2021 are for 250MTs mentioning description of goods as CPO loaded on the vessel and KTG/DEE/21 dated 26.10.2021 is for 86.015MT mentioning description of goods as CPO loaded on the vessel at Kuala Tanjung with port of discharge at Kandla Port, India with the mention of: -

This shipment of **250.00** Liquid Metric Tons was loaded on the Vessel as part of one original lot of **12,959.305** Liquid Metric Tons stowed in **1P, 1S, 2P, 2S, 3P, 3S, 4P, 4S, 5P, 5S, 6P, 6S, 7P, 7S AND SLOP C** where 5086.015mt was loaded into the same tanks on 26th october 2021 and 7,873.290mt that was commingled into the same tanks at phuket on 31st october 2021 with no segregation as to parcels. For the whole shipment 54 (FIFTY FOUR) sets of Bill of Lading have been issued for which the Vessel is relieved from all responsibilities to the extent it would be if one set only would have been issued. The Vessel undertakes to deliver only that portion of the cargo actually loaded which is represented by the percentage that the total amount specified in the Bill(s) of Lading bears to the total of the commingling shipment delivered at destination. Neither the Vessel nor the owners assume any responsibility for the consequences of such commingling nor for the separation thereof at the time of delivery in respect of the quality, colour and specification of the cargo.



TANKER BILL OF LADING
B.L No. KTG/DEE/01

CODE NAME: "CONGENBILL" EDITION 1994

TO BE USED WITH CHARTER-PARTIES

Shipper
TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC
2001 TO 2008, JUMEIRAH BAY X3 TOWER,
CLUSTER X, JLT, P O BOX 120933 DUBAI,
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Consignee
TO ORDER

FIRST ORIGINAL

Notify address
TATA INTERNATIONAL LTD
OFFICE NO. 11, GROUND FLOOR, PLOT NO.40, SECTOR
NO.8 GANDHIDHAM KACHCHH, GUJRAT, 370201, INDIA

Vessel Port of loading KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA
MT. FMT EFES VOY. 202111

Port of discharge
DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA

Shipper's description of goods	Gross Weight
CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK	250.00 MTS
IEC:0388024291 GST :24AAACT3198F1ZE PAN:AAACT3198F EMAIL:RAVI.THAKKAR(AT)TATAINTERNATIONAL.COM H.S. CODE: 15111000 VESSEL IMO NO. 9427990	"FREIGHT PREPAID" CLEAN ON BOARD

This shipment of 250.00 Liquid Metric Tons was loaded on the Vessel as part of one original lot of 12,959.305 Liquid Metric Tons stowed in 1P, 1S, 2P, 2S, 3P, 3S, 4P, 4S, 5P, 5S, 6P, 6S, 7P, 7S AND SLOP C where 5086.015mt was loaded into the same tanks on 26th october 2021 and 7,873.290mt that was commingled into the same tanks at phuket on 31st october 2021 with no segregation as to parcels. For the whole shipment 54 (FIFTY FOUR) sets of Bill of Lading have been issued for which the Vessel is relieved from all responsibilities to the extent it would be if one set only would have been issued. The Vessel undertakes to deliver only that portion of the cargo actually loaded which is represented by the percentage that the total amount specified in the Bill(s) of Lading bears to the total of the commingling shipment delivered at destination. Neither the Vessel nor the owners assume any responsibility for the consequences of such commingling nor for the separation thereof at the time of delivery in respect of the quality, colour and specification of the cargo.

(of which on deck at Shipper's risk; the Carrier not being responsible for loss or damage howsoever arising)

SHIPPED at the Port of Loading in apparent good order and condition on board the Vessel for carriage to the Port of Discharge or so near thereto as she may safely get the goods specified above.
Weight, measure, quality, quantity, condition, contents and value unknown.
IN WITNESS whereof the Master or Agent of the said Vessel has signed the number of Bills of Lading indicated below all the tenor and date, any one which being accomplished the others shall be void.

FOR CONDITIONS OR CARRIAGE SEE OVERLEAF

Received on account of freight :

Time used for loading.....days.....hours.

As Per Charter Party Dated 12/10/2021

Place and date of issue
SINGAPORE AS AT KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA,26TH OCTOBER 2021

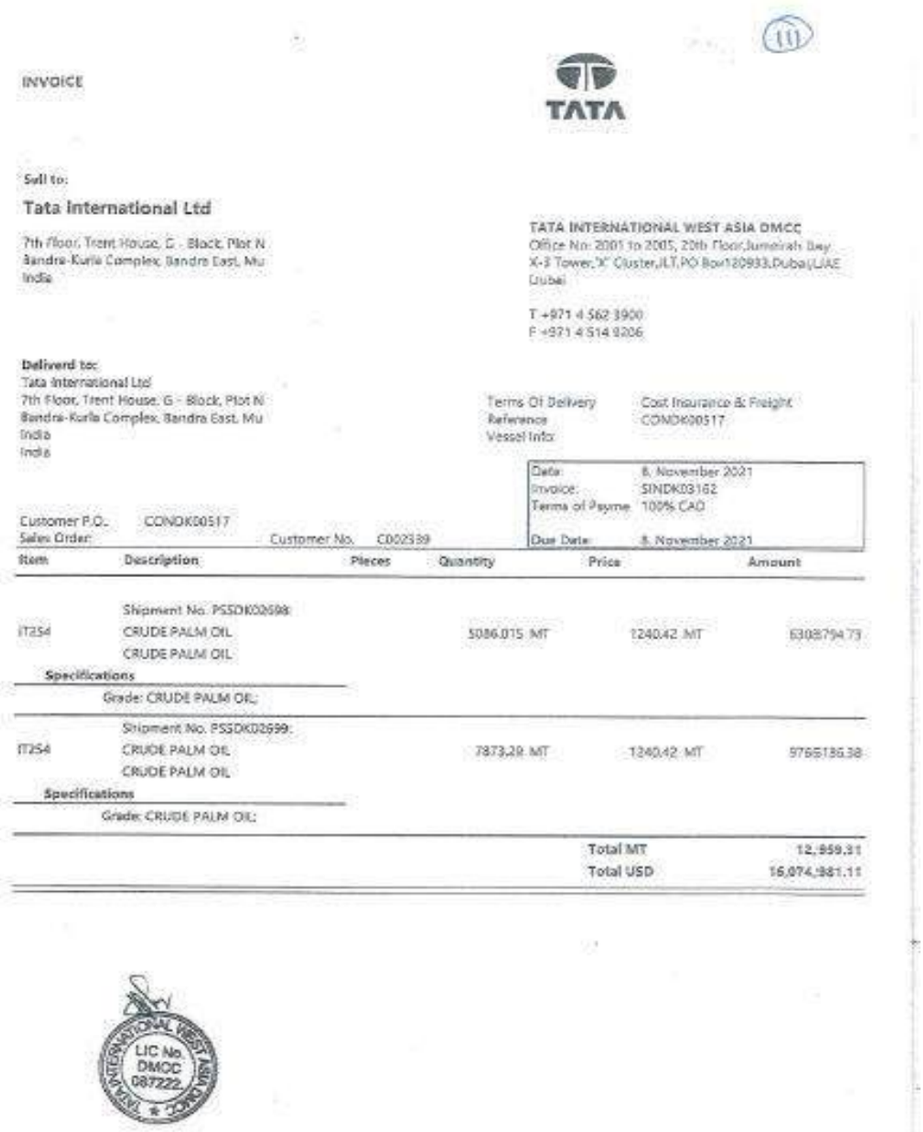
Number of original Bs/L
THREE (3)

Signature
AS AGENTS FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE MASTER,
CAPT.JULIO UYTIEPO CONEJERO

Image 79.: - Scanned copy of one of the switched B/L No. KTG/DEE/01 dated 26.10.2021

F. Sale of total 12959.31 MT of admixture (CPO and RBD) by to M/s TIL by mentioning the Goods as CPO

6.2.34. At Page No. 113 of the said file is an Invoice No. SINDK03162 dated 08.11.2021 **[RUD No. 25]** which is raised by M/s. TIWA UAE to M/s. TIL, with mention of description of Goods: Crude Palm Oil, Qty: 12959.31, Total Value: 16,074,981.11 USD.



INVOICE

TATA

Sell to:
Tata International Ltd
7th Floor, Trent House, G - Block, Plot N
Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mu
India

TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC
Office No: 2001 to 2005, 20th Floor,Jumeirah Bay
X-3 Tower,"X" Cluster,JLT,PO Box120933,Duba(UAE
Dubai
T +971 4 562 3900
F +971 4 514 9206

Delivered to:
Tata International Ltd
7th Floor, Trent House, G - Block, Plot N
Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mu
India
India

Terms Of Delivery: Cost Insurance & Freight
Reference: CONDK00517
Vessel Info:

Date: 8. November 2021
Invoice: SINDK03162
Terms of Payme: 100% CAD
Due Date: 8. November 2021

Customer P.O.: CONDK00517
Sales Order: Customer No.: C002389

Item	Description	Pieces	Quantity	Price	Amount
	Shipment No. PSSDK02698:				
IT2S4	CRUDE PALM OIL CRUDE PALM OIL		5086.015 MT	1240.42 MT	6308794.73
	Specifications				
	Grade: CRUDE PALM OIL;				
	Shipment No. PSSDK02699:				
IT2S4	CRUDE PALM OIL CRUDE PALM OIL		7873.29 MT	1240.42 MT	9765136.38
	Specifications				
	Grade: CRUDE PALM OIL;				
				Total MT	12,959.31
				Total USD	16,074,931.11

TIWA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC
LIC No DMCC 087222

Image 80: Scanned copy of invoice dated 08.11.2021 raised by M/s. TIWA to M/s. TIL. after issuance of switch B/L.

6.2.35 From the scrutiny of the documents as discussed herein above, it is safe to conclude that the goods viz. 5086.015 MT of RBD Palm Olein was procured/purchased by M/s. TIWA, UAE in Indonesia from M/s. Pt. Industri Nebati Lestari, Indonesia and was loaded on the vessel at Kuala Tanjung, Indonesia on 26th October, 2021 and the goods viz., 7872.29 MT of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) was procured/purchased by M/s. TIWA, UAE from M/s. Tha Chang Oil Palm Industries Co. Ltd. was loaded on the vessel at Phuket, Thailand on 31st October, 2021 on the vessel MT FMT EFES Voy. 202111; that the cargo was stowed as mentioned in the original Bills of Lading in the same tanks where CPO was loaded at Phuket Thailand on 31.10.2021; that the comingling of cargo was carried out and the Original Bills of Entry were switched into the second (Global) set of Bills of Lading analogously to the process of blending/comingling carried out in the vessel MT Distya Pushti V.072021, MT. HongHai6 V.2106 and MT GUMULDUR VOY. 202109. Further,
M/s. GVPL, Singapore & M/s. TIWA DMCC, UAE had entered into charter party agreement dated 12.10.2021 with M/s. Telcom International Trading PTE Ltd, Singapore with explicit mention of blending option and the switching clause. Further, M/s. TIWA made payments towards the freight charges of the said vessel MT FMT EFES V.2021111 for its voyage from Indonesia to India.

6.2.36. All the above documents conclusively establish that though CPO, RBD and PFAD were purchased in Indonesia, the importer M/s. TIL in active connivance of

M/s. GVPL and vessel owner viz. M/s. Telcom International Trading PTE Ltd, Singapore manipulated the documents to camouflage theimport of above goods and prepared another set of documents showing loading

/import of CPO on the vessel. Such action led to evasion of customs duty on import of such goods at the time of clearance of such goods from Customs Port, i.e. Kandla.

OUTCOME OF THE INVESTIGATION:-

7.1 From the above scrutiny of documents gathered during the course of investigation viz. Contracts of sales-purchase with sellers at Indonesia/ Thailand, copies of invoices, copies of original and switched Bills of Ladings, charter party agreements with various vessel owners, LC etc., it is gathered that M/s. TIL in association with M/s. GIPL and vessel owner viz. M/s. Telcom International Trading PTE Ltd., Singapore/M/s. OKA Tankers PTE Ltd., Singapore had procured CPO, RBD Palmolein, PFAD from different sellers at Thailand and Indonesia respectively and imported the goods viz. CPO, RBD and PFAD, by blending them on board vessels "FMT GUMULDUR V.202109", "MT HONG HAI6 V.2106", "MT FMT EFES V.2021111"; that M/s. TIL were aware

that the blending on board vessel has to be undertaken in order to make it marketable in domestic market; that post blending/comingling, the said goods become admixture of CPO, RBD, PFAD. M/s. TIL (as financial charterer) and M/s. GIPL (as operational charterer) had entered into charter party agreement with vessel owners. Such agreements with the vessel owner were agreed upon by all parties with explicit condition of having blending as well as switching of B/L clauses. M/s. Oka Tankers PTE Ltd., Singapore, and M/s. Telcom International PTE Ltd., Singapore had inserted these clauses and subsequently charged for the same from M/s. TIL, which they agreed to pay vide said agreement(s). The documentary evidences also indicate that the payment charterer viz. M/s. TIL had made the payments to the vessel owners. Thus, by allowing the blending of different cargos on board vessel, M/s. Oka Tankers PTE Ltd., Singapore, and M/s. Telcom International PTE Ltd., Singapore had concerned themselves in the wrongful act of blending the cargo and camouflaging the documents by switching the original Bills of Lading with second set of Bills of Lading with mis- declaration of the goods as CPO. They were in due knowledge of such wrongful act on the part of themselves, had been instrumental in the entire scheme of mis-declaration of goods imported into India. M/s. TIL classified the goods so mis-declared goods under CTH 15111000 in the 12 W.H Bills of Entry as mentioned in Annexure-A to this show cause, which were otherwise an admixture of 3499.71MTs of CPO, 8500MTs of RBD Palm Olein and 200MTs of PFAD imported vide vessel MTs Gumuldur Voy.202109, 8948.55MTs of CPO, 6513.52MTs of RBD Palmolein imported vide vessel Hong Hai6 V.2106 and 7873.29MTs CPO and 5086.015MTs RBD Palmolein imported vide vessel MT FMT EFES Voy.202111, with an intent to suppress the correct description of goods and to evade the appropriate duties of Customs at the time of clearance and to earn commission on such imports. M/s. TIL mis-declared the entire cargo as „CPO" in the documents presented before Customs Authorities at Kandla. Such imported goods were cleared by them as well as further sold in the domestic market.

7.2 Further, it was only when a case was booked by the investigative agency in respect of 20300 MTs of goods imported vide „MT Distya Pushti", they admitted that they had imported the said goods i.r.o. 3 previous consignments vide vessels MT Gumuldur V.202109, Hong Hai6 V.2106, MT EFES V.202111 using similar modus operandi as in respect of import of consignments on „MT

Distya Pushti". A Show Cause Notice to the effect is already issued to M/s. TIL in this context. Thus, by such act they had supressed this information from the Customs department and continued mis-declaring the said goods in the 12 W.H. Bills of Entry(Annexure-A) and subsequently which were cleared by various importers resulting into short payment of duties of Customs on account of mis-declaration and mis-classification in W/H BoE as mentioned in table below:

Sr. No.	***VESSEL NAME***	***SELLER***	***COMMODITY loaded at load Port***	***QTY (MTs)***	***SUPPLIER (M/s.)***	***LOAD PORT***	***Warehouse Bill of Entry no.***	***Bill of Entry date***	***Description of imported goods declared in bill of entry***	***QTY (MTs)***
1	*FMT GUMUL DUR V.2021 09*	*M/s. TIWA*	*CPO*	*3499.71*	*OLAM*	*DUMAI, INDONESIA*	*5302477, 5302489, 5302500, 5302513, 5302519 & 5302523*	*03.09.2021*	*CPO*	*12199.71*
			RBD PALM OLEIN	*8500*	*INL*	*KUALA TANJUBG, INDONESIA*				
			PFAD	*200*	*INL*	*KUALA TANJUBG, INDONESIA*				
			Total	*12199.7*						
2	*MT HONG HAI 6 V.2106*	*M/s. TISPL*	*RBD PALM OLEIN*	*6513.520*		*KUALA TANJUBG, INDONESIA*	*5916265, 5916285, 5916291 & 5916292*	*20.10.2021*	*CPO*	*15462.070*
			CPO	*8948.550*		*Phuket, Thailand*				
			Total	*15462.070*						
3	*MT FMT EFESVOY. 202111*	*M/s. TIWA*	*RBD PALM OLEIN*	*5086.015*	*PT INL*	*KAULA TANJUNG, INDONESIA*	*6212683 & 6212824*	*11.11.2021*	*CPO*	*12959.31*
			CPO	*7873.290*	*THACHANG*	*PHUKAT PORT, THAILAND*				
			Total	*12959.31*						

7.3 The buyers/importers, filed the corresponding Bills of Entry for Home Consumption in respect of the aforementioned W.H Bills of Entry by M/s. TIL.(**as per Annexure-A**), mentioning the description of goods as „CPO", which is incorrect in as much as the said goods were *admixture* of *CPO, RBD Palmolein and PFAD* as discussed hereinabove. Further the buyers of such goods from M/s.

TIL importers had already cleared the said goods from the warehouse by way of Filing Ex- Bond Bills of Entry for Home Clearance (**as per Annexure –B**) and thus short paid the duties of Customs on account of mis- declaration and mis-classification of the goods. The total differential duty recoverable on such goods imported and cleared already by mis-declaring the goods as CPO, misclassifying the same under CTH 15111000 in Bills of Entry for Home Consumption by M/s. COFCO is as per **Annexure –C** to this show cause notice. The differential duty is required to be recovered from them by invoking the provisions of Section 28(4) of the Customs Act, 1962 as M/s TIL had suppressed the information regarding actual contents of the cargo from the department. In the said Bills of Entry for home consumption, the ex-bond filer viz. M/s. COFCO had actually imported *„admixture of Crude Palm Oil, Palmolein and other Palm based oil"* by mis-declaring the same as *„Crude Palm Oil"*, by classifying it under CTH 15111000 instead of correct classification under CTH 15119090(Others- Palmolein), which is the appropriate classification of imported goods.

7.4 Further, M/s. COFCO had filed the Ex-Bond BoE for Home consumption for clearance of goods imported vide aforementioned vessels viz. MT FMT Gumuldur V.202109, MT Hong Hai6 V.2106 and MT FMT EFES V202111 as per Bills of Entry as tabulated in **Annexure –C** to this show cause notice. Vide said Bills of Entry M/s. COFCO had accordingly mis-declared the assessable value of goods as Rs.52,11,55,922/- and accordingly M/s. COFCO had paid Rs.13,00,05,085/-**.** The actual assessable value appears to be **Rs.57,34,01,430/-** and duty payable appears to be **Rs. 21,11,86,530**/- as detailed in Annexure-C to the said show cause notice. Thus, such act on the part of M/s. COFCO leads to short payment of Customs duties to the tune of **Rs. 8,11,81,445** by way of mis-declaring and misclassifying the goods as „CPO" under CTH 15111000 instead of declaring the said goods under CTH 15119090 (Others- Palmolein), which is correct classification of subject goods. From the above, it appears that M/s. COFCO had paid lesser amount of customs duty and defrauded the government exchequer. The same is required to be recovered from them on account of mis-classification and mis-declaration.

8 CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS IMPORTED:

8.1 As discussed in the preceding paragraphs, though it appears that M/s.TIL had purchased and imported different goods, viz., CPO, RBD and PFAD, however, in the import documents presented before Customs, they declared the product as CPO, by classifying the same under CTH 15111000. However, from the test reports, evidences recovered during investigation and statements of various persons recorded revealed that M/s. TIL had procured CPO, RBD and PFAD from the suppliers in Indonesia and blended all the three products during voyage of the vessels as discussed above.

8.2 In view of the above, the product imported by M/s. TIL is not CPO but admixture of Crude Palm Oil, Palmolein and other palm-based oil. Therefore, it is safe to conclude that the classification presented by M/s. TIL vide 12 W.H. Bills of Entry i.e. 15111000 and subsequently cleared vide 104 BoE for Home Consumption by various importers is not the correct classification. Thus, they have wrongly classified the product under CTH 15111000 and the said classification is required to be rejected and the goods need to be reclassified under appropriate CTH which is 15119090. The Customs Tariff Heading 1511 covers Palm Oil and its fractions, whether or not Refined, but not chemically modified. The Tariff Sub-Headings of CTH 1511 are as under: -

Tariff Item		Description of goods
(1)	(2)	(3)
15111000	-	Crude oil
151190	-	Other:
15119010	---	Refined bleached deodorised palm oil
15119020	---	Refined bleached deodorised Palmolein
15119030	---	Refined bleached deodorised palm stearin
15119090	---	Other

8.3 From the tariff sub-headings, it can be seen that CTH 15111000 covers Crude Palm Oil. The product in question imported by M/s. TIL is not Crude Palm Oil, but, is an admixture of Crude Palm Oil, Palmolein and other palm- based oil. Therefore, the product imported by M/s. TIL viz. admixture of Crude Palm Oil, Palmolein and other palm-based oil merits classification under CTH 15119090. Therefore, the correct classification of goods imported by M/s. TIL is 15119090. Hence, the classification of the imported goods, done by M/s. TIL under CTH 15111000, is required to be rejected and goods is to be re-classified under CTH 15119090.

8.4 Further, the goods imported by M/s. TIL at Kandla Port, India by mis-declaring the same as Crude Palm Oil (CPO), under CTH 15111000 attracts duties of customs over different period of time during 2021-22, as per the following duty structure: -

DUTY STRUCTURE ON CPO UNDER CTH 15111000 OVER DIFFERENT PERIOD OF TIME

Effective Date	**BCD (%)**	**AIDC (%)**	**SWS (SWS (@10% of all duties) (%))**	**IGST (%)**
30.06.2021 to 10.09.2021	10% [BCD as per Ntfn No. 34/2021 – Cus. dated 29.06.2021]	17.5% [AIDC @ 17.5% as per Ntfn No. 11/2021 - Cus dated 01.02.2021]	2.75	5
11.09.2021 to 13.10.2021	2.5% [BCD @ 2.5%, amended vide Ntfn No. 42/2021- Cus. dated 11.09.2021; Exemption from BCD on CPO withdrawn vide Ntfn. 43/2021 dated 10.09.2021]	20% [AIDC @ 20%, Ntfn. No. 11/2021 - Cus dated 01.02.2021 amended vide Ntfn No. 42/2021-Cus. dated 10.09.2021	2.25	5
14.10.2021 to 20.12.2021	NIL [as amended vide Ntfn No. 48/2021-Cus. dated 11.09.2021]	7.5% [AIDC @ 7.5% as amended vide Ntfn. No. 49/2021-Cus dated	0.75	5
21.12.2021 to 15.02.2022	NIL	7.5%	0.75	5

8.4.1 However, the goods actually imported viz., admixture of Crude Palm Oil, Palmolein and other palm-based oil which merits classification under CTH 15119090 (Others- Palmolein) attracts duties as per the following duty structure: -

DUTY STRUCTURE ON ADMIXTURE OF CPO, RBD PALMOLEIN & PFAD UNDER CTH 15119090 OVER DIFFERENT PERIOD OF TIME

Effective Date	**BCD (%)**	**AIDC (%)**	**SWS (@10% of all duties) (%)**	**IGST (%)**
30.06.2021 to 10.09.2021	37.5% [BCD @37.5% as per Ntfn No. 34/2021 – Cus. dated 29.06.2021]	NIL	3.75%	5%
11.09.2021 to 13.10.2021	32.50% [BCD @ 32.5%, amended vide Ntfn No. 42/2021- Cus. dated 11.09.2021]	NIL	3.25%	5%
14.10.2021 to 20.12.2021	17.50% [as amended vide Ntfn No. 48/2021- Cus. dated 11.09.2021]	NIL	1.75%	5%
21.12.2021 to 15.02.2022	12.5% [as amended vide Ntfn no. 53/2021-Cus dated 20.12.2021	NIL	1.25%	5%

8.4.2. From the above, it is apparent that the duty on goods falling under CTH 15111000 vis-a-vis duty on the goods falling under CTH 15119090, which is the correct classification of actually imported goods, appears to be lesser at different points of time. Despite being aware of the true nature of the impugned goods (i.e. the blended goods having FFA<3.5 and refining is cheaper in respect of such goods as percentage of RBD is more and their resultant product is RBD only), the manner adopted by the various importers for mis-classification of impugned goods for the sole purpose of claiming lower rates of duty appears to be indicative of their *Mensrea*. Therefore, by not declaring the true and correct facts, at the time of import in the W.H. Bills of Entry, M/s. TIL mis-declared and misclassified the goods as „CPO" appears to have indulged in mis- declaration & misclassification and suppression of facts with intent to evade payment of applicable BCD and Additional duty of Customs. In view of the foregoing, the amount of customs duty short paid duty on account of mis- declaration and misclassification by M/s. TIL and other ex-Bond filers of the Bills of Entry for Home Consumption as per Annexure-B is required to be recovered from such importers. The above action on the part of M/s. TIL and such Ex-Bond filers of Bills of Entry for Home Consumption rendered the goods(non-seized and already cleared) liable for confiscation under Section 111 of the Customs Act, 1962, which are already cleared on payment of lesser amount of customs duty.

9. STATUTORY LEGAL/PENAL PROVISIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962:

9.1 Section 17(1) of Customs Act 1962:

An importer entering any imported goods under section 46, or an exporter entering any export goods under section 50, shall, save as otherwise provided in section 85, self - assess the duty, if any, leviable on such goods.

(1) Section 46 of the Customs Act, 1962 - Entry of goods on importation:***The importer of any goods, other than goods intended for transit or transhipment, shall make entry thereof by presenting electronically on the customs automated system to the proper officer a bill of entry for home consumption or warehousing in such form and manner as may be prescribed:***

Provided .....

(2) .....

(3) .....

(4) *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 to the proper officer the invoice, if any, and such other documents relating to the imported goods as may be prescribed.*

(4A) *The* ***importer who presents a bill of entry shall ensure*** *the following, namely:*

(a) the ***accuracy and completeness of the information given therein****;*

(b) the ***authenticity and validity of any document supporting it****; and*

(c) compliance with the restriction or prohibition, if any, relating to the goods under this Act or under any other law for the time being in force'.

9.2 Section 15 of the Customs Act, 1962: Date for determination of rate of duty and tariff valuation of imported goods.—

(1) 1[The rate of duty 2[***]] and tariff valuation, if any, applicable to any imported goods, shall be the rate and valuation in force,—

(a) in the case of goods entered for home consumption under section 46, on the date on which a bill of entry in respect of such goods is presented under that section;

(b) ***in the case of goods cleared from a warehouse under section 68, on the date on which 3[a bill of entry for home consumption in respect of such goods is presented under that section];***

(c) in the case of any other goods, on the date of payment of duty: 4[Provided that if a bill of entry has been presented before the date of entry inwards of the vessel or the arrival of the aircraft by which the goods are imported, the bill of entry shall be deemed to have been presented on the date of such entry inwards or the arrival, as the case may be.]

9.3 Section 28 of the Customs Act, 1962 Recovery of 2[duties not levied or not paid or short-levied or short-paid] or erroneously refunded.

(1) ....

(2) ....

(3) ....

(4) Where any duty has not been levied or not paid or has been short-levied or short-paid or erroneously refunded, or interest payable has not been paid, part- paid or erroneously refunded, by reason of—

(a) collusion; or

(b) any wilful mis-statement; or

(c) suppression of facts,

by the importer or the exporter or the agent or employee of the importer or exporter, the proper officer shall, within five years from the relevant date, serve notice on the person chargeable with duty or interest which has not been so levied 11[or not paid] or which has been so short-levied or short-paid or to whom the refund has erroneously been made, requiring him to show cause why he should not pay the amount specified in the notice.

9.4 SECTION 111 - Confiscation of improperly imported goods etc.:

The relevant clauses of Section 111 are reproduced below:

The following goods brought from a place outside India shall be liable to confiscation: -

(d) any goods which are imported or attempted to be imported or are brought within the Indian Customs waters for the purpose of being imported, contrary to any prohibition imposed by or under this Act or any other law for the time being in force;

(l) any dutiable or prohibited goods which are not included or are in excess of those included in the entry made under this Act, or in the case of baggage in the declaration made under section 77;

(m) any goods which do not correspond in respect of value or in any other particular with the entry made under this Act or in the case of baggage with the declaration made under section 77 in respect thereof, or in the case of goods under transhipment, with the declaration for transhipment referred to in the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 54;

(o) any goods exempted, subject to any condition, from duty or any prohibition in respect of the import thereof under this Act or any other law for the time being in force, in respect of which the condition is not observed unless the non-observance of the condition was sanctioned by the proper officer.

9.5 SECTION 114A - Penalty for short-levy or non-levy of duty in certain cases:

Where the duty has not been levied or has not been short-levied or the interest has not been charged or paid or has been part paid or the duty or interest has been erroneously refunded by reason of collusion or any wilful mis- statement or suppression of facts, the person who is liable to pay the duty or interest, as the case may be, as determined under sub-section (2) of section 28 shall, also be liable to pay a penalty equal to the duty or interest so determined.

9.7. Section 30 of the Customs Act, 1962:

Delivery of arrival manifest or import manifest or import report.

30. *(1) The person-in-charge of —*

(i) a vessel; or

(ii) an aircraft; or

(iii) a vehicle,

carrying imported goods or export goods or any other person as may be specified by the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, in this behalf shall, in the case of a vessel or an aircraft, deliver to the proper officer an arrival manifest or import manifest by presenting electronically prior to the arrival of the vessel or the aircraft, as the case may be, and in the case of a vehicle, an import

report within twelve hours after its arrival in the customs station, in such form and manner as may be prescribed and if the arrival manifest or import manifest or the import report or any part thereof, is not delivered to the proper officer within the time specified in this sub-section and if the proper officer is satisfied that there was no sufficient cause for such delay, the person-in-charge or any other person referred to in this sub-section, who caused such delay, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty thousand rupees:

Provided that the Principal Commissioner of Customs or Commissioner of Customs may, in cases where it is not feasible to deliver arrival manifest or import manifest by presenting electronically, allow the same to be delivered in any other manner.

(2) ***The person delivering the arrival manifest or import manifest or import report shall at the foot thereof make and subscribe to a declaration as to the truth of its contents.***

(3) If the proper officer is satisfied that the arrival manifest or import manifest or import report is in any way incorrect or incomplete, and that there was no fraudulent intention, he may permit it to be amended or supplemented.

9.8 Section 132 of the Customs Act, 1962 - False declaration, false documents etc.:

Whoever makes, signs or uses, or causes to be made, signed or used, any declaration, statement or document in the transaction of any business relating to the customs, knowing or having reason to believe that such declaration, statement or document is false in any material particular, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

10. OBLIGATIONS UNDER SELF-ASSESSMENT AND PENAL LIABILITY UNDER SECTION 114A OF THE CUSTOMS ACT, 1962

Section 17 of the Customs Act, 1962, was substituted with effect from 08.04.2011 introducing self-assessment of goods imported by the importers. Accordingly, self-assessed warehouse Bills of Entry vide which the impugned goods of quantity 40521.398 MTs were imported through vessels viz., MT FMT Gumuldur V.202109, MT Hong Hai6 V.2106 and MT FMT EFES V202111 by M/s. TIL were self-assessed by M/s. TIL. These subject goods were subsequently cleared by various importers as such as per Annexure –B to this show cause by way of mis-declaration and misclassification of the goods as CPO under CTH 15111000. The said imported goods were however, an admixture of CPO, RBD Palmolein and PFAD which merits classification under CTH 15119090 (Others- Palmolein). Such act on the part of M/s. TIL resulted into short payment of Customs Duty (as per **Annexure- B**) by the different ex- bond filers.

Under the self-assessment procedure, it is obligatory on the part of importers to declare all the particulars such as description of the goods, appropriate CTH so as to arrive at a proper assessment of the applicable rate of duties by the proper Customs officer. While claiming any classification, it is obligatory on the part of the importer to check applicability of classification claimed by them to the imported goods. Despite being aware of the true nature of the impugned goods, to make the product marketable, and to earn commission on such imported goods, the manner adopted by the importer for mis-classification of impugned goods for the sole purpose of claiming lower rate of Basic Customs duty appears to be indicative of their *Mensrea*. Therefore, by not declaring the true and correct facts, at the time of import in the warehouse bills of entry, M/s. TIL mis-declared and misclassified the goods as

„CPO" appears to have indulged in mis-declaration & misclassification and suppression of facts with intent to evade payment of applicable BCD and Additional duty of Customs. These goods mis-declared in W.H. Bills of Entry were subsequently led to the clearance of the self-assessed imported goods before the Customs by such importers who purchased said goods from M/s. TIL, thus, leading to short payment of duties. M/s. COFCO, being one of them had filed the Ex Bond BoE for Home consumption (**Annexure-C**) and had short paid customs duty to the tune of **Rs**. **8,11,81,445/-** (Rupees Eight Crores Eleven Lakhs Eighty One Thousand four Hundred and forty five only)

It is well settled principle in law that buyers (Filers of Bills of Entry for Home Consumption in this case) are obligated to verify the source/antecedent of their supply (M/s TIL in the instant case); Caveat emptor "*let the buyer beware*." Potential buyers are warned by the phrase to do their research and ask pointed questions of the seller. The seller isn't responsible for problems that the buyer encounters with the product after the sale, which in this case such filers of Bills of Entry for Home Consumption have done so by mis- declaring with intent to supress and falsity. The onus was on such filers of ex- Bond Bills of Entry for Home Consumption to perform due diligence before making the purchase and subsequent removal of goods from warehouse by filing Ex-BoEs.

Thus, in view of the omissions and commissions mentioned above, the total amount of duties which were short paid by **Rs**. **8,11,81,445/-** (Rupees Eight Crores Eleven Lakhs Eighty One Thousand four Hundred and forty five only) is due to be recovered from M/s. COFCO, being a filer of Ex-BoE for Home Consumption by invoking extended period of limitation. Also, by such act of purchase of goods without verifying the correctness of the goods being purchased by them from M/s. TIL, and M/s. COFCO they have indulged themselves in such act of omission which rendered themselves liable to imposition of penalty under provisions of the Customs Act, 1962.

11. The subject SCN is being issued in view of the provisions of Section 28(4) of the Customs Act, 1962, under which Show Cause Notice is required to be given within period of five years where any duty has not been levied or not paid or has been short-levied or short-paid, by reason of suppression by the importer or the exporter or the agent or employee of the importer or exporter.

12. ROLE PLAYED BY VARIOUS COMPANIES/PERSONS:

This appears a case of connivance amongst all the parties involved, wherein every stakeholder involved was aware of their illegal role being played by them. It appears that each stakeholder intended to suppress the facts before Indian Customs, to mis-declare the subject cargo to defraud the government exchequer. There are evidences of determinative character which complied with the inference arising from the dubious conduct of stakeholders seems to lead to the conclusion it was all planned to mis-declare the subject cargo and suppress the information from the department. The role in brief is reproduced below: -

12.1 M/s. TATA INTERNATIONAL LTD:

12.1.1. Scrutiny of the various documents/records as well as facts stated by various persons during investigation revealed that M/s. TIL and M/s. GIPL, in connivance with each other devised a strategic plan to import admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD, by mis-declaring the same as CPO. They purchased CPO, RBD and PFAD in Indonesia from different suppliers. M/s. TIL facilitated M/s. GIPL, for procurement of Oil products i.e. CPO, RBD, PFAD from Indonesia. They gave

go ahead to M/s. GIPL to enter into Charter Agreement with M/s. Oka Tankers PTE Ltd., Singapore & M/s. Telcom International Trading PTE. Ltd., Singapore for transporting the goods viz. RBD Palmolein, CPO, PFAD from different ports at Indonesia/ Thailand to India through vessels viz., MT FMT Gumuldur V.202109, MT Hong Hai6 V.2106 and MT FMT EFES V202111 as discussed in foregoing paragraphs; loaded on the vessels. As per the said Charter Agreement, after loading the above goods on vessel, blending of the above goods was carried out with the help of Owners of the vessel. After blending, they manipulated various documents to show the goods imported as CPO and presented the same before Customs. M/s. TIL filed W.H. Bills of Entry for entire quantity of 40486.172 MTs cargo, by mis-declaring the same as CPO, though they knew that the goods imported were actually admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD. M/s. TIL classified the goods so mis-declared under CTH 15111000, with intent to evade the appropriate duties of Customs by M/s. COFCO & others and to earn commission.

12.1.2 From the above, it appears that M/s. TIL, Mumbai imported *„admixture of Crude Palm Oil, Palmolein and other Palm based oil"* by mis-declaring the same as *„Crude Palm Oil"*, classifying under CTH 15111000 instead of correct classification under CTH 15119090, which is the appropriate classification of the goods viz. *„admixture of Crude Palm Oil, Palmolein and other Palm based oil"*, imported by them. It further appears that M/s. TIL played active role in ensuring the blending of CPO, PFAD & RBD Olien, which is not only prohibited, but also the act of agreeing/allowing to blend clearly demonstrates that the entire activity right from planning, creation, monitoring and managing of all the operations was with a mala fide intention of evading customs duty. Thus, this appears to be is a clear case of suppression of information from the department and mis-declaration. The above action on the part of M/s. TIL had rendered themselves liable to penalty under Section 112(a), 112(b), 114AA and 117 of the Customs Act, 1962.

12.2 M/s. GLENTECH INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED:

12.2.1 Scrutiny of the various documents/records, as well as facts stated by various persons during investigation, as discussed hereinabove, revealed that M/s. GIPL and M/s. TIL, in connivance with each other devised a strategic plan to import admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD, by mis-declaring the same as CPO. They purchased CPO, RBD and PFAD in Indonesia from different suppliers. They entered into Charter Agreement with M/s. OKA Tankers PTE Ltd., Singapore and M/s. Telcom Trading International PTE Ltd., Singapore for transporting the goods from Indonesia to India through vessels MT FMT Gumuldur V.202109, MT Hong Hai6 V.2106, MT FMT EFES V202111; loaded CPO on the vessels at different ports at Indonesia/ Thailand. As per the Charter Agreement, after loading the above goods on vessel, blending of the above goods was carried out with the help of the Owner(s) of the vessel(s). After blending, they arranged manipulated various documents to show the goods imported as CPO and presented the same before Customs. As per the instructions of Charterers, the original documents viz. Bills of Lading etc. were secreted in the vessel and intentionally not produced before Customs. After import of the goods into India, the importer M/s. TIL filed W.H. Bills of Entry, by mis-declaring the goods as CPO, though they knew that the goods imported are admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD. Further, after import of the goods into India, it was the responsibility of M/s. GIPL to sell the goods into Indian market. The goods so mis-declared and mis-classified under CTH 15111000, with intent to evade the appropriate duties of Customs. M/s. GIPL also further sold the goods to M/s. COFCO who had filed the Ex Bond BoE for Home Consumption despite having knowledge of the correct nature of said goods; they had suppressed the information from the department and cleared the subject goods by mis-

declaring and mis-classifying the same as „CPO" in Ex- Bond Bills of Entry which resulted into short payment of duty as per **Annexure-C** to this show cause.

12.2.2 Thus, M/s. GIPL played active role in the purchase, transport, blending of the cargo during voyage of the vessels and import of the said goods by mis-declaring the same as CPO. From the above, it appears that M/s. GIPL actively connived in the import of „*admixture of Crude Palm Oil, Palmolein and other Palm based oil*" by mis-declaring the same as „*Crude Palm Oil*", classifying under CTH 15111000 instead of correct classification under CTH 15119090, which is the appropriate classification of the goods imported viz. „*admixture of Crude Palm Oil, Palmolein and other Palm based oil*". It further appears that M/s. GIPL played active role in ensuring the blending of CPO, PFAD & RBD olein, which is not only prohibited, but also the act of agreeing/allowing to blend clearly demonstrates that the entire activity right from planning, creation, monitoring and managing of all the operations was with a mala fide intention of evading customs duty. Thus, this appears to be is a clear case of mis-declaration. The above action on the part of M/s. GIPL had rendered themselves liable to penalty under Section 112(a), 112(b), 114AA and 117 of the Customs Act, 1962.

ROLE OF M/s. COFCO INTERNATIONAL INDIA PVT. LTD AND ITS DIRECTORS.

12.3.1 M/s COFCO had purchased the 6406 MTs of said blended goods viz. admixture of CPO, RBD Palmolein and PFAD which were originally imported by M/s TIL by the way of mis-declaration and mis-classifying as CPO under CTH 15111000 in the W.H. B.E.s filed before Kandla Customs with intent to evade the appropriate duties of Customs. M/s. TIL had suppressed this information from Department while filing W.H.B.Es. Also, by entering into charter agreement as financial charterer they were aware that the blending on board vessel has to be undertaken in order to make it marketable in domestic market.

12.3.2 Further, COFCO cleared a portion of such imported goods having quantity of 6406 MTs of goods having assessable value of Rs. 57,34,01,430/- (Rupees Fifty Seven Crores Thirty four Lakhs One Thousand Four Hundred and Thirty only) by way of mis-declaring the same as „CPO" in the Ex-Bond Bills of Entry filed by them and thus evaded Customs Duty amounting to Rs. 8,11,81,445/- (Rupees Eight Crores Eleven Lakhs Eighty One Thousand four Hundred and forty five only) under the following Bills of Entries as per Annexure C.

12.3.3 M/s COFCO being a buyer has the obligation to verify the source/antecedent of their supply. Thus, Onus was on the M/s COFCO to perform due diligence before making purchase and subsequent clearance of gods from Warehouse by filing Ex-Bond BoE. Thus, in view of the omisisons mentioned herein above, the differential duty of Rs. **8,11,81,445/-** (Rupees Eight Crores Eleven Lakhs Eighty One Thousand four Hundred and forty five only) has been short paid by them on account of suppression, mis-declaration and misclassification of goods in the respective Ex- Bond Bills of Entry and is due to be recovered from them. The acts of omission and commission on the part of M/s. COFCO rendered the imported goods (non-seized – cleared in past) liable for confiscation under Section 111(d), 111(f), 111(l) and 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962 and rendered themselves liable to penalty under Section 112(a), 112(b), 114A and 114AA, 117 of the Customs Act, 1962.

12.4. M/S. OKA TANKERS PVT. LTD. AND M/S. TELCOM INTERNATIONAL PTE LTD.

12.4.1. M/s. OKA Tankers Pvt. Ltd., 77 High Street Road, #8-10, High Street Plaza, Singapore 17943 were owner of the vessel MT Hong Hai6 and M/s. Telcom International PTE Ltd., 50 Bukit Batok Street 23, #06-11, Midview Building, Singapore 659578, were the owners of the vessels „MT FMT Gumuldur", „MT FMT EFES". They entered into Tanker Voyage Charter Party agreement with M/s. TIWA, UAE/M/s. TISPL/ M/s. TIL and M/s. GIPL for transporting cargo from the ports in Indonesia/ Thailand to Kandla port in India. Further, as per the agreement, the above goods were to be blended on board, which were confirmed by all the parties viz. payment charterer, operational charterer and despondent owners; actively connived to replace the original BLs prepared at the port of loading with manipulated BLs after blending of the cargo on board; to present the manipulated documents before Customs at the time of arrival of the cargo at discharge port. The switching of Bills of Lading was done by the crew of the vessel owners, under guidance of their management. The Vessel owners viz., M/s. OKA Tankers Pvt. Ltd. and M/s. Telcom International PTE Ltd. entered into agreement which allowed blending of cargo i.e. CPO, RBD Palmolein and PFAD on board vessel, which is otherwise prohibited. Therefore, by indulging in such act of blending on board, manipulation of documents viz. IGM, Bills of Lading etc. in connivance with M/s. GIPL and M/s. TIL., allowing their conveyance to be used in such a manner which rendered the goods (non-seized – cleared in past) as well as vessel (non-seized – cleared in past) liable for confiscation under section 111 and 115 of the Customs Act, 1962. Accordingly, by indulging in such act of omission and commission, on their part abetted the importer to import goods by mis-declaring the same as CPO, by classifying the same under CTH 15111000, by allowing comingling/blending of cargo with led to evasion of the Customs Duty.

12.4.2. The indulging in the act of manipulation of the documents is punishable offence and thus by concerning themselves in such act of manipulation of documents concerned themselves liable to be charged for violations of Section 30 (Arrival Manifest production) read with Section 38 (Production of the documents) of the Customs Act, and therefore liable to be charged under Section 132 (false documentation). Further, he also concerned themselves in mis-declaration of goods by manipulating the actual documents for filing IGM with intent to help the importer M/s. TIL to evade Customs Duty. By such acts of omission and commission, the goods so imported(non-seized and cleared) by mis-declaring the same as CPO became liable for confiscation and they rendered themselves liable to penalty under Section 112(a), 112(b), 114AA and 117 of the Customs Act, 1962 and also under Section 132 and 135(1) of the Customs Act, 1962.

12.5. ROLE OF CAPT. SHRI SANJAY KUMAR, MASTER OF VESSEL MT FMT GUMULDUR V.202109:

12.5.1 Capt. Shri Sanjay Kumar, Master of vessel „MT FMT Gumuldur V.202109" looked after the supervision of all activities relating to the vessel and responsible for all activities pertaining to the vessel including issuance of documents like Bill of Lading, Mate receipt, IGM/EGM related Customs documentation etc. Therefore, a summons dated 20.12.2023 was issued to him(via e-mail) to join the investigation, which was not responded to by him nor the vessel owner. Further, he allowed blending of 3499.71 MT Crude Palm Oil (CPO), loaded from Dumai (Indonesia), 8400.309 MT RBD and 200 MT PFAD, loaded from Kuala Tanjung Port, Indonesia and accordingly as per the instructions of their

management; presented manipulated BLs, showing import of CPO thereby hiding the true nature of the goods onboard vessel. Thus, he was instrumental in blending of all the three cargos loaded on the vessel, preparation of manipulated documents, and presenting manipulated documents before Customs at the port of discharge, i.e., Customs, Kandla. It is pertinent to mention here that he issued/signed the switched Bill of lading by mis-declaring the goods as CPO instead of admixture of CPO and RBD Plamolein and filed the same before Indian Customs.

12.5.2 Thus, he failed in discharging his duties in the capacity of Master of vessel to declare and submit the documents received at load port at the discharge port with correct descriptions and other material particulars. Instead, he produced false documents viz. switched/ manipulated Bills of Lading before Customs for clearance of the cargo and supressed the original Bills of Lading issued at the port of load. Thus, he abetted in blending/comingling of the goods onboard vessel, failed in declaring the correct particulars of the subject cargo in the documents, abetted in manipulation of original documents pertaining to the subject imported goods and mis-declared the same as „CPO" instead of „admixture of Crude Palm Oil, RBD olein and PFAD". He actively assisted the importer to enable them to mis-declare the imported goods as „CPO". The act of manipulation of the documents is punishable offence and he rendered himself liable to be charged for violations of Section 30 (Arrival Manifest production) read with Section 38 (Production of the documents) of the Customs Act, and therefore liable to be charged under Section 132 (false documentation). Further, he also concerned himself in mis-declaration of goods by manipulating the actual documents for filing IGM with intent to help the importer M/s. TIL to evade Customs Duty. By such acts of omission and commission, the goods so imported by mis-declaring the same as CPO became liable for confiscation and he rendered himself liable to penalty under Section 112(a), 112(b), 114AA and 117 of the Customs Act, 1962 and also under Section 132 and 135(1) of the Customs Act, 1962.

12.6. ROLE OF CAPT. SHRI LIU YOUYI, MASTER OF VESSEL MT. HONG HAI6 V.2106:

12.6.1 Capt. Shri Liu Youyi, Master of Vessel MT. Hong Hai6 V.2106, looked after the supervision of all activities relating to the vessel and responsible for all activities pertaining to the vessel including issuance of documents like Bills of Lading, IGM/EGM related Customs documentation etc. Therefore, a summons dated 20.12.2023 was issued to him(via e-mail) to join the investigation, which was not responded to by him nor the vessel owner. Further, he allowed blending of 8948.55 MT Crude Palm Oil (CPO), loaded from Phuket (Thailand), 6513.52 MT RBD, loaded from Kuala Tanjung Port, Indonesia and accordingly as per the instructions of their management, presented manipulated BLs, showing import of CPO thereby hiding the true nature of the goods onboard vessel. Thus, he was instrumental in blending of all the three cargos loaded on the vessel, preparation of manipulated documents, and presenting manipulated documents before Customs at the port of discharge, i.e. Customs, Kandla. It is pertinent to mention here that he issued/signed the switched Bill of lading by mis-declaring the goods as CPO instead of admixture of CPO and RBD Plamolein and filed the same before Indian Customs.

12.6.2 Thus, he failed in discharging his duties in the capacity of Master of vessel to declare and submit the documents received at load port at the discharge port with correct descriptions and other material particulars. Instead, he produced false documents viz. switched/ manipulated Bills of Lading before Customs for clearance of the cargo and supressed the original Bills of Lading issued at the port

of load. Thus, he abetted in blending/comingling of the goods on-board vessel, failed in declaring the correct particulars of the subject cargo in the documents, abetted in manipulation of original documents pertaining to the subject imported goods and mis-declared the same as „CPO" instead of „admixture of Crude Palm Oil, RBD olein and PFAD". He actively assisted the importer to enable them to mis-declare the imported goods as „CPO".

12.6.3 The act of manipulation of the documents is punishable offence and he rendered himself liable to be charged for violations of Section 30 (Arrival Manifest production) read with Section 38 (Production of the documents) of the Customs Act, and therefore liable to be charged under Section 132 (false documentation). Further, he also concerned himself in mis-declaration of goods by manipulating the actual documents for filing IGM with intent to help the importer M/s. TIL to evade Customs Duty. By such acts of omission and commission, the goods so imported by mis-declaring the same as CPO became liable for confiscation and he rendered himself liable to penalty under Section 112(a), 112(b), 114AA and 117 of the Customs Act, 1962 and also under Section 132 and 135(1) of the Customs Act, 1962.

12.7. ROLE OF CAPT. SHRI JULIO UTIYEPO CONEJERO, MASTER OF VESSEL MT FMT EFES VOY.202111:

12.7.1 Capt. Shri Julio Utiyepo Conejero, Master of Vessel MT FMT EFES Voy.202111, looked after the supervision of all activities relating to the vessel and responsible for all activities pertaining to the vessel including issuance of documents like Bills of Lading, IGM/EGM related Customs documentation etc. Therefore, a summons dated 20.12.2023 was issued to him(via e-mail) to join the investigation, which was not responded to by him nor the vessel owner. Further, he allowed blending of 7873.290 MT Crude Palm Oil (CPO), loaded from Phuket (Thailand), 5086.015 MT RBD, loaded from Kuala Tanjung Port, Indonesia and accordingly as per the instructions of their management, presented manipulated BLs, showing import of CPO thereby hiding the true nature of the goods onboard vessel. Thus, he was instrumental in blending of all the three cargos loaded on the vessel, preparation of manipulated documents, and presenting manipulated documents before Customs at the port of discharge, i.e Customs, Kandla. It is pertinent to mention here that he issued/signed the switched Bill of lading by mis-declaring the goods as CPO instead of admixture of CPO and RBD Plamolein and filed the same before Indian Customs.

12.7.2 Thus, he failed in discharging his duties in the capacity of Master of vessel to declare and submit the documents received at load port at the discharge port with correct descriptions and other material particulars. Instead, he produced false documents viz. switched/ manipulated Bills of Lading before Customs for clearance of the cargo and supressed the original Bills of Lading issued at the port of load. Thus, he abetted in blending/comingling of the goods onboard vessel, failed in declaring the correct particulars of the subject cargo in the documents, abetted in manipulation of original documents pertaining to the subject imported goods and mis-declared the same as „CPO" instead of „admixture of Crude Palm Oil and RBD Olein. He actively assisted the importer to enable them to mis-declare the imported goods as „CPO".

12.7.3 The act of manipulation of the documents is punishable offence and he rendered himself liable to be charged for violations of Section 30 (Arrival Manifest production) read with Section 38 (Production of the documents) of the Customs Act, and therefore liable to be charged under Section 132 (false documentation). Further, he also concerned himself in mis-declaration of goods by manipulating the actual

documents for filing IGM with intent to help the importer M/s. TIL to evade Customs Duty. By such acts of omission and commission, the goods so imported by mis-declaring the same as CPO became liable for confiscation and he rendered himself liable to penalty under Section 112(a), 112(b),114AA and 117 of the Customs Act, 1962 and also under Section 132 and 135(1) of the Customs Act, 1962.

12.8 SHRI SIDHANT AGARWAL, DIRECTOR OF M/S. GLENTECH INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED and M/s GVPL:

12.8.1 Shri Sidhant Agarwal, Director of M/s. GIPL and M/s. GVPL, Singapore was the key person in the entire racket of import of *„admixture of Crude Palm Oil, Palmolein and other Palm based oil"*, by mis-declaring the same as Crude Palm Oil. M/s. GVPL, Singapore purchased and/or arranged purchase of the goods CPO, RBD and PFAD in Indonesia and sold to/ changed the contracts to the name of M/s. TIWA, UAE/ M/s. TISPL, who in turn sold the goods to M/s. TIL., Mumbai, the importer and filer of W.H. Bills of Entry of the goods in the present case, as per the agreement between M/s. TIWA & M/s. GVPL. The said goods viz. CPO, RBD & PFAD were blended during voyage of the Vessels MT Gumuldur, CPO & RBD were blended during the voyage of MT Hong Hai6 and CPO & RBD were blended during the voyage of MT FMT EFES at the behest of charterer M/s. GIPL and M/s. GVPL(operational charterer). The importer, M/s. TIL filed the W.H. Bills of Entry, by mis-declaring the goods as CPO, by classifying the same under CTH 15111000. Further, after import of the goods into India, it was the responsibility of M/s. GIPL to sell the goods into Indian market.

12.8.2 Further, M/s. GIPL in connivance with M/s. TIL entered into agreement with respective vessel owners for transporting the goods into India. It was decided to blend the goods onboard during voyage of the vessel. The instructions for blending were given by M/s. GIPL to M/s. Midas Tankers Pvt. Ltd. Thus, Shri Sidhant Agarwal, Director of M/s. GIPL played active role in ensuring the blending of CPO, PFAD & RBD olien. The above act of import of goods by blending the three products right from planning, creation, monitoring and managing of all the operations was with a mala fide intention to evade Customs duty. Thus, he knowingly played an important role in effecting the said unscrupulous import which became liable to confiscation under Section 111 of the Customs Act, 1962. The acts of omission and commission on the part of Shri Sidhant Agarwal rendered the imported goods (non-seized- cleared in past) liable for confiscation under Section 111(d), 111(f), 111(l) and 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962. He had knowingly and intentionally caused to be made, signed or used documents relating to import of goods by mis-declaring it as CPO, which he knew or had reason to believe were false and incorrect in material particulars. Hence, the said act on his part rendered him liable for penalty under Section 112(a), 112(b), 114AA and 117 of the Customs Act, 1962.

12.9 SHRI SUDHANSU AGARWAL, REPRESENTATIVE AND EX-CEO OF M/S. GIPL:

12.9.1 Shri Sudhanshu Agarwal, Representative and Ex-CEO of M/s. GIPL are looking after all the business affairs of the company. He used to execute business deals of M/s. GIPL, got business support through M/s. GVPL, which is parent company of M/s. GIPL M/s. GIPL entered into contract with the vessel owners to blend the different cargoes viz. CPO, RBD Palmolein and PFAD as discussed in foregoing paras and accordingly issued directions for blending of CPO, RBD & PFAD. He was in direct touch with Shri Amit Thakkar of M/s. TIL to obtain concurrence for blending of goods; and also appointed the surveyor, in agreement with M/s. TIL who approved the blending plan. He on

behalf of M/s. GIPL, being operational charterer floated inquiry with the vessel broker for requirement of vessel with blending facility only.

12.9.2 Though the title of the goods always remained with M/s. TIL, he passed the orders/directions in connivance with M/s. TIL. M/s. GIPL in connivance with M/s.TIL imported the cargo after blending RBD, CPO, PFAD on board and indulged in bond to bond sale of the said quantity of 40486.172 MT of imported cargo through vessels MT FMT Gumuldur, MT Hong Hai6, MT FMT EFES which were mis-declared as CPO under CTH 15111000 instead of appropriate CTH 15119090 with an intent to evade the Customs duty by them as well as to make it marketable and to sell such goods in Indian market. By such acts of omission and commission he has rendered himself liable to penalty for mis-declaration of imported goods under section 112(a) and 112(b) of the Customs Act, 1962. He had knowingly and intentionally caused to be made, signed or used documents relating to import of goods by mis-declaring it as CPO, which he knew or had reason to believe were false and incorrect in material particulars. Hence, the said act on his part rendered him liable for penalty under Section(s) 112(a), 112(b), 114AA and 117 of the Customs Act, 1962.

12.10 ROLE OF SHRI AMIT THAKKAR, SENIOR MANAGER, M/S. TATA INTERNATIONAL LTD (AGRI DIVISION):

12.10.1 Shri Amit Thakkar, Senior Manager, M/s. TIL (Agri Division) was aware of the fact that "RBD" and "PFAD" were loaded at Kuala Tanjung Port, Indonesia and CPO was loaded in DUMAI port and Phuket Port, Thailand. He was also aware that after blending, the original BLs were switched and were replaced by manipulated BLs, showing entire cargo as CPO. Despite the facts that he knew that the goods imported were not CPO, but an admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD, BL and other documents, showing import of CPO were submitted before the Customs Authority. He admitted that post blending of the goods onboard, the original Bills of Lading were switched to Global Bills of Lading, showing entire quantity as CPO.

12.10.2 Thus, Shri Amit Thakkar played active role in import of admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD, by mis-declaring the same as CPO, classifying under CTH 15111000 instead of appropriate CTH 15119090 with an intent to evade the Customs duty. By such acts of omission and commission he has rendered himself liable to penalty for mis-declaration of imported goods under section 112 (a) and 112(b) of the Customs Act, 1962. He had knowingly and intentionally caused to be made, signed or used documents relating to import of goods by mis-declaring it as CPO, which he knew or had reason to believe were false and incorrect in material particulars. Hence, the said act on his part rendered him liable for penalty under Section 112(a), 112(b), 114AA and 117 of the Customs Act, 1962.

12.11 ROLE OF SHRI SHRIKANT SUBBARAYAN, HEAD OF AGRI (BUSINESS) DIVISION, M/S. TIL (AGRI DIVISION):

12.11.1 Shri Shrikant Subbarayan had given approval for finalizing the deal in providing Trade Facilitation to M/s. GVPL. He approved the final contract between M/s. TIL and M/s. GVPL to facilitate the latter in import of goods by way of mis-declaration and mis-classification of goods. He was aware

of the purchase of CPO, RBD and PFAD in Indonesia, blending of all the three cargo onboard, preparation of manipulated documents. He was also aware that at the time of import the W.H. Bills of Entry were filed mis-declaring the goods as CPO, by classifying the same under CTH 15111000, though he knew that the goods imported is admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD, which merits classification under CTH 15119090 (non –seized and cleared), with an intent to earn commission and evade the Customs duty. By such acts of omission and commission he has rendered himself liable to penalty under section 112 (a) and 112(b) of the Customs Act, 1962. He had knowingly and intentionally caused to be made, signed or used documents relating to import of goods by mis- declaring it as CPO, which he knew or had reason to believe were false and incorrect in material particulars. Hence, the said act on his part rendered him liable for penalty under Section 112(a), 112(b), 114AA and 117 of the Customs Act, 1962.

12.12 ROLE OF SHRI AMIT AGARWAL, ASSTT. VICE PRESIDENT, M/S. GLENTECH INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED & M/S. GLENTECH VENTURE PTE LTD., SINGAPORE:

12.12.1 He was actively involved in purchase of imported cargo imported in the name of M/s. TIL., from overseas suppliers. Being Authorized Signatory of M/s. GIPL, he was instrumental in entering into the agreement for commodity supply and service agreement dated 09.03.2021 between M/s. GIPL & M/s. TIL. He was aware of the fact that CPO, RBD and PFAD were purchased from the overseas suppliers in Indonesia. He was also aware that the above goods were blended on board vessel. Being authorised signatory, he concerned himself in signing of charter party agreement with M/s Telcom International PTE Ltd and M/s. Oka Tankers PTE Ltd. As per the agreement, CPO was to be loaded from Dumai port and RBD and PFAD were to be loaded from Kuala Tanjung port. After loading the above goods, all the goods were blended on board. After blending, manipulated documents, switch BL was prepared, showing cargo as CPO, though it was an admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD.

12.12.2 Thus, he was actively involved in the acts of omission and commission to assist the importer to import goods by mis-declaring the same as CPO, by classifying the same under CTH 15111000, though the goods imported was admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD, which merits classification under CTH 15119090, with an intent to evade the Customs duty. The above act on his part rendered the goods liable for confiscation and rendered himself liable to penalty under section 112(a), 112(b), 114AA and 117 of the Customs Act, 1962.

13 LIABILITY TO CONFISCATION OF THE IMPORTED GOODS, WHICH WERE NOT SEIZED AND CLEARED:

13.1 Further, In view of the above, it appears that M/s. Tata International Ltd wilfully mis-declared, mis-stated and suppressed the facts regarding description and classification of the impugned goods at the time of filing W.H. Bills of Entry and which were subsequently cleared by various ex- bond filers vide various Bills of Entry (as detailed in **Annexure – B**) and had claimed lower rates of Customs duties as discussed herein above. Due to this deliberate act of mis-classification and mis-declaration in the import of entire quantity of 40521.39 MT vide vessels MT FMT Gumuldur V.202109, MT Hong Hai6 V.2106 and MT FMT EFES V.202111 on the part of M/s. TIL and lead to short payment of Customs duties by various Ex-bond filers on goods non- seized and already cleared by them. Further, by this deliberate act of mis- declaration and mis-classification appears to be with intent to evade

Customs duty. Therefore, it appears that the liability to pay the dues arise on the part of actual beneficial owners, i.e. importers of such goods who cleared these goods by way of filing Ex-Bond Bills of Entry.

13.2 It further appears that since the duty on the goods imported by M/s. COFCO, was short levied on account of mis-declaration and misclassification, which is liable to be demanded and recovered under the provisions of Section 28(4) of the Customs Act, 1962 and 14191 MTs of the said goods cleared by M/s COFCO also appears to be liable for confiscation (non-seized- cleared in past). M/s. COFCO also appears liable for imposition of penalty under section 112(a) & 112(b), 114A and 117 of the Customs Act, 1962.

14 CALCULATION OF DIFFERENTIAL DUTY RECOVERABLE:

14.1. M/s. TIL and M/s. GIPL, in connivance with each other devised a strategic plan to import admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD, by mis-declaring the same as CPO. They purchased CPO, RBD and PFAD in Indonesia/ Thailand from different suppliers. They entered into Charter Agreement for transporting the goods from Indonesia and Thailand to India with M/s. OKA Tankers PTE Ltd. through vessel „MT Hong Hai6 V.2106" and M/s. Telcom International PTE Ltd, through vessels „MT FMT Gumuldur V.202109" and „MT FMT EFES V.202111" having blending facility and switching of Bills of Lading clause in the agreements. The details of the goods loaded at different ports and imported vide different vessels and after blending, the goods described in the bill of entry are as per below mentioned table--

Sr. No.	*VESSEL NAME*	*COMMODITY loaded at load Port*	*QTY (MTs)*	*LOAD PORT*	*Bill of Lading no.*	*Ware House Bill of Entry*
1	FMT GUMULDUR Voy.202109	CPO	3499.71	DUMAI, INDONESIA	DMI/DEE/02 and DMI/DEE/03 dated 12.08.2021	5302477, 5302489, 5302500, 5302513, 5302519 & 5302523 ; all dated 03.09.2021
		RBD PALM OLEIN	8400.300	KUALA TANJUBG, INDONESIA	KTG/DEE/01 dated 17.08.2021	
		PFAD	200	KUALA TANJUBG, INDONESIA	KTG/DEE/02 dated 16.08.2021	
		Total	**12100.01**			
2	MT HONG HAI6 V.2106	RBD PALM OLEIN	6513.520	KUALA TANJUBG, INDONESIA	KTG/DEE/01 dated 30.09.2021	5916265, 5916285, 5916291 & 5916292 all dated 20.10.2021
		CPO	8948.550	Phuket, Thailand	HH6V2106PHU-02 , HH6V2106PHU-02 dated 06.10.2021	
		Total	**15462.07**			
3	MT FMT EFES VOY. 202111	RBD PALM OLEIN	5086.015	KAULA TANJUNG, INDONESIA	KTP/DEE/01 dated 26.10.2021	6212683 & 6212824 ; both dated 11.11.2021
		CPO	7873.290	PHUKET PORT, THAILAND	KTP/DEE/02 and PHP/DEE/03 dated 31.10.2021	
		Total	**12959.31**			

In view of above, total 40521.398 MT of admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD were imported through the above mentioned 03 vessels viz., MT FMT Gumuldur V.202109, MT Hong Hai6 V.2106, MT FMT EFES V202111 and mis- declared the same as CPO before Customs Authorities at Kandla Port.

14.2 The documentary as well as oral evidences, as discussed in brief in foregoing paras conclusively establish that though M/s. TIL had imported admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD and while filing warehouse bill of entry at the Kandla port, M/s TIL in the import documents mis-declared the entire quantity of 40521.39 MT cargo as CPO brought into the country vide vessels MT FMT Gumuldur V.202109, MT Hong Hai6 V.2106, MT FMT EFES V202111
and mis-classified the same under CTH 15111000 by suppressing the facts that the goods imported were actually admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD, CPO and RBD respectively which merits classification under CTH 15119090. The above act on the part of M/s. TIL subsequently resulted in short payment of customs duties by M/s. COFCO to the tune of Rs, 8,11,81,445/- and thus, defrauding the government exchequer.

14.3 CBIC vide following notification have notified the tariff rate of items vide various non- tariff notification of Customs. The notifications applicable on the date of presentation of Bills of Entry for Home consumption by M/s. COFCO are:- Notification No. 69/2021 – Customs (N.T.) dated 31.08.2021, 81/2021- Customs (N.T.) dated 14.10.2021 and 87/2021- Customs (N.T.) dated 29.10.2021 respectively. The tariff rate (USD per metric Ton) are notified therein, and mentioned as below:-

Notification No.	Sr No.	Chapter/ heading / sub-heading/ tarif f item	Description of Goods	Tariff rate (US$ pe r metric Ton)
69/2021 - Customs (N.T) dated 31-08-2021	6 of Table - I	15119090	Others - Palmolein	1063
81/2021- Custom s (N.T.) dated 14.10.2021	6 of Table -I	15119090	Others - Palmolein	1223
87/2021- Custom s (N.T.) dated 29.10.2021	6 of Table -I	15119090	Others - Palmolein	1261

14.4 Further, M/s. COFCO had filed the self- assessed Ex-Bond BoE for Home consumption for clearance of goods (approx. 6406 MTs) imported vide aforementioned vessels as discussed above **(Annexure-C)**. The above act on the part of importer resulted into short payment of Customs duties which appears to be payable under CTH 15119090 as per the below mentioned Customs Tariff notifications: -

DUTY STRUCTURE ON ADMIXTURE OF CPO, RBD PALMOLEIN & PFAD UNDER CTH 15119090 OVER DIFFERENT PERIOD OF TIME

Effective Date	**BCD (%)**	**AID C (%)**	**SWS (@10% of all duties) (%)**	**IGS T (%)**
30.06.2021 to 10.09.2021	37.5% [BCD @37.5% as per Ntfn No. 34/2021 – Cus. dated 29.06.2021]	NIL	3.75%	5%

11.09.2021 to 13.10.2021	32.50% [BCD @ 32.5%, amended vide Ntfn No. 42/2021- Cus. dated 11.09.2021]	NIL	3.25%	5%
14.10.2021 to 20.12.2021	17.50% [as amended vide Ntfn No. 48/2021- Cus. dated 11.09.2021]	NIL	1.75%	5%
21.12.2021 to 15.02.2022	12.5% [as amended vide Ntfn no. 5.3/2021-Cus dated 20.12.2021	NIL	1.25%	5%

Further, the duty paid by M/s. COFCO vis-à-vis duty actually payable by M/s. COFCO is tabulated as per Annexure –C to this show Cause.

14.4 The total differential duty recoverable on the goods, imported by mis-declaring the goods as CPO, mis-classifying the same under CTH 15111000 amounts to Rs. 8,11,81,445/- (Rupees Eight Crores Eleven Lakhs Eighty One Thousand four Hundred and forty five only) in respect of goods already cleared by them having assessable value arrived as per the aforementioned tariff notification is Rs.57,34,01,430/- (Rupees Fifty Seven Crores Thirty four Lakhs One Thousand Four Hundred and Thirty only). The differential duty is required to be recovered from them by invoking the provisions of Section 28(4) of the Customs Act, 1962 along with interest under Section 28AA.

15. SHOW CAUSE:

15.1. Now therefore, it is proposed that **M/s. COFCO International India Private Limited-(S) having its corporate office at DLF Corporate Park, Tower 4B, 8th Floor, DLF Phase-III, Gurugram-122002 having IEC 0311046975**, may be called upon to show cause in writing to the Commissioner of Customs, Kandla as to why: -

i. The declared value **(i.e. Rs. 52,11,55,922/-)** of the **6406 MT**s of imported goods (non-seized and cleared) imported vide vessel "FMT GUMULDUR V.202109", "MT HONG HAI6 V.2106" and MT FMT EFES V.202111 should not be rejected on account of mis-declaration and mis-classification of goods and the total assessable value of **Rs. 57,34,01,430/-** should not be taken as assessable for calculation of customs duty as detailed in **Annexure-C** and as per the relevant Customs Tariff notifications as discussed in foregoing paras;

ii. The declared classification of the subject goods, i.e. **6406 MTs** of imported cargo vide vessels "FMT GUMULDUR V.202109", "MT HONG HAI6 V.2106" and MT FMT EFES V.202111 under CTH 15111000 in the Ex- Bond Bills of Entry as detailed in **Annexure–C** should not be rejected and re-classified under CTH 15119090 of the Customs Tariff Heading of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 and why the subject Ex- Bond Bills of Entry should not be reassessed accordingly;

iii. The total imported goods(non-seized and cleared in the past) by way of mis-declaration and mis-classification as discussed in above paragraphs should not be held liable for confiscation under Section 111 of the Customs Act, 1962;

iv. The Customs Duty **Rs. 8,11,81,445/- (Rupees Eight Crores Eleven Lakhs Eighty One Thousand four Hundred and forty five only)** which is short paid on account of misclassification and mis-declaration in various Ex- Bond Bills of Entry for Home Consumption (non-seized and cleared) should not be

recovered from them under the provisions of Section 28(4) of the Customs Act, 1962, along with the applicable interest thereon under Section 28AA, ibid;

v. Penalty should not be imposed upon them under the provisions of Section 112(a) & 112(b), 114A, 114AA and 117 of the Customs Act, 1962 for the goods mentioned at (ii) above;

15.2 Now therefore, it is proposed that **M/s. Tata International Limited, Office No. 11, Ground Floor, Plot No. 40, Sector 8, Gandhidham, Kachchh-370201 having IEC 388024291** may be called upon to show cause in writing to the Commissioner of Customs, Kandla so as to why: -

(i) Penalty should not be imposed upon them under the provisions of Section 112(a) & 112(b), 114AA and 117 of the Customs Act, 1962 for such act of mis-classification and mis-declaration of imported goods in the warehouse Bills of Entry on their part which subsequently led to short payment of duty by M/s. COFCO as discussed in above para.

15.3. Now therefore, it is proposed that **M/s. GIPL, having office at 508, 5th Floor, Wegmans Business Park, Plot No. 3, Sector-Knowledge Park-III, Surajpur Kasna Main Road, Greater Noida, Gautam Budh Nagar- 201308 (UP)** may be called upon to show cause in writing to the Commissioner of Customs, Kandla so as to why: -

(i) Penalty should not be imposed upon them under the provisions of Section 112(a) & 112(b), 114AA and 117 of the Customs Act, 1962 for such act of connivance with M/s. TIL for getting such buyers of goods for M/s TIL which subsequently led to short payment of duty.

15.4. Now therefore, it is proposed that **M/s. OKA Tankers PTE Ltd. having their Regd Office at 77 HIGH STREET, #08-10, HIGH STREET PLAZA, SINGAPORE (179433),** may be called upon to show cause in writing to the Commissioner of Customs, Kandla in view of them being in knowledge of wrongful act of omission or commission, knowingly abetted or instrumental/facilitator in the entire scheme of mis-declaration with an intent of falsity and defraud the government exchequer it is proposed that: -

(i) The vessel MT Hong Hai6 (non-seized- cleared in past), used for transporting the said goods should not be held liable for confiscation under Section 115 of the Customs Act, 1962;

(ii) Penalty should not be imposed upon them under the provisions of Section 112(a) & 112(b), 114AA and 117 of the Customs Act, 1962 for the reason mentioned at (i) above;

15.5. Now therefore, it is proposed that **M/s. Telcom International PTE Ltd. having their Regd. Office at 50 Bukit Batok Street 23, #06-11, Midview Building, Singapore 659578,** may be called upon to show cause in writing to the Commissioner of Customs, Kandla in view of them being in knowledge of wrongful act of omission or commission, knowingly abetted or

instrumental/facilitator in the entire scheme of mis-declaration with an intent of defraud the government exchequer it is proposed that: -

(i) The vessel MT FMT Gumuldur (non-seized- cleared in past), and MT.FMT EFES (non-seized- cleared in past), used for transporting the said goods should not be

held liable for confiscation under Section 115 of the Customs Act, 1962;

(ii) Penalty should not be imposed upon them under the provisions of Section 112(a) & 112(b), 114AA and 117 of the Customs Act, 1962 for the reason mentioned at (i) above;

16. Now, therefore, the following persons may be called upon to show cause in writing to the Commissioner of Customs, Kandla as why personal penalty under Section 112(a) & 112(b), Section 117 and Section 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962 should not be imposed on them being in knowledge of wrongful act of omission or commission, having knowingly abetted or been instrumental/facilitator in the entire scheme of mis-declaration with an intent of suppression and falsity and to defraud the government exchequer: -

(1) Shri Sidhant Agarwal, Director of M/s. GIPL & M/s. GVPL
(2) Shri Sudhanshu Agarwal, Director of M/s. GIPL & M/s. GVPL
(3) Shri Amit Agarwal, Assistant Vice President of M/s. GIPL & M/s. GVPL
(4) Shri Shrikant Subbarayan, Head Agri Businees Division, M/s. Tata International Ltd.
(5) Shri Amit Thakkar, Senior Manager M/s. Tata International Ltd.
(6) Capt. Shri Sanjay Kumar, Master of Vessel MT FMT Gumuldur V.202109
(7) Capt. Liu Youyi, Master of Vessel MT Hong Hai6 V.2106
(8) Capt. Julio Uytiepo Conejero, Master of Vessel MT FMT EFES Voy.202111
(9)

17. Now, therefore, Shri Nitin Jain, Shri Kwee Peng Yeo, Shri Mui Sang Andrew Wong and Shri Simmarpal Singh Bhurjee, Directors/Partners of M/s COFCO International India Pvt. Ltd. may be called upon to show cause in writing to the Commissioner of Customs, Kandla as why penalty under Section 112(a) & 112(b), Section 117, Section 114A and Section 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962 should not be imposed upon him.

18. Now, therefore, the following persons may be called upon to show cause in writing to the Commissioner of Customs, Kandla as why action under under Section 132 of the Customs Act, 1962 should not be taken against;

(1) Capt. Shri Sanjay Kumar, Master of Vessel MT FMT Gumuldur V.202109
(2) Capt. Liu Youyi, Master of Vessel MT Hong Hai6 V.2106
(3) Capt. Julio Uytiepo Conejero, Master of Vessel MT FMT EFES Voy.202111

WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS:

19. M/s. COFCO International India Private Limited, in their submission have stated *interalia* that:

i. The Noticee is *inter alia* engaged in the refining of edible oils i.e. Palm Oil, Soybean Oil etc., trading of agro commodities i.e. grains, edible oils, sugar, cotton etc. In connection with their business, the Noticee imported the imported goods, viz., '*Crude Palm Oil (Edible Grade) in Bulk*'.

Palm Oil under the Customs Tariff Act and applicable duty structure

ii. Under the Customs Tariff, Palm Oil falls under Tariff Heading 1511. Heading 1511 covers 'PALM OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS, WHETHER OR NOT REFINED, BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED' wherein the following kinds of palm oil are covered:
   a. Customs Tariff Item 1511 10 00 as '*Crude Oil*';
   b. Customs Tariff Sub-heading 1511 90 as '*Other*' which covers '*Refined bleached deodorized palm* oil' under Customs tariff Item 1511 90 10, '*Refined bleached deodorized palmolein*' under Customs tariff Item 1511 90 20, '*Refined bleached deodorized palm stearin*' under Customs tariff Item 1511 90 30 and 'Others' under Customs Tariff 1511 90 90 which is a residuary heading for palm oil in other forms or composition.

iii. The imported goods are *'Crude Palm Oil'* falling under Customs Tariff Item 1511 1000.

Investigation concerning the imported goods and other recent imports

Imports vide Vessel MT Distya Pushti

iv. M/s Tata International Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as '**TIL**') imported 20300 MTs of '*Crude Palm Oil*' vide vessel 'MT-Distya Pushti'. The said goods were procured by TIL from their sister company, i.e. M/s Tata International West Asia, DMCC (hereinafter referred to as '**TIWA**').

v. These goods were supplied to TIWA through vessel 'MT Distya Pushti' by M/s Glentech Ventures Pte Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as '**GVPL**') from Dumai Port, Indonesia and M/s PT. Industri Nabati Lestari, Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as '**INL**') from Kuala Tanjung Port. Once the said goods were supplied to TIL, 83 Bills of Entry were filed by TIL where the goods were declared as 'CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK' under Tariff Item 1511 1000.

vi. However, an investigation was initiated by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence ('**DRI**') with regards to the goods imported vide vessel 'MT Distya Pushti'. Accordingly, the said vessel was boarded by officers of the DRI along with officers of Customs House, Kandla and Chemical Examiner, CRCL, Kandla under Panchnama dated 02/03.01.2022 (RUD-1 to the Impugned SCN).

vii. In addition to import documents being recovered during the investigation, samples were drawn from 15 tanks in the said vessel for testing by CRCL, Vadodara. As per the test reports of CRCL, the sample 'Slop P' (RUD-6 to the Impugned SCN) was found to be '*Palm Fatty Acid Distillate*' (hereinafter referred to as '**PFAD**') whereas sample '7P' (RUD-7 to the Impugned SCN) met the requirements of '*Refined Bleached Deodorised Palm Olein'* (hereinafter referred to as '**RBD**') instead of '*Crude Palm Oil*' (hereinafter referred to as '**CPO**').

viii. As per the opinion offered by the Head/ Chemical Examiner of CRCL, Vadodara, the test report of sample '7S/S-1' (RUD-7 to the Impugned SCN) also did not meet the requirement of CPO. It was further pointed out that the Carotenoid content in the sample is below the limit that is normally present in CPO. The same opinion was offered by the Head/Chemical examiner in respect of all other samples drawn from the tanks of the vessel. It was therefore concluded that all samples are admixtures of CPO, RBD Olein and PFAD. The CRCL Test Reports for the said goods imported by vessel 'MT Distya Pushti' are enclosed as RUD-5 to the SCN.

ix. Thus, as per the preliminary investigation conducted by DRI, out of the 20300 MT of goods imported vide the said vessel, 75% comprised of RBD but the said goods were mis-declared as CPO by TIL.

x. During the investigation, it was discovered that GVPL entered into a contract with INL for purchase of 15000 MT of RBD and 200MT of PFAD. The goods loaded on the said vessel from Dumai Port, Indonesia comprised of CPO while the goods loaded from Kumala Tanjung Port, Indonesia comprised of RBD and PFAD.

xi. Furthermore, as per the Charter Party Agreement dated 03.11.2021 entered between GVPL and TIWA, the CPO, RBD and PFAD were to be blended by M/s Geochem who were appointed as surveyors. The relevant clause in the Charter Agreement pertaining to the blending of goods is extracted below for ready reference:

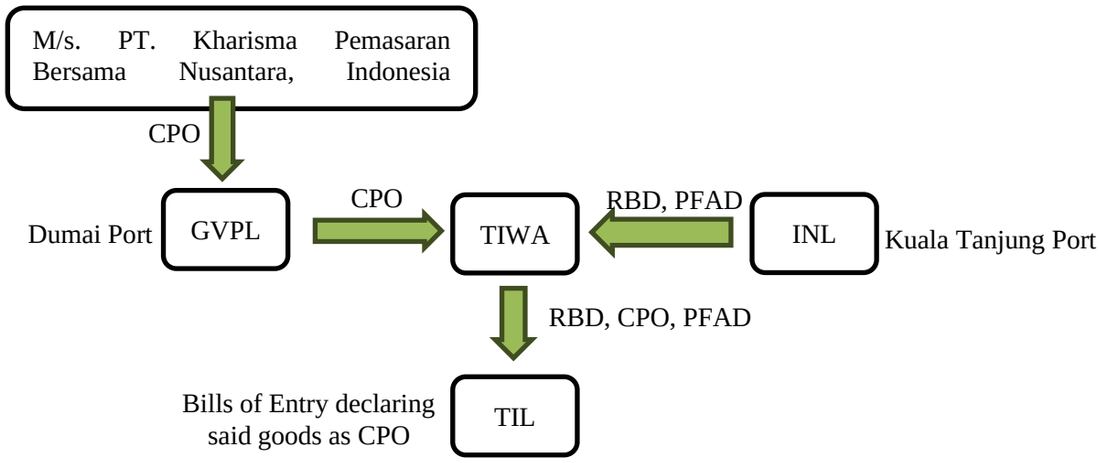
"*Charterer will blend 10,000 MT Olein with 5000 MT CPO and 200 MT PFAD, and remaining 5000 MT*

Olein will be imported/manifested to India as Olein only – Owner confirms."

The said Charter Party Agreement dated 03.11.2021 is enclosed at pages 71-69 of RUD-3 to the Impugned SCN.

xii. After the blending of CPO, RBD and PFAD, it was discovered that the documents pertaining to RBD and PFAD were switched with import documents reflecting goods comprising of CPO only. The same was confirmed by a comparison of the Original Bills of Lading and Switched Bills of Lading.

xiii. The transaction mentioned above is illustrated below for ease of reference:



xiv. According to the Department, as per test reports of the samples analysed by CRCL, Vadodara, the said goods comprises of PFAD and RBD Palmolein and therefore, the said goods are admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD and not mere CPO.

xv. Thus, on investigation, it appeared that the said goods fall under Customs Tariff Item 15119090 and not under 15111000. The Department was of the view that TIL was in contravention of the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 and the said goods were liable for confiscation under Section 111 of the Act. Accordingly, the said goods were placed under seizure under Section 110(1) of the Act vide Seizure Memo F. No. CUS/SIIB/FUP/1/2022-SIIBO/o Commr-Cus-Kandla dated 14.01.2022.

xvi. Pursuant to the same, a show cause notice was issued to the parties involved for the alleged mis-declaration and misclassification of the said goods as '*Crude Palm Oil*' falling under Customs Tariff Item 1511 10 00.

Past imports vide vessel 'FMT GUMULDUR V.202109', 'MT HONG HAI6 V.2106' and 'MT FMT EFES V.202111' – covered by the Impugned SCN

xvii. During the course of the aforementioned investigation pertaining to goods imported vide vessel '*MT Distya Pushti*', the DRI gathered information that CPO was imported by TIL in a similar fashion in certain previously imported consignments vide vessels 'FMT GUMULDUR V.202109', 'MT HONG HAI6 V.2106' and 'MT FMT EFES V.202111'. Accordingly, the investigation conducted in respect of the recent imports vide Distya Pushti vessel was extended to the previously imported consignments vide the 3 aforementioned vessels.

xviii. Pursuant to the same, statements of various persons were recorded. The details of the statements recorded are tabulated below for ready reference:

Sr. No.	**Particular**	**Statement recorded**
1.	Statement of Shri Amit Agarwal, Vice President of GIPL and GVPL recorded on	It was stated *inter alia* that: a. GIPL is engaged in the trading of imported edible oils such as CPO, RBD and PFAD. b. As per agreement

	05.01.2022 (**RUD-11**)	between TIL and GIPL, TIL would import goods from overseas supplier or from TIL's affiliates on behalf of GIPL. c. As per agreement between TISPL and GIPL, TISPL can import goods from overseas supplier through GVPL and/or sell the same in Indian market through GIPL at its sole discretion. d. He had requested employees of TIL for opening Letter of Credit for 15000 MTs of RBD and 250 MTs of PFAD and not for 5000 MT CPO. e. 15000 MTs of RBD, 5000 MTs of CPO and 300 MTs of PFAD was loaded on Distya Pushti. f. While documents supplied by INL to TIWA correctly mentioned imported goods as RBD, PFAD, the Certificate of Origin issued by Dubai Chamber in respect of the said goods mentioned the entire consignment of goods to be CPO.
2.	Statement of Shri Sachin Deshpande, Executive of TIL recorded on 06.01.2022 (**RUD-12**) and 07.01.2022 (**RUD-13**)	He produced details and summary of previous consignment for importation of CPO wherein CPO, RBD and PFAD were said to have been imported.
3.	Statement of Shri Amit Thakkar, TIL recorded on 07.01.2022 (**RUD-14**)	It was stated *inter alia* that: a. TIL's role is of Trade Facilitator where TIL facilitated GIPL for procurement of oil products such as CPO, RBD and PFAD. b. Client Agreement dated 09.03.2021 between TIL and GVPL was already in existence. Pursuant to the same, details for purchase of 20250 MT

		of the consignment was shared vide email to TIL wherein 5000 MT of CPO was to be procured from KPBN and 15000 MT of RBD Olein and 250 MT PFAD was to be procured from INL. c. Subsequently, purchase contracts were executed by TWIA and INL for the purchase of 15000 MT of RBD Olein and 250 MT PFAD. While, GVPL undertook the purchase of 5000MT of CPO from KPBN. d. They had opened Letter of Credit for 15000 MTs of RBD and 300 MTs of PFAD in favour of INL and for 5000 MT CPO in favour of GVPL. e. The Distya Pushti vessel was arranged by GVPL and Charter Agreement was executed with M/s Midas Tankers Pvt. Ltd. where GVPL was the operational charter and TIWA was the payment charterer. f. As operational charterer, entire blending operation had been undertaken in supervision of GVPL. g. RBD and PFAD were loaded on Kuala Tanjung Port, Indonesia and CPO was loaded in Dumai Port, and post blending of the goods, the resultant product was a better quality of CPO as certified by the surveyor prior to arrival in India. h. The blending process and switch of bills of lading was undertaken in a similar manner of the recent Distya Pushti vessel in the aforementioned 3 vessels.
4.	Statement of Shri Shrikant Subbarayan, Head of Agri	It was stated *inter alia* that: a. For oil business transactions, only Trade

	Division of TIL recorded on 08.01.2022 (**RUD-15**)	Facilitation is carried out by TIL wherein the company assists third parties in purchasing oil commodities by opening letters of credit on their behalf to suppliers based in foreign countries. b. For custom related purpose, the importer would be TIL and the supplier would either be TIWA or TISPL. c. The entire transaction was about facilitating GVPL's trade hence the purchase of cargo, blending of cargo was all as per instructions of GVPL as they were the ultimate buyer after the import of the said cargo into India.
5.	Statement of Shri Sidhant Agarwal, Director of GIPL recorded on 27/28.01.2022 (**RUD-16** and **RUD-17**)	It was stated *inter alia* that: a. Their first consignment of 2500 MTs of CPO with TIL experienced difficulties in selling as the CPO had a Free Fatty Acid (FFA) of around 4.5 to 5. The requirement to blend was due to demand of CPO having FFA below 3.5. b. It was learnt that naturally CPO having FFA value of below 3.5 was very rare. However, the same could be achieved by blending CPO, RBD Olein and PFAD and made marketable as per buyer's requirement. c. The blending ratio was suggested by the surveyor. d. The blended goods have a better quality than normal CPO due to lower FFA value. As RBD for which FFA value is less than 0.1% is mixed with normal CPO, therefore, the FFA value of the blended goods is lesser than normal CPO.
6.	Statement of	It was stated *inter alia*

	Shri Sudhanshu Agarwal, ex-CEO and representative of GIPL recorded on 27/28.01.2022 (**RUD-18** and **RUD-19**)	that: a. The blending ratio was suggested by the surveyor appointed by TIL. Further, the right to choose the surveyor always remained with TIL. b. It is market practice to have CPO with FFA value below 3.5 as per his experience since 2014 and interaction with end users. Further, the time in refining process as well as costing is lesser. c. There is a demand of the product having FFA value less than 3.5 which could be obtained by blending CPO, RBD Olein and PFAD. This blending would not be financially viable in India as RBD would attract more customs duty and resultant cost would increase which the buyer would not purchase. d. Therefore, the blending was required to make the product marketable.
7.	Statement of Shri Sudhanshu Agarwal, ex-CEO and representative of GIPL recorded on 29.01.2022 (**RUD-20**)	It was stated *inter alia* that: a. With respect to the aforementioned 3 vessels, the blending was done in Malaysia/Thailand port. In case of goods imported vide Gumuldur vessel, the blending was done on board while with respect of other imports the CPO was added to the RBD filled up to the tank of the vessel and then stirring process were carried out. b. The blending is done by the vessel owner as per instructions issued by GIPL after getting concurrence from TIL.
8.	Statement of Shri Shrikant Subbarayan,	It was stated *inter alia* that: a. The consignments

	Head - Minerals of Agri Trading Business of TIL recorded on 20.05.2022 (**RUD-21**)	imported vide the 3 aforementioned vessels declared as CPO were imported after blending of three different products i.e. CPO, RBD & PFAD in different proportion. The whole process of blending was done as per the instruction of GIPL / GVPL & under the supervision of surveyor. b. The goods were termed as CPO as they were blended goods, i.e. CPO (resultant goods obtained after blending of CPO, RBD or PFAD) having FFA below 3.5.
9.	Statement of Shri Pinaki Prasad Nanda, Manager of the Noticee recorded on 04.08.2022 (**RUD-22**)	It was stated *inter alia* that: a. The Noticee is engaged in refining of edible oils, i.e. Palm Oil, Soyabean Oil, etc., trading of agro commodities. b. The Noticee has purchased and filed Ex-Bond Bills of Entry for total 6406 MTs of CPO. c. The CPO which was imported by TIL through the 3 aforesaid vessels.

xix. The Impugned SCN pertains to alleged short payment of customs duty in respect of the imported goods imported vide the 3 aforesaid vessels. The consignment in question was originally imported into India by TIL vide the aforementioned vessels. TIL had filed the Warehouse / Into Bond Bills of Entry, classifying the imported goods under Tariff Item 1511 10 00 and describing the same in the Bills of Entry as "*CRUDE PALM OIL OF (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK*". Once warehoused, the imported goods were traded numerous times prior to the purchase of the imported goods by the Noticee.

xx. In the present case, the Noticee is the final purchaser of the imported goods. The Noticee, as per their contractual agreement with DIL, purchased 6406 MT of CPO from DIL imported vide the 3 aforesaid vessels and filed Ex-Bond Bills of Entry for the imported goods and cleared the same.

xxi. As per established practice, the Noticee adopted the same description and classification for the imported goods, as set out in the concerned into-bond Bill of Entry. Illustrative details of the Bills of Entry are as follows:

	In Warehouse / Into Bond BOE	**Home Consumption/ Ex-bond BOE**
	Bill of Entry No.	Bill of Entry No. 5414125

	5302500 dated 03.09.2021	dated 13.09.2021
Classification	1511 10 00	1511 10 00
Description	CRUDE PALM OIL OF (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK	CRUDE PALM OIL OF (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK

The aforementioned Into Bond Bills of Entry for goods imported vide 3 aforesaid vessels are already enclosed in RUD-23, RUD-24 and RUD-25 respectively. The Ex-Bond Bills of Entry are enclosed herewith as **Annexure-1**.

xxii. The transactions undertaken for the imported goods prior leading up to the filing of the Ex-Bond Bill of Entry under each vessel are explained below:

Goods imported vide 'FMT GUMULDUR V.202109'

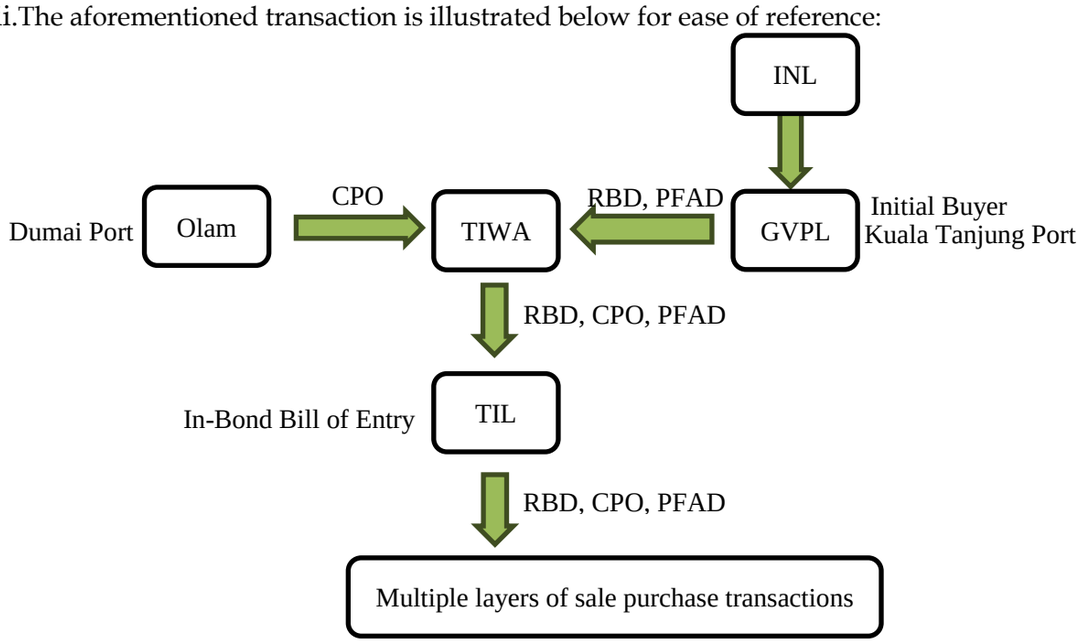
xxiii. Around 12100 MT of CPO was imported vide vessel 'FMT GUMULDUR V.202109' by TIL, out of which 4410 MT was purchased by the Noticee from DIL. Similar to the recent transaction explained above, the said CPO was supplied to TIL by their sister company TIWA.

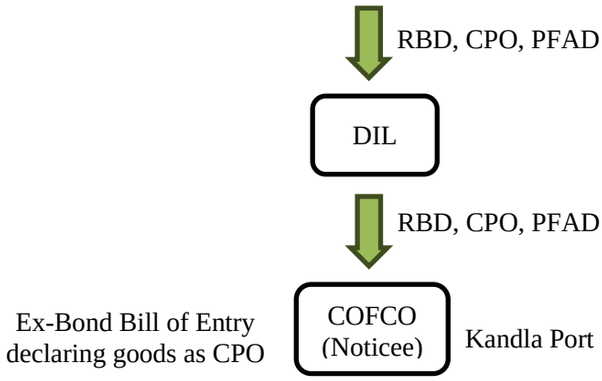
xxiv. TIWA procured the 12199.71 MT of goods from INL and Olam International Limited, Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as "**Olam International**"). As per the investigation, sale agreements were signed by TIWA with INL (wherein GVPL was the initial buyer and the agreement was amended to include the name of TIWA as the buyer) for sale of approximately 8500 MT of RBD Olein and 200 MT of PFAD. Similarly, sale agreement was signed between TIWA and Olam International for purchase of approximately 3500 MT of CPO. Corresponding Letter of Credit ('**LOC**') was also issued by TIWA to INL and Olam International for the sale of the said commodities. The aforementioned documents are enclosed as RUD-23 to the SCN.

xxv. Further, as per Charter Party Agreement dated 30.07.2021, CPO, RBD Olein and PFAD was loaded on the aforesaid vessel and the bills of lading prepared for the same were to be switched with Bills of Lading for filing manifest only with Indian Customs. These Switched Bills of Lading and the Original Bills of Lading were discovered at the time of investigation. The aforementioned documents are enclosed as RUD-23 to the SCN.

xxvi. Subsequently, commercial invoice was raised by TIWA on TIL for purchase of 12100 MT of CPO. Therefore, as per the investigation, on the basis of the sale agreements, LC, Bills of Lading, Invoices, it was concluded that 8400.309 MT of RBD Olein, 200 MT of PFAD and 3499.71 MT of CPO were loaded on the vessel and blended during the voyage of the vessel to declare as 12100 MT of CPO.

xxvii. The aforementioned transaction is illustrated below for ease of reference:





xxviii. However, at the time of purchase of imported goods from DIL, all documents submitted to the Noticee were for the purchase and sale of CPO. The Sale Purchase Contracts between the Noticee and DIL showing purchase of CPO is enclosed herewith as **Annexure-2**. Similarly, Contract confirmation issued by Broker S. Kumar for purchase of CPO is enclosed herewith as **Annexure-3**. Further, the Commercial Invoice raised by DIL on Noticee for purchase of CPO is enclosed herewith as **Annexure-4**.

xxix. The fact that the imported goods were indeed CPO was also affirmed by the Joint Analysis Report issued by Geo Chem Laboratories Pvt. Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as '**Surveyor**') to Glentech Industries Pvt. Ltd. Therefore, all information and documents present with the Noticee supported that what was imported was CPO. The Joint Analysis Report issued by Geo Chem Laboratories Pvt. Ltd. is enclosed herewith as **Annexure-5**.

xxx. In accordance with these documents and the In-Bond Bills of Entry filed by TIL in relation to the imported goods imported vide the aforementioned vessel, the Noticee filed the Ex-Bond Bills of Entry in continuation to the In-Bond Bills of Entry for the imported goods as '*Crude Palm Oil (Edible Grade) in Bulk*'.

Goods imported vide 'MT HONG HAI6 V.2106'

xxxi. Similarly, around 15462 MT of CPO was imported vide vessel '*MT HONG HAI6 V.2106*' by TIL, out of which, 496 MT was purchased by the Noticee from DIL. Similar to the transaction explained above, the said CPO was supplied to TIL by their sister company Tata International Singapore Pte. Ltd (hereinafter referred to as '**TISPL**').

xxxii. TISPL procured the 15462 MT of goods from INL, Indonesia and Thana Palm Products Company Limited, Thailand (hereinafter referred to as '**Thana Palm Products**') and Tha Chang Oil Palm Industries Co. Ltd, Thailand (hereinafter referred to as '**Tha Chang Oil Palm**'). As per the investigation, sale agreements were signed by TISPL with INL (wherein GVPL was the initial buyer and the agreement was amended to include the name of TISPL as the buyer) for sale of approximately 6513 MT of RBD Olein. Similarly, sale agreement was signed between TISPL and with Thana Palm Products and Tha Chang Oil Palm for purchase of approximately 3000 MT of CPO and 6000 MT of CPO respectively. Corresponding LOCs were also issued by TISPL to INL and Thana Palm Products and Tha Chang Oil Palm for the sale of the said commodities. The aforementioned documents are enclosed as RUD-24 to the SCN.

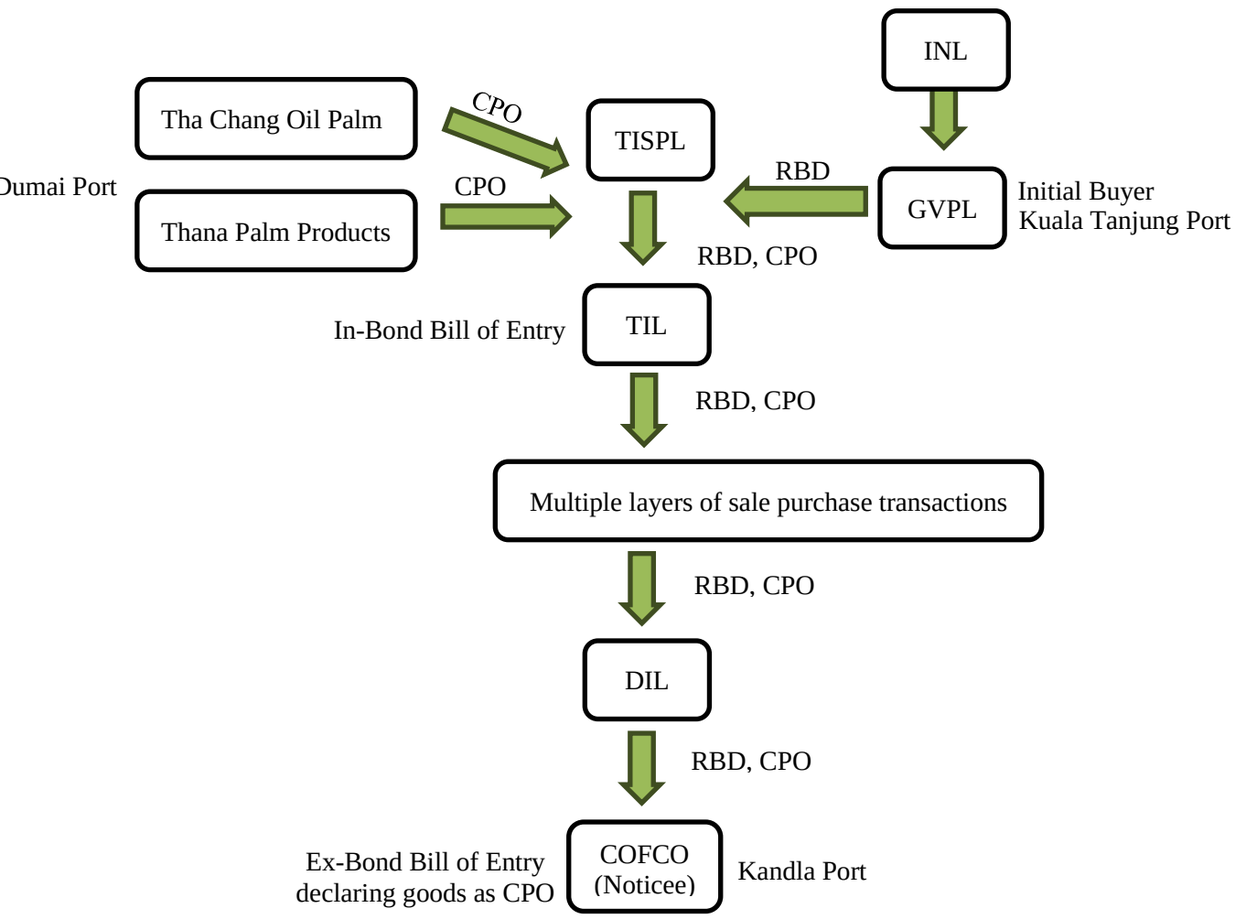
xxxiii. Accordingly, Commercial Invoice was issued by TISPL to INL wherein description of goods is mentioned as RBD Olein whereas, in Commercial Invoice issued to Thana Palm Products and Tha Chang Oil Palm, the description of goods is mentioned as CPO.

xxxiv. It was also observed that as per the Charter Party Agreement dated 09.09.2021 between the vessel owner, M/s Oka Tanker Pte Ltd. and TIWA/TISPL/TIL, the Original bills of lading for the goods loaded on the vessel were to be switched with Bills of Lading for filing manifest only with Indian Customs. These Switched Bills of Lading and the Original Bills of Lading were discovered at the time of investigation.

xxxv. Furthermore, the Charter Party Agreement also mentioned that the Vessel Owner shall blend two or more cargos of different grades and give one bill of lading of CPO as the switched BL. This blending operation was to be undertaken by the Vessel Owner in any port situated in other country except Indonesia. The aforementioned documents are enclosed as RUD-24 to the SCN.

xxxvi. As per the investigation, it was concluded that the sales agreements between TISPL and the suppliers were for procurement of CPO, RBD Olein and the blending of these goods took place on board vessel where new set of Bills of Lading showing the entire goods as CPO were issued by the Vessel Owner.

xxxvii. The aforementioned transaction is illustrated below for ease of reference:



xxxviii. However, as in the case of the aforementioned *Gumuldur* vessel, at the time of purchase of imported goods from DIL, all documents submitted to the Noticee were for the purchase and sale of CPO. The Sale Purchase Contracts between the Noticee and DIL showing purchase of CPO is enclosed herewith as **Annexure-6**. The Contract confirmation issued by Broker, S.Kumar, for purchase of CPO is enclosed herewith as **Annexure-7**. Also, the Commercial Invoice raised by DIL on Noticee for purchase of CPO is enclosed herewith as **Annexure-8**.

xxxix. The fact that the imported goods were indeed CPO was also affirmed by the Freight Certificate issued by GVPL. Therefore, all information and documents present with the Noticee supported that what was imported was CPO. Freight Certificate is enclosed herewith as **Annexure-9**.

Goods imported vide 'MT FMT EFES V.202111'

xl. Similar to the aforesaid vessels, around 12959 MT of CPO was imported vide vessel '*MT FMT EFES V.202111*' by TIL, out of which, 1500 MT was purchased by the Noticee from DIL. Similar to the transaction explained above, the said CPO was supplied to TIL by their sister company TIWA.

xli. TIWA procured 12959 MT of goods from INL, Indonesia and Tha Chang Oil Palm, Thailand. As per the investigation, sale agreements were signed by TIWA with INL (wherein GVPL was the initial buyer and the agreement was amended to include the name of TIWA as the buyer) for sale of approximately 5000 MT of RBD Olein. Similarly, sale agreement was signed between TIWA and

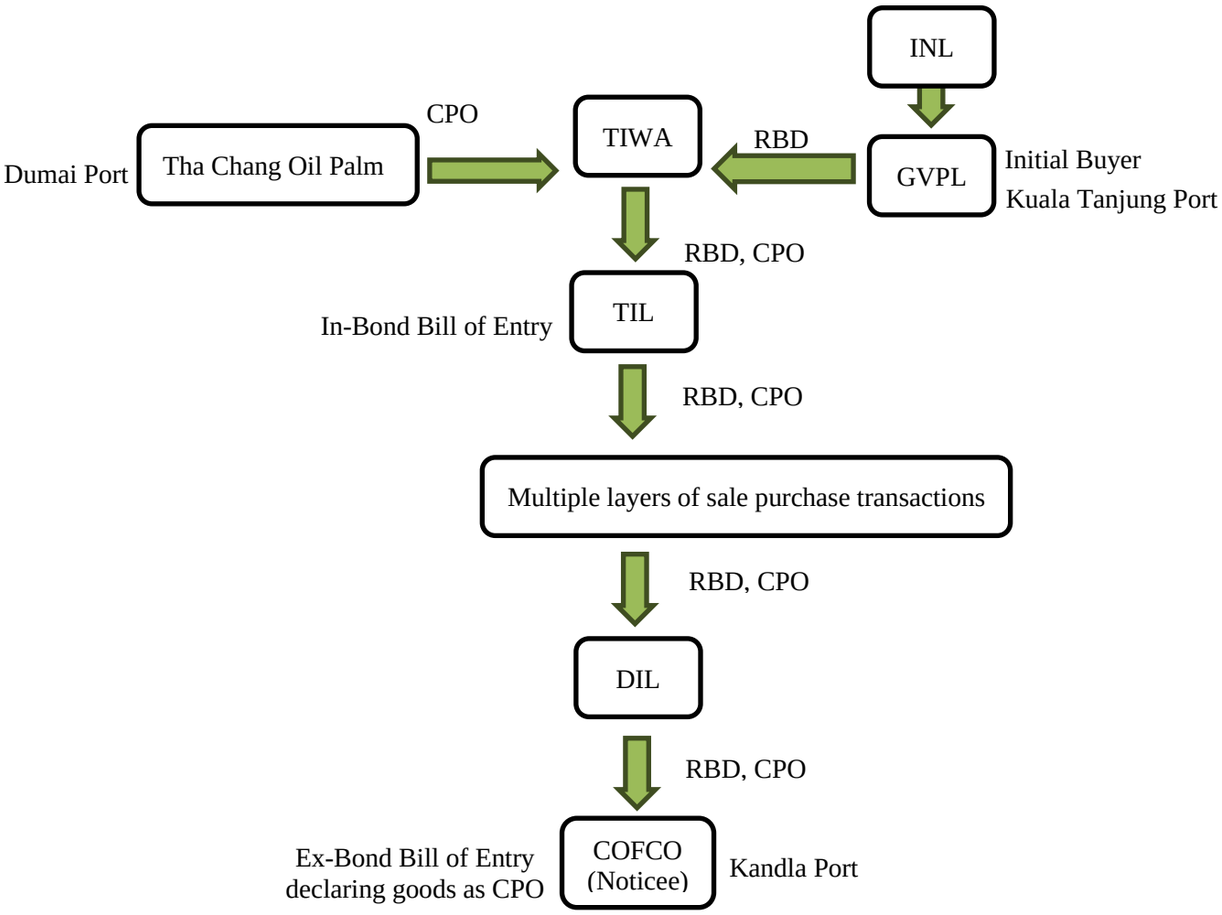
Tha Chang Oil Palm for purchase of approximately 8000 MT of CPO. The aforementioned documents are enclosed as RUD-25 to the SCN.

xlii. Accordingly, Commercial Invoice was issued by TIWA to INL wherein description of goods is mentioned as RBD Olein whereas, in Commercial Invoice issued to Tha Chang Oil Palm, the description of goods is mentioned as CPO.

xliii. It was also observed that as per the Charter Party Agreement dated 12.10.2021 between the vessel owner, M/s Telecom International Pte Ltd., Singapore, GVPL (performance charterer) and TIWA (payment charterer), the Original bills of lading for the goods loaded on the vessel were to be switched with Bills of Lading for filing manifest only with Indian Customs. These Switched Bills of Lading and the Original Bills of Lading were discovered at the time of investigation. The aforementioned documents are enclosed as RUD-25 to the SCN.

xliv. As per the investigation, it was concluded that the sales agreements between TIWA and the suppliers were for procurement of CPO, RBD Olein and the blending of these goods took place on board vessel where new set of Bills of Lading showing the entire goods as CPO were issued by the Vessel Owner.

xlv. The aforementioned transaction is illustrated below for ease of reference:



xlvi. However, as in the case of the aforementioned *Gumuldur* and *Hong Hai* vessels, at the time of purchase of imported goods from DIL, all documents submitted to the Noticee were for the purchase and sale of CPO. The Sale Purchase Contracts between the Noticee and DIL showing purchase of CPO is enclosed herewith as **Annexure-10**. The Contract confirmation issued by Broker S. Kumar for purchase of CPO is enclosed herewith as **Annexure-11**. Also, the Commercial Invoice raised by DIL on Noticee for purchase of CPO is enclosed herewith as **Annexure-12**.

xlvii. The fact that the imported goods were indeed CPO was also affirmed by the Freight Certificate issued by GVPL. Therefore, all information and documents present with the Noticee supported that what was imported was CPO. Freight Certificate is enclosed herewith as **Annexure-13**.

xlviii. In the aforesaid background facts, the Department concluded the investigation and made the following observations and findings:

a. A scrutiny of the sale agreements with sellers, LOCs, copies of invoices, copies of original and switched bills of lading, charter party agreements with vessel owners, it is gathered that TIL in association with Glentech Industries Prviate Limited ('**GIPL**') and vessel owners M/s. Telecom International Trading Pte Ltd. and M/s Oka Tankers Pte Ltd. had procured CPO, RBD Olein and PFAD from different sellers at Indonesia and Thailand and imported the goods by blending them on board aforementioned vessels;

b. Post blending, the said goods became admixture of CPO, RBD Olein and PFAD;

c. The Charter Party Agreements were entered into by TIL, GIPL and vessel owners had the explicit condition of having blending and switching of bills of lading clauses for which the vessel owners charged TIL;

d. The vessel owners had concerned themselves in the wrongful act of blending the cargo and camouflaging the documents by switching the bills of lading with the bills of lading mis-declaring the goods as CPO. They had been instrumental in the entire scheme of mis-declaration of imported goods;

e. TIL mis-declared the imported goods under Tariff Item 1511 10 00 which were otherwise an admixture of CPO, RBD Olein and PFAD with an intent to suppress the correct description of goods and to evade the appropriate customs duties;

f. TIL mis-declared the entire cargo as CPO in the documents presented before the Customs Authorities at Kandla;

g. The Noticee filed the corresponding Bills of Entry for home consumption mis-classifying the imported goods under Tariff Item 1511 10 00 as CPO, which is incorrect as the imported goods were admixture of CPO, RBD Olein and PFAD;

h. Differential duty is to be recovered from the Noticee as TIL suppressed the information of the actual contents of the cargo from the Department;

i. The Noticee mis-declared the assessable value as Rs. 52,11,55,922/- whereas the actual assessable value of the imported goods appears to be Rs.57,34,01,430/-;

j. The Noticee short-paid Customs duties to the tune of Rs.8,11,81,445/- by way of mis-declaring and mis-classifying the goods as 'CPO' under Tariff Item 1511 10 00 instead of the correct classification.

Issuance of Show Cause Notice dated 14.03.2024

xlix. In the aforesaid background facts and circumstances, the Impugned SCN dated 14.03.2024 has been issued to the Noticee proposing to invoke the proposals mentioned in para 1 above. The case of the Department in the Impugned SCN is, *inter alia*, summarized below:

a. TIL purchased and imported different goods such as CPO, RBD Olein, PFAD and declared the goods as CPO by classifying them under Tariff Item 1511 10 00. However, as per test reports, evidences recovered during investigation and statements of various persons recorded, TIL had procured CPO, RBD Olein, PFAD from the suppliers in Indonesia, Thailand and blended all three products during the voyage of the vessels [Para 8.1 of the Impugned SCN].

b. Imported goods imported by TIL are not CPO but admixture of CPO, Palmolein and other palm-based oil. Therefore, TIL has wrongly classified the imported goods under Tariff Item 15111 10 00 and the same is to be reclassified under appropriate Tariff Item 1511 90 90 [Para 8.2 of the Impugned SCN].

c. Despite being aware of the true nature of the imported goods, the manner adopted by the various importers for mis-classification of the imported goods is indicative of their *mens rea*. Therefore, by not declaring the true and correct facts, TIL mis-declared and mis-classified the goods as 'CPO' with the intent to evade payment of applicable customs duties [Para 8.4.2, 10 of the Impugned SCN].

d. Under the self-assessment scheme, it is the responsibility of the importer to make true and correct declarations. Despite being aware of the true nature of the imported goods, to make the product marketable, TIL mis-declared and mis-classified the goods as 'CPO' in the warehousing bills of entry. These mis-declared imported goods were cleared by the Noticee leading to short payment of customs duties to the tune of Rs.8,11,81,445/-. [Para 10 of the SCN].

e. It is well settled principle in law that buyers, i.e. the filers of bills of entry for home consumption, are obligated to verify the source/antecedent of their supply. The onus to perform due diligence before making the purchase and subsequent removal of goods from the warehouse was on the buyers, i.e. the Noticee. By purchasing goods from TIL without verifying the correctness of the goods, the Noticee have indulged in the act of omission which has rendered them liable to imposition of penalty under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 [Para 10, 12.3.3 of the Impugned SCN].

l.The Noticee submits that the contention of the Department in the Impugned SCN is incorrect on both facts as well as the law. The Noticee is accordingly assailing the allegations made against them therein, on the following grounds which are without prejudice to each other.

SUBMISSIONS OF THE NOTICEE

A.1 At the outset itself, the Noticee denies all the allegations made in the Impugned SCN and humbly submits that the proposals made therein are not sustainable. Therefore, it is submitted that the Impugned SCN is incorrect in facts as well as law and the instant proceedings merit to be dropped on this ground alone.

IMPORTED GOODS ARE CRUDE PALM OIL AND CLASSIFIABLE UNDER TARIFF ITEM 1511 10 00

B.1 The case of the Department in the Impugned SCN is that the imported goods are an admixture of CPO, RBD Olein and PFAD and not merely CPO and therefore, the imported goods cannot be classified under CTI 1511 10 00 as '*Crude Palm Oil*'. The Noticee submits that the allegations in the Impugned SCN are incorrect for the reasons stated *infra.*

Imported goods are better quality CPO

B.2 The Noticee submits that the imported goods are CPO of a better quality having higher marketability due to their lower Free Fatty Acid ('**FFA**') value of 3.5%. CPO naturally has an FFA value of 4.5-5%, however, the market demand is of CPO having FFA value of 3.5%, which is very rare. Such quantity of FFA value in the CPO is being achieved by blending RBD Olein and PFAD along with the CPO. Therefore, in the present case, the imported goods are CPO with RBD Olein and PFAD blended only to reduce the FFA value present in the CPO. The blending of imported goods is approved by GIPL and TIL prior to the importation of the imported goods.

B.3 Reliance in this regard is placed on the Statement dated 28.01.2022 of Shri Sidhant Agarwal, Director of GIPL (RUD-17 to the Impugned SCN). The relevant portion of the said Statement dated 28.01.2022 is extracted below for ready reference:

"*I state that the first consignment we dealt with M/s. Tata International Limited was when we imported 2500 MTs CPO through MT Splendor and we purchased through Bond from M/s. TIL on dated 11.5.2021. It was normal CPO, wherein FFA value (Free Fatty Acid) was around 4.5 to 5. I add that we experienced difficulties in selling the above said CPO.*

Then we carried out the market survey and found that there is a demand of CPO having FFA value below 3.5. Accordingly, we then inquired at Indonesia to ascertain the way or place to obtained the CPO having FFA value below 3.5. Against which, it was learnt that naturally CPO having FFA value below 3.5 is very rare. But the same can be obtained by blending three different products i.e. CPO, PFAD & RBD olein only and product can be made marketable as per buyer's requirement.

Accordingly, above matter was conveyed to M/s. TIL. In response, M/s. TIL informed that they would check the risk and legal aspect and then will confirm. After a longtime they confirmed to proceed. Further, accordingly, the next 04 consignments were ordered and goods obtained after blending of CPO with RBD Palmolein or PFAD were imported. The said blended goods imported through vessel namely MT FMT Gumuldur, Hong Hai & MT FMT EFES, were further sold by M/s. Glentech Industries Private Limited & M/s. Tata International Limited to buyers in domestic market…….

…

I state that the said blended goods have better quality than natural CPO due to lower FFA value i.e. below 3.5, hence, blended goods have more market demand in India.

….

I state that as refined product i.e. RBD Palmolein for which FFA value is less than 0.1% is mixed with normal CPO, therefore the FFA value of the said blended goods/resultant goods is lesser than normal CPO"

B.4 As seen from above, the Noticee submits that the imported goods, though blended with RBD Olein and PFAD, are merely CPO of a better-quality owing to its lower FFA value.

B.5 The aforementioned Statement is reiterated and confirmed vide the Statement dated 27.01.2022 of Shri Sudhanshu Agarwal, ex-CEO and representative of GIPL (RUD-18 to the Impugned SCN). It was further stated that the blending ratio for the imported goods was to be decided by the Surveyor. Relevant extract of the said Statement is extracted below for ready reference:

"…
Q-6 Who decides the blending ratio?
Answer: It is mainly suggested by the surveyor, nominated by M/s Tatta International Ltd and may be appointed by us. I add that right to choose of the surveyor always remains with M/s TIL. More particularly, I state that in case of consignment imported through vessel "MT Hong Hai 6" & "MT FMT EFES", M/s TIL had nominated surveyor namely "AM SPEC". Further the ratio depends upon the availability of material i.e. CPO, RBD & PFAD.

Q.7 Explain the reason why there is a demand for so called CPO with FFA value below 3.5?
Answer: I state it is a market practice and what I gathered from my experience since 2014 & interaction with end users, it is learnt that time in refining process as well as costing is lesser
….."

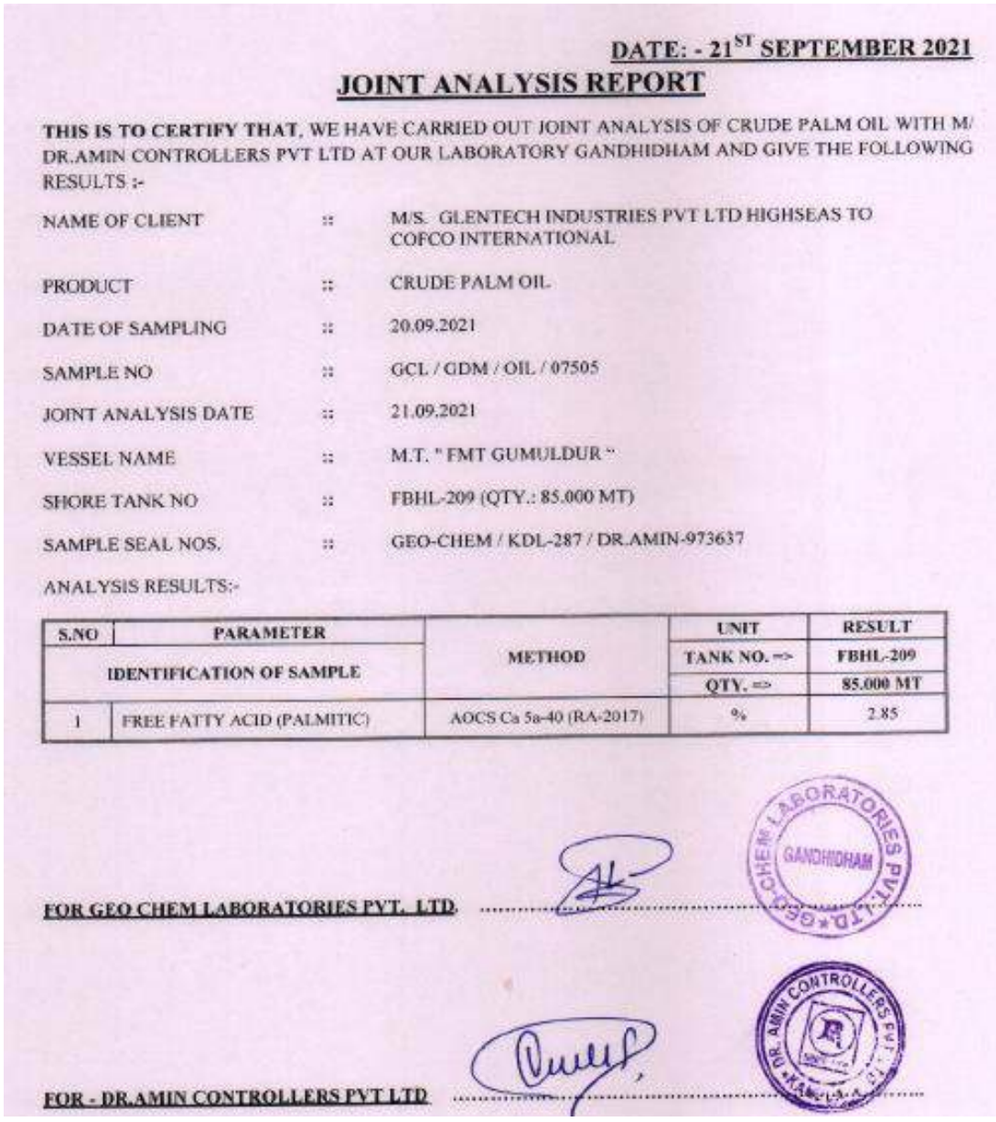
B.6 As seen from the above Statement dated 27.01.2022 of Shri Sudhanshu Agarwal, ex-CEO and representative of GIPL, the refining time and cost of the CPO having lower FFA value is less and therefore, the blending of CPO to achieve FFA value of 3.5% is a market practice. Therefore, what is imported is CPO of a higher quality having a lesser FFA value.

B.7 In light of the above, it is submitted that the imported goods are of higher and better quality of CPO and hence, correctly classifiable under Tariff Item 1511 10 00 as '*Crude Palm Oil*'.

The imported goods are CPO as per the analysis conducted by the Surveyor

B.8 It is pertinent to note that, as per the aforementioned Statement dated 27.01.2022 of Shri Sudhanshu Agarwal, ex-CEO and representative of GIPL, the Surveyor appointed by TIL decided the blending ratio in order to obtain the necessary quality of CPO with a lower FFA value. It appears that the Surveyor of the imported goods were also of the belief that certain percentage of blending is required to be done to improve the quality of the CPO.

B.9 Furthermore, as per the Joint Analysis Reports issued by Geo Chem Laboratories Pvt. Ltd. (i.e. the Surveyor appointed by TIL) to GIPL and the Noticee, the imported goods were declared as CPO having a FFA value of less than 3.5%. The Joint Analysis Report dated 21.09.2021 issued by the Surveyor in relation to goods imported vide aforementioned Gumuldur vessel is reproduced below for ready reference:



DATE: - 21ST SEPTEMBER 2021

JOINT ANALYSIS REPORT

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT, WE HAVE CARRIED OUT JOINT ANALYSIS OF CRUDE PALM OIL WITH M/ DR.AMIN CONTROLLERS PVT LTD AT OUR LABORATORY GANDHIDHAM AND GIVE THE FOLLOWING RESULTS :-

NAME OF CLIENT	::	M/S. GLENTECH INDUSTRIES PVT LTD HIGHSEAS TO COFCO INTERNATIONAL
PRODUCT	::	CRUDE PALM OIL
DATE OF SAMPLING	::	20.09.2021
SAMPLE NO	::	GCL / GDM / OIL / 07505
JOINT ANALYSIS DATE	::	21.09.2021
VESSEL NAME	::	M.T. " FMT GUMULDUR "
SHORE TANK NO	::	FBHL-209 (QTY.: 85.000 MT)
SAMPLE SEAL NOS.	::	GEO-CHEM / KDL-287 / DR.AMIN-973637

ANALYSIS RESULTS:-

S.NO	PARAMETER	METHOD	UNIT	RESULT
IDENTIFICATION OF SAMPLE			TANK NO. =>	FBHL-209
			QTY. =>	85.000 MT
1	FREE FATTY ACID (PALMITIC)	AOCS Ca 5a-40 (RA-2017)	%	2.85

FOR GEO CHEM LABORATORIES PVT. LTD. .....

GEO-CHEM LABORATORIES PVT. LTD. GANDHIDHAM

FOR - DR.AMIN CONTROLLERS PVT LTD .....

DR. AMIN CONTROLLERS PVT. LTD. KANDLA

B.10Therefore, it is evident that even according to the Surveyor, the imported goods are CPO.

B.11In view of the above, it is submitted that the imported goods are CPO and therefore, correctly classifiable under Tariff Item 1511 10 00 as '*Crude Palm Oil*'.

Imported goods are traded as CPO and purchased by the Noticee as CPO

B.12The Noticee submits that in all cases of import vide the aforementioned 3 vessels, the Noticee is not the first buyer of the imported goods. In fact, the imported goods have been traded by TIL with several buyers who have further traded the goods before they were sold to DIL and finally purchased by the Noticee. An illustrative transaction of sale of the imported goods is tabulated below for ready reference:

<u>Transaction of goods imported vide Gumuldur Vessel</u>

B.13The Noticee submits that the imported goods were traded by the aforementioned buyers with DIL as CPO. Accordingly, the imported goods were sold by DIL to the Noticee as CPO. Reliance in this regard is placed on the Sale Purchase Contracts between the Noticee and DIL which are already enclosed as Annexure-2, Annexure-6 and Annexure-10 for imported goods imported vide the aforementioned 3 vessels respectively. An illustrative Sale Purchase Contract dated 06.09.2021 between the Noticee and DIL in relation to goods imported vide Gumuldur vessel is produced below for ready reference:

SALE PURCHASE CONTRACT
ON 'BOND TO BOND TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP OF WAREHOUSED CARGO BASIS'

Dt. 06.09.2021

This contract is drawn between the following parties:

DIL EXIM COMMODITIES PVT LTD
12TH FLOOR, 1206-1211,
THE MILLENIUM, 150 FEET RING ROAD,
NEAR NANA MAUVA CIRCLE,
RAJKOT-360005

GST : 24AAHCD7279A1ZR
IEC : AAHCD7279A

Hereinafter called as SELLER

AND

COFCO INTERNATIONAL INDIA PVT LTD
SURVEY
NO.302/2,303,OPP.RAMA
CYLINDER,VIL.BHIMASAR,TALUKA-ANJAR,
KUTCH,GUJARAT
370240

GST: 24AADCN7175R1ZR
IEC: 0311046975

Hereinafter called as BUYER

Under this contract the Seller agrees to sell and the Buyer agrees to buy, on 'Bond to Bond Transfer of Ownership of Warehoused Cargo' basis, the material specified below and as per terms and conditions mentioned below:

1. Product: 980 MTS Crude Palm Oil (Edible Grade) In Bulk
   Arrived Per: MT FMT GUMULDUR V.202109
   B/L no.: KTG/DEE/24 TO KTG/DEE/27 DATED. 17.08.2021
   WARE HOUSE B/E NO. 5302500 DATED.03.09.2021
2. Price: Rs.97000.00/- PMT Ex Kandla
3. Customs Duty: Customs duty shall be paid by the buyer.
4. Other Expenses: All other expenses like storage, insurance, survey, loading, octroi, clearing; transportation, bank interest, etc. will be bourn by the Buyer. If any charge is being paid or payable by the Seller the same shall be reimbursed by the Buyer.

DIL EXIM COMMODITIES PVT. LTD.
DIRECTOR

B.14 As evident from the aforementioned Sale Purchase Contract, the imported goods were sold as CPO to the Noticee.

B.15Furthermore, the fact that the imported goods are CPO was affirmed vide the Contract Confirmation issued by the Broker, S. Kumar, for purchase of the said CPO. The Contract Confirmation issued by the Broker is already enclosed as Annexure-3, Annexure-7 and Annexure-11 for imported goods imported vide the aforementioned 3 vessels respectively. Illustrative Contract Confirmation in relation to goods imported vide Gumuldur vessel is extracted below for ready reference:

Subject to Rajkot Juridiction

Contract Confirmation Fax (Revised)

S. KUMAR
"The Millenium",1206 - 1211, 12th Floor,150 ft Ring Road,Near Nana Mava Circle,Opp Silver Heights,Rajkot. 360005.

To, FAX:

Date: 16-Aug-2021

COFCO INTERNATIONAL INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED [P]
GANDHIDHAM

KIND ATTN: MR. BALJEET JI

Dear Sir,
As per our telephonic talk with you,bought comodities as under:

Sr.	Seller's Name	Commodity	Qty.	Rate	Conditions
1	Ref: 21081606 DIL EXIM COMMODITIES PRIVATE LIMITED 12TH FLOOR, 1206-1211, THE MILLENIUM, 150 FEET RING ROAD, NEAR NANA MAUVA CIRCLE, RAJKOT, Rajkot, Gujarat, 360005 RAJKOT ST: TIN NO. : GST No. : 24AAHCD7279A1ZR CST : PAN NO. : AAHCD7279A IEC NO. : AAHCD7279A	CRUDE PALM OIL	3000.000 M.T.	97000.00 Per M.T.	EX - DEENDAYAL PORT PAYMENT:- ONE DAY LATE M/T. FMT GUMULDUR LIFTING : TEN DAYS FROM P.H.O HIGH SEAS SALE / BOND TRANSFER @ S/O PLUS CUSTOM DUTY F.F.A. 5% FREE PREMIUM QUALITY CARGO

Thanks with Regards,
For, S.Kumar(HS)

[AUTHORISED SIGNATORY]

B.16Further, the Commercial Invoice issued by DIL to the Noticee also confirmed the sale of CPO to the Noticee. An illustrative Commercial Invoice in relation to goods imported vide Gumuldur vessel is extracted below for ready reference:

INVOICE *(ORIGINAL FOR RECIPIENT)*

Dil Exim Commodities Pvt. Ltd. 12TH FLOOR, 1206-1211, THE MILLENIUM, 150 FEET RING ROAD,NEAR NANA MAUVA CIRCLE, Rajkot GSTIN/UIN: 24AAHCD7279A1ZR State Name : Gujarat, Code : 24 E-Mail : rajkotbill@gmail.com	Invoice No. **HS/123** | Dated **6-Sep-21** Reference No. & Date. **21081606-H-97000 dt. 6-Sep-21** | Other References Buyer's Order No. **21081606-H-97000** | Dated **16-Aug-21** Dispatched through | Destination F.O.R. No. **No** | Tanker No. **BOND TRF** Delivery From State : GSTIN / UIN :
Buyer (Bill to) **COFCO INTERNATIONAL INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED-(S)** Survey No.301/1, 302/1, 302/2 303,304, Taluka Anjar, Village, Bhimasar KUTCH-370240 GSTIN/UIN : 24AADCN7175R1ZR State Name : Gujarat, Code : 24	
Consignee (Ship to) **COFCO INTERNATIONAL INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED-(S)** Survey No.301/1, 302/1, 302/2 303,304, Taluka Anjar, Village, Bhimasar KUTCH-370240 GSTIN/UIN : 24AADCN7175R1ZR State Name : Gujarat, Code : 24	

Sl No.	Description of Goods	HSN/SAC	GST Rate	Quantity	Rate	per	Amount
1	**CRUDE PALM OIL EDIBLE GRADE** *(TCS Category for Sale of Any Goods @ 0%)*	15111000	0 %	**980.000 MT**	97,000.00	MT	**9,50,60,000.00**
2	**CRUDE PALM OIL EDIBLE GRADE** *(TCS Category for Sale of Any Goods @ 0%)*	15111000	0 %	**980.000 MT**	97,000.00	MT	**9,50,60,000.00**
	Total			**1,960.000 MT**			**₹ 19,01,20,000.00**

Amount Chargeable (in words) *E. & O.E*

INR Nineteen Crore One Lakh Twenty Thousand Only

HSN/SAC	Taxable Value
15111000	19,01,20,000.00

B.17The Noticee submits that even the Certificates of Origin issued by the Competent Authority in UAE also mentions that the imported goods are CPO falling under Tariff Item 1511 1000. Relevant portion of an illustrative Certificate of Origin issued for the goods imported vide Gumuldur vessel is extracted below for ready reference:

1. EXPORTER(NAME,ADDRESS,COUNTRY)
TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC
PO BOX: 120933
DUBAI
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة

غـرفـة دبـي
DUBAI CHAMBER
Certificate of Origin شـهـادة الـمـنـشـأ

2. TO THE ORDER
TATA INTERNATIONAL LTD
PO BOX: 370201
OFFICE NO. 11,GROUND FLOOR
PLOT NO. 40, SECTOR NO.8,GANDH
GANDHIDHAM
INDIA

Certificate No. 20834785 Date31-AUG-2021

COPY

3. Means of Transport: Vessel's Name/Flight No. وسيلة النقل
By Sea : MT. FMT GUMULDUR VOY 202109

6. Country of Final Destination بلد الوجهة الأخيرة
India

4. Estimated Date of Departure التاريخ المتوقع للمغادرة
12-AUG-2021

7. Invoice No. and Date رقم و تاريخ الفاتورة
PCSDK02078, 12-AUG-2021

5. Port of Discharge ميناء / مكان التفريغ
KANDLA

8. Country of Origin of Goods بلد منشأ البضاعة
[Indonesia]

9. العلامات والأرقام Marks & Numbers
1

10. عدد ونوع الطرود؛ وصف البضاعة (أسماء الماركات إذا لزم الأمر)
No. and Kind of Packages,Description of Goods (Include Brand Names if Necessary)

11. الكمية و الوحدة
Quantity & Unit
12100.023 Metric Ton

CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK

NOTIFY:
TATA INTERNATIONAL LTD
OFFICE NO. 11, GROUND FLOOR, PLOT NO.40, SECTOR NO.8, GANDHIDHAM KACHCHH, GUJRAT, 370201, INDIA
IEC:0388024291, GST :24AAACT3198F1ZE, PAN:AAACT3198F
EMAIL:RAVI.THAKKAR(AT)TATAINERNATIONAL.COM

H.S. CODE: 15111000

BILL OF LADING DETAILS:
KTG/DEE/01 To KTG/DEE/14 DATED 12TH AUGUST 2021 FOR 245.00 MT EACH
KTG/DEE/15 DATED 12TH AUGUST 2021 FOR 69.714 MT
KTG/DEE/16 To KTG/DEE/50 DATED 17TH AUGUST 2021 FOR 245.00 MT EACH
KTG/DEE/51 DATED 17TH AUGUST 2021 FOR 25.309 MT

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN : INDONESIA

The aforementioned Certificate of Origin is already enclosed as RUD-24 to the Impugned SCN at pages 221 to 227.

B.18Therefore, from the above documents, it is evident that the imported goods have always been traded and marketed as CPO. It is submitted that all the documents in which the Noticee is a party show or declare the imported goods as CPO only.

B.19In the present case, the Noticee is a subsequent purchaser of the imported goods and the imported goods have been traded several times while warehoused prior to them being sold by DIL to the Noticee. As seen from the sale purchase contracts of such sales, the imported goods were always known and traded as CPO. The sale purchase contracts of such sales are already enclosed as RUDs to the Impugned SCN. It is submitted that the imported goods are bought and sold as CPO and are known in the market or traded as CPO.

B.20In view of the above, the Noticee submits that they have correctly classified the imported goods as CPO under Tariff Item 1511 10 00. Thus, it is submitted that the Impugned SCN rejecting the classification of the imported goods under Tariff Item 1511 10 00 is incorrect and liable to be dropped.

THE SHOW CAUSE NOTICE IS INVALID IN THE ABSENCE OF A CHALLENGE TO THE ALREADY ASSESSED BILLS OF ENTRY**.**

C.1 Without prejudice to the submissions made *supra*, it is submitted that the imported goods were imported on the basis of assessed Bills of Entry which are in themselves considered as appealable orders under Section 47 of the Act, which reads as follows:
"Where the proper officer is satisfied that any goods entered for home consumption are not prohibited goods and the importer has paid the import duty, if any, assessed thereon and any charges payable under this Act in respect of the same, the proper officer may make an order permitting clearance of the goods for home consumption."

C.2 The Noticee submits that the Bills of Entry being a quasi-judicial order, can only be set aside by a competent appellate authority in an appeal. It is submitted that quasi-judicial orders cannot be set aside by a mere show cause notice while declaring the duty to be short levied and liable to recovery.

C.3 In the case of ***ITC Ltd. Vs. CCE, Kolkata -IV, 2019 (368) ELT 216***, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has conclusively settled the aforesaid legal position and has specifically observed that even an order of self-assessment is nonetheless an assessment order passed under the Customs Act and is appealable by either the revenue or the assessee. The cornerstone for this conclusion is reliance on a previous decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in ***Escorts Ltd., (1994) Supp. 3 SCC 86*** wherein it was held that signing of the bill of entry itself amounted to passing an order of assessment as it signifies the approval of the appraising officer. It was also held that once the Bill of Entry is assessed, the same cannot be reviewed unless it is set aside by way of procedure prescribed under the Customs Act, 1962.

C.4 Therefore, if the customs officers are aggrieved by the assessment, they ought to have challenged the assessment resorted to in the bills of entry itself. In the absence of the same, taking recourse to Section 28 of the Customs Act without challenging the assessment is incorrect and not sustainable. Thus, the Impugned SCN is invalid and liable to be dropped.

DEMAND RAISED IN THE IMPUGNED SCN IS BARRED BY LIMITATION. EXTENDED PERIOD OF LIMITAITON IS NOT INVOKABLE IN THE PRESENT CASE SINCE THERE WAS NO MIS-STATEMENT OR SUPPRESSION OF FACTS BY THE NOTICEE IN RESPECT OF THE IMPORTS IN QUESTION.

D.1 The Impugned SCN proposes to recover differential duty amounting to Rs. 8,11,81,445/- by invoking extended period of limitation under Section 28(4) of the Customs Act, alleging that the Noticee had mis-declared and suppressed the facts by declaring the imported goods which were admixture of CPO, RBD Olein and PFAD as CPO and classifying the same under Tariff Item 1511 1000.

D.2 The Noticee submits that the allegations in the Impugned SCN are incorrect and there was no suppression or mis-statement by them with intention to evade payment of duty. Therefore, the extended period of limitation is not invokable in the facts of the present case for reasons explained *infra*.

D.3 Section 28(1) of the Customs Act entitles the proper officer to serve notice on any person for any short levy/non-levy *within two years from the relevant date*. Therefore, any demand of duty made, in respect of imports beyond the period of two years from the relevant date, is barred by normal period of limitation.

D.4 However, in terms of Section 28(4) of the Customs Act, the aforesaid notice can be issued within an extended period of five years from the relevant date in cases where the duty has not been levied or has been short-levied, etc. **by reason of collusion or any willful mis-statement or suppression of facts by the importer**.

D.5 The relevant portion of Section 28 reads as under:
"28. Recovery of [duties not levied or not paid or short-levied or short-paid] or erroneously refunded.

……

(4) Where any duty has not been [levied or not paid or has been short-levied or short-paid] or erroneously refunded, or interest payable has not been paid, part-paid or erroneously refunded, by reason of,-

(a) collusion; or

(b) any wilful mis-statement; or

(c) suppression of facts,

by the importer or the exporter or the agent or employee of the importer or exporter, the proper officer shall, within five years from the relevant date, serve notice on the person chargeable with duty or interest which has not been [so levied or not paid] or which has been so short-levied or short-paid or to whom the refund has erroneously been made, requiring him to show cause why he should not pay the amount specified in the notice."

D.6 Thus, normally, the notice for recovery of short paid duty has to be issued within a period of 2 years from the relevant date. However, show cause notice can be issued within a period of 5 years from the relevant date in case the ingredients mentioned under Section 28(4) are found to be present in the facts of the case.

D.7 It has been frequently held by the Apex Court that extended period of limitation cannot be invoked for mere non-payment or short payment of duty and can only be invoked when the duty was not paid or short paid with intention to evade payment of duty.

D.8 Reliance is placed on the decision of ***Aban Lloyd Offshore Ltd. vs. Commissioner of Customs, 2006 (200) ELT 370 (SC)***, wherein the Hon'ble Supreme Court held as under:
*"20. The proviso to Section 28 can be invoked where the payment of duty has escaped by reason of collusion or any willful mis-statement or suppression of facts. So far as 'mis-statement or suppression of facts' are concerned, they are qualified by the word "willful". **The word "willful" preceding the words "mis-statement or suppression of facts" clearly spells out that there has to be an intention on the part of the Assessee to evade the duty."***

D.9 Further, in the case of ***Maruti Udyog Ltd. vs. Commissioner of C. Ex., Delhi, 2002 (147) ELT 881 (Tri. - Del.)***, the Hon'ble Tribunal has held that the duty of an Assessee is to make a true and full disclosure of the primary facts and does not extend beyond it to advising the assessing officer as to what inference he should draw from such facts.

D.10 Thus, in order to invoke the extended period of limitation, it is necessary to prove an act or omission on the part of the Noticee equivalent to collusion or willful misrepresentation or

suppression of facts to evade customs duty.

D.11 In the present case, the Noticee has been issued with the Impugned SCN dated 14.03.2024. Therefore, demand made in respect of imports made after 14.03.2022 alone will be within normal period of limitation. The Impugned SCN covers imports made by the Noticee from 11.09.2021 till 15.11.2021. Imports undertaken upto 14.03.2022 are beyond the normal period of limitation of 2 years from the relevant date. Thus, the entire differential duty demand of Rs. 8,11,81,445/- pertaining to the period 11.09.2021 till 15.11.2021 is barred by limitation.

D.12 The Impugned SCN proposes to invoke extended period of limitation on the grounds that the Noticee has wilfully misstated the classification of the imported goods with intention to evade payment of duty. The said allegation is made in the Impugned SCN on the following grounds –

i. That TIL had mis-declared and mis-classified the imported goods as 'CPO' in the Warehouse Bills of Entry which in turn lead to short payment of duty by the Noticee;
ii. It is well settled principle in law that buyers are obligated to verify the source/antecedent of their supply. The onus was on the Noticee to perform due diligence before making the purchase and subsequent removal of goods from warehouse by filing Ex-Bond Bills of Entry.

D.13 The Noticee submits that the aforesaid allegations are incorrect and the Noticee has not suppressed facts, mis-classified or mis-declared the imported goods for the reasons stated *infra* and further, the Noticee did not have any intention to evade payment of duty. Therefore, the extended period of limitation is not invokable in the present case.

D.14 It is submitted that as part of the self-assessment scheme, the Noticee has correctly classified the imported goods and discharged the applicable duties on the same correctly.

D.15 The Noticee also submits that the Impugned SCN has not produced any evidence to prove that the Noticee acted with intention to evade payment of duty.

There are no allegations of mis-statement or suppression of facts qua the Noticee in the Impugned SCN

D.16 The Noticee submits that there are no allegations of mis-statement or suppression of facts against the Noticee in the Impugned SCN.

D.17 The Impugned SCN at para 10 has alleged that TIL mis-declared and mis-classified the imported goods as 'CPO' and appears to have indulged in mis-declaration, mis-classification and suppression of facts with intent to evade payment of applicable BCD and additional duty of customs. It is further alleged that because these goods were mis-declared in the Warehouse Bills of Entry by TIL and subsequently cleared by the Noticee, it led to short payment of duties by the Noticee.

D.18 Only in light of the allegations of mis-statement, mis-declaration and suppression of facts against TIL, the Impugned SCN at para 10 has alleged that the onus of due diligence, before making the purchase and subsequent removal of goods from the warehouse, was on the Noticee. The Impugned SCN has relied upon the principle of '*caveat emptor*' which means 'let the buyer beware'. It is alleged that the seller, i.e. TIL is not responsible for problems that the buyer, i.e. the Noticee encounters with the product after the sale, which in the present case is the mis-declaration done by the Noticee with the intent to suppress and evade duty.

D.19 It is pertinent to note that the Impugned SCN contradicts itself to the extent that it states that the seller is not responsible for the problems of the buyer and yet it has issued a Show Cause Notice against the seller, i.e. TIL in the present case. Therefore, reliance placed by the Impugned SCN on the principle of '*caveat emptor*' is misplaced and untenable.

D.20 Further, the allegations against TIL have been stretched to the Noticee for invoking the extended period of limitation and demanding differential duty from the Noticee as the Noticee is the importer and the one who has filed the Ex-Bond Bill of Entry. However, there is no specific allegation in the Impugned SCN against the Noticee with regards to mis-statement or suppression of facts.

D.21 The Noticee submits that in the absence of any allegations against the Noticee, the

extended period of limitation cannot be invoked. Reliance in this regard is placed on the decision of the Hon'ble Madras High Court in ***TVS Motor Company Ltd. v. Joint Director of Foreign Trade & Ors – 2022 (9) TMI 445*** wherein in relation to purchase of invalid scrips obtained fraudulently by the exporter, it was held that the extended period of limitation cannot be invoked where the show cause notice has categorically stated that the scrips were obtained by misrepresentation and mis-statement by the exporter and no allegation has been made against the importer. The relevant portion of the aforementioned decision is extracted below for ready reference:

"…Moreover, the petitioner has admittedly obtained the scrip, bonafide and for valuable consideration and only after an endorsement of transferability was made upon it by the officers. No fraud has been attributed to it, and rightly so, as it had entered into the transaction with the legitimate expectation that the scrip was genuine, with an endorsement/stamp of departmental approval.

31. In fact, the show cause notice makes this aspect of the matter clear and categoric, stating that commission of the fraud was only at the original instance, attributable only to the exporter and not to the petitioner. The language in the show cause notice at paragraph 21 is clear on this aspect of the matter, reading as follows:

The extended period of five years is invokable under proviso to Section 28(1) of the Act, 1962 as the DEPB scrip was obtained fraudulently by the exporter by forging/substituting the export documents and by making misrepresentation / misstatement before the Licensing Authority. But for the DEPB Scrip obtained fraudulently by the Exporter, the importer i.e. Noticee No. 2 would not have been able to import the goods duty free under Notification No.34/97-Cus dated 7.4.1997. Moreover, in terms of Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgment delivered by the Apex court in Commissioner of Customs Vs Candid Enterprises, 2001 (130) ELT 404 (SC) fraud nullifies everything and the normal period of limitation does not apply.

32. Thus, ***by stating that the exporter had obtained the scrip by misrepresentation and making a misstatement before the authority and thereafter proceeding to make a clear distinction between the exporter and the importer, i.e., the noticee in the present case, the officer makes it abundantly clear that the petitioner has no role whatsoever to play in this transaction and was an innocent and bonafide bystander/ victim in the proceedings****."*

D.22 The Noticee submits that the ratio of the aforementioned case is squarely applicable in the present case. The Impugned SCN in the present case makes a clear distinction between TIL and the Noticee and has made all allegations of mis-statement and suppression of facts against TIL and not against the Noticee. The Noticee in the present case is a subsequent purchaser of the imported goods in the present case and the allegations against TIL of mis-statement and suppression of facts made at the time of filing of Warehouse Bill of Entry cannot be stretched to the Noticee to invoke the extended period of limitation in the present case.

There is no mal-intent alleged qua the Noticee to substantiate allegations of wilful mis-statement or suppression of facts.

D.23 It is submitted that the Impugned SCN does not allege intent to mis-declare or suppress facts against the Noticee. The relevant portion of the Impugned SCN outlining the role of the Noticee and its Directors is extracted below:

"12.3.1 M/s COFCO had purchased the 6406 MTs of said blended goods viz. admixture of CPO, RBD Palmolein and PFAD which were ***originally imported by M/s TIL by the way of mis-declaration and mis-classifying as CPO under CTH 15111000 in the W.H. B.E.s filed before Kandla Customs with intent to evade the appropriate duties of Customs. M/s. TIL had suppressed this information from Department while filing W.H.B.Es. Also, by entering into charter agreement as financial charterer they were aware that the blending on board vessel has to be undertaken in order to make it marketable in domestic market.***

12.3.2 Further, COFCO cleared a portion of such imported goods having quantity of 6406 MTs of goods having assessable value of Rs. 57,34,01,430/- (Rupees Fifty Seven Crores Thirty four Lakhs One Thousand Four Hundred and Thirty only) by way of mis-declaring the same as 'CPO' in the Ex-Bond Bills of Entry filed by them and thus evaded Customs Duty amounting to Rs. 8,11,81,445/- (Rupees Eight Crores Eleven Lakhs Eighty One Thousand four Hundred and forty five only) under the following Bills of Entries as per Annexure C.

12.3.3 ***M/s COFCO being a buyer has the obligation to verify the source/antecedent of their supply. Thus, Onus was on the M/s COFCO to perform due diligence before making purchase and subsequent clearance of goods from Warehouse by filing Ex-Bond BoE.*** *Thus, in view of the omisisons mentioned herein above, the differential duty of Rs. 8,11,81,445/- (Rupees Eight Crores Eleven Lakhs Eighty One Thousand four Hundred and forty five only) has been short paid by them on account of suppression, mis-declaration and misclassification of goods in the respective Ex- Bond Bills of Entry and is due to be*

recovered from them. The acts of omission and commission on the part of M/s. COFCO rendered the imported goods (non-seized – cleared in past) liable for confiscation under Section 111(d), 111(f), 111(l) and 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962 and rendered themselves liable to penalty under Section 112(a), 112(b), 114A and 114AA, 117 of the Customs Act, 1962."

D.24 From the perusal of the above extract of the Impugned SCN, it is clear that the only allegation against the Noticee is that as a buyer, the Noticee should have done due diligence regarding the supply of the imported goods. This itself shows that there was no overt mal-intent to mis-classify / mis-declare the goods or suppress any information, on part of the Noticee. There is no allegation of any deliberate mis-statement or suppression against the Noticee. Thus, the Impugned SCN itself has not substantiated as to how or why it is being alleged that the Noticee has indulged in mis-declaration or suppression of facts.

D.25 On the other hand, as mentioned above, the Impugned SCN has alleged wilful suppression of facts by TIL with the intent to evade duty by mis-declaring and mis-classifying CPO while filing the Bills of Entry, on the ground that by entering into charter agreement as financial charterer they were aware that the blending on board vessel has to be undertaken in order to make the CPO marketable in domestic market.

D.26 The Impugned SCN at Para 10 has also noted that the mis-declaration in the Ex-bond Bills of Entry is as a result of the alleged mis-declaration in the Warehouse Bills of Entry by TIL. Therefore, it is clear even from the Impugned SCN that mis-declaration/suppression has been alleged against TIL and not the Noticee. At no time does the Impugned SCN contend that the Noticee was aware that the imported goods were allegedly a mixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD. In fact, by stating that the Noticee has failed to exercise due diligence, the Impugned SCN is accepting the fact that the Noticee was not aware of the alleged blending of CPO, RBD and PFAD before the import of the goods.

D.27 Thus, not being aware of the true nature of the imported goods, cannot amount to deliberate mis-declaration and suppression of facts when the Impugned SCN itself has observed the mis-declaration in the Ex-Bond Bills of Entry to be a result of the mis-declaration in the Into-Bond Bills of Entry, unintended by the Noticee.

D.28 In view of the above, it is submitted that the Noticee has not mis-declared or suppressed the facts with an intention to evade customs duty. Therefore, the Impugned SCN is incorrect in invoking the extended period of limitation vide Section 28(4) of the Act.

Imported goods have been correctly described in the Bills of Entry and therefore, the Noticee has correctly self-assessed the imported goods under Section 17 of the Act.

D.29 It is submitted that, upon import, the imported goods were correctly declared by the Noticee in the import documents and the description of the imported goods were in line with that mentioned in the Invoices issued by DIL and the Warehouse Bills of Entry filed by TIL.

Description of imported goods is in line with the Warehouse Bills of Entry

D.30 The Noticee submits that the imported goods were declared in accordance with the description mentioned in the Warehouse Bills of Entry filed by TIL. This fact is also evident upon an analysis of the Bills of Entry. Illustrative descriptions in the Bills of entry have been tabulated in para 24 above.

D.31 The Noticee submits that it is standard practice to mention the same description and classification on the Ex-Bond Bill of Entry as shown in the Into-Bond Bill of Entry. The Department itself would not have permitted adopting a description and classification different than what was declared in the Into-Bond Bill of Entry. This is also supported by the Appraising Manuals issued by the Customs Department wherein guidelines pertaining to filing of ex-bond bills of entry have been provided. Relevant portion of the Customs Appraising Manual uploaded on the website of Jawaharlal Nehru Custom House is extracted below for ready reference:
"*4.04 DETAILS OF AUDIT CHECKS ON BILLS OF ENTRY : The Internal audit department should check the following in connection with post audit of the aforesaid bills of entry.*
…
4.04(e) IN THE CASE OF EX-BOND BILLS OF ENTRY :

(a) That in the case of part clearance of the goods the assessable value, the quantity or number of the goods to be cleared on ex-bond B/E have been correctly calculated with reference to original customs attested invoice.
*(b) **That the same description of the goods as shown in the into-bond B/E is also reflected in the ex-bond B/E**.*
*(c) **That classification and valuation are the same as those approved in the into-bond bill of entry** which has been assessed under section 17 and that duty has been levied at the rate as applicable on the date of actual removal of the goods from the bonded warehouse.*
(d) Ex-bond B/E should be accompanied by a copy of attested intobond B/E."

D.32 It is, therefore, evident that even in the guidelines provided by the Appraising Manual issued by the Customs Department, the description of goods and classification adopted for the imported goods in the Ex-Bond Bills of Entry should be aligned with the description and classification mentioned in the Into-Bond Bills of Entry.

D.33 It is, therefore, submitted that the Noticee has correctly described and classified the imported goods in the Ex-Bond Bills of Entry in accordance with the description and classification in the Into-Bond Bills of Entry. Therefore, any allegations of mis-classification or suppression of facts are not tenable and extended period of limitation is not invokable in the present case.

Description of imported goods is in line with the Supplier's Invoice

D.34 The Noticee submits they have described the imported goods in accordance with the Invoices issued by the Supplier, i.e. DIL in the present case. There is no allegation or evidence suggesting that the Noticee has not followed the description of the imported goods in the invoices while making the declarations in the import documents. Illustrative description as mentioned in the Supplier's Invoice and the Ex-Bond Bills of Entry filed by the Noticee is tabulated below for ready reference:

	Supplier's Invoice	**Ex-Bond Bill of Entry**
Document	Invoice No. HS/123 dated 06.09.2021	Bill of Entry No. 5414125 dated 13.09.2021
Description of goods	Crude Palm Oil Edible Grade	CRUDE PALM OIL OF (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK
Classification	15111000	15111000

D.35 Therefore, it is not a case wherein the Noticee has adopted a different declaration than what is mentioned in the Supplier's invoice. Resultantly, there is no misdeclaration by the Noticee as alleged in the Impugned SCN. Further, the Impugned SCN has not made any allegations regarding collusion between the Noticee and the Supplier. Consequently, the Noticee has duly complied with Section 17 of the Act.

D.36 Thus, the very premise in the Impugned SCN that the Noticee has mis-stated and suppressed facts regarding the imported goods is incorrect and baseless.

D.37 Resultantly, the extended period of limitation is not invokable in the present case.

The Noticee was always of the bona fide belief that the imported goods are CPO classifiable under CTI 15111000.

D.38 It is submitted that the actions of the Noticee have been completely bonafide. It is submitted that the Noticee was and has always been of the bonafide belief that the imported goods are CPO and therefore, classifiable under Tariff Item 15111000.

D.39 The Noticee also submits that their understanding that the imported goods are CPO was supported by several import documents mentioned *infra*, which were provided to the Noticee.

Warehouse Bills of Entry filed by TIL

D.40 The Noticee submits that, as mentioned in para 24 above, the imported goods were described as 'Crude Palm Oil (of Edible Grade) in Bulk' Warehouse Bills of Entry. Relevant portion of one such Bill of Entry No. 5302523 dated 03.09.2021 filed by TIL in relation to goods imported vide Gumuldur vessel is extracted below for ready reference:

Indian Customs EDI System - Imports V1.5R001
CUSTOM HOUSE, NEAR BALAJI TEMPLE, KANDLA - 370210
BILL OF ENTRY FOR WAREHOUSE

[Custom Stn: INIXY1] CHA : AACCN2958BCH001 [NARENDRA LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIM]
BE No/Dt./cc/Typ:5302523/03/09/2021/N/W
Importer Details :0388024291 PAN : AAACT3198FFT001 AD Code : 6390048
TATA INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
60 :OFF NO 11 GR FLR PLOT NO 40 SEC 8
GANDHIDHAM
KACHCHH 370201 Payment Method : Transaction

IGM No :2290620/27/08/2021 Port Of Loading :Dumai
Cntry Of Orgn.: INDONESIA Cntry Of Consgn.:
BL No : KTGDEE06 H/BL No :
Date : 12/08/2021 Date :
No. Of Pkgs. : 1 BLK Gross Wt. : 245.000 MTS
Marks:MT.FMT GUMULDUR V.202109
& Nos

Inv No & Dt. : PCSDK02078 12/08/2021 M/S. TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA D
Inv Val : 2888721.50 USD TOI: CF MCC 2001 TO 2005 JUMEIRAH BAY X3 TO
Freight : 0.00 MER, CLUSTER X, JLT P.O BOX 120933,
Insurance : 1.125000% 0.00 DUBAI DUBAI
SVB Load(Ass): Cust. House: UNITED ARAB EMIRATES -
SVB Load(Dty): HSS Load Rate: 0.00% Amount: 0.00
Misc. Charges: 0.00 0.00
Discount Rate: 0.00 Discount Amount: 0.00
EDD : 0.00 KBE Duty FG Int.: 0.00
Third Party:ORIGINAL IMPORTER TATA INTERNATIONAL LIMITED.
MT.FMT GUMULDUR V.202109

IN- BuyerSeller Reltd : Yes
Item Details
Exchange rate: 1.00 USD = 73.9500 INR

Slno RITC Description				RSP	Load PROV
Qty	Unit Price	CTH	C.Notn C.NSNO	Cus Dty Rt	BCD amt(Rs)
Unit	Ass Val	CETH	E.Notn E.NSNO	Exc Dty Rt	CVD amt(Rs)
1 15111000 CRUDE PALM OIL OF (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK					
2450.00	1179.070000	15111000	034/2021 1	10.00 %	18643164.80
Tarf Duty Itm :	2450.00 MTS	36/2001	1	1029.00	USD
Cus AIDC			011/2021 7	17.50%	32625538.00
MTS	186431647.50	NOEXCISE		0.00 %	0.00
Educational Cess on CVDs		:		0.00 %	0.00
Sec & Higher Edu. Cess on CVD		:		0.00 %	0.00
Customs Educational Cess		:		0.00 %	0.00
Customs Sec & Higher Edu. Cess		:		0.00 %	0.00
Social Welfare Surcharge:				10.00 %	5126870.30
IGST		001/2017 I83		5.00 %	12141361.00
GST Cess		001/2017 56		0.00 %	0.00

The Warehouse Bills of Entry filed by TIL in relation to the goods imported vide Gumuldur vessel are enclosed at pages 153 to 165 to RUD-23 to the Impugned SCN.

D.41 Thus, evidently, the imported goods were declared as CPO by TIL in the Warehouse Bills of Entry which led to the Noticee to have the bonafide belief that the imported goods are CPO.

Contract Confirmation issued by the Broker to the Noticee

D.42 Furthermore, it is submitted that the Contract Confirmation issued by the Broker to the Noticee for purchase of imported goods from DIL described the imported goods as '*Crude Palm Oil*'. The relevant portion of the contract confirmation is already extracted at para B.15 *supra*. Copies of the Contract Confirmation are also enclosed as Annexure-3, Annexure-7 and Annexure-11 for imported goods imported vide the aforementioned 3 vessels respectively.

D.43 Therefore, the Noticee was of the bonafide belief that the goods procured from DIL were indeed CPO and classifiable under Tariff Item 15111000.

Sale Purchase Contract between DIL and Noticee and supporting documents

D.44 As mentioned in paras B.12 to B.14 above, the Noticee has purchased the imported goods from DIL on 'Bond to Bond Transfer of Ownership of Warehoused Cargo' basis wherein the parties had entered into Sale Purchase Contracts for the same. It is submitted that the imported goods were described as '*Crude Palm Oil (Edible Grade) In Bulk*' in the Sale Purchase Contracts signed between DIL and the Noticee. Illustrative Sale Purchase Contract evidencing the same is already extracted at para B.13 *supra.* The Sale Purchase Contracts between DIL and the Noticee are already enclosed as Annexure-2, Annexure-6 and Annexure-10 for imported goods imported vide

the aforementioned 3 vessels respectively.

D.45 The Sale Purchase Contract were also accompanied with Original Tanker Bills of Lading. The imported goods were also described as '*Crude Palm Oil (Edible Grade) In Bulk*' in these Tanker Bills of Lading. Relevant portion of one such Tanker Bill of Lading in relation to goods imported vide Gumuldur vessel is extracted below for ready reference:

FIRST ORIGINAL

TANKER BILL OF LADING
B/L No. KTG/DEE/24

TO BE USED WITH CHARTER-PARTIES

Shipper
TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC
OFFICE#2001 TO 2005 JUMEIRAH BAY X3 TOWER,
CLUSTER X, JLT, P.O BOX 120983,
DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Consignee
TO ORDER

Notify address
TATA INTERNATIONAL LTD
OFFICE NO. 11, GROUND FLOOR, PLOT NO.40, SECTOR NO.8
GANDHIDHAM KACHCHH, GUJRAT, 370201, INDIA

Vessel **Port of loading** KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA
MT. FMT GUMULDUR VOY 202109

Port of discharge
DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA

Shipper's description of goods	Gross Weight
CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK	245.00 MTS
IEC:0388024291 GST :24AAACT3198F1ZE PAN:AAACT3198F EMAIL:RAVI.THAKKAR(AT)TATAINERNATIONAL.COM H.S. CODE: 15111000 VESSEL IMO NO. 9427876	"FREIGHT PREPAID" CLEAN ON BOARD

THIS SHIPMENT OF 245.000 METRIC TONS WAS LOADED ON BOARD THE VESSEL AS PART OF ONE ORIGINAL LOT OF 12160.023 METRIC TONS STOWED IN TANKS 1P,2P,2S,3S,4P,4S,5P,5S,6P,6S,7P,7S AND SLOP C WHERE 3489.714 METRIC TONS WAS COMMINGLED INTO THE SAME TANKS ON 21ST AUGUST 2021, 200.000 METRIC TONS, 8400.309 METRIC TONS THAT WAS LOADED INTO THE SAME TANKS AT KUALA TANJUNG ON 16TH AUGUST 2021 AND 17TH AUGUST 2021 WITH NO SEGREGATION AS TO PARCELS. FOR THE WHOLE SHIPMENT 61 SETS OF BILL OF LADING HAVE BEEN ISSUED, FOR WHICH THE VESSEL IS RELIEVED FROM ALL RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE EXTENT IT WOULD BE IF ONE SET ONLY WOULD HAVE BEEN ISSUED. THE VESSEL UNDERTAKES TO DELIVER ONLY THAT PORTION OF THE CARGO ACTUALLY LOADED UNDER THIS B/L, WHICH IS REPRESENTED BY THE PERCENTAGE THAT THE TOTAL AMOUNT SPECIFIED IN THE BILL(S) OF LADING BEARS TO THE TOTAL OF THE COMMINGLING SHIPMENT DELIVERED AT DESTINATION. NEITHER THE VESSEL NOR THE OWNERS ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONSEQUENCES OF SUCH COMMINGLING NOR FOR THE SEPARATION THEREOF AT THE TIME OF DELIVERY.

Charter party dated 30 July 2021

These Tanker Bills of Entry in relation to goods imported vide Gumuldur vessel are already enclosed at pages 167 to 219 to RUD-23 to the Impugned SCN.

D.46 It is pertinent to note that the words 'FIRST ORIGINAL' are also mentioned on the Tanker Bills of Lading and therefore, the Noticee had the bonafide belief that these were the Original Tanker Bills of Lading where the imported goods are mentioned as CPO.

D.47 Therefore, in light of the Sale Purchase Contract accompanied by the Original Tanker Bills of Lading, the Noticee was of the bonafide belief that what is sold to the Noticee is CPO.

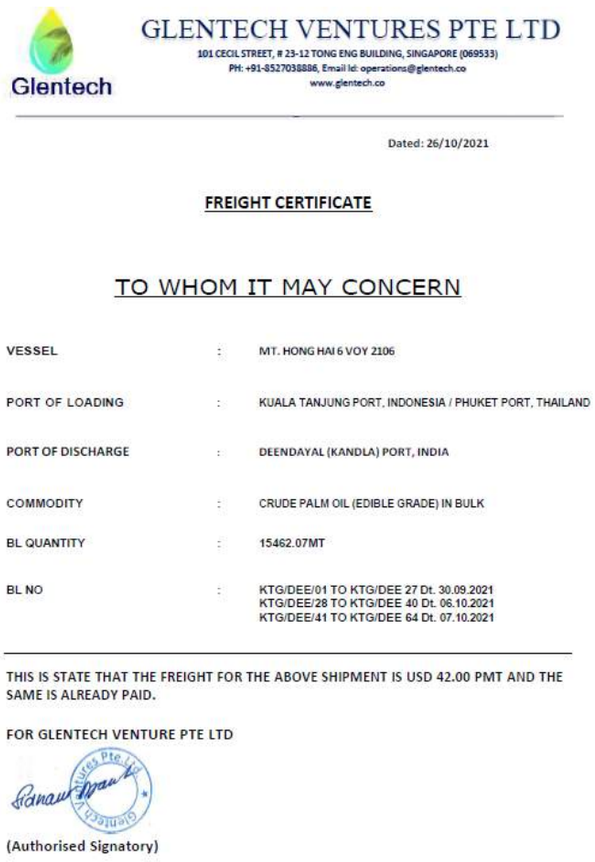
Commercial Invoice issued by DIL to the Noticee

D.48 Furthermore, as submitted in para D.34 above, the Commercial Invoices issued by DIL to the Noticee for sale of the imported goods also described them as 'CRUDE PALM OIL EDIBLE GRADE'. Relevant portion of one such illustrative Commercial Invoice evidencing the same is already extracted at para B.16 *supra.*

D.49 It is pertinent to note that the aforementioned Commercial Invoices also mentioned the classification of the imported goods as Tariff Item 15111000. Copies of the Commercial Invoices are already enclosed as Annexure-4, Annexure-8 and Annexure-12 for imported goods imported vide the aforementioned 3 vessels respectively.

Freight Certificate issued by GIPL

D.50 It is also submitted that the Freight Certificate issued by GIPL certifying the payment of freight also mentions the commodity shipped as '*Crude Palm Oil (Edible Grade) In Bulk*'. Illustrative freight certificate issued in respect of goods imported vide Hong Hai vessel is extracted below for ready reference:



GLENTECH VENTURES PTE LTD
101 CECIL STREET, # 23-12 TONG ENG BUILDING, SINGAPORE (069533)
PH: +91-8527038886, Email Id: operations@glentech.co
www.glentech.co

Glentech

Dated: 26/10/2021

FREIGHT CERTIFICATE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

VESSEL	:	MT. HONG HAI 6 VOY 2106
PORT OF LOADING	:	KUALA TANJUNG PORT, INDONESIA / PHUKET PORT, THAILAND
PORT OF DISCHARGE	:	DEENDAYAL (KANDLA) PORT, INDIA
COMMODITY	:	CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK
BL QUANTITY	:	15462.07MT
BL NO	:	KTG/DEE/01 TO KTG/DEE 27 Dt. 30.09.2021 KTG/DEE/28 TO KTG/DEE 40 Dt. 06.10.2021 KTG/DEE/41 TO KTG/DEE 64 Dt. 07.10.2021

THIS IS STATE THAT THE FREIGHT FOR THE ABOVE SHIPMENT IS USD 42.00 PMT AND THE SAME IS ALREADY PAID.

FOR GLENTECH VENTURE PTE LTD

(Authorised Signatory)

The aforementioned Freight Certificate is already enclosed as Annexure-13.

D.51 Therefore, it was also certified by GIPL that the commodity shipped was CPO for which freight was already paid for.

Joint Analysis Report issued by Surveyor

D.52 Furthermore, the fact that the imported goods were '*Crude Palm Oil*' was also confirmed by the Joint Analysis Report issued by the Surveyor, i.e. Geo Chem Laboratories Pvt. Ltd. Illustrative Joint Analysis Report is already extracted at B.9 *supra.*

Certificate of Origin issued by the Competent Authority in UAE

D.53 The Noticee submits that the Certificates of Origin issued by the Competent Authority in UAE also mentions that the imported goods are CPO falling under Tariff Item 1511 1000. Relevant portion of an illustrative Certificate of Origin issued for the goods imported vide Gumuldur vessel is extracted below for ready reference:

1. EXPORTER(NAME,ADDRESS,COUNTRY)
TATA INTERNATIONAL WEST ASIA DMCC
PO BOX: 123932
DUBAI
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة

غـرفـة دبـي
DUBAI CHAMBER
Certificate of Origin شـهـادة المـنـشـأ

2. TO THE ORDER
TATA INTERNATIONAL LTD
PO BOX: 370201
OFFICE NO. 11,GROUND FLOOR
PLOT NO. 40, SECTOR NO.8,GANDH
GANDHIDHAM
INDIA

Certificate No. 20834785 Date 31-AUG-2021

COPY

3. Means of Transport: Vessel's Name/Flight No. وسيلة النقل By Sea : MT. FMT GUMULDUR VOY 202109	6. Country of Final Destination بلد الوجهة الأخيرة India
4. Estimated Date of Departure التاريخ المتوقع للمغادرة 12-AUG-2021	7. Invoice No. and Date رقم و تاريخ الفاتورة PCSDK02078, 12-AUG-2021
5. Port of Discharge ميناء / مكان التفريغ KANDLA	8. Country of Origin of Goods بلد منشأ البضاعة [Indonesia]

9. العلامات والأرقام Marks & Numbers
1

10. عدد ونوع التعبئة؛ وصف البضاعة (أسماء الماركات إذا لزم الأمر)
No. and Kind of Packages,Description of Goods (Include Brand Names if Necessary)

11. الكمية و الوحدة
Quantity & Unit
12100.023 Metric Ton

CRUDE PALM OIL (EDIBLE GRADE) IN BULK

NOTIFY:
TATA INTERNATIONAL LTD
OFFICE NO. 11, GROUND FLOOR, PLOT NO.40, SECTOR NO.8, GANDHIDHAM KACHCHH, GUJRAT, 370201, INDIA
IEC:0388024231, GST :24AAACT3198F1ZE, PAN:AAACT3198F
EMAIL:RAVI.THAKKAR(AT)TATAINERNATIONAL.COM

H.S. CODE: 15111000

BILL OF LADING DETAILS:
KTG/DEE/01 To KTG/DEE/14 DATED 12TH AUGUST 2021 FOR 245.00 MT EACH
KTG/DEE/15 DATED 12TH AUGUST 2021 FOR 69.714 MT
KTG/DEE/16 To KTG/DEE/50 DATED 17TH AUGUST 2021 FOR 245.00 MT EACH
KTG/DEE/51 DATED 17TH AUGUST 2021 FOR 25.309 MT

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN : INDONESIA

The aforementioned Certificate of Origin is already enclosed as RUD-24 to the Impugned SCN at pages 221 to 227.

D.54 It is, therefore, submitted that owing to the above facts, the Noticee was and is of the bonafide belief that the imported goods are classifiable under Tariff Item 15111000 as CPO.

D.55 It is submitted that when all documents provided to the Noticee in relation to the imported goods indicated that the imported goods were CPO, it cannot be reasonably expected for the Noticee to presume that the imported goods are not true to the declarations made, especially when the Noticee is the subsequent buyer of the imported goods.

D.56 Therefore, it is submitted that the Noticee's actions are bonafide and no mens-rea or mala-intent can be attributed to the Noticee. The Impugned SCN is incorrect in alleging that the Noticee has deliberately mis-classified the imported goods with intention to evade payment of duty.

The Noticee was not privy to actions of other parties on the basis of which mis-statement or suppression of facts has been alleged

D.57 The Noticee submits that the Impugned SCN at para 12.3.1 has placed reliance on the Charter Party Agreement or Bills of Lading that allegedly were switched, to say that the imported goods are not CPO but rather a blended admixture of CPO, RBD Olein and PFAD, which was suppressed from the Department.

D.58 However, the Noticee submits that all such allegations are against TIL and the Noticee was not party or privy to the alleged actions or omissions. The Noticee was not in possession of the knowledge regarding any blending of goods and therefore, could not have possibly suppressed information from the Department that they themselves were not aware of.

D.59 The Noticee submits that the Noticee filed the Ex-Bond Bills of Entry after submitting all requisite information which was available with the Noticee to the Department. Therefore, the Noticee has not suppressed any documents from the Department.

Without prejudice, mere incorrect classification cannot be a basis to invoke extended period of limitation.

D.60 Further, it is settled legal position that in the era of self-assessment, mere declaration of classification different from the view of the Department cannot be a basis to invoke extended period of limitation.

D.61 Reliance is placed on the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in ***Densons***

Pultretaknik Vs CCE, 2003 (155) ELT 211 (SC) wherein it was held that claiming wrong classification of the goods cannot be considered as wilful mis-statement or suppression of facts.

D.62 Reliance is also placed on the decision in ***Sirthai Superware India Ltd. v. CC, 2019 (10) TMI 460-CESTAT Mumbai,*** wherein the Hon'ble Tribunal has been held that misdeclaration/suppression cannot be alleged merely because imports with incorrect classification have been made in the self-assessment regime. Specifically rebutting the Department's argument of self-assessment, the Bench held as follows:

"5.5 *When Commissioner has himself in the para 33 of his order for holding the classification under the Heading 392410, referred to description made in the Bill of Entries/invoices he cannot be justified in holding the charge of misdeclaration against appellants. For that reason we are of the view that by giving the correct description on the documents relating to import clearance appellants have discharge the burden of making correct declaration on the Bill of Entry. Hence any error in classification or the exemption claimed on Bill of Entry cannot be misdeclaration with the intention to evade payment of duty for the purpose of invoking extended period of limitation. Hence demand made by invoking extended period of limitation needs to be set aside."*

D.63 In view of the above, it is submitted that to invoke extended period of limitation under Section 28(4) of the Customs Act, it has to be proved that there was a conscious or intentional act of collusion, willful mis-statement or suppression of fact, on the part of the importer. Merely having imported in self-assessment regime is not enough. The intention or deliberate attempt, on the part of importer, to evade duty has to be proved beyond reasonable doubt to justify invocation of extended period. No such proof had been adduced in the SCN.

D.64 In the present case also, the imported goods have been correctly declared in the Bills of Entry. Given the same, no misdeclaration/misclassification can be alleged on part of the Noticee. Therefore, extended period of limitation cannot be invoked merely because the Noticee have allegedly claimed benefit of incorrect classification.

D.65 In light of the above, it is submitted that there is no wilful mis-statement or suppression of facts by the Noticee and therefore, the extended period of limitation cannot be invoked. Accordingly, the entire demand of differential duty ought to be dropped.

THE IMPORTED GOODS ARE NOT LIABLE FOR CONFISCATION UNDER SECTION 111 OF THE CUSTOMS ACT.

E.1 The Impugned SCN at para 12.3.3 has alleged that the Noticee has short paid customs duty on account of suppression, mis-declaration and misclassification of imported goods. In light of the same, it has been alleged that the imported goods are liable to confiscation under Sections 111(d), 111(f), 111(l) and111(m) of the Act.

E.2 The relevant portion of Section 111 has been extracted below for reference:

"Section 111- The following goods brought from a place outside India shall be liable to confiscation : –

***

(d) any goods which are imported or attempted to be imported or are brought within the Indian customs waters for the purpose of being imported, contrary to any prohibition imposed by or under this Act or any other law for the time being in force;

***

(f) any dutiable or prohibited goods required to be mentioned under the regulations in an [1][arrival manifest or import manifest] or import report which are not so mentioned

***

(l) any dutiable or prohibited goods which are not included or are in excess of those included in the entry made under this Act, or in the case of baggage in the declaration made under section 77;

(m) any goods which do not correspond in respect of value or in any other particular with the entry made under this Act or in the case of baggage with the declaration made under section 77 in respect thereof, or in the case of goods under transhipment, with the declaration for transhipment referred to in the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 54."

Section 111(d) is not invokable

E.3 As evident from the text of the provision, Section 111(d) is invokable in case the goods are imported contrary to any prohibition imposed by or under the Act or any other law for the time being in force.

E.4 The Impugned SCN has not alleged any specific prohibition under any Act which has been contravened by the Noticee.

E.5 The Noticee submits that there is no prohibition or restriction on the import of CPO under any law. Therefore, the imports have not violated any of the provisions of the Customs Act or any other Act nor have they undertaken the imports in contravention of any prohibition imposed.

E.6 Thus, it is submitted that confiscation under Section 111(d) is not sustainable and the Impugned SCN invoking the same is liable to be dropped on account of the same.

Section 111(f) is not invokable

E.7 The Noticee submits that Section 111(f) of the Act is only invokable when any dutiable or prohibited goods which are required to be mentioned in an import manifest are not mentioned.

E.8 The Impugned SCN has not made any allegation pertaining to non-declaration of the imported goods. Further, as already explained above, the Noticee always was and is of the bonafide belief that the imported goods are CPO, as can be seen from the documents available with the Noticee. Accordingly, the Noticee submits that all requisite declarations have already been made in the import documents submitted for the imported goods.

E.9 Further, as per Section 30 of the Customs Act, 1962, an import manifest is filed by a person-in-charge of a vessel carrying the imported goods. Relevant portion of Section 30 of the Act is extracted below for ready reference:
"30. Delivery of [arrival manifest or import manifest] or import report. -

(1) The person-in-charge of -

(i) a vessel; or

(ii) an aircraft; or

(iii) a vehicle,

carrying imported goods or export goods or any other person as may be specified by the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, in this behalf shall, in the case of a vessel or an aircraft, deliver to the proper officer an arrival manifest or import manifest by presenting electronically prior to the arrival of the vessel or the aircraft, as the case may be, and in the case of a vehicle, an import report within twelve hours after its arrival in the customs station, in such form and manner as may be prescribed and if the arrival manifest or import manifest or the import report or any part thereof, is not delivered to the proper officer within the time specified in this sub-section and if the proper officer is satisfied that there was no sufficient cause for such delay, the person-in-charge or any other person referred to in this sub-section, who caused such delay, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty thousand rupees."

E.10Therefore, in the present case, the import manifest has been filed by the persons in charge of the aforementioned 3 vessels carrying the imported goods from Indonesia to India and not the Noticee themselves. Therefore, it cannot be said that the act or omission on part of the Noticee has rendered the imported goods for confiscation under Section 111(f) of the Customs Act, 1962.

E.11Therefore, it is submitted that confiscation under Section 111(f) is not sustainable and the Impugned SCN invoking the same is liable to be dropped on account of the same.

Section 111(l) is not invokable

E.12The Noticee submits that Section 111(l) is only applicable in cases where excess quantity of goods has been imported than what has been declared in the Bills of Entry.

E.13The Noticee submits that the quantity of imported goods is not in excess of what has been declared in the Ex-Bond Bills of Entry. Furthermore, no allegation has been made in the Impugned SCN that what was imported was in excess of the declared quantity.

E.14In view of the same, confiscation under Section 111(l) is untenable and the Impugned SCN invoking the same is liable to be dropped on account of the same.

Section 111(m) is not invokable

E.15Under Section 111(m), goods are rendered liable to confiscation where the goods do not correspond in respect of value or in any other particular with the entry made under the Act. In terms of the provisions of Section 2(16) of the Customs Act, 1962, "entry" in relation to goods means an entry made in a Bill of Entry.

E.16As already submitted *supra*, the imported goods had been correctly declared in the Bill of Entry in accordance with the declarations made in the Supplier's Invoice and the Warehouse Bills of Entry. Thus, Section 111(m) of the Customs Act is not applicable.

E.17It is pertinent to note that the expression 'value' as incorporated in Section 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962 would mean value as determined under Section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962, as per Section 2(41) of the Customs Act, 1962. The Noticee submits that there is no misdeclaration of value of the imported goods as determined under Section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962. Further, it is not the Department's case in the Impugned SCN that the Noticee has mis-declared the value of the imported goods.

E.18It is submitted that for the reasons given in the foregoing paragraphs, there was no mis-declaration either in respect of value or in any other particular with the entry made under the Customs Act.

E.19The Impugned SCN has alleged mis-statement and suppression of facts only qua TIL and held that because of mis-declaration in the Warehouse Bills of Entry by TIL, the Noticee resultantly short paid customs duty. In the preceding grounds, the Noticee has already established that no allegations of mis-declaration have been made qua the Noticee in the Impugned SCN.

E.20For the above reasons, it is submitted that the proposal for confiscation of the imported goods under Section 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962 is not sustainable in law.

E.21Without prejudice to the above, mere classification of the imported goods which is not acceptable to the Department, does not render the imported goods liable for confiscation under Section 111(m). In this regard, the Noticee places reliance on the decision of the Apex Court in the case of ***Northern Plastic Ltd. vs. Collector of Customs & Central Excise, 1998 (101) E.L.T. 549 (S.C.)***, wherein the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that merely claiming a particular classification or availing an exemption under the Bill of Entry does not amount to mis-declaration under section 111(m) of the Act. The relevant extract of the decision is reproduced below:
"22… While dealing with such a claim in respect of payment of customs duty we have already observed that the ***declaration was in the nature of a claim made on the basis of the belief entertained by the appellant and therefore, cannot be said to be a misdeclaration as contemplated by Section 111(m)*** *of the Customs Act. As the appellant had given full and correct particulars as regards the nature and size of the goods, it is difficult to believe that it had referred to the wrong exemption notification with any dishonest intention of evading proper payment of countervailing duty.*
23. ***We, therefore, hold that the appellant had not mis-declared the imported goods either by making a wrong declaration as regards the classification of the goods or by claiming benefit of the exemption notifications which have been found not applicable to the imported goods****…..* "

E.22In view of the aforesaid decision of the Apex Court, even if it is assumed (without admitting) that the imported goods are not correctly classified by the Noticee, the imported goods cannot be held liable for confiscation under Section 111(m) of the Act.

E.23In view of the aforesaid submissions, it is submitted that the proposal for confiscation of the imported goods under the provisions of Section 111(m) of the Act is incorrect and the Impugned SCN is liable to be dropped.

Imported goods cannot be liable for confiscation in absence of malafide intent

E.24The Noticee submits that the imported goods cannot be held liable for confiscation in absence of any malafide intent on part of the Noticee. As submitted in the foregoing paragraphs, the Noticee was and is of the bonafide belief that the imported goods are CPO and classifiable under Tariff Item 1511 1000.

E.25Reliance is placed on ***Kirti Sales Corpn. v/s. Commissioner of Customs, Faridabad, reported at [2008 (232) ELT 151 (Tri.-Del.)]***, wherein the Hon'ble Tribunal has held that to attract the provisions of Section 111 of the Customs Act, 1962, the *mis-declaration should be intentional*. The Hon'ble Tribunal in this case held as under:
"6. We are inclined to accept the case of the Revenue that the goods imported were texturized fabric. However, whether the declaration in the Bill of Entry amounts to 'misdeclaration' so as to attract the provisions of Section 111(m) of the Customs Act in a given case depend upon the facts of the case. To constitute 'misdeclaration', the declaration must be intentional. Misdeclaration cannot be understood as same as wrong declaration, of course, made bona fide, the possibility of which cannot be ruled out altogether. The question, therefore, is whether the appellant had intentionally and deliberately mis-declared the goods as non-texturized fabric rather than texturized fabric. On this point, we are inclined to accept the case of the Appellants that the declaration had been made on the basis of documents supplied by the foreign supplier and there was no intentional or deliberate wrong declaration or misdeclaration on its part so as to attract the mischief of Section 111(m) of the Customs Act. The facts of the case in the instant case……"

E.26The Noticee also places reliance on the case of ***Porcelain Crafts and Components Exim Ltd. vs. CC, Calcutta, 2001 (138) ELT 471 (Tri. – Kolkata)***, wherein it was observed that confiscation of the goods can be ordered only when there is positive evidence to prove mala fides on the part of the importer. In the present case, the Impugned SCN has failed to disclose or rely on any positive evidence to prove mala fides on the part of the Noticee.

E.27Therefore, it is submitted that the proposal that the imported goods are liable for confiscation under Section 111 of the Customs Act, 1962 is legally not sustainable and liable to be dropped.
Once goods are cleared for home consumption, Section 111 does not apply.

E.28Without prejudice to the above, it is respectfully submitted that Section 111 provides for liability for confiscation of the improperly imported goods. It is, therefore, respectfully submitted that only imported goods can be confiscated under Section 111. Imported goods have been defined under Section 2(25) as:
"imported goods means any goods brought into India from a place outside India ***but does not include goods which have been cleared for home consumption****"*

E.29In the case of ***Bussa Overseas & Properties P. Ltd. vs. C.L. Mahar, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Bombay [2004 (163) ELT 304 (Bom.)]***, the Hon'ble Bombay High Court held that once the goods are cleared for home consumption, they cease to be imported goods as defined in Section 2(25) of the Customs Act, 1962 and consequently are not liable to confiscation under Section 111 of the Customs Act, 1962. The Hon'ble High Court held as under:
"7…The learned counsel urged that once the goods are cleared for home consumption, then the goods covered by the consignments cease to be imported goods in accordance with the definition of expression 'imported goods' under Section 2 of the Act and consequently such goods are not liable for confiscation. There is considerable merit in the submission of the learned counsel. ***The goods lose its character of imported goods on being granted clearance for home consumption and thereafter the power to confiscate can be exercised only in cases where the order of clearance is revised and cancelled****…"*

E.30The above cited decision was maintained by the Hon'ble Supreme Court reported in ***2004 (163) ELT A160***. Further, this view has also been reiterated by the Hon'ble Tribunal in the case of ***Southern Enterprises vs. Commissioner of Customs, 2005 (186) ELT 324 (T)*** wherein it has held as follows:
"6. ... Furthermore, Revenue cannot confiscate the goods which have already been cleared for home consumption as they ceased to be imported goods as defined in Section 2 of the Customs Act and as held by the Bombay High Court in the case of Bussa Overseas & Properties P. Ltd. (cited supra)."

E.31Even in the facts of the present case, the imported goods have been cleared for home consumption and therefore, the question of confiscation under the provisions of Section 111 does not arise. Thus, the proposal in the Impugned SCN for confiscation of the imported goods is not sustainable in law.

E.32In view of the detailed submissions made above, it is submitted that the proposal in the Impugned SCN to hold that the imported goods are liable to confiscation under Section 111 is incorrect and unsustainable.

NO PENALTY IS IMPOSABLE ON THE NOTICEE UNDER SECTION 112 OF THE CUSTOMS ACT, 1962

F.1 The Impugned SCN proposes to impose penalty on the Noticee under Section 112 of the Customs Act, 1962 on account of misclassification, mis-declaration and suppression of facts in respect of Ex-Bond Bills of Entry because of which the Noticee has rendered the imported goods liable for confiscation under Section 111. For ease of reference, relevant portion of Section 112 is reproduced below for reference:

SECTION 112. Penalty for improper importation of goods, etc. — Any person, *-*

(a) 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 111, or abets the doing or omission of such an act, or

(b) who acquires possession of or is in any way concerned in carrying, removing, depositing, harbouring, keeping, concealing, selling or purchasing, or in any other manner dealing with any goods which he knows or has reason to believe are liable to confiscation under section 111,

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 [not exceeding the value of the goods or five thousand rupees], whichever is the greater;
(ii) in the case of dutiable goods, other than prohibited goods, subject to the provisions of section 114A, to a penalty not exceeding ten per cent. of the duty sought to be evaded or five thousand rupees, whichever is higher :
Provided that where such duty as determined under sub-section (8) of section 28 and the interest payable thereon under section 28AA is paid within thirty days from the date of communication of the order of the proper officer determining such duty, the amount of penalty liable to be paid by such person under this section shall be twenty-five per cent. of the penalty so determined;]
[(iii) in the case of goods in respect of which the value stated in the entry made under this Act or in the case of baggage, in the declaration made under section 77 (in either case hereafter in this section referred to as the declared value) is higher than the value thereof, to a penalty [not exceeding the difference between the declared value and the value thereof or five thousand rupees], whichever is the greater;
(iv) in the case of goods falling both under clauses (i) and (iii), to a penalty [not exceeding the value of the goods or the difference between the declared value and the value thereof or five thousand rupees], whichever is the highest;
(v) in the case of goods falling both under clauses (ii) and (iii), to a penalty [not exceeding the duty sought to be evaded on such goods or the difference between the declared value and the value thereof or five thousand rupees], whichever is the highest.]

F.2 A reading of Section 112 shows that the penalty under the said Section is imposable on a person who deals with the goods or is in possession of any knowledge which renders the goods liable for confiscation.

Imported goods are not liable for confiscation under Section 111 of the Customs Act, 1962. Therefore, Section 112 is not attracted in the present case.

F.3 The Impugned SCN alleges that the imported goods are liable for confiscation under Section 111 of the Act.

F.4 As submitted in detail *supra*, the imported goods are not liable for confiscation in terms of Section 111 of the Customs Act and therefore, for this reason alone, penalty under Section 112 is

not imposable.

Noticee has not done any act which has rendered the goods liable for confiscation. Hence, Section 112(a) cannot be applied.

F.5 Penalty under Section 112(a) is only imposable on a person who does or omits to do any act, which act or omission would render such goods liable to confiscation under Section 111, or abets the doing or omission of such an act.

F.6 As submitted above, the imported goods have been correctly described and correctly classified at the time of import. Furthermore, all documents such as Sale Purchase Contracts, Commercial Invoice, Freight Certificate, Surveyor's Joint Analysis Report etc. provided to the Noticee on purchase of the imported goods also indicated that the imported goods are CPO. In this regard, detailed submissions have been made in paras *supra*.

F.7 In light of the facts involved in the present case and detailed submissions made above, the Noticee submits that they have neither done any act or omission of any act nor abetted such an act or omission which renders the imported goods liable to confiscation under Section 111 of the Customs Act. Therefore, it is submitted that no penalty is imposable on the Noticee under Section 112(a) of the Customs Act.

Noticee was not in possession of any knowledge which has rendered the imported goods liable for confiscation in the instant case. Hence, Section 112(b) cannot be applied.

F.8 For levy of penalty under Section 112(b), the person should be in possession of or is in any way concerned in carrying, removing, depositing, harbouring, keeping, concealing, selling or purchasing, or in any other manner dealing with any goods which he knows or has reason to believe are liable to confiscation under Section 111.

F.9 Thus, to impose penalty under Section 112(b), the following conditions must be satisfied simultaneously:

a. The person should be dealing with any goods;
b. The goods should be liable for confiscation under Section 111 of the Customs Act, 1962; and
c. The person should know or have reason to believe that the goods are liable for confiscation.

F.10 As explained above, the imported goods are not liable to confiscation under Section 111 of the Act. Further, it is pertinent to note that as mentioned *supra*, all documents provided to the Noticee for the purchase of the imported goods evidenced that the imported goods were CPO. Therefore, the Noticee was not of the belief that the imported goods are liable for confiscation, as the Noticee was and are still of the view that the imported goods are CPO classifiable under Tariff Item 1511 1000. Thus, it is submitted that penalty under Section 112(b) cannot be imposed on the Noticee in the facts of the present case.

Penalty under Section 112 cannot be imposed if penalty under Section 114A is imposed.

F.11 It is submitted that the Impugned SCN proposes to impose penalty on the Noticee under Section 112 or Section 114A of the Customs Act. It, therefore, appears that the Impugned SCN is not clear as to under which provision it seeks to impose penalty on the Noticee. In any case, it is submitted that penalty cannot be imposed on the Noticee under both the provisions.

F.12 In this regard, Section 114A has been extracted below for reference:

SECTION 114A. Penalty for short-levy or non-levy of duty in certain cases. - *Where the duty has not been levied or has been short-levied or the interest has not been charged or paid or has been part paid or the duty or interest has been erroneously refunded by reason of collusion or any wilful mis-statement or suppression of facts, the person who is liable to pay the duty or interest, as the case may be, as determined under [1][sub-section (8) of section 28] shall also be liable to pay a penalty equal to the duty or interest so determined*

***

Provided also that where any penalty has been levied under this section, no penalty shall be levied under section 112 or section 114.

***

F.13 As is evident from the above extracted proviso to Section 114A of the Act, penalty cannot be

levied under Section 112 if penalty is levied under Section 114A.

F.14Hence, the proposal in the Impugned SCN for imposition of penalty on the Noticee under Section 112 is incorrect and liable to be dropped.

NO PENALTY IS IMPOSABLE UNDER SECTION 114A OF THE CUSTOMS ACT

G.1 The Impugned SCN has alleged that the short-payment of duty is on account of willful mis-statement and suppression of facts on part of the Noticee and therefore, the Noticee is liable to be penalized under Section 114A of the Act.

G.2 It is submitted that penalty under Section 114A can only be imposed in cases where duty has not been paid or short/part paid because of **collusion or willful mis-statement or suppression of facts**.

G.3 As laid down in ***CC vs. Videomax Electronics, 2011 (264) ELT 0466 (Tri.-Bom)***, if the extended period of limitation under Section 28 is not invokable, penalty under Section 114A of the Customs Act, 1962 cannot be imposed.

G.4 It has already been submitted and clarified in the foregoing paras that the Noticee has committed no offence or made no omissions or commissions in the entire matter. No allegations of mis-statement, suppression of facts have been made directly against the Noticee. Moreover, penalty under Section 114A of the Customs Act, 1962 can be imposed only when the duty has not been paid by the importer due to suppression or misrepresentation of facts etc. It has been narrated in the foregoing paras that no suppression with intent to evade payment of duty can be alleged against the Noticee. Thus, penalty under Section 114A of the Customs Act, 1962 is not sustainable.

G.5 Further, as mentioned above, the conduct of the Noticee was completely bona fide. The Noticee neither had any intention to evade payment of duty, nor had any knowledge of the liability of the imported goods to confiscation. In the absence of any malafide on the part of the Noticee, no penalty is imposable. In the case of ***Hindustan Steel Ltd. Vs. State of Orissa, 1978 (2) ELT (J159) (SC)***, Hon'ble Supreme Court held that no penalty should be imposed for technical or venial breach of legal provisions or where the breach flows from the bona-fide belief.

G.6 In light of the above, it is submitted that the Impugned SCN proposing to impose penalty under Section 114A is incorrect and not sustainable in law.

Penalty cannot be imposed in the absence of mens rea

G.7 Furthermore, it is a well settled principle of law that penalty under Section 114A can be imposed only when mens rea is proved beyond all reasonable doubts. This has been reiterated and reaffirmed in the following decisions:

a. Akbar Badruddin Jiwani V/s CC 1990 (47) ELT 161 (SC)
b. M/s Wooltex Associates V/s CC 1998 (99) ELT 245 (T)
c. M/s Siris Aqua Ltd V/s CCE 2000 (115) ELT 186 (T)
d. M/s SIJ Electronics Comp Tech V/s CC 2001 (129) ELT 528 (T)
e. (CC V/s R.A. Spinning Mills (P) Ltd. 2004 (171) ELT 54 (T).

G.8 The Impugned SCN has alleged that the Noticee has been evading customs duty with a malafide intention.

G.9 In this regard, it is submitted that, there is not even an iota of evidence on record to show that the Noticee acted with mens rea. It is submitted that the Noticee was and are of the bona fide belief that the imported goods are classifiable under Tariff Item 1511 1000. Furthermore, the present issue being that of classification, mens rea cannot be alleged against the Noticee plainly on the ground that the Department is not agreeable with the classification adopted by the Noticee.

G.10 In view of the above, the Noticee submits that the proposal in the Impugned SCN to impose penalty under Section 114A is incorrect and not sustainable.

PENALTY IS NOT IMPOSABLE UNDER SECTION 114AA OF THE CUSTOMS ACT

H.1 The Impugned SCN has proposed imposition of penalty on the Noticee under Section 114AA of the Customs Act on the grounds that the Noticee has suppressed facts, mis-declared and mis-classified the imported goods and therefore, are liable to be penalized under Section 114AA of the Act. For ease of reference, the Section is extracted herein below:

"SECTION 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."*

H.2 So, in order to invoke the above Section, a person must fulfill all of the following conditions cumulatively:

- knowingly or intentionally
- make, sign or use
- or cause to make sign or use
- any declaration, statement or document
- which is false or incorrect in any material particular in the transaction of any business for the purposes of the Customs Act.

H.3 A perusal of Section 114AA provides that penalty under this section can be imposed only 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.

H.4 In the instant case, the Noticee has not knowingly or intentionally made, signed or used any declaration, statement or document which was false or incorrect in any material particular. All the details mentioned in the Bills of Entry, including the description of the imported goods (as established in the preceding grounds), are correct as per the understanding of the Noticee. Thus, there is no false or incorrect declaration or statement, or documents furnished by the Noticee warranting imposition of penalty under Section 114AA.

H.5 Without prejudice, it is submitted that penalty under Section 114AA is imposable only in those situations where exports benefits are claimed without exporting the goods and by presenting forged documents.

H.6 In support of this argument, reliance is placed on the **Twenty Seventh Report of the Standing Committee of Finance** wherein insertion of Section 114AA was discussed at paragraph 62. For the ease of perusal, the entire discussion is reproduced below:-

"Clause 24 (Insertion of new section 114AA)

62. Clause 24 of the Bill reads as follows:

After section 114A of the Customs Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"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."

63. The information furnished by the Ministry states as follows on the proposed provision:

"Section 114 provides for penalty for improper exportation of goods. ***<u>However, there have been instances where export was on paper only and no goods had ever crossed the border. Such serious manipulators could escape penal action even when no goods were actually exported.</u>*** *The lacuna has an added dimension because of various export incentive schemes. To provide for penalty in such cases of false and incorrect declaration of material particulars and for giving false statements, declarations, etc. for the purpose of transaction of business under the Customs Act, it is proposed to provide expressly the power to levy penalty up to 5 times the value of goods. A new section 114 AA is proposed to be inserted after section 114A."*

64. It was inter-alia expressed before the Committee by the representatives of trade that the proposed provisions were very harsh, which might lead to harassment of industries, by way of summoning an importer to give a 'false statement' etc. Questioned on these concerns, the Ministry in their reply stated as under:

<u>"The enhanced penalty provision has been proposed considering the serious frauds being</u>

committed as no goods are being exported but papers are being created for availing the benefits under various export promotion schemes. *The apprehension that an importer can be summoned under section 108 to give a statement that the declaration of value made at the time of import was false etc., is misplaced because person summoned under Section 108 are required to state the truth upon any subject respecting which they are being examined and to produce such documents and other things as may be required in the inquiry. No person summoned under Section 108 can be coerced into stating that which is not corroborated by the documentary and other evidence in an offence case."*

65. The Ministry also informed as under:

"The new Section 114AA has been proposed consequent to the detection of several cases of fraudulent exports where the exports were shown only on paper and no goods crossed the Indian border. *The enhanced penalty provision has been proposed considering the serious frauds being committed as no goods are being exported, but papers are being created for availing the number of benefits under various export promotion schemes."*

66. The Committee observe that owing to the increased instances of wilful fraudulent usage of export promotion schemes, the provision for levying of penalty upto five times the value of goods has been proposed. ***The proposal appears to be in the right direction as the offences involve criminal intent which cannot be treated at par with other instances of evasion of duty.*** *The Committee, however, advise the Government to monitor the implementation of the provision with due diligence and care so as to ensure that it does not result in undue harassment."*

H.7 The aforesaid extract from the report of the standing committee explains the purpose for which Section 114AA has been inserted in the Customs Act. The purpose is to punish those people who avail export benefits without exporting anything. Such cases involve serious criminal intent and it cannot be equated with the cases of duty evasion.

H.8 According to the legislatures, Section 114 of the Customs Act provided penalty for improper exportation of goods, and it was not covering situations where goods were not exported at all. Such serious manipulators could have escaped penal action even when no goods were actually exported. Therefore, it is submitted that penalty under Section 114AA is imposable only in those circumstances where export benefits are availed without exporting any goods.

H.9 In the light of aforesaid discussion, it is submitted that the present case relates to import and thus, there cannot be any question of goods having not been exported by the Noticee. Therefore, penalty under Section 114AA is not applicable in the present case.

H.10 In this regard, the Noticee rely upon the case of ***Commissioner of Customs, Sea Chennai vs. Sri Krishna Sounds and Lightings, 2018 (7) TMI 867-CESTAT Chennai*** wherein penalty under Section 114AA was set aside on the ground that the transaction was in relation to imports and not a situation of paper transaction.

H.11 Further, the wording of Section 114AA suggests that penalty under this section is imposable only on natural individuals and not on juristic entities. Such an inference comes out from the use of the expression *'if a person knowingly or intentionally makes, signs or uses'*. Only an individual can make or sign any declaration or statement. A company cannot do such an act on its own. In support of this argument, reliance is placed on the judgment of ***ITC Ltd. v Commissioner of Central Excise, Bangalore, 1998 (104) E.L.T. 151 (Tribunal)***. In this case, the Hon'ble Tribunal was dealing with Rule 52A(5)(c) of the Central Excise rules which read as follows:

*"**If any person -***
(a) carries or transports excisable goods from a factory without a valid gate pass, or
(b) while carrying or removing such goods from the factory does not on request by an officer, forthwith produce a valid gate pass, or
(c) enters particulars in the gate pass which are, or which he has reason to believe to be false,
he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees, and the excisable goods in respect of which the offence is committed shall be liable to confiscation."

H.12 In the light of aforesaid provision, the question before the Hon'ble Tribunal was whether the term "person" included ITC or not. The Hon'ble Tribunal holding that the penalty was not imposable on ITC observed as follows:
"Thus we find the Board circular and trade notices do not help Revenue to establish that ITC was required to show the correct PP in G.P.1, delivery invoice etc. and had shown false PP in the said document. Hence Rule

52A(5)(c) of the Rules could not have been invoked against ITC. ***Further, penalty under Rule 52A(5)(c) is on any person who enters false particulars in the gate pass. It appears that the sub-rule (5)(c) seeks to rope in individuals who are responsible for gate passes with false particulars and not the manufacturer as such, unless the manufacturer is an individual and has personally entered such false particulars in the gate pass. For these reasons, we hold that the penalties imposed on ITC under Rule 52A(5)(c) of the Rules are unsustainable.****"*

H.13 In the light of aforesaid decision, it is submitted that penalty under Section 114AA is imposable only on individuals, who actually makes or signs such forged documents and not on the company. Therefore, it is submitted that under Section 114AA penalty cannot be imposed on the Noticee.

H.14 Further, the Noticee also place reliance on the following cases wherein it has been held that no penalty can be imposed under Section 114AA of the Act in absence of any mala fide on the part of the assessee:

- ***Parag Domestic Appliances vs. Commissioner of Customs, Cochin, 2017 (10) TMI 812-CESTAT Bangalore-***

"20. The next point is imposition of penalty under Section 114AA on both the importers as well as Director of one of the importer. We note that while there is no contest regarding the imposition of penalty under Section 112(a) except for prayer to reduce the same, the imposition of penalty under Section 114AA is strongly contested. ***We note that the provisions of Section 114AA will apply in cases where 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. As discussed elaborately above, we find that there is no situation of any false document submitted by the importer or by the Director of the importer. As such, we find that the application of provisions of Section 114AA is not fully justified by the impugned order and accordingly, we set aside the penalties imposed under Section 114AA****."*

- ***Premax Logistics vs. Commissioner of Customs, Chennai, 2017 (4) TMI 483-CESTAT Chennai-***

"5.4 Nonetheless, nowhere in the notice or even in the impugned order has there been any attempt made to demolish the depositions of said Shri Nagasundaram or Shri Suresh. Even more interestingly, in the entire impugned order spanning 16 pages in 31 paragraphs, there is just one (para-30), which even refers to the role of the Noticees. Even this para which has been relied by Ld. A.R comes to an abrupt conclusion without any discussions or findings, that the Noticees has committed acts of omission and commission and actively aided and abetted the main player. Having done this, adjudicating authority goes ahead to confirm the proposals made in the notice and inter alia impose the penalties appealed against. There is no reasoned analysis as to what was the part played by Noticees and how that has resulted in acts of 'omission and commission'. ***I do not find any basis for imposition of the penalty for the raison d'etre for the high quantum of the penalty imposed has also not been brought out. Viewed in this context, it is but obvious that the adjudicating authority has been unjudicious and peremptory in imposition of the impugned penalty under section 114AA, since, unless it is proved that the person to be penalized, has knowingly or intentionally implicated himself in use of false and incorrect materials, there can be no justification for penalty under that section. This requirement has not been satisfactorily met either in the notice or in the impugned order and hence I do not have any hesitation in setting aside the same****."*

H.15 In view of the above, it is submitted that since the present case neither involves fraudulent exports nor has there been any *mala fides* on the part of the Noticee, imposition of penalty under Section 114AA of the Customs Act is not warranted and the same is liable to be dropped.

H.16 In view of the above, the Noticee submits that the proposal in the Impugned SCN to impose penalty under Section 114AA is incorrect and not sustainable.

PENALTY IS NOT IMPOSABLE UNDER SECTION 117 OF THE CUSTOMS ACT.

I.1 The Impugned SCN also proposes to impose penalty on the Noticee under Section 117 of the Customs Act.

I.2 Section 117 of the Act has been extracted below for ready reference:

*"**SECTION 117. Penalties for contravention, etc., not expressly mentioned.** Any person who contravenes any provision of this Act or abets any such contravention or who fails to comply with any provision of this Act with which it was his duty to comply, where no express penalty is elsewhere provided for such contravention or failure, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding [one lakh rupees]."*

I.3 Section 117 of the Act deals with the penalties not expressly mentioned under the Act. Any person who fails to comply with any provision of the Act, abets any such contravention or who fails to comply with any such provision with which it was his duty to comply and for which there is no express penalty mentioned under the Act, the said Section can be invoked.

I.4 It is submitted that Section 117 is a residuary provision which is applied in cases of contravention of provisions of Customs Act, wherein no other provision for penalty is provided in the Act for such contravention. In the instant case, the Impugned SCN has proposed to impose penalty under Sections 112(a), 112(b), 114A, and 114AA on the Noticee alleging that their actions have rendered the imported goods liable for confiscation. Thus, no penalty can be imposed under 117.

I.5 In the case of ***Commissioner of Customs & Central Excise, Ghaziabad v. M/s Ruby Impex, 2017 (1) TMI 869, the Hon'ble CESTAT, Allahabad***, while dealing with a matter wherein penalty had been imposed under both Section 112 as well as Section 117, it was held that Section 117 is residuary in nature and cannot be invoked where penalty under Section 112 has already been imposed. The relevant portion of the judgement has been extracted below:
"Having considered the contentions, we have carefully gone through the findings of Original Authority, which is available at Page 66 of impugned Order-in-Original, wherein the Original Authority has held that there is no evidence on record to justifying penalty under Section 112 and that the Officers have neither connived nor indulged in the fraudulent act and that the charges, made out against them, are not explicit and the only ground made out is that they ought to have examined the containers fully and discovered discrepancies. The Original Authority further held that the penal provisions, under Section 117 of Customs Act, 1962, is residuary in nature and can be invoked only in the situation when no express penalty is provided, elsewhere in the Customs Act. He further held that since the show-cause-notice proposed imposition of penalty under Section 112 of Customs Act, 1962 against the two Officers, the provisions of Section 117 of Customs Act, 1962 were not invokable. We find that above findings by Original Authority are sustainable and, therefore, we reject the appeal filed by the Revenue in respect of prayer to impose penalty on Shri Devesh Pandey, Inspector and Shri S.C. Sahu, Superintendent. In respect of penalty imposed on M/s Ruby Impex, we find that there is no reason to interfere with the same. In view of above, we dismiss the Appeal filed by Revenue."

I.6 In the case of ***Sai Sea Logistics (I) P. Ltd. V. Commissioner of Customs (Import), Nhava Sheva, 2009 (246) ELT 543***, it was held that for a penalty under Section 117, there must be finding of contravention of some legal provision and, further, a finding to the effect that such contravention was not covered by any other penal provisions of the Act.

I.7 It is submitted that in the instant case, the Impugned SCN has failed to specify which provision has been contravened to invite invocation of penalty under Section 117 and therefore, penalty under the same is not sustainable. Furthermore, since the SCN has proposed to invoke penalty provisions under Sections 112(a), 112(b), 114A and 114AA, imposition of penalty under Section 117 is not sustainable and is liable to be dropped.

I.8 Therefore, the Impugned SCN is incorrect in proposing to impose penalty under Section 117 of the Act.

I.9 Therefore, the present SCN ought to be discharged forthwith in view of the above submissions.

INTEREST CANNOT BE DEMANDED WHERE THE DUTY DEMAND ITSELF IS NOT SUSTAINABLE.

J.1 The Impugned SCN also proposes recovery of interest under Section 28AA of the Customs Act. In this regard, it is respectfully submitted that the question of levy of interest arises only if the demand of duty is sustainable. As submitted in the foregoing paragraphs, the demand of duty is not sustainable, therefore, the question of levy of any interest under Section 28AA on such duty would not arise.

20. M/s. Tata International Limited, in their submission have stated *interalia* that:

SUBMISSIONS

A. THE DEMAND RAISED ON MERITS IS NOT MAINTAINABLE, HENCE NO PENALTY CAN BE IMPOSED ON THE NOTICEE AND IN THIS REGARD, REFERECE MADE TO THE SUBMISSIONS ON MERTIS MADE VIDE DETAILED REPLY DATED 26.06.2024

A.1 It is submitted that the Noticee has filed a detailed reply dated 26.06.2024 on merits. The Noticee refers, relies on and reiterates all the submissions made by the Noticee in its reply and prays that the same may be considered as the submissions of the Noticee in respect of the impugned SCN as well.

A.2 The Noticee reiterates the gist of the submissions on merits in the Noticee's reply dated 26.06.2024 as under:

- **Ground A** - The CPO has been correctly classified under the tariff item 15111000. The essential characteristic of the imported product as CPO has been confirmed by the test reports. Reliance is inter alia placed on common parlance test and end use test also since the imported product in common parlance is identified as CPO and the same is also regarded by end users as CPO for further refining and manufacture of products.

- Further, under General rule for interpretation 3(b), the classification of mixtures is determined by the material imparting the essential character. The quantum or percentage presence of the items is irrelevant; what is relevant is the essential character of the mixture which, as per the description in the transactional documents, is clearly the CPO.

- Moreover, Circular No. 85/2003 dated 24.09.2003 clarifies that CPO when it is not defined should be assessed based on test results indicating its need for further processing. The imported goods meet this criterion and are rightly classifiable under 15111000.

- **Ground B –** It is a settled position of law that the imported goods are to be levied to customs duty in the form in which they are at the point of time of importation. In this regard, the Noticee submits that the imported products are homogenously blended product as described in the switch BoL i.e., 'Crude Palm Oil (Edible Grade) in Bulk', and any activities undertaken prior to importation are irrelevant for the purposes of determination of the classification of the imported products.

- **Ground C** - Classification of the imported products cannot be made under the residuary entry as proposed vide the impugned SCN.

- **Ground D –** The blending process undertaken in the present case, has resulted in a change in the description of the consignment i.e., RBD, CPO & PFAD to CPO, along with the change in the consignor and consignee, and the same is a recognized commercial practice. Hence, the allegation in the impugned SCN that issuance of switch BoL and non-submission of original load port documents amounts to manipulation of documents is without any basis.

A.3 In addition to the above, in the present case, it is submitted that the test reports issued by independent testing agency post blending confirm that the imported goods qualify as CPO. However, the impugned SCN has relied solely on test reports issued by CRCL in the case of vessel MT DISTYA PUSHTI to allege that the imported goods do not qualify as CPO. Further, the test reports regarding the consignment in question issued by the independent testing agency were ignored while issuing the impugned SCN.

A.4 In this regard, it is submitted that test reports and expert opinion are relevant in determining the character of the imported product and the impugned SCN which has relied on irrelevant reports extraneous to the present transaction is liable to be dropped on this ground alone. [Refer ***Parle Agro (P) Ltd., 2017 (5) TMI 592-SC; Kanchan Oil Industries Ltd., 2018 (7) TMI 279 - CESTAT KOLKATA & Pandi Devi Oil Industry, 2015 (9) TMI 817 - CESTAT CHENNAI***]

A.5 It is therefore submitted that since the demand on merits is not sustainable, the penalties sought to be imposed vide the impugned SCN deserves to be dropped.

B. PENALTY IS NOT IMPOSABLE UNDER SECTION 112 OF THE CUSTOMS ACT

B.1 The impugned SCN has erroneously alleged that the Noticee has played an active role in the mis-declaration of the ad-mixture of CPO, RBD, PFAD as CPO alone by classifying under CTH 15111000 instead of appropriate CTH 15119090 with an intent to evade the customs duty.

B.2 In this regard, the impugned SCN has alleged that the Noticee's act of alleged misclassification and misdeclaration of the imported goods with an intent to evade payment of duty has rendered them liable for penalty under Section 112 (a) and (b) of the Customs Act. Relevant portion of Section 112 of the Customs Act is extracted hereunder:

> *"**SECTION 112. Penalty for improper importation of goods, etc.** – Any person, -*
> *a. 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 111, or abets the doing or omission of such an act, or*
> *b. who acquires possession of or is in any way concerned in carrying, removing, depositing, harbouring, keeping, concealing, selling or purchasing, or in any other manner dealing with any goods which he knows or has reason to believe are liable to confiscation under section 111,*
> *shall be liable,-*
> ***i.** […]*
> ***ii.** in the case of dutiable goods, other than prohibited goods, subject to the provisions of section 114A, to a penalty not exceeding ten per cent of the duty sought to be evaded or five thousand rupees, whichever is higher. […]"*

B.3 A bare perusal of the aforesaid Section would clearly indicate that penalty may be imposed under Section 112 of the Act when the goods are rendered liable for confiscation under any of the sub-sections under Section 111 of the Customs Act. Therefore, applicability of Section 111 of the Customs Act is examined hereunder.

The imported products in the present case cannot be rendered liable to confiscation under Section 111 of the Customs Act

B.4 The impugned SCN states that the imported goods in the present case are liable for confiscation in terms of Section 111 (d) (f) (l) (m) of the Customs Act. In this regard, relevant portion of Section 111 of the Customs Act is extracted hereunder:

> *"SECTION 111. Confiscation of improperly imported goods, etc. - The following goods brought from a place outside India shall be liable to confiscation : -*
> *[…]*
> *(d) any goods which are imported or attempted to be imported or are brought within the Indian customs waters for the purpose of being imported, contrary to any prohibition imposed by or under this Act or any other law for the time being in force;*
> *[…]*
> *(f) any dutiable or prohibited goods required to be mentioned under the regulations in an arrival manifest or import manifest or import report which are not so mentioned;*
> *[…]*
> *(l) any dutiable or prohibited goods which are not included or are in excess of those included in the entry made under this Act, or in the case of baggage in the declaration made under section 77;*
>
> *(m) any **goods which do not correspond in respect of value or in any other particular with the entry made under this Act** or in the case of baggage with the declaration made under section 77 in respect thereof, or in the case of goods under transhipment, with the declaration for transhipment referred to in the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 54."*

B.5 The imported products in the present case cannot be rendered liable to confiscation under Section 111 of the Customs Act for the following reasons:

- there is no prohibition in force in respect of the imported goods and hence, 111(d) of the Customs Act is not applicable;
- there is no question of non-mention of the imported goods in the import manifest in the present case as the goods, viz. CPO were duly mentioned in the import manifest, and hence, Section 111(f) of the Customs Act is not applicable;

- there is no question of non-mention of the imported goods in the BoE in the present case as the goods, viz. CPO were duly mentioned in the BoE, and hence, Section 111(l) is not applicable; and

B.6 Clause (m) of Section 111 of the Customs Act is applicable when any goods which do not correspond any particular with the entry made under this Act. In this regard, the impugned SCN alleges that the Noticee's act of alleged misclassification and misdeclaration of the imported goods has rendered them liable for confiscation. In this regard, it is submitted that the Noticee has been in *bona fide* belief that the imported goods are to be classified as CPO under tariff item 15111000. Without prejudice to the same, the following submissions are also made in the present case.

Confiscation provision cannot be invoked in the case of allegation of misclassification of goods under the Customs Tariff

B.7 It is submitted that the Noticee classified the impugned goods under tariff item 15111000 under *bona fide* belief. It is now settled law that confiscation under Section 111 (m) cannot be imposed merely because there is a dispute regarding classification of goods. In this regard, reliance is placed on the decision of the Hon'ble CESTAT in ***Samsung India Electronics Pvt. Ltd. v. Principal Commissioner of Customs, Air Cargo Complex (Import), New Delhi, 2023 (12) TMI 1155 - CESTAT NEW DELHI*** where it was held as follows:

"34. If Section 111(m) is read to mean that goods can be confiscated if the classification of the goods and the exemption notifications claimed by the importer self-assessing the duty under Section 17 and indicated in the Bill of Entry do not match the classification of the goods or the exemption notifications which the proper officer may apply during re-assessment or later, it would result in absurd results. The importer cannot predict the mind of the proper officer and self-assess duty so as to conform to it. Insofar as the valuation is concerned, the importer is required to truthfully declare the transaction value, any additional consideration and relationship with the overseas seller. He is not required to predict if the proper officer will reject the transaction value under Rule 12 and if so, what value he will determine. Lex non cogitimpossibilia–the law does not compel one to impossible things. If the classification and exemption notifications in the Bill of Entry do not match the views which the proper officer may during re-assessment or by audit party, etc. later, may take or in any other proceedings, goods cannot be confiscated under Section 111(m). ***The case of the Revenue in this appeal is that the classification of the goods by the importer was not correct. Even if the classification is not correct, it does not render them liable to confiscation under Section 111(m).*** *Similarly, there could be cases where, according to the Revenue, the exemption notification claimed during self assessment will not be available to the imported goods.* ***The importer self-assessing the goods must apply his mind when classifying the goods. Classification of the goods by the importer, even if it is not in conformity with the re-assessment by the proper officer or even if it is held to be not correct in any appellate proceedings does not render the goods liable to confiscation under Section 111(m).***"

B.8 Reliance is also placed on the decision in ***Challenger Cargo Carriers Pvt Ltd. v. Principal Commissioner of Customs (Import), 2022 (12) TMI 621 - CESTAT NEW DELHI*** where it was held that the allegation of misclassification of goods, even if it is true, will not attract 111(m) of the Customs Act.

B.9 Accordingly, the Noticee submits that it is a settled principle of law that a question of classification is an interpretational issue and when the importer has acted in a *bona fide* manner and not withheld any material particulars regarding the imported goods, confiscation under 111(m) is not permissible. In the present case, the Noticee have duly submitted all details and information with respect to the imported goods and has classified the same basis *bona fide* belief that the same are classifiable under tariff item 15111000 as 'CPO'. In light of the same, the imported goods are not liable for confiscation under Section 111(m) of the Customs Act.

Penalty under Section 112 is not applicable as goods are not liable for confiscation

B.10 It is a settled position of law that when the imported products are not liable for confiscation under Section 111 of the Customs Act, no penalty under Section 112 of the Customs Act may be imposed.

B.11 In this regard, in light of the detailed submissions hereinabove, it is evident that the imported goods are not liable for confiscation under Section 111 of the Customs Act. When the imported products are not liable to confiscation under any sub-sections of Section 111 of the Customs Act, it is submitted that the proposal to impose penalty under Section 112 of the Act is legally untenable. Hence, penalty cannot be imposed on the Noticee under Section 112 of the Customs Act on this ground alone.

B.12 Reliance in this regard is placed *inter alia* on the following decisions where it was held that, where goods are not liable for confiscation under Section 111 of the Customs Act, penalty under Section 112 cannot be sustained.

- ***Challenger Cargo Carriers Pvt Ltd. v. Principal Commissioner of Customs (Import), 2022 (12) TMI 621 - CESTAT NEW DELHI***
- ***Samsung India Electronics Pvt. Ltd. v. Principal Commissioner of Customs, Air Cargo Complex (Import), New Delhi, 2023 (12) TMI 1155 - CESTAT NEW DELHI***
- ***Jindal Waterways Ltd. vs. Comm of Cus [2019 (370) ELT 1451 (Tri. – Mumbai)]***
- ***Ring Gears India Ltd. v. Commissioner of Customs [2017 (356) E.L.T. 158 (Tri. – Mumbai)]***
- ***Morteo Transfreight Reefer Container Ltd. v. Commissioner of Customs [2016 (341) E.L.T. 136 (Tri. – Mumbai)]***
- ***Kuresh Laila V/s Commissioner of Customs, Chennai reported in [2005 (189) E.L.T. 45 (Tri. – Chennai)]***
- ***Polynova Chemical Industries V/s Commissioner of Customs, Mumbai reported in [2005 (179) E.LT. 173 (Tri. - Mumbai)]***
- ***Jupiter Exports V/s Commissioner of Customs, Chennai reported in [2002 (145) E.L.T. 608 (Tri. - Chennai)]***
- ***Pawan Goel V/s Commissioner of Customs, New Delhi reported in [2001 (135) E.L.T. 1425 (Tri. – Del.)]***

B.13 Hence, in light of the aforesaid, it is submitted that in the present case, since the goods are not liable for confiscation in terms of Section 111 of the Customs Act, the proposed imposition of penalty in terms of Section 112(a) and (b) of the Customs Act on the Noticee is unsustainable.

C. NO PENALTY CAN BE IMPOSED UNDER SECTION 114AA OF THE ACT ON THE NOTICEE

C.1 The impugned SCN imposes penalty under Section 114AA of the Customs Act on the ground that the Noticee has intentionally and knowingly caused mis-declaration of the imported CPO. It is submitted that such levy of penalty is unsustainable in law.

C.2 As per Section 114AA a penalty can be levied on a person who knowingly or intentionally makes any signs or uses any declaration, statement or documents which is false or incorrect. The extract of Section 114AA of the Act is reproduced below for ease of reference:

"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."

C.3 A bare perusal of the above provisions shows that Section 114AA of the Act can be invoked only in cases where the individual intentionally makes any false particular which he/she knows to be incorrect. Hence, an element of mala-fide intention is necessary for imposition of penalty under Section 114AA. However, in a case where there is no evidence to establish the same, penalty under Section 114AA cannot be imposed.

C.4 It is submitted that there was no false declaration made by the Noticee. It is submitted that the Noticee classified the impugned goods under tariff item 15111000 under bona fide belief. Detailed submissions in this regard have been already made in **Grounds A to D** of the Noticee's reply dated 26.06.2024. Accordingly, there was no false or incorrect statement made by the Noticee.

C.5 Reliance is placed on decision of ***Parag Domestic Appliances vs. Commissioner of Customs, Cochin reported in 2018 (360) E.L.T. 547 (Tri. - Bang.)*** wherein it is held that-

"We note that the provisions of Section 114AA will apply in cases where 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. As discussed elaborately above, we find that there is no situation of any false document submitted by the importer or by the Director of the importer. As such, we find that the application of provisions of Section 114AA is not fully justified by the impugned order and accordingly, we set aside the penalties imposed under Section 114AA."

C.6 It is further submitted that the Noticee has not signed or used, any declaration, statement or document which is false or incorrect in any material particular under the Customs Act. Detailed submissions have been made in the Noticee's reply dated 26.06.2024 to the effect that the imported products have been rightly classified, and the test reports also substantiate that the product qualifies as CPO. There is no material evidence brought on record to prove that the Noticee has signed or made any false declaration under the Customs Act and accordingly penalty under Section 114AA cannot be invoked.

C.7 The Noticee further clearly stated that the switch BoLs were not manipulated and particulars in the switched BoLs were rightly specified to indicate the changes in the imported products after the blending process. Further, the Noticee has also clearly stated that all the relevant documents were

submitted to the customs authorities. The impugned SCN grossly erred in holding that the Noticee had the knowledge that the imported products were not CPO post the blending process. Further, the impugned SCN has, without any justification, alleged that the Noticee has played an active role in the mis-declaration of the product as CPO merely because Noticee was aware of the blending on board and submitted the switched BoLs to the Customs authorities.

C.8 It is submitted that, there is no evidence available on record to suggest intentional making, signing, using or causing to make, sign or use of any declaration, statement or document against the Noticee to suggest that the documents pertaining to the imported product were manipulated to make it seem like the same was CPO. Hence, penalty under Section 114AA of the Act, is not imposable.

Penalty under Section 114AA is not applicable in the case of a classification dispute

C.9 It is settled law that penalty under Section 114AA cannot be imposed merely because there is a dispute regarding classification of goods. In this regard, reliance is placed on the decision in ***Challenger Cargo Carriers Pvt Ltd. v. Principal Commissioner of Customs (Import), 2022 (12) TMI 621 - CESTAT NEW DELHI*** where it was held as follows:

"e) Penalty under section 114AA is imposable 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 under the Act. There is no allegation or evidence that the goods were wrongly declared and the allegation of mis-classification or incorrect assessment of duty, even if it is true, will not attract penalty under section 114AA. Therefore, penalty under section 114AA imposed on the appellant is not sustainable and needs to be set aside."

C.10 Therefore, it is submitted that, penalty under Section 114AA is also not applicable in the present case and hence, the impugned SCN is liable to be dropped on this ground also.

D. WITHOUT PREJUDICE, PENALTIES CANNOT BE IMPOSED IN THE PRESENT CASE AS NOTICEE HAS MADE COMPLETE DISCLOURES REQUIRED UNDER THE SELF ASSESSMENT REGIME

D.1 As submitted in detail supra, for a penalty under Section 112 of the Customs Act to be imposed, the goods must first be liable for confiscation under Section 111. Section 111 is invokable in the case of misdeclaration of imported goods. Further, penalty under Section 114AA is applicable only in the case of mala fide intent. In this regard, it is submitted that there is no misdeclaration or mala fide in the present case as the fact regarding blending was specifically recorded in the relevant contractual documents including the charter party.

D.2 The impugned SCN alleges mala fide on the ground that bill of lading and other contractual documents evidencing blending were suppressed by the Noticee. In this regard, it is submitted that the Noticee has submitted all documents relevant in the present case for the import transaction as between the Noticee and its suppliers, including invoice, bill of lading etc. The Noticee cannot be expected to submit contractual documents as between suppliers of Noticee and third-party vendors as it is completely extraneous to the import transaction in question. As part of the self-assessment procedure, there is no requirement to submit such documents and hence, it is submitted that mala fide cannot be alleged in the present case. In this regard, reference is made *inter alia* to the recent Supreme Court decision in ***Reliance Industries Limited, 2023 (7) TMI 196*** where it was held as follows:

"We also take note of the fact that in the show cause notice itself it has been accepted by the revenue that ***the self-assesment procedure did not require an assessee to submit copies of all contracts, agreements and invoices.*** *This being the admitted position in the notice we do not find any basis for agreeing with the findings of the Commissioner that certain relevant documents had not been filed and thereby suppressed from the scrutiny of the revenue officers****. An assessee can be accused for suppressing only such facts which it was otherwise required to be disclosed under the law****. The counsel for the Revenue has, while pleading that facts was suppressed been unable to show us the provision or rule which required the assessee in this case to make additional disclosures of documents or facts. The assertion that there was suppression of facts is therefore clearly not tenable."*

D.3 Therefore, it is submitted that mala fide cannot be alleged in the present case and hence, the penalties proposed vide the impugned SCN are liable to be dropped forthwith on this ground alone.

E. PENALTY UNDER SECTION 117 OF THE CUSTOMS ACT IS NOT APPLICABLE IN THE PRESENT CASE

E.1 Section 117 of the Customs Act reads as under:

"Any person who contravenes any provision of this Act or abets any such contravention or who fails to comply with any provision of this Act with which it was his duty to comply, where no express penalty is elsewhere provided for such contravention or failure, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding four lakh rupees."

E.2 Section 117 being residuary penal provision requires 'existence of provision', contravention of the same as well as no specific penalty being provided for the same. The impugned SCN alleges that the Noticee's act of alleged misclassification and misdeclaration of the imported goods with intent to evade payment of duty has rendered them liable for penalty under Section 117 of the Customs Act also. However, as submitted in detail supra, the imported products have been rightly classified under tariff item 15111000 and the switched BoLs have not been manipulated. Therefore, in the absence of any contravention of any provision under the Customs Act, the question of imposition of penalty under Section 117 of the Customs Act also does not arise.

21. M/s. Glentech Industries Private Limited alongwith Shri Sidhant Agarwal and Shri Sudhanshu Agarwal, Directors of M/s. GIPL & M/s. GVPL & Shri Amit Agarwal, Assistant Vice President of M/s. GIPL & M/s. GVPL, in their submission have stated *interalia* that:

Submissions

i. At the outset, the Noticee denies all the allegations made in the SCN. No allegation, not specifically dealt with herein, may be considered as an admission on behalf of the Noticee. It is submitted that despite detailed investigations conducted by the Department, no case has been made out against the Noticee M/s GIPL/GVPL and its Directors/employees for illegal import of Admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD and the allegation has been misdirected and, in fact, been left un-substantiated and there is no evidence cited in the SCN to support the allegations which rendered the goods liable to confiscation.

ii. The Noticee also submits that theyare limiting this reply to the charges made against M/s Glentech Industries Private Limited, GVPL and its Officials. Para 15 of the SCN describes the role played by companies and individuals. As stated earlier, we are concerned with the proposal for imposing penalty under sections and allegations made against GIPL/GVPLand persons associated with these two Companies which include S/Shri Sudhanshu Aggarwal, Sidhant Aggarwal, and Amit Aggarwal (para 15.2),

iii. The Show Cause Notice (SCN) alleges that the Noticee and M/s TIL in connivance with each other devised a 'strategic Plan' to import crude palm oil and other oils into India and clear them by mis-declaring the product as Crude palm Oil (CPO), although the imported products was a mixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD thereby indulging in evasion of customs duty. For the sake of brevity, the Noticee is not repeating the details but craves leave to refer the relevant paragraphs of the show cause notice as and when needed.

iv. It is submitted that the activities of the Noticee and M/S TIL is in terms of the Commodity Supply and Service Agreement dated 09.03.2021 which details the aims and objective of the Agreement and the manner in which the agreement will be implemented. The Agreement details plainly shows that the Agreement is in fact a business arrangement - the kind that occurs among buyers and sellers, importers and exporters, financial managers etc. There is nothing in the Agreement that can be called conspiratorial or anything that is illegal under any law of the country where the business under the Agreement is proposed to be conducted. The SCN has not cited any evidence to show that any of the participant's activity was illegal or was carried out in a clandestine manner. The allegation of a conspiracy remainsunfounded and unsupported allegation that must be discounted by the Adjudicating Officer.It is submitted that mixing of CPO, RBD and PFAD does not violate any of the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962. The alleged violation is mis-declaring the same before the Customs Authority at the time of filing the In-Bond Bills of Entry/Bills of Entry and then by filing Ex-Bond Bills of Entry or filing home consumption Bills of Entry for home consumption which would result or resulted in mis-declaration of the imported goods and subsequently evasion of Customs Duty. It is submitted that the classification of any imported goods is legal responsibility and within the domain of the Customs Authority and more so, when the commodity involved was Chemicals. Claiming classification of a product is not an offence.

v. It is submitted that there is no prohibition against the import of Palm Oil, Palm Olein, and Palm Fatty Acid Distillate (PFAD) or any admixture thereof, which are not classified as prohibited goods under the Indian Customs Act, 1962 or under any other law including the Import and Export Policy issued by the Director

General of Foreign Trade or any other law. At least the impugned SCN has not identified any reason or statute which has specifically prohibited import of admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD. Therefore, the department's allegation that the imported goods were prohibited do not stand any scrutiny. In fact, the department has not mentioned any provision of law which declares act of importing mixture of Palm Oil, RBD and PFAD as prohibited.

vi. (i) By the same token, mixing and blending of Crude Palm Oil, RBD Olein and PFAD is nowhere prohibited. According to para 15.1.2 of the SCN, **"M/s. TIL played active role in ensuring the blending of CPO, PFAD & RBD Olein, which is not only prohibited, but also the act of agreeing/allowing to blend clearly demonstrates that the entire activity right from planning, creation, monitoring and managing of all the operations was with a malafide intention of evading customs duty."** It is submitted that blending was done on board the vessel M T Distya Pushti and no where it is stated that such blending is against any Indian Law as there is no Indian jurisdiction beyond Indian shores. It is clarified that there was no violation of any Indonesian Law either. Here too, the department has made allegation without any evidence(of goods being prohibited). These allegations remain unfounded and unsupported and in the absence any evidence must be discounted. It is re-iterated that the act of mixing is not an offence under Customs Act. The only offence, to repeat, was not declaring the same.

(ii) **There is no evidence to suggest thatany of the Noticees who are being represented in this reply (GIPL, GVPL, S/Shri Sudhanshu Aggarwal, Sidhant Aggarwal and Amit Aggarwal) told or advised the importer to mis-declare the goods or mis-classify the goods.**

vii. In the Show Cause Notice, no duty under Section 28(4) of the Customs Act has been demanded, either from GVPL or GIPL or any of the officials of these two companies including Sudhanshu Agrawal, Sidhant Agrawal or any other employees/Directors of the companies. No interest of any kind has been demanded from the noticee. The duty has been demanded from TIL, which, prima facie, confirms that only TIL has been identified as IMPORTER. Further, the department has itself come to the conclusion that only TIL was the importer. Rest of the Noticee were not importer.

viii. **The Noticee has been called the beneficial owner of the goods and the SCN has proposed penalty on the Noticee**. It will be gainful to refer to Section 2(26) of the Customs act 1962, which defines Importer, is reproduced as under:

(26) "importer", in relation to any goods at any time between their importation and the time when they are cleared for home consumption, includes [any owner, beneficial owner] or any person holding himself out to be the importer;

Further, Section 2 (3A) of the Customs Act defines Beneficial Owner as below
(3A) "beneficial owner" means any person on whose behalf the goods are being imported or exported or who exercises effective control over the goods being imported or exported;

ix. It is submitted that the definition of Importer, (which includes any owner, beneficial owner) and in relation to any goods is valid ***during the period between the time of importation and the time the goods are cleared for home consumption***. In the instant case M/s TIL filed 83 Bills of Entry and cleared the goods provisionally after paying duty to the tune of Rs 11,93,89,984/-. The fact that Duty under Section 28 (4) of the Customs Act is demanded from M/s TIL and not from the Noticee, itself is proof that none of the entities/employees of GVPL or GIPL is importer. This clearly indicates, that the Noticee is not the owner or beneficial owner under Section 2(26) of the Customs Act.

x. It is submitted that the proposal for imposingpenalty against the Noticee and its Directors/employees is based on this presumption that the Noticee is the beneficial owner. However, the preceding para makes it clear that it is a flawed presumption and is contrary to the definition under section 2(26) of the Customs Act 1962. In fact, if the interpretation of Beneficial Owner given by the Department in the Show Cause Notice is accepted, it will lead to a situation that all consumers of such goods will also be considered as beneficial owner (and hence importer) and those entities would also be liable to penalty under the Customs Act, 1962 as amended from time to time.

xi. Paragraph 15.2.1 of the SCN alleges that after the import of the goods, it was the responsibility of the Noticee to sell the goods in the Indian Market and therefore, the Noticee is the beneficial owner. However, as reiterated in the previous paragraph, the said interpretation is manifestly wrong and is contrary to the wording of the definition of the 'Importer' under Section 2 (26) of the Customs Act.It is submitted that in the instant case M/s TIL did not sell the goods to M/s. GIPL while the goods still awaited clearance for home consumption. Once the goods were cleared for home consumption under Ex-Bond Bill of Entry filed by TIL and released in the economic stream of the country, the term 'Importer" (which term included owner, beneficial owner) under the Customs Act lost its relevance.

xii. Further the term 'beneficial owner' is also contrary to the Commodity Supply and Service Agreement signed between the Noticee and M/s TIL (dated 9.3.2021) which specifically provides vide para 3.1 of the **Agreement that M/s TIL can choose to sell the goods through the Noticee at its own sole discretion.** There is no automatic sale to M/s GIPL by M/s TIL. In the instant case, there is no sale between the period of landing of the goods and sale to the buyers, as M/s TIL, themselves filed the Bills of Entry and cleared the import goods after payment of Customs Duty. It is submitted that the allegation of the Noticee being the beneficial owner is misplaced allegation and deserves to be dismissed in its entirety.

xiii. The contention in the Show Cause Notice that M/s TIL were merely a trade facilitator and that goods had been imported to enable M/s GIPL to sell the same in Indian markets is flawed and does not stand to scrutiny. The phrase Trade Facilitator is alien to the Customs Act and is irrelevant for holding someone as violator of any provision of Custom Act. It is worth noting that no demand of duty has been made from the Noticee or their employee/office bearers. Differential duty having been demanded from M/s TIL, clearly leads to the conclusion that M/s TIL in fact is the actual importer, de-facto and de-jure, of the imported goods.

xiv. Further, the allegation that M/s TIL had imported the goods as a trade facilitator to enable M/s GIPL to sell the goods in the Indian Market, is against the terms and conditions of para 3.1 of the Agreement dated 9.3.2021. The said para reads as follows:

*"3.1 I**mportation of Commodity and onward selling of Commodity.** For the purpose of this Agreement, GLENTECH agrees and acknowledges that TISPL can import the commodity (ies) from the Overseas Supplier through Glentech and /or onward sell the same in Indian market through GLENTECH at its sole discretion and option"*

Section 2(26) of the Customs Act, 1962 as amended, Importer has been defined in following words:

(26) "importer", in relation to any goods at any time between their importation and the time when they are cleared for home consumption, includes [22] [any owner, beneficial owner] or any person holding himself out to be the importer;

The definition clarify that importer is an entity which imports the goods and remain as importer only till the goods are cleared for home consumption. Even the concept of beneficial owner is limited to the *time between their importation and the time when they are cleared for home consumption*. There is no doubt that in this case M/S TIL filed the Bills of Entry for home consumption and also paid the duty. In fact, the imported goods were detained by the Customs and was provisionally released to TIL on payment of differential duty. At no point of time, Glentech or any of its officials, were asked to pay the duty or the differential duty.**Therefore, it is TIL, who is importer and not any other entity, who buys the goods after those are cleared for home consumption under Bills of Entry properly assessed by the Customs Officials, and duty was paid by M/S TIL.**M/s TIL had option to dispose of the imported consignment, after clearance of the same for home consumption by the Customs, through any agency/entityincluding M/s GIPL, but that is matter of sole discretion of M/s TIL and not the right of M/s GIPL. It is also seen that during the journey of the vessel MT Distya Pushti while there was a Bond to Bond sale of the cargo between M/s TIWA and M/s TIL, there was no sale to M/s GIPL neither the GIPL filed the Bill of Entry. At the port of discharge at Kandla, it was M/s TIL who filed the Bills of Entry for Bonding and/or for Home Consumption and not M/s GIPL. As such the allegation that, in the instant case, goods were only imported for M/s GIPL is irrelevant as that will not make M/S GVPL or GVIL or any of their officials,an importer under the Customs Act, 1962.

xv. Further, Section 46 of the Customs Act, 1962 requires certain duties of the Importer after the manifest for the imported goods are filed by the Captain of the Vessel.

Entry of goods on importation.
46. *(1) The importer of any goods, other than goods intended for transit or transhipment, shall make entry thereof by presenting [93][electronically] [94]**[**on the customs automated system**]** to the proper officer a bill of entry for home consumption or warehousing [95]**[**in such form and manner as may be prescribed**]** :*
*[96]**[Provided** that the [89][Principal Commissioner of Customs or] Commissioner of Customs may, in cases where it is not feasible to make entry by presenting electronically [94]**[**on the customs automated system**]**, allow an entry to be presented in any other manner:*
***Provided further** that] if the importer makes and subscribes to a declaration before the proper officer, to the effect that he is unable for want of full information to furnish all the particulars of the goods required under this sub-section, the proper officer may, pending the production of such information, permit him, previous to the entry thereof (a) to examine the goods in the presence of an officer of customs, or (b) to deposit the goods in a public warehouse appointed under section 57 without warehousing the same.*
(2) Save as otherwise permitted by the proper officer, a bill of entry shall include all the goods mentioned in the bill of lading or other receipt given by the carrier to the consignor.
*[97][(3) **The importer shall present the bill of entry under sub-section** (1) [97a]**[**before the end of the day (including holidays) preceding the day**]** on which the aircraft or vessel or vehicle carrying the goods arrives at a customs station at which such goods are to be cleared for home consumption or warehousing:*

[97b] ***[Provided*** *that the Board may, in such cases as it may deem fit, prescribe different time limits for presentation of the bill of entry, which shall not be later than the end of the day of such arrival:*
Provided further *that**]** a bill of entry may be presented [98]**[***at any time not exceeding thirty days prior to**]** the expected arrival of the aircraft or vessel or vehicle by which the goods have been shipped for importation into India:*
[98a] ***[Provided also*** *that]* *where the bill of entry is not presented within the time so specified and the proper officer is satisfied that there was no sufficient cause for such delay, the importer shall pay such charges for late presentation of the bill of entry as may be prescribed.]*
*(4) The importer while presenting a bill of entry shall [99][***] 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 to the proper officer the invoice, if any, [1]**[***and such other documents relating to the imported goods as may be prescribed**]**.*
[2] ***[*** *(4A) The importer who presents a bill of entry shall ensure the following, namely: –*

(a) the accuracy and completeness of the information given therein;

(b) the authenticity and validity of any document supporting it; and

(c) compliance with the restriction or prohibition, if any, relating to the goods under this Act or under any other law for the time being in force.]

(5) If the proper officer is satisfied that the interests of revenue are not prejudicially affected and that there was no fraudulent intention, he may permit substitution of a bill of entry for home consumption for a bill of entry for warehousing or vice versa.
Thus, the duties and responsibility of an importer has been prescribed in Section 46.

None of thesejobs were undertaken by M/S GIPL/GVPL or any of its Directors/ employees

xix. At this stage, it will be gainful to refer to the statement of the officials of GVPL and GIPL to identify any admission of the Companies which support the department to allege that, either singly or collectively, they were liable to Penalty under any of the provisions of Customs Act.

xx. Shri Sidhant Agarwal, Director of M/s. GIPL in his statement which was recorded on 27/28.01.2022 [RUD No 21 & 22 respectively], (Para 10.10 of the SCN)inter-alia stated the following:

a) Under the Agreement dated 09.03.2021, M/s. TATA International Singapore PTE LTD (hereinafter also referred to as TISPL, an affiliate company of TIL)& M/s. GIPL, were business partner. That M/s. GIPL & M/s. **TIL decided to import CPO (edible Grade) and after import in India by TIL after clearance of the goods for home consumption, GIPL will assist TIL in marketing the goods**. However, the first consignment of CPO imported by them, did not find good market because higher percentage of Free Fatty Acid (FFA for short). After market enquiry, it was discovered that the higher value of FFA could be reduced by adding some other products such as RBD and PFAD. Under the said agreement dated 09/03/2021, GIPL, TISPL/TILmutually decided to find out a method to get the FFA reduced. They were also informed that such mixing will not adversely affect the essential character of CPO. This happened because their (M/s GIPL) first consignment with M/s. Tata International Limited (M/s TIL) was import of 2500 MTs CPO and M/s. GIPL purchased through Bond from M/s. TIL on 11.5.2021. It was normal CPO, wherein FFA value (Free Fatty Acid) was around 4.5 to 5, due to which some difficulties were experienced in selling the above said CPO. A market survey indicated a demand in Indian Market of CPO having FFA value below 3.5. **Inquiry in Indonesia revealed that FFA Value of less than 3.5 could be obtained by mixing three different products i.e. CPO, PFAD & RBD Olein and the end product could still remain CPO marketable as per buyer's requirement. Accordingly, above matter was conveyed to M/s. TIL and in response, M/s. TIL confirmed to proceed.** Accordingly, the nextconsignments were ordered and goods were obtained after mixing of CPO with RBD Palmolein and PFAD were imported. The said blended goods imported through vessel MT FMT Gumuldur, Hong Hai & MT FMT EFES, were further sold by M/s. GIPL & M/s. TIL to buyers in the domestic market. To give effect to this method, M/s. GVPL entered in contract with KPBN, Indonesia for supply of Crude Palm Oil. As per agreement between M/s. TIWA & M/s. GVPL, the said goods were supplied to M/s. TIWA. **RBD Olein, and PFAD were procured by M/S TISPL or TIL. Two components obtained by TIL/TISPL were purchased by them and only CPO was purchased by GVPL and loaded on the Ship DistyaPushti.** The mixing was done on board the ship which is not doubted by the Noticee in this case. **The goods carried by DistyaPushti was imported by TIL as they filed the Bills of Entry for home consumption even if the same was kept in Bonded Warehouse before final clearance for home consumption by TIL after payment of applicable duty. Thus, there is no doubt that importer in this case was TIL.**

(b) M/s. TIL were the importer in respect of all consignments imported vide vessel MT FMT Gumuldur (Sep. 2021), Hong Hai (Oct. 2021) & MT FMT EFES (Nov. 2021) &MT Distya Pushti. Goods imported vide vessel namely, MT FMT Gumuldur, MT Hong Hai & MT FMT EFES were further sold in India on Bond to Bond basis by M/s. GIPL as well as M/s. TIL;

(c) All the aforesaid consignments of goods imported by M/s. TIL. M/s. TIL was the Financial Charterer who made arrangements for opening Letters of Credit (LCs) in overseas countries. M/s. GVPL was the Operational Charterer.

d) That the blending ratio is suggested by the surveyor which were nominated by M/s. TIL. In the case of consignment imported through vessel "MT HONG HAI 6" &"MT.FMT EFES", M/s. TIL had nominated surveyor namely "AM SPEC".

(e) That for the instruction of blending, a Tanker Voyage Charter Party agreement dated 03.11.2021 were entered between M/s. Midas Tankers Pvt. Ltd (Owner of DistyaPushti) and Performance Charterer- M/s. GVPL & Payment Charterer- M/s. TIWA, wherein instructions for blending of CPO, RBD & PFAD were mentioned. The ratio of blending was decided on availability of quantity of CPO & RBD. As per availability of CPO & RBD the surveyor decided the quantity of PFAD which was required to blend with CPO & RBD. It may be kept in mind that the blending was to reduce the FFA to an acceptable level.

(f) In respect of the consignment on MT Distya Pushti, the ratio of blending was 24.7% Crude Palm Oil, 74.1% RBD Palmolein& 1.2% PFAD

xxi. During the course of statement, Shri Sidhant Agarwal submitted the following documents relating to import of goods by M/s TIL through MT FMT Gumuldur, M/s MTHong Hai, and MT FMT EFES –

(i) Agreement of M/s. GVPL as well as M/s. TIWA with suppliers of CPO, RBD Palmolein& PFAD,

(ii). Agreement of M/s. GVPL as well as M/s. TISPL, Singapore with suppliers of CPO & RBD Palmolein,

(iii) Charterer Party Agreement, Letter of Credits, copy of Bill of Lading, Country of Origin Certificate, Into-bond Bill of Entry for warehousing,

(iv) Agreement of M/s. GIPL with M/s. TIL,

(v) Agreements with buyers of M/s. GIPL.

xxii. 7**Shri Sidhant Agarwal reiterated that the Noticee procured the goods CPO from Indonesian supplier but other goods vix RBD and PFAD were procured directly by TIL/TIWA (sister concern of M/s TIL,** based in Dubai). Payment for all the threeprocurements was done by M/s TIWA, who in fact were the owners of the goods. Similarly, the Letters of Credit for the three consignments were opened by M/s TIL/TIWA. The fact of blending was done at the instance of M/s TIL/TIWA and the proportion in which the blending was to be carried out-viz 24.7 %CPO; 74.1% RBD and 1.2 % PFAD was received from M/s TIL/TIWA. The Noticee did appoint a surveyor for supervising the blending activity but it was done at the instance of M/s TIL/TIWA. In appointing M/s Geo-Chem as the surveyor, the Noticee was only carrying out the directions of the owner of the goods and not engaged in any conspiracy.

xxiii. Shri Sudhanshu Agarwal is neither ex-CEO nor representative nor Director of M/s. GIPL and the Noticee Company is not bound by his statements.

xxiv. Shri Amit Agarwal, Asstt. Vice President M/s GIPL& M/s. GVPL., Singapore in his statement recorded on 05.01.2022 [RUD No.14], (para 10.5 of the SCN referred), explained the various steps involved in procurement of Crude palm oil, RBD Olein and PFAD in Indonesia, the transportation and importation in India and its further disposal to buyers in the Indian markets. He explained he is engaged in preparing Sale contracts/Bond to Bond Agreement with Domestic buyers of Crude Palm Oil (CPO), Refined Blended &Deodorized (RBD) Palm Oil and Palm Fatty Acid Distillery (PFAD). When they receive advance payment from buyers of said oils, he issues Delivery Order (DO).

xxv. He further confirmed that M/s. GVPL, Singapore is the parent company of M/s GIPL which was incorporated in 2019. He further explained the Commodity Supply and Service Agreement dated 09.03.2021 entered between M/s GIPL& M/sTISPL and that he was the authorised signatory to sign the agreement. As per the said agreement, **M/s. TIL shall import the Commodity/(ies) viz. Crude Palm Oil/Soya Oil/PFAD and other Edible Oils from the overseas Supplier or from TIL's Affiliat**es on behalf of M/s GIPL. As per the Scope of the Agreement, M/s GIPL agrees and acknowledges that M/s. TISPL can import the commodity (ies) from the overseas supplier through M/s. GVPL and/or onward sell the same in Indian market through M/s. GIPL at its sole discretion and option.

xxvi. During the course of his activities, he had requested M/s. TIL to open Bank Letter of Credit (LC) in respect to the 15000 MTs RBD and 250 MTs PFAD and had also requested them not to open LC for 5000 MTs Crude Palm

Oil (CPO). In this connection vide mail dated 17.11.2021(20.50 PM) he had sent details of contracts of M/s. TIWA with PT IndustriNabati Lestari (INL) for supply of said 15000 MTs RBD & 250 MTs PFAD.

xxvii. **He confirmed that 5000 MTs Crude Palm Oil was purchased by M/s. GVPL from PT. Kharisma Pemasaran Bersama Nusantara, Indonesia (M/s KPBN) and further confirmed that in terms of contract No. TIWA/2122/CPO-RBD/0001 dated 24.11.2021 entered between M/s. GVPL, Singapore and M/s. TIWA, the said consignment of Crude Palm Oil was sold to M/s. TIWA.**

xxviii. Shri Agarwal stated that the said consignment of 15000 MTs of RBD, 5000 MTs of CPO & 300 MTs PFAD (50MTS added later vide contract No. 170/SC/FOB/INL/XII/2021) was loaded in vessel MT DistyaPushti at Indonesia on 06.12.2021. The said cargo arrived at Kandla Port and **was imported by M/s. TIL who had purchased it from M/s TIWA.**

xxix. Regarding page No. 107 of file No.7 resumed under panchnama dated 02.01.2022 drawn at office premises of M/s GIPL, Shri Agarwal stated that the said page is Certificate of Origin issued by Dubai Chamber in respect of goods imported by M/s. TIL from M/s. TIWA and description of goods mentioned therein was Crude Palm Oil (Edible Oil) in Bulk, quantity was mentioned as 20300.234 MTs, and the name of the vessel mentioned as MT DistyaPushti. .

xxx. It will be seen from the above statements that the activities of M/s GIPL and M/s GVPL were legitimate business activities, and cannot be called 'conspiracy' by any stretch of imagination. It is also clear from the above sequence of activities that M/s TIL was the actual owner of the consignments and M.s GVPL and M/s GIPL were only performing activities on the direction of M/s TIL.

xxxi. It is clear from the above statements as well as the statement of Shri Amit Takkar of M/s TIL dated 07.01.2022, that M/s TIL was not the trade facilitator as claimed but rather the prime mover in the activity of import of crude palm oil (edible grade). Even the claim by M/s TIL that they had imported the said consignments to enable M/s GIPL to sell, after clearance of import goods, to the Domestic Buyers, does not stand scrutiny as per terms of Agreement dated 9.3.2021, the imported goods were to be disposed of at the sole discretion of M/s TIL (para 3.1 of the said Agreement is referred).

xxxii. It is submitted that it is incorrect to call the action of the Noticee as a 'conspiracy' unless it can be shown that the action of the Noticee was a violation within Indian Shores and violation of any Custom Laws. The charge of conspiracy is not met by the SCN as no proof has been cited to support the same. The offence, if any, in this case is mis-declaration of the imported goods by the importer.

xxxiii. Insofar as the import of CPO is concerned, it is admitted in the SCN that the importer of the goods is M/s TIL. It is emphasized that the Noticee is not the Importer and the responsibility to declare the import goods as per the provisions of the Customs Act 1962 devolves upon M/s TIL who have filed the Bills of Entry for the imported goods (it covers both Bill of Entries for clearance for Home Consumption or IN-TO Bond Bills of Entry for warehousing).

xxxiv. While the Noticee is not the importer under the Customs Act, it is submitted that the classification relevant for the purposes of assessment is the classification of the goods in imported condition as per the Indian Customs Tariff, and therefore, even if the imported goods were blended prior to its import, the fact is immaterial for the purposes of classification. The entire SCN is based on completely premeditated prejudicial allegation that the imported goods are not CPO but are an admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD. Blending or mixing of goods are not unusual in the trade and only blending cannot be considered as prohibited. The Customs has to examine whether the mixture imported is prohibited under Customs Act, 1962 or under any other law for the time being in force. It is submitted that the Noticeegot the imported goods samples tested by two independent and reputed Laboratories, who have tested the product over a far larger set of parameters than that covered by the Chemical Examiner of CRCL Vadodara.

xxxv. Although, the Noticee is not the importer of subject goods, it is ex-facie apparent that the department is well within its power to get the imported goods tested. In fact, it is incumbent upon the Department to get any imported chemical to necessarily get tested to ascertain the identity of the goods. None of the officials of GVPL/GIPL or any person related to these Companies was responsible for getting the goods chemically examined or classify the goods as they were not importer. Neither GVPL or GIPL or any officials working with them had any role to play in mis-declaration of the imported Goods in this case. In this circumstances penalty ought not be imposed on the Noticee.

The issues in this case are

(1) What is the product which is imported?

(2) Is that product prohibited?

(3) Is the product liable to confiscation under any of the provisions of Customs Act, 1962 and if it is, then under which Section of the Customs Act, 1962.

(4) Who is the importer in this case?

(5) Is the respondent GIPL/GVPL or any other employee/office bearers of these companies, liable to be penalised under any provision of the Customs Act, 1962.

(6) Can CRCL determine the classification of the Goods?

xxxvi. (i) Coming to the first question, it is admitted that the imported product is mixture of three products, namely CPO, RBD, PFAD in different proportion.

(ii) (a) The second issue is whether the imported goods are prohibited? Prohibition has been defined in Section 11(1) of the Customs Act, 1962. The same is reproduced below:

a. ***11.*** *(1) If the Central Government is satisfied that it is necessary so to do for any of the purposes specified in sub-section (2), it may, by notification in the Official Gazette, prohibit either absolutely or subject to such conditions (to be fulfilled before or after clearance) as may be specified in the notification, the import or export of goods of any specified description.*

b. (b) It is submitted that the impugned SCN does not identify the sub-section of Section 111 of the Customs Act, 1962 which was violated in this case and consequently renders the imported goods liable to confiscation. The SCN does not refer to any provision which prohibits import of mixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD neither have they referred to Section 11 to identify the Notification under which a mixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD is prohibited for import under the Customs Act, 1962 or any other law for the time being in force. The department has not pointed out whether the import of such mixture is prohibited under any of the provisions enacted by Director General of Foreign Trade. Hence, the goods are not liable to confiscation under Section 111(d) of the Customs Act, as that sub-section is applicable only when the imported goods are prohibited for import. Further, Sections 111(a), 111(b) and 111(c) are not applicable as those provisions will be applied only in cases of landing/unloading the dutiable goods on a non-designated area/port. We have already submitted that the goods are not prohibited; hence section 111(d) will also not applicable. The goods were not concealed and goods were mentioned in the manifest (may be wrongly) hence Section 111(e) and 111(f) are also not applicable. A reading of all the sub-section of Section 111 of the Customs Act, it is only Section 111(m) which can be applied for confiscation of the goods.

c. (c) In this case, the offence is committed by the person who has filed the Bills of Entry and not correctly mentioned the identity of the goods, which is an offence under Section 111(m) of the Act. It is submitted that, *prima-facie*, the offence appears to be of mis-declaration of goods where the section relevant for confiscation is Section 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962.

(iii) The third issue is whether the goods are liable to confiscation. In this case, the admitted fact is that M/S TIL has, prima facie, confirmed that M/S TIL is the importer and the goods were released to them provisionally.

(iv) The fourth issue is finding out the identity of the importer. This has become obvious because in this case, TIL filed the Bills of Entry and the goods were provisionally released to them.The Department has confirmed in the impugned SCN that neither the GIPL nor the GVPL are liable to pay any differential duty. It is, therefore, accepted that none of the individuals of GIPL or GVPL are liable to pay any duty as they are not the importer. In fact, the differential duty has been demanded from TIL and not from any of the establishments of GIPL or GVPL or any of the affiliates thereof.

(v) The fifth issue to be settled is whether M/S GVPL/GIPL or any of their office bearers or employees are liable to be penalized under the Customs Act? The answer to moot point to be decided for coming to a conclusion is who committed the offence. The offence in this case is mis-declaration of the goods, which renders the imported goods liable to confiscation? In the SCN neither GVPL/GIPL or their office bearers/employees has been accused for mis-declaration of the goods (as that is the only sustainable offence), none of them will be liable to be penalized under any provisions of the Customs Act, 1962.

(vi) The last issue, although academic, is whether the Chemical Examiner is capable of suggesting classification of the imported goods. In this connection, we would refer to a recent decision of the CESTAT in the case of **PRINCIPAL COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,**

PREVENTIVE COMMISSIONERATE, NEW DELHI *Versus* **N & N TRADERS REPORTED IN (2024) 18 Centax 274 (Tri.-Del),**wherein, the Hon'ble CESTAT held

Classification of the goods under Customs Tariff is the responsibility of the importer or the proper officer or any further appellate authority. The chemical examiner in CRCL has no role to play in the classification because classification is a part of assessment which is a quasi-judicial and appealable order. All that the chemical examiner should say is what the goods are, what is the purity, etc. We, therefore, find that the allegation of mis-declaration of the nature of goods is not very serious especially since it is based on a somewhat ambiguous test report of CRCL.

(i) (The Order is annexed with this reply)

However, M/S GIPL has been called upon to Show Cause as to why penalty should not be imposed on them under Section 112(a), 112(b), 114A and 117 of the Customs Act, 1962. Those sections are being reproduced:

d. *SECTION 112. Penalty for improper importation of goods, etc.-*
e. *Any person, -*

(1) *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 111, or abets the doing or omission of such an act, or*

(2) *who acquires possession of or is in any way concerned in carrying, removing, depositing, harbouring, keeping, concealing, selling or purchasing, or in any other manner dealing with any goods which he knows or has reason to believe are liable to confiscation under section 111,shall be liable, -*

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[not exceeding the value of the goods or five thousand rupees], whichever is the greater;

[(ii) in the case of dutiable goods, other than prohibited goods, subject to the provisions of section 114A, to a penalty not exceeding ten per cent. of the duty sought to be evaded or five thousand rupees, whichever is higher

Provided that where such duty as determined under sub-section (8) of section 28 and the interest payable thereon under section 28AA is paid within thirty days from the date of communication of the order of the proper officer determining such duty, the amount of penalty liable to be paid by such person under this section shall be twenty-five per cent. of the penalty so determined;]

f. *[(iii) in the case of goods in respect of which the value stated in the entry made under this Act or in the case of baggage, in the declaration made under section 77 (in either case hereafter in this section referred to as the declared value) is higher than the value thereof, to a penalty 4 [not exceeding the difference between the declared value and the value thereof or five thousand rupees], whichever is the greater;]*
g. *(iv) in the case of goods falling both under clauses (i) and (iii), to a penalty 5 [not exceeding the value of the goods or the difference between the declared value and the value thereof or five thousand rupees], whichever is the highest;*
h. *(v) in the case of goods falling both under clauses (ii) and (iii), to a penalty 6 [not exceeding the duty sought to be evaded on such goods or the difference between the declared value and the value thereof or five thousand rupees], whichever is the highest.]*

xxxvii. In recent decision in the case of **PRINCIPAL COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, PREVENTIVE COMMISSIONERATE, NEW DELHI** *Versus* **N & N TRADERS REPORTED IN (2024) 18 Centax 274 (Tri.-Del),** the CESTAT has identified the scope of Section 112 of the Customs Act, 1962. Relevant portion of the same is re-produced and has clearly held that CRCL is not authorised to decide or advise on classification of the goods.

Relevant portion is Re-produced below.

In para 29 of the Order, the Hon'ble CESTAT observes

29. *The second allegation is that the respondent had mis-declared the nature of the goods. They were described as 'unflavoured boiled supari (betel nut products)' and the CRCL report said that " the sample is other than betel nut product known as supari as mentioned in the supplementary notes - Note 2 of the Customs Tariff Chapter 21". Two things are interesting in this report. The CRCL test report does not say what the imported goods were nor does it deny that the goods were 'unflavoured boiled supari'. Secondly, it comments on the classification of the goods as per supplementary notes- Note 2 to Chapter 21'.* ***Classification of the goods under Customs Tariff is the responsibility of the importer or***

the proper officer or any further appellate authority. The chemical examiner in CRCL has no role to play in the classification because classification is a part of assessment which is a quasi-judicial and appealable order. All that the chemical examiner should say is what the goods are, what is the purity, etc. We, therefore, find that the allegation of mis-declaration of the nature of goods is not very serious especially since it is based on a somewhat ambiguous test report of CRCL.

Further on the scope of Section 112, the CESTAT observed

"23. The question is how should the expression 'liable to' in sections 111 and 112 be interpreted- that the goods shall be confiscated and that a penalty shall be imposed on the person or that the goods may be confiscated and a penalty may be imposed.
24. A common misunderstanding of this expression is that the adjudicating authority has to only see if the goods fall under one of the clauses of Section 111 or 113 and if so, confiscate them and to see if the persons fall under section 112 or 114 and impose penalty. However, the expression is not 'shall be confiscated' but it is 'shall be liable to confiscation'. Similarly section 112 says "shall be liable to penalty" and NOT "penalty shall be imposed". Liable to be means 'likely to be' and not 'shall be'. After finding if the goods fall under one of the clauses of the section, the adjudicating authority can exercise his discretion and decide not to confiscate them. If the violation is, for instance, a technical violation or a minor violation, the adjudicating authority has the discretion to NOT confiscate the goods although they are liable to confiscation.
25. The High Court of Delhi has, in Jain Exports (P) Ltd. 1987 (29) E.L.T. 753 (Del.) held that not only does the adjudicating authority have the discretion to decide whether or not to confiscate but he has to exercise this discretion judicially and not arbitrarily. The relevant part of this order is as follows:
The language does necessarily imply that there is a discretion because the language is not "such goods shall be confiscated". On the other hand the language is "such goods shall be liable to confiscation". The Collector of Customs when acting under Section 167 obviously acting in a quasi-judicial capacity. When discretion is vested in such a quasi-judicial tribunal, such discretion must be exercised judicially and not arbitrarily. The Collector must decide in each particular case if there were circumstances which would call for the drastic punishment of confiscation. If there was a case in which discretion should have been exercised in favour of the importer, this was such a case….."

This decision was upheld by the Supreme Court 1992 (61) E.L.T. 173 (S.C.) = 1988taxmann.com 606 (SC). The Madras High Court also held so in SHA RIKABDOSS BHAVARLAL 2000 (125) E.L.T. 65 (Mad.).

"26. The words used in section 112 are also similar: 'the person shall be liable to penalty'. It is followed by the upper limit of penalty (the value of the goods or rupees five thousand whichever is greater) with no lower limit. ***Therefore, it will be perfectly legal for an adjudicating authority or an appellate authority to find that the person was liable to penalty under section 112 and still not impose any penalty.*** *As per the law laid down in Jain Exports, the adjudicating authority not only has the discretion but has a responsibility to exercise this discretion judicially. The penalty must be imposed or reduced or enhanced accordingly.*
27. The allegations against the respondent in this case were that (a) mis-declared the nature of the goods; and (b) mis-classified them so as to circumvent the prohibition on imports. It is for these reasons that the goods were confiscated and the confiscation and subsequent redemption have attained finality.
28. ***However, since the penalty under section 112 is based on the actions which rendered the goods liable to confiscation under section 111, it would be necessary to see how serious were these actions by the respondent. The Commissioner (Appeals) recorded that there was a reasonable cause for the respondent to classify the goods under CTI 2106 9030. He recorded that there were rulings by the Advance Ruling Authority that boiled areca nut does not fall under CTH 0802 at all."*** (emphasis supplied)

xxxviii. It is submitted that Section 112(a) is applicable only to those persons 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 111, or abets the doing or omission of such an act, or has reason to believe are liable to confiscation under section 111. The Section will apply only to a person who does or omits to do any act which act or omission would render such goods liable to confiscation under section 111. In this case, the reason for confiscation is mis-declaration of the imported goods. The mis-declaration is alleged to have been committed by the importer M/S TIL as they had filed the Bills of Entry. As GIPL did not file Bills of Entry, either for warehousing or for clearance in the domestic market, it was not responsible for mis-declaration and they cannot be penalized under the said Section 112(a). Further, the Noticee is not liable to be penalized under Section 112(b) as they acquired the goods after the same were cleared by the Customs after payment of proper duty.

xxxix. (i) The department has further alleged that the Company is also liable to penalty under section 114A of the Customs Act, 1962. The said Section is re-produced

(i) *114A. [Penalty for short-levy or non-levy of duty in certain cases. [Inserted by Act 33 of*
b. *1996, Section 64 (w.e.f. 28.9.1996).]*

Where the duty has not been levied or has been short-levied or the interest has not been charged or paid or has been part paid or the duty or interest has been erroneously refunded by reason of collusion or any wilfulmis-statement or suppression of facts, ***the person who is liable to pay the duty or interest, as the case may be, as determined under sub-section (2) of section 28 shall also be liable to pay a penalty equal to the duty or interest so determined:]***

[Provided that where such duty or interest, as the case may be, as determined under sub-section (2) of section 28, and the interest payable thereon under section 28-AB, is paid within thirty days from the date of the communication of the order of the proper officerdetermining such duty, the amount of penalty liable to be paid by such person under this section shall be twenty-five per cent. of the duty or interest, as the case may be, so determined:

Provided further that the benefit of reduced penalty under the first proviso shall be available subject to the condition that the amount of penalty so determined has also beenpaid within the period of thirty days referred to in that proviso:

Provided also that where the duty or interest determined to be payable is reduced or increased by the Commissioner (Appeals), the Appellate Tribunal or, as the case may be, the Court, then, for the purposes of this section, the duty or interest as reduced of increased, as the case may be, shall be taken into account:

Provided also that in a case where the duty or interest determined to be payable is increased by the Commissioner (Appeals), the Appellate Tribunal or, as the case may be, the Court, then, the benefit of reduced penalty under the first proviso shall be available if the amount of the duty or the interest so increased, alongwith the interest payable thereon under section 28AB, and twenty-five per cent. of the consequential increase in penalty have also been paid within thirty days of the communication of the order by which such increase in the duty or interest takes effect:

c. *Provided also that where any penalty has been levied under this section, no penalty shall be levied under section 112 or section 114.*
d. *Explanation.-For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that*

(i)the provisions of this section shall also apply to cases in which the order determining the duty or interest under sub-section (2) of section 28 relates to notices issued prior to the date on which the Finance Act, 2000 receives the assent of the President;

(ii)any amount paid to the credit of the Central Government prior to the date of communication of the order referred to in the first proviso or the fourth proviso shall be adjusted against the total amount due from such person.]

A plain reading of this section clearly indicated that this provision is applicable to *the person who is liable to pay the duty or interest, as the case may be, as determined under sub-section (2) of section 28 shall also be liable to pay a penalty equal to the duty or interest so determined:]*

It is clear that the duty has not been demanded from M/S GIPL or any of their employees/ officials and hence the Penalty cannot be imposed under this Section on GIPL/GVPL or any of their employees or office bearers.

Further in the case of *Vanick Oils and Fats Pvt. Ltd. vs. Commissioner of Central Excise, [2023 (385) E.L.T. 553 (Tri.-Chan*)], the Hon'ble tribunal has observed that penalty under section 114A is invariably linked to the quantum of duty evaded and therefore penalty under section 114A cannot be imposed in isolation. Since there's no duty demanded from the Notice under Section 28(4) of the Act ibid, there is no question of any evasion of duty by the Noticee. On this count too, penal action under Section 114 A against the Notice is not sustainable and is liable to be dropped.

In the case of Dhevi Super Leathers vs. CC, NhavaSheva, 2001 (130) ELT 342 (Tri-Chennai) it was held by the Hon'ble tribunal that penalty under Section 114A can only be imposed on the person on whom duty liability is determined under Section 114A of the Customs Act. In view of the fact that no duty has been demanded from any of the Noticee or from any of its Officials, no penalty can be imposed on the Noticee under Section 114A of the Act in the present case.

It is also submitted that Penalty under Section 112 and 114A cannot be imposed simultaneously. In the present case, the SCN proposes to impose penalty on the Noticee under Section 112 and Section 114A of the Act without having regard to the statutory mandate of the proviso to Section 114A which specifically provides that where any penalty under Section 114A has been levied, then no penalty can be imposed as these sections are mutually exclusive and penalty cannot be imposed simultaneously. The Courts in a catena of judgments have held that penalty under Section 112 and Section 114A cannot be imposed simultaneously.

(i) *In the case of CC, New Delhi vs. Ashwini Kumar Alias Amanullah, 2021 (376) ELT 321(Tri-Del) it was held that penalty cannot be imposed under Section 112 when penalty has been imposed under Section 114A of the Act.*

(ii) *Similarly, in the case of Amit RajkumarSinghania v. Commissioner - 2019 (368) E.L.T. A348 (Tri. - Mumbai) it was held that penalty under Section 114A and Section 112 cannot be imposed simultaneously*.

xl. Similarly, no penalty can be imposed on them under Section 117 of the Customs Act, 1962. For ease of reference, the said section is reproduced.

a. *117. Penalties for contravention, etc., not expressly mentioned.*

- *Any person who contravenes any provision of this Act or abets any such contravention or who fails to comply with any provision of this Act with which it was his duty to comply, where no express penalty is elsewhere provided for such contravention or failure, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding [one lakh rupees] [Substituted by Act 18 of 2008, Section 70, for " ten thousand rupees" .].*

It is submitted that M/S GIPL has not done any act which contravenes any provision of the Customs Act. The offence in this case is of wrongly declaring the imported goods and claiming benefit of classification in the Bills of Entry submitted by TIL. Correct declaration of the imported goods was the duty of the importer and any mis-declaration of the imported goods was attempted by the importer M/S TIL as has been mentioned in the impugned SCN. Further, the differential duty for such mis-declaration was demanded from TIL and not from the Noticee in this case. Therefore, no penalty could be imposed on the Noticee M/S GIPL or any of their office bearers/ employees.

xli. Penalty has been proposed under Section 112(a) and 112(b), Section 117 and Section 114 AA of the Act on following individuals:

a) SHRI SIDHANT AGARWAL, DIRECTOR OF M/S GIPL & M/S GVPL,
b) SHRI SUDHANSHU AGARWAL, DIRECTOR OF M/S GIPL & M/S GVPL,
c) SHRI Amit AGARWAL, Assistant VP OF M/S GIPL & M/S GVPL,

xlii. Provisions of Section 112 (a), 112(b) and 117 have been earlier quoted. Section and reply has been given in earlier paras. However, as the penalty has been proposed under Section 114AA, it will be prudent to analyze the scope of Section 114AA. The said section is reproduced

114AA. [Penalty for use of false and incorrect material. [Inserted by Act 29 of 2006, Section 27 (w.e.f. 13.7.2006).]

- *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.]*

In this case, the Noticees or his employees, has not signed or used, or caused to be made, signed or used, any declaration, statement or document which is false or incorrect in any material particular.

xliii. We have already given in detail that neither the Company nor any of their employees or Office Bearer have acquired possession of or is in any way concerned in carrying, removing, depositing, harbouring, keeping, concealing, selling or purchasing, or in any other manner dealing with any goods which he knows or has reason to believe are liable to confiscation under section 111. The employees were instrumental in buying the goods after those were cleared by the importer M/S TIL. The Company purchased the goods only after those were ex-bonded by the importers M/S TIL after payment of duty. Hence they are not liable to be penalized under any of the provisions of the Customs Act.

Further Submissions on Penalty

xliv. The Noticee have acted bona fide and without any intention to abet any evasion of duty. It is submitted that in view of the fact that there was no violation of any of the provisions of the law by the Noticee (s) and that they have not contravened the provisions of the Act, the charge of abetment of any offence cannot be sustained against the Noticee(s) herein. As such there can be no imposition of penalty on the Noticee.

xlv. It is submitted that the SCN itself does not clearly specify the commissions or omissions of the Noticee due to which the penalty is proposed to be imposed. The Hon'ble Tribunal in Raj Television vs. CC 2007 (215) ELT 71 and Chistia Textiles vs. CCE 2007 (212) ELT 41, has held that there has to be a clear finding on the involvement of the officers, in the absence of which, no personal penalty can be imposed. Similarly, in the absence of any clear allegations, no penalty can be imposed on the Noticee as well.

xlvi. Further, it is a settled principle that no penalty can be imposed in the absence of mensrea. In the case of Akbar Badruddin vs. CC (1990) 41 ELT 161 (SC), the Hon'ble Supreme Court while citing the judgement in the case of *Merck Spares vs. Collector of Central Excise and Customs, New Delhi (1983) 13 ELT 1261, Shama Engine Valves Ltd., Bombay vs. Collector of Customs, Bombay, (1984) 18 ELT. 533 and Madhusudan Gordhandas and Co. vs. Collector of Customs, Bombay (1987) 29 ELT 904, h*eld that in imposing penalty the requisite mensrea has to be established. It has also been observed in Hindustan Steel Ltd. v. State of Orissa, (1969) 2 SCC 627:

"The discretion to impose a penalty must be exercised judicially. A penalty will ordinarily be imposed in cases where the party acts deliberately in defiance of law, or is guilty of contumacious or dishonest conduct, or acts in conscious disregard of its obligation, but not, in cases where there is a technical or venial breach of the provisions of the Act or where the breach flows from a bona fide belief that the offender is not liable to act in the manner prescribed by the statute"

The SCN has also proposed penalty against Shri SidhantAgarwal , Shri Sudhanshu Agarwal and Shri Amit Agarwal under the Provisions of Sections 112 (a) and (b), 114 A and 114AA and 117 of the Act ibid, for the same alleged contravention as imputed against the Noticee M/s GIPL, inasmuch as the charges are the same, the defence against penalty is also the same advanced in the case of M/s GIPL. Nevertheless at the risk of repetition, it is reiterated that on behalf of Shri Sidhant Agarwal, Shri Sudhanshu Agarwal and Shri Amit Agarwal that:

xlvii. The Noticee M/s GIPL and its sister concern M/s GVPL and the above mentioned Officials have carried out their part of the business activities in terms of the Agreement dated 9.3.2021.

xlviii. None of their activities can be called irregular or in violation of any Indian Law, or even under Indonesian law.

xlix. None of the officials viz Shri Sidhant Agarwal, Shri Sudhanshu Agarwal and Shri Amit Agarwal along with the Noticee are Importers or Beneficial owner under the Act.

l. The imported goods Crude Palm Oil are not prohibited goods. No evidence has been produced to show that Mixture of crude Palm Oil, RBD Olein and PFAD is prohibited.

li. Blending of Crude Palm Oil, RBD Olein and PFAD is not prohibited and the admixing of the same is not a prohibited activity. The only offence in this case is mis-declaration of the imported goods in the Bills of Entry.

lii. It is clear from the investigations of the Departmental Officers, that the ownership of the goods, from the time of procurement of CPO, RBD and PFAD in Indonesia to its discharge Kandla Port remained with M/s TIL and its sister concerns M/s TIWA (UAE) and the Noticee carried out its responsibilities as determined under the said 'agreement dated. 9.3.2021

liii. It is reiterated that it was M/s TIWA who arranged the Certificate of Country of Origin No 21117495 dated 20.12.2021 from Dubai Chamber of Commerce.

liv. M/s TIL filed 83 Bills of Entry for clearance of import consignment classifying them under tariff heading 15111000 and claimed exemption under Sl. No. 30 of Notification 21-cus dated 1.3.2002 as amended. The Noticee(s), for whom this reply is given has no concern in filing the Bill of Entry where the imported goods were wrongly classified.

lv. Penalty under Section has specifically mentioned against all the employees, office bearers et all under section 114 AA also. For ease of reference, the said provision is reproduced.

lvi. *114AA 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.]*

lvii. From the plain reading of Section 114AA, it is evident that penalty under this section can be imposed on a person who 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 for the transaction of any business under the Customs Act, 1962. In the present case nothing has been brought on record by which it can be said that any of the Noticees covered by this SCN, had made or caused to be made any declaration/used or caused to be used any statement or document which is false or incorrect. In the present case, as stipulated in the SCN, the charge is only for mis-declaration of the goods. None of the Noticee covered by this SCN, had any role to play. It was the duty of the importer to correctly declare the imported goods in the Bill of Entry. And obviously, none of the Noticee as mentioned in the SCN had any role to play as the declaration was in the domain of TIL who filed the Bill of Entry. As the ingredients for invocation of provisions of Section 114AA are absent in the present case, penalty under the said section is not warranted. We rely on the decision of the CESTAT in the case of **WAQAR Versus COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS (PREVENTIVE),** reported in **(2023) 11 Centax 123 (Tri.-All)**. (Copy enclosed for ready reference). Para 4.7 of the judgment is reproduced

lviii. **4.7** Section 114AA of Customs Act, 1962 is reproduced below:

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

lx. 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."

lxi. From the plain reading of Section 114AA it is evident that penalty under this section can be imposed on a person who 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 for the transaction of any

business under the Customs Act, 1962. In the present case nothing has been brought on record by which it can be said that the appellant had made or caused to be made any declaration/used or caused to be used any statement or document which is false or incorrect. In the present case the appellant carrying the Gold has in fact not made any declaration to the Custom Authorities as required under the Custom Act, 1962. No document etc., which has been produced by him which has been produced by him was found to be materially wrong. As the ingredients for invocation provisions of Section 114AA are absent in the present case penalty under the said section is not justified. Bangalore bench has in case of *Ismail Ibrahim* [2019 (370) E.L.T. 1321 (Tri. - Bang.)] held as follows:

lxii. "6.3 ……. Further penalty under section 114AA of the Customs Act is concerned, I find that the penalty under section 114AA can only be imposed if the 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. Further I find that in the present case, the appellants have not made intentionally any false sign or declaration, incorrect statements or declarations to attract penalty under section 114AA of the Act. Therefore I *set aside* the penalty imposed under section 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962 on both the appellants."

lxiii. It is submitted that in this case, none of the Noticees represented in this reply hasknowingly or intentionally made, signed or used, or caused to be made, signed or used, any declaration, statement or document which is false or incorrect in any material particular. For all the foregoing reasons, no case is established against Shri Sidhant Agarwal, Shri Sudhanshu Agarwal and Shri Amit Agarwal. The proposal for penalty deserves to be dismissed in toto.

lxiv. In view of the foregoing reply to the Show Cause Notice F. No. GEN/ADJ/COMM/139/2024-Adjn-O/O Commr-Cus-Kandladated 14.3.2024, it is humbly submitted that the charges against all the Noticees including GIPL, GVPL, and S/Shri Sushant Aggarwal, Nishant Aggarwal and Amit Aggarwal be dropped.

lxv. The Noticee reserves the right to add, amend, modify any part of the submission hereinabove. The Noticee also reserves the right to expound, elaborate and explain any part of the submissions made herein above

22. M/s. Oka Tankers PTE Ltd; **M/s. Telcom International PTE Ltd**; **Capt. Shri Sanjay Kumar**, Master of Vessel MT FMT Gumuldur V.202109; **Capt. Liu Youyi**, Master of Vessel MT Hong Hai6 V.2106 and **Capt. Julio Uytiepo Conejero**, Master of Vessel MT FMT EFES Voy. 202111 have not filed any submission till date.

23. RECORD OF PERSONAL HEARINGS:

23.1. Shri Kashyap P. Solanki and Shri Jignesh Ghelani, CA appeared for personal hearing on behalf of (i) M/s. Tata International Limited, Gandhidham, (ii) Shri Shrikanth Subbarayan, Head Agri Business Division, M/s. Tata International Pvt. Ltd. and (iii) Shri Amit Thakkar, Senior, Manager, M/s. Tata International Pvt. Ltd. on 30.01.2025. During the course of hearing, they reiterated the submissions dated 30.01.2024 alongwith compilations including of case laws. They requested to drop the proceedings.

23.2. Shri B K Singh, Advocate and Shri Sidhant Agarwal appeared for personal hearing on behalf of (i) M/s. Glentech Industries Pvt. Ltd, (ii) Shri Sidhant Agarwal, (iii) Shri Sudhanshu Agarwal, (iv) Shri Amit Agarwal on 05.11.2024. They reiterated the submissions dated 04.11.2024. They opposed the charges against them and requested the same be dropped as without merits. They relied on case laws submitted alongwith the said submissions.

23.3 Ms. Anjali Hirawat and Ms. Antara Bhide, Advocates and Consultants, appeared for personal hearing on 14.02.2025 have stated the following facts:

i. As seen from all documents provided to the Noticee for the purchase of CPO such as Sale Purchase Contract, Contract Confirmation, Joint Report Analysis etc, it is evident that what has been traded is CPO. Even from the Statements made by the employees of GIPL, the imported goods are a better quality of CPO with a lower FFA content. Further, the Noticee is not the immediate buyer of the goods and even before the goods were purchased by the Noticee, they were being traded as CPO.

ii. The Noticee has filed declaration in line with the Into-Bond Bills of Entry filed by TIL and on the basis of all documents present with the Noticee. They did not have any knowledge of any act or omission done and cannot be held liable for the same. Therefore, the Noticee was of the bonafide belief that imported goods are CPO and there is no malafide intent on part of the Noticee.

iii. Further, no allegations of mis-declaration, mis-statement and suppression of facts are made against the Noticee. All allegations of such are made against TIL and therefore, extended period of limitation under Section 28(4) of the Customs Act, 1962 cannot be invoked against the Noticee. Accordingly, as Section 114A of the Customs Act, 1962 has the same ingredients as Section 28(4) of the Customs Act, 1962, when extended period of limitation cannot be invoked, penalty under Section 114A of the Customs Act, 1962 also cannot be imposed.

iv. The imported goods cannot be held liable for confiscation as all declarations made by the Noticee were on the basis of the documents present with them. Accordingly, in the absence of goods being liable for confiscation, no penalty can be imposed under Section 112 of the Customs Act, 1962.

v. Further, penalty under Section 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962 cannot be invoked as such penalty is only invokable in cases of fraudulent export and the present case pertains to import of goods.

vi. Furthermore, penalty under Section 117 of the Customs Act, 1962 cannot be imposed as it is a residuary provision which cannot be invoked when other provisions for penalty are provided for in the Act and invoked in the present case.

vii. The Noticees also reiterated the submissions made in the Reply dated 09.12.2024 to Show Cause Notice dated 14.03.2024. They also furnished a compilation of case laws and relied upon the same and prayed for the Show Cause Notice to be dropped

23.4 Opportunities of personal hearing were provided to the following noticees as given below:-

Sr. No.	Name of the noticee	Dates of Hearing
1.	Capt. Julio Uytiepo	17.12.2024, 08.01.2025, 15.01.2025, 05.06.2025
2.	Capt. Liu Youyi	17.12.2024, 08.01.2025, 15.01.2025, 05.06.2025
3.	Capt. Sanjay Kumar	17.12.2024, 07.01.2025, 15.01.2025, 05.06.2025
4.	Telcom International PTE	17.12.2024, 07.01.2025, 17.01.2025,
5.	Oka Tankers PTE Ltd	17.12.2024, 07.01.2025, 15.01.2025 and 05.06.2025

EXTENSION OF TIME LIMIT FOR ADJUDICATION-

24. Since the instant matter involved a large number of noticees and there were other 9 cases involving the same issue, the adjudication of instant show cause notice could not be completed within stipulated time limit of one year from the date of show cause notice. Therefore, this office vide letter dated 20.12.2024 sought extension of time limit by further one year for the purpose of adjudication. Accordingly, the Chief Commissioner, Customs Zone, Gujarat granted extension of one year in terms of first proviso to Section 28 (9) of the Customs Act, 1962.

DISCUSSIONS AND FINDINGS:

25. I have carefully gone through the show cause notice, all the RUDs, written submissions and records of personal hearing and all the evidences available on record.

26. The issues to be decided before me are the following:-

(i) Whether the imported goods declared as "Crude Palm Oil" under CTH 15111000 as declared by the importer or the said goods are classifiable under CTH 15119090;

(ii) Whether blending of cargo on board the vessel is allowed;

(iii) Whether Bills of Lading are allowed to be switched in the facts of present case;

(iv) Whether the goods are liable for confiscation under Section 111 of the Customs Act, 1962;

(v) Whether penalties are liable to be imposed under various sections of the Customs Act, 1962;

(vi) Whether the ex-bonder M/s. COFCO International is liable to pay differential duties of Customs amounting to Rs. 8,11,81,445/-/-under Section 28(4) of the Customs Act, 1962 alongwith interest under

Section 28AAA of the Customs Act, 1962;

INVESTIGATION IN RESPECT TO MT DISTYA PUSHTI-

27. I find that the investigation revealed that M/s. GIPL had entered into an agreement dated 09.03.2021 with M/s. Tata International Singapore PTE Ltd (TISPL), which is affiliate Company of M/s. TIL., for commodity supply and service agreement. As per the said agreement M/s. TIL would import the goods viz. Crude Palm Oil/Soya Oil/PFAD and other Edible Oils from the overseas suppliers or from TIL's affiliates on behalf of M/s GIPL. As per the scope of the said Agreement, TISPL can import the goods from the overseas suppliers through M/s GIPL and/or sell the same in Indian market through M/s GIPL at its sole discretion and option.

28. I find that M/s. TIL had purchased and imported different goods, viz., CPO, RBD and PFAD, however, in the import documents presented before Customs, they declared the product as CPO, by classifying the same under CTH 15111000. On perusal of the test reports, evidences recovered during investigation and statements of various persons recorded, it was revealed that M/s. TIL had procured CPO, RBD and PFAD from the suppliers in Indonesia and blended all the three products during voyage of the vessel 'MT. Distya Pushti Vo MID-DP-07/21'. They had an arrangement of Switch Bill of Lading for the product such formed after blending of all three goods viz. CPO, RBD and PFAD.

29. With respect to imports by MT Distya Pushti as discussed above, a show cause notice F.No. GEN/ADJ/COMM/764/2023-ADJN dated 23.12.2023 was issued to M/s. TIL and others and the same has been adjudicated vide OIO No. KND-CUSTM-000-COM-05-2025-26 dated 30.06.2025.

INVESTIGATION INTO PAST IMPORTS-

30. Further during the investigation it was revealed that the import of CPO was undertaken by M/s TIL, using similar *modus operandi* in the previous imported consignments imported vide Vessels "FMT GUMULDUR V.202109", "MT HONG HAI6 V.2106", "MT FMT EFES V.202111", which resulted in short payment of Customs duties by various ex-bond filers. The instant case pertains to Ex-Bond Bills of entry filed by M/s. COFCO International.

31. The details of the 12199.71 MT of admixture imported vide vessel FMT GUMULDUR V.202109 was purchased from M/s TIWA and declared as CPO in the bill of entry before Indian Customs is as below mentioned table:-

Sr. No.	*COMMODITY loaded at load Port*	*QTY (MTs)*	*SUPPLIER (M/s.)*	*LOAD PORT*	*Warehouse Bill of Entry no.*	*Bill of Entry date*
1	*CPO*	*3499.71*	*OLAM*	*DUMAI, INDONESIA*	*5302477, 5302489, 5302500, 5302513, 5302519 & 5302523*	*03.09.2021*
	RBD PALM OLEIN	*8500*	*INL*	*KUALA TANJUBG, INDONESIA*		
	PFAD	*200*	*INL*	*KUALA TANJUBG, INDONESIA*		
	Total	***12199.7***				

32. The details of the 15462.070 MT of admixture imported vide vessel MT HONG HAI6 V.2106 was purchased from M/s. Tata International Singapore PTE Ltd and declared as CPO in the bill of entry before Indian Customs is as below mentioned table:

Sr. No.	*COMMODITY loaded at load Port*	*QTY (MTs)*	*LOAD PORT*	*Warehouse Bill of Entry no.*	*Bill of Entry date*

1	*RBD PALM OLEIN*	*6513.520*	*KUALA TANJUBG, INDONESIA*	*5916265, 5916285, 5916291 & 5916292*	*20.10.2021*
	CPO	*8948.550*	*Phuket, Thailand*		
	Total	***15462.070***			

33. The details of the 12959.31MT of admixture imported vide vessel MT FMT EFES VOY. 202111was purchased from M/s. TIWA and declared as CPO in the bill of entry before Indian Customs is as below mentioned table:

Sr. No.	***COMMODITY loaded at load Port***	***QTY (MTs)***	***SUPPLIER (M/s.)***	***LOAD PORT***	***Warehouse Bill of Entry no.***	***Bill of Entry date***
3	*RBD PALM OLEIN*	*5086.015*	*PT INL*	*KAULA TANJUNG, INDONESIA*	*6212683 & 6212824*	*11.11.2021*
	CPO	*7873.290*	*THA CHANG*	*PHUKAT PORT, THAILAND*		
	Total	***12959.31***				

34. The details of above imports are summarised below:-

Sr. No.	***VESSEL NAME***	***SELLER***	***COMMODITY loaded at load Port***	***QTY (MTs)***	***SUPPLIER (M/s.)***	***LOAD PORT***	***Warehouse Bill of Entry no.***	***Bill of Entry date***	***Description of imported goods declared in bill of entry***	***QTY (MTs)***
1	*FMT GUMULDUR V.202109*	*M/s. TIWA*	*CPO*	*3499.71*	*OLAM*	*DUMAI, INDONESIA*	*5302477, 5302489, 5302500, 5302513, 5302519 & 5302523*	*03.09.2021*	*CPO*	*12199.71*
			RBD PALM OLEIN	*8500*	*INL*	*KUALA TANJUBG, INDONESIA*				
			PFAD	*200*	*INL*	*KUALA TANJUBG, INDONESIA*				
			Total	*12199.7*						
2	*MT HONG HAI6 V.2106*	*M/s. TISPL*	*RBD PALM OLEIN*	*6513.520*		*KUALA TANJUBG, INDONESIA*	*5916265, 5916285, 5916291 & 5916292*	*20.10.2021*	*CPO*	*15462.070*
			CPO	*8948.550*		*Phuket, Thailand*				
			Total	*15462.070*						
3	*MT FMT EFES VOY. 202111*	*M/s. TIWA*	*RBD PALM OLEIN*	*5086.015*	*PT INL*	*KAULA TANJUNG, INDONESIA*	*6212683 & 6212824*	*11.11.2021*	*CPO*	*12959.31*
			CPO	*7873.290*	*THA CHANG*	*PHUKAT PORT, THAILAND*				
			Total	*12959.31*						

35. M/s. COFCO International India Private Limited. (IEC: 0311046975), herein after referred as 'M/s COFCO' had filed the Ex-Bond BoE for Home consumption in respect of clearance of goods imported vide aforementioned vessels, as listed under Annexure – C to this show cause, by declaring the goods as CPO under CTH 15111000 in the said Bills of Entry.

36. I find that the refined goods viz. RBD & PFAD are part of the said resultant/ blended goods w.r.t. the Distya Pushti consignment around 74.1% RBD Palmolein & 1.2% PFAD which are refined goods.

Further, w.r.t. to consignment imported through MT FMT Gumuldur, Hong Hai & MT FMT EFES, the ratio of refined goods are as under: -

Sr. No.	Name of the Vessel	Quantity of RBD Palmolein (%)	Qty. of PFAD (%)
01.	MT FMT Gumuldur	69.67	1.64
02.	Hong Hai	42.12	--
03.	MT FMT EFES	39.25	--

PRELIMINARY REMARKS TO EVALUATION OF EVIDENCE AND DISCUSSION ON THE QUESTION OF CLASSIFICATION-

37. I find from the record that, SCN alleges blending of CPO, RBD Palmolein and PFAD/ CPO and RBD Palmolein (as given in table above) before arrival of goods in India. It is also seen that importer noticee accepted such blending before arrival of declared goods for import in India and filed various documents such as IGM, Bill of Entry etc. Thus, blending of CPO, RBD and PFAD or CPO and RBD before arrival of goods for import in India is not in dispute.

38. SCN alleges that though CPO, RBD and PFAD or CPO and RBD were blended, the fact of blending was not declared at the time of filing of Bills of Entry for import of goods declared as Crude Palm Oil (Edible Grade) in Bulk. The Show Cause Notice relies upon Test reports issued by Head/Chemical Examiner, Central Excise & Customs Laboratory, Vadodara in respect of samples drawn from the respective 15 tanks, loaded at MT Distya Pushti, under Panchnama dated 03/04.01.2022. One such report dated 02.02.2022 is also reproduced in the show cause notice to seek classification under CTH 15119090 to treat the goods as Others. However, the instant show cause notice is in respect of past imports pertaining to FMT Gumuldur, MT EFES and MT HONG Hai as shown in the table above. It is seen that the imported goods covered in the instant show cause notice were also obtained by blending CPO, RBD and PFAD or CPO and RBD. It is observed that CPO, RBD and PFAD were blended per vessel Gumuldur whereas CPO and RBD were blended onboard the vessels EFES and Hong Hai. The importer/noticee and Ex-Bond filer M/s. COFCO supports their declared description '*Crude Palm Oil (Edible Grade in Bulk)*' and its classification under CTH 15111000 on the basis of mainly on the gravamen of grounds being 'common parlance test'.

39. CUSTOMS TARIFF HEADING 1511-

Tariff Item		Description of goods
(1)	(2)	(3)
1511		PALM OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS, WHETHER OR NOT REFINED, BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED
15111 000	-	Crude oil
15119 0	-	Other:
15119 010	- - -	Refined bleached deodorised palm oil
15119 020	- -	Refined bleached deodorised palmolein

	-	
15119 030	- - -	Refined bleached deodorised palm stearin
15119 090	- - -	Other

39.1 CTH 1507 to 1515 refers to vegetable oils, whether or not refined but not chemically modified. In terms of structure of Tariff, mixture of different oils get consigned to CTH 1517 or 1518. Mixture of a particular oil and its fractions rest under respective CTH heading.

39.2 In the present case, relevant 4 digit CTH is 1511 meant for Palm Oil and its fractions. Under 1511, there are two entries at single dot level (-) i.e. 'crude oil' (15111000) and 'other' (151190). Under 'other', there are 4 entries at three dot (---) level viz. 15119010, 15119020, 15119030 and 15119090.

39.3 In the present case only two entries are in contest i.e. 15111000 and 15119090. Thus it is necessary to understand the scope of 15111000 and 15119090.

39.4 Under 1511, there is no proposal in SCN nor any plea of importer to classify the goods under 15119010, 15119020 and 15119030 for the obvious reasons that the goods are not described or found to be of such description.

VALID PARAMETERS TO BE APPLIED TO ASCERTAIN THE SCOPE OF 15111000 and 15119090 TO CLASSIFY THE IMPUGNED GOODS -

40. From SCN and submissions of the noticees and relevant judicial pronouncements on the subject, it is seen that-

Crude Oil is not defined in tariff including chapter notes. However, there were judicial pronouncements that held raw palm oil to be crude oil (2017 (357) E.L.T. 899 (Tri.-Bom)) in the decision of Godrej Industries Ltd. Vs Commissioner of Customs Mumbai. In certain notifications of earlier period (such as Notification No. 21/2002-Cus. (Now 12/2012-Cus.), where exemption was available to 'edible' grade w.r.t specifications of acidic value and carotenoid value, the Tribunal held that 'edible' needs to be understood in view of supplementary note to Chapter 15 w.r.t Appendix B to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 (PFA).

40.1 In this regard, it is necessary to state that word 'edible' doesn't find mention under CTH 1511 and also that crude palm oil is not mentioned under Appendix to PFA Rules, 1955. Said Appendix B refers to the standards pertaining to RBD Palm oil and RBD Palmolein.

40.2 It is also understood from the case of Cargill India Pvt. Ltd (2013(288) ELT.209 (Guj.) that the parameters of standards in PFA relating to items of CTH 1511 should not be used to decide classification of Crude Palm Oil, though they may be used to ascertain their eligibility to exemption notification meant for edible oils.

EVALUATING EVIDENCES TO ASCERTAIN CORRECT CLASSIFICATION-

41. In view of above findings, considering issues raised in SCN and submissions of importer/noticee, what becomes relevant in the facts of the present case, to ascertain the scope of 15111000 and 15119090, are as below and they are discussed in subsequent paras with the help of evidence on record-

(i) Details of blending of CPO, RBD Palmolein and PFAD, and identity of resultant item - Is it 'Crude Palm Oil' or other than 'Crude Palm Oil'?

(ii) In absence of definition of 'crude' in tariff, what is the relevance of HSN to decide the scope of two competing entries.

(iii) Common Parlance Test

(iv) Scope of 15111000 and 15119090

ISSUE OF CLASSIFICATION-

BLENDING OF CPO, RBD AND PFAD; IDENTITY OF RESULTANT PRODUCT: **WHETHER THE PRODUCT SO OBTAINED BY BLENDING CAN BE TERMED AS "CRUDE" PALM OIL FOR THE**

PURPOSE OF CLASSIFICATION-

42. I find that it is not disputed by the importer-noticee i.e M/s. TIL that CPO, RBD Palmolein and PFAD (in case of Vessel GUMULDUR) and CPO and RBD in case of vessels HONGHAI & EFES were loaded at the ports of export and the said cargoes were blended onboard the vessels en-route to India. They have admitted to having blended the said goods in order to obtain the customized product i.e. CPO (Edible Grade) having lower Free Fatty Acid (FFA). They have argued that mixing CPO, PFAD and RBD Palmolein presented a strategic avenue for 'tailoring' the 'resulting oil' to specific industry requirements. They have further added that such blended CPO not only exhibited a lower FFA content but also retained all the essential characteristics of CPO as per the standard set by FSSAI. In support of such a gravamen of grounds they have relied upon various case laws.

NOTE ON ITEMS USED IN BLENDING-

43. Before proceeding further, it is necessary to understand the manufacturing/production process of CPO, RBD Palm oil, RBD Palm olein and PFAD in order to ascertain the true nature of the comingled cargo wherein CPO, RBD olein and PFAD were mixed in 24.7%, 74% and 0.12% respectively.

On going through the website https://inl.co.id/bulk-products/ of M/s. Pt. Industri Nabati Lestari (One of the suppliers in the investigation), the process of CPO, RBD and PFAD are as given below:-

Crude Palm Oil (CPO)
is an edible oil that is extracted from the pulp of oil palm fruits and it is an important vegetable oil that is used as the raw material for both food and non-food industries. Main usage of Crude Palm Oil is for edible purposes after refining, and some was also used for energy purpose by turning it into biodiesel with Glycerine as the by product.

Crude Palm Oil specifications as below:-

- FFA as Palmitic : 5.0% Max
- Moisture & Impurities (M&I) : 0.5% Max

PFAD (Palm Fatty Acid Distillate)
is product of crude palm oil after refining. PFAD is used in many industries such as laundry soap, animal feed industries and also as raw material for the oleo chemical industry. PFAD is also often considered as a valuable and low cost raw material for bio-diesel production. It is composed of free fatty acids which are oleic, stearic and palmitic.

Palm Fatty Acid Distillate specifications as below :

- FFA as Palmitic : 70% Min

- Moisture & Impurities (M&I) : 1% Max
- Saponifiable Matter : 95% Min

Palm Fatty Acid Distillate (PFAD)

RBD PALM OIL

is derived from the process of refined, bleached and deodorized crude palm oil. One of the main applications of RBD Palm Oil is for cooking oil and formula for shortening, margarine and other edible purposes. RBD PO can also be processed further into RBD Palm Olein and RBD Palm Stearin.

RBD Palm Oil specifications as below :

- FFA as Palmitic : 0.1% Max
- Moisture & Impurities (M&I) : 0.1% Max
- Iodine Value (IV) : 50 – 55
- Melting Point : 36 – 39°C
- Color (5 1/4 Lovibond Cell) : 3 Red Max

RBDPO

RBD PALM OLEIN

Obtained from the fractionation of RBD Palm Oil which undergoes a crystallization process at a controlled temperature. One of the most prominent applications of RBD Palm Olein includes salads and cooking oil. RBD Palm Olein specifications are as follows:

Olein IV 56

- FFA as Palmitic : 0.1% Max
- M&I : 0.1% Max
- Melting Point : 24°C Max

- Color : 3 Red Max

Olein IV 58

- FFA as Palmitic : 0.1% Max
- M & I : 0.1% Max
- CP : 8 °C Max
- Color : 3 Red Max

Olein IV 60

- FFA as Palmitic : 0.1% Max
- M & I : 0.1% Max
- C P : 6 °C Max
- Color : 2 Red Max

RBDP OLEIN

RBD PALM STEARIN

RBD Palm Stearin is obtained from fractionating RBD Palm Oil to separate Olein from Stearin. RBD Palm Stearin is an essential raw materials used by shortening and margarine industries, as a source for producing specialty fats for coating in confectionery and also used in the manufacturing of oleochemicals.

RBD Palm Stearin specifications as below:

- *FFA as Palmitic : 0.2% Max*
- *Moisture & Impurities (M&I) : 0.15% Max*
- *Iodine Value (IV) : 48 Max*
- *Melting Point : 44°C Min*
- *Color (5 1/4 Lovibond Cell) : 3 Red Max*

RBD PALM STEARIN

44. From the above discussion, it is apparent that CPO is a crude form of palm oil whereas RBD olein and PFAD are obtained from refining from CPO. Therefore, the pertinent question that arises is whether the product so obtained by blending can be termed as "CRUDE" Palm Oil for the purpose of classification.

ARGUMENT THAT BLENDING WAS DONE IN PRECISE PROPORTION TO GET CPO WITH LOWER FFA-

45. I find that M/s. TIL and M/s. Glentech in their submission have argued that mixing CPO, RBD and PFAD presented as strategic avenue for tailoring the resulting oil to specific industry requirements. By blending these components in precise proportions, it becomes feasible to create a customized CPO with a reduced FFA content. They further argued that GIPL gave a proposal that there is more demand for CPO having FFA value below 3.5 in market and accordingly, proposed for blending of three different products. They further argued that the precise proportion in which the blending was to be done was decided by surveyor appointed by them as per the availability and other factors.

In this regard, I find that the arguments are contradictory as on the one hand they stated that certain FFA was achieved by blending in very precise proportions and on the other hand they argued that the blending was done as per the availability of oils. This shows that there was no fixed proportion and it was mixed as per the availability. The quantity (in %) of RBD and PFAD is discussed as below:-

Sr. No.	Name of the Vessel	Quantity of RBD Palmolein (%)	Qty. of PFAD (%)
01.	MT FMT Gumuldur	69.67	1.64
02.	Hong Hai	42.12	--
03.	MT FMT EFES	39.25	--
04.	MT Distya Pushti	74.10	1.20

Thus, it can be said that there was no precise proportion in which the goods were to be blended and it is just an afterthought that blending was done in precise proportions to get CPO with lesser FFA.

Therefore, the argument of the importer is not substantiated with evidence to prove that the

blending was done to reduce the FFA content of CPO when the percentage of RBD is varying from 39% to 74% as mentioned above. Since CPO is mixed with RBD Palmolein, which is a refined product, the blended product can not be identified as 'Crude' as mixing Crude with Refined would not give a product being 'crude' in nature as provided under 15111000 in terms of compliance with HSN note discussed below, notwithstanding the fact that such product may require refining to conform to the standards of PFA Rules for further use. Such requirement of refining as per PFA rules or also that the agreements made thereto ipso facto cannot render HS Note inapplicable to facts of the case.

IN ABSENCE OF DEFINITION OF 'CRUDE' IN TARIFF, WHAT IS THE RELEVANCE OF HSN TO DECIDE THE SCOPE OF TWO COMPETING ENTRIES-

46. I find that the importer has relied on various case laws wherein import of crude palm oil has been examined by the respective courts/Tribunal for the purpose of checking eligibility for availing exemption as per the Notification and the courts/Tribunal in said cases have held that reliance on definition of CPO provided in the Notification can not be relied upon for the purpose of classification in order to deny the exemption as per the Notification. Further, it is worth noting that in neither of the cases, it has been ascertained whether the imported Palm oil was Crude or otherwise as the said Notification allowed exemption from the duties of Customs to goods declared as CPO and its fractions having fixed FFA and carotenoid content. Further, HSN notes have also never been examined in the said cited decisions.

47. Therefore, it becomes imperative on my part to examine and evaluate the HSN Note for the purpose of ascertaining whether the imported Palm Oil could be termed as "Crude" or otherwise for the purpose of 15111000.

47.1 According to the Explanatory Notes to the HSN, Oil is considered to be crude if it has not undergone any processing other than decantation, centrifugation or filtration provided that in order to separate the oil from the solid particles only mechanical force such as gravity, pressure or centrifugal force has been employed excluding any adsorption filtering process, fractionation or any other physical or chemical process.

47.2 The HSN notes has been discussed in the decision of Hon'ble CESTAT in the matter of M/s. Gujarat Ambuja Exports vs. Commissioner of Customs, kandla 2011 (269) E.L.T. 239 (Tri. - Ahmd.). The relevant paragraphs of the decision of Tribunal are reproduced herein below:-

> *"6. Admittedly, Crude Palm Oil has not been defined in the tariff. However, as pointed out by the learned advocate, the HSN provides the definition of crude oil, which is reproduced below :*
>
> *"Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, obtained by pressure shall be considered as 'Crude' if they have undergone no processing other than decantation, centrifugation or filtration, provided that in order to separate the oils from solid particles only mechanical force, such as gravity, pressure or centrifugal force, has been employed, excluding any adsorption filtering process, fractionation or any other physical or chemical process. If obtained by extraction oil shall continue to be considered as 'crude', provided it has undergone no change in colour, odour or taste when compared with corresponding oil obtained by pressure."*
> *7. The above discussion about the tariff heading leads us to conclusion that the palm oil produced by mechanical extraction shall be considered to be 'Crude' provided it has undergone no change in colour, odour or taste when compared with corresponding oil obtained by pressure. The oil imported by the appellant has been tested and the test report by the Chemical Examiner reads as follows: The sample is in the form of reddish orange semi-liquid. It is palm oil having FFA (as palmitic acid) 4.1%, acid value 8.99%, total carotenoids (as beta carotene) 395 mg/kg.*
> *8. In view of the fact that tariff heading clearly segregates the crude oil and others between 1511 00 and 1511 90 (divided to further headings), what we have to decide is as to whether the imported palm oil in this case is Crude or not. The Chemical Examiner has clearly stated that it was raw oil and he was not in a position to say whether any of the process as which according to HSN, would take the palm oil out of the description of the crude palm oil, have been carried out or not. We find considerable force in the argument advanced by the learned advocate that the imported product has to be classified under CTH 1511 10 00 only."*

47.3 In view of the above decision, it is amply clear that an oil can be termed as crude if they had undergone no processing other than decantation, centrifugation or filtration. In case the adsorption process, fractionation or any other physical or chemical process is employed, the oil can not be considered as crude. Thus, I find that, test is to see whether an item under 1511 is Crude or not, and it is not merely Crude or Refined.

47.4 In the instant case, RBD & PFAD or RBD were blended with CPO. Both RBD and PFAD are obtained by such physical processes viz. demugging, de-acidification, refining, bleaching, odorizing, fractionation etc. which are beyond the scope of above processes listed in HSN Note and also changes the color of the goods as well as taste, odor and other characteristics like FFA and carotenoids. Therefore, in terms of HSN notes, blending RBD, PFAD and CPO or RBD and CPO, the admixture loses the characteristic of "Crude".

47.5 Board Circular No. 85/2003-Cus dated 24.09.2003 underscores the importance of HS Note while understanding the nature of palm oil to be crude, and Circular is an evidence in the form of Contemporanea expositio.

47.6 Thus it is to state that Oil can be termed as "Crude" if they have undergone no processing other than decantation, centrifugation of filtration, provided that, in order to separate the oils from solid particles only mechanical force, such as gravity, pressure or centrifugal force has been employed, excluding any absorption filtering process, fractionation or any other physical or chemical process. Therefore, the admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD can not be termed as crude as the said product has been obtained by mixing crude oil with refined oil and a by product of the refinery process. The resultant product of blending has travelled beyond the nature of being 'crude' interms of HSN though resultant product require further refining.

COMMON PARLANCE TEST- WHAT IS IT AND WHICH VIEW IT VALIDATES-

48. The importer Noticee has argued that the imported product can be classified as CPO by relying on the principle of common parlance test.

48.1. In this regard, Importer Noticee relies on following two grounds:-

(i) Various parties to the transaction understood the goods to be CPO and in support of the same, that their supply was not disputed by the buyers in India, and insupport they referred to the transaction between M/s. TIL and M/s. TIWA and the transactions between M/s. TIL and its customers in India.
(ii) FSSAI NOC for clearane of goods, as the goods complied to the specifications prescribed under FSSA 2006 and regulations made thereunder, is evidence enough to find goods to be CPO and such certification is the same as trade understanding.

48.2. As regards (i) above, as stated in foregoing paras, it is stated that what is sought to be imported is a product created by blending CPO, RBD Palmolein and PFAD to achieve lower FFA that will undergo refining subsequently. Importer noticee called it as CPO and SCN referred to it as admixture.

48.3. Regarding (ii) above, I find that the said NOC of FSSAI can not be relied upon while deciding the classification of the imported goods as the process of blending was not disclosed to the FSSAI authorities. Further, the said certification is an NOC for release of goods from the port only and not a test to certify whether the goods were Crude in nature or otherwise. The said certification doesn't verify the crude nature of the imported goods w.r.t HSN.

49. Accordingly, whether common parlance test is applicable in the instant case is discussed below:-

49.1 In the case of HITACHI HOME & LIFE SOLUTION LTD. Versus C.C. (IMPORT), NHAVA SHEVA, 2012 (285) E.L.T. 504 (Tri.-Bom), the Hon'ble Tribunal in Para 5.12 has held that-

An argument has been advanced to say that the term "refrigerator" used in the customs tariff should be interpreted not in technical terms but according to commercial parlance. This argument is fallacious as the customs duty applies to import and export transactions in commodity trade and the tariff takes into account the commercial parlance while classifying the products. The Indian Customs Tariff is based on the Harmonised System of Nomenclature (HSN in short). According to World Customs Organisation website -

"HSN is a multi-purpose international product nomenclature developed by the World Customs Organization. It comprises about 5000 commodity groups, each identified by a six digit code, arranged in a legal and logical structure and is supported by well-defined rules to achieve uniform classification. The system is used by more than 200 countries and economies as a basis for their Customs Tariffs and for the collection of international trade statistics. Over 98% of the merchandise in international trade is classified in terms of the HS."

In other words, the commercial parlance in international trade is already built into the Customs Tariff. Therefore, when the commodity classification is done under the HS code, it automatically satisfies

the trade parlance test."

49.2. Further, in the case of Oswal Agro Mills Ltd. Vs. CCE 1993 (66) E.L.T. 37 (S.C.), the Apex court held that-

"The goods are to be identified and then to find the appropriate heading, sub-heading under which the identified goods/products would be classified. To find the appropriate classification description employed in the tariff nomenclature should be appreciated having regard to the terms of the headings read with the relevant provisions or statutory rules of interpretation put up thereon."

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the above decision laid down the principle that before deciding the classification, the goods are required to be correctly identified.

49.3. The Hon'ble Apex Court in the case of AKBAR BADRUDDIN JIWANI Versus COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS in para 36 held that-

"……There is no doubt that the general principle of interpretation of Tariff Entries occurring in a text statute is of a commercial nomenclature and understanding between persons in the trade but it is also a settled legal position that the said doctrine of commercial nomenclature or trade understanding should be departed from in a case where the statutory content in which the Tariff Entry appears, requires such a departure. In other words, in cases where the application of commercial meaning or trade nomenclature runs counter to the statutory context in which the said word was used then the said principle of interpretation should not be applied."

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the above decision held that the doctrine of commercial nature (common parlance test) or trade understanding is not be considered where the statutory content in which the Tariff Entry appears requires so.

49.4. Therefore, first the identity of the product is to be ascertained and then see if the common parlance test can be applied in the instant case. In the instant case, it is undisputed that CPO was mixed with RBD Palmolein and PFAD. Though the term CPO is not defined under Tariff or chapter/section notes however, whether an oil can be called as crude or otherwise is provided in HSN wherein it is clearly described as-

"Oil is considered to be crude if it has not undergone any processing other than decantation, centrifugation or filtration provided that in order to separate the oil from the solid particles only mechanical force such as gravity, pressure or centrifugal force has been employed excluding any adsorption filtering process, fractionation or any other physical or chemical process."

49.5. The Hon'ble Tribunal in the decision of Health India Laboratories Vs. Commissioner of C.Ex., Chennai (2007 (216) E.L.T. 161 (Tri.-Mad)), upheld or maintained in the the Supreme court, held that Classification based on HSN explanatory notes has a overriding precedence over trade parlance in classification of goods involving identical Chapter Headings.

50. As discussed earlier, the imported product is not in the crude form as it is mixed with refined oil (RBD) and a byproduct of such refining process (PFAD). On mixing the said oils, the resultant product (which has been imported) loses the nature of "crude" or raw as the mixture contains RBD and PFAD which are obtained by processes other than decantation, centrifugation or filtration required under HSN.

51. As regards claim to consider NOC of FSSAI as supporting their claim that trade also understood the goods as CPO, it is to state that-

51.1. The said NOC of FSSAI can not be relied upon while deciding the classification of the imported goods as the process of blending was not disclosed to the FSSAI authorities. Further, the said certification is an NOC for release of goods from the port only and not a test to certify whether the goods were Crude in nature or otherwise. The said certification doesn't verify the crude nature of the imported goods w.r.t HSN.

51.2. Further, Hon'ble HC of Gujarat in the case of Cargill India Pvt. Ltd (2013(288) ELT.209 (Guj.)laid down the principle that application of PFA certification to import of goods under CTH 1511 is only to the extent of understanding scope of exemption notification but not for the purpose of classification under CTH 1511.

52. Further, Noticees in their submission stated that the CPO was mixed with RBD and PFAD in order to reduce FFA content as per the requirement of the domestic buyers in India. Therefore, it is amply clear that CPO (having higher FFA) and importer goods termed as CPO (having Lower FFA) have distinct marketability.

53. Further, there is no evidence to suggest that such blended products are used in the trade parlance as "CPO". In the instant case, it is clear that it was only an arrangement by the Indian domestic buyers and importer and other noticees to mis-declare their product as "CPO" in order to evade duties of Customs. There is no evidence to suggest that such blending of CPO with RBD and PFAD results in CPO and the same is used as "CPO" in the trade.

54. In view of the above, common parlance test is not of any assistance to the importer noticee in the instant case for the following reasons:-

(i) To understand Tariff entry for Palm oil and its fractions, scientific and technical requirement of HSN prevails as explained in Akbar Badruddin Jiwani Versus Collector Of Customs 1990 (47) E.L.T. 161 (S.C.). and HEALTH INDIA LABORATORIES VERSUS COMMISSIONER OF C. EX., CHENNAI 2007 (216) E.L.T. 161 (Tri. - Chennai)

(ii) The imported product can not be identified as Crude Palm Oil as the goods have been created by blending Crude Oil with refined Oil and fraction of such refining process (PFAD), and the nature of goods have travelled beyond the scope of relevant HSN Note .

(iii) There is no evidence to suggest that such blended products are used as CPO in the market apart from the current transactions.

(iv) Customs tariff being based on the HSN is already built on the Common/ Trade test as held in HITACHI HOME & LIFE SOLUTION LTD. Versus C.C. (IMPORT), NHAVA SHEVA, 2012 (285) E.L.T. 504 (Tri.-Bom).
SCOPE OF 15111000 and 15119090- Whether the classification of imported goods is 15111000 or 15119090-

55. In this regard, first scope of CTH 15111000, 151190 and 15119090 are to be examined. The Tariff Sub-Headings of CTH 1511 are once again reproduced as under:-

Tariff Item		Description of goods
(1)	(2)	(3)
1511		PALM OIL AND ITS FRACTIONS, WHETHER OR NOT REFINED, BUT NOT CHEMICALLY MODIFIED
15111000	-	Crude oil
15119 0	-	Other:
15119010	- - -	Refined bleached deodorised palm oil
15119020	- - -	Refined bleached deodorised palmolein
15119030	- - -	Refined bleached deodorised palm stearin
15119090	- - -	Other

56. I find that Chapter heading 1511 includes Palm oil and its fractions whether or not refined but not chemically modified. In this regard, I reproduce General Note (B) to Chapter 15 that interalia states the scope of CTH 1511-

"(B) Heading 15.07 to 15.15 of this chapter cover the single (i.e. not mixed with fats or oils of another nature), fixed vegetable fats and oils mentioned in the headings, together with their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
Vegetable fats and oils occur widely in the nature and are found in the cells of certain parts of plants (e.g. seeds and fruit) from which tey are extracted by pressure or by means of solvents."
SCOPE OF 15111000-

57. The said Tariff Entry having single dash (-) includes Crude Oil. Thus, the said entry is exclusively for Crude Palm Oil. In terms of HSN note as explained above, the tariff entry 15111000 shall include Crude Palm Oil obtained from the process of decantation, centrifugation or filtration. Once any other process is carried out, it takes the goods out of the scope of 15111000.

SCOPE OF 151190-

58. The Chapter sub heading 151190 having single dash (-) refers to Other which implies that this sub heading is for goods other than provided in CTH 15111000 i.e. Palm oil and its fractions which are not crude, and shall fall within the scope of CTH 151190-Other. 151190 is further divided into entries RBD Palm Oil (15119010), RBD Palm olein (15119020), RBD palm stearin (15119030) and Others (15119090). RBD Palm stearin is a fraction obtained during refining process of RBD Palm oil to RBD Palmolein. Clearly, CTH 151190 includes goods other than 'crude as provided for under 15111000'. Thus, 151190 includes refined Palm Oil&fractions and also impugned goods that fail to fit in under 15111000

SCOPE OF 15119090-

59. Clearly, CTH 151190 includes goods other than 'crude as provided for under 15111000'. Thus, 151190 includes refined Palm Oil&fractions and also impugned goods that fail to fit in under 15111000
60. As already discussed in the foregoing paras, the imported goods cannot be considered as "Crude Oil" therefore, the goods don't merit classification under CTH 15111000. Whether the said imported goods can be classified as RBD palm olein or not is not the case of importer noticee and also of SCN.
61. In this regard, reference is once again invited towards the Para 5 of the decision of Hon'ble CESTAT, Chennai in the matter of Pandi Devi Oil Industry Vs Commissioner of Customs, Trichy, referred supra, wherein the Hon'ble Court noted that:-

"5. We also find that the Commissioner has correctly identified the issue by discussing the tariff headings as under:-
"There are two sub-divisions of Entry 1511. First is 1511 10 00 which covers Crude Palm Oil and second 1511 90 which covers Palm Oil other than Crude Oil. The second category has been further divided into three sub-categories. First, if the Oil is refined, bleached and deodorized, then it is to be classified under Heading 1511 90 10 or 1511 90 20 depending on whether the oil is Palm or Palmolein. If a non-crude oil is not covered under 1511 90 10 or 1511 90 20, then the same is classifiable under Heading 1511 90 90. Therefore, the basic issue is whether the imported goods are Crude Oil."
62. The judgements referred by the noticee viz. Kanchan Oil Industries Ltd. v. Commr. Of Cus. (Port), Kolkata [2019 (368) E.L.T. 96 (Tri. - Kolkata)] affirmed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in 2023 (386) E.L.T. 4 (SC) and Pandi Devi Oil Industry v. Commissioner of Customs, Trichy and Vice – Versa [2015 (9) TMI 817 - CESTAT CHENNAI] are not applicable in the instant case as the said case pertained to import of Crude Palmolein whereas in the instant case, the imported goods are composed of admixtures of RBD, PFAD and CPO.
63. In view of the above discussion and findings, I hold that the goods imported and warehoused by the noticee (M/s. TIL) and cleared by M/s. COFCO in domestic market on filing of ex-bond bills of entry are correctly classifiable under CTH 15119090 as Other and they are liable to pay differential duties of customs as proposed in the show cause notice alongwith interest under Section 28(4) of the Customs Act, 1962.

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS ON THE ISSUE OF CLASSIFICATION-

64. Both SCN and noticee have accepted the fact of blending resulting goods that are imported into India. SCN refer to such resultant product as admixture, whereas importer noticee declared it as 'CPO'.

64.1. As per HSN, fixed vegetable oils obtained by pressure shall be considered as 'Crude' if they have undergone no processing other than decantation, centrifugation or filtration,

64.2. Therefore, the argument of the importer is not substantiated with evidence to prove that goods in question underwent only the processes specified in HSN i.e. decantation, centrifugation or filtration. In fact, by their own admission of the facts, it is seen that the inputs used for blending had undergone processes other than decantation, centrifugation or filtration as the said inputs were refined in nature.

64.3. Thus, mixing Crude with Refined would not give rise to a product being 'crude' in nature, as provided under 15111000, due to non compliance with HSN note discussed, notwithstanding the fact that such resultant product may require refining to conform to the standards of PFA Rules for further use. For the said reasons, mere NOC of FSSAI or that the agreements made for supply of CPO, ipso facto cannot render HS Note inapplicable to facts of the case. The product arising from blending of CPO, RBD and PFAD, as in the present case, is not the same as CPO obtained through decantation, centrifugation or filtration as provided in HSN notes.

64.4. On mixing the said oils, the resultant product (which has been imported) loses the nature of "crude" as the mixture contains RBD and PFAD which are obtained by processes other than decantation, centrifugation or filtration required under HSN. Test is to see whether an item under 1511 is Crude or not, and it is not merely Crude or Refined. Thus, 1511 refers to goods that are not Crude as understood in terms of HSN note. If a non-crude oil is not covered under 1511 90 10 or 1511 90 20 or 15119030, then the same is classifiable under Heading 1511 90 90.

64.5. Thus, w.r.t said construction of Tariff entry 15111000 read with Rule 2 and Rule 3 of GIR, the subject goods are correctly classifiable under 15119090.

Whether the instant case involves mis-declaration in order to evade duties of Customs-

65. I find that it there are evidences which indicate that CPO, RBD Palmolein and PFAD were loaded at the load ports and onboard blending was carried out during the voyage to discharge port Kandla. On blending, the new Bills of Lading were issued having the description of goods as 'CPO' switching the original Bills of Lading having the description as CPO, RBD Palmolein and PFAD.

66. In this regard, it is worth noting that none of the noticees has disputed the facts of blending of the said cargos onboard and switching of Bills of lading rather they have argued that blending onboard and switching Bills of lading are internationally accepted trade practices and the resultant product on mixing of the goods was "CPO" (Crude palm Oil) only.

67. Therefore, in view of the above evidences, the following issues are to be addressed in order to decide whether the mis-declaration was done with an intent to evade duties:-

(i) Whether blending of cargo onboard the vessel is allowed as per the international maritime laws;
(ii) Whether the practice of switch Bill of lading allows change in description of goods in pursuance of blending of goods;
(iii) Whether the argument of M/s. TIL, M/s. GIPL that all the processes including blending and switch bill of lading was well documented in the charter agreement and voyage order and there was no suppression of the facts;

Whether Blending of Cargo is allowed onboard-

68. M/s. GVPL/GIPL and its directors/employees submitted that mixing of CPO, RBD and PFAD does not violate any of the provisions of Customs Act, 1962. They have further argued that the alleged violation is mis-declaring the same before the Customs Authority at the time of filing the In-Bond Bills of Entry/Bills of Entry and then by filing Ex-Bond Bills of Entry or filing home consumption Bills of Entry for home consumption which would result or resulted in mis-declaration of the imported goods and subsequently evasion of Customs Duty. It is submitted that the classification of any imported goods is legal responsibility and within the domain of the Customs Authority and more so, when the commodity involved was Chemicals. Claiming classification of a product is not an offence.

69. In this regard, it is important to note that the show cause notice not only challenges the classification of the goods but also the description of goods and the show cause notice categorically mentions that the imported products were mis-declared in terms of description of the goods. The issue of classification has already been dealt in the earlier section of this order which has established that the goods were mis-declared in order to evade duties of customs.

70. Further the argument of the noticee that mixing of CPO, RBD and PFAD does not violate any of the provisions of Customs Act, 1962 is not sustainable as such admixing/blending of cargoes during the voyage of the vessel has resulted into a new product which has been mis-declared before the authorities of customs, which is in contravention of Section 46 of the Customs Act and such contravention of the

provisions of Customs Act, 1962 beyond the territorial waters of India is duly covered under Section 1(2) of the Customs Act, 1962.

71. They have further argued that blending was done on board the vessel and no where it is stated that such blending is against any Indian Law as there is no Indian jurisdiction beyond Indian shores. It is clarified that there was no violation of any Indonesian Law either.

72. Proceeding further, it is important to examine whether onboard mixing or physical blending of two or more liquid cargoes is allowed or otherwise and to what extent.

73. Blending of cargoes during sea voyage—especially in the context of international maritime trade—is governed by a combination of international maritime law, flag state regulations, and the laws of the importing and exporting countries.

74. As of January 1, 2014, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) implemented SOLAS Regulation VI/5-2, which prohibits the blending of bulk liquid cargoes and production processes during sea voyages. This regulation aims to prevent environmental pollution and ensure maritime safety. However, blending operations may be permitted under certain conditions, such as when the vessel is in port and with appropriate approvals. Prohibition of the blending of bulk liquid cargoes and production processes during sea voyages:-

1. The physical blending of bulk liquid cargoes during sea voyages is prohibited. Physical blending refers to the process whereby the ship's cargo pumps and pipelines are used to internally circulate two or more different cargoes with the intent to achieve a cargo with a new product designation. This prohibition does not preclude the master from undertaking cargo transfers for the safety of the ship or protection of the marine environment.

2. The prohibition in paragraph 1 does not apply to the blending of products for use in the search and exploitation of seabed mineral resources on board ships used to facilitate such operations.

3. Any production process on board a ship during sea voyages is prohibited. Production processes refer to any deliberate operation whereby a chemical reaction between a ship's cargo and any other substance or cargo takes place.

4. The prohibition in paragraph 3 does not apply to the production processes of cargoes for use in the search and exploitation of seabed mineral resources on board ships used to facilitate such operations.

75. However, the Maritime Safety Committee (MSC) has agreed that blending operations (and assumingly any production processes) would be permitted on board when conducted in port or while moored, for example, where it is presupposed that safer conditions would exist and additional spill response equipment would be readily available.

76. In view of the above, it is clear that blending onboard the vessel during voyages is not allowed with exceptions as given above. However, such blending is allowed when conducted in port so as to minimize the effect of any spill occurring during such mixing.

77. In the instant case, it is seen that the blending has been carried out during the voyage and not at the port, therefore, in view of the above, it is clear that such blending was in contravention of the International Maritime laws.

Whether Switch Bills of lading are allowed-

78. A switch bill of lading is often used when a "triangle trade" takes place. A Switch Bill of Lading is simply the second set of bills of lading that may be issued by the carrier or their agent "in exchange for" or "substituting" the full first set of bills of lading originally issued when the shipment was effected. Switch bills of lading may be requested or required for a few different reasons.

(i) When there has been a change in the original trading conditions ;

(ii) Goods have been resold (probably high-seas sale) and the discharge port has now changed to another port ;

(iii) The seller (who could be an intending agent) does not wish the name of the actual exporter to be known to the consignee in case the consignee strikes a deal with the exporter directly ;

79. In the instant case, it is seen that different cargoes (having RBD Palmolein, CPO and PFAD or RBD and CPO) were blended onboard the vessel and bills of lading were switched while declaring the description of goods as 'CPO'. As already discussed in the previous section of this order, the imported goods merit classification under CTH 15119090 as Others and not as CPO under CTH 15111000, therefore, it is clear that the intention of the importers alongwith other noticees were malafide to evade duties of customs. Thus, the practice of Switch Bill of lading has been misused by the noticees in order to evade duties of Customs. Clearly, as alleged in the Show cause notice, Refined Palm Oil attracts higher rate of duties of customs and Crude Palm Oil attracts lesser rate of duty, therefore, this plan was devised by the noticees to mis-declare the goods in order to defraud the Revenue. The facility of Switch Bill of

Lading does not allow mis-declaration of imported goods. The importer and other noticees have failed to declare the correct description, nature and constituents of the imported goods which clearly establish their malafide intent to evade the duties of Customs. Clearly, the facts and true nature of the goods have been suppressed by the importer and other noticees from the custom authorities.

80. In this regard, it is important to examine the Schedule to the Indian Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, 1925, reproduced below:-

SCHEDULE

RULES RELATING TO BILLS OF LADING

ARTICLE I.- Definitions.

In these Rules the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them respectively, that is to say-

(a) "carrier" includes the owner or the charterer who enters into a contract of carriage with a shipper:
……..
(e) "Carriage of goods" covers the period from the time when the goods are loaded on to the time when they are discharged from the ship.

ARTICLE III.—Responsibilities and Liabilities

2. Subject to the provisions of Article IV, the carrier shall properly and carefully load, handle, stow, carry, keep, care for and discharge the goods carried.
3. After receiving the goods into his charge, the carrier, or the master or agent of the carrier, shall, on demand of the shipper, issue to the shipper a bill of lading showing among other things-

a. The leading marks necessary for identification of the goods as the same are furnished in writing by the shipper before the loading of such goods starts, provided such marks are stamped or otherwise shown clearly upon the goods if uncovered, or on the cases or coverings in which such goods are contained, in such a manner as should ordinarily remain legible until the end of voyage:
b. either the number of packages or prices, or the quantity, or weight, as the case may be, as furnished in writing by the shipper;
c. the apparent order and condition of the goods:

Provided that no carrier, master or agent of the carrier, shall be bound to state or show in the sea carriage document any marks, number, quantity, or weight which he has reasonable ground for suspecting not accurately to represent the goods actually received, or which he has had no reasonable means of checking.

81. Clearly, Rule 3(a) of Article III.- Responsibilities and Liabilities clearly states that t*he Bill of Lading shall show leading marks necessary for identification of the goods as the same are furnished in writing by the shipper before the loading of such goods starts,* provided such marks are stamped or otherwise shown clearly upon the goods if uncovered, or on the cases or coverings in which such goods are contained, in such a manner as should ordinarily remain legible until the end of voyage. This clearly implies that it is the responsibility of the carrier to carry the same goods which have been loaded at the port with clear identification marks which can be identified at the discharge port.

82. However, it is pertinent to note that the above Rule applies to ship/vessel leaving the Indian port. In this regard, on going through the Indian Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, 1925, it is seen that the International Conference on Maritime Law held at Brussels in October, 1992, the delegates at the Conference, agreed unanimously to recommend their respective Governments to adopt as the basis of a convention a draft convention for the unification of certain rules relating to bills of lading.

83. In view of the above discussion and findings, I find that neither the load port nor the discharge port allows change in description of goods in the Bills of Lading and it is the responsibility of the carrier including charterer (TATA UAE/payment charterer and Glentech Singapore/performance charterer) to discharge the same goods which were loaded on the vessel. Thus, it is clear that the description of goods (nature, grade, quantity, classification, etc.) cannot be changed when issuing a switch bill of lading.

84. Thus, the importer and other noticees have attempted to mis-lead the customs authorities in order to evade duties of customs.

CONFISCATION OF GOODS-

85. I find that despite being aware of the true nature of the impugned goods (i.e. the blended goods having FFA<3.5 and refining is cheaper in respect of such goods as percentage of RBD is more and their resultant product is admixture of Crude Palm oil, PFAD and RBD only), the manner adopted by the importer for mis-classification of impugned goods for the sole purpose of claiming lower rates of duty is indicative of their *Mensrea*. Therefore, by not declaring the true and correct facts, at the time of import in the W.H. Bills of Entry, M/s. TIL by mis-declaring and misclassifying the goods as 'CPO' have indulged in suppression of facts with intent to evade payment of applicable BCD and Additional duty of Customs. In view of the foregoing, the amount of customs duty short paid on account of mis-declaration and misclassification by M/s. TIL and other ex-Bond filers (M/s. COFCO here) of the Bills of Entry for Home Consumption is required to be recovered from such importers. The above action on the part of M/s. TIL and such Ex-Bond filers of Bills of Entry for Home Consumption have rendered the goods(non-seized and already cleared) liable for confiscation under Section 111 of the Customs Act, 1962, which are already cleared on payment of lesser amount of customs duty.

86. I find that Section 111(d), 111(f) and 111(l) are not applicable in the instant case for the following reasons:-

111(d)- there is no prohibition in force in respect of the imported goods and hence, 111(d) of the Customs Act is not applicable;

111(f)-there is no question of non-mention of the imported goods in the import manifest in the present case as the goods, viz. CPO were duly mentioned in the import manifest, and hence, Section 111(f) of the Customs Act is not applicable;

111(l)- there is no question of non-mention of the imported goods in the BoE in the present case as the goods, viz. CPO were duly mentioned in the BoE, and hence, Section 111(l) is not applicable; and

87. However, the goods are liable for confiscation under Section 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962 as the imported goods do not correspond to the description of goods mentioned in the W/H as well as ex-bond Bills of Entry.

88. In the instant case, it is seen that goods were cleared in the past and were never seized by the department. In such cases, redemption fine is imposable if it is found that the goods were liable for confiscation. In this regard, reliance is placed on the decision Visteon Automotive Systems India Limited v. CESTAT, Chennai 2018 (9) G.S.T.L. 142 (Mad.) and Synergy Fertichem Pvt. Ltd v. State of Gujarat 2020 (33) G.S.T.L. 513 (Guj.) to hold that the availability of the goods is unnecessary for imposing the redemption fine or penalty.

CONFISCATION OF VESSELS-

89. Further, I find that the vessels MT FMT Gumuldur (non-seized- cleared in past), MT EFES and MT Hong Hai6 (non-seized- cleared in past), were used for transporting the said goods have been proposed liable for confiscation under Section 115 of the Customs Act, 1962 in the instant Show Cause Notice.

89.1. In this regard, it is observed that all three vessels have been held liable for confiscation for the past imports in the case of SCN issued to M/s. G-One Agro Products Ltd. which has been adjudicated vide OIO No. KND-CUSTM-000-COMM-06-2025-26 dated 30.06.2025 and since the vessels were not available for confiscation, redemption fines of Rupees One Crore each were imposed.

89.2. Since the vessels have been used for transporting the subject goods, therefore, the said vessels are liable for confiscation and as the vessels have been allowed to be redeemed on payment of Rs. One crore each as mentioned above, in the instant case, a lenient view is required to be taken while imposing the redemption fine.

CALCULATION OF DIFFERENTIAL DUTY-

90. The documentary as well as oral evidences, as discussed in brief in foregoing paras conclusively establish that though M/s. TIL had imported admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD and while filing warehouse bill of entry at the Kandla port, M/s TIL in the import documents mis-declared the entire quantity of 40521.39 MT cargo as CPO brought into the country vide vessels MT FMT Gumuldur V.202109, MT Hong Hai6 V.2106, MT FMT EFES V202111 and mis-classified the same under CTH 15111000 by suppressing the facts that the goods imported were actually admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD, CPO and RBD respectively which merits classification under CTH 15119090. The above act on the part of M/s. TIL subsequently resulted in short payment of customs duties by M/s. COFCO to the tune of Rs, 8,11,81,445/- and thus, defrauding the government exchequer.

90.1. CBIC vide following notification have notified the tariff rate of items vide various non- tariff notification of Customs. The notifications applicable on the date of presentation of Bills of Entry for Home consumption by M/s. COFCO are:- Notification No. 69/2021 – Customs (N.T.) dated 31.08.2021, 81/2021-Customs (N.T.) dated 14.10.2021 and 87/2021- Customs (N.T.) dated 29.10.2021 respectively. The tariff rate (USD per metric Ton) are notified therein, and mentioned as below:-

Notification No.	Sr No.	Chapter/ heading/ sub-heading/ tariff item	Description of Goods	Tariff rate (US$ per metric Ton)
69/2021 -Customs (N.T) dated 31-08-2021	6 of Table - I	15119090	Others - Palmolein	1063
81/2021- Customs (N.T.) dated 14.10.2021	6 of Table -I	15119090	Others - Palmolein	1223
87/2021- Customs (N.T.) dated 29.10.2021	6 of Table -I	15119090	Others - Palmolein	1261

90.2. Further, M/s. COFCO had filed the self- assessed Ex-Bond BoE for Home consumption for clearance of goods (approx. 6406 MTs) imported vide aforementioned vessels as discussed above (Annexure-C). The above act on the part of importer resulted into short payment of Customs duties which appears to be payable under CTH 15119090 as per the below mentioned Customs Tariff notifications: -

DUTY STRUCTURE ON ADMIXTURE OF CPO, RBD PALMOLEIN & PFAD UNDER CTH 15119090 OVER DIFFERENT PERIOD OF TIME

Effective Date	**BCD (%)**	**AIDC (%)**	**SWS (@10% of all duties) (%)**	**IGST (%)**
30.06.2021 to 10.09.2021	37.5% [BCD @37.5% as per Ntfn No. 34/2021 – Cus. dated 29.06.2021]	NIL	3.75%	5%
11.09.2021 to 13.10.2021	32.50% [BCD @ 32.5%, amended vide Ntfn No. 42/2021- Cus. dated 11.09.2021]	NIL	3.25%	5%
14.10.2021 to 20.12.2021	17.50% [as amended vide Ntfn No. 48/2021- Cus. dated 11.09.2021]	NIL	1.75%	5%
21.12.2021 to 15.02.2022	12.5% [as amended vide Ntfn no. 5.3/2021-Cus dated 20.12.2021	NIL	1.25%	5%

Further, the duty paid by M/s. COFCO vis-à-vis duty actually payable by M/s. COFCO is tabulated as per Annexure –C to this show Cause.

90.3. The total differential duty recoverable on the goods, imported by mis-declaring the goods as CPO, mis-classifying the same under CTH 15111000 amounts to Rs. 8,11,81,445/- (Rupees Eight Crores Eleven Lakhs Eighty One Thousand four Hundred and forty five only) in respect of goods already cleared by them having assessable value arrived as per the aforementioned tariff notification is Rs.57,34,01,430/- (Rupees Fifty Seven Crores Thirty four Lakhs One Thousand Four Hundred and Thirty only). The differential duty is required to be recovered from them by invoking the provisions of Section 28(4) of the Customs Act, 1962 along with interest under Section 28AA.

ROLE PLAYED BY VARIOUS COMPANIES/PERSONS:

91. The instant matter is a case of connivance amongst all the parties involved, wherein every stakeholder involved was aware of their illegal role being played by them. It is evident that each stakeholder intended to suppress the facts before Indian Customs, to mis-declare the subject cargo to evade the duties of customs. There are evidences of determinative character which complied with the inference arising from the dubious conduct of stakeholders lead to the conclusion that it was all planned to mis-declare the subject cargo and suppress the information from the department. The role in brief is reproduced below: -

M/s. TATA INTERNATIONAL LTD:

91.1. I find that Scrutiny of the various documents/records as well as facts stated by various persons during investigation revealed that M/s. TIL and M/s. GIPL, in connivance with each other devised a strategic plan to import admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD, by mis-declaring the same as CPO. They purchased CPO, RBD and PFAD in Indonesia from different suppliers. M/s. TIL facilitated M/s. GIPL, for procurement of Oil products i.e. CPO, RBD, PFAD from Indonesia. They gave go ahead to M/s. GIPL to enter into Charter Agreement with M/s. Oka Tankers PTE Ltd., Singapore & M/s. Telcom International Trading PTE. Ltd., Singapore for transporting the goods viz. RBD Palmolein, CPO, PFAD from different ports at Indonesia/ Thailand to India through vessels viz., MT FMT Gumuldur V.202109, MT Hong Hai6 V.2106, MT FMT EFES V202111 as discussed in foregoing paragraphs; loaded on the vessels. As per the said Charter Agreement, after loading the above goods on vessel, blending of the above goods was carried out with the help of Owners of the vessel. After blending, they switched Bills of Lading to show the goods imported as CPO and presented the same before Customs. M/s. TIL filed W.H. Bills of Entry for entire quantity of 40486.172 MTs cargo, by mis-declaring the same as CPO, though they knew that the goods imported were actually admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD. M/s. TIL classified the goods so mis-declared under CTH 15111000, with intent to evade the appropriate duties of Customs by M/s. GIPL & others (Ex-Bond filers) and to earn commission.

91.2. From the above, it is clear that M/s. TIL imported '*admixture of Crude Palm Oil, Palmolein and other Palm based oil*' by mis-declaring the same as '*Crude Palm Oil*', classifying under CTH 15111000 instead of correct classification under CTH 15119090, which is the appropriate classification of the goods viz. '*admixture of Crude Palm Oil, Palmolein and other Palm based oil*', imported by them.

91.3. I further find that M/s. TIL played an active role in ensuring the blending of CPO, PFAD & RBD Olien, and the act of agreeing/allowing to blend clearly demonstrates that the entire activity right from planning, creation, monitoring and managing of all the operations was with a mala fide intention of evading customs duty. Thus, this is a clear case of suppression of information from the department and mis-declaration. The above action on the part of M/s. TIL had rendered the goods liable for confiscation which has rendered them liable to penalty under Section 112(a) and 112(b) of the Customs Act, 1962.

91.4. With regard to penalty under Section 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962, I find that M/s. TIL were well aware of the correct constituents or composition of the imported goods and filed incorrect details in the W/H Bills of Entry for warehousing the goods. Accordingly, the Ex-Bonders (M/s. COFCO here) also filed incorrect details (description and classification) in the Ex-Bond Bills of Entry, thus M/s. TIL has caused the ex-bonders to declare incorrect information in the Ex-Bond Bills of Entry in order to evade duties of Customs. Thus, their act of commission and omission has rendered them liable for penal action under Section 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962.

91.5. With regard to penal action under Section 117 of the Customs Act, 1962, I find that the importer M/s. TIL was actively involved in switching of Bills of Lading and changed the correct description of the goods in the said Bills of Lading in order to evade the duties of customs, which has rendered them liable for penal action under Section 117 of the Customs Act, 1962.

M/s. GLENTECH INDUSTRIES-

92. I find that scrutiny of the various documents/records, as well as facts stated by various persons during investigation, as discussed hereinabove, revealed that M/s. GIPL and M/s. TIL, in connivance with each other devised a strategic plan to import admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD, by mis-declaring the same as CPO. They purchased CPO, RBD and PFAD overseas from different suppliers. They entered into Charter Agreement with M/s. OKA Tankers PTE Ltd., Singapore and M/s. Telcom Trading International PTE Ltd., Singapore for transporting the goods from Indonesia to India through vessels MT FMT Gumuldur V.202109, MT Hong Hai6 V.2106, MT FMT EFES V202111; loaded CPO on the vessels at different ports at Indonesia/ Thailand. As per the Charter Agreement, after loading the above goods on vessel, blending of the above goods was carried out with the help of the Owner(s) of the vessel(s). After blending, they arranged switching of documents to show the goods imported as CPO and presented the same before Customs.

92.1. As per the instructions of Charterers, the original documents viz. Bills of Lading etc. were secreted in the vessel and intentionally not produced before Customs. After import of the goods into India, the importer M/s. TIL filed W.H. Bills of Entry, by mis-declaring the goods as CPO, though they knew that the goods imported were admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD. Further, after import of the goods into India, it was the responsibility of M/s. GIPL to sell the goods into Indian market. The goods so mis-declared and mis-classified under CTH 15111000, with intent to evade the appropriate duties of Customs.

92.2. Thus, M/s. GIPL has played an active role in the purchase, transport, blending of the cargo during voyage of the vessels and import of the said goods by mis-declaring the same as CPO. From the above, it is clear that M/s. GIPL actively connived in the import of '*admixture of Crude Palm Oil, Palmolein and other Palm based oil*' by mis-declaring the same as '*Crude Palm Oil*', classifying under CTH 15111000 instead of correct classification under CTH 15119090, which is the appropriate classification of the goods imported viz. '*admixture of Crude Palm Oil, Palmolein and other Palm based oil*'. They were actively involved in the entire activity right from planning, creation, monitoring and managing of all the operations with a mala fide intention of evading customs duty. Thus, this is a clear case of mis-declaration with an intent to evade duties of Customs.

92.3. I find that their actions have rendered the goods liable for confiscation and they acquired possession of and were concerned in carrying, removing, depositing, selling and purchasing of imported goods which they knew that were liable for confiscation. Thus, M/s. GIPL has rendered themselves liable to penalty under Section 112(a) and 112(b) of the Customs Act, 1962.

92.4. With regard to penalty under Section 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962, I find that M/s. GIPL were well aware of the correct constituents or composition of the imported goods and being the performance charterer were actively involved in the whole design of import of admixture of CPO, RBD and Other Palm oils by mis-declaring them as CPO in order to evade duties of Customs. Shri Amit Agarwal, Asst. Vice President M/s. GIPL and M/s. GVPL, Singapore in his statement dated 05.01.2022 stated that he was engaged in preparing Sale contracts/Bond to Bond Agreement with Domestic buyers of Crude Palm Oil (CPO), Refined, Blended & Deodorized (RBD) Palm Oil and Palm Fatty Acid Distillery (PFAD). He further stated that Shri Sudhanshu Agarwal, former CEO of M/s. GIPL and father of Shri Sidhant Agarwal, one of the Directors of M/s. GIPL, looked after sales of M/s. GIPL and he used to be in contact with buyers of Crude Palm Oil (CPO), Refined, Blended & Deodorized (RBD) Palm Oil and Palm Fatty Acid Distillery (PFAD).

I find that the Ex-Bonder (M/s. COFCO here) filed incorrect details (description and classification) in the Ex-Bond Bills of Entry, thus M/s. GIPL has caused the ex-bonder M/s. COFCO to declare incorrect information in the Ex-Bond Bills of Entry in order to evade duties of Customs. Thus, their act of commission and omission has rendered them liable for penal action under Section 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962.

92.5. With regard to penal action under Section 117 of the Customs Act, 1962, I find that M/s. GIPL, in connivance with M/s. TIL, switched Bills of Lading and changed the correct description of the goods in the said Bills of Lading in order to evade the duties of customs, which has rendered them liable for penal action under Section 117 of the Customs Act, 1962.

M/s. OKA Tankers Pvt. Ltd. and M/s. Telcom International PTE Ltd.

93. I find that M/s. OKA Tankers Pvt. Ltd., Singapore 17943 were owner of the vessel MT Hong Hai6 and M/s. Telcom International PTE Ltd., Singapore were the owners of the vessels 'MT FMT Gumuldur', 'MT FMT EFES'. They entered into Tanker Voyage Charter Party agreement with M/s. TIWA, UAE/M/s. TISPL/ M/s. TIL and M/s. GIPL for transporting cargo from the ports in Indonesia/ Thailand to Kandla port in India. Further, as per the agreement, the above goods were to be blended on board, which were confirmed by all the parties viz. payment charterer, operational charterer and despondent owners; actively connived to replace the original BLs prepared at the port of loading with switched BLs after blending of the cargo on board; to present the said documents before Customs at the time of arrival of the cargo at discharge port. The switching of Bills of Lading was done by the crew of the vessel owners, under guidance of their management. The Vessel owners viz., M/s. OKA Tankers

Pvt. Ltd. and M/s. Telcom International PTE Ltd. entered into agreement which allowed blending of cargo i.e. CPO, RBD Palmolein and PFAD on board vessel. Therefore, by indulging in such act of blending on board, switching of Bills of Lading etc. in connivance with M/s. GIPL and M/s. TIL., allowing their conveyance to be used in such a manner which rendered the goods (non-seized – cleared in past) as well as vessel (non-seized – cleared in past) liable for confiscation under section 111(m) and 115 of the Customs Act, 1962. Accordingly, by indulging in such act of omission and commission, on their part abetted the importer to import goods by mis-declaring the same as CPO, by classifying the same under CTH15111000, by allowing comingling/blending of cargo with led to evasion of the Customs Duty.

100.1 The indulging in the act of manipulation of the documents is punishable offence and thus by concerning themselves in such act of manipulation of documents concerned themselves liable to be charged for violations of Section 30 (Arrival Manifest production) read with Section 38 (Production of the documents) of the Customs Act. Further, they have also concerned themselves in mis-declaration of goods by manipulating the actual documents for filing IGM with intent to help the importer M/s. TIL to evade Customs Duty. By such acts of omission and commission, the goods so imported(non-seized and cleared) by mis-declaring the same as CPO became liable for confiscation and they rendered themselves liable to penalty under Section 112(a), 112(b), 114AA and 117 of the Customs Act, 1962.

ROLE OF CAPT. SHRI SANJAY KUMAR, MASTER OF VESSEL MT FMT GUMULDUR V.202109:

94. I find that Capt. Shri Sanjay Kumar, Master of vessel 'MT FMT Gumuldur V.202109' looked after the supervision of all activities relating to the vessel and responsible for all activities pertaining to the vessel including issuance of documents like Bill of Lading, Mate receipt, IGM/EGM related Customs documentation etc. Therefore, a summons dated 20.12.2023 was issued to him(via e-mail) to join the investigation, which was not responded to by him nor the vessel owner. Further, he allowed blending of 3499.71 MT Crude Palm Oil (CPO), loaded from Dumai (Indonesia), 8400.309 MT RBD and 200 MT PFAD, loaded from Kuala Tanjung Port, Indonesia and accordingly as per the instructions of their management; presented manipulated BLs, showing import of CPO thereby hiding the true nature of the goods onboard vessel. Thus, he was instrumental in blending of all the three cargos loaded on the vessel, preparation of manipulated documents, and presenting manipulated documents before Customs at the port of discharge, i.e., Customs, Kandla. It is pertinent to mention here that he issued/signed the switched Bill of lading by mis-declaring the goods as CPO instead of admixture of CPO and RBD Plamolein and filed the same before Indian Customs.

94.1. Thus, he has failed in discharging his duties in the capacity of Master of vessel to declare and submit the documents received at load port at the discharge port with correct descriptions and other material particulars. Instead, he produced false documents viz. switched Bills of Lading before Customs for clearance of the cargo and supressed the original Bills of Lading issued at the port of load. Thus, he abetted in blending/comingling of the goods onboard vessel, failed in declaring the correct particulars of the subject cargo in the documents, abetted in manipulation of original documents pertaining to the subject imported goods and mis-declared the same as 'CPO' instead of 'admixture of Crude Palm Oil, RBD olein and PFAD'. He actively assisted the importer to enable them to mis-declare the imported goods as 'CPO'.

94.2. Further, he also concerned himself in mis-declaration of goods by manipulating the actual documents for filing IGM with intent to help the importer M/s. TIL to evade Customs Duty. By such acts of omission and commission, the goods so imported by mis-declaring the same as CPO became liable for confiscation and he rendered himself liable to penalty under Section 112(a), 112(b),114AA and 117 of the Customs Act, 1962.

ROLE OF CAPT. SHRI LIU YOUYI, MASTER OF VESSEL MT. HONG HAI6 V.2106:

95. I find that Capt. Shri Liu Youyi, Master of Vessel MT. Hong Hai6 V.2106, looked after the supervision of all activities relating to the vessel and responsible for all activities pertaining to the vessel including issuance of documents like Bills of Lading, IGM/EGM related Customs documentation etc. Therefore, a summons dated 20.12.2023 was issued to him(via e-mail) to join the investigation, which was not responded to by him nor the vessel owner. Further, he allowed blending of 8948.55 MT Crude

Palm Oil (CPO), loaded from Phuket (Thailand), 6513.52 MT RBD, loaded from Kuala Tanjung Port, Indonesia and accordingly as per the instructions of their management, presented manipulated BLs, showing import of CPO thereby hiding the true nature of the goods onboard vessel. Thus, he was instrumental in blending of all the three cargos loaded on the vessel, preparation of manipulated documents, and presenting manipulated documents before Customs at the port of discharge, i.e. Customs, Kandla. It is pertinent to mention here that he issued/signed the switched Bill of lading by mis-declaring the goods as CPO instead of admixture of CPO and RBD Plamolein and filed the same before Indian Customs.

95.1. Thus, he has failed in discharging his duties in the capacity of Master of vessel to declare and submit the documents received at load port at the discharge port with correct descriptions and other material particulars. Instead, he produced false documents viz. switched/ manipulated Bills of Lading before Customs for clearance of the cargo and supressed the original Bills of Lading issued at the port of load. Thus, he abetted in blending/comingling of the goods on-board vessel, failed in declaring the correct particulars of the subject cargo in the documents, abetted in manipulation of original documents pertaining to the subject imported goods and mis-declared the same as 'CPO' instead of 'admixture of Crude Palm Oil, RBD olein and PFAD'. He actively assisted the importer to enable them to mis-declare the imported goods as 'CPO'.

95.2. Further, he also concerned himself in mis-declaration of goods by manipulating the actual documents for filing IGM with intent to help the importer M/s. TIL to evade Customs Duty. By such acts of omission and commission, the goods so imported by mis-declaring the same as CPO became liable for confiscation and he rendered himself liable to penalty under Section 112(a), 112(b), 114AA and 117 of the Customs Act, 1962.

ROLE OF CAPT. SHRI JULIO UTIYEPO CONEJERO, MASTER OF VESSEL MT FMT EFES VOY.202111:

96. I find that Capt. Shri Julio Utiyepo Conejero, Master Of Vessel MT FMT EFES Voy.202111, looked after the supervision of all activities relating to the vessel and responsible for all activities pertaining to the vessel including issuance of documents like Bills of Lading, IGM/EGM related Customs documentation etc. Therefore, a summons dated 20.12.2023 was issued to him(via e-mail) to join the investigation, which was not responded to by him nor the vessel owner. Further, he allowed blending of 7873.290 MT Crude Palm Oil (CPO), loaded from Phuket (Thailand), 5086.015 MT RBD, loaded from Kuala Tanjung Port, Indonesia and accordingly as per the instructions of their management, presented manipulated BLs, showing import of CPO thereby hiding the true nature of the goods onboard vessel. Thus, he was instrumental in blending of all the three cargos loaded on the vessel, preparation of manipulated documents, and presenting manipulated documents before Customs at the port of discharge, i.e Customs, Kandla. It is pertinent to mention here that he issued/signed the switched Bill of lading by mis-declaring the goods as CPO instead of admixture of CPO and RBD Palmolein and filed the same before Indian Customs.

96.1. Thus, he failed in discharging his duties in the capacity of Master of vessel to declare and submit the documents received at load port at the discharge port with correct descriptions and other material particulars. Instead, he produced false documents viz. switched/ manipulated Bills of Lading before Customs for clearance of the cargo and supressed the original Bills of Lading issued at the port of load. Thus, he abetted in blending/comingling of the goods onboard vessel, failed in declaring the correct particulars of the subject cargo in the documents, abetted in manipulation of original documents pertaining to the subject imported goods and mis-declared the same as 'CPO' instead of 'admixture of Crude Palm Oil and RBDOlein'. He actively assisted the importer to enable them to mis-declare the imported goods as 'CPO'.

96.2. The act of manipulation of the documents is punishable offence and he rendered himself liable to be charged for violations of Section 30 (Arrival Manifest production) read with Section 38 (Production of the documents) of the Customs Act, and therefore liable to be charged under Section 132 (false documentation). Further, he also concerned himself in mis-declaration of goods by manipulating the

actual documents for filing IGM with intent to help the importer M/s. TIL to evade Customs Duty. By such acts of omission and commission, the goods so imported by mis-declaring the same as CPO became liable for confiscation and he rendered himself liable to penalty under Section 112(a), 112(b), 114AA and 117 of the Customs Act, 1962.

SHRI SIDHANT AGARWAL, DIRECTOR OF M/S. GLENTECH INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED and M/s GVPL:

97. I find that Shri Sidhant Agarwal, Director of M/s. GIPL and M/s. GVPL, Singapore was the key person in the instant import of '*admixture of Crude Palm Oil, Palmolein and other Palm based oil*', by mis-declaring the same as Crude Palm Oil. M/s. GVPL, Singapore purchased and/or arranged purchase of the goods CPO, RBD and PFAD in Indonesia and sold to/ changed the contracts to the name of M/s. TIWA, UAE/ M/s. TISPL, who in turn sold the goods to M/s. TIL., Mumbai, the importer and filer of W.H. Bills of Entry of the goods in the present case, as per the agreement between M/s. TIWA &M/s. GVPL. The said goods viz. CPO, RBD & PFAD were blended during voyage of the Vessels MT Gumuldur, CPO & RBD were blended during the voyage of MT Hong Hai6 and CPO & RBD were blended during the voyage of MT FMT EFES at the behest of charterer M/s. GIPL and M/s. GVPL(operational charterer). The importer, M/s. TIL filed the W.H. Bills of Entry, by mis-declaring the goods as CPO, by classifying the same under CTH 15111000. Further, after import of the goods into India, it was the responsibility of M/s. GIPL to sell the goods into Indian market.

97.1. Further, M/s. GIPL in connivance with M/s. TIL entered into agreement with respective vessel owners for transporting the goods into India. It was decided to blend the goods onboard during voyage of the vessel. The instructions for blending were given by M/s. GIPL to M/s. Midas Tankers Pvt. Ltd. Thus, Shri Sidhant Agarwal, Director of M/s. GIPL played active role in ensuring the blending of CPO, PFAD & RBD olien. The above act of import of goods by blending the three products right from planning, creation, monitoring and managing of all the operations was with a mala fide intention to evade Customs duty. Thus, he knowingly played an important role in effecting the said unscrupulous import which became liable to confiscation under Section 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962. The acts of omission and commission on the part of Shri Sidhant Agarwal has rendered the imported goods (non-seized- cleared in past) liable for confiscation under Section 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962. He had knowingly and intentionally caused to be made, signed or used documents relating to import of goods by mis-declaring it as CPO, which he knew or had reason to believe were false and incorrect in material particulars. Hence, the said act on his part rendered him liable for penalty under Section 112(a), 112(b) and 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962.

97.2. With regard to penalty under Section 117 of the Customs Act, 1962, I find that M/s. GIPL, wherein Shri Sidhant Agarwal played an active role, switched Bills of Lading and changed the correct description of the goods in the said Bills of Lading in order to evade the duties of customs, which has rendered Shri Sidhant Agarwal liable for penal action under Section 117 of the Customs Act, 1962.

SHRI SUDHANSU AGARWAL, REPRESENTATIVE AND EX-CEO OF M/S. GIPL:

98. I find that Shri Sudhanshu Agarwal, Representative and Ex-CEO of M/s. GIPL is looking after all the business affairs of the company. He used to execute business deals of M/s. GIPL, got business support through M/s. GVPL, which is parent company of M/s. GIPL M/s. GIPL entered into contract with the vessel owners to blend the different cargoes viz. CPO, RBD Palmolein and PFAD as discussed in foregoing paras and accordingly issued directions for blending of CPO, RBD & PFAD. He was in direct touch with Shri Amit Thakkar of M/s. TIL to obtain concurrence for blending of goods; and also appointed the surveyor, in agreement with M/s. TIL who approved the blending plan. He on behalf of M/s. GIPL, being operational charterer floated inquiry with the vessel broker for requirement of vessel with blending facility only.

98.1. Though the title of the goods always remained with M/s. TIL, he passed the orders/directions in connivance with M/s. TIL. M/s. GIPL in connivance with M/s.TIL imported the cargo after blending RBD, CPO, PFAD on board and indulged in bond to bond sale of the said quantity of 40486.172 MT of imported cargo through vessels MT FMT Gumuldur, MT Hong Hai6, MT FMT EFES which were mis-

declared as CPO under CTH 15111000 instead of appropriate CTH 15119090 with an intent to evade the Customs duty by them as well as to make it marketable and to sell such goods in Indian market. By such acts of omission and commission the goods have been rendered liable for confiscation and he was actively involved in the import, warehousing, selling and purchasing of goods which he knew were liable for confiscation thereby rendering himself liable to penalty under section 112(a) and 112(b) of the Customs Act, 1962.

98.2. I find that he had knowingly and intentionally caused to be made, signed or used documents relating to import of goods by mis-declaring it as CPO, which he knew or had reason to believe were false and incorrect in material particulars. Hence, the said act on his part rendered him liable for penalty under Section 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962.

98.3. With regard to penal action under Section 117 of the Customs Act, 1962, I find that M/s. GIPL switched Bills of Lading and changed the correct description of the goods in the said Bills of Lading in order to evade the duties of customs, in which Shri Sudhanshu has played a crucial role, which has rendered him liable for penal action under Section 117 of the Customs Act, 1962.

ROLE OF SHRI AMIT THAKKAR, SENIOR MANAGER, M/S. TATA INTERNATIONAL LTD (AGRI DIVISION):

99. I find that Shri Amit Thakkar, Senior Manager, M/s. TIL (Agri Division) was aware of the fact that "RBD" and "PFAD" were loaded at Kuala Tanjung Port, Indonesia and CPO was loaded in DUMAI port and Phuket Port, Thailand. He was also aware that after blending, the original BLs were switched and were replaced by switched BLs, showing entire cargo as CPO. Despite the facts that he knew that the goods imported were not CPO, but an admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD, BL and other documents, showing import of CPO were submitted before the Customs Authority. He admitted that post blending of the goods onboard, the original Bills of Lading were switched to Global Bills of Lading, showing entire quantity as CPO.

99.1. Thus, Shri Amit Thakkar has played an active role in import of admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD, by mis-declaring the same as CPO, classifying under CTH 15111000 instead of appropriate CTH 15119090 with an intent to evade the Customs duty. By such acts of omission and commission he has rendered the goods liable for confiscation and he was actively involved in acquiring possession, removing, storing, selling and purchasing of goods which has rendered him liable to penalty under section 112 (a) and 112(b) of the Customs Act, 1962.

99.2. He had knowingly and intentionally caused to be made, signed or used documents relating to import of goods by mis-declaring it as CPO, which he knew or had reason to believe were false and incorrect in material particulars. Hence, the said act on his part rendered him liable for penalty under Section 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962.

99.3. With regard to penal action under Section 117 of the Customs Act, 1962, I find that the M/s. GIPL in connivance with M/s. TIL switched Bills of Lading and changed the correct description of the goods in the said Bills of Lading in order to evade the duties of customs and as discussed Shri Amit Thakkar has played an active role therefore, he has rendered himself liable for penal action under Section 117 of the Customs Act, 1962.

ROLE OF SHRI SHRIKANT SUBBARAYAN, HEAD OF AGRI (BUSINESS) DIVISION, M/S. TIL (AGRI DIVISION):

100. I find that Shri Shrikant Subbarayan had given approval for finalizing the deal in providing Trade Facilitation to M/s. GVPL. He approved the final contract between M/s. TIL and M/s. GVPL to facilitate the latter in import of goods by way of mis-declaration and mis-classification of goods. He was aware of the purchase of CPO, RBD and PFAD in Indonesia, blending of all the three cargo onboard, preparation of manipulated documents. He was also aware that at the time of import the W.H. Bills of Entry were filed mis-declaring the goods as CPO, by classifying the same under CTH 15111000, though he knew that the goods imported is admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD, which merits

classification under CTH 15119090 (non –seized and cleared), with an intent to earn commission and evade the Customs duty. By such acts of omission and commission he has rendered himself liable to penalty under section 112 (a) and 112(b) of the Customs Act, 1962.

100.1. He had knowingly and intentionally caused to be made, signed or used documents relating to import of goods by mis-declaring it as CPO, which he knew or had reason to believe were false and incorrect in material particulars. Hence, the said act on his part rendered him liable for penalty under Section 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962.

100.2. With regard to penal action under Section 117 of the Customs Act, 1962, I find that Shri Shrikant Subbarayan abetted M/s. TIL and M/s. GIPL in switching Bills of Lading and changing the description of the goods in the said Bills of Lading in order to evade the duties of customs, which has rendered him liable for penal action under Section 117 of the Customs Act, 1962.

ROLE OF SHRI AMIT AGARWAL, ASSTT. VICE PRESIDENT, M/S. GLENTECH INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED & M/S. GLENTECH VENTURE PTE LTD., SINGAPORE:

101. I find that he was actively involved in purchase of imported cargo imported in the name of M/s. TIL., from overseas suppliers. Being Authorized Signatory of M/s. GIPL., he was instrumental in entering into the agreement for commodity supply and service agreement dated 09.03.2021 between M/s. GIPL & M/s. TIL. He was aware of the fact that CPO, RBD and PFAD were purchased from the overseas suppliers in Indonesia. He was also aware that the above goods were blended on board vessel. Being authorised signatory, he concerned himself in signing of charter party agreement with M/s Telcom International PTE Ltd and M/s. Oka Tankers PTE Ltd. As per the agreement, CPO was to be loaded from Dumai port and RBD and PFAD were to be loaded from Kuala Tanjung port. After loading the above goods, all the goods were blended on board. After blending, manipulated documents, switch BL was prepared, showing cargo as CPO, though it was an admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD.

101.1. Thus, he was actively involved in the acts of omission and commission to assist the importer to import goods by mis-declaring the same as CPO, by classifying the same under CTH 15111000, though the goods imported was admixture of CPO, RBD and PFAD, which merits classification under CTH 15119090, with an intent to evade the Customs duty. The above act on his part rendered the goods liable for confiscation and rendered himself liable to penalty under section 112(a) and 112(b) of the Customs Act, 1962.

101.2. I find that he had knowingly and intentionally caused to be made, signed or used documents relating to import of goods by mis-declaring it as CPO, which he knew or had reason to believe were false and incorrect in material particulars. Hence, the said act on his part has rendered him liable for penalty under Section 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962.

101.3. With regard to penal action under Section 117 of the Customs Act, 1962, I find that Shri Amit Agarwal abetted M/s. TIL and M/s. GIPL in switching Bills of Lading and changing the description of the goods in the said Bills of Lading in order to evade the duties of customs, which has rendered him liable for penal action under Section 117 of the Customs Act, 1962.

ROLE OF M/s. COFCO INTERNATIONAL-

102. I find that M/s COFCO had purchased the 6406 MTs of said blended goods viz. admixture of CPO, RBD Palmolein and PFAD which were originally imported by M/s TIL by the way of mis-declaration and mis-classifying as CPO under CTH 15111000 in the W.H. B.E.s filed before Kandla Customs with intent to evade the appropriate duties of Customs. M/s. TIL had suppressed this information from Department while filing W.H.B.Es. Also, by entering into charter agreement as financial charterer they were aware that the blending on board vessel has to be undertaken in order to make it marketable in domestic market.

102.1. Further, COFCO cleared a portion of such imported goods having quantity of 6406 MTs of goods having assessable value of Rs. 57,34,01,430/- (Rupees Fifty Seven Crores Thirty four Lakhs One Thousand Four Hundred and Thirty only) by way of mis-declaring the same as 'CPO' in the Ex-Bond

Bills of Entry filed by them and thus evaded Customs Duty amounting to Rs. 8,11,81,445/- (Rupees Eight Crores Eleven Lakhs Eighty One Thousand four Hundred and forty five only) under the following Bills of Entries as per Annexure C.

102.2. On perusal of the statement dated 04.08.2022 of Shri Pianki Prasad Nanda, Manager (Operations) of M/s. COFCO International India Pvt. Limited, I find that he, interalia, stated that-

"M/s. COFCO International India Pvt. Limited is engaged in refining of edible oils i.e Palm Oil, Soyabean Oil etc,trading of agro commodities i.e grains, edible oils, sugar, cotton etc; that he looks after import documentation, port to plant logistic support, Bond documentation etc, that M/s COFCO International India Pvt. Limited has purchased and filed Ex-Bond Bills of Entry w.r.t. total 6406 MTs. Crude Palm Oil which were imported by M/s. Tata International Ltd. through vessels namely, MT FMT Gumuldur, MT Hong Hai 6 and MT FMT EFES and produced the details of such Bills of Entry, Bond Agreement, sale/purchase letter etc. He was shown the statements dated 27.01.2022 and 28.01.2022 of Shri Sidhant Agarwal, Director of M/s. Glentech Industries Private Limited and statement dated 07.01.2022 of Shri Sachin Deshpande, Table-1 of the statement dated 27.01.2022 of Shri Sidhant Agarwal wherein it is stated that M/s. Tata International Limited imported blended foods viz. admixture of CPO, RBD palmolein & PFAD through vessels namely MT FMT Gumuldur, MT Hong Hai6 and MT FMT EFES; and statement dated 27.01.2022 of Shri Sidhant Agarwal, wherein it is stated that the said admixture of CPO with RBD & PFAD were declared as Crude Palm Oil (CPO) before Customs, Kandla. On perusal of the same, it is stated and affirmed that the said goods viz. admixture of CPO, RBD & PFAD imported by M/s TIL through vessel MT FMT Gumuldur, MT Hong hai 6 and MT FMT EFES, were further purchased by M/s COFCO International India Pvt. Ltd from M/s DIL Exim and cleared by them by way of filing Ex-Bond Bills of Entry at CH Kandla.."

102.3. From the statement, it is clear that M/s. COFCO were aware of the constituents and blending nature of the imported goods. It is further seen from the statement that they were fully aware of the fact that the imported goods had contained RBD Palm Olein, a refined product which made the imported goods as partially refined. In view of the same, it is established that they were party to the whole planning and design orchestrated by M/s. TIL and M/s. GIPL to import refined oil (admixture of RBD, CPO and PFAD) and mis-declare the same as Crude Palm Oil.

102.4. M/s COFCO being a buyer has the obligation to verify the source/antecedent of their supply. Thus, Onus was on the M/s COFCO to perform due diligence before making purchase and subsequent clearance of gods from Warehouse by filing Ex-Bond BoE. Thus, in view of the omisisons mentioned herein above, the differential duty of Rs. 8,11,81,445/- (Rupees Eight Crores Eleven Lakhs Eighty One Thousand four Hundred and forty five only) has been short paid by them on account of suppression, mis-declaration and misclassification of goods in the respective Ex- Bond Bills of Entry and is due to be recovered from them. The acts of omission and commission on the part of M/s. COFCO rendered the imported goods (non-seized – cleared in past) liable for confiscation under Section 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962 and rendered themselves liable to penalty under Section 112(a) and 112(b) of the Customs Act, 1962.

102.5. With regard to penal action under Section 114A, I find that since there is demand of differential duty under Section 28(4), the penalty under Section 114A is invoked on the persons liable to pay duty, thus M/s. COFCO is liable for penal action under Section 114A of the Customs Act, 1962. Further, in terms of fifth proviso to Section 114A, once penalty is invoked under Section 114A, no penalty is invoked under Section 112, thus M/s. COFCO is not required to be penalised under Section 112(a) and/or 112(b).

102.6. With regard to penal action under Section 114AA, I find that despite being aware of the blending nature of the goods and the facts that imported goods were refined in nature and not in the crude form, they wilfully mis-declared the goods in order to evade duties of customs, thus they have rendered themselves liable for penal action under Section 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962.

102.7. With regard to penal action under Section 117 of the Customs Act, 1962, I find that they have contravened provisions of Section 46(2) of the Customs Act, 1962 to the extent that they have not mentioned all the goods mentioned in the respective Bills of lading.

102.8. I find that Show cause notice has proposed penal actions under Section 112(a), 112(b), 114AA and 117 of the Customs Act, 1962 upon the following persons, being associated with M/s. COFCO International as Director/Partners:-

(i) Shri Nitin Jain,
(ii) Shri Kwee Peng Yeo,

(iii) Shri Mui Sang Andrew Wong and
(iv) Shri Simmarpal Singh Bhurjee

102.9. In this regard, on perusal of the Show cause notice and evidence available on record, I find that neither their statements have been recorded nor their role has been discussed which could establish their role and involvement in the instant case of improper import of goods in order to evade duties of Customs. I find that statement dated 04.08.2022 of Shri Pinaki Prasad Nanda also doesn't mention the role of the above mentioned persons which could establish their role in the instant case. Thus I find no evidence to penalize them under the proposed sections.

103. With regard to penal action under Section 132 of the Customs Act, 1962 against Capt. Shri Sanjay Kumar, Master of Vessel MT FMT Gumuldur and Capt. Mr. Liu Youyi, Master of Vessel MT Hong Hai 6 and Capt. Julio Uytiepo Conejero, Master of Vessel MT FMT EFES Voy.202111, I find that action under Section 132 of the Customs Act, 1962 is beyond the scope of the instant adjudication proceedings.

104. In view of the above discussion and findings, I hereby pass the following order:-

A. ORDER IN RESPECT OF M/S. COFCO INTERNATIONAL-

(i) I reject the declared value (i.e. Rs. 52,11,55,922/-) of the 6406 MTs of imported goods (non-seized and cleared) imported vide vessel "FMT GUMULDUR V.202109", "MT HONG HAI6 V.2106" and MT FMT EFES V.202111 on account of mis-declaration and mis- classification of goods and order to take the total assessable value of Rs. 57,34,01,430/- for calculation of customs duty as detailed in Annexure-C and as per the relevant Customs Tariff notifications as discussed in foregoing paras;

(ii) I reject the declared classification of the subject goods, i.e. 6406 MTs of imported cargo vide vessels "FMT GUMULDUR V.202109", "MT HONG HAI6 V.2106" and MT FMT EFES V.202111 under CTH 15111000 in the Ex- Bond Bills of Entry as detailed in Annexure–C and order to re-classify the same under CTH 15119090 of the Customs Tariff Heading of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 and order to re-assess the subject Ex- Bond Bills of Entry accordingly;

(iii) I order to confiscate the total imported goods(non-seized and cleared in the past) by way of mis-declaration and mis-classification as discussed in above paragraphs under Section 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962;

Since the goods are not available for confiscation, I impose redemption fine of Rs. 8,00,00,000/- (Rupees Eight Crore only) under Section 125 of the Customs Act, 1962.

(iv) I determine and confirm the Customs Duty **Rs. 8,11,81,445/- (Rupees Eight Crores Eleven Lakhs Eighty One Thousand four Hundred and forty five only)** which is short paid on account of misclassification and mis-declaration in various Ex- Bond Bills of Entry for Home Consumption (non-seized and cleared) and order to recover the same from them under the provisions of Section 28(4) of the Customs Act, 1962, along with the applicable interest thereon under Section 28AA, ibid;

(v) I impose penalty equal to the duty plus interest confirmed at (iv) above under Section 114A of the Customs Act, 1962.

(vi) I don't impose penalty under Section 112 in terms of fifth proviso to Section 114A of the Customs Act, 1962.

(vii) I impose penalty of Rs. 8,00,00,000/- (Rupees Eight Crore only) under Section 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962.

(viii) I impose penalty of Rs. 4,00,000/- (Rupees Four Lakhs only) under Section 117 of the Customs Act, 1962.

B. ORDER IN RESPECT OF M/S. TATA INTERNATIONAL LIMITED-

(i) I impose penalty equal to Rs.20,00,000/-(Rupees Twenty lakhs only) under Section 112(a) of the Customs Act, 1962

(ii) I impose penalty equal to Rs.25,00,000/-(Rupees Twenty Five lakhs only) under Section 112(b) of the Customs Act, 1962
(iii) I impose penalty equal to Rs. 6,00,00,000/- (Rupees Six Crore only) under Section 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962.
(iv) I impose penalty equal to Rs. 4,00,000/- (Rupees Four Lakhs only) under Section 117 of the Customs Act, 1962.

C. ORDER IN RESPECT OF M/s. GLENTECH INDUSTRIES PVT. LTD.-

(i) I impose penalty equal to Rs.20,00,000/-(Rupees Twenty lakhs only) under Section 112(a) of the Customs Act, 1962
(ii) I impose penalty equal to Rs.25,00,000/-(Rupees Twenty Five lakh only) under Section 112(b) of the Customs Act, 1962
(iii) I impose penalty equal to Rs. 5,00,00,000/- (Rupees Five Crore only) under Section 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962.
(iv) I impose penalty equal to Rs. 4,00,000/- (Rupees Four Lakhs only) under Section 117 of the Customs Act, 1962.

D. ORDER IN RESPECT OF M/S. OKA TANKERS PTE LTD.-

(i) I order to confiscate the vessel MT Hong Hai6 (non-seized- cleared in past), used for transporting the said goods under Section 115 of the Customs Act, 1962;

Since the vessel is not physically available for confiscation, I impose redemption fine of Rs.10,00,000/-(Rupees Ten lakhs only)
(ii) I impose penalty equal to Rs.10,00,000/-(Rupees Ten lakhs only) under Section 112(a) of the Customs Act, 1962
(iii) I impose penalty equal to Rs.10,00,000/-(Rupees Ten lakhs only) under Section 112(b) of the Customs Act, 1962
(iv)I impose penalty equal to Rs.20,00,000/-(Rupees Twenty Lakhs only) under Section 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962.
(v) I impose penalty equal to Rs. 4,00,000/- (Rupees Four Lakhs only) under Section 117 of the Customs Act, 1962.

E. ORDER IN RESPECT OF M/S. TELCOM INTERNATIONAL PTE LTD.-

(i) I order to confiscate vessels MT FMT Gumuldur (non-seized- cleared in past), and MT.FMT EFES (non-seized- cleared in past), used for transporting the said goods under Section 115 of the Customs Act, 1962;

Since the vessels are not available for confiscation, I impose redemption fine of Rs.20,00,000/-(Rupees Twenty Lakhs only)
(ii) I impose penalty equal to Rs.10,00,000/-(Rupees Ten lakhs only) under Section 112(a) of the Customs Act, 1962
(iii) I impose penalty equal to Rs.10,00,000/-(Rupees Ten lakhs only) under Section 112(b) of the Customs Act, 1962
(iv)I impose penalty equal to Rs.20,00,000/-(Rupees Twenty Lakhs only) under Section 114AA of the Customs Act, 1962.
(v) I impose penalty equal to Rs. 4,00,000/- (Rupees Four Lakhs only) under Section 117 of the Customs Act, 1962.

F. PENALTIES IN RESPECT OF OTHER PERSONS-

(i) I impose penalties against various persons (Co-noticees) under sections as given below:-

Sr. No.	Name of the persons	Section 112(a)	Section 112(b)	Section 114AA	Section 117
1.	Shri Sidhant Agarwal	25,00,000/- (Twenty Five Lakhs)	25,00,000/- (Twenty Five Lakhs)	1,00,00,000/- (One Crore)	2,00,000/- (Two Lakhs)
2.	Shri Sudhanshu Agarwal	25,00,000/- (Twenty Five Lakhs)	25,00,000/- (Twenty Five Lakhs)	1,00,00,000/- (One Crore)	2,00,000/- (Two Lakhs)
3.	Shri Amit Agarwal	25,00,000/- (Twenty Five Lakhs)	25,00,000/- (Twenty Five Lakhs)	1,00,00,000/- (One Crore)	2,00,000/- (Two Lakhs)

4.	Shri Shrikant Subbarayan	25,00,000/- (Twenty Five Lakhs)	25,00,000/- (Twenty Five Lakhs)	1,00,00,000/- (One Crore)	1,00,000/- (One Lakh)
5.	Shri Amit Thakkar	25,00,000/- (Twenty Five Lakhs)	25,00,000/- (Twenty Five Lakhs)	1,00,00,000/- (One Crore)	1,00,000/- (One Lakh)
6.	Capt. Shri Sanjay Kumar	5,00,000/-(Five Lakhs)	5,00,000/- (Five Lakhs)	10,00,000/-(Two Lakhs)	1,00,000/- (One Lakh)
7.	Capt. Liu Youyi	5,00,000/-(Five Lakhs)	5,00,000/- (Five Lakhs)	10,00,000/-(Two Lakhs)	1,00,000/- (One Lakh)
8.	Capt. Julio Uytiepo Conejero	5,00,000/-(Five Lakhs)	5,00,000/- (Five Lakhs)	10,00,000/-(Two Lakhs)	1,00,000/- (One Lakh)

(ii) I don't impose penalty under Section 112(a), 112(b), 114A, 117 and 114AA upon Shri Nitin Jain, Shri Kwee Peng Yeo, Shri Mui Sang Andrew Wong and Shri Simmarpal Singh Bhurjee, Directors/Partners of M/s COFCO International India Pvt. Ltd. as discussed in Para 102.8 and 102.9 above.

105. This order is issued without prejudice to any action that can be taken under any section of the Customs Act, 1962 including Section 132 of the Customs Act, 1962 or any other law for the time being in force.

Digitally signed by
M Ram Mohan Rao
Date: 04-07-2025
19:34:38

(M. RAM MOHAN RAO)
COMMISSIONER

F.No. GEN/ADJ/COMM/139/2024-ADJN

DIN-20250771ML0000333D0F

To (noticee): -

(1) M/s. Tata International Limited, Office No. 11, Ground Floor, Plot No. 40, Sector 8, Gandhidham, Kachchh-370201 having IEC 388024291. **[E- mail:- til.post@tatainternational.com]**

(2) M/s. Glentech Industries Private Limited, 508, 5th Floor, Wegmans Business Park, Plot No. 3, Sector-Knowledge Park-III, Surajpur Kasna Main Road, Greater Noida, Gautam Budh Nagar-201308 (UP) having IEC AAICG1071A **[E-mail: marketing@glentech.co]**

(3) M/s. COFCO International India Private Limited-(S) having its corporate office at DLF Corporate Park, Tower 4B, 8th Floor, DLF Phase-III, Gurugram-122002 and regd. Office at C/620-622, C/215, C/215 Atrium Ahdheri Kurla Road, Andheri (east), Mumbai- 400059 having IEC 0311046975 **[E-mail:- dilbeernegi@cofcointernational.com].**

(4) M/s. Oka Tankers PTE Ltd., 77 HIGH STREET, #08-10, HIGH STREET PLAZA, SINGAPORE (179433)**[E-mail:-]**.

(5) M/s. Telcom International PTE Ltd., 50 Bukit Batok Street 23, #06-11, Midview Building, Singapore 659578 **[E-mail : telcom@telcom-int.com]**

(6) Shri Sidhant Agarwal, Director of M/s. GIPL & M/s. GVPL **[E-mail:- sidhant@glentech.co]**

(7) Shri Sudhanshu Agarwal, Director of M/s. GIPL & M/s. **GVPL [E-mail:- sudhanshuagarwal90@gmail.com]**

(8) Shri Amit Agarwal, Assistant Vice President of M/s. M/s. GIPL & M/s. GVPL **[E-mail:- operations@glentech.co]**

(9) Shri Shrikant Subbarayan, Head Agri Businees Division, M/s. Tata InternationalLimited **[E-mail:- shrikant.subbrayan@tatainternational.com]**

(10) Shri Amit Thakkar, Senior Manager M/s. Tata International Limited**[E-mail:- amit.thakkar@tatainternational.com]**

(11) Capt. Shri Sanjay Kumar, Master of Vessel MT FMT Gumuldur V.202109 **[E-mail:- gumuldur@skyfile.com]**

(12) Capt. Liu Youyi, Master of Vessel MT Hong Hai6 V.2106 **[E-mail:- Honghai6@msatmail.com]**

(13) Capt. Julio Uytiepo Conejero, Master of Vessel MT FMT EFES Voy.202111 **[E-mail:- Efes@skyfile.com]**

(14) Shri Nitin Jain, Shri Kwee Peng Yeo, Shri Mui Sang Andrew Wong and Shri Simmarpal Singh Bhurjee, Directors/Partners of M/s COFCO International India Pvt. Ltd. **[E-mail- dilbeernegi@cofcointernational.com]**

Copy to: -

1) The Chief Commissioner, Customs Zone, Ahmedabad for Review
2) The Additional Director General, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Unit No. 15 Magnet Corporate Park Near Sola Flyover, S.G. Highway, Thaltej, Ahmedabad -380054 for information.
3) The Assistant Commissioner (EDI) for uploading on the website.
4) The Assistant Commissioner (TRC) for necessary action.
5) Guard File.