



सीमाशुल्क(अपील) आयुक्तकाकार्यालय,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS (APPEALS), अहमदाबाद AHMEDABAD,  
चौथी मंजिल 4th Floor, हडकोभवन HUDCO Bhavan, ईश्वर भुवन रोड IshwarBhuvan Road,  
नवरंगपुरा Navrangpura, अहमदाबाद Ahmedabad – 380 009  
दूरभाषक्रमांक Tel. No. 079-26589281

DIN - 20251071MN0000414764

क	फाइलसंख्या FILE NO.	S/49-199/CUS/AHD/2025-26
ख	अपीलआदेशसंख्या ORDER-IN-APPEAL NO. (सीमाशुल्कअधिनियम, 1962 कीधारा 128ककेअंतर्गत)(UNDER SECTION 128A OF THE CUSTOMS ACT, 1962) :	AHD-CUSTM-000-APP-284-25-26
ग	पारितकर्ता PASSED BY	Shri Amit Gupta Commissioner of Customs (Appeals), Ahmedabad
द	दिनांक DATE	16.10.2025
इ	उद्भूतअपीलआदेशकीसं. वदिनांक ARISING OUT OF ORDER-IN-ORIGINAL NO.	25/AP/CPV-AC/SVPIA/2025-26 dated 26.08.2025
च	अपीलआदेशजारीकरनेकीदिनांक ORDER-IN-APPEAL ISSUED ON:	16.10.2025
छ	अपीलकर्ताकानामवपता NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE APPELLANT:	Mrs Yashminbanu Sikandarkhan Shaikh, C/102, Silicon City 'Saiyedwadi, Vatva, Ahmedabad. PIN 382 440.
1.	यहप्रतिउसव्यक्तिकेनिजीउपयोगकेलिएमुफ्तमेंदीजातीहैजिनकेनामयहजारीकियागया है।	
	This copy is granted free of cost for the private use of the person to whom it is issued.	
2.	सीमाशुल्कअधिनियम 1962 कीधारा 129 डीडी (1) (यथासंशोधित) केअधीननिम्नलिखितश्रेणियोंकेमामलोंकेसम्बन्धमेंकोईव्यक्तिइसआदेशसेअपनेकोआहतमहसूसकरताहोतोइसआदेशकीप्राप्तिकीतारीखसे 3	

	<p>महीनेके अंदर अपरस्चिव/संयुक्त सचिव (आवेदन संशोधन), वित्त मंत्रालय, (राजस्व विभाग) संसद मार्ग, नई दिल्ली को पुनरीक्षण आवेदन प्रस्तुत कर सकते हैं।</p>
	<p>Under Section 129 DD(1) of the Customs Act, 1962 (as amended), in respect of the following categories of cases, any person aggrieved by this order can prefer a Revision Application to The Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary (Revision Application), Ministry of Finance, (Department of Revenue) Parliament Street, New Delhi within 3 months from the date of communication of the order.</p>
	<p>निम्नलिखित सम्बन्धित आदेश/Order relating to :</p>
(क)	वैगेज के रूप में आया तितकोई माल।
(a)	any goods imported on baggage.
(ख)	भारत में आया तितकोई माल ने हेतु किसी वाहन में लादा गया तो किन भारत में उनके गन्तव्य स्थान पर उतारे न गए माल या उस गन्तव्य स्थान पर उतारे जाने के लिए अपेक्षित माल उतारे न जाने पर या उस गन्तव्य स्थान पर उतारे गए माल की मात्रा में अपेक्षित माल से कमी हो।
(b)	any goods loaded in a conveyance for importation into India, but which are not unloaded at their place of destination in India or so much of the quantity of such goods as has not been unloaded at any such destination if goods unloaded at such destination are short of the quantity required to be unloaded at that destination.
(ग)	सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 के अध्याय X तथा उसके अधीन बना एगाए नियमों के तहत शुल्क वापसी की अदायगी।
(c)	Payment of drawback as provided in Chapter X of Customs Act, 1962 and the rules made thereunder.
3.	<p>पुनरीक्षण आवेदन पत्र संगत नियमावली में विनिर्दिष्ट प्रारूप में प्रस्तुत करना होगा जिसके अन्तर्गत उसकी जांच की जाएगी और उसके साथ निम्नलिखित कागजात संलग्न होने चाहिए :</p> <p>The revision application should be in such form and shall be verified in such manner as may be specified in the relevant rules and should be accompanied by :</p>
(क)	कोर्ट फी एक्ट, 1870 के मदसं. 6 अनुसूची 1 के अधीन निर्धारित किए गए अनुसार इस आदेश की 4 प्रतियां, जिसकी एक प्रति में पचास पैसे की न्यायालय शुल्क टिकट लगाया जाएगा।
(a)	4 copies of this order, bearing Court Fee Stamp of paise fifty only in one copy as prescribed under Schedule 1 item 6 of the Court Fee Act, 1870.
(ख)	सम्बद्ध दस्तावेजों के अलावा साथ मूल आदेश की 4 प्रतियां, यदि हो।
(b)	4 copies of the Order-in-Original, in addition to relevant documents, if any
(ग)	पुनरीक्षण के लिए आवेदन की 4 प्रतियां।
(c)	4 copies of the Application for Revision.
(घ)	<p>पुनरीक्षण आवेदन दायर करने के लिए सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 (यथा संशोधित) में निर्धारित फीस जो अन्यरसीद, फीस, दण्ड, जब्ती और विविध मदों के शीर्षके अधीन आता है में रु. 200/- (रूपए दो सौ मात्र) या रु. 1,000/- (रूपए एक हजार मात्र), जैसा भी माल हो, से सम्बन्धित भुगतान के प्रमाणिक चलानटी, आर. 6 की दो प्रतियां। यदि शुल्क, मांगा गया ब्याज, लगाया गया दंड की राशि और रूपए एकलाख या उससे कम होतो ऐसे फीस के रूप में रु. 200/- और यदि एकलाख से अधिक होतो फीस के रूप में रु. 1,000/-।</p>
(d)	The duplicate copy of the T.R. 6 challan evidencing payment of Rs. 200/- (Rupees two hundred only) or Rs. 1,000/- (Rupees one thousand only) as the case may be, under the Head of other receipts, fees, fines, forfeitures and Miscellaneous Items being the fee prescribed in the Customs Act, 1962 (as amended) for filing a Revision Application. If the amount of duty and interest demanded, fine or penalty levied is one lakh rupees or less, fees as Rs. 200/- and if it is more than one lakh rupees, the fee is Rs. 1,000/-.
4.	<p>मदसं. 2 के अधीन सूचित मालों के अलावा अन्य मालों के सम्बन्ध में यदि कोई व्यक्ति इस आदेश से आहत महसूस करता हो तो वे सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम 1962 की धारा 129 ए (1) के अधीन फॉर्म सी. ए. - 3 में सीमा शुल्क, केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क और सेवाकर अपील अधिकारण के समक्ष निम्नलिखित पते पर अपील कर सकते हैं।</p>
	<p>In respect of cases other than those mentioned under item 2 above, any person aggrieved by this order can file an appeal under Section 129 A(1) of the Customs Act, 1962 in form C.A. - 3 before the Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal at the following address :</p>
	<p>सीमा शुल्क, केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क व सेवाकर अपील अधिकारण, पश्चिमी क्षेत्रीय पीठ</p>
	<p>Customs, Excise &amp; Service Tax Appellate Tribunal, West Zonal Bench</p>

	दूसरीमंजिल, बहुमालीभवन, निकटगिरधरनगरपुल, असारवा, अहमदाबाद-380016	2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, BahumaliBhavan, Nr.Girdhar Nagar Bridge, Asarwa, Ahmedabad-380 016
5.	सीमाशुल्कअधिनियम, 1962 कीधारा 129 ए (6) केअधीन, सीमाशुल्कअधिनियम, 1962 कीधारा 129 ए(1)केअधीनअपीलकेसाथनिम्नलिखितशुल्कसंलग्नहोनेचाहिए-	Under Section 129 A (6) of the Customs Act, 1962 an appeal under Section 129 A (1) of the Customs Act, 1962 shall be accompanied by a fee of -
(क )	अपीलसेसम्बन्धितमामलेमेंजहांकिसीसीमाशुल्कअधिकारीद्वारामांगागयाशुल्कऔरव्याजतथालगायागयादंडकीरकमपाँचलाखरूपएयाउससेकमहोतोएकहजाररुपए.	
(a)	where the amount of duty and interest demanded and penalty levied by any officer of Customs in the case to which the appeal relates is five lakh rupees or less, one thousand rupees;	
(ख )	अपीलसेसम्बन्धितमामलेमेंजहांकिसीसीमाशुल्कअधिकारीद्वारामांगागयाशुल्कऔरव्याजतथालगायागयादंडकीरकमपाँचलाखरूपएसेअधिकहोलेकिनरूपयेपचासलाखसेअधिकनहोतो, पांचहजाररुपए	
(b)	where the amount of duty and interest demanded and penalty levied by any officer of Customs in the case to which the appeal relates is more than five lakh rupees but not exceeding fifty lakh rupees, five thousand rupees ;	
(ग)	अपीलसेसम्बन्धितमामलेमेंजहांकिसीसीमाशुल्कअधिकारीद्वारामांगागयाशुल्कऔरव्याजतथालगायागयादंडकीरकमपचासलाखरूपएसेअधिकहोतो, दसहजाररुपए.	
(c)	where the amount of duty and interest demanded and penalty levied by any officer of Customs in the case to which the appeal relates is more than fifty lakh rupees, ten thousand rupees	
(घ)	इसआदेशकेविरुद्धअधिकरणकेसामने, मांगेगएशुल्कके 10% अदाकरनेपर, जहांशुल्कयाशुल्कएवंदंडविवादमेहैं, यादंडके 10%अदाकरनेपर, जहांकेवलदंडविवादमेहैं, अपीलरखाजाएगा।	
(d)	An appeal against this order shall lie before the Tribunal on payment of 10% of the duty demanded where duty or duty and penalty are in dispute, or penalty, where penalty alone is in dispute.	
<p>उक्तअधिनियमकीधारा 129 (ए) केअन्तर्गतअपीलप्राधिकरणकेसमक्षदायरप्रत्येकआवेदनपत्र- (क) रोकआदेशकेलिएयागलतियोंकोसुधारनेकेलिएयाकिसीअन्यप्रयोजनकेलिएकिएगएअपील : - अथवा (ख) अपीलयाआवेदनपत्रकाप्रत्यावर्तनकेलिएदायरआवेदनकेसाथरुपयेपाँचसौकाशुल्कभीसंलग्नहोनेचाहिए.</p> <p>Under section 129 (a) of the said Act, every application made before the Appellate Tribunal-</p> <p>(a) for an appeal for grant of stay or for rectification of mistake or for any other purpose; or  (b) for restoration of an appeal or an application shall be accompanied by a fee of five Hundred rupees.</p>		

ORDER-IN-APPEAL

Mrs Yashminbanu Sikandarkhan Shaikh, C/102, Silicon City 'Saiyedwadi, Vatva, Ahmedabad. PIN 382 440 (hereinafter referred to as "the appellant") has filed the present appeal in terms of Section 128 of the Customs Act, 1962 against Order in Original No. 25/AP/CPV-AC/SVPIA/2025-26 dated 26.08.2025 (hereinafter referred to as "the impugned order") passed by the Assistant Commissioner, Customs, SVPIA, Ahmedabad, (hereinafter referred to as "the adjudicating authority").

2. Briefly stated, facts of the case are that on the basis of profiling and suspicious movement, the appellant having Indian Passport No. C0858356 was intercepted by the officers of Customs, Air Intelligence Unit (hereinafter referred to as "AIU") on arrival at SVP International Airport, Ahmedabad from Abu Dhabi by Indigo Airlines Flight No 6E 1432 on 26.12.2025 while he was attempting to exit through green channel without making any declaration to the Customs. The appellant was questioned by the AIU Officers as to whether she was carrying any contraband/dutiable goods in person or in baggage to which he denied. The AIU officers asked the appellant to walk through the Door Frame Metal Detector (DFMD) machine after removing all the metallic items from her body, such as mobile phone, purse placing them in a tray placed on the table. She was then asked to pass through the Door Frame Metal Detector (DFMD) machine and she did so, and during DFMD strong beep sound was heard, indicating that there was still some objectionable or metallic substance on her body or clothing. Thereafter, during detailed frisking of the appellant, it was observed that she was wearing two gold bangles in her hands concealed under her clothes.

2.1 The Government Approved Valuer Shri Soni Kartikey Vasant  vide his Certificate No. 1344/2024-25 dated 26.12.2024 certified that the two gold bangles, totally weighing 100.04 grams having purity 999.0/24 Kt. and having Market Value of Rs.7,88,015/- and Tariff value as Rs. 7,42,905/-, which has been calculated as per the Notification No.85/2024- Customs (N.T.) dated 13.12.2024 (gold) and Notification No. 13/2024- Customs (N.T.) dated 20.12.2024 (Exchange rate).

2.2 Accordingly, the said two gold bangles, totally weighing 100.04 grams having purity 999.0/24 Kt. and having Market Value of Rs.7,88,015/- and Tariff value as Rs. 7,42,905/-, was placed under seizure vide Order dated 26.12.2024 issued under the provisions of Section 110(1) and (3) of the Customs Act, 1962 under reasonable belief that the subject

gold items are liable for confiscation under Section 111 of the Customs Act, 1962.

2.3 Statement of the appellant was recorded on 26.12.2024 under Section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962, wherein she, inter-alia, stated that her husband is driving taxi booked under OLA/Uber and he is earning approx. Rs.50,000/- per month. On being asked of her overseas travel, she stated that she went to Dubai on 23.12.2024 from Mumbai Airport and returned on 26.12.2024 from Abu Dhabi to Ahmedabad in Indigo Airways Flight No. 6E1432. She went to attend the wedding of her niece (Sister's Daughter) and expenses of to and fro travel to Dubai, were borne by her sister, who is residing at Dubai. On being asked about two gold bangles, which were recovered during the panchnama proceedings on 26.12.2024 at SVPI Airport, Ahmedabad, she stated that the seized 02 gold bangles recovered from her possession by the Customs Officer did not belong to her. The same were given by a female person (whose personal details are not known to her) at Abu Dhabi with direction to hand over the same to person who will come to receive the same at outside the Ahmedabad Airport. She further stated that she agreed to bring the bangles at Ahmedabad Airport in lieu of monetary consideration. She further admitted that the smuggling of gold without payment of Customs duty is an offence, but as she had an intention to evade Customs Duty, she tried to smuggled the gold by carrying these two bangles having purity 999.0/24 Karat, by way of concealing/hiding the same under her clothes that she was wearing. She was fully aware that clearing the gold in any form in excess of the eligible quantities for passenger without declaring before the customs, with an intent to evade the Customs duty is an offence, under the provisions of Customs Act, 1962, Foreign Trade Policy, 2023 and Rules and Regulation made there under. She did not file any declaration form for declaring the gold items i.e. 02 bangles to Customs, carried by her on 26.12.2024 at SVPI Airport, Ahmedabad. She opted to engage in the illegal smuggling of gold, fully aware that smuggling gold without paying Customs duty is an offense. She chose the Green Channel in an attempt to smuggle the gold without paying the duty.

2.4 The appellant had attempted smuggle/improperly import gold items i.e. two Gold Bangles totally weighing 100.04 grams having purity 999.00/24 Kt. and having the Market Value of Rs.7,88,015/- and Tariff value as Rs.7,42,905/-, found concealed under the clothes worn by her, with a deliberate intention to evade payment of Customs duty and fraudulently circumventing the restrictions and prohibitions imposed under the Customs Act, 1962 and other allied Acts, Rules and Regulations.

The appellant had knowingly and intentionally smuggled the said gold items i.e. two gold bangles weighing 100.04 gms. by ingeniously concealing the same under the clothes worn by her, on her arrival from Abu Dhabi to Ahmedabad on 26.12.2024 by Indigo Airways Flight No. 6E1432 at Terminal-2 SVPIA Ahmedabad, with an intent to clear it illicitly to evade payment of Customs duty. Therefore, the improperly imported gold by the appellant, by way of concealment in the clothes worn by her and without declaring it to Customs on arrival in India cannot be treated as Bonafide household goods or personal effects. The appellant has thus contravened the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 and Section 11(1) of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 read with Section 3(2) and 3(3) of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, as amended. By not declaring the gold brought by her in the form of gold bangles weighing 100.04 gms and having purity 999.00/24 Kt. that were found concealed in the clothes worn by her, which included dutiable and prohibited goods, to the proper officer of the Customs, has contravened Section 77 of the Customs Act, 1962 read with Regulation 3 of Customs Baggage Declaration Regulations, 2013.

2.5 The improperly imported/smuggled gold by the appellant, in the form two Gold Bangles weighing 100.04 gms, having purity 999.00/24 Kt., found concealed under the clothes worn by her, before arriving from Abu Dhabi to SVPI Airport, Ahmedabad, on 26.12.2024 via Indigo Airways Flight No. 6E1432 at Terminal -2, SVPIA Ahmedabad on 26.12.2024, for the purpose of the smuggling without declaring it to the Customs is thus liable for confiscation under Section 111(d), 111(1), 111(1), 111(3), 111(1) and 111(m) read with Section 2 (22), (33), (39) of the Customs Act, 1962 and further read in conjunction with Section 11(3) of Customs Act, 1962. The appellant, by the above-described acts of omission/commission and abetment has rendered himself liable for penalty under Section 112 of Customs Act, 1962. As per Section 123 of Customs Act 1962, the burden of proving that the said gold items totally weighing 100.04 grams, found concealed under the clothes worn by the appellant who arrived from Abu Dhabi via Indigo Airways Flight No. 6E1432 at Terminal -2, SVPIA Ahmedabad on 26.12.2024 are not smuggled goods, is upon the appellant.

2.6 A Show Cause Notice was issued to the appellant proposing for confiscation of two gold bangles weighing 100.04 grams having purity 999.00/24 Kt., Market Value of Rs.7,88,015/- and Tariff value as Rs.7,42,905/-, recovered from the appellant, and placed under seizure vide Panchnama dated 26.12.2024 and seizure memo/order dated 26.12.2024 under Section 111(d), 111(1), 111(i), 111(j), 111(1) & 111 (m) of the

Customs Act, 1962 and for imposition of penalty upon the appellant under Section 112 of the Customs Act, 1962.

2.7 The Adjudicating authority, vide the impugned order, has ordered for absolute confiscation of two gold bangles weighing 100.04 grams having purity 999.00/24 Kt., Market Value of Rs.7,88,015/- and Tariff value as Rs.7,42,905/-, recovered from the appellant, and placed under seizure vide Panchnama dated 26.12.2024 and seizure memo/order dated 26.12.2024 under Section 111(d), 111(1), 111(i), 111(j), 111(l) & 111 (m) of the Customs Act, 1962. The adjudicating authority has also imposed penalty of Rs. 1,50,000/- on the appellant under Section 112 (a) and (b) of the Customs Act, 1962.

3. Being aggrieved with the impugned order, the appellant has filed the present appeal and mainly contended that;

- The present case was made on 26.12.2024 by the Customs, Ahmedabad without giving an opportunity to the declare the goods viz. Gold item weighing 100.04 Grams to the Appellant; the fact remains that the applicant was stopped well before the Customs area and taken for check thus depriving the chance of filling the Declaration form and present the same to the Customs. Factually, the applicant was stopped well before the Immigration Counter.
- The appellant denies the allegation that the gold item was concealed in any manner. The appellant kept the gold item in the pocket of his clothes for safety reasons. He did not conceal the gold item. Therefore, the allegation made that the same was concealed is without any substance and thus, the allegation so made is baseless to increase the gravity of the allegation. The same is not sustainable.

The appellant respectfully submits that the quantity of gold brought by him was weighing 100.04 Grams having market value of Rs. 7,88,015/- and tariff value of Rs. 7,42,905/-. Thus, it can be safely concluded that such a small quantity of gold cannot be for the purpose of sale and self-enrichment. The appellant deposed before the officials that it was meant for his family requirement.

- It is further submitted that the applicant is not a part of any gold smuggling syndicate. No allegation is made in the impugned order to this effect. At no time in past and after this case, the applicant came to any adverse notice. The gold items brought were absolutely for personal and family use but the applicant was stopped well before he could declare the same. Thus, the error committed was unintended and bonafide in nature and the same has been

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committed for the first time a lenient was requested to be taken, however, the Ld Adjudicating Authority has imposed hefty penalties.

- The applicant respectfully pray that the gold item weighing 488.500 Grams, which was factually not concealed in any manner may kindly be ordered to be released to the applicant with payment of applicable duty and nominal penalty. In the matter, the applicant places his reliance of the following Orders of Ld R.A., Mumbai, where in more severe cases, the gold ornaments/ gold was ordered to be released with payment of duty and little penalty. The applicant prays for reduction of penalty substantially since the quantity of gold is very small, which is meant for personal use and the same was not concealed in any manner.
- 1) RE- Mr Pritam Prem Vs. Pr Commissioner of Customs, CSI Airport, Mumbai, RA Order No. 371/189/B/2021-RA dated 18/01/2024
- 2) RE- Ms Pushpa Rohankumar Sharma Vs. Pr Commissioner of Customs, CSI Airport, Mumbai, RA Order No. 371/207/B/WZ/2021-RA dated 09.01.2024
- The appellant submits that without prejudice to the above contentions it is submitted that there are a number of judgments of the Hon'ble Apex Court, the Hon'ble High Courts and the Hon'ble Tribunal, wherein it has been held that gold is not a prohibited item and the same is restricted and therefore it should not be confiscated absolutely and option to redeem the same on redemption fine ought to be given to the person from whom it is recovered. The notice submits that some of the judgments are listed below viz.

❖ Hon'ble Tribunal in the case of YAKUB IBRAHIM YUSUF V/S COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, MUMBAI reported in 2011 (263) E.L.T. 685 (Tri-Mumbai) held that "confiscation of Prohibited goods-Scope of - Term prohibited goods refers to goods like arms, ammunition, addictive drugs, whose import in any circumstance would danger or be detriment to health, welfare or morals of people as whole, and makes them liable to absolute confiscation-it does not refer to goods whose import is permitted subject to restriction, which can be confiscated for violation of restrictions, but liable to be released on payment of redemption fine since they do not cause danger or detriment to health-section 111and 125 of customs Act, 1962." (Para 5.5)



"Redemption Fine Option of Owner of goods not known-  
option of redemption has to be given to person from whose  
possession impugned goods are recovered On facts, option of  
redemption fine allowed to 'person who had illicitly imported  
gold with view to earn profit by selling it, even though he had  
not claimed its ownership- section 125 of customs Act, 1962."  
(Para 5.6)

- ❖ In union of India Vs Dhanak M. Ramji 2009 (248) E.L.T. 127 (Bom) affirmed vide 2010 (252) E.L.T. A102 (SC) it was held that gold is not a prohibited item and discretion of redemption can be exercised to the person from whom it was recovered.
- ❖ In Sapna Sanjeev Kohli Vs Commissioner of Customs, Airport, Mumbai-2008 (230) E.L.T. 305 the Tribunal observed that the frequent traveller was aware of rules and regulation and absolute confiscation of gold jewellery not warranted which may be cleared on payment of redemption fine.
- ❖ In The Commissioner of Customs, Aliganj, Lucknow vs Rajesh Jhamatmal Bhat 2022 (382) E.L.T 345 (AH) The Hon'ble High Court observing that gold was not prohibited under the Foreign Trade Policy or any other law for the time being in force and, therefore, there is no sufficient ground for absolute confiscation of the gold up held the decision of Hon'ble Tribunal.
- ❖ In Shri Waqar v/s Commissioner of Customs (Preventive), Customs Appeal No. 70723/2019, Customs, and Excise & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal Allahabad.



In respect of penalty the appellant submitted that the appellant belongs to a lower middle class family and the penalty imposed of Rs. 1,50,000/- under the provisions of Section 112(a) and (b) of the Customs Act 1962, in respect of other goods is highly excessive. The appellant had no ill intention and the goods were brought for exclusive personal use in ignorance of law and being unaware thus both the excessive penalties imposed under Section 112(a) and Section 112(b) may kindly be annulled with consequential relief to the applicant.

- It is submitted that the fact that gold is not a prohibited item for import is also evident from perusal of list of prohibited items for import. Therefore, also, the gold in question may be released.

4. The appellant vide letter dated 14.10.2025 submitted that personal hearing is not required in the matter and requested to decide the appeal on merits.

5. I have gone through the facts of the case available on record, grounds of appeal and submission made by the appellant. It is observed that the issues to be decided in the present appeal are as under;

(a) Whether the impugned order directing absolute confiscation of the impugned two gold bangles weighing 100.04 grams having purity 999.00/24 Kt., Market Value of Rs.7,88,015/- and Tariff value as Rs.7,42,905/- without giving option for redemption under Section 125(1) of Customs Act, 1962, in the facts and circumstances of the case, is legal and proper or otherwise;

(b) Whether the quantum of penalty amounting to Rs. 1,50,000/- imposed on the appellant, under Section 112(a) and (b) of the Customs Act, 1962, in the facts and circumstances of the case, is legal and proper or otherwise.

6. It is observed that on the basis of profiling and suspicious movement, the appellant having Indian Passport No. C0858356 was intercepted by the officers of Customs, Air Intelligence Unit (hereinafter referred to as "AIU") on arrival at SVP International Airport, Ahmedabad from Abu Dhabi by Indigo Airlines Flight No 6E 1432 on 26.12.2025 while he was attempting to exit through green channel without making any declaration to the Customs. The appellant was questioned by the AIU Officers as to whether she was carrying any contraband/dutiable goods in person or in baggage to which he denied. The AIU officers asked the appellant to walk through the Door Frame Metal Detector (DFMD) machine after removing all the metallic items from her body, such as mobile phone, purse placing them in a tray placed on the table. She was then asked to pass through the Door Frame Metal Detector (DFMD) machine and she did so, and during DFMD strong beep sound was heard, indicating that there was still some objectionable or metallic substance on her body or clothing. Thereafter, during detailed frisking of the appellant, it was observed that she was wearing two gold bangles in her hands concealed under her clothes. The Government Approved Valuer Shri Soni Kartikey Vasantrai, vide his Certificate No. 1344/2024-25 dated 26.12.2024 certified that the two gold bangles, totally weighing 100.04 grams having purity 999.0/24 Kt. and having Market Value of Rs.7,88,015/- and Tariff value as Rs. 7,42,905/-. The appellant did not declare the said gold before Customs with an intention to escape payment of duty. These facts have also been

confirmed in the statement of the appellant recorded under Section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962 on the same day. There is no disputing the facts that the appellant had not declared possession of gold at the time of his arrival in India. Thereby, she has violated the provisions of Section 77 of the Customs Act, 1962 read with Regulation 3 of the Customs Baggage Declaration Regulations, 2013. These facts are not disputed.

6.1 I find that it is undisputed that the appellant had not declared the seized gold to the Customs on her arrival in India. Further, in her statement, the appellant had admitted the knowledge, possession, carriage, non-declaration and recovery of the seized gold. The appellant had, in her confessional statement, accepted the fact of non-declaration of gold before Customs on arrival in India. Therefore, the confiscation of gold by the adjudicating authority was justified as the applicant had not declared the same as required under Section 77 of the Customs Act, 1962. Since the confiscation of the seized gold is upheld, the appellant had rendered himself liable for penalty under Section 112 of the Customs Act, 1962.

6.2 I have also perused the decision of the Government of India passed by the Principal Commissioner & ex officio Additional Secretary to the Government of India submitted by the appellant and other decisions also. I find that the Revisionary Authority has in all these cases taken similar view that failure to declare the gold and failure to comply with the prescribed conditions of import has made the impugned gold "prohibited" and therefore they are liable for confiscation and the appellant is consequently liable for penalty. Thus, it is held that the undeclared impugned gold items i.e. two gold bangles weighing 100.04 grams having purity 999.00/24 Kt., Market Value of Rs.7,88,015/- and Tariff value as Rs.7,42,905/- are liable to confiscation and the appellant is also liable to penalty.

6.3 In this regard, I also rely the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Om Prakash Bhatia Vs Commissioner of Customs, Delhi 2003 (155) E.L.T. 423 (SC) wherein it is held that;

*".....(a) if there is any prohibition of import or export of goods under the Act or any other law for the time being in force, it would be considered to be prohibited goods; and (b) this would not include any such goods in respect of which the conditions, subject to which the goods are imported or exported, have been complied with. This would mean that if the conditions prescribed for import or export of goods are not complied with, it would be considered to be prohibited goods. This would also be clear from Section 11 which empowers the Central Government to 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 the goods of any specified description. The notification can be issued for the purposes specified in sub-section (2). Hence, prohibition of importation or exportation could be subject to certain prescribed conditions to be fulfilled before or after clearance of goods. If conditions are not fulfilled, it may amount to prohibited goods....."

It is apparent from the above judicial pronouncement that even though gold is not enumerated as prohibited goods under Section 11 of the Customs Act, 1962, but it is to be imported on fulfilment of certain conditions, still, if the conditions for such import are not complied with, then import of gold will fall under prohibited goods.

6.4 In respect of absolute confiscation of impugned gold items i.e. two gold bangles weighing 100.04 grams having purity 999.00/24 Kt., Market Value of Rs.7,88,015/- and Tariff value as Rs.7,42,905/-, it is observed that the adjudicating authority in the instant case relying on the decisions of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Om Prakash Bhatia Vs Commissioner of Customs, Delhi 2003 (155) E.L.T. 423 (SC), Hon'ble Kerala High Court in the case of Abdul Razak [2012 (275) ELT 300 (Ker), Hon'ble High Court of Madras in the case of Samynathan Murugesan [2009 (247) ELT 21 (Mad)], Malabar Diamond Gallery Pvt. Ltd [2016-TIOL-1664-HC-MAD-CUS], Hon'ble High Court of Madras in the case of P Sinnasamy [2016 (344) ELT 1154 (Mad)], Order No 17/2019-Cus dated 07.10.2019 in F. No. 375/06/B/2017-RA of Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue Revisionary Authority in the case of Abdul Kalam Ammangod Kunhamu and Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in the matter of Rameshwar Tiwari Vs. Union of India (2024) 17 Centax 261 (Del.) and other decisions in paras 22 to 30 of the impugned order, had ordered for absolute confiscation of impugned gold items i.e. two gold bangles weighing 100.04 grams having purity 999.00/24 Kt., Market Value of Rs.7,88,015/- and Tariff value as Rs.7,42,905/-.

6.5 I find that the Hon'ble CESTAT, Ahmedabad has in the case of Commr. of C. Ex., Cus. & S.T., Surat-II Vs Dharmesh Pansuriya [2018 (363) E.L.T. 555 (Tri- Ahmd)] considered the decision of Hon'ble High Court of Madras in the case of Commissioner of Customs (Air) Chennai-I Vs P. Sinnasamy [2016 (344) E.L.T. 1154 (Mad)] and the decision of Hon'ble High Court of Bombay in the case of Commissioner Vs Alfred Menezes [2009 (242) E.L.T. 334 (Bom)], and were of the view that in case of prohibited goods as defined under Customs Act, 1962, the adjudicating authority may

consider imposition of fine and need not invariably direct absolute confiscation of the goods. The relevant paras are reproduced hereunder:

**“8. It is the argument of the Revenue that under the aforesaid provision, once the goods in question are prohibited goods under the Act, no discretionary power is left with the adjudicating authority for imposition of fine. We are afraid that the said plea of the Revenue may not find support from the principle of law laid down by the Hon’ble Bombay High Court in the case of Alfred Menezes case (supra). Their Lordships after analyzing the said provision of Section 125 of the Customs Act observed as follows:**

3. It is, therefore, clear that Section 125(1) deals with two situations (1) the importation and exportation of prohibited goods and (2) the importation and exportation of any other goods. Insofar as importation or exportation of prohibited goods, the expression used is that where the goods were confiscated, the officer “may”. In the case of any other goods, which are confiscated, the officer “shall”.

4. It is, therefore, clear that insofar as the prohibited goods are concerned, there is discretion in the officer to release the confiscated goods in terms as set out therein. Insofar as other goods are concerned, the officer is bound to release the goods. In the instant case, we are concerned with prohibited goods. The officer has exercised his discretion. The Tribunal [2009 (236) E.L.T. 587 (Tri. - Mum.)] has upheld the order of the adjudicating officer.

9. This principle is later followed by the Hon’ble Madras High Court recently in P. Sinnasamy’s case (supra). Thus, in view of the aforesaid principle, even if the goods in question are considered as prohibited goods as defined under the Customs Act, the adjudicating authority may consider imposition of fine and need not invariably direct absolute confiscation of the goods. In these premises, thus to consider the issue raised at the bar that whether the gold bars removed from the Unit in SEZ without permission and contrary to the Circulars issued by RBI and Customs, became prohibited goods, or otherwise, in our view, becomes more an academic exercise and hence need not be resorted to.

**10. The other argument advanced by the Ld. AR for the Revenue is that in view of the judgment of Hon’ble Madras High Court in P. Sinnasamy’s case, discretion conferred under the provision cannot be arbitrary and it is to be exercised in judicious manner. From the finding of the Ld. Commissioner, we notice that even though he has not considered the goods as prohibited ones, observing it in the sense that**

these are not arms, ammunitions, narcotic substance, but after examining the fact that the gold bars were imported for its authorized use in the SEZ and after considering other extenuating circumstances, exercised discretion in directing confiscation of the gold bars removed unauthorizedly from the SEZ Unit with option to redeem the same on payment of fine. We find that in P. Sinnasamy's case (*supra*), the adjudicating authority has directed absolute confiscation of the gold smuggled into the country, which was set aside by the Tribunal, with a direction to the adjudicating authority to consider imposition of fine, which did not find favour from the Hon'ble High Court. Their Lordships observed that once the adjudicating authority has reasonably and correctly applied the discretion, it is not open to the Tribunal to give positive direction to the adjudicating authority to exercise option in a particular manner. Even though the facts and circumstances in the said case are different from the present one, inasmuch as in the said case the Commissioner has directed absolute confiscation, but in the present case option for payment of fine was extended by the Commissioner; however, the principle laid down therein is definitely applicable to the present case. Therefore, we do not find merit in the contention of the Revenue that the Adjudicating authority ought to have directed absolute confiscation of the seized goods."

6.6 I have also gone through the judgement of Hon'ble Tribunal in the case of Commissioner of Cus. & C.Ex., Nagpur-I Vs Mohd. Ashraf Armar [2019 (369) E.L.T. 1654 (Tri Mumbai)] wherein the Hon'ble Tribunal, after considering the decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Om Prakash Bhatia Vs Commissioner of Customs, Delhi 2003 (155) E.L.T. 423 (SC), has upheld the order of Commissioner (A) who set aside the order of absolute confiscation ordered by the adjudicating authority and allowed redemption of 1200.950 gm of concealed gold valued at Rs. 27,02,137/- on payment of fine of Rs 5,50,000/-. The relevant paras are reproduced hereunder:

**"4.** We have perused the case record as well as judgment passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, Delhi in Om Prakash Bhatia's case. Relevant interpretation of "prohibited goods", as made in para 9 of the said judgment is reproduced below for ready reference:

"From the aforesaid definition, it can be stated that (a) if there is any prohibition of import or export of goods under the Act or any other law for the time being in force, it would be considered to be prohibited goods; and (b) this would not include any such goods in respect of which the conditions, subject to which the goods are imported or

exported, have been complied with. This would mean that if the conditions prescribed for import or export of goods are not complied with, it would be considered to be prohibited goods. This would also be clear from Section 11 which empowers the Central Government to 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 the goods of any specified description. The notification can be issued for the purposes specified in sub-section (2). Hence, prohibition of importation or exportation could be subject to certain prescribed conditions to be fulfilled before or after clearance of goods. If conditions are not fulfilled, it may amount to prohibited goods. This is also made clear by this Court in *Sheikh Mohd. Omer v. Collector of Customs, Calcutta and Others* [(1970) 2 SCC 728] wherein it was contended that the expression 'prohibition' used in Section 111(d) must be considered as a total prohibition and that the expression does not bring within its fold the restrictions imposed by clause (3) of the Import (Control) Order, 1955. The Court negatived the said contention and held thus: -

'...What clause (d) of Section 111 says is that any goods which are imported or attempted to be imported contrary to "any prohibition imposed by any law for the time being in force in this country" is liable to be confiscated. "Any prohibition" referred to in that section applies to every type of "prohibition". That prohibition may be complete or partial. Any restriction on import or export is to an extent a prohibition. The expression "any prohibition" in Section 111(d) of the Customs Act, 1962 includes restrictions. Merely because Section 3 of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947, uses three different expressions "prohibiting", "restricting" or "otherwise controlling", we cannot cut down the amplitude of the words "any prohibition" in Section 111(d) of the Act. "Any prohibition" means every prohibition. In other words all types of prohibitions. Restrictions is one type of prohibition. From item (I) of Schedule I, Part IV to Import (Control) Order, 1955, it is clear that import of living animals of all sorts is prohibited. But certain exceptions are provided for. But nonetheless the prohibition continues".

5. Going by the bare reading of the said interpretation, it can be said that in the definition of prohibited goods in terms of Section 2(33) of the Customs Act, 1962, any such goods means any such restricted and prohibited goods and not any other goods. It is in this context the whole analyses of prohibited goods is made by the Hon'ble Apex Court and not in respect of any other goods other than prohibited and restricted goods. Gold being a permitted goods for importation, cannot



be said to be restricted goods in applying such an interpretation but ceiling on the maximum quantity that could be imported could never be equated with restriction or prohibition to such importation. Admittedly, appellant's intention to evade duty by suppressing such import is apparent on record for which Commissioner (Appeals) has rightly confirmed fine and penalty under relevant provisions of the Customs Act but absolute confiscation of gold, which is permitted to be imported to India, solely on the ground that it was brought in concealment cannot be said to be in conformity to law or contradictory to decision of Hon'ble Apex Court given in Om Prakash Bhatia's case. Hence the order.

6. Appeal is dismissed and the Order-in-Original No. 1/SBA/JC/CUS/2014, dated 27-5-2014 passed by the Commissioner (Appeals) is hereby confirmed."

6.7 It is further observed that in respect of absolute confiscation of gold bar, the judgment pronounced on 05.05.2023 in respect of Civil Misc. Review Application No. 156/2022 filed at Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad sitting at Lucknow, by the Commissioner of Customs, Lucknow is relevant wherein the Hon'ble High Court has upheld the decision of Hon'ble Tribunal who had upheld the decision of Commissioner (Appeals) that gold is not prohibited item, it should be offered for redemption in terms of Section 125 of the Customs Act, 1962 and thus rejected the review application filed by the Commissioner of Customs, Lucknow. The relevant paras of the judgment are reproduced hereunder:

"16. In the present case, the Commissioner (Appeals) has held that the gold is not a prohibited item, it should be offered for redemption in terms of Section 125 of the Act. The Tribunal has recorded that the respondents had brought impugned Gold from Bangkok to Gaya International Airport without declaring the same to Customs Authorities and there was nothing to explain as to how the Customs authorities posted at Gaya International Airport could not detect such huge quantity of gold being removed from Gaya International Airport by passengers on their arrival and there was no explanation as to how the respondents procured gold before they were intercepted at Mughalsarai Railway Station and the Tribunal has dismissed the Appeals for the aforesaid reason and has affirmed the order passed by the Commissioner (Appeals) holding that the import of gold was not prohibited under the Foreign Trade Policy or any other law and, therefore, there is no sufficient ground for absolute confiscation of the gold.

17. Nothing was placed before this Court to challenge the finding of the Commissioner (Appeals), which was upheld by the Tribunal, that Gold is not a prohibited item, and nothing was placed before this Court to establish that this finding of the Commissioner (Appeals) was wrong or erroneous.

18. Even if the goods in question had been brought into India without following the conditions prescribed therefore and those fall within the category of prohibited condition, Section 125 of the Act provides that the Adjudicating Officer may give to the owner of such goods an option to pay fine in lieu of confiscation. Section 128 A of the Act confers powers on the Commissioner (Appeals) to pass such order, as he thinks just and proper, confirming, modifying or annulling the decision or order appealed against. In the present case, the Commissioner (Appeals) has modified the order of absolute confiscation by imposing penalty in lieu thereof, which was well within his power as per Section 128 A. The Tribunal has affirmed the order of the Commissioner (Appeals). This Court dismissed the further Appeal filed by the Department, finding no illegality in the judgment passed by the Tribunal.

19. In view of the aforesaid discussion, we are of the view that the order passed by this Court refusing to interfere with the aforesaid order passed by the Tribunal does not suffer from any error, much less from an error apparent on the face of the record.

20. The review application lacks merits and, accordingly, the same is dismissed. " 

6.8 Further, It is observed that in the decision vide Order No.355/2022-CUS (WZ)/ASRA/MUMBAI, dated 07.12.2022 of the Principal Commissioner & ex-officio Additional Secretary to Government of India, the Hon'ble Revisionary Authority, after going through the details of the case wherein the passenger had brought 02 gold bars of 01 kg each and 02 gold bars of 10 tolas each totally weighing 2233.2 grams wrapped with white coloured self-adhesive marking tape and concealed in both the watch pockets of black coloured trousers worn by him, relying on various decisions of High Court and Apex Court, has allowed gold to be redeemed

on payment of redemption fine. The relevant paras of the order are reproduced hereunder:

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

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

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

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

(a) In the case of Commissioner of Customs, Aliganj, Lucknow vs Rajesh Jhamatmal Bhat 2022(382) E.L.T. 345 (All), the Lucknow bench of the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad, has held at para 22 that "Customs Excise & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal, Allahabad has not committed any error in upholding the order dated 27-8-2018 passed by the Commissioner (Appeals) holding that Gold is not a prohibited item and, therefore, it should be offered for redemption in terms of Section 125 of the Act."

(b) The Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Madras, in the judgement in the case of Shik Mastani Bi vs. Principal Commissioner of Customs, Chennai-I [2017(345) E.L.T. 201 (Mad)] upheld the order of the Appellate Authority allowing re-export of gold on payment of redemption fine.

(c) The Hon'ble High Court of Kerala at Ernakulam in the case of R. Mohandas vs. Commissioner of Cochin [2016(336) E.L.T. 399 (Ker)]

has, observed at para 8 that "The intention of Section 125 is that, after adjudication, the Customs Authority is bound to release the goods to any person from whose custody such goods have been seized...."

(d) Also, in the case of *Union of India vs Dhanak M Ramji* [2010(252) E.L.T. A102 (SC)], the Hon'ble Apex Court vide its judgement dated 08.03.2010 upheld the decision of the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Bombay [2009(248) E.L.T. 127 (Bom)], and approved redemption of absolutely confiscated goods to the passenger.

18.1 For the reasons cited above, Government finds that this is not a case of impersonation as construed by the lower authorities. Also, for the reasons cited above, it would be inappropriate to term the appellant as habitual offender. In the instant case, the impugned gold bars were kept by the applicant on his person i.e., in the pockets of the pants worn by him. Government observes that sometimes passengers resort to such innovative methods to keep their valuables / precious possessions safe. Also, considering the issue of parity and fairness as mentioned above, Government finds that this is a case of non-declaration of gold.

18.2 Government finds that all these facts have not been properly considered by the lower authorities while absolutely confiscating the (02) two FM gold bars of 1 kg each and two gold bars of 10 tolas each, totally weighing 2233.2 grams and valued at Rs 58,26,977/- Also, observing the ratio of the judicial pronouncements cited above, Government arrives at the conclusion that decision to grant the option of redemption would be appropriate in the facts and circumstances of the instant case. Therefore, the Government maintains confiscation of gold bars but allows the impugned gold bars to be redeemed on payment of a redemption fine.

19 The Government finds that the penalty of Rs 6,00,000/- imposed under Section 112 (a) & (b) by the original authority and upheld by the AA is commensurate with the omission and commissions committed. Government finds the quantity of the penalty as appropriate.

20. In view of the above, the Government modifies the OIA passed by the AA to the extent of absolute confiscation of the gold bars i.e. (02) two FM gold bars of 1 kg each and two gold bars of 10 tolas each, totally weighing 2233.2 grams and valued at Rs 58,26,977/- and grants an option to the applicant to redeem the same on payment of a redemption fine of Rs 12,00,000/- (Rupees Twelve Lakhs only). The penalty of Rs 6,00,000/- imposed by OAA and upheld by AA is sustained.

21 Accordingly, Revision Application is decided on the above terms."

6.9 Further, It is observed that in the recent decision vide Order No 516-517/2023-CUS (WZ)/ASRA/MUMBAI, dated 30.06.2023 of the Principal Commissioner & ex-officio Additional Secretary to Government of India, the Hon'ble Revisionary Authority, after going through the details of the case wherein the passenger was wearing brown coloured cloth belt

fastened around her abdomen and when the belt was cut open resulted in recovery of brown coloured powder with water pasted in glue, purported to containing gold weighing 2800 grams (gross). The Hon'ble revisionary authority relying on various decisions of High Court and Apex Court, has allowed gold to be redeemed on payment of redemption fine. The relevant paras of the order are reproduced hereunder:

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

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

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

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

*12.1 Government further observes that there are catena of judgements, over a period of time, of the Hon'ble Courts and other*

forums which have been categorical in the view that grant of the option of redemption under Section 125 of the Customs Act, 1962 can be exercised in the interest of justice. Government places reliance on some of the judgements as under:

(a) In the case of Commissioner of Customs, Aliganj, Lucknow vs Rajesh Jhamatmal Bhat 2022(382) E.L.T. 345 (All), the Lucknow bench of the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad, has held at para 22 that "Customs Excise & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal, Allahabad has not committed any error in upholding the order dated 27-8-2018 passed by the Commissioner (Appeals) holding that Gold is not a prohibited item and, therefore, it should be offered for redemption in terms of Section 125 of the Act."

(b) The Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Madras, in the judgement in the case of Shik Mastani Bi vs. Principal Commissioner of Customs, Chennai-I [2017(345) E.L.T. 201 (Mad)] upheld the order of the Appellate Authority allowing re-export of gold on payment of redemption fine.

(c) The Hon'ble High Court of Kerala at Ernakulam in the case of R. Mohandas vs. Commissioner of Cochin [2016(336) E.L.T. 399 (Ker)] has, observed at para 8 that "The intention of Section 125 is that, after adjudication, the Customs Authority is bound to release the goods to any person from whose custody such goods have been seized...."

(d) Also, in the case of Union of India vs Dhanak M Ramji [2010(252) E.L.T. A102 (SC)], the Hon'ble Apex Court vide its judgement dated 08.03.2010 upheld the decision of the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Bombay [2009(248) E.L.T. 127 (Bom)], and approved redemption of absolutely confiscated goods to the passenger.

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

13 Government notes that the quantity of impugned gold dust (converted into bars) under import, is neither substantial nor in commercial quantity. The appellant claimed ownership of the impugned gold and stated that the same was brought for marriage purpose. There are no other claimants of the said gold. There is no allegation that the appellants are habitual offenders and was involved in similar offence earlier. The fact of the case indicates that it is a case of non-declaration of gold, rather than a case of smuggling for commercial considerations. The absolute confiscation of the impugned gold, leading to dispossession of the gold in the instant case is therefore harsh and not reasonable. Government considers granting an option to the appellant to redeem the gold on payment of a suitable redemption fine, as the same would be more reasonable and judicious.

14. In view of above, the Government modifies the impugned order of the Appellate Authority in respect of the impugned gold seized from the appellant. The seized gold from the appellant 1 i.e. impugned gold bars weighing 1417.6189 grams with purity of 994.40% and 01 muster



weighing 19.1384 grams with purity of 981.40%, totally weighing 1478.3415 grams and totally valued at Rs 41,07,735/- is allowed to be redeemed on payment of a fine of Rs 8,10,000/- (Rupees Eight Lakh Ten Thousand only)."

6.10 Further, the Principal Commissioner & ex-officio Additional Secretary to Government of India in the Order No 380/2022-CUS (WZ)/ASRA/MUMBAI, dated 14.12.2022, wherein the applicant was carrying 270 grams of gold dust which has been ingeniously concealed by pasting it with glue in between two t shirt worn by him, had finally held that since the appellant is not a habitual offender and was not involved in the similar offence earlier and it is a case of non-declaration of gold, rather than a case of smuggling for commercial considerations. With this observation absolute confiscation was set aside and gold was allowed to be redeemed on payment of redemption fine.

6.11 Further, the Principal Commissioner & ex-officio Additional Secretary to Government of India in the Order No 67/2023-CUS (WZ)/ASRA/MUMBAI, dated 30.01.2023, on recovery of two gold bars of 01 kg each and 02 gold bars of 10 tolas each concealed in the pant worn, totally weighing 2232 grams valued at Rs 58,23,846/- upheld the decision of Appellate Authority allowing redemption of gold bars on payment of redemption fine of Rs 11,00,000/- and upheld the penalty of Rs 6,00,000/- imposed by the Original Adjudicating Authority and upheld by the Appellate Authority observing that the concealment was not ingenious, the passenger was not habitual offender and involved in the similar offence earlier, there was nothing on record that he was part of an organised smuggling syndicate. The Government found that this was a case of non-declaration of gold and held that absolute confiscation of the impugned gold leading to dispossession of gold would be harsh and not reasonable. With this observation the order of Appellate Authority granting an option to redeem the gold on payment of redemption fine was upheld.

6.12 Further, the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad in the case of Commissioner of Customs, Aliganj, Lucknow Versus Rajesh Jhamatmal Bhat [2022 (382) ELT 345 (All)] had upheld the decision of Hon'ble Tribunal wherein the Hon'ble Tribunal had upheld the decision of Commissioner (Appeal) wherein 4076 grams of gold bars recovered from the specially designed cavities made in the shoes, valued at Rs. 1,09,98,018/- was allowed to be redeemed on payment of redemption fine and penalty. The Hon'ble Tribunal had reduced the redemption fine from 25,00,000/- to Rs 15,00,000/- and penalty was also reduced from 10,00,000/- to 5,00,000/- as ordered by the Commissioner (Appeal). The Hon'ble High Court

observing that gold was not prohibited under the Foreign Trade Policy or any other law for the time being in force and, therefore, there is no sufficient ground for absolute confiscation of the gold upheld the decision of Hon'ble Tribunal.

6.13 Further, the Principal Commissioner & ex-officio Additional Secretary to Government of India in the recent decision vide Order No 68/2024-CUS (WZ)/ASRA/MUMBAI, dated 24.01.2024, in the case of Mr Kasmani Asif Abdul Aziz wherein the passenger had kept three gold kadiwali chains and two gold pendants in a transparent plastic pouch kept in pant pocket totally weighing 1200 grams of 24 kt having 999.0 purity valued at Rs. 35,22,816/- (Tariff value) and Rs. 39,02,400/- (Market value) had finally held that since quantum of gold is not commercial and the applicant was in possession of invoice for purchase of gold jewellery, concealment was not ingenious, the passenger is not a habitual offender and was not involved in the similar offence earlier and not a part of organised smuggling syndicate, it is a case of non-declaration of gold, rather than a case of smuggling for commercial considerations. With this observation absolute confiscation was set aside and gold was allowed to be redeemed on payment of redemption fine.

6.14 In view of above decisions of the Principal Commissioner & ex-officio Additional Secretary to Government of India, I am of the considered view that in present case also there is no allegation that the appellant is habitual offender and was involved in similar offence earlier. The appellant was not a part of organised smuggling syndicate. The appellant during adjudication as recorded in the impugned order submitted that she bought the said gold for her personal use, from her own and her husband savings and also borrowed funds from her relatives in Dubai, she is not a habitual offender and has never been involved in similar offence earlier. Thus, the appellant was not a carrier. There is nothing on record to suggest that the concealment was ingenious. The investigation of the case has not brought any smuggling angle but the investigation suggest that this is case of non-declaration of gold with intention of non-payment of Customs duty. Further, a copy of appeal memorandum was forwarded to the adjudicating authority for his comment and submission of case laws on similar matter but no reply was received till date. The fact of the present case also indicates that it is a case of non-declaration of gold, rather than a case of smuggling for commercial consideration. The absolute confiscation of impugned gold, leading to dispossession of the gold in the instant case is, therefore, harsh. Therefore, following the decisions of Principal Commissioner & ex-officio Additional Secretary to Government of India, the



decision of Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad sitting at Lucknow in the Civil Misc Review Application No 156/2022 filed by Commissioner of Customs, Lucknow, and the decision of Hon'ble Tribunal, Ahmedabad and Mumbai as detailed in the above paras, I am of the considered view that the absolute confiscation of impugned gold items i.e. two Gold Bangles totally weighing 100.04 grams having purity 999.00/24 Kt. and having the Market Value of Rs.7,88,015/- and Tariff value as Rs.7,42,905/- is harsh. I, therefore, set aside the absolute confiscation ordered by the adjudicating authority in the impugned order and allow redemption of impugned gold items i.e. two Gold Bangles totally weighing 100.04 grams having purity 999.00/24 Kt. and having the Market Value of Rs.7,88,015/- and Tariff value as Rs.7,42,905/-, on payment of fine of Rs. 1,50,000/- in addition to the duty chargeable and any other charges payable in respect of the goods as per Section 125(2) of the Customs Act, 1962.

6.15 Further, in respect of imposition of penalty amounting to Rs 1,50,000/- on the appellant for non-declaration of impugned gold items i.e. two Gold Bangles totally weighing 100.04 grams having purity 999.00/24 Kt. and having the Market Value of Rs.7,88,015/- and Tariff value as Rs.7,42,905/-, following the decisions of Principal Commissioner & ex-officio Additional Secretary to Government of India, the decision of Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad sitting at Lucknow in the Civil Misc Review Application No 156/2022 filed by Commissioner of Customs, Lucknow, and the decision of Hon'ble Tribunal, Ahmedabad, Mumbai and Allahabad as detailed in the above paras, I am of the considered view that penalty of Rs. 1,50,000/- ordered by the adjudicating authority in the impugned order is harsh. Therefore, I reduce the penalty to Rs. 75,000/-.

6.16 The fine and penalty of the above amount will not only eliminate any profit margin, if any, but will also have a positive effect on the applicant to ensure strict compliance of law in future.

7. In view of above the appeal filed by the appellant is disposed off in the above terms.



By Registered Post A.D.

F.No. S/49-199/CUS/AHD/2025-26 4008

Dated -16.10.2025

जन्मापिता/ATTESTED

अधीक्षक/SUPERINTENDENT  
सीमा शुल्क (अपील), अहमदाबाद.  
CUSTOMS (APPEALS), AHMEDABAD.

S/49-199/CUS/AHD/2025-26

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To,

(i) Mrs Yashminbanu Sikandarkhan Shaikh,  
C/102, Silicon City 'Saiyedwadi, Vatva,  
Ahmedabad. PIN 382 440,



**Copy to:**

1. The Principal Chief Commissioner of Customs Gujarat, Customs House, Ahmedabad.  
2. The Principal Commissioner of Customs, Customs, Ahmedabad.  
3. The Joint/Additional Commissioner of Customs, Ahmedabad.  
4. Guard File