

OIO No: 251/ADC/SRV/O&A/2024-25
F. No: VIII/10-145/SVPIA-B/O&A/HQ/2024-25



प्रधान आयुक्त का कार्यालय, सीमा शुल्क, अहमदाबाद

“सीमाशुल्कभवन”, पहलीमंजिल, पुरानेहाईकोर्टकेसामने, नवरंगपुरा, अहमदाबाद – 380 009.

दूरभाष: (079) 2754 4630 **E-mail:** cus-ahmd-adj@gov.in फैक्स: (079) 2754 2343

DIN: 20250271MN000000A364

PREAMBLE

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|-----|--|---|--|
| A | फाइलसंख्या / File No. | : | VIII/10-145/SVPIA-B/O&A/HQ/2024-25 |
| B | कारणबताओनोटिससंख्या-तारीख / Show Cause Notice No. and Date | : | VIII/10-145/SVPIA-B/O&A/HQ/2024-25 dated 15.07.2024 |
| C | मूलआदेशसंख्या / Order-In-Original No. | : | 251/ADC/SRV/O&A/2024-25 |
| D | आदेशतिथि / Date of Order-In-Original | : | 07.02.2025 |
| E | जारीकरनेकीतारीख / Date of Issue | : | 07.02.2025 |
| F | द्वारापारित / Passed By | : | Shree Ram Vishnoi, Additional Commissioner, Customs, Ahmedabad |
| G | आयातककानामऔरपता / Name and Address of Importer / Passenger | : | Mrs. Rizwana Ilyas Chhanvniwala 3839/1, Mota Bamba Kazi na Dhaba, Astodia Chakla, Jamalpur, Ahmedabad-380001 |
| (1) | यह प्रति उन व्यक्तियों के उपयोग के लिए निःशुल्क प्रदान की जाती है जिन्हें यह जारी की गयी है। | | |
| (2) | कोई भी व्यक्ति इस आदेश से स्वयं को असंतुष्ट पाता है तो वह इस आदेश के विरुद्ध अपील इस आदेश की प्राप्ति की तारीख के 60 दिनों के भीतर आयुक्त कार्यालय, सीमा शुल्क अपील/चौथी मंजिल, हुडको भवन, ईश्वर भुवन मार्ग, नवरंगपुरा, अहमदाबाद में कर सकता है। | | |
| (3) | अपील के साथ केवल पांच (5.00) रुपये का न्यायालय शुल्क टिकट लगा होना चाहिए और इसके साथ होना चाहिए: | | |
| (i) | अपील की एक प्रति और; | | |

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| (ii) | इस प्रति या इस आदेश की कोई प्रति के साथ केवल पांच (5.00) रुपये का न्यायालय शुल्क टिकिट लगा होना चाहिए। |
| (4) | इस आदेश के विरुद्ध अपील करने इच्छुक व्यक्ति को 7.5 % (अधिकतम 10 करोड़) शुल्क अदा करना होगा जहां शुल्क या इयूटी और जुर्माना विवाद में है या जुर्माना जहां इस तरह की दंड विवाद में है और अपील के साथ इस तरह के भुगतान का प्रमाण पेश करने में असफल रहने पर सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 129 के प्रावधानों का अनुपालन नहीं करने के लिए अपील को खारिज कर दिया जायेगा। |

Brief facts of the case:

Mrs. Rizwana Ilyas Chhanvniwala, (hereinafter referred to as the said “passenger/Noticee”), holding an Indian Passport Number No. Z7545614, residing at 3839/1, Mota Bamba Kazi na Dhaba, Astodia Chakla, Jamalpur, Ahmedabad-380001, arrived by Indigo Flight No.6E-92 from Jeddah to Ahmedabad and in manifest of Flight No.6E-92 serial No.124, at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport (SVPIA), Terminal-2, Ahmedabad. On the basis of specific information and passenger profiling one female passenger namely Mrs. Rizwana Ilyas Chhanvniwala , who arrived by Indigo Flight No.6E-92 on 22.03.2024 came from Jeddah at Terminal 2 of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport (SVPI), Ahmedabad is suspected to be carrying smuggled gold either in her baggage or concealed in her clothes/body and on suspicious movement of the passenger, the passenger was intercepted by the Air Intelligence Unit (AIU) officers, SVPI Airport, Customs, Ahmedabad under Panchnama proceedings dated 22.03.2024 in presence of two independent witnesses for passenger’s personal search and examination of her baggage’s.

2. The AIU Officers asked about her identity, Mrs. Rizwana Ilyas Chhanvniwala identified herself by Passport No. Z7545614, who travelled by Indigo Flight No. 6E-92 from Jeddah to Ahmedabad and her manifest Serial No.124, after she had crossed the Green Channel at the Ahmedabad International Airport. In the presence of the panchas, the AIU Officers asked Mrs. Rizwana Ilyas Chhanvniwala, if she has anything to declare to the Customs, to which she denied the same politely. The officers offered their personal search to the passenger, but the passenger denied and said that she

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had full trust on them. Now, the officers asked the passenger whether she wanted to be checked in front of an Executive Magistrate or Lady Superintendent of Customs, in reply to which she gave the consent to be searched in front of the Lady Superintendent of Customs.

2.1 The AIU Officers, in presence of the panchas, observed that Mrs. Rizwana Ilyas Chhanvniwala had carried two trolley bags. The officers, in presence of the panchas carried out scanning of the trolley bags in the scanner installed near the exit gate of the arrival hall of SVPI Airport, Ahmedabad, however, nothing suspicious was observed.

2.2 The AIU Officers, in presence of the panchas, asked Mrs. Rizwana Ilyas Chhanvniwala to walk through the Door Frame Metal Detector (DFMD) machine; prior to passing through the said DFMD, the passenger was asked to remove all the metallic objects she was wearing on their body/clothes. Thereafter, the passenger readily removed the metallic substances from her body such as belt, mobile, wallet etc. and kept it on the tray placed on the table and after that officer asked her to pass through the Door Frame Metal Detector (DFMD) machine and while she passing through the DFMD Machine, no beep sound/ alert was generated. Thereafter, the AIU Officers in presence of panchas, asked the passenger whether she has concealed any substance in his body, to which the replied in negative. Then, after thorough interrogation by the Officers, in presence of panchas, the passenger did not confess she has carried any high valued dutiable goods. The Officers under the reasonable belief that the said passenger carried some high valued dutiable goods by way of concealing it in her body parts and on sustained interrogation Mrs. Rizwana Ilyas Chhanvniwala confessed that she is carrying capsules containing semi-solid substance consisting of Gold and Chemical mix concealed inside her rectum. The officers then led the passenger to the wash room located near belt No.1 of arrival hall, terminal 2. After some time, the passenger came out of the washroom with two capsules of semi solid substance consisting of gold and

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chemical mix each covered with white rubber. The weight of the said capsules is measured which comes to 534.890 grams.

2.3 Thereafter, the AIU Officers called the Government Approved Valuer and informed him that two capsules each covered with white rubber has been recovered from one Passenger Mrs. Rizwana Ilyas Chhanvniwala, which is required to be confirmed and also to be ascertained its purity and weight. For the same, contacted Shri Soni Kartikey Vasantrai, a Government Approved Valuer, who informed the officers that the testing of the material is possible only at his workshop as gold has to be extracted from semi-solid paste form by melting it and also informed the address of his workshop. As such, the AIU Officers along with the passenger and the panchas visited the Shop No. 301, Golden Signature, Behind Ratnam Complex, Near National Handloom, C.G. Road, Ahmedabad - 380 006, where the officers introduced Shri Soni Kartikey Vasantrai, Government Approved Valuer to the panchas, as well as the passenger. After weighing the said capsules on his weighing scale, Mr. Kartikey Vasantrai Soni provided detailed primary verification report of semi-solid substance consisting of Gold and Chemical mix having Gross Weight of 534.890 Grams. The Officers took the photograph of the same which is as under:-



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2.4 Thereafter, the Government approved valuer led the panchas, officers and the passenger to the furnace which is located inside his business premises. The Government approved valuer started the process of converting the semi solid material concealed in the capsule into solid gold after removing the white rubber covering of the capsules. The semi solid substance consisting of Gold and Chemical mix obtained was put into the furnace and upon heating item it turned into mixture of gold like material and put it in a furnace. After some time taken out of furnace and poured in a bar shaped plate and after cooling for some time it became yellow coloured solid metal in form of a bar. After completing the procedure, the Government approved valuer confirmed vide Valuation Certificate No. 1582/2023-24 dtd. 22.03.2024 that from the semi-solid substance consisting of Gold and Chemical mix, recovered from Mrs. Rizwana Ilyas Chhanvniwala, one gold bar weighing **486.380** grams having purity 999.0/24 Kt. derived from 534.890 grams of two capsules containing gold and chemical mix wrapped in the white rubber in her Rectum, which is having market value of **Rs.32,82,579/-** (Rupees Thirty-two lakhs Eighty-two thousand five hundred seventy-nine only) and Tariff Value is **Rs.28,35,109/-** (Rupees Twenty Eight lakhs thirty five thousand one hundred nine only).

The details of the valuation of the said gold bar is tabulated as below:

| Sl. No. | Details of Items | PCS | Gross Weight In Gram | Net Weight in Gram | Purity | Market Value (Rs.) | Tariff Value (Rs.) |
|-----------|------------------|----------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Gold Bar | 1 | 534.890 | 486.380 | 999.0 24 Kt | 32,82,579/- | 28,35,109/- |

The value of the gold bar has been calculated as per the Notification No. 22/2024-Customs (N.T.) dated 15.03.2024 (gold) and Notification No. 18/2024-Customs (N.T.) dated 07.03.2024 (exchange rate).

2.5 The method of purifying, testing and valuation used by Shri Kartikey Vasantraai Soni was done in presence of the independent panchas the passenger and officers. All were satisfied and agreed with the testing and valuation Certificate dated 22.03.2024 given by Shri Kartikey Vasantraai Soni

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and in token of the same, the Panchas and the Passenger put their dated signature on the said valuation certificate.

3. The following documents produced by the passenger Mrs. Rizwana Ilyas Chhanvniwala were withdrawn under the Panchanama dtd. 22.03.2024:-

- i) Copy of Passport No. Z7545614 issued at Ahmedabad, on 15.12.2023 valid up to 14.12.2033.

Thereafter, the AIU officers asked in the presence of the panchas, to produce the identify proof documents of the passenger and the passenger produced the identity proof documents which have been verified and confirmed by the AIU officers and found correct.

4. Accordingly, the gold bar having purity 999.0/24 Kt. weighing 486.380 grams, derived from two capsules containing gold and chemical mix wrapped in white rubber in her Rectum, recovered from Mrs. Rizwana Ilyas Chhanvniwala having market value of Rs.32,82,579/- (Rupees Thirty two lakhs Eighty two thousand five hundred seventy nine only) and Tariff Value is Rs. 28,35,109/- (Rupees Twenty Eight lakhs thirty five thousand one hundred nine only), which were attempted to smuggle gold into India with an intent to evade payment of Customs duty which is a clear violation of the provisions of Customs Act, 1962, was seized vide Panchnama dated 22.03.2024, vide Seizure Memo dated 22.03.2024 issued from F. No. VIII/10-380/AIU/B/2023-24 dated 22.03.2024, under the provisions of Section 110(1) & (3) of Customs Act, 1962 and accordingly the same was liable for confiscation as per the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 read with Rules and Regulation made thereunder.

5. A Statement of Mrs. Rizwana Ilyas Chhanvniwala was recorded under Section 108 of the Customs Act, 1962 on 22.03.2024, wherein she inter-alia stated that -

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- (i) Her name, age and address stated above is true and correct. She is a house wife and studied upto 5th Standard.
- (ii) She is living with her husband. She has one son and one daughter. Her daughter is married.
- (iii) She went to Jeddah on 10th March, 2024 as a tourist and returned on 22.03.2024 approx. 09:15 5hrs. There, she met a person named Shoaib, while having conversation with him, they became familiar to each other. When, she was leaving from Jeddah to Ahmedabad, Shoaib gave her two capsules containing gold paste and concealed inside her rectum and offered to give me Rs. 15,000/- to take these capsules into India.
- (iv) She did not pay anything for the gold because the person whom she met in Jeddah gave her these gold items and directed her to conceal it inside her rectum. Shoaib promised to give her Rs.15,000/- after reaching to Ahmedabad.
- (v) She states that the gold items of **486.380** grams are found under her possession and belongs to the person whom she met in Jeddah
- (vi) This is the first time when she has indulged in smuggling of gold activity by way of concealing two capsule consisting mixture of gold and chemical concealed in her rectum.
- (vii) The Indigo Flight No. 6E-92 from Jeddah arrived at SVPI Airport, Ahmedabad on 22.03.2024. Thereafter, she was intercepted by the officers of Air Intelligence Unit when she arrived at Arrival Hall

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of T-2 Terminal of SVPI International Airport when she was about to exit through the green channel. During her baggage search, carried out by the Officers in presence of her and the panchas, Gold in form of two capsules are found inside her rectum as she confessed. Thereafter the gold items were converted into gold bar by melting it at the premises of the Govt. approved valuer in presence of herself, AIU officers and the panchas and gold bar of 486.380 grams of 999.0/ 24 Kt purity valued at Rs. 32,82,579/- (market value) and Rs. 28,35,109/- (tariff value) was recovered. After the completion of aforementioned proceedings at the workshop of the Govt. approved valuer, the panchas, AIU officers and she came back to the Airport in government vehicle along with the recovered gold. The said Gold bar weighing 486.380 grams was seized by the officers under Panchnama dated 22.03.2024 under the provision of Customs Act, 1962.

- (viii) She stated that she is very well aware that smuggling of gold without payment of customs duty is an offence. She was aware of the concealed gold, but she did not make any declarations in this regard. The Customs AIU Officers asked her if she had anything dutiable to be declared to Customs, she denied. Thereafter, on suspicion, she was questioned which resulted in the recovery of the 486.380 grams of pure Gold. Thereafter, the AIU Officers on the reasonable belief that the above said Gold was attempted to be smuggled by keeping it in a concealed manner under provisions of the Customs Act, 1962, the same was placed under seizure on 22.03.2024.

6. The above said gold bar with a net weightment of 486.380 grams having purity of 999.0/24 Kt. involving market value of Rs.32,82,579/- (Rupees Thirty-two lakhs Eighty-two thousand five hundred seventy-nine only) and Tariff Value

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is Rs.28,35,109/- (Rupees Twenty-Eight lakhs thirty five thousand one hundred nine only) recovered from the said passenger, was attempted to be smuggled into India with an intent to evade payment of Customs duty by way of concealed in capsules form consisting of mixture of gold and chemical covered with white rubber in her rectum, which was clear violation of the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962. Thus, on a reasonable belief that the Gold bar totally weighing 486.380 Grams which were attempted to be smuggled by Mrs. Rizwana Ilyas Chhanvniwala is liable for confiscation under the provisions of Section 111 of the Customs Act, 1962; hence, the above said gold bar weighing 486.380 grams which was derived and concealed in capsules each covered with white rubber inside her rectum, were placed under seizure under the provision of Section 110 of the Customs Act, 1962, vide Seizure Memo Order dated 22.03.2024, issued from F. No. VIII/10-380/AIU/B/2023-24, under Section 110 (1) & (3) of Customs Act, 1962.

7. RELEVANT LEGAL PROVISIONS:

A. THE CUSTOMS ACT, 1962:

I) Section 2 - Definitions. —*In ther Act, unless the context otherwise requires, —*

(22) *“goods” includes-*

- (a) vessels, aircrafts and vehicles;*
- (b) stores;*
- (c) baggage;*
- (d) currency and negotiable instruments; and*
- (d) any other kind of movable property;*

(3) *“baggage” includes unaccompanied baggage but does not include motor vehicles;*

(33) *“prohibited goods” means any goods the import or export of which is subject to any prohibition under ther Act or any other law for the time being in force but does not include any such goods in respect of which the conditions subject to which the goods are permitted to be imported or exported have been complied with;*

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(39) *“smuggling”, in relation to any goods, means any act or omission which will render such goods liable to confiscation under section 111 or section 113;”*

II) Section 11A – Definitions *-In the Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires,*

(a) *“illegal import” means the import of any goods in contravention of the provisions of the Act or any other law for the time being in force;”*

III) Section 77 – Declaration by owner of baggage. *—The owner of any baggage shall, for the purpose of clearing it, make a declaration of its contents to the proper officer.”*

IV) Section 79. Bona fide baggage exempted from duty. -

(1) *The proper officer may, subject to any rules made under sub-section (2), pass free of duty –*

(a) *any article in the baggage of a passenger or a member of the crew in respect of which the said officer is satisfied that it has been in her use for such minimum period as may be specified in the rules;*

(b) *any article in the baggage of a passenger in respect of which the said officer is satisfied that it is for the use of the passenger or her family or is a bona fide gift or souvenir; provided that the value of each such article and the total value of all such articles does not exceed such limits as may be specified in the rules.*

V) Section 110 – Seizure of goods, documents and things. *—(1) If the proper officer has reason to believe that any goods are liable to confiscation under this Act, he may seize such goods:”*

VI) 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 the Act or any other law for the time being in force;*

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- (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;*
- (i) *any dutiable or prohibited goods found concealed in any manner in any package either before or after the unloading thereof;*
- (j) *any dutiable or prohibited goods removed or attempted to be removed from a customs area or a warehouse without the permission of the proper officer or contrary to the terms of such permission;*
- (l) *any dutiable or prohibited goods which are not included or are in excess of those included in the entry made under the 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 the Act or in the case of baggage with the declaration made under section 77 in respect thereof, or in the case of goods under transshipment, with the declaration for transshipment referred to in the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 54;"*

VII) Section 119 – Confiscation of goods used for concealing smuggled goods—*Any goods used for concealing smuggled goods shall also be liable to confiscation."*

VIII) 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, harboring, keeping, concealing, selling or purchasing or in any manner dealing with any goods which he knows or has reason to believe are liable to confiscation under Section 111, shall be liable to penalty.*

B. THE FOREIGN TRADE (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1992;

I) Section 3(2) - *The Central Government may also, by Order published in the Official Gazette, make provision for prohibiting, restricting or otherwise regulating, in all cases or in specified classes of cases and subject to such exceptions, if any, as may be made by or under the Order, the import or export of goods or services or technology."*

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II) Section 3(3) - *All goods to which any Order under sub-section (2) applies shall be deemed to be goods the import or export of which has been prohibited under section 11 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) and all the provisions of that Act shall have effect accordingly."*

III) Section 11(1) - *No export or import shall be made by any person except in accordance with the provisions of the Act, the rules and orders made thereunder and the foreign trade policy for the time being in force."*

C. THE CUSTOMS BAGGAGE DECLARATIONS REGULATIONS, 2013:

I) Regulation 3 (as amended) - *All passengers who come to India and having anything to declare or are carrying dutiable or prohibited goods shall declare their accompanied baggage in the prescribed form.*

Contravention and violation of laws:

8. It therefore appears that:

- (a) The passenger had dealt with and actively indulged herself in the instant case of smuggling of gold into India. The passenger had improperly imported gold bar weighing 486.380 Grams having purity 999.0/24 Kt., by way of concealed in two capsules consisting mixture of gold and chemical covered with white rubber in her rectum, involving market value of Rs.32,82,579/- (Rupees Thirty-two lakhs Eighty-two thousand five hundred seventy-nine only) and Tariff Value is Rs.28,35,109/- (Rupees Twenty-Eight lakhs thirty-five thousand one hundred nine only), not declared to the Customs. The passenger opted green channel to exit the Airport with deliberate intention to evade the payment of Customs Duty and fraudulently circumventing the restrictions and prohibitions imposed under the Customs Act 1962 and other allied Acts, Rules and Regulations. Therefore, the improperly imported 486.380 Grams of gold bar of purity 999.0/24 Kt. by the passenger, which was concealed the two capsules consisting mixture of gold and chemical covered with white rubber in her rectum, without declaring it to the Customs on arrival in India cannot be treated as bonafide household goods or personal

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effects. The passenger 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.

- (b) By not declaring the value, quantity and description of the goods imported by her, the said passenger violated the provision of Baggage Rules, 2016, read with the Section 77 of the Customs Act, 1962 read with Regulation 3 of Customs Baggage Declaration Regulations, 2013.
- (c) The improperly imported gold bar by the passenger, Mrs. Rizwana Ilyas Chhanvniwala, which was concealed in two capsules consisting mixture of gold and chemical covered with white rubber in her rectum, without declaring it to the Customs is thus liable for confiscation under Section 111(d), 111(f), 111(i), 111(j), 111(l) 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 the Customs Act, 1962.
- (d) Mrs. Rizwana Ilyas Chhanvniwala, by her above-described acts of omission and commission on her part has rendered herself liable to penalty under Section 112 of the Customs Act, 1962.
- (e) As per Section 123 of the Customs Act, 1962, the burden of proving that the gold bar weighing 486.380 Grams having purity 999.0/24 Kt. and having market value of Rs.32,82,579/- (Rupees Thirty two lakhs Eighty two thousand five hundred seventy nine only) and Tariff Value is Rs.28,35,109/- (Rupees Twenty Eight lakhs thirty five thousand one hundred nine only), which was concealed in two capsules consisting mixture of gold and chemical covered with white rubber in her rectum, totally weighing 486.38 grams without

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declaring it to the Customs, are not smuggled goods, is upon the passenger and Noticee, Mrs. Rizwana Ilyas Chhanvniwala.

9. Accordingly, a Show Cause Notice F.No. VIII/10-145/SVPIA-B/O&A/HQ/2024-25 dated 15.07.2024 was issued to **Mrs. Rizwana Ilyas Chhanvniwala**, residing at 3839/1, Mota Bamba Kazi na Dhaba, Astodia Chakla, Jamalpur, Ahmedabad-380001, as to why:

- (i) The One Gold Bar weighing **486.38** Grams having purity 999.0/24 Kt. and having market value of **Rs.32,82,579/-** (Rupees Thirty-two lakhs Eighty-two thousand five hundred seventy-nine only) and Tariff Value is **Rs.28,35,109/-** (Rupees Twenty Eight lakhs thirty five thousand one hundred nine only), which was concealed in her rectum, was placed under seizure under panchnama proceedings dated 22.03.2024 and Seizure Memo Order dated 22.03.2024, should not be confiscated under the provision of Section 111(d), 111(f), 111(i), 111(j), 111(l) and 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962;
- (ii) The packing material i.e. white rubber in which two capsules were wrapped under seizure on the reasonable belief that the same was used for packing and concealment of the above-mentioned gold bar which was attempted to be smuggled into India in violation of Section 77, Section 132 and Section 135, of the Customs Act, 1962, seized under panchnama dated 22.03.2024 and Seizure memo order dated 22.03.2024, should not be confiscated under Section 119 of the Customs Act, 1962; and
- (iii) Penalty should not be imposed upon the passenger, under Section 112 of the Customs Act, 1962, for the omissions and commissions mentioned hereinabove.

Defense reply and record of personal hearing:

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10. The noticee has not submitted any written submission to the Show Cause Notice issued to him.

11. The noticee was given opportunity for personal hearing on 23.12.2024, 30.12.2024 and 10.01.2025. The noticee has attended the PH on 10.01.2025 wherein she submitted that she went Jeddah (U.A.E) for Umra and accepted that she brought the gold in form of capsules which were concealed by her in rectum which was given by a person named Sohaib. She submitted that the said gold was not purchased by her and have not any purchase bill or bank statement regarding this and she is not claiming ownership on the gold at present and also did not claim in future. She further mentioned that this is her final submission and nothing more to add.

Discussion and Findings:

12. I have carefully gone through the facts of the case. Though sufficient opportunity for filing reply and personal hearing had been given, the Noticee has not come forward to file his reply/ submissions, however the noticee has availed the opportunity of personal hearing on 10.01.2025. Now I take up the matter for adjudication on the basis of documents available on the record and submission made during the personal hearing.

13. In the instant case, I find that the main issue to be decided is whether the **486.38** grams of gold bar, derived from semi solid gold paste in form of 02 capsules containing gold and chemical mix concealed in rectum, having **tariff value of Rs.28,35,109/-** (Rupees Twenty Eight lakhs thirty five thousand one hundred nine only) and **Rs.32,82,579/-** (Rupees Thirty-two lakhs Eighty-two thousand five hundred seventy-nine only), seized vide Seizure Memo/ Order under Panchnama proceedings both dated 22.03.2024, on a reasonable belief that the same is liable for confiscation under Section 111 of the Customs Act, 1962 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Act') or not; and whether the noticee is liable for penal action under the provisions of Section 112 of the Act.

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14. I find that the panchnama dated 22.03.2024 clearly draws out the fact that the noticee, who arrived from Jeddah (UAE) in Indigo Flight No. 6E-92 was intercepted by the Air Intelligent Unit (AIU) officers, SVP International Airport, Customs, Ahmedabad on basis of specific information and passenger profiling, when she was trying to exit through green channel of the Arrival Hall of Terminal 2 of SVPI Airport, without making any declaration to the Customs. Thereafter, in presence of the panchas officers had carried out scanning of the trolley bags in the scanner installed near the exit gate of the arrival hall of SVPI Airport, Ahmedabad, however, nothing suspicious was observed. Further, officers asked to pass through DFMD machine after removing all metallic objects, while the noticee passed through the Door Frame Metal Detector (DFMD) Machine no beep sound was heard which indicated there was no objectionable/dutiable substance on her body/clothes. on sustained interrogation Mrs. Rizwana Ilyas Chhanvniwala confessed that she was carrying capsules containing semi-solid substance consisting of Gold and Chemical mix concealed inside her rectum. The officers then led the noticee to the wash room located near belt No.1 of arrival hall, terminal 2 and after some time, the noticee came out of the washroom with two capsules of semi solid substance consisting of gold and chemical mix each covered with white rubber. The weight of the said capsules is measured which comes to 534.890 grams. It is on record that the noticee had admitted that she was carrying the capsules containing gold in paste form concealed in her rectum, with intent to smuggle into India without declaring before Customs Officers. It is also on record that Government approved Valuer had tested and converted said capsules in Gold Bar with certification that the gold is of 24 kt and 999.0 purity, weighing 486.380 Grams. The Tariff Value of said gold bar weight 486.380 grams having purity 999.0/24 Kt. derived from 534.890 grams of 02 capsules containing semi solid paste consisting of gold and chemical mix concealed in rectum, having Tariff value of **Rs.28,35,109/-** and market Value of **Rs.32,82,579/-**, which was placed

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under seizure under Panchnama dated 22.03.2024, in the presence of the noticee and independent panch witnesses.

15. I also find that the passenger/noticee had neither questioned the manner of the panchnama proceedings at the material time nor controverted the facts detailed in the panchnama during the course of recording of her statement and also not at the time of personal hearing. Every procedure conducted during the panchnama by the Officers, was well documented and made in the presence of the panchas as well as the passenger/noticee. In fact, in her statement dated 22.03.2024, she has clearly admitted that she had travelled from Jeddah(UAE) to Ahmedabad by Indigo Flight No. 6E-92 dated 22.03.2024 carrying gold paste in form of capsule concealed in her rectum; that she had intentionally not declared the substance containing foreign origin gold before the Customs authorities as she wanted to clear the same illicitly and evade payment of customs duty; that she was aware that smuggling of gold without payment of customs duty is an offence under the Customs law and thereby, violated provisions of Customs Act and the Baggage Rules, 2016. She admitted in her statement that the gold was given to her by a person named Sohaib and asked her to conceal the same in her rectum and carry the same into India and for that she would get Rs. 15,000/- after reaching Ahmedabad. During the Personal Hearing she also admitted that the gold was neither belong to her and nor purchased by her and she will not claim any ownership on the said gold.

16. I find that the noticee has clearly accepted that she had not declared the gold in paste form concealed in her rectum, to the Customs authorities. It is clear case of non-declaration with intent to smuggle the gold. Accordingly, there is sufficient evidence to conclude that the passenger had failed to declare the foreign origin gold before the Customs Authorities on her arrival at SVP International Airport, Ahmedabad. Therefore, it is a case of smuggling of gold without declaring in the aforesaid manner with intent to evade payment of Customs duty is conclusively proved. Thus, it is proved that passenger violated

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Section 77, Section 79 of the Customs Act for import/smuggling of gold which was not for bonafide use and thereby violated Rule 11 of the Foreign Trade Regulation Rules 1993, and para 2.26 of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20. Further as per Section 123 of the Customs Act, 1962, gold is a notified item and when goods notified thereunder are seized under the Customs Act, 1962, on the reasonable belief that they are smuggled goods, the burden to prove that they are not smuggled, shall be on the person from whose possession the goods have been seized.

17. From the facts discussed above, it is evident that the passenger/noticee had brought gold of 24 kt having 999.0 purity weighing 486.38 gms., retrieved from the gold paste in form of capsules concealed by the noticee in her rectum, while arriving from Jeddah to Ahmedabad, with an intention to smuggle and remove the same without payment of Customs duty, thereby rendering the gold weighing 486.38 gms., seized under panchnama dated 22.03.2024 liable for confiscation, under the provisions of Sections 111(d), 111(f), 111(i), 111(j), 111(l) & 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962. By secreting the gold in form of capsules having gold and chemical mix, concealed in her rectum and not declaring the same before the Customs, it is established that the passenger/noticee had a clear intention to smuggle the gold clandestinely with the deliberate intention to evade payment of customs duty. The commission of above act made the impugned goods fall within the ambit of 'smuggling' as defined under Section 2(39) of the Act. Further, I find that the noticee has accepted of smuggling the gold during the personal hearing wherein she submitted that the gold was not purchased by her and given to her by another person to smuggle the same in India.

18. It is seen that for the purpose of customs clearance of arriving passengers, a two-channel system is adopted i.e Green Channel for passengers not having dutiable goods and Red Channel for passengers having dutiable goods and all passengers have to ensure to file correct declaration of

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their baggage. I find that the Noticee had not filed the baggage declaration form and had not declared the said gold which was in his possession, as envisaged under Section 77 of the Act read with the Baggage Rules and Regulation 3 of Customs Baggage Declaration Regulations, 2013 and she was tried to exit through Green Channel which shows that the noticee was trying to evade the payment of eligible customs duty. I also find that the definition of “eligible passenger” is provided under Notification No. 50/2017- Customs New Delhi, the 30th June, 2017 wherein it is mentioned as - “eligible passenger” means a passenger of Indian origin or a passenger holding a valid passport, issued under the Passports Act, 1967 (15 of 1967), who is coming to India after a period of not less than six months of stay abroad; and short visits, if any, made by the eligible passenger during the aforesaid period of six months shall be ignored if the total duration of stay on such visits does not exceed thirty days. I find that the passenger/noticee had not filed the baggage declaration form and had not declared the gold which was in her possession, as envisaged under Section 77 of the Act read with the Baggage Rules and Regulation 3 of Customs Baggage Declaration Regulations, 2013. It is also observed that the imports were also for non-bonafide purposes. Therefore, the improperly imported gold concealed in rectum and without declaring to the Customs on arrival in India cannot be treated as bonafide household goods or personal effects. The passenger 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.

19. It, is therefore, proved that by the above acts of contravention, the passenger/noticee has rendered gold of 24 kt having 999.0 purity weighing 486.38 gms., retrieved from gold paste concealed in rectum in form of capsules, having total Tariff Value of Rs.28,35,109/- and market Value of Rs.32,82,579/-, seized vide Seizure Memo/Order under the Panchnama proceedings both dated 22.03.2024 liable to confiscation under the provisions

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of Sections 111(d), 111(f), 111(i), 111(j), 111(l) & 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962. By using the modus of concealing the gold in rectum and without declaring to the Customs on arrival in India, it is observed that the passenger/noticee was fully aware that the import of said goods is offending in nature. It is therefore very clear that she has knowingly carried the gold and failed to declare the same to the Customs on her arrival at the Airport. It is seen that she has involved herself in carrying, keeping, concealing and dealing with the impugned goods in a manner which she knew or had reasons to believe that the same were liable to confiscation under the Act. It, is therefore, proved beyond doubt that the passenger has committed an offence of the nature described in Section 112 of Customs Act, 1962 making him liable for penalty under Section 112 of the Customs Act, 1962.

20. I find that the passenger/noticee has confessed of carrying gold of 24 kt having 999.0 purity, weighing 486.38 gms and attempted to remove the said gold by concealing the gold in her rectum and attempted to remove the said gold from the Customs Airport without declaring it to the Customs Authorities violating the para 2.26 of 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) further read in conjunction with Section 11(3) of Customs Act, 1962 and the relevant provisions of Baggage Rules, 2016 and Customs Baggage Declaration Regulations, 2013. As per Section 2(33) "prohibited goods" means any goods the import or export of which is subject to any prohibition under this Act or any other law for the time being in force but does not include any such goods in respect of which the conditions subject to which the goods are permitted to be imported or exported have been complied with. The improperly imported gold by the passenger without following the due process of law and without adhering to the conditions and procedures of import have thus acquired the nature of being prohibited goods in view of Section 2(33) of the Act.

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21. It is quite clear from the above discussions that the gold was concealed and not declared to the Customs with the sole intention to evade payment of Customs duty. The records before me shows that the passenger/noticee did not choose to declare the prohibited/dutiable goods and opted for green channel customs clearance after arriving from foreign destination with the willful intention to smuggle the impugned goods. One Gold Bar weighing 486.38 grams of 24Kt./ 999.0 purity, having total Market Value of the recovered gold bar Rs.32,82,579/- and Tariff Value Rs.28,35,109/-, retrieved from the gold paste concealed in rectum, were placed under seizure vide panchnama dated 22.03.2024. The passenger/noticee has clearly admitted that despite having knowledge that the goods had to be declared and such import is an offence under the Act and Rules and Regulations made thereunder, she attempted to remove the gold by concealing in rectum and by deliberately not declaring the same on his arrival at airport with the willful intention to smuggle the impugned gold into India. I therefore, find that the passenger/noticee has committed an offence of the nature described in Section 112(a) & Section 112(b) of Customs Act, 1962 making her liable for penalty under provisions of Section 112 of the Customs Act, 1962.

22. I further find that gold is not on the list of prohibited items but import of the same is controlled. The view taken by the **Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Om Prakash Bhatia** however in very clear terms lay down the principle that if importation and exportation of goods are subject to certain prescribed conditions, which are to be fulfilled before or after clearance of goods, non-fulfillment of such conditions would make the goods fall within the ambit of 'prohibited goods'. This makes the gold seized in the present case "prohibited goods" as the noticee trying to smuggle the same was not eligible passenger to bring or import gold into India in baggage. The gold was recovered in a manner concealed in rectum in form of capsules and kept undeclared with an intention to smuggle the same and evade payment of

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customs duty. By using this modus, it is proved that the goods are offending in nature and therefore prohibited on its importation. Here, conditions are not fulfilled by the passenger.

23. In view of the above discussions, I hold that the gold weighing 486.38 grams of 24Kt./999.0 purity, retrieved from gold and chemical paste concealed in rectum in form of capsules and undeclared by the passenger/noticee with an intention to clear the same illicitly from Customs Airport and to evade payment of Customs duty, are liable for absolute confiscation. Further, it becomes very clear that the gold was carried to India by the noticee in concealed manner for extraneous consideration. ***In the instant case, I am therefore, not inclined to use my discretion to give an option to redeem the gold on payment of redemption fine, as envisaged under Section 125 of the Act.***

24. In the case of Samynathan Murugesan [2009 (247) ELT 21 (Mad)], the Hon'ble High Court upheld the absolute confiscation, ordered by the adjudicating authority, in similar facts and circumstances. Further, in the said case of smuggling of gold, the High Court of Madras has ruled that as the goods were prohibited and there was concealment, the Commissioner's order for absolute confiscation was upheld.

25. Further I find that in a case decided by the Hon'ble High Court of Madras reported at 2016-TIOL-1664-HC-MAD-CUS in respect of Malabar Diamond Gallery Pvt Ltd, the Court while holding gold jewellery as prohibited goods under Section 2(33) of the Customs Act, 1962 had recorded that "restriction" also means prohibition. In Para 89 of the order, it was recorded as under;

"89. While considering a prayer for provisional release, pending adjudication, whether all the above can wholly be ignored by the authorities, enjoined with a duty, to enforce the statutory provisions, rules and notifications, in letter and spirit, in consonance with the objects and intention of the Legislature, imposing prohibitions/restrictions under the Customs Act, 1962 or

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under any other law, for the time being in force, we are of the view that all the authorities are bound to follow the same, wherever, prohibition or restriction is imposed, and when the word, "restriction", also means prohibition, as held by the Hon'ble Apex Court in Om Prakash Bhatia's case (cited supra)."

26. The Hon'ble High Court of Madras in the matter of Commissioner of Customs (AIR), Chennai-I Vs. P. Sinnasamy [2016 (344) E.L.T. 1154 (Mad.)] has held-

Tribunal had arrogated powers of adjudicating authority by directing authority to release gold by exercising option in favour of respondent - Tribunal had overlooked categorical finding of adjudicating authority that respondent had deliberately attempted to smuggle 2548.3 grams of gold, by concealing and without declaration of Customs for monetary consideration - Adjudicating authority had given reasons for confiscation of gold while allowing redemption of other goods on payment of fine - Discretion exercised by authority to deny release, is in accordance with law - Interference by Tribunal is against law and unjustified –

Redemption fine - Option - Confiscation of smuggled gold - Redemption cannot be allowed, as a matter of right - Discretion conferred on adjudicating authority to decide - Not open to Tribunal to issue any positive directions to adjudicating authority to exercise option in favour of redemption.

27. In [2019 (370) E.L.T. 1743 (G.O.I.)], before the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, [Department of Revenue - Revisionary Authority]; Ms. Mallika Arya, Additional Secretary in Abdul Kalam Ammangod Kunhamu vide Order No. 17/2019-Cus., dated 7-10-2019 in F. No.375/06/B/2017-RA stated that it is observed that C.B.I. & C. had issued instruction vide Letter F. No. 495/5/92-Cus. VI, dated 10-5-1993 wherein it has been instructed that "in respect of gold seized for non-declaration, no option to redeem the same on

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redemption fine under Section 125 of the Customs Act, 1962 should be given except in very trivial cases where the adjudicating authority is satisfied that there was no concealment of the gold in question”.

28. Given the facts of the present case before me and the judgements and rulings cited above, I find that the manner of concealment, in this case clearly shows that the noticee had attempted to smuggle the seized gold to avoid detection by the Customs Authorities. Further, no evidence has been produced to prove licit import of the seized gold bars. Thus, the noticee has failed to discharge the burden placed on him in terms of Section 123. Further, from the SCN, Panchnama and Statement, ***I find that the manner of concealment of the gold is ingenious in nature, as the noticee concealed the gold in his rectum with intention to smuggle the same into India*** and evade payment of customs duty. Therefore, the gold weighing 486.38 grams of 24Kt./999.0 purity in form of gold bar, derived from the gold and chemical paste concealed in rectum in form of capsules is therefore, liable to be **confiscated absolutely**. I therefore hold in unequivocal terms that the gold weighing 486.38 grams of 24Kt./999.0 purity, placed under seizure would be liable to absolute confiscation under Section 111(d), 111(f), 111(i), 111(j), 111(l) & 111(m) of the Act.

29. I further find that the passenger had involved herself in the act of smuggling of gold weighing 486.38 grams of 24Kt./999.0 purity, retrieved from gold and chemical paste concealed in rectum in form of capsules. Further, it is fact that the passenger/noticee has travelled with gold weighing 486.38 grams of 24Kt./999.0 purity, retrieved from paste concealed in her rectum, from Jeddah to Ahmedabad despite her knowledge and belief that the gold carried by her is an offence under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 and the Regulations made thereunder. Thus, it is clear that the passenger has concerned herself with carrying, removing, keeping, concealing and dealing with the smuggled gold which she knew or had reason to believe that the same

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are liable for confiscation under Section 111 of the Customs Act, 1962. Therefore, I find that the passenger/noticee is liable for penal action under Sections 112 of the Customs Act, 1962 and I hold accordingly.

30. Accordingly, I pass the following Order:

ORDER

- i.) I order absolute confiscation of the One Gold Bar weighing **486.380** grams having Market Value of **Rs.32,82,579/-** (Rupees Thirty-two lakhs Eighty-two thousand five hundred seventy-nine only) and Tariff Value is **Rs.28,35,109/-** (Rupees Twenty Eight lakhs thirty five thousand one hundred nine only) derived from semi solid gold paste in form of 02 capsules containing gold and chemical mix concealed in rectum by the passenger/noticee Mrs. Rizwana Ilyas Chhanvniwala and placed under seizure under panchnama dated 22.03.2024 and seizure memo order dated 22.03.2024 under Section 111(d), 111(f), 111(i), 111(j), 111(l) & 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962;
- ii.) I impose a combined penalty of **Rs. 8,00,000/-** (Rupees Eight Lakh Only) on Mrs. Rizwana Ilyas Chhanvniwala under the provisions of Section 112(a)(i) & Section 112(b)(i) of the Customs Act 1962.

31. Accordingly, the Show Cause Notice No. VIII/10-145/SVPIA-B/O&A/HQ/2024-25 dated 15.07.2024 stands disposed of.

(Shree Ram Vishnoi)
Additional Commissioner
Customs, Ahmedabad

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Date:07.02.2025

DIN: **20250271MN000000A364**

By SPEED POST A.D.

To,
Mrs. Rizwana Ilyas Chhanvniwala,
3839/1, Mota Bamba Kazi na Dhaba,
Astodia Chakla, Jamalpur, Ahmedabad-380001

Copy to :-

1. The Principal Commissioner of Customs, Ahmedabad.(Kind Attn: RRA Section)
2. The Deputy Commissioner of Customs (AIU), SVPIA, Ahmedabad.
3. The Deputy Commissioner of Customs, SVPIA, Ahmedabad.
4. The Deputy Commissioner of Customs (Task Force), Ahmedabad.
5. The System In-Charge, Customs, HQ., Ahmedabad for uploading on the official web-site i.e. <http://www.ahmedabadcustoms.gov.in>.
6. Guard File.