



सीमाशुल्क(अपील) आयुक्तकाकार्यालय,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS (APPEALS), अहमदाबाद AHMEDABAD,
चौथी मंज़िल 4th Floor, हडकोभवन HUDCO Bhavan, ईश्वर भुवन रोड़ IshwarBhuvan Road,
नवरंगपुरा Navrangpura, अहमदाबाद Ahmedabad – 380 009
दूरभाषक्रमांक Tel. No. 079-26589281
DIN – 20250471MN000000B679

क	फ़ाइलसंख्या FILE NO.	CAPPL/COM/CUSP/1324/2023
ख	अपीलआदेशसंख्या ORDER-IN- APPEAL NO. (सीमाशुल्कअधिनियम, 1962 कीधारा 128ककेअंतर्गत) (UNDER SECTION 128A OF THE CUSTOMS ACT, 1962):	MUN-CUS-000-APP-002-25-26
ग	पारितकर्ता PASSED BY	Shri Akhilesh Kumar Commissioner of Customs (Appeals), Ahmedabad
घ	दिनांक DATE	09.04.2025
ङ	उद्भूतअपीलआदेशकीसं. वदिनांक ARISING OUT OF ORDER-IN- ORIGINAL NO.	MCH/35/ADC/MK/2023-24, dated 15.05.2023 issued by Additional Commissioner of Customs, Customs House, Mundra
च	अपीलआदेशजारीकरनेकीदिनांक ORDER- IN-APPEAL ISSUED ON:	09.04.2025
छ	अपीलकर्तकानामवपता NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE APPELLANT:	M/s Seminox Pipes and Tubes Pvt. Ltd., A- 602, 6 th Floor, Plot No. 608-609, 212-22, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Topiwala Wadi, Girgaon, Mumbai-400004.



- यहप्रतिउसव्यक्तिकेनिजीउपयोगकेलिएमुफ्तमेंदीजातीहैजिनकेनामयहजारीकियागयाहै.
This copy is granted free of cost for the private use of the person to whom it is issued.
- सीमाशुल्कअधिनियम 1962 कीधारा 129 डीडी (1) (यथासंशोधित)
केअधीननिम्नलिखितश्रेणियोंकेमामलोंकेसम्बन्धमेंकोईव्यक्तिइसआदेशसेअपनेकोआहतमहसूसकरताहोतोइसआदेशकीप्राप्तिकीतारीखसे 3 महीनेकेअंदरअपरसचिव/संयुक्तसचिव (आवेदनसंशोधन), वित्तमंत्रालय,

	(राजस्वविभाग) संसदमार्ग, नई दिल्ली को पुनरीक्षण आवेदन प्रस्तुत कर सकते हैं।
	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.
	निम्नलिखित सम्बन्धित आदेश/Order relating to :
(क)	बैगेज के रूप में आयातित कोई माल।
(a)	any goods imported on baggage.
(ख)	भारत में आयात करने हेतु किसी वाहन में लादा गया लेकिन भारत में उनके गन्तव्य स्थान पर उतारे गए माल या उस गन्तव्य स्थान पर उतारे जाने के लिए अपेक्षित माल उतारे 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 बनाए गए 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.	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 :
	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 :
(क)	कोर्ट फी एक्ट, 1870 के मद सं. 6 अनुसूची 1 के अधीन निर्धारित किए गए अनुसार इस आदेश की 4 प्रतियां, जिसकी एक प्रति में पचास पैसे की न्यायालय शुल्क टिकट लगा होना चाहिए।
(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)	पुनरीक्षण आवेदन दायर करने के लिए सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 (यथा संशोधित) में निर्धारित फीस जो अन्य रसीद, फीस, दण्ड, जब्ती और विविध मदों के शीर्ष के अधीन आता है में रु. 200/- (रूपए दो सौ मात्र) या रु. 1000/- (रूपए एक हजार मात्र), जैसा भी मामला हो, से सम्बन्धित भुगतान के प्रमाणिक चलान टी.आर. 6 की दो प्रतियां। यदि शुल्क, मांगा गया ब्याज, लगाया गया दंड की राशि और रूपए एक लाख या उससे कम हो तो ऐसे फीस के रूप में रु. 200/- और यदि एक लाख से अधिक हो तो फीस के रूप में रु. 1000/-
(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, 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.1000/-.
4.	मद सं. 2 के अधीन सूचित मामलों के अलावा अन्य मामलों 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, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क और सेवा कर अपील अधिकरण के समक्ष निम्नलिखित पते पर अपील कर सकते हैं
	In respect of cases other than these 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 :
	सीमा शुल्क, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क व सेवा कर अपील अधिकरण, पश्चिमी क्षेत्रीय पीठ
	Customs, Excise & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal, West Zonal Bench

	दूसरी मंजिल, बहुमाली भवन, निकट गिरधर नगर पुल, असारवा, अहमदाबाद-380016	2 nd Floor, Bahumali Bhavan, Nr. Girdhar Nagar Bridge, Asarwa, Ahmedabad-380 016
5.	सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 129 ए (6) के अधीन, सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 129 ए (1) के अधीन अपील के साथ निम्नलिखित शुल्क संलग्न होने चाहिए-	
	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)	अपील से सम्बन्धित मामले में जहाँ कि सीमा शुल्क अधिकारी द्वारा मांगा गया शुल्क और व्याज तालगायाग या दंड की रकम पाँच लाख रूपए या उस से कम हो तो एक हजार रूपए.	
(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)	अपील से सम्बन्धित मामले में जहाँ कि सीमा शुल्क अधिकारी द्वारा मांगा गया शुल्क और व्याज तालगायाग या दंड की रकम पाँच लाख रूपए से अधिक हो लेकिन रुपये पचास लाख से अधिक न हो तो; पाँच हजार रूपए	
(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)	अपील से सम्बन्धित मामले में जहाँ कि सीमा शुल्क अधिकारी द्वारा मांगा गया शुल्क और व्याज तालगायाग या दंड की रकम पचास लाख रूपए से अधिक हो तो; दस हजार रूपए.	
(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)	इस आदेश के विरुद्ध अधिकरण के सामने, मांगा गया शुल्क के 10% अदा करने पर, जहाँ शुल्क या शुल्क एवं दंड विवाद में है, या दंड के 10% अदा करने पर, जहाँ केवल दंड विवाद में है, अपील रखा जाएगा।	
(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.	
6.	उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 129 (ए) के अन्तर्गत अपील प्राधिकरण के समक्ष दायर प्रत्येक आवेदन पत्र- (क) रोक आदेश के लिए या गलतियों को सुधारने के लिए या किसी अन्य प्रयोजन के लिए कि एगए अपील : - अथवा (ख) अपील या आवेदन पत्र का प्रत्यावर्तन के लिए दायर आवेदन के साथ रुपये पाँच सौ का शुल्क भी संलग्न होने चाहिए.	
	Under section 129 (a) of the said Act, every application made before the Appellate Tribunal-	
	(a) in 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.	



ORDER-IN-APPEAL

M/s. Seminox Pipes and Tubes Pvt. Ltd., A-602, 6th Floor, Plot No. 608-609, 212-22, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Topiwala Wadi, Girgaon, Mumbai - 400004 (hereinafter referred to as "the Appellant") have filed the present appeal in terms of Section 128 of the Customs Act, 1962 against Order-in-Original No. MCH/35/ADC/MK/2023-24, dated 15.05.2023 (hereinafter referred to as "the impugned order") issued by the Additional Commissioner of Customs, Customs House, Mundra (hereinafter referred to as "the adjudicating authority").

2. Briefly stated, facts of the case are that the Appellant had filed Bill of Entry No. 3899430, dated 24.12.2022 for import of goods declared as Stainless - Steel Seamless Pipes (Grade 317L) from China PR (Container No. TEMU6041954) with total weight of 28,495 Kgs, having assessable value of Rs. 99,21,870/- with declared duty of Rs. 25,58,651/-. An intelligence was received from the Chief Commissioner's Office, Customs, Gujarat Zone and further data gathered by SIIB, Custom House Mundra that importers, including the Appellant, are evading Anti-Dumping Duty on imports of Stainless - Steel Seamless Tubes and Pipes with specifications of diameters up to and including 6 NPS, or comparable thereof after issuance of Notification No. 31/2022 - Customs (ADD), dated 20-12-2022 and non-compliance of BIS in the case of Stainless Steel Pipes & Tube. Further, during the examination, the imported goods 'Stainless-Steel Seamless Pipes (Grade TP317L)' were found packed in bundles covered with HDPE coverings. The sizes of the 'Stainless-Steel Seamless Pipes found in container are 33.4 x 4.55, 60 x 2.77, 114 x 6, 89 x 3, 48 x 3.68, 60 x 3.91, 42 x 3.5, 42 x 2.77, 168 x 7 (all in mm). Further, the test report from the CRCL, Kandla confirmed that the imported goods is having the chemical composition which agrees with grade SS 317L as declared.

2.1. Further, as per the documents, it appeared that diameter of pipes are lower than 6NPS or 168.3 mm and that goods were covered under the Serial No. 10 of Notification No. 31/2022 - Customs (ADD), dated 20-12-2022 which prescribes that Stainless-Steel Seamless Tubes and Pipes (with diameter up to and including 6 NPS) having origin in China PR and produced by any manufacturer is leviable to Anti-Dumping Duty @ 3801 USD per MT.

2.2. Further, the Appellant vide letter dated 03.04.2023 submitted that they had imported goods under Bill of Lading No. 143200521782, dated 30.11.2022. However, during the transit of the goods, the Govt. Of India, vide Notification No. 31/2022 - Customs (ADD), dated 20-12-2022 imposed very high ADD @3801 USD P/MT on Seamless Pipes of Chinese Origin. Therefore, the Appellant requested to issue NOC for clearing the impugned goods under

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Advance License Authorisation/license and did not want any show cause notice and Personal Hearing in the case.

2.3 Thereafter, the request of the Appellant was considered and the case was decided vide impugned order, without issuing any show cause notice and passing orders as under:

- i. It was ordered to re-assess of Bill of Entry No. 3899430, dated 24.12.2022 under Section 17 (4) of the Customs Act, 1962 imposing Anti-Dumping Duty leviable in terms of Notification No. 31/2022 - Cus (ADD), dated 20-12-2022 under Advance Authorisation License.
- ii. It was ordered for confiscation of the goods imported under Bill of Entry No. 3899430, dated 24.12.2022 valued at Rs 99,21,870/- for attempt to evade the duty amount of Rs. 1,06,78,125/- under Section 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962. However, an option was given to re-deem the goods in lieu of confiscation under provision of Section 125 of Customs Act, 1962 on payment of Redemption Fine of Rs. 5,00,000/-.
- iii. Penalty of Rs. 5,00,000/- was imposed on the Appellant under Section 112(a)(ii) of the Customs Act, 1962.

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

- That it is duly recorded in the impugned order that the goods have been found tallying with the material particulars declared in the Bill of Entry and therefore, there is no mis-declaration and the goods are not liable for confiscation under Section 111 (m) of Customs Act, 1962.

That the Appellant was guided by the date of shipment mentioned in the Bill of Lading, i.e. 30.11.2022, which was prior to date of Notification, i.e. 20.12.2022. Hence, they had not mentioned details of Notification No. 31/2022-Customs (ADD) in the Bill of Entry. As such, they had no intention to evade anti-dumping duty which is further evident from the fact that the appellant also presented Advance License and clearance was duly permitted against Advance License.

- That that fine was imposed to wipe out profit. In this case, it is an admitted position that there was no requirement to deposit any amount towards anti-dumping duty in as much as it was ordered to be debited in the bond executed by the appellant for taking clearance against advance authorization. In result, no profit was accruable to



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the appellant. Consequently, it is submitted that no fine is imposable on the goods under consideration.

- That the appellant did not have any intention to evade payment of anti-dumping duty therefore they are not liable for penalty under Section 112 (a)(ii) of Customs Act, 1962.
- That in the facts and circumstances of the case, imposition of fine and penalty to the extent of Rs. 5.0 lakh each is extremely harsh and not commensurate with the alleged offence.

4. Shri Vikas Mehta, Consultant, appeared for personal hearing on 08.01.2025 on behalf of the Appellant. He reiterated the submission made in the appeal memorandum.

5. It is observed that the present appeal has not been filed within 60 days as prescribed under Section 128 of the Customs Act, 1962. An application for Condonation of delay has been filed by the Appellant, wherein it is stated that the appeal was required to be filed before 14.07.2023, whereas the appeal has been filed on 08.08.2023 i.e. there is delay of 25 days. In the Condonation of delay application, it is submitted that the appeal could not be filed within the prescribed time limit owing to the fact that the Appellant was compelled to change the legal counsel. The Appellant thereafter appointed the present counsel and got the appeal drafted on top priority basis after collecting the papers and forwarding them to the present counsel causing the delay of 25 days. In this regard, I am of the considered view that it is a settled principle of jurisprudence to take lenient view in such cases. Hence, I exercise the powers granted under proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 128 of the Customs Act, 1962 and condone the delay in filing the appeal and take up the matter for decision on merit.

6. I have gone through the appeal memorandum filed by the Appellant, records of the case and submissions made during personal hearing. The issues to be decided in present appeal are whether the impugned order passed by the adjudicating authority for confiscation of imported goods under Section 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962 and imposing penalty on the Appellant under Section 112(a)(ii) of the Customs Act, 1962, in the facts and circumstances of the case, is legal and proper or otherwise.

6.1 I find that the Appellant had imported consignment of goods declared as Stainless-Steel Seamless Pipes (Grade 317L) from China PR under Bill of Entry No. 3899430, dated 24.12.2022 with total weight of 28,495 Kgs. During examination, it was found that the size of impugned goods is below 6 NPS. Further, as per Serial No. 10 of Notification No. 31/2022 - Customs (ADD),



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dated 20-12-2022, the import of Stainless-Steel Seamless Tubes and Pipes (with diameter up to and including 6 NPS) having origin in China PR and produced by any manufacturer attracted Anti-Dumping Duty (ADD) @3801 USD per MT. It is further observed that the Appellant had requested to issue NOC to clear the impugned goods under Advance Authorization License which was permitted by the competent authority by extending the exemption by virtue of Advance License.

6.2 However, adjudicating authority has vide the impugned order confiscated the impugned goods under Section 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962 and allowed their release on Redemption fine under Section 125 of the Customs Act, 1962. He also imposed penalty under Section 112(a)(ii) of the Customs Act, 1962 on account of mis-declaration by the Appellant.

6.3 It is observed that the Appellant have contended that they were guided by the date of shipment mentioned in the Bill of Lading i.e. 30.11.2022 and has stated that the impugned goods are not liable for confiscation under Section 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962 as the Notification No. 31/2022 - Customs (ADD), dated 20-12-2022 was issued while the impugned goods were in transit. Therefore, they had not mentioned the details of Notification in the Bill of Entry. In this regard, I find that ADD was required to be paid as per Notification No. 31/2022 - Customs (ADD), dated 20-12-2022 which is not disputed in the present case. Further, it is observed that the Appellant had availed the exemption on the basis of Advance Authorization and there was no requirement to deposit any amount towards ADD as the same was ordered to be debited in the bond executed by them for taking clearance against Advance Authorization and the impugned goods were cleared without payment of Duty of customs, IGST and ADD against valid Advance Authorisation under claim of benefit of Notification No. 18/2015 - Cus., dated 01.04.2015 as amended.

6.4 With regard to confiscation and imposition of redemption fine and penalty, the Appellant's main argument is that there is no deliberate or intentional mis-declaration considering the fact that the bill of entry was filed based on the documents received from the supplier. In this regard, I have perused the relevant Section 111(m) of the customs Act, 1962 and the same is reproduced hereunder:

"111. Confiscation of improperly imported goods, etc.

- The following goods brought from a place outside India shall be liable to confiscation: -

.....



(m) [any goods which do not correspond in respect of value or in any other particular] with the entry made under this Act or in the case of baggage with the declaration made under section 77 [in respect thereof, or in the case of goods under transshipment, with the declaration for transshipment referred to in the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 54].

....”

It is observed that the imported goods have not been found to be mis-declared in respect of valuation or any other particular. Further, the test report of CRCL Kandla, have confirmed the chemical composition of the imported material to be the same as declared. Further, it is also observed that when Notification No. 31/2022 - Customs (ADD), dated 20-12-2022 was issued, the imported goods were in transit and the Appellant have made the declarations in the Bill of Entry as per the documents received from the supplier such as Bill of Lading dated 20.11.2022, which is prior to the date of the Notification mentioned. In view of the above, it is observed that the main ingredient of the Section 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962 i.e. mis-declaration of the valuation or any other particular is not present in the matter. Merely not making proper entries of the details of ADD in the Bill of Entry while declaring all other goods related details correctly does not attract the confiscation of the impugned goods under Section 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962.

6.5 In this regard, I rely upon the decision of Hon'ble Tribunal, Mumbai in the case of LEXMARK INTERNATIONAL (I) P. LTD Vs C.C. (IMPORTS), NHAVA SEHVA [2011 (274) E.L.T. 556 (Tri. - Mumbai)] wherein the Hon'ble Tribunal while interpreting Section 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962, held that the goods can be confiscated only when there is any mis-declaration of the goods as declared in the bill of entry or for any valuation mismatch. The relevant paras are reproduced as under:

“6. Section 111(m) of the Customs Act provides for confiscation of the goods only if the goods declared in the bill of entry do not correspond in respect of the value or in any other material particular with the entry (bill of entry) made under the Act. In this case, the appellants had declared the goods correctly as laser printers and parts and also classified them under Heading 8471.60 in respect of printers and Heading 8473.30 in respect of parts of printers of the Customs Tariff which has also been accepted by the Customs. Further, the Customs have also accepted the transaction value declared by the appellants in the bill of entry for determination of the basic Customs duty. Only in respect of computation of CVD, there is a dispute between the importer/appellant and the department. The department was of the



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view that the CVD assessment should be done on MRP basis whereas, the importer appellant felt that it should not be on that basis. Finally, the Customs assessed the goods to CVD on MRP basis, which importer accepted and discharged the liability accordingly. Merely because the appellant had sought an exemption from RSP based assessment in respect of CVD, it does not amount to any misdeclaration on the part of the importer. Therefore, in the instant case, the provisions of Section 111(m) are not attracted at all.

7. In view of the above legal and factual position, confiscation under Section 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962 is not justified and consequential imposition of fine in lieu of confiscation under Section 125 of the said Customs Act, is also not correct. Accordingly, I set aside the confiscation and consequent imposition of fine in lieu of confiscation. Imposition of penalty under Section 112(a) is attracted only when the goods are liable to confiscation. As discussed above, since confiscation of goods has been set aside, penalty under Section 112 of the Customs Act is also not sustainable and is set aside.

8. The appeal is allowed, with consequential relief, if any, on the above terms."

6.6 I also rely upon the decision of Hon'ble Tribunal, Mumbai, in the case of LSML Pvt. Ltd. Vs Principal Commissioner of Customs, Chennai [2023 (383) E.L.T. 75 (Tri. - Chennai)] wherein, the ADD was imposed on the appellant, however confiscation, redemption fine and penalties were set aside. The relevant paras are reproduced as under:

"20. However, we find that confiscation and imposition of redemption fine are not warranted as here was nothing that the appellant-importers have consciously suppressed or misrepresented. If ADD escaped assessment, the department is free to demand the same as per provisions of Customs Act, 1962. However, for the same reason, goods cannot be confiscated and penalty cannot be imposed. Therefore, we set aside the confiscation of the goods, imposition of redemption fine and various penalties. For this reason, we find that department appeal has no merit and needs to be rejected except on levy of interest under Section 28AA on ADD of Rs.79,55,066/- in respect of goods cleared vide BE No.3056014 dt. 31.08.2017 which we have already upheld."



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7. In view of the statutory provisions and respectfully following the decisions of Hon'ble Tribunals as discussed above, I am of the considered view that confiscation of the imported goods in the impugned order is not legally sustainable. Since the primary condition, i.e. confiscation of goods, to impose the Redemption fine under Section 125 and penalty under Section 112(a)(ii) of the Customs Act, 1962, is not sustained, therefore, the impugned order imposing Redemption fine under Section 125 and penalty under Section 112(a)(ii) of the Customs Act, 1962 are also liable to be set aside.

8. In view of the discussions made above, I allow the appeals and set aside the impugned order to the extent of confiscating the goods under Section 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962 and imposing redemption fine under Section 125 of the Customs Act, 1962 and imposing penalty on the Appellant under Section 112(a)(ii) of the Customs Act, 1962.



Akhil Kumar
 09 April, 2025.
 (AKHILESH KUMAR)
 COMMISSIONER (APPEALS)
 CUSTOMS, AHMEDABAD.

F.Nos. CAPPL/COM/CUSP/1519/2023

Dated - 09.04.2025

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2. The Commissioner of Customs, Customs, Mundra.
3. The Additional Commissioner of Customs, Customs House, Mundra.
4. Guard File.