

		<p>कार्यालय: प्रधानआयुक्तसीमाशुल्क, मुन्द्रा, सीमाशुल्कभवन, मुन्द्राबंदरगाह, कच्छ, गुजरात- 370421 OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS: CUSTOM HOUSE, MUNDRA PORT, KUTCH, GUJARAT- 370421. PHONE: 02838-271426/271163 FAX: 02838-271425 E-mail id- group4-mundra@gov.in</p>	
A	<p>फा. सं. FILE NO.</p>		CUS/APR/BE/13522025-Gr 4
B	<p>मूल आदेश सं. ORDER-IN-ORIGINAL NO.</p>		MCH/ADC/ZDC/115/2025-26
C	<p>द्वारा पारित किया गया PASSED BY</p>		Dipak Zala Additional Commissioner of Customs Custom House, Mundra.
D	<p>आदेश की तिथि DATE OF ORDER</p>		07.11.2025
E	<p>जारी करने की तिथि DATE OF ISSUE</p>		07.11.2025
F	<p>कारण बताओ नोटिस सं. एवं तिथि Number & DATE OF SCN</p>		Importer has sought waiver from SCN and PH
G	<p>नोटिसी/पार्टी / आयातक NOTICEE/ PARTY/ IMPORTER</p>		M/s Star Metaware India Private Limited (IEC AANCS1943A)
H	<p>डिन सं./ DIN NUMBER</p>		20251171MO0000111F93

1. यह अपील आदेश संबंधित को निःशुल्क प्रदान किया जाता है।

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

2. यदि कोई व्यक्ति इस अपील आदेश से असंतुष्ट है तो वह सीमा शुल्क अपील नियमावली 1982 के नियम 6(1) के साथ पठित सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम 1962 की धारा 129A (1) के अंतर्गत प्रपत्र सीए 3-में चार प्रतियों में नीचे बताए गए पते पर अपील कर सकता है-

Any person aggrieved by this Order - in - Original may file an appeal under Section 128 A of Customs Act, 1962 read with Rule 3 of the Customs (Appeals) Rules, 1982 in quadruplicate in Form C. A. -1 to:

“सीमा शुल्क आयुक्त (अपील), चौथी मंजिल, हुडको बिल्डिंग, ईश्वर भुवन रोड,
नवरंगपुरा, अहमदाबाद 380009”

“The Commissioner of Customs (Appeals), Mundra, 4TH Floor, Hudco Building, Ishwar Bhuvan Road, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009.”

3. उक्त अपील यह आदेश भेजने की दिनांक से तीन माह के भीतर दाखिल की जानी चाहिए।

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

4. उक्त अपील के पर न्यायालय शुल्क अधिनियम के तहत 5/- रुपए का टिकट लगा होना चाहिए और इसके साथ निम्नलिखित अवश्य संलग्न किया जाए-

Appeal should be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 5/- under Court Fee Act it must be accompanied by –

5. उक्त अपील पर न्यायालय शुल्क अधिनियम के तहत 5/- रूपये कोर्ट फीस स्टाम्प जबकि इसके साथ संलग्न आदेश की प्रति पर अनुसूची- 1, न्यायालय शुल्क अधिनियम, 1870 के मदसं°-6 के तहत निर्धारित 0.50 पैसे की एक न्यायालय शुल्क स्टाम्प वहन करना चाहिए।

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

6. अपील ज्ञापन के साथ ऊँटी/ दण्ड/ जुर्माना आदि के भुगतान का प्रमाण संलग्न किया जाना चाहिये। Proof of payment of duty/fine/penalty etc. should be attached with the appeal memo.

7. अपील प्रस्तुत करते समय, सीमाशुल्क (अपील) नियम, 1982 और सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 के सभी मामलों में पालन किया जाना चाहिए।

While submitting the appeal, the Customs (Appeals) Rules, 1982 and the Customs Act, 1962 should be adhered to in all respects.

8. इस आदेश के विरुद्ध अपील हेतु जहां शुल्क या शुल्क और जुर्माना विवाद में हो, अथवा दण्ड में, जहां केवल जुर्माना विवाद में हो, Commissioner (Appeals) के समक्ष मांग शुल्क का 7.5% भुगतान करना होगा।

An appeal against this order shall lie before the Commissioner (A) on payment of 7.5% of the duty demanded where duty or duty and penalty are in dispute, or penalty, where penalty alone is in dispute.

Brief Facts of the Case

On scrutiny of EDI data, it has been observed that Importer M/s Star Metaware India Private Limited (IEC AANCS1943A) having address at A-77/2, East Portion, Wazirpur Industrial Area, Delhi-110052 (hereinafter referred to as 'importer 'for the sake of brevity) has filed 01 Bills of Entry No. 8171254 dated 04.02.2025 for import of goods declared as Decorative and Designer Article Sheet for wall panel at Mundra Port through their Custom Broker M/s Shri Balaji Logistics under CTH 73269060 instead to 7219/7220. Since, CTH 7326 is not covered under Steel Quality Control Order, hence, importer has neither uploaded copy of BIS certificate nor NOC from Ministry of Steel.

2. The country of origin is CHINA. Total Declared Assessable value of the goods is 30,23,005/- (Rs. Thirty Lacs Twenty-Three Thousand Five Rupees) and total duty payable is Rs. 9,36,528/- (Rupees Nine Lacs Thirty-Six Thousand Five Hundred Twenty-Eight). Total declared Gross weight is 27250 Kgs. and declared Net weight is 26801 Kgs. SIMS registration No. is MOSSIMS250125022064. In SIMS registration No. MOSSIMS250125022064

procured for B/E No. 8171254 dated 04.02.2025, imported himself has declared goods as Flat Product-CR Coil of Grade 200 Series in sub category. The Details of B/E are as under:-

Table-I

BE No. & Date	Master BL No.	Container No.	Declared Unit Price	CTH	Country of Origin	Supplier Name	Goods Description
817125 4 dated 04.02.2 025	025F5003 00 dated 04.01.2025	WHSU2216 192	1.295 USD/Kgs.	73269 060	CHINA	M/s TY Metal International Limited	Decorative and Designer Article Sheet for wall panel

3. Ministry of Steel issued circular dated 20.10.2023 vide which it has been informed that Ministry of Steel has notified Steel and Steel Products (Quality Control) order under the BIS Act, 2016. Periodically, the Ministry issues such QCO orders to cover more grade of steel and related products. The Quality Control Order mandates that all the steel products imported into the country must be having BIS license/ certification and accompanied with Mill Test Certificate and be Marked with ISI and BIS license number.

3.1 For smooth implementation of Quality Control Order, the Ministry of Steel has constituted a Technical Committee (w.e.f. October 2018) for examination and analysis of the application(s) received for issuance of clarification, whether the product(s) which are being imported without BIS certification are covered under Steel QCO or not.

3.2 Further, Ministry of Steel made mandatory for all the steel importers to apply and seek clarification on the TCQCO Portal for each and every steel consignment which is imported in the country without BIS license/certification. It is clarified that the Ministry of Steel issues clarification for each single import consignment. In this regard, it is further clarified for each and every consignment, the importer need submit fresh application through TCQCO portal, unless stated otherwise in the clarification issued.

4. Accordingly, in absence of any BIS certificate or NOC from Ministry of steel, goods covered under B/E No. 8171254 dated 04.02.2025 were put on hold by this office to rule out any possibility of misdeclaration or mis classification in order to bypass restriction of mandatory NOC/ BIS certificate imposed by Ministry of Steel vide circular dated 20.10.2023.

5. The examination of the goods covered under B/E No. 8171254 dated 04.02.2025 were carried out at Saurashtra Freight Pvt. Ltd. CFS on 20.02.2025 in the presence of Shri Muddu Sandeep, Assistant Manager, Operation in Saurashtra CFS and Shri Harish Kumar, Authorised representative of M/s Shri

Balaji Logistics. Before beginning the examination, the weightment slip of the containers generated at CFS weighbridge are cross checked. The weight mentioned on the slips as well as invoice, packing list and Bill of Lading are as under: -

Table-II

S r. N o.	B/E No. and Date	Container No.	B/L Net Weight (in Kgs.)	CFS Weight (in Kgs.)	Differ ence (in Kgs.)
1	8171254 dated 04.02.2025	WHSU2216192	26801	27130	329

6. Further, as per examination reports dated 20.02.2025, goods were found stuffed in the form of Sheet which were packed by PP Bags and cardboard sheet and in bundle form on wooden pallet. There were 12 pallet stuffed in container. One sticker is pasted on each pallet wherein package No., Size, Net Weight and Gross weight etc. were mentioned. On cutting these PP Packaging, it was found that these sheets are laminated with thin PVC film for surface protection. Also on cutting thin PVC film, it was found that sheets were of mirror finish. No discrepancy in respect of size i.e. width and thickness etc. has been noticed against as per declaration in invoice No. TY1446-3 dated 27.12.2024 issued against B/E No. 8171254 dated 04.02.2025.

7. Further, in order to ascertain chemical composition of impugned goods, Positive Metal Identification (PMI) test was conducted with the help of PMI gun. During the PMI test proceeding, the test results were taken and the same is reproduced below container wise in tabular form: -

Table-III
Container No. WHSU2216192

Coi 1 No.	Fe	Cr	Mn	Ni	Si	Cu	V	S/ Zn	Co	P	Ti
1	75.25	13.31	9.35	1.04	0.64	0.19	0.12	--	0.07	0.04	--
2	75.41	12.91	9.39	1.17	0.70	0.17	0.10	---	0.10	0.06	--
3	75.68	12.99	9.27	1.09	0.53	0.20	0.11	--	0.07	0.05	--
4	75.32	13.10	9.23	1.15	0.60	0.23	0.12	--	0.15	0.04	0.05
5	74.95	12.97	9.87	1.00	0.70	0.21	0.12	--	0.07	0.05	0.05

6	75.50	12.93	9.59	0.91	0.62	0.19	0.13	--	0.09	0.03	--
7	75.62	13.02	9.19	1.03	0.56	0.26	0.11	0.01	0.14	0.05	--
8	75.91	12.86	9.13	1.05	0.52	0.25	0.13	--	0.05	0.03	0.07
9	75.44	13.17	9.25	1.00	0.68	0.19	0.12	0.01	0.10	0.03	--
10	75.54	13.06	9.34	0.97	0.71	0.22	0.12	--	--	0.04	--
11	75.45	13.23	9.08	1.08	0.52	0.22	0.17	--	0.14	0.05	0.06
12	74.99	13.16	9.74	0.97	0.70	0.15	0.13	--	0.05	0.05	0.06

8. As per examination report, goods prima facie appears to flat rolled product of Stainless Steel in the form of sheet instead of declared description i.e. Decorative and Designer Article Sheet for wall panel. Further, as PMI test conducted above, it is seen that in all sheet stuffed in 01 container, Nickel content is found in the range of .8-1.5%, chromium content is found in the range of 12.5-13.5% and Manganese is found in the range of 7.5-13%.

9. Further, from the open source available on internet, the Stainless Steel Coil/sheet grade J3 should contain following chemical composition: -

Table-IV

Grade	C	Mn	P	Cr	Ni	S	Si
J3	≤ 0.15	7.5-13	≤ 0.045	13.0-15.0	0.8-1.5	≤ 0.03	≤ 1.0

10. In view of above, prima facie, it appears that all major component i.e. Nickel, Chromium, Manganese etc. of goods imported vide Bill of Entry No. 8171254 dated 04.02.2025 is nearest of chemical composition of Stainless Steel Coil/sheet J3 Grade.

11. Further, as per General Explanatory Note to Chapter 72 Part (IV)(B), Cold-worked products can be distinguished from hot-rolled or hot-drawn products by the following criteria :-

- the surface of cold-worked products has a better appearance than that of products obtained by a hot process and never has a layer of scale;
- the dimensional tolerances are smaller for cold-worked products;
- thin-flat products (thin "wide coil", sheets, plates and strip) are usually produced by cold-reduction;
- microscopic examination of cold-worked products reveals a marked deformation of the grains and grain orientation parallel to the direction of working. By contrast, products obtained by hot processes show almost regular grains owing to recrystallization;

In this case, during examination, goods have been found with thickness only 0.72, 0.75 and 0.95 mm which is very thin and having shiny surface without any irregularity on surface. Further, as per SIMS registration No. MOSSIMS250125022064 dated 25.01.2025 uploaded in e-Sanchit, importer has declared sub category as Flat Products-CR Coil of 200 series grade. Hence, prima facie, it appears that goods are flat rolled product of Cold Rolled Stainless Steel having Grade J3.

12. Further, flat rolled products have been defined under Chapter Notes of 72 Chapter wherein at para 1(k), definition of flat rolled products has been mentioned which is as under :-

Flat Rolled Products:-

Rolled products of solid rectangular (other than square) cross-section, which do not conform to the definition at (ij) above in the form of:

- *Coil of successively superimposed layer, or*
- *Straight lengths, which if of a thickness less than 4.75 mm are of a width measuring at least ten times the thickness or if of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more of a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice than thickness.*

Flat Rolled Products include those with patterns in relief derived directly from rolling (for example, grooves, ribs, chequers, tears, buttons, lozenges) and those which have been perforated, corrugated or polished, provided that they do not thereby assume the character of articles or products of other headings.

Flat rolled products of a shape other than rectangular or square, of any size, are to be classified as products of a width of 600 mm or more, provided that they do not assume the character of articles or products of other heading.

As per examination report and photos attached during examination vide examination report dated 20.02.2025, it is clear that goods are having rectangular (other than square) cross section as length and width of sheet is different and further, goods are in the form of straight length.. Hence, *prima facie*, it appears that goods are well covered in definition of flat rolled products and hence, rightly classifiable under chapter 72. Hence, *prima facie*, it appears that goods are flat rolled product of Cold Rolled Stainless Steel in sheet form having Grade J3.

13. The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System Explanatory Notes (EN's) constitute the official interpretation of the Harmonized System. As per General notes of Explanatory notes of Chapter 72, Chapter 72 and 73 covers following items:-

This Chapter covers the ferrous metals, i.e., pig iron, spiegeleisen, ferro-alloys and other primary materials (sub-Chapter I), as well as certain products of the iron and steel industry (ingots and other primary forms, semi-finished products and the principal products derived directly therefrom) of iron or non-alloy steel (sub-Chapter II), of stainless steel (sub-Chapter III) and of other alloy steel (sub-Chapter IV).

Further worked articles, such as castings, forgings, etc., and sheet piling, welded angles, shapes and sections, railway or tramway track construction

material and tubes are classified in Chapter 73 or, in certain cases, in other Chapters.

From the above, it is clear that product of stainless steel as defined in sub chapter III are covered under chapter 72. However, further worked articles, such as castings, forgings, etc., and sheet piling, welded angles, shapes and sections, railway or tramway track construction material and tubes are classified in Chapter 73 or, in certain cases, in other Chapters. From the plain reading of above, it appears that impugned goods are flat rolled products of stainless steel not the further worked article i.e. casting, forgings etc., hence, the same, *prima facie*, appears to be rightly classifiable under chapter 72 instead of 73.

14. Further, as per Explanatory notes of Chapter 72 wherein at subpara (2) of para (IV) (c), it has been mentioned that Surface treatments or other operations, including cladding, to improve the properties or appearance of the metal, protect it against rusting and corrosion, etc. Except as otherwise provided in the text of certain headings, such treatments do not affect the heading in which the goods are classified. The same is reproduced as under :-

(IV) Production of finished products

Semi-finished products and, in certain cases, ingots are subsequently converted into finished products.

These are generally subdivided into flat products ("wide flats", including universal plates", "wide coil", sheets plates and strip) and long products (bars and rods, hot-rolled, irregularly wound coils, other bars and rods, angles, shapes, sections and wire).

These products are obtained by plastic deformation, either hot, directly from ingots or semi-finished products (by hot-rolling, forging or hot-drawing) or cold, indirectly from hot finished products (by cold-rolling, extrusion, wire-drawing, bright-drawing), followed in some cases by finishing operations (e.g., cold-finished bars obtained by centre-less grinding or by precision turning).

..

..

(C) Subsequent manufacturer and finishing :-

The finished products may be subjected to further finishing treatments or converted into other articles by a series of operations such as:

..

..

(2) Surface treatments or other operations, including cladding, to improve the properties or appearance of the metal, protect it against rusting and corrosion, etc. except as otherwise provided in the text of certain headings, such treatments do not affect the heading in which the goods are classified. They include:

(a) Annealing, hardening, tempering, case-hardening, nitriding and similar heat treatments to improve the properties of the metal.

(b) Descaling, pickling, scraping and other processes to remove the oxide scale and crust formed during the heating of the metal.

(c) Rough coating intended solely to protect products from rust or other oxidation, to prevent slipping during transport and to facilitate handling e.g., paints containing an active anti-rust pigment (red lead, zinc powder, zinc oxide, zinc chromate, iron oxide, iron minium, jewellers' rouge), and non-pigmented coatings with a basis of oil, grease, wax, paraffin wax, graphite, tar or bitumen.

(d) Surface finishing treatment, including;

(i) polishing and burnishing or similar treatment;

(ii) artificial oxidation (by various chemical processes, such as immersion in an oxidising solution), patina finishing, blueing (blue annealing) browning or bronzing (by various techniques), which also form a film of oxide on the surface of the product, to improve its appearance. The operations increase resistance to rusting;

(iii) chemical surface treatments, such as :

- phosphatizing, which consists of immersing the product in a solution of metallic acid phosphates, particularly those of manganese, iron and zinc; this process is known as parkerising or bonderising, depending on the period of the operation and the temperature of the bath;
- oxalating, borating, etc., using methods similar to those for phosphatizing, with the appropriate salts or acids;
- chromating, which consists of immersing the product in a solution whose main contents are chronic acid or chromates; this process is for the surface treatment of e.g., steel plate plated or coated with zinc.

These chemical surface treatments have the advantage of protecting the surface of metal, facilitating any later cold deformation of the products treated and the application of paints or other non-metallic protective coatings.

(iv) coating with metal (metallisation) the main processes being :

- immersion in a bath of molten metal or metal alloy e.g., hot-dip galvanising, tinning, hot-coating with lead, and aluminium coating;
- electroplating (cathodic deposition of a coating metal on the product to be coated, by electrolysis of a suitable solution of metallic salts), e.g. With zinc, cadmium, tin, lead, chromium, chromium/chromate, copper, nickel, gold or silver;
- impregnation or diffusion (by heating the product to be coated with the required coating metal in powder form e.g., sherardizing (cementation

with zinc) and calorising (cementation with aluminium) and chromising (with diffusion of chromium);

-spraying (atomising the molten coating metal and directing the spray on to the product to be coated), e.g., the Scoop process and the gas pistol, arc, plasma and electrostatic spray processes;

-metallisation by evaporating the coating metal in a vacuum. etc.; metallisation by bombarding the coating metal with ions in a glow discharge (ion plating);

- coating by cathode vaporisation (sputtering).

(v) *coating with non-metallic substances, e.g., enamelling, varnishing, lacquering, painting, surface printing, coating with ceramics or plastics, including special processes such as glow discharge, electrophoresis, electrostatic projection and immersion in an electrostatic fluidised bath followed by radiation firing, etc.*

(e) *Cladding, i.e., the association of layers of metals of different colours or natures by molecular interpenetration of the surfaces in contact. This limited diffusion is characteristic of clad products and differentiates them from products metallised in the manner specified in the preceding paragraphs (e.g. by normal electroplating).*

The various cladding processes include pouring molten cladding metal on to the basic metal, followed by rolling; simple hot-rolling of the cladding metal to ensure efficient welding to the basic metal; any other method of deposition or superimposing of the cladding metal followed by any mechanical or thermal process to ensure welding (e.g., electro-cladding), in which the cladding metal (nickel, chromium, etc.) is applied to the basic metal by electroplating, molecular interpenetration of the surfaces in contact then being obtained by heat treatment at the appropriate temperature with subsequent cold-rolling.

*Ferrous products clad with non-ferrous metals remain in their respective headings in Chapter 72 **provided** that iron or steel is the predominating metal by weight (see Note 7 to Section XV). Iron or steel products, clad with another ferrous metal, which, according to the composition of the original products, or of the cladding metal, could be classified in two sub-Chapters (II, III or IV) have similarly to be classified according to the metal predominating by weight (see Note 2 to this Chapter); e.g., a bar of non-alloy ordinary steel clad with stainless steel is therefore classified in sub-Chapter II if the former metal predominates by weight, or in sub-Chapter III if not.*

(f) *Removal of small portions of the metal for testing purposes.*

(g) *Lamination, for example, the superimposing of metal layers over an intermediate layer of viscoelastic material, the latter layer serving as a sound, etc., insulator.*

From the above, it is clear that semi-finished products are converted into finished product and these finished products are further subdivided into 02 categories i.e. flat products ("wide flats", including universal plates", "wide

"coil", sheets plates and strip) and long products (bars and rods, hot-rolled, irregularly wound coils, other bars and rods, angles, shapes, sections and wire) and all these products are well covered under chapter 72. Since, in this case, goods were found in the form of flat products i.e. Stainless Steel sheet, hence, goods *prima facie* appears to be rightly classifiable under CTH 72.

Further, vide subpara (2) of para (IV) (C), it has been clearly mentioned that **Surface treatments** or other operations, including cladding, to improve the properties or appearance of the metal, protect it against rusting and corrosion, etc. except as otherwise provided in the text of certain headings, such treatments do not affect the heading in which the goods are classified. Since, in this case, during examination, goods have been found laminated with thin PVC film. *Prima facie*, the same was in peelable form for protection against scratches, corrosion etc. Hence, in light of above, it is clear that PVC lamination does not change the classification of goods as mentioned in subpara (2) of para (IV)(C) and goods will be classifiable under CTH 72.

15. Further, flat rolled products of Stainless Steel are classifiable under 7219. The same reads as under :-

7219 Flat-rolled products of stainless steel, of a width of 600 mm or more

- **Not Further worked than hot rolled, in coils:**

- **Not further worked than cold rolled (Cold Reduced)**

721935 -- Of a thickness of less than 0.5 mm

72193510 --- Chromium Type

72193520 --- Nickel Chromium austenitic type

72193590 --- Other

721990 - Other:

72199090 --- Other

From the plain reading of CTH 7219, it appears that flat rolled product of stainless steel having width of 600 mm or more than 600 mm are classifiable under 7219. Further, as per invoice and packing list, all 12 pallets are having width more than 600 mm, hence, *prima facie*, appears to rightly classifiable under CTH 72193590. Duty leviable under CTH 72193590 is @ 27.735 % (BCD @ 7.5% + SWS @ .75% + IGST @ 18%) while duty leviable under CTH 73269060 is @ 30.980 % (BCD @ 10% + SWS@1% + IGST @18%).

16. From the above, *prima facie*, it appears that importer M/s Star Metaware India Private Limited (IEC :- AANCS1943A) have tried to clear Cold Rolled Stainless Steel coil of J3 grade classifiable under CTH 7219 by mis declaring them as “ Decorative and Designer Article sheet for wall panel” classifying them under CTH 73269060 in order to bypass condition of seeking NOC from Ministry of Steel as mandated vide Ministry of Steel Circular dated 20.10.2023. Thus, the goods are found to be without valid NOC issued from Ministry of Steel and hence, found to be imported in violation of Circular dated 20.10.2023 which makes the goods restricted/prohibited for import of goods.

17. Further, as per directive issued by the convenor of the NAC Metal Product vide letter dated 11.07.2024 and Review meeting recommendations for CAVR order No. 02/2023, value of the goods is equal to precautionary price of 1.295 USD/Kgs. Hence, Value of the goods appears to be fair.

18. Further, a statement of Shri Vinayak Goel, Proprietor of M/s Star Metaware India Private Limited has been recorded on 25.03.2025 wherein he interalia stated that

- These Decorative sheet are being used in lifts, kitchen wall panel, Door Panels etc.
- Goods are PVD coated silver finish with PVC lamination. Supplier suggested that goods will be used in wall panel, door panel, lifts etc. and suggested that goods shall be declared as Decorative and designer sheets. Accordingly, they declared the goods as Decorative and Designer Sheets.
- As suggested by supplier, Decorative and Designer Sheets are primarily used for making wall panel, lift panel, door panels etc. However, SS sheet can be used in many other applications.
- It has been laminated with PVC sheet for protection of original surface. It is in peelable form and it will be peeled off at the time of its use. There is no other use of this lamination.
- On perusal of definition 2(k) of chapter note 72, it appears that goods are flat rolled products classifiable under CTH 7219.
- Supplier informed us about usage, description etc. and on the basis of that, they imported goods. They will try to procure NOC from Ministry of Steel.
- They agree that surface cladding and PVC lamination does not change their actual CTH 7219.
- There is no difference between manufacturing process of SS sheets and decorative and designer sheet except this PVD coating.

19. From the above, it is evident that importer agreed during his statement that goods imported vide B/E No. 8171254 dated 04.02.2025 are classifiable under CTH 72193590 and agreed that PVC lamination did not change their classification 72193590. Further, they agreed that they will try to procure NOC from Ministry of Steel. However, till date, no NOC for impugned goods has been produced. Further, after putting on hold by this section, they shifted the responsibility of goods description and CTH on supplier that supplier suggested them that these goods will be used in Kitchen wall panels, lifts etc. and classifiable under CTH 73269060. However, Importer's authorised representative himself in his statement dated 24.03.2025 admitted that sheet can also be used in Wall panel, Kitchen wall etc. and did not elaborate any difference between Decorative and Designer Sheet and Cold Rolled Stainless Steel Coil grade J3. Hence, *prima facie*, it appears that importer M/s Star Metaware India Private Limited vide B/E No. 8171254 dated 04.02.2025 has tried to clear the Cold Rolled Stainless Steel sheet grade J3 goods classifiable under 72193590 as mentioned above by mis declaring them as Decorative and Designer Article sheet for wall panel and classifying them under CTH 73269060 in order to bypass NOC from Ministry of Steel as mandated vide circular dated 20.10.2023. Hence, in absence of NOC from Ministry of Steel mandated vide circular dated 20.10.2023, goods imported vide impugned B/E No. 8171254 dated 04.02.2025 became restricted/prohibited in nature and hence, due to above mentioned mis declaration of item description, qty., undervaluation, mis classification and in absence of NOC from Ministry of Steel as mandated vide circular dated 20.10.2023, impugned goods imported vide B/E No. 8171254 dated 04.02.2025 appears to be liable for confiscation under section 111(d) and (m) of the Customs Act, 1962.

20. LEGAL PROVISIONS: -

20.1 Section 2(22): "*goods*" includes (a) vessels, aircrafts and vehicles; (b) stores; (c) baggage; (d) currency and negotiable instruments; and (e) any other kind of movable property;

20.2 Section 2(23): "*import*", with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, means bringing into India from a place outside India;

20.3 Section 2(25): "*imported goods*", means any goods brought into India from a place outside India but does not include goods which have been cleared for home consumption;

20.4 Section 2(26): "*importer*", in relation to any goods at any time between their importation and the time when they are cleared for home consumption, includes [any owner, beneficial owner] or any person holding himself out to be the importer;

20.5 Section 2(33) of the Customs Act, 1962 '*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.

20.6 Section 46 Entry of goods on importation:

.....

(4) The importer while presenting a bill of entry shall make and subscribe to a declaration as to the truth of the contents of such bill of entry and shall, in support of such declaration, produce to the proper officer the invoice, if any, relating to the imported goods.

(4A) the importer who presents a bill of entry shall ensure the following, namely:

- (a) The accuracy and completeness of the information given therein;*
- (b) The authenticity and validity of any document supporting it; and*
- (c) Compliance with the restriction or prohibition, if any, relating to the goods under this Act or under any other law for the time being in force.*

20.7 Section 111 of the Act, prescribes the Confiscation of improperly imported goods, etc. as under

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

(d) any goods which are imported or attempted to be imported or are brought within the Indian customs waters for the purpose of being imported, contrary to any prohibition imposed by or under this Act or any other law for the time being in force;

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

20.8 SECTION 112 Penalty for improper importation of goods, etc.-

Any person,-

(a) who, in relation to any goods, does or omits to do any act which act or omission would render such goods liable to confiscation under section 111, or abets the doing or omission of such an act, or

(b) who acquires possession of or is in any way concerned in carrying, removing, depositing, harbouring, keeping, concealing, selling or purchasing, or in any other manner dealing with any goods which he knows or has reason to believe are liable to confiscation under section 111,

shall be liable,-

(i) in the case of goods in respect of which any prohibition is in force under this Act or any other law for the time being in force, to a penalty not exceeding the value of the goods or five thousand rupees, whichever is the greater;

(ii) in the case of dutiable goods, other than prohibited goods, subject to the provisions of section 114A, to a penalty not exceeding ten per cent of the duty sought to be evaded or five thousand rupees, whichever is higher.

21. After introduction of self-assessment vide Finance Act, 2011, the onus lies on the importer for making true and correct declaration in all aspects in the Bills of Entry and to pay the correct amount of Duty. In terms of Section 17 & 46 (4) of the Customs Act, 1962, the importers are required to make a declaration as to the truth of the contents of the Bills of Entry submitted for assessment of Customs duty. The relevant portion of the said provisions are as under: -

Section 17. Assessment of duty. –

(1) An importer entering any imported goods under section 46, or an exporter entering any export goods under section 50, shall, save as otherwise provided in section 85, self-assess the duty, if any, leviable on such goods.

..
(4) Where it is found on verification, examination or testing of the goods or otherwise that the self-assessment is not done correctly, the proper officer may, without prejudice to any other action which may be taken under this Act, re-assess the duty leviable on such goods.

Section 46. Entry of goods on importation. –

(1) The importer of any goods, other than goods intended for transit or transhipment, shall make entry thereof by presenting electronically on the customs automated system to the proper officer a bill of entry for home consumption or warehousing in such form and manner as may be prescribed:

In terms of Section 46 (4) of the Customs Act, 1962, the importers are required to make a declaration as to the truth of the contents of the Bills of Entry submitted for assessment of Customs duty. In the present case, it appears that importer has tried to clear goods i.e. Cold Rolled Stainless Steel Sheet Grade J3 by way of mis declaring them as "Decorative and Designer Article sheet for wall panel" in order to bypass mandatory restriction of NOC imposed by Ministry of Steel vide circular dated 20.10.2023. Hence, it appears that the importer had knowingly involved themselves in the suppression of the material facts and also indulged in mis-statement of facts. The importer by their acts of omission and commission renders imported goods liable for confiscation under Section 111(d) and 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962. The said acts of omission and commission on the part of the M/s Star Metaware India Private Limited have rendered themselves liable for penalty under the provisions of Section 112(a) of the Customs Act, 1962.

22. From the above, it appears that : -

- (i) The declared description i.e. Decorative and Designer Article Sheet for Wall panel of goods imported vide impugned Bill of Entry no. 8171254 dated 04.02.2025 shall be rejected and same to be re determined as Cold Rolled Stainless Steel sheet grade J3.
- (ii) The declared CTH i.e. 73269060 shall be rejected and same to be redetermined as 72193590 as discussed in Para 15.
- (iii) The declared weight i.e. 26801 Kgs. shall be rejected and same to be redetermined as 27130 Kgs.
- (iv) The goods imported vide BE No. 8171254 dated 04.02.2025 shall be considered as prohibited in as much as these goods have been attempted to import without valid mandatory NOC from Ministry of Steel as mandated vide circular dated 20.10.2023.
- (v) The goods imported vide BE No. 8171254 dated 04.02.2025 shall be held liable for confiscation under Section 111 (d) & (m) of the Customs Act, 1962.
- (vi) Penalty under Section 112 (a) of the Customs Act, 1962 should not be imposed upon M/s Star Metaware India Private Limited for the reasons discussed in para supra.

23. Personal Hearing and defense submission

23.1 The importer vide letter dated 12.05.2025 has made following submissions:

We respectfully submit that the referenced shipments, imported by us from China, have been under hold by the SIIB since February 2025. As a result of this prolonged detention, substantial demurrage and detention charges have accumulated, placing us under severe financial strain.

In light of the above, we earnestly request your kind consideration to permit the re-export of the goods. Further in this regard we hereby waive the requirement for issuance of a Show Cause Notice (SCN) and Personal Hearing (PH).

We hope that we shall get an early and lenient action in this regard.

24. Discussion and Findings

24.1 I have carefully gone through the case records and applicable provisions of Law. I find that the Importer vide their letter dated 12.05.2025 has submitted that they do not want Show Cause Notice and Personal Hearing, thus, the condition of Principles of Natural Justice under Section 122A of the Customs Act, 1962 has been complied with. Hence, I proceed to decide the case on the basis of facts and documentary evidences available on records.

24.2 The main issues before me are to decide are:

- (i) Whether the declared description i.e. Decorative and Designer Article Sheet for Wall panel of goods imported vide impugned Bill of Entry no. 8171254 dated 04.02.2025 shall be rejected and same to be re determined as Cold Rolled Stainless Steel sheet grade J3.
- (ii) Whether the declared CTH i.e. 73269060 shall be rejected and same to be redetermined as 72193590 as discussed in Para 15.
- (iii) Whether the declared weight i.e. 26801 Kgs. shall be rejected and same to be redetermined as 27130 Kgs.
- (iv) Whether the goods imported vide BE No. 8171254 dated 04.02.2025 shall be considered as prohibited in as much as these goods have been attempted to import without valid mandatory NOC from Ministry of Steel as mandated vide circular dated 20.10.2023.
- (v) Whether the goods imported vide BE No. 8171254 dated 04.02.2025 shall be held liable for confiscation under Section 111 (d) & (m) of the Customs Act, 1962.
- (vi) Whether penalty under Section 112 (a) of the Customs Act, 1962 should not be imposed upon M/s Star Metaware India Private Limited for the reasons discussed in para supra.

25. Determination of the grade of the goods.

25.1 I find that m/s Star Metaware India Private Limited has filed 01 Bill of Entry No. 8171254 dated 04.02.2025 for import of goods declared as Decorative and Designer Article Sheet for wall panel at Mundra Port through their Custom Broker M/s Shri Balaji Logistics under CTH 73269060 instead to 7219/7220. Since, CTH 7326 is not covered under Steel Quality Control Order, hence, importer has neither uploaded copy of BIS certificate nor NOC from Ministry of Steel.

25.2 I find that the Ministry of Steel made mandatory for all the steel importers to apply and seek clarification on the TCQCO Portal for each and every steel consignment which is imported in the country without BIS license/certification. It is clarified that the Ministry of Steel issues clarification for each single import consignment. In this regard, it is further clarified for each and every consignment, the importer need submit fresh application through TCQCO portal, unless stated otherwise in the clarification issued. Accordingly, in absence of any BIS certificate or NOC from Ministry of steel, goods covered under B/E No. 8171254 dated 04.02.2025 were put on hold by this office to rule out any possibility of misdeclaration or mis classification in order to bypass restriction of mandatory NOC/ BIS certificate imposed by Ministry of Steel vide circular dated 20.10.2023.

25.3 Further, I find that in view of the examination report & PMI test, it is evident that all major component i.e. Nickel, Chromium, Manganese etc. of goods imported vide Bill of Entry No. 8171254 dated 04.02.2025 is nearest of chemical composition of Stainless-Steel Coil/sheet J3 Grade.

26. Classification of the goods.

26.1 I find that the importer has imported the goods by declaring the same as Decorative and Designer Article Sheet for wall panel under HSN code 73269060. However, during the examination the results of the PMI tests evidently reflect the chemical composition of steel coil grade J3.

26.2 I further find that as per Chapter 72 Explanatory Notes, cold-worked products have better surface finish, tighter tolerances, and show grain deformation under microscopic examination. Thin flat products are usually cold-reduced. The examined goods are 0.26 mm thick, shiny, and free from surface irregularities. Thus, the goods clearly turn out to be Cold Rolled Stainless Steel, Grade J3.

26.3 I find that the flat rolled products are defined under Chapter 72, para 1(k) as rolled products with solid rectangular (not square) cross-sections. They include coils of successively superimposed layers or straight lengths meeting specific thickness-to-width ratios. Products with patterns like grooves or perforations remain flat rolled unless reclassified. Non-rectangular shapes wider than 600 mm also qualify unless classified otherwise. Examination reports dated 20.02.2025 confirms that goods are having rectangular (other than square) cross section as length and width of sheet is different and further, goods are in the form of straight length. Hence, it is evident that the goods are well covered in definition of flat rolled products and hence, rightly classifiable under chapter 72. Hence, prima facie, it appears that goods are flat rolled product of Cold Rolled Stainless Steel in sheet form having Grade J3.

26.4 I observe that the explanatory Notes to Chapter 72, provides that the semi-finished products are converted into finished products through hot or cold working, and are categorized as flat products (e.g., wide coil, sheets, plates, strips) or long products (e.g., bars, rods, angles, wire). These finished products fall under Chapter 72. In the present case, the goods are in the form of Stainless-Steel Coil, which qualifies as a flat product. Additionally, subpara (2) of para (IV)(C) states that surface treatments—such as cladding, coating, polishing, galvanizing, and other operations to enhance appearance, protect against rust or corrosion, or facilitate further processing—do not change the classification of the goods under Chapter 72, unless otherwise specified in the text of certain headings. In view of the above, I find the imported goods i.e. Stainless-Steel Coil are rightly classifiable under Customs Tariff Heading (CTH) 72.

26.5 Further, I find that Shri Vinayak Goel, Proprietor of M/s Star Metaware India Private Limited during his statement recorded on 25.03.2025 has accepted that goods are flat rolled products classifiable under CTH 7219.

26.6 I find that the importer has classified the imported goods under CTH 73269060. Further, I find that from the plain reading of CTH 7219 and 7220, it appears that flat rolled product of stainless-steel having width of 600 mm or more than 600 mm are classifiable under 7219 and flat rolled product of stainless-steel having width less than 600 mm are rightly classifiable under 7220. Reliance is placed on Rule 1 and Rule 3(a) of General Interpretation Rule, which is reproduced below.

GIR Rule 1 which reads as:

'Classification shall be determined according to the terms of the heading and any relative Section or chapter notes and provided such headings or notes do not otherwise require according to the following provisions.

'GIR Rule 3(a) reads as.

the heading which provides the most specific description shall be preferred to heading providing a more general description.

In terms of GIR 1 and 3(a) it appears that when more specific/ appropriate heading of 'flat rolled products of stainless-steel' is available in HS Nomenclature under CTH 7219 and 7220 for 'flat rolled products of stainless-steel', it would not be classified under residual heading of 73269060. Thus, the Importer's claim that the goods are covered under CTH 73269060 and not under CTH 7219/7220 is not tenable. Hence, I find that the Importer has misclassified the goods in order to bypass condition of seeking NOC from Ministry of Steel as mandated vide Ministry of Steel Circular dated 20.10.2023. In the view of the above, I find that in case of B/E No. 8170180 dated 04.02.2025, as per invoice and packing list, total 14 coils stuffed in 02 containers i.e. FTAU2266221 & FTAU2267085 were having width more than 600 mm, hence the same are rightly classifiable under CTH 72193590.

26.7 I find it appropriate to mention here that the importer vide letter dated 08.10.2025 has requested for provisional release of the goods in the light of the order of the High court of Delhi at New Delhi in the matter of W.P.(C) 11150/2025 & cm APPEL 45784/2025 and W.P.(C) 13522/2025 & cm APPEL 55474/2025 filed by M/s Pradeep Industries and M/s Swastik Overseas & ORS. respectively.

In this regard, I observe that the above orders of the Hon'ble High Court were issued in specific cases where the investigation was still in progress. However, in the present case, the investigation has already been completed by the SIIB, Custom House, Mundra, and the findings have clearly established that the importer had imported Stainless Steel Coils of grade J3, classifiable under CTH 7219/7220, without a valid BIS certificate, in the guise of d Decorative and Designer Article Sheet for wall panel classifiable under Chapter 7326. The PMI test conducted during investigation also revealed that the metal chemistry of the imported goods matches that of SS coil grade J3 rather than Decorative and Designer Article Sheet for wall panel as declared by the importer. Further, I also find that Shri Vinayak Goel, Proprietor of M/s Star Metaware India Private Limited during his statement recorded on 25.03.2025 has accepted that the goods are flat rolled products classifiable under CTH 7219 and as per the definition 2(k) of chapter note 72, and agreed make efforts to procure NOC from Ministry of Steel. Additionally, the importer vide his letter dt. 12.05.2025 has requested for re-export of the goods and waived his right for any SCN or PH in the matter. I also find it pertinent to mention that while deciding the W.A. No. 377 of 2016 in the case of Malabar Diamond Gallery Pvt. Ltd. v. Additional Director General, DRI, the Madras High Court, W.A. No. 377 of 2016 held that

*"the adjudicating authority has **discretion** under Section 110A and that provisional release **may be refused** when the import is in violation of statutory conditions or the goods are effectively treated as smuggled / prohibited under the circumstances. In short: provisional release is **not** an automatic entitlement where the facts show serious violations".*

In view of the above it is evident that the importer was aware about the mis-declaration and misclassification of the imported goods to evade the mandatory condition of BIS certificate. Therefore, I find that the importer's request for provisional release of the imported goods is nothing but an afterthought and the same is liable to be rejected.

At this juncture, I believe that issuance of a final order permitting re-export of the impugned goods with imposing appropriate redemption fine and penalty, would be proper and in consonance with the objectives of the Customs Act, 1962. The adjudicatory framework under the Act aims not only at enforcing statutory compliance but also at balancing trade facilitation with regulatory control. I noticed the importer has accepted that the goods were wrongly classified and imported without valid BIS certificate, and has therefore requested re-export of the impugned goods. Permitting such re-export would ensure that non-BIS compliant stainless steel products do not enter the domestic market and would align with the

consistent view that re-export, in lieu of confiscation, may be permitted in cases where the goods are not fit for home consumption due to violation of import policy. Issuing such an order, in my opinion, will ensure that justice is served on both sides.

27. Determination of the correct quantity

27.1 I find that the examination report has found the variation in the weight as against the same declared in the BE the same is as follows:

Table -V

Sr. No.	B/E No. and Date	Container No.	B/L Net Weight (in Kgs.)	CFS Weight (in Kgs.)	Difference (in Kgs.)
1	8171254 dt. 04.02.2025	WHSU2216192	26801	27130	329

27.2 In view of the result of the examination report I find that in the B/E No. 8171254 dt. 04.02.2025, the declared net weight i.e. 26801 Kgs. is liable to be rejected and same is liable to be redetermined as 27130 Kgs.

27.3 Since the imported goods have been found in excess of 329 Kgs. I find it necessary to redetermine the value of the same in terms of the actual quantity found during the examination. The computation of the redetermined value is as under:

Table-VI

Sr. No.	B/E No. and Date	Container No.	B/L Net Weight (in Kgs.)	CFS Weight (in Kgs.)	Unit Price USD/Kgs	A. Value Declared	Redetermined A. Value
1	8171254 dt. 04.02.2025	WHSU2216192	26801	27130	1.295	3023005	3060115

27.4 In view of the result of the examination report I find that in the B/E No. 8171254 dt. 04.02.2025, the declared assessable value i.e. Rs.30,23,005/- is liable to be rejected and same is liable to be redetermined as Rs. 30,60,115/-.

28. I find that as per the discussion at above paras, it is evident that the importer has tried to clear Cold Rolled Stainless Steel coil of J3 classifiable under CTH 7219 by mis declaring them as "Decorative and Designer Article Sheet for wall panel" classifying them under CTH 73269060 in order to bypass condition of seeking NOC from Ministry of Steel as mandated vide Ministry of Steel Circular dated 20.10.2023. Thus, the goods imported in the container no. WHSU2216192 vide Bill of entry no. 8171254

dt. 04.02.2025 are found to be without valid NOC issued from Ministry of Steel and hence, found to be imported in violation of Circular dated 20.10.2023 which makes the goods prohibited for import of goods.

29. Confiscation of the goods under section 111(d) and 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962.

29.1 The section 111(d) and 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962 provide for the following:

111(a).....

.....
111(d) any goods which are imported or attempted to be imported or are brought within the Indian customs waters for the purpose of being imported, contrary to any prohibition imposed by or under this Act or any other law for the time being in force;

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

29.2 I find that as per discussion at above paras, the importer has tried to clear Cold Rolled Stainless Steel coil of J3 grade classifiable under CTH 7219 and 7220 by mis declaring them as Decorative and Designer Article Sheet for wall panel and classifying them under CTH 73269060 in order to bypass condition of seeking NOC from Ministry of Steel as mandated vide circular dated 20.10.2023. Since, the goods are found to be without valid NOC issued from Ministry of Steel and hence, found to be imported in violation of Circular dated 20.10.2023 which makes the goods prohibited for import of goods. Further, the imported goods have also been found mis declared in terms of quantity. Therefore, I find that the goods are liable for confiscation under section 111(d) & 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962.

29.3 I find that as the goods have been held liable for confiscation under section 111(d) & 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962 for being found misdeclared in terms of classification, description, quantity, value and are prohibited for want of a NOC from Ministry of steel thus cannot be allowed for clearance for home consumption. Further, I find that importer vide his letter dt. 12.05.2025 requested for permission to re-export the goods. Therefore, I find that the imported goods are eligible for clearance under section 125 of the Customs Act, 1962 for re-export purpose only.

30. Imposition of penalty under section 112(a) of the Customs Act, 1962.

30.1 The section 112(a)(i) of the Customs Act, 1962 provides for the following:

- 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).....

(i) in the case of goods in respect of which any prohibition is in force under this Act or any other law for the time being in force, to a penalty [not exceeding the value of the goods or five thousand rupees] whichever is the greater;

(ii)

30.2 As per the discussions at above paras, the imported goods have been found liable for confiscation under section 111(d) & section 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962 for being found misdeclared in terms of Classification, description, quantity, value and prohibited for want of NOC from Ministry of Steel. Therefore, I find that the importer for this omission and commission has held himself liable for a penalty under section 112(a)(i) of the Customs Act, 1962.

31. In view of the above discussion and findings I pass following order:

Order

- (i) I reject the declared description i.e. Decorative and Designer Article Sheet for Wall panel of goods imported vide impugned Bill of Entry no. 8171254 dated 04.02.2025 and order for the same to be redetermined as Cold Rolled Stainless Steel sheet grade J3.
- (ii) I reject the declared CTH i.e. 73269060 is and order for the same to be redetermined as 72193590.
- (iii) I reject the declared weight i.e. 26801 Kgs. and order for the same to be redetermined as 27130 Kgs.
- (iv) I reject the declared assessable value i.e. Rs.30,23,005/- and order for the same to be redetermined as Rs. 30,60,115/-.
- (v) I order for the goods imported vide BE No. 8171254 dated 04.02.2025 to be considered as prohibited in as much as these goods have been attempted to import without valid mandatory NOC from Ministry of Steel as mandated vide circular dated 20.10.2023.
- (vi) I order for confiscation of the goods imported vide BE No. 8171254 dated 04.02.2025 having re determined value of Rs.30,60,115/- under Section 111 (d) & (m) of the Customs Act, 1962. However, I give the importer an option under provision of Section 125(1) of the Customs Act, 1962, to redeem the said goods for re-export purpose only on payment of redemption fine of Rs 3,00,000 /- (Rupees Three Lakh Only).
- (vii) I impose a penalty of Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lakh Only) under Section 112 (a)(i) of the Customs Act, 1962 upon M/s Star

Metaware India Private Limited for the reasons discussed in para supra.

32. This order is issued without prejudice to any other action that may be taken against the noticee or persons or imported goods under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 or any other law for the time being in force in India.

Additional Commissioner of Customs,
Import Assessment,
Customs House, Mundra.

To,
M/s Star Metaware India Private Limited (IEC AANCS1943A),
A-77/2, East Portion, Wazirpur Industrial Area, Delhi-110052

Copy to:

1. The Asst./Dy. Commissioner of Customs (SIIB), CH, Mundra
2. The Asst./Dy. Commissioner of Customs (Review Cell), CH, Mundra.
2. The Asst./Dy. Commissioner of Customs (EDI), CH, Mundra.
3. The Asst./Dy. Commissioner of Customs (TRC), CH, Mundra.
4. Office Copy.