

**THE CUSTOMS BILL, 1962**  
(AS REPORTED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE)

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THE CUSTOMS BILL, 1962

(AS REPORTED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE)

(Words side-lined or underlined indicate the amendments suggested  
by the Committee; asterisks indicate omissions)

A  
BILL

to consolidate and amend the law relating to customs.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirteenth Year of the Republic  
of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

- 5 1. (1) This Act may be called the Customs Act, 1962. Short title  
(2) It extends to the whole of India. extent and  
(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Govern- commence-  
ment may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint. ment.
2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.
- 10 (1) "aircraft" has the same meaning as in the Aircraft Act,  
22 of 1934. 1934;  
(2) "assessment" includes provisional assessment, re-assess-  
ment and any order of assessment in which the duty assessed is  
nil;
- 15 (3) "baggage" includes unaccompanied baggage but does not  
include motor vehicles;
- (4) "bill of entry" means a bill of entry referred to in section  
46;
- 20 (5) "bill of export" means a bill of export referred to in  
section 50;
- 4 of 1924. (6) "Board" means the Central Board of Revenue constituted  
under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924;
- (7) "coastal goods" means goods, other than imported goods,  
transported in a vessel from one port in India to another;
- 25 (8) "Collector of Customs" includes an Additional Collector  
of Customs.

(9) "conveyance" includes a vessel, an aircraft and a vehicle;

(10) "customs airport" means any airport appointed under clause (a) of section 7 to be a customs airport;

(11) "customs area" means the area of a customs station and includes any area in which imported goods or export goods are ordinarily kept before clearance by Customs Authorities; 5

(12) "customs port" means any port appointed under clause (a) of section 7 to be a customs port;

(13) "customs station" means any customs port, customs airport or land customs station; 10

(14) "dutiabale goods" means any goods which are chargeable to duty and on which duty has not been paid;

(15) "duty" means a duty of customs leviable under this Act;

(16) "entry" in relation to goods means an entry made in a bill of entry, shipping bill or bill of export and includes in the case of goods imported or to be exported by post, the entry referred to in section 82 or the entry made under the regulations made under section 84; 15

(17) "examination", in relation to any goods, includes measurement and weighment thereof; 20

(18) "export", with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, means taking out of India to a place outside India;

(19) "export goods" means any goods which are to be taken out of India to a place outside India;

(20) "exporter", in relation to any goods at any time between their entry for export and the time when they are exported, includes any owner or any person holding himself out to be the exporter; 25

(21) "foreign-going vessel or aircraft" means any vessel or aircraft for the time being engaged in the carriage of goods or passengers between any port or airport in India and any port or airport outside India, whether touching any intermediate port or airport in India or not, and includes— 30

(i) any naval vessel of a foreign Government taking part in any naval exercises; 35

(ii) any vessel engaged in fishing or any other operations outside the territorial waters of India; 40

(iii) any vessel or aircraft proceeding to a place outside India for any purpose whatsoever;

(22) "goods" includes— 40

(a) vessels, aircrafts and vehicles;

(b) stores;

(c) baggage;

(d) currency and negotiable instruments; and

(e) any other kind of moveable property; 45

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

(24) "import manifest" or "import report" means the manifest or report required to be delivered under section 30;

5 (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;

10 (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 or any person holding himself out to be the importer;

(27) "India" includes the territorial waters of India;

15 (28) "Indian customs waters" means the waters extending into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line on the coast of India and includes any bay, gulf, harbour, creek or tidal river;

(29) "land customs station" means any place appointed under clause (b) of section 7 to be a land customs station;

20 (30) "market price", in relation to any goods, means the wholesale price of the goods in the ordinary course of trade in India;

(31) "person-in-charge" means.—

(a) in relation to a vessel, the master of the vessel;

25 (b) in relation to an aircraft, the commander or pilot-in-charge of the aircraft;

(c) in relation to a railway train, the conductor, guard or other person having the chief direction of the train;

(d) in relation to any other conveyance, the driver or other person-in-charge of the conveyance;

30 (32) "prescribed" means prescribed by regulations made under this Act;

35 (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;

40 (34) "proper officer", in relation to any functions to be performed under this Act, means the officer of customs who is assigned those functions by the Board or the Collector of Customs;

(35) "regulations" means the regulations made by the Board under any provision of this Act;

(36) "rules" means the rules made by the Central Government under any provision of this Act;

(37) "shipping bill" means a shipping bill referred to in section 50;

(38) "stores" means goods for use in a vessel or aircraft and includes fuel and spare parts and other articles of equipment, whether or not for immediate fitting;

(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;

(40) "tariff value", in relation to any goods, means the tariff value fixed in respect thereof under sub-section (2) of section 14;

(41) "value", in relation to any goods, means the value thereof determined in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 14;

(42) "vehicle" means conveyance of any kind used on land and includes a railway vehicle;

(43) "warehouse" means a public warehouse appointed under section 57 or a private warehouse licensed under section 58;

(44) "warehoused goods" means goods deposited in a warehouse;

(45) "warehousing station" means a place declared as a warehousing station under section 9.

## CHAPTER II

### OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS

Classes of  
officers  
of customs.

3. There shall be the following classes of officers of customs, namely :—

(a) Collectors of Customs;

(b) Appellate Collectors of Customs;

(c) Deputy Collectors of Customs;

(d) Assistant Collectors of Customs; and

(e) such other class of officers of customs as may be appointed for the purposes of this Act.

Appoint-  
ment of  
officers of  
customs.

4. (1) The Central Government may appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be officers of customs.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1), the Central Government may authorise the Board, a Collector of Customs or a Deputy or Assistant Collector of Customs to appoint officers of customs below the rank of Assistant Collector of Customs.

Powers of  
officers of  
customs.

5. (1) Subject to such conditions and limitations as the Board may impose, an officer of customs may exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred or imposed on him under this Act.

(2) An officer of customs may exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred or imposed under this Act on any other officer of customs who is subordinate

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, an Appellate Collector of Customs shall not exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred or imposed on an officer of customs other than those specified in Chapter XV and section 108.

- 5 6. The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, entrust either conditionally or unconditionally to any officer of the Central or the State Government or a local authority any functions of the Board or any officer of customs under this Act.

Entrustment of functions of Board and customs officers on certain other officers.

### CHAPTER III

#### 10 APPOINTMENT OF CUSTOMS PORTS, AIRPORTS, WAREHOUSING STATIONS, ETC.

7. The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint—

Appointment of customs ports, airports, etc.

15 (a) the ports and airports which alone shall be customs ports or customs airports for the unloading of imported goods and the loading of export goods or any class of such goods;

(b) the places which alone shall be land customs stations for the clearance of goods imported or to be exported by land or inland water or any class of such goods;

20 (c) the routes by which alone goods or any class of goods specified in the notification may pass by land or inland water into or out of India, or to or from any land customs station from or to any land frontier;

25 (d) the ports which alone shall be coastal ports for the carrying on of trade in coastal goods or any class of such goods with all or any specified ports in India.

8. The Collector of Customs may—

30 (a) approve proper places in any customs port or customs airport or coastal port for the unloading and loading of goods or for any class of goods;

Power to approve landing places and specify limits of customs area.

(b) specify the limits of any customs area.

9. The Board may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare places to be warehousing stations at which alone public warehouses may be appointed and private warehouses may be licensed.

Power to declare places to be warehousing stations.

35 10. The Collector of Customs may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint, in or near any customs port, a boarding station for the purpose of boarding of, or disembarkation from, vessels by officers of customs.

Appointment of boarding stations.

### CHAPTER IV

#### PROHIBITIONS ON IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF GOODS

40 11. (1) If the Central Government is satisfied that it is necessary so to do for any of the purposes specified in sub-section (2), it may, by notification in the Official Gazette, prohibit either absolutely or subject to such conditions (to be fulfilled before or after clearance)

Power to prohibit importation or exportation of goods.

as may be specified in the notification, the import or export of goods of any specified description.

(2) The purposes referred to in sub-section (1) are the following:—

- (a) the maintenance of the security of India; 5
- (b) the maintenance of public order and standards of decency or morality;
- (c) the prevention of smuggling;
- (d) the prevention of shortage of goods of any description;
- (e) the conservation of foreign exchange and the safeguard- 10  
ing of balance of payments;
- (f) the prevention of injury to the economy of the country by the uncontrolled import or export of gold or silver;
- (g) the prevention of surplus of any agricultural product or the product of fisheries; 15
- (h) the maintenance of standards for the classification, grading or marketing of goods in international trade;
- (i) the establishment of any industry;
- (j) the prevention of serious injury to domestic production of goods of any description; 20
- (k) the protection of human, animal or plant life or health
- (l) the protection of national treasures of artistic, historic or archæological value;
- (m) the conservation of exhaustible natural resources;
- (n) the protection of patents, trade marks and copyrights; 25
- (o) the prevention of deceptive practices;
- (p) the carrying on of foreign trade in any goods by the State, or by a Corporation owned or controlled by the State to the exclusion, complete or partial, of citizens of India;
- (q) the fulfilment of obligations under the Charter of the 30  
United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security;
- (r) the implementation of any treaty, agreement or conven-  
tion with any country;
- (s) the compliance of imported goods with any laws which 35  
are applicable to similar goods produced or manufactured in  
India;
- (t) the prevention of dissemination of documents contain-  
ing any matter which is likely to prejudicially affect friendly  
relations with any foreign State or is derogatory to national 40

(u) the prevention of the contravention of any law for the time being in force; and

(v) any other purpose conducive to the interests of the general public.

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## CHAPTER V

## LEVY OF, AND EXEMPTION FROM, CUSTOMS DUTIES

32 of 1934.

12. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, or any other law for the time being in force, duties of customs shall be levied at such rates as may be specified under the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, or any other law for the time being in force, on goods imported into, or exported from, India. Dutiable goods.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall apply in respect of—

(a) all goods belonging to the Central Government; and

15 (b) all goods belonging to the Government of a State and used for the purposes of a trade or business of any kind carried on by, or on behalf of, that Government, or of any operations connected with such trade or business;

as they apply in respect of goods not belonging to any Government.

13. If any imported goods are pilfered after the unloading thereof and before the proper officer has made an order for clearance for home consumption or deposit in a warehouse, the importer shall not be liable to pay the duty leviable on such goods except where such goods are restored to the importer after pilferage. Duty on pilfered goods.

32 of 1934.

14. (1) For the purposes of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, or any other law for the time being in force whereunder a duty of customs is chargeable on any goods by reference to their value, the value of such goods shall be deemed to be—

30 (a) the\*\*\*\* price at which such or like goods are ordinarily sold; or offered for sale, for delivery at the time and place of importation or exportation, as the case may be, in the\*\*\*\* course of international trade, where the seller and the buyer have no interest in the business of each other and the price is the sole consideration for the sale or offer for sale; Valuation of goods for purposes of assessment.

35 (b) where such price is not ascertainable, the nearest ascertainable equivalent thereof determined in accordance with the rules made in this behalf.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), if the Central Government is satisfied that it is necessary or expedient so to do it may, by notification in the Official Gazette, fix tariff values for any class of imported goods or export goods, having regard to the trend of value of such or like goods, and where any such tariff values are fixed, the duty shall be chargeable with reference to such tariff value.



LOK SABHA

CORRIGENDA  
TO  
THE REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE  
CUSTOMS BILL, 1962

Report of the Select Committee

Page x, line 8 from bottom, for 'vlaue' read  
'value'

Minutes of Dissent

Page xv, line 9, for 'salutory' read 'salutary'  
line 21, for 'tanable' read 'tenable'

Bill as reported by the Select Committee

Page 4, for line 44 read 'customs who is  
subordinate to him'

Page 6, line 40, after 'national' insert  
'prestige;'

Page 34, lines 25-31 be side-lined.

Page 38, line 30, for 'COVEYANCES' read  
'CONVEYANCES'

Page 51, lines 37-42 be side-lined

Page 67, against Sl.No.12, for '11-1-1962'  
read '11-8-1962'

NEW DELHI;  
The 16th November, 1962.



Date for  
determination  
of rate of  
duty and  
tariff valua-  
tion of im-  
ported goods.

15. (1) The rate of duty and tariff valuation, if any, applicable to any imported goods, shall be the rate and valuation in force,—

(a) in the case of goods entered for home consumption under section 46, on the date on which a bill of entry in respect of such goods is presented under that section; 5

(b) in the case of goods cleared from a warehouse under section 68, on the date on which the goods are actually removed from the warehouse;

(c) in the case of any other goods, on the date of payment of duty : 10

Provided that if a bill of entry has been presented before the date of entry inwards of the vessel by which the goods are imported, the bill of entry shall be deemed to have been presented on the date of such entry inwards.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to baggage and goods imported by post. 15

Date for  
determina-  
tion of rate  
of duty and  
tariff valua-  
tion of ex-  
port goods.

16. (1) The rate of duty and tariff valuation, if any, applicable to any export goods, shall be the rate and valuation in force,—

(a) in the case of goods entered for export under section 50, on the date on which a shipping bill or a bill of export in respect of such goods is presented under that section; 20

(b) in the case of any other goods, on the date of payment of duty :

Provided that if the shipping bill has been presented before the date of entry outwards of the vessel by which the goods are to be exported, the shipping bill shall be deemed to have been presented on the date of such entry outwards. 25

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to baggage and goods exported by post.

Assessment  
of duty.

17. (1) After an importer has entered any imported goods under section 46 or an exporter has entered any export goods under section 50 the imported goods or the export goods, as the case may be, or such part thereof as may be necessary may, without undue delay, be examined and tested by the proper officer. 30

(2) After such examination and testing, the duty, if any, leviable on such goods shall, save as otherwise provided in section 85, be assessed. 35

(3) For the purpose of assessing duty under sub-section (2), the proper officer may require the importer, exporter or any other person to produce any contract, broker's note, policy of insurance, catalogue

or other document whereby the duty leviable on the imported goods or export goods, as the case may be, can be ascertained, and to furnish any information required for such ascertainment which it is in his power to produce or furnish, and thereupon the importer, exporter 5 or such other person shall produce such document and furnish such information.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, imported goods or export goods may, prior to the examination or testing thereof, be permitted by the proper officer to be assessed to duty on the basis 10 of the statements made in the entry relating thereto and the documents produced and the information furnished under sub-section (3); but if it is found subsequently on examination or testing of the goods or otherwise that any statement in such entry or document or any information so furnished is not true in respect of any matter 15 relevant to the assessment, the goods may, without prejudice to any other action which may be taken under this Act, be re-assessed to duty.

18. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act but with- out prejudice to the provisions contained in section 46— Provisional  
assessment  
of duty.

20 (a) where the proper officer is satisfied that an importer or exporter is unable to produce any document or furnish any information necessary for the assessment of duty on the imported goods or the export goods, as the case may be; or

25 (b) where the proper officer deems it necessary to subject any imported goods or export goods to any chemical or other test for the purpose of assessment of duty thereon; or

(c) where the importer or the exporter has produced all the necessary documents and furnished full information for the assessment of duty but the proper officer deems it necessary to 30 make further enquiry for assessing the duty;

the proper officer may direct that the duty leviable on such goods may, pending the production of such documents or furnishing of such information or completion of such test or enquiry, be assessed provisionally if the importer or the exporter, as the case may be, 35 furnishes such security as the proper officer deems fit for the payment of the deficiency, if any, between the duty finally assessed and the duty provisionally assessed.

(2) When the duty leviable on such goods is assessed finally in accordance with the provisions of this Act, then—

40 (a) in the case of goods cleared for home consumption or exportation, the amount paid shall be adjusted against the duty finally assessed and if the amount so paid falls short of, or is in excess of, the finally assessed, the importer or the exporter

of the goods shall pay the deficiency or be entitled to a refund, as the case may be;

(b) in the case of warehoused goods, the proper officer may, where the duty finally assessed is in excess of the duty provisionally assessed, require the importer to execute a bond, binding himself in a sum equal to twice the amount of the excess duty. 5

Determina-  
tion of duty  
where goods  
consist of  
articles liable  
to different  
rates of duty.

19. Except as otherwise provided in any law for the time being in force, where goods consist of a set of articles, duty shall be calculated as follows:—

(a) articles liable to duty with reference to quantity shall be chargeable to that duty; 10

(b) articles liable to duty with reference to value shall, if they are liable to duty at the same rate, be chargeable to duty at that rate, and if they are liable to duty at different rates, be chargeable to duty at the highest of such rates; 15

(c) articles not liable to duty shall be chargeable to duty at the rate at which articles liable to duty with reference to value are liable under clause (b):

Provided that,—

(a) accessories of, and spare parts or maintenance and repairing implements for, any article which satisfy the conditions specified in the rules made in this behalf shall be chargeable at the same rate of duty as that article; 20

(b) if the importer produces evidence to the satisfaction of the proper officer regarding the value of any of the articles liable to different rates of duty, such article shall be chargeable to duty separately at the rate applicable to it. 25

Re-importa-  
tion of goods  
produced or  
manufactur-  
ed in India.

20. (1) If goods produced or manufactured in India be imported into India after exportation therefrom, such goods shall be liable to duty and be subject to all the conditions and restrictions, if any, to which goods of the like kind and value not so produced or manufactured are liable or subject, on the importation thereof: 30

Provided that if such importation takes place within three years after the exportation of such goods and it is shown to the satisfaction of the Assistant Collector of Customs that the goods are the same which were exported, the goods may be admitted— 35

(a) in any case where at the time of exportation of the goods, drawback of any customs or excise duty levied by the Union or both was allowed, on payment of customs duty equal to the amount of such drawback; 40

(b) in any case where at the time of exportation of the goods, drawback of any excise duty levied by a State was allowed, on payment of customs duty equal to such excise duty leviable at the time and place of importation of the goods;

5 (c) in any case where the goods were exported in bond, without payment of—

(i) the customs duty leviable on the imported materials, if any, used in the manufacture of the goods, or

10 (ii) the excise duty leviable on the indigenous materials, if any, used in the manufacture of the goods, or

(iii) the excise duty, if any, leviable on the goods,

on payment of customs duty equal to the aggregate amount of all such duties calculated at the rates prevailing at the time and place of importation of the goods;

15 (d) in any other case, without payment of duty.

(2) For the purposes of this section goods shall be deemed to have been produced or manufactured in India, if at least twenty-five per cent. of the total cost of production or manufacture of the goods has been incurred in India.

20 21. All goods, derelict, jetsam, flotsam and wreck brought or coming into India, shall be dealt with as if they were imported into India, unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the proper officer that they are entitled to be admitted duty-free under this Act. Goods derelict, wreck, etc.

22. (1) Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Assistant Collector of Customs— Abatement of duty on damaged or deteriorated goods.

(a) that any imported goods had been damaged or had deteriorated at any time before or during the unloading of the goods in India; or

30 (b) that any imported goods, other than warehoused goods, had been damaged at any time after the unloading thereof in India but before their examination under section 17, on account of any accident not due to any wilful act, negligence or default of the importer, his employee or agent; or

35 (c) that any warehoused goods had been damaged at any time before clearance for home consumption on account of any accident not due to any wilful act, negligence or default of the owner, his employee or agent,

such goods shall be chargeable to duty in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2).

40 (2) The duty to be charged on the goods referred to in sub-section (1) shall bear the same proportion to the duty chargeable on the

goods before the damage or deterioration which the value of the damaged or deteriorated goods bears to the value of the goods before the damage or deterioration.

(3) For the purposes of this section, the value of damaged or deteriorated goods may be ascertained by either of the following 5 methods at the option of the owner:—

(a) the value of such goods may be ascertained by the proper officer, or

(b) such goods may be sold by the proper officer by public auction or by tender, or with the consent of the owner in any 10 other manner, and the gross sale proceeds shall be deemed to be the value of such goods.

Remission  
of duty on  
lost, destroy-  
ed or aban-  
doned goods.

23. (1) Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Assistant Collector of Customs that any imported goods have been lost\*\*\*\* or\*\*destroyed, at any time before clearance for home consumption, 15 the Assistant Collector of Customs shall remit the duty on such goods.

(2) The owner of any imported goods may at any time before an order for clearance of the goods for home consumption has been made, relinquish his title to the goods\*\*\*\*\*and thereupon he shall not be 20 liable to pay the duty thereon.

Power to  
make rule  
for denatur-  
ing or  
mutilation of  
goods.

24. The Central Government may make rules for permitting at the request of the owner the denaturing or mutilation of imported goods which are ordinarily used for more than one purpose so as to render them unfit for one or more of such purposes; and where any goods are so denatured or mutilated they shall be chargeable 25 to duty at such rate as would be applicable if the goods had been imported in the denatured or mutilated form.

Power to  
grant  
exemption  
from duty.

25. (1) If the Central Government is satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, it may, by notification in the Official Gazette, exempt generally either absolutely or subject to such 30 conditions (to be fulfilled before or after clearance) as may be specified in the notification goods of any specified description from the whole or any part of duty of customs leviable thereon.

(2) If the Central Government is satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, it may, by special order in each case, 35 exempt from the payment of duty, under circumstances of an exceptional nature to be stated in such order, any goods on which duty is leviable.

26. Where on the exportation of any goods any duty has been paid, such duty shall be refunded to the person by whom or on whose behalf it was paid, if— Refund of export duty in certain cases.

5 (a) the goods are returned to such person otherwise than by way of re-sale;

(b) the goods are re-imported within one year from the date of exportation; and

10 (c) an application for refund of such duty is made before the expiry of six months from the date on which the proper officer makes an order for the clearance of the goods.

27. (1) Any person claiming refund of any duty paid by him in pursuance of an order of assessment made by an officer of customs lower in rank than an Assistant Collector of Customs may make an application for refund of such duty to the Assistant Collector of Customs before the expiry of six months from the date of payment of duty: Claim for refund of duty.

Provided that the limitation of six months shall not apply where any duty has been paid under protest.

20 *Explanation.*—Where any duty is paid provisionally under section 18, the period of six months shall be computed from the date of adjustment of duty after the final assessment thereof.

(2) If on receipt of any such application the Assistant Collector of Customs is satisfied that the whole or any part of the duty paid by the applicant should be refunded to him, he may make an order 25 accordingly.

(3) Where, as a result of any order passed in appeal or revision under this Act, refund of any duty becomes due to any person, the proper officer may refund the amount to such person without his having to make any claim in that behalf.

30 (4) Save as provided in section 26, no claim for refund of any duty shall be entertained except in accordance with the provisions of this section.

28. (1) When any duty has not been levied or has been short-levied or erroneously refunded, the proper officer may, within six months from the relevant date, serve notice on the person charge-able with the duty which has not been levied or which has been so shortlevied or to whom the refund has erroneously been made, requiring him to show cause why he should not pay the amount specified in the notice: Notice for payment of duties not levied, short-levied or erroneously refunded.

40 Provided that where any duty has not been levied or has been short-levied or has been erroneously refunded by reason of collusion

or any wilful mis-statement or suppression of facts by the importer or the exporter or the agent or employee of the importer or exporter, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "six months" the words "five years" were substituted.

(2) The Assistant Collector of Customs, after considering the representation, if any, made by the person on whom notice is served under sub-section (1) shall determine the amount of duty due from such person (not being in excess of the amount specified in the notice) and thereupon such person shall pay the amount so determined. 5

(3) For the purposes of sub-section (1), the expression "relevant to date" means—

(a) in a case where duty is not levied, the date on which the proper officer makes an order for the clearance of the goods;

(b) in a case where duty is provisionally assessed under section 18, the date of adjustment of duty after the final assessment thereof; 15

(c) in a case where duty has been erroneously refunded, the date of refund;

(d) in any other case, the date of payment of duty.

## CHAPTER VI

20

### PROVISIONS RELATING TO CONVEYANCES CARRYING IMPORTED OR EXPORTED GOODS

Arrival of  
vessels and  
aircrafts in  
India.

29. (1) The person-in-charge of a vessel or an aircraft entering India from any place outside India shall not cause or permit the vessel or aircraft to call or land—

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(a) for the first time after arrival in India; or

(b) at any time while it is carrying passengers or cargo brought in that vessel or aircraft;

at any place other than a customs port or a customs airport, as the case may be \* \* \* \*

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(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply in relation to any vessel or aircraft which is compelled by accident, stress of weather or other unavoidable cause to call or land at a place other than a customs port or customs airport but the person-in-charge of any such vessel or aircraft—

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(a) shall immediately report the arrival of the vessel or the landing of the aircraft to the nearest customs officer or the officer-in-charge of a police station and shall on demand produce to him the log book belonging to the vessel or the aircraft;

(b) shall not without the consent of any such officer permit any goods carried in the vessel or the aircraft to be unloaded from, or any of the crew or passengers to depart from the vicinity of, the vessel or the aircraft; and

(c) shall comply with any directions given by any such officer with respect to any such goods,

and no passenger or member of the crew shall, without the consent of any such officer, leave the immediate vicinity of the vessel or the aircraft:

Provided that nothing in this section shall prohibit the departure of any crew or passengers from the vicinity of, or the removal of goods from, the vessel or aircraft where the departure or removal is necessary for reasons of health, safety or the preservation of life or property.

30. (1) The person-in-charge of a conveyance carrying imported goods shall, within twenty-four hours after arrival thereof at a customs station, deliver to the proper officer, in the case of a vessel or aircraft, an import manifest, and in the case of a vehicle, an import report, in the prescribed form: Delivery of import manifest or import report.

Provided that,—

(a) in the case of a vessel any such manifest may be delivered to the proper officer before the arrival of the vessel;

(b) if the proper officer is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not delivering the import manifest or import report or any part thereof within twenty-four hours after the arrival of the conveyance, he may accept it at any time thereafter.

(2) The person delivering the import manifest or import report shall at the foot thereof make and subscribe to a declaration as to the truth of its contents.

(3) If the proper officer is satisfied that the import manifest or import report is in any way incorrect or incomplete, and that there was no fraudulent intention, he may permit it to be amended or supplemented.

31. (1) The master of a vessel shall not permit the unloading of any imported goods until an order has been given by the proper officer granting entry inwards to such vessel. Imported goods not to be unloaded from vessel until entry inwards granted.

(2) No order under sub-section (1) shall be given until an import manifest has been delivered or the proper officer is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not delivering it.

(3) Nothing in this section shall apply to the unloading of baggage accompanying a passenger or a member of the crew, mail bags, animals, perishable goods and hazardous goods.



Imported goods not to be unloaded unless mentioned in import manifest or import report.

32. No imported goods required to be mentioned under the regulations in an import manifest or import report shall, except with the permission of the proper officer, be unloaded at any customs station unless they are specified in such manifest or report for being unloaded at that customs station.

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Unloading and loading of goods at approved places only.

33. Except with the permission of the proper officer, no imported goods shall be unloaded, and no export goods shall be loaded, at any place other than a place approved under clause (a) of section 8 for the unloading or loading of such goods.

Goods not to be unloaded or loaded except under supervision of customs officer.

34. Imported goods shall not be unloaded from, and export goods shall not be loaded on, any conveyance except under the supervision of the proper officer:

Provided that the Board may, by notification in the Official Gazette, give general permission and the proper officer may in any particular case give special permission, for any goods or class of goods to be unloaded or loaded without the supervision of the proper officer.

Restrictions on goods being water-borne.

35. No imported goods shall be water-borne for being landed from any vessel, and no export goods which are not accompanied by a shipping bill, shall be water-borne for being shipped, unless the goods are accompanied by a boat-note in the prescribed form:

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Provided that the Board may, by notification in the Official Gazette, give general permission, and the proper officer may in any particular case give special permission, for any goods or any class of goods to be water-borne without being accompanied by a boat-note.

Restrictions on unloading and loading of goods on holidays, etc.

36. No imported goods shall be unloaded from, and no export goods shall be loaded on, any conveyance on any Sunday or on any holiday observed by the Customs Department or on any other day after the working hours, except after giving the prescribed notice and on payment of the prescribed fees, if any:

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Provided that no fees shall be levied for the unloading and loading of baggage accompanying a passenger or a member of the crew, and mail bags.

Power to board conveyances.

37. The proper officer may, at any time, board any conveyance carrying imported goods or export goods and may remain on such conveyance for such period as he considers necessary.

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Power to require production of documents and ask questions.

38. For the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Act, the proper officer may require the person-in-charge of any conveyance or animal carrying imported goods or export goods to produce any document and to answer any questions and thereupon such person shall produce such documents and answer such questions.

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Export goods not to be loaded on vessel until entry-outwards granted.

39. The master of a vessel shall not permit the loading of any export goods, other than baggage and mail bags, until an order has been given by the proper officer granting entry-outwards to such vessel.

40. The person-in-charge of a conveyance shall not permit the loading at a customs station—

(a) of export goods, other than baggage and mail bags, unless a shipping bill or bill of export or a bill of transshipment, as the case may be, duly passed by the proper officer, has been handed over to him by the exporter;

(b) of baggage and mail bags, unless their export has been duly permitted by the proper officer.

41. (1) The person-in-charge of a conveyance carrying export goods shall, before departure of the conveyance from a customs station, deliver to the proper officer in the case of a vessel or aircraft, an export manifest, and in the case of a vehicle, an export report, in the prescribed form:

Provided that if the agent of the person in charge of the conveyance furnishes such security as the proper officer deems sufficient for duly delivering within seven days from the date of departure of the conveyance the export manifest or the export report, as the case may be, the proper officer may (subject to such rules as the Central Government may make in this behalf) accept such manifest or report within the aforesaid period.

(2) The person delivering the export manifest or export report shall at the foot thereof make and subscribe to a declaration as to the truth of its contents.

(3) If the proper officer is satisfied that the export manifest or export report is in any way incorrect or incomplete and that there was no fraudulent intention, he may permit such manifest or report to be amended or supplemented.

42. (1) The person-in-charge of a conveyance which has brought any imported goods or has loaded any export goods at a customs station shall not cause or permit the conveyance to depart from that customs station until a written order to that effect has been given by the proper officer.

(2) No such order shall be given until—

(a) the person-in-charge of the conveyance has answered the questions put to him under section 38;

(b) the provisions of section 41 have been complied with;

(c) the shipping bills or bills of export, the bills of transshipment, if any, and such other documents as the proper officer may require have been delivered to him;

(d) all duties leviable on any stores consumed in such conveyance, and all charges and penalties due in respect of such conveyance or from the person-in-charge thereof have been paid or the payment secured by such guarantee or deposit of such amount as the proper officer may direct;

(e) the person-in-charge of the conveyance has satisfied the proper officer that no penalty is leviable on him under section 116

or the payment of any penalty that may be levied upon him under that section has been secured by such guarantee or deposit of such amount as the proper officer may direct;

(f) in any case where any export goods have been loaded without payment of export duty or in contravention of any provision of this Act or any other law for the time being in force relating to export of goods,—

(i) such goods have been unloaded, or

(ii) where the Assistant Collector of Customs is satisfied that it is not practicable to unload such goods, the person-in-charge of the conveyance has given an undertaking, secured by such guarantee or deposit of such amount as the proper officer may direct, for bringing back the goods to India.

Exemption of certain classes of conveyances from certain provisions of this Chapter.

43. (1) The provisions of sections 30, 41 and 42 shall not apply to a vehicle which carries no goods other than the luggage of its occupants.

(2) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, exempt the following classes of conveyances from all or any of the provisions of this Chapter—

(a) conveyances belonging to the Government or any foreign Government;

(b) vessels and aircrafts which temporarily enter India by reason of any emergency.

## CHAPTER VII

### CLEARANCE OF IMPORTED GOODS AND EXPORT GOODS

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Chapter not to apply to baggage and postal articles.

44. The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to (a) baggage, and (b) goods imported or to be exported by post.

#### *Clearance of imported goods*

Restrictions on custody and removal of imported goods.

45. (1) Save as otherwise provided in any law for the time being in force, all imported goods unloaded in a customs area shall remain in the custody of such person as may be approved by the Collector of Customs until they are cleared for home consumption or are warehoused or are transhipped in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VIII.

(2) The person having custody of any imported goods in a customs area, whether under the provisions of sub-section (1) or under any law for the time being in force,—

(a) shall keep a record of such goods and send a copy thereof to the proper officer;

(b) shall not permit such goods to be removed from the customs area or otherwise dealt with, except under and in accordance with the permission in writing of the proper officer.

Entry of goods on importation

46. (1) The importer of any goods, other than goods intended for transit or transhipment, shall make entry thereof by presenting to the

proper officer a bill of entry for home consumption or warehousing in the prescribed form:

Provided that if the importer makes and subscribes to a declaration before the proper officer, to the effect that he is unable for want of full information to furnish all the particulars of the goods required under this sub-section, the proper officer may, pending the production of such information, permit him, previous to the entry thereof (a) to examine the goods in the presence of an officer of customs, or (b) to deposit the goods in a public warehouse appointed under section 57 without warehousing the same.

(2) Save as otherwise permitted by the proper officer, a bill of entry shall include all the goods mentioned in the bill of lading or other receipt given by the carrier to the consignor.

(3) A bill of entry under sub-section (1) may be presented at any time after the delivery of the import manifest or import report as the case may be:

Provided that the Collector of Customs may in any special circumstances permit a bill of entry to be presented before the delivery of such manifest or report.

(4) The importer while presenting a bill of entry shall at the foot thereof 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.

(5) If the proper officer is satisfied that the interests of revenue are not prejudicially affected and that there was no fraudulent intention, he may permit substitution of a bill of entry for home consumption for a bill of entry for warehousing or *vice-versa*.

47. Where the proper officer is satisfied that any goods entered for home consumption are not prohibited goods and the importer has paid the import duty, if any, assessed thereon and any charges payable under this Act in respect of the same, the proper officer may make an order permitting clearance of the goods for home consumption.

48. If any \* \* goods brought into India from a place outside India are not cleared for home consumption or warehoused or transhipped within two months from the date of the unloading thereof at a customs station or within such further time as the proper officer may allow or if the title to any imported goods is relinquished, such goods may, after notice to the importer and with the permission of the proper officer be sold by the person having the custody thereof:

Procedure in case of goods not cleared, warehoused, or transhipped within two months after unloading.

Provided that—

(a) animals, perishable goods and hazardous goods, may, with the permission of the proper officer, be sold at any time:

(b) arms and ammunition \* \* \* may be sold at such time and place and in such manner as the Central Government may direct.

*Explanation.*—In this section, “arms” and “ammunition” have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Arms Act, 1959.

54 of 1959.

Storage of  
imported  
goods in  
warehouse  
pending  
clearance.

49. Where in the case of any imported goods, whether dutiable or not, entered for home consumption, the Assistant Collector of Customs is satisfied on the application of the importer that the goods cannot be cleared within a reasonable time, the goods may, pending clearance, be permitted to be stored in a public warehouse, or in a private warehouse if facilities for deposit in a public warehouse are not available; but such goods shall not be deemed to be warehoused goods for the purposes of this Act, and accordingly the provisions of Chapter IX shall not apply to such goods.

#### Clearance of export goods

Entry of  
goods for  
exportation.

50. (1) The exporter of any goods shall make entry thereof by presenting to the proper officer in the case of goods to be exported in a vessel or aircraft, a shipping bill, and in the case of goods to be exported by land, a bill of export in the prescribed form.

(2) The exporter of any goods, while presenting a shipping bill or bill of export, shall at the foot thereof make and subscribe to a declaration as to the truth of its contents.

Clearance of  
goods for  
exportation.

51. Where the proper officer is satisfied that any goods entered for export are not prohibited goods and the exporter has paid the duty, if any, assessed thereon and any charges payable under this Act in respect of the same, the proper officer may make an order permitting clearance and loading of the goods for exportation.

### CHAPTER VIII

25

#### GOODS IN TRANSIT

Chapter not  
to apply to  
baggage,  
postal arti-  
cles and  
stores.

52. The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to (a) baggage, (b) goods imported by post, and (c) stores.

Transit of  
goods in  
same vessel  
or aircraft.

53. Subject to the provisions of section 11, any goods imported in a vessel or aircraft and mentioned in the import manifest as for transit in the same vessel or aircraft to any port or airport outside India or any customs port or customs airport may be allowed to be so transitted without payment of duty.

Tranship-  
ment of  
goods with  
out payment  
of duty.

54. (1) Where any goods imported into a customs port or customs airport are intended for transshipment, a bill of transshipment shall be presented to the proper officer in the prescribed form.

(2) Subject to the provisions of section 11—

(a) where any goods imported into a customs port are mentioned in the import manifest as for transshipment to any port outside India, or

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(b) where any goods imported into a customs airport are mentioned in the import manifest as for transhipment to any airport outside India,

such goods may be allowed to be so transhipped without payment of duty.

(3) Where any goods imported into a customs port or a customs airport are mentioned in the import manifest as for transhipment—

(a) to any major port as defined in the Indian Ports Act, 1908, or the customs airport at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi or Madras, or any other customs port or customs airport which the Board may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf, or

(b) to any other customs port or customs airport, and the proper officer is satisfied that the goods are *bona fide* intended for transhipment to such customs port or airport,

the proper officer may allow the goods to be transhipped, without payment of duty, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed for the due arrival of such goods at the customs port or customs airport to which transhipment is allowed.

55. Where any goods are allowed to be transitted under section 53 or transhipped under sub-section (3) of section 54 to any customs port or customs airport, they shall, on their arrival at such port or airport, be liable to duty and shall be entered in like manner as goods are entered on the first importation thereof and the provisions of this Act and any rules and regulations shall, so far as may be, apply in relation to such goods.

Entry, etc., of transitted or transhipped goods on arrival at customs port or customs airport.

56. Imported goods may be transported without payment of duty from one land customs station to another, and any goods may be transported from one part of India to another part through any foreign territory, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed for the due arrival of such goods at the place of destination.

Transport of certain classes of goods subject to prescribed conditions.

## CHAPTER IX

### WAREHOUSING

57. At any warehousing station, the Assistant Collector of Customs may appoint public warehouses wherein dutiable goods may be deposited without payment of duty.

Appointing of public warehouses.

58. (1) At any warehousing station, the Assistant Collector of Customs may license private warehouses wherein dutiable goods imported by or on behalf of the licensee, or any other imported goods in respect of which facilities for deposit in a public warehouse are not available, may be deposited without payment of duty.

Licensing of private warehouses.

(2) The Assistant Collector of Customs may cancel a licence granted under sub-section (1)—

(a) by giving one month's notice in writing to the licensee; or

(b) if the licensee has contravened any provision of this Act or the rules or regulations or committed breach of any of the conditions of the licence:

Provided that before any licence is cancelled under clause (b), the licensee shall be given a reasonable opportunity of being heard. 5

(3) Pending an enquiry whether a licence granted under sub-section (1) should be cancelled under clause (b) of sub-section (2), the Assistant Collector of Customs may suspend the licence.

Warehousing  
bond.

59. (1) The importer of any dutiable goods which have been entered for warehousing and assessed to duty under section 17 or 10 section 18 shall execute a bond binding himself in a sum equal to twice the amount of the duty assessed on such goods,—

(a) to observe all the provisions of this Act and the rules and regulations in respect of such goods;

(b) to pay on or before a date specified in a notice of demand 15 all duties, rent and charges claimable on account of such goods under this Act, together with interest on the same from the date so specified at the rate of six per cent. per annum or such other rate as is for the time being fixed by the Board; and

(c) to discharge all penalties incurred for violation of the 20 provisions of this Act and the rules and regulations in respect of such goods.

(2) For the purposes of sub-section (1), the Assistant Collector of Customs may permit an importer to enter into a general bond in such amount as the Assistant Collector of Customs may approve in 25 respect of the warehousing of goods to be imported by him within a specified period.

(3) A bond executed under this section by an importer in respect of any goods shall continue in force notwithstanding the transfer of the goods to any other person or the removal of the goods to 30 another warehouse:

Provided that where the whole of the goods or any part thereof are transferred to another person, the proper officer may accept a fresh bond from the transferee in a sum equal to twice the amount of duty assessed on the goods transferred and thereupon the bond 35 executed by the transferor shall be enforceable only for a sum mentioned therein less the amount for which a fresh bond is accepted from the transferee.

Permission  
for deposit  
of goods in  
a warehouse.

60. When the provisions of section 59 have been complied with in respect of any goods, the proper officer may make an order permit- 40 ting the deposit of the goods in a warehouse without payment of duty.



61. Any warehoused goods may be left in the warehouse in which they are deposited or in any warehouse to which they may be removed, till the expiry of three years after the date on which the proper officer made an order under section 60 permitting the deposit of the goods in a warehouse: Period for which goods may remain warehoused.

Provided that—

(i) in the case of any goods which are likely to deteriorate, the aforesaid period of three years may be reduced by the Collector of Customs to such shorter period as he may deem fit;

10 (ii) in the case of any goods which are not likely to deteriorate, the aforesaid period of three years may, on sufficient cause being shown, be extended by the Collector of Customs for a period not exceeding one year and by the Board for such further period as it may deem fit:

15 Provided further that when the licence for any private warehouse is cancelled, the owner of any goods warehoused therein shall, within seven days from the date on which notice of such cancellation is given or within such extended period as the proper officer may allow, remove the goods from such warehouse to another warehouse or clear them for home consumption or exportation.

62. (1) All warehoused goods shall be subject to the control of the proper officer. Control over warehoused goods.

(2) No person shall enter a warehouse or remove any goods therefrom without the permission of the proper officer.

25 (3) The proper officer may cause any warehouse to be locked with the lock of the Customs Department and no person shall remove or break such lock.

(4) The proper officer shall have access to every part of a warehouse and power to examine the goods therein.

30 63. (1) The owner of any warehoused goods shall pay to the warehouse-keeper rent and warehouse charges at the rates fixed under any law for the time being in force or where no rates are so fixed, at such rates as may be fixed by the Collector of Customs. Payment of rent and warehouse charges.

(2) If any rent or warehouse charges are not paid within ten days from the date when they became due, the warehouse-keeper may, after notice to the owner of the warehoused goods and with the permission of the proper officer cause to be sold (any transfer of the warehoused goods notwithstanding) such sufficient portion of the goods as the warehouse-keeper may select.

40 64. With the sanction of the proper officer and on payment of the prescribed fees, the owner of any goods may either before or after warehousing the same— Owner's right to deal with warehoused goods.

(a) inspect the goods;



- (b) separate damaged or deteriorated goods from the rest;
- (c) sort the goods or change their containers for the purpose of preservation, sale, export or disposal of the goods;
- (d) deal with the goods and their containers in such manner as may be necessary to prevent loss or deterioration or damage to the goods;
- (e) show the goods for sale; or
- (f) take samples of goods without entry for home consumption, and if the proper officer so permits, without payment of duty on such samples.

Manufacture and other operations in relation to goods in a warehouse.

65. (1) With the sanction of the Assistant Collector of Customs and subject to such conditions and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed, the owner of any warehoused goods may carry on any manufacturing process or other operations in the warehouse in relation to such goods.

(2) Where in the course of any operations permissible in relation to any warehoused goods under sub-section (1), there is any waste or refuse, the following provisions shall apply:—

(a) if the whole or any part of the goods resulting from such operations are exported, import duty shall be remitted on the quantity of the warehoused goods contained in so much of the waste or refuse as has arisen from the operations carried on in relation to the goods exported:

Provided that such waste or refuse is either destroyed or duty is paid on such waste or refuse as if it had been imported into India in that form;

(b) if the whole or any part of the goods resulting from such operations are cleared from the warehouse for home consumption, import duty shall be charged on the quantity of the warehoused goods contained in so much of the waste or refuse as has arisen from the operations carried on in relation to the goods cleared for home consumption.

Power to exempt imported materials used in the manufacture of goods in warehouse.

66. If any imported materials are used in accordance with the provisions of section 65 for the manufacture of any goods and the rate of duty leviable on the imported materials exceeds the rate of duty leviable on such goods, the Central Government, if satisfied that in the interests of the establishment or development of any domestic industry it is necessary so to do, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, exempt the imported materials from the whole or part of the excess rate of duty.

67. The owner of any warehoused goods may, with the permission of the proper officer, remove them from one warehouse to another, without payment of duty, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed for the due arrival of the warehoused goods at the warehouse to which removal is permitted.

Removal of goods from one warehouse to another.

68. The importer of any warehoused goods may clear them for home consumption if—

Clearance of warehoused goods for home consumption.

(a) a bill of entry for home consumption in respect of such goods has been presented in the prescribed form;

10 (b) the import duty leviable on such goods and all penalties, rent, interest and other charges payable in respect of such goods have been paid; and

(c) an order for clearance of such goods for home consumption has been made by the proper officer.

15 69. (1) Any warehoused goods may be exported to a place outside India without payment of import duty if—

Clearance of warehoused goods for exportation.

(a) a shipping bill or a bill of export has been presented in respect of such goods in the prescribed form;

20 (b) the export duty, penalties, rent, interest and other charges payable in respect of such goods have been paid; and

(c) an order for clearance of such goods for exportation has been made by the proper officer.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), if the Central Government is of opinion that warehoused goods of any specified description are likely to be smuggled back into India, it may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that such goods shall not be exported to any place outside India without payment of duty or may be allowed to be so exported subject to such restrictions and conditions as may be specified in the notification.

30 70. (1) When any warehoused goods to which this section applies are at the time of delivery from a warehouse found to be deficient in quantity on account of natural loss, the Assistant Collector of Customs may remit the duty on such deficiency.

Allowance in case of volatile goods.

35 (2) This section applies to such warehoused goods as the Central Government, having regard to the volatility of the goods and the manner of their storage, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify.

40 71. No warehoused goods shall be taken out of a warehouse except on clearance for home consumption or re-exportation, or for removal to another warehouse, or as otherwise provided by this Act.

Goods not to be taken out of warehouse except as provided by this Act.

Goods im-  
properly  
removed  
from ware-  
house, etc.

72. (1) In any of the following cases, that is to say,—

(a) where any warehoused goods are removed from a warehouse in contravention of section 71;

(b) where any warehoused goods have not been removed from a warehouse at the expiration of the period during which such goods are permitted under section 61 to remain in a warehouse;

(c) where any warehoused goods have been taken under section 64 as samples without payment of duty;

(d) where any goods in respect of which a bond has been executed under section 59 and which have not been cleared for home consumption or exportation are not duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the proper officer;

the proper officer may demand, and the owner of such goods shall forthwith pay, the full amount of duty chargeable on account of such goods together with all penalties, rent, interest and other charges payable in respect of such goods.

(2) If any owner fails to pay any amount demanded under subsection (1), the proper officer may, without prejudice to any other remedy, cause to be detained and sold, after notice to the owner (any transfer of the goods notwithstanding) such sufficient portion of his goods, if any, in the warehouse, as the said officer may select.

Cancellation  
and return  
of warehousing  
bond.

73. When the whole of the goods covered by any bond executed under section 59 have been cleared for home consumption or exported or are otherwise duly accounted for, and when all amounts due on account of such goods have been paid, the proper officer shall cancel the bond as discharged in full, and shall on demand deliver it, so cancelled, to the person who has executed or is entitled to receive it.

## CHAPTER X

### DRAWBACK

30

Drawback  
allowable on  
re-export of  
duty-paid  
goods.

74. (1) When any goods capable of being easily identified which have been imported into India and upon which any duty has been paid on importation, are exported to any place outside India, ninety-eight per cent. of such duty shall, except as otherwise hereinafter provided, be re-paid as drawback, if—

35

(a) the goods are identified to the satisfaction of the Assistant Collector of Customs as the goods which were imported; and

(b) the goods are entered for export within two years from the date of payment of duty on the importation thereof.

Provided that in any particular case the aforesaid period of two years may, on sufficient cause being shown, be extended by the Board by such further period as it may deem fit.

5 (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the rate of drawback in the case of goods which have been used after the importation thereof shall be such as the Central Government, having regard to the duration of use, depreciation in value and other relevant circumstances, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, fix.

10 (3) The Board may make regulations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section and, in particular, such regulations may—

(a) provide for the manner in which the identity of goods imported in different consignments which are ordinarily stored together in bulk, may be established;

15 (b) specify the goods which shall be deemed to be not capable of being easily identified.

(4) For the purposes of this section—

(a) goods shall be deemed to have been entered for export on the date with reference to which the rate of duty is calculated under section 16;

(b) in the case of goods assessed to duty provisionally under section 18, the date of payment of the provisional duty shall be deemed to be the date of payment of duty.

25 25. (1) Where it appears to the Central Government that in respect of goods of any class or description manufactured in India and exported to any place outside India, a drawback should be allowed of duties of customs chargeable under this Act on any imported materials of a class or description used in the manufacture of such goods, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that drawback shall be allowed in respect of such goods in accordance with, and subject to, the rules made under sub-section (2).

(2) The Central Government may make rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of sub-section (1) and, in particular, such rules may provide—

35 (a) for the payment of drawback equal to the amount of duty actually paid on the imported materials used in the manufacture of the goods or as is specified in the rules as the average amount of duty paid on the materials of that class or description used in the manufacture of goods of that class or description either by manufacturers generally or by any particular manufacturer;

40 (b) for the production of such certificates, documents and other evidence in support of each claim or drawback as may be necessary;

Drawback on imported materials used in the manufacture of goods which are exported.

(c) for requiring the manufacturer to give access to every part of his manufactory to any officer of customs specially authorised in this behalf by the Assistant Collector of Customs to enable such authorised officer to inspect the processes of manufacture and to verify by actual check or otherwise the statements made in support of the claim for drawback. 5

Prohibition  
and regula-  
tion of  
drawback in  
certain cases.

76. (1) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no drawback shall be allowed—

(a) in respect of any goods which are required under the regulations to be included in the export manifest or export report and are not so included; 10

(b) in respect of any goods the market-price of which is less than the amount of drawback due thereon;

(c) where the drawback due in respect of any goods is less than five rupees. 15

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1), if the Central Government is of opinion that goods of any specified description in respect of which drawback may be claimed under this Chapter are likely to be smuggled back into India, it may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that drawback shall not be allowed in respect of such goods or may be allowed subject to such restrictions and conditions as may be specified in the notification. 20

## CHAPTER XI

### SPECIAL PROVISIONS REGARDING BAGGAGE, GOODS IMPORTED OR EXPORTED BY POST, AND STORES 25

#### Baggage

Declaration  
by owner of  
baggage.

77. The owner of any baggage shall, for the purpose of clearing it, make a declaration of its contents to the proper officer.

Determina-  
tion of rate  
of duty and  
tariff valua-  
tion in res-  
pect of  
baggage.

78. The rate of duty and tariff valuation, if any, applicable to baggage shall be the rate and valuation in force on the date on which a declaration is made in respect of such baggage under section 77. 30

*Bona fide*  
baggage  
exempted  
from duty.

79. (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 his use for such minimum period as may be specified in the rules; 35

(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 his family or is a *bona fide* gift or souvenir; provided that the value of each such article and the total value of all such 40

articles does not exceed such limits as may be specified in the rules.

(2) The Central Government may make rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section and, in particular, such 5 rules may specify—

(a) the minimum period for which any article has been used by a passenger or a member of the crew for the purpose of clause (a) of sub-section (1);

10 (b) the maximum value of any individual article and the maximum total value of all the articles which may be passed free of duty under clause (b) of sub-section (1);

(c) the conditions (to be fulfilled before or after clearance) subject to which any baggage may be passed free of duty.

(3) Different rules may be made under sub-section (2) for different 15 classes of persons.

80 Where the baggage of a passenger contains any article which is dutiable or the import of which is prohibited and in respect of which a true declaration has been made under section 77, the proper officer may, at the request of the passenger, detain such article for 20 the purpose of being returned to him on his leaving India.

81. The Board may make regulations,—

Regulations  
in respect  
of baggage.

(a) providing for the manner of declaring the contents of any baggage;

25 (b) providing for the custody, examination, assessment to duty and clearance of baggage;

(c) providing for the transit or transshipment of baggage from one customs station to another or to a place outside India.

#### *Goods imported or exported by post*

30 82. In the case of goods imported or exported by post, any label or declaration accompanying the goods, which contains the description, quantity and value thereof, shall be deemed to be an entry for import or export, as the case may be, for the purposes of this Act.

Label or  
declaration  
accompany-  
ing goods  
to be treat-  
ed as entry.

35 83. (1) The rate of duty and tariff-value, if any, applicable to any goods imported by post shall be the rate and valuation in force on the date on which the postal authorities present to the proper officer a list containing the particulars of such goods for the purpose of assessing the duty thereon:

Rate of duty  
and tariff  
valuation in  
respect  
of goods  
imported or  
exported by  
post.

40 Provided that if such goods are imported by a vessel and the list of the goods containing the particulars was presented before the date of the arrival of the vessel, it shall be deemed to have been presented on the date of such arrival.



(2) The rate of duty and tariff value, if any, applicable to any goods exported by post shall be the rate and valuation in force on the date on which the exporter delivers such goods to the postal authorities for exportation.

Regulations regarding goods imported or to be exported by post.

84. The Board may make regulations providing for—

5

(a) the form and manner in which an entry may be made in respect of any specified class of goods imported or to be exported by post, other than goods which are accompanied by a label or declaration containing the description, quantity and value thereof;

(b) the examination, assessment to duty, and clearance of goods imported or to be exported by post;

(c) the transit or transshipment of goods imported by post from one customs station to another or to a place outside India

### Stores

Stores may be allowed to be warehoused without assessment to duty.

85. Where any imported goods are entered for warehousing and the importer makes and subscribes to a declaration that the goods are to be supplied as stores to vessels or aircrafts without payment of import duty under this Chapter, the proper officer may permit the goods to be warehoused without the goods being assessed to duty.

15

Transit and transshipment of stores.

86. (1) Any stores imported in a vessel or aircraft may, without payment of duty, remain on board such vessel or aircraft while it is in India.

20

(2) Any stores imported in a vessel or aircraft may, with the permission of the proper officer, be transferred to any vessel or aircraft as stores for consumption therein as provided in section 87 or section 90.

Imported stores may be consumed on board a foreign-going vessel or aircraft.

87. Any imported stores on board a vessel or aircraft (other than stores to which section 90 applies) may, without payment of duty, be consumed thereon as stores during the period such vessel or aircraft is a foreign-going vessel or aircraft.

30

Application of section 69 and Chapter X to stores.

88. The provisions of section 69 and Chapter X shall apply to stores (other than those to which section 90 applies) as they apply to other goods, subject to the modifications that—

(a) for the words "exported to any place outside India" or the word "exported", wherever they occur, the words "taken on board any foreign-going vessel or aircraft as stores" shall be substituted;

35

(b) in the case of drawback on fuel and lubricating oil taken on board any foreign-going aircraft as stores, sub-section

(1) of section 74, shall have effect as if for the words "ninety-eight per cent.", the words "the whole" were substituted.

40

89. Goods produced or manufactured in India and required as stores to be stores on any foreign-going vessel or aircraft may be exported free of free of ex- duty in such quantities as the proper officer may determine, having port duty. regard to the size of the vessel or aircraft, the number of passengers and crew and the length of the voyage or journey on which the vessel or aircraft is about to depart.

90. (1) Imported stores specified in sub-section (3) may without payment of duty be consumed on board a ship of the Indian Navy. Concessions in respect of imported stores for the Navy.

(2) The provisions of section 69 and Chapter X shall apply to stores specified in sub-section (3) as they apply to other goods, subject to the modifications that—

(a) for the words "exported to any place outside India" or the word "exported" wherever they occur, the words "taken on board a ship of the Indian Navy" shall be substituted;

(b) for the words "ninety-eight per cent." in sub-section (1) of section 74, the words "the whole" shall be substituted.

(3) The stores referred to in sub-sections (1) and (2) are the following:—

(a) stores for the use of a ship of the Indian Navy;

(b) stores supplied free by the Government for the use of the crew of a ship of the Indian Navy in accordance with their conditions of service.

## CHAPTER XII

### PROVISIONS RELATING TO COASTAL GOODS AND VESSELS CARRYING COASTAL GOODS

91. The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to baggage and stores. Chapter not to apply to baggage and stores.

92. (1) The consignor of any coastal goods shall make an entry thereof by presenting to the proper officer a bill of coastal goods in the prescribed form. Entry of coastal goods.

(2) Every such consignor while presenting a bill of coastal goods shall, at the foot thereof, make and subscribe to a declaration as to the truth of the contents of such bill.

93. The master of a vessel shall not permit the loading of any coastal goods on the vessel until a bill relating to such goods presented under section 92 has been passed by the proper officer and has been delivered to the master by the consignor. Coastal goods not to be loaded until bill relating thereto is passed, etc.



Clearance of coastal goods at destination.

94. (1) The master of a vessel carrying any coastal goods shall carry on board the vessel all bills relating to such goods delivered to him under section 93 and shall, immediately on arrival of the vessel at any customs or coastal port, deliver to the proper officer of that port all bills relating to the goods which are to be unloaded at that port. 5

(2) Where any coastal goods are unloaded at any port, the proper officer shall permit clearance thereof if he is satisfied that they are entered in a bill of coastal goods delivered to him under sub-section (1). 10

Master of a coasting vessel to carry an advice book.

95. (1) The master of every vessel carrying coastal goods shall be supplied by the Customs authorities with a book to be called the "advice book".

(2) The proper officer at each port of call by such vessel shall make such entries in the advice book as he deems fit, relating to the goods loaded on the vessel at that port. 15

(3) The master of every such vessel shall carry the advice book on board the vessel and shall on arrival at each port of call deliver it to the proper officer at that port for his inspection.

Loading and unloading of coastal goods at customs port or coastal port only.

96. No coastal goods shall be loaded on, or unloaded from, any vessel at any port other than a customs port or a coastal port appointed under section 7 for the loading or unloading of such goods. 20

No coasting vessel to leave without written order.

97. (1) The master of a vessel which has brought or loaded any coastal goods at a customs or coastal port shall not cause or permit the vessel to depart from such port until a written order to that effect has been given by the proper officer. 25

(2) No such order shall be given until—

(a) the master of the vessel has answered the questions put to him under section 38;

(b) all charges and penalties due in respect of that vessel or from the master thereof have been paid or the payment secured by such guarantee or deposit of such amount as the proper officer may direct; 30

(c) the master of the vessel has satisfied the proper officer that no penalty is leviable on him under section 116 or the payment of any penalty that may be levied upon him under that section has been secured by such guarantee or deposit of such amount as the proper officer may direct; 35

(d) the provisions of this Chapter and any rules and regulations relating to coastal goods and vessels carrying coastal goods have been complied with. 40

98. (1) Sections 33, 34 and 36 shall, so far as may be, apply to coastal goods as they apply to imported goods or export goods.

Application of certain provisions of this Act to coastal goods; etc.

(2) Sections 37 and 38 shall, so far as may be, apply to vessels carrying coastal goods as they apply to vessels carrying imported goods or export goods.

(3) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that all or any of the other provisions of Chapter VI and the provisions of section 45 shall apply to coastal goods or vessels carrying coastal goods subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the notification.

99. The Central Government may make rules for—

Power to make rules in respect of coastal goods and coasting vessels.

(a) preventing the taking out of India of any coastal goods the export of which is dutiable or prohibited under this Act or any other law for the time being in force;

(b) preventing, in the case of a vessel carrying coastal goods as well as imported or export goods, the substitution of imported or export goods by coastal goods.

## CHAPTER XIII

### SEARCHES, SEIZURE AND ARREST

100. (1) If the proper officer has reason to believe that any person to whom this section applies has secreted about his person, any goods liable to confiscation or any documents relating thereto, he may search that person.

Power to search suspected persons entering or leaving India, etc.

(2) This section applies to the following persons, namely:—

(a) any person who has landed from or is about to board or is on board any vessel within the Indian customs waters;

(b) any person who has landed from or is about to board, or is on board a foreign-going aircraft;

(c) any person who has got out of, or is about to get into, or is in, a vehicle, which has arrived from, or is to proceed to any place outside India;

(d) any person not included in clause (a), (b) or (c) who has entered or is about to leave India;

(e) any person in a customs area.

Power to  
search sus-  
pected  
persons  
certain  
other cases:

101. (1) Without prejudice to the provisions of section 100, if an officer of customs empowered in this behalf by general or special order of the Collector of Customs, has reason to believe that any person has secreted about his person any goods of the description specified in sub-section (2) which are liable to confiscation, or documents relating thereto, he may search that person. 5

(2) The goods referred to in sub-section (1) are the following:—

(a) gold;

(b) diamonds;

(c) manufactures of gold or diamonds; 10

(d) watches;

(e) any other class of goods which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify.

Persons to be  
searched may  
require to  
be taken  
before  
gazetted  
officer of  
customs or  
magistrate.

102. (1) When any officer of customs is about to search any person under the provisions of section 100 or section 101, the officer of customs shall, if such person so requires, take him without unnecessary delay to the nearest gazetted officer of customs or magistrate. 15

(2) If such requisition is made, the officer of customs may detain the person making it until he can bring him before the gazetted officer of customs or the magistrate. 20

(3) The Gazetted Officer of Customs or the magistrate before whom any such person is brought shall, if he sees no reasonable ground for search, forthwith discharge the person but otherwise shall direct that search be made.

(4) Before making a search under the provisions of section 100 or section 101, the officer of customs shall call upon two or more persons to attend and witness the search and may issue an order in writing to them or any of them so to do; and the search shall be made in the presence of such persons and a list of all things seized in the course of such search shall be prepared by such officer or other person and signed by such witnesses. 25

(5) No female shall \* \* be searched by any one excepting a female.

Power to  
screen or  
X-ray bodies  
of suspected  
persons for  
detecting  
secreted  
goods.

103. (1) Where the proper officer has reason to believe that any person referred to in sub-section (2) of section 100 has any goods liable to confiscation secreted inside his body, he may detain such person and produce him without unnecessary delay before the nearest magistrate. 35

(2) A magistrate before whom any person is brought under sub-section (1) shall, if he sees no reasonable ground for believing that such person has any such goods secreted inside his body, forthwith discharge such person. 40

(3) Where any such magistrate has reasonable ground for believing that such person has any such goods secreted inside his body and the magistrate is satisfied that for the purpose of discovering such goods it is necessary to have the body of such person screened or X-rayed, he may make an order to that effect.

(4) Where a magistrate has made any order under sub-section (3), in relation to any person, the proper officer shall, as soon as practicable, take such person before a radiologist possessing qualifications recognized by the Central Government for the purpose of this section, and such person shall allow the radiologist to screen or X-ray his body.

(5) A radiologist before whom any person is brought under sub-section (4) shall, after screening or X-raying the body of such person, forward his report, together with any X-ray pictures taken by him, to the magistrate without unnecessary delay.

(6) Where on receipt of a report from a radiologist under sub-section (5) or otherwise, the magistrate is satisfied that any person has any goods liable to confiscation secreted inside his body, he may direct that suitable action for bringing out such goods be taken on the advice and under the supervision of a registered medical practitioner and such person shall be bound to comply with such direction:

Provided that in the case of a female no such action shall be taken except on the advice and under the supervision of a female registered medical practitioner.

(7) Where any person is brought before a magistrate under this section, such magistrate may for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this section order such person to be kept in such custody and for such period as he may direct.

(8) Nothing in this section shall apply to any person referred to in sub-section (1), who admits that goods liable to confiscation are secreted inside his body, and who voluntarily submits himself for suitable action being taken for bringing out such goods.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section, the expression "registered medical practitioner" means any person who holds a qualification granted by an authority specified in the Schedule to the Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916, or notified under section 3 of that Act, or by an authority specified in any of the Schedules to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

7 of 1916.

102 of 1956.

104. (1) If an officer of customs empowered in this behalf by general or special order of the Collector of Customs has reason to believe that any person in India or within the Indian Customs waters has been guilty of an offence punishable under section 135, he may arrest such person and shall, as soon as may be, inform him of the grounds for such arrest.

(2) Every person arrested under sub-section (1) shall, without unnecessary delay, be taken to a magistrate.

(3) Where an officer of customs has arrested any person under sub-section (1), he shall, for the purpose of releasing such person on bail or otherwise, have the same powers and be subject to the same provisions as the officer-in-charge of a police-station has and is subject to under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, an offence under this Act shall not be cognizable.

Power to  
search  
premises.

105. (1) If the Assistant Collector of Customs, or in any area adjoining the land frontier or the coast of India an officer of customs specially empowered by name in this behalf by the Board, has reason to believe that any goods liable to confiscation, or any documents or things which in his opinion will be useful for or relevant to any proceeding under this Act, are secreted in any place, he may authorise any officer of customs to search or may himself search for such goods, documents or things.

(2) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, relating to searches shall, so far as may be, apply to searches under this section subject to the modification that sub-section (5) of section 165 of the said Code shall have effect as if for the word "Magistrate", wherever it occurs, the words "Collector of Customs" were substituted.

Power to  
stop and  
search con-  
veyances.

106. (1) Where the proper officer has reason to believe that any aircraft, vehicle or animal in India or any vessel in India or within the Indian customs waters has been, is being, or is about to be, used in the smuggling of any goods or in the carriage of any goods which have been smuggled, he may at any time stop any such vehicle, animal or vessel or, in the case of an aircraft, compel it to land, and—

(a) rummage and search any part of the aircraft, vehicle or vessel;

(b) examine and search any goods in the aircraft, vehicle or vessel or on the animal;

(c) break open the lock of any door or package for exercising the powers conferred by clauses (a) and (b), if the keys are withheld.

(2) Where for the purposes of sub-section (1)—

(a) it becomes necessary to stop any vessel or compel any aircraft to land, it shall be lawful for any vessel or aircraft in the service of the Government while flying her proper flag and any authority authorised in this behalf by the Central Government to

5 of 1898.

5 of 1898.

5 summon such vessel to stop or the aircraft to land, by means of an international signal, code or other recognized means, and thereupon such vessel shall forthwith stop or such aircraft shall forthwith land; and if it fails to do so, chase may be given thereto by any vessel or aircraft as aforesaid and if after a gun is fired as a signal the vessel fails to stop or the aircraft fails to land, it may be fired upon;

10 (b) it becomes necessary to stop any vehicle or animal, the proper officer may use all lawful means for stopping it, and where such means fail, the vehicle or animal may be fired upon.

107. Any officer of customs empowered in this behalf by general or special order of the Collector of Customs may, during the course of any enquiry in connection with the smuggling of any goods,— Power to examine persons.

15 (a) require any person to produce or deliver any document or thing relevant to the enquiry;

(b) examine \* \* \* any person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case.

\* \* \* \* \*

20 108. (1) Any gazetted officer of customs \* \* \* \* \* \* Power to summon persons to give evidence and produce documents. shall have power to summon any person whose attendance he considers necessary either to give evidence or to produce a document or any other thing in any inquiry which such officer is making in connection with the smuggling of any goods.

25 (2) A summons to produce documents or other things may be for the production of certain specified documents or things or for the production of all documents or things of a certain description in the possession or under the control of the person summoned.

30 (3) All persons so summoned shall be bound to attend either in person or by an authorised agent, as such officer may direct; and all persons so summoned shall be bound to state the truth upon any subject respecting which they are examined or make statements and produce such documents and other things as may be required:

35 Provided that the exemption under section 132 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall be applicable to any requisition for attendance under this section.

(4) Every such inquiry as aforesaid shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of section 193 and section 228 of the Indian Penal Code.



Power to  
require  
production  
of order  
permitting  
clearance  
of goods  
imported by  
land.

109. Any officer of customs appointed for any area adjoining the land frontier of India and empowered in this behalf by general or special order of the Board, may require any person in possession of any goods which such officer has reason to believe to have been imported into India by land, to produce the order made under section 47 permitting clearance of the goods: 3

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any imported goods passing from a land frontier to a land customs station by a route appointed under clause (c) of section 7.

Seizure of  
goods, do-  
cuments and  
things.

110. (1) If the proper officer has reason to believe that any goods are liable to confiscation under this Act, he may seize such goods: 10

Provided that where it is not practicable to seize any such goods, the proper officer may serve on the owner of the goods an order that he shall not remove, part with, or otherwise deal with the goods except with the previous permission of such officer. 15

(2) Where any goods are seized under sub-section (1) and no notice in respect thereof is given under clause (a) of section 124 within six months of the seizure of the goods, the goods shall be returned to the person from whose possession they were seized:

Provided that the aforesaid period of six months may, on sufficient cause being shown, be extended by the Collector of Customs for a period not exceeding six months. 20

(3) The proper officer may seize any documents or things which, in his opinion, will be useful for, or relevant to, any proceeding under this Act. 25

(4) The person from whose custody any documents are seized under sub-section (3) shall be entitled to make copies thereof or take extracts therefrom in the presence of an officer of customs.

## CHAPTER XIV

### CONFISCATION OF GOODS AND COVEYANCES AND IMPOSITION OF PENALTIES

Confiscation  
of improper-  
ly imported  
goods etc.

111. The following goods brought from a place outside India shall be liable to confiscation:—

(a) any goods imported by sea or air which are unloaded or attempted to be unloaded at any place other than a customs port or customs airport appointed under clause (a) of section 7 for the unloading of such goods; 35

(b) any goods imported by land or inland water through any route other than a route specified in a notification issued under clause (c) of section 7 for the import of such goods;

5 (c) any dutiable or prohibited goods brought into any bay, gulf, creek or tidal river for the purpose of being landed at a place other than a customs port;

10 (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;

(e) any dutiable or prohibited goods found concealed in any manner in any conveyance;

15 (f) any dutiable or prohibited goods required to be mentioned under the regulations in an import manifest or import report which are not so mentioned;

(g) any dutiable or prohibited goods which are unloaded from a conveyance in contravention of the provisions of section 32, other than goods inadvertently unloaded but included in the record kept under sub-section (2) of section 45;

20 (h) any dutiable or prohibited goods unloaded or attempted to be unloaded in contravention of the provisions of section 33 or section 34;

25 (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;

30 (k) any dutiable or prohibited goods imported by land in respect of which the order permitting clearance of the goods required to be produced under section 109 is not produced or which do not correspond in any material particular with the specification contained therein;

35 (l) any dutiable or prohibited goods which are not included or are in excess of those included in the entry made under this Act, or in the case of baggage in the declaration made under section 77;

40 (m) any dutiable or prohibited goods which do not correspond in any material particular with the entry made under this Act or in the case of baggage with the declaration made under section 77 in respect thereof;



(n) any dutiable or prohibited goods transited with or without transshipment or attempted to be so transitted in contravention of the provisions of Chapter VIII;

(o) any goods exempted, subject to any condition, from duty or any prohibition in respect of the import thereof under this Act or any other law for the time being in force, in respect of which the condition is not observed unless the non-observance of the condition was sanctioned by the proper officer.

Penalty for  
improper  
importation  
of goods,  
etc.

112. 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 five times the value of the goods or one thousand rupees, whichever is the greater;

(ii) in the case of dutiable goods, other than prohibited goods, to a penalty not exceeding five times the duty sought to be evaded on such goods or one thousand rupees, whichever is the greater.

113. The following export goods shall be liable to confiscation:—

Confiscation  
of goods  
attempted  
to be im-  
properly  
exported.  
etc.

(a) any goods attempted to be exported by sea or air from any place other than a customs port or a customs airport appointed for the loading of such goods;

(b) any goods attempted to be exported by land or inland water through any route other than a route specified in a notification issued under clause (c) of section 7 for the export of such

(c) any dutiable or prohibited goods brought near the land frontier or the coast of India or near any bay, gulf, creek or tidal river for the purpose of being exported from a place other than a land-customs station or a customs port appointed for the loading of such goods;

(d) any goods attempted to be exported or brought within the limits of any customs area for the purpose of being exported, contrary to any prohibition imposed by or under this Act or any other law for the time being in force;

(e) any dutiable or prohibited goods found concealed in a package which is brought within the limits of a customs area for the purpose of exportation;

(f) any dutiable or prohibited goods which are loaded or attempted to be loaded in contravention of the provisions of section 33 or section 34;

(g) any dutiable or prohibited goods loaded or attempted to be loaded on any conveyance, or water-borne, or attempted to be water-borne for being loaded on any vessel, the eventual destination of which is a place outside India, without the permission of the proper officer;

(h) any dutiable prohibited goods which are not included or are in excess of those included in the entry made under this Act, or in the case of baggage in the declaration made under section 77;

(i) any dutiable or prohibited goods which do not correspond in any material particular with the entry made under this Act or in the case of baggage with the declaration made under section 77 in respect thereof;

(j) any goods on which import duty has not been paid and which are entered for exportation under a claim for drawback under section 74;

(k) any goods cleared for exportation under a claim for drawback which are not loaded for exportation on account of any wilful act, negligence or default of the exporter, his agent or employee, or which after having been loaded for exportation are unloaded without the permission of the proper officer.

114. Any person\*\*\*\*\* 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 113, or abets the doing or omission of such an act, shall be liable,—

Penalty for attempt to export goods improperly, etc.

(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 five times the value of the goods or one thousand rupees, whichever is the greater;

(ii) in the case of dutiable goods, other than prohibited goods, to a penalty not exceeding five times the duty sought to be evaded on such goods or one thousand rupees, whichever is the greater;

(iii) in the case of goods under claim for drawback, to a penalty not exceeding five times the amount of drawback claimed or one thousand rupees, whichever is the greater.

Confiscation  
of conveyances.

115. (1) The following conveyances shall be liable to confiscation:—

(a) any vessel which is or has been within the Indian customs waters, any aircraft which is or has been in India, or any vehicle which is or has been in a customs area, while constructed, adapted, altered or fitted in any manner for the purpose of concealing goods;

(b) any conveyance from which the whole or any part of the goods is thrown overboard, staved or destroyed so as to prevent seizure by an officer of customs;

(c) any conveyance which having been required to stop or land under section 106 fails to do so, except for good and sufficient cause;

(d) any conveyance from which any warehoused goods cleared for exportation, or any other goods cleared for exportation under a claim for drawback, are unloaded, without the permission of the proper officer,

(e) any conveyance carrying imported goods which has entered India and is afterwards found with the whole or substantial portion of such goods missing, unless the master of the vessel or aircraft is able to account for the loss of, or deficiency in, the goods.

(2) Any conveyance or animal used as a means of transport in the smuggling of any goods or in the carriage of any smuggled goods shall be liable to confiscation, unless the owner of the conveyance or animal proves that it was so used without the knowledge or connivance of the owner himself, his agent, if any, and the person in charge of the conveyance or animal and that each of them had taken all such precautions against such use as are for the time being specified in the rules:

Provided that where any such conveyance is used for the carriage of goods or passengers for hire, the owner of any conveyance shall be given an option to pay in lieu of the confiscation of the

conveyance a fine not exceeding the market price of the goods which are sought to be smuggled or the smuggled goods, as the case may be.

*Explanation.*—In this section, “market price” means market price at the date when the goods are seized.

5 116. If any goods loaded in a conveyance for importation into India, or any goods transhipped under the provisions of this Act or coastal goods carried in a conveyance, are not unloaded at their place of destination in India, or if the quantity unloaded is short of the quantity to be unloaded at that destination, and if the failure  
10 to unload or the deficiency is not accounted for to the satisfaction of the Assistant Collector of Customs, the person-in-charge of the conveyance shall be liable,—

(a) in the case of goods loaded in a conveyance for importation into India or goods transhipped under the provisions of  
15 this Act, to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of duty that would have been chargeable on the goods not unloaded or the deficient goods, as the case may be, had such goods been imported;

(b) in the case of coastal goods, to a penalty not exceeding  
20 twice the amount of export duty that would have been chargeable on the goods not unloaded or the deficient goods, as the case may be, had such goods been exported.

117. Any person who contravenes any provision of this Act or abets any such contravention or who fails to comply with any provision of this Act with which it was his duty to comply, where no  
25 express penalty is elsewhere provided for such contravention or failure, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees. Penalties for contravention, etc., no expressly mentioned.

118. (a) Where any goods imported in a package are liable to  
30 confiscation, the package and any other goods imported in that package shall also be liable to confiscation. Confiscation of packages and their contents.

(b) Where any goods are brought in a package within the limits of a customs area for the purpose of exportation and are liable to confiscation, the package and any other goods contained therein  
35 shall also be liable to confiscation.

119. Any goods used for concealing smuggled goods shall also be liable to confiscation. Confiscation of goods used for concealing smuggled goods.

*Explanation.*—In this section, “goods” does not include a conveyance used as a means of transport.

40 120. (1) Smuggled goods may be confiscated notwithstanding any change in their form. Confiscation of smuggled goods notwithstanding any change in form, etc.

(2) Where smuggled goods are mixed with other goods in such manner that the smuggled goods cannot be separated from such other goods, the whole of the goods shall be liable to confiscation: etc.

Provided that where the owner of such goods proves that he had no knowledge or reason to believe that they included any smuggled goods, only such part of the goods the value of which is equal to the value of the smuggled goods shall be liable to confiscation.

Confiscation  
of sale-  
proceeds of  
smuggled  
goods.

121. Where any smuggled goods are sold by a person having knowledge or reason to believe that the goods are smuggled goods, the sale-proceeds thereof shall be liable to confiscation. 5

Adjudication  
of confisca-  
tions and  
penalties.

122. In every case under this Chapter in which anything is liable to confiscation or any person is liable to a penalty, such confiscation or penalty may be adjudged,— 10

(a) without limit, by a Collector of Customs or a Deputy Collector of Customs;

(b) where the value of the goods liable to confiscation does not exceed ten thousand rupees and where the penalty proposed to be imposed does not exceed two thousand rupees, by an Assistant Collector of Customs; 15

(c) where the value of the goods liable to confiscation does not exceed one thousand rupees and where the penalty proposed to be imposed does not exceed two hundred rupees, by a gazetted officer of customs lower in rank than an Assistant Collector of Customs. 20

Burden of  
proof in  
certain cases.

123. (1) Where any goods to which this section applies are seized under this Act in the reasonable belief that they are smuggled goods, the burden of proving that they are not smuggled goods shall be on the person from whose possession the goods were seized. 25

(2) This section shall apply to gold, diamonds, manufactures of gold or diamonds, watches, and any other class of goods which the Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette specify.

Issue of  
show-cause  
notice  
before con-  
fiscation of  
goods, etc.

124. No order confiscating any goods or imposing any penalty on any person shall be made under this Chapter unless the owner of the goods or such person— 30

(a) is given a notice in writing informing him of the grounds on which it is proposed to confiscate the goods or to impose a penalty; 35

(b) is given an opportunity of making a representation in writing within such reasonable time as may be specified in the notice against the grounds of confiscation or imposition of penalty mentioned therein; and

(c) is given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in the matter: 40

Provided that the notice referred to in clause (a) and the representation referred to in clause (b) may, at the request of the person concerned be oral.

125. (1) Whenever confiscation of any goods is authorised by this Act, the officer adjudging it may, in the case of any goods, the importation or exportation whereof is prohibited under this Act or under any other law for the time being in force, and shall, in the case of any other goods, give to the owner of the goods an option to pay in lieu of confiscation such fine as the said officer thinks fit:

Provided that, without prejudice to the provisions of the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 115, such fine shall not exceed the market price of the goods confiscated, less in the case of imported goods the duty chargeable thereon.

(2) For the removal of doubts it is hereby declared that any fine in lieu of confiscation of goods imposed under sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any duty and charges payable in respect of such goods.

126. (1) When any goods are confiscated under this Act, such goods shall thereupon vest in the Central Government.

(2) The officer adjudging confiscation shall take and hold possession of the confiscated goods.

127. The award of any confiscation or penalty under this Act by an officer of customs shall not prevent the infliction of any punishment to which the person affected thereby is liable under the provisions of Chapter XVI of this Act or under any other law.

## CHAPTER XV

### APPEALS AND REVISION

128. (1) Any person aggrieved by any decision or order passed under this Act may, within three months from the date of the communication to him of such decision or order—

(a) where the decision or order has been passed by a Collector of Customs, appeal to the Board;

(b) where the decision or order has been passed by an officer of customs lower in rank than a Collector of Customs, appeal to the Appellate Collector of Customs:

\* \* \* \* \*

Provided that the Appellate Authority may, if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from presenting the appeal within the aforesaid period of three months, allow it to be presented within a further period of three months.

(2) The Appellate Authority may, after giving an opportunity to the appellant to be heard, if he so desires, and making such further inquiry as may be necessary, pass such order as it thinks fit, confirming, modifying or annulling the decision or order appealed against:

Provided that an order enhancing any penalty or fine in lieu of confiscation or confiscating goods of greater value shall not be passed—

(a) by an Appellate Collector of Customs;

(b) by the Board unless the appellant has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the proposed order :

Provided further that where the Appellate Authority is of opinion that any duty of customs has been short-levied, no order enhancing the duty shall \* \* \* \* \* be passed unless the appellant is given notice within the time-limit specified in \* \* \* section 28 to show cause against the proposed order. 10

Deposit,  
pending  
appeal, of  
duty de-  
manded or  
penalty  
levied.

129. (1) Where the decision or order appealed against relates to any duty demanded in respect of goods which are not under the control of customs authorities or any penalty levied under this Act, any person desirous of appealing against such decision or order shall, pending the appeal, deposit with the proper officer the duty demanded or the penalty levied: 15

Provided that where in any particular case the appellate authority is of opinion that the deposit of duty demanded or penalty levied will cause undue hardship to the appellant, it may in its discretion dispense with such deposit, either unconditionally or subject to such conditions as it may deem fit. 20

(2) If upon any such appeal it is decided that the whole or any portion of such duty or penalty was not leviable, the proper officer shall return to the appellant such amount of duty or penalty as was not leviable. 25

Powers of  
revision of  
Board.

130. (1) The Board may of its own motion or on the application of any aggrieved person call for and examine the record of any proceeding in which an officer of customs has passed any decision or order under this Act (not being an order passed in appeal under section 128) for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any such decision or order and may pass such order thereon as it thinks fit: 30

Provided that no order \* \* \* enhancing any \* \* \* penalty or fine in lieu of confiscation or confiscating goods of greater value shall be passed under this section unless the person affected by the proposed order has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against it: 35

Provided further that where the Board is of opinion that any duty of customs has not been levied or has been short-levied, no order levying or enhancing the duty shall \* \* \* \* \* be made unless the person affected by the proposed order is given notice to  
 5 show cause against it within the time-limit specified in \* \* section 28.

\* \* \* \*

(2) No decision or order passed by an officer of customs shall be revised under this section by the Board \* \* \* of its \* \* own motion and no application for the revision of any such decision or  
 10 order shall be entertained, after the expiry of two years from the date of such decision or order.

131. (1) The Central Government may, on the application of any person aggrieved by—

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Central  
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(a) any order passed under section 128, or

15 (b) any order passed under section 130 otherwise than on the application of any aggrieved person, or

(c) any order passed on the application of any aggrieved person under section 130 where the order is of the nature referred to in either of the provisos to sub-section (1) of that section.

20 annul or modify such order.

\* \* \* \*

(2) An application under sub-section (1) shall be made within six months from the date of the communication to the applicant of the order against which the application is being made:

25 Provided that the Central Government may, if it is satisfied that the applicant was prevented by sufficient cause from presenting the application within the aforesaid period of six months, allow it to be presented within a further period of six months.

30 (3) The Central Government may of its own motion annul or modify any order passed under section 128 or section 130.

(4) No order enhancing any penalty or fine in lieu of confiscation or confiscating goods of greater value shall be passed under this section—

35 (a) in any case in which an order passed under section 128 or section 130 has enhanced any penalty or fine in lieu of confiscation or has confiscated goods of greater value; and

40 (b) in any other case, unless the person affected by the proposed order has been given notice to show cause against it, within one year from the date of the order sought to be annulled or modified.



(5) Where the Central Government is of opinion that any duty of customs has not been levied or has been short-levied, no order levying or enhancing the duty shall be made under this section, unless the person affected by the proposed order is given notice to show cause against it within the time limit specified in section 28.

## CHAPTER XVI

### OFFENCES AND PROSECUTIONS

False  
declaration,  
false docu-  
ments, etc.

132. Whoever makes, signs or uses, or causes to be made, signed or used, any declaration, statement or document in the transaction of any business relating to the customs, knowing or having reason to believe that such declaration, statement or document is false in any material particular, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

Obstruction  
of officer  
of customs.

133. If any person intentionally obstructs any officer of customs in the exercise of any powers conferred under this Act, such person shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

Refusal to  
be X-rayed.

134. If any person—

(a) resists or refuses to allow a radiologist to screen or to take X-ray picture of his body in accordance with an order made by a magistrate under section 103, or

(b) resists or refuses to allow suitable action being taken on the advice and under the supervision of a registered medical practitioner for bringing out goods liable to confiscation secreted inside his body; as provided in section 103;

he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

Evasion of  
duty or  
prohibitions.

135. Without prejudice to any action that may be taken under this Act, if any person—

(a) is in relation to any goods in any way knowingly concerned in any fraudulent evasion or attempt at evasion of any duty chargeable thereon or of any prohibition for the time being imposed under this Act or any other law for the time being in force with respect to such goods, or

(b) 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,

he shall be punishable,—

(i) in the case of an offence relating to any of the goods to which section 123 applies and the market price whereof exceeds one lakh of rupees, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine:

5 Provided that in the absence of special and adequate reasons to the contrary to be recorded in the judgment of the court, such imprisonment shall not be for less than six months;

(ii) in any other case, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

10 136. (1) If any officer of customs enters into or acquiesces in any agreement to do, abstains from doing, permits, conceals or connives at any act or thing whereby any duty of customs leviable on any goods, or any prohibition for the time being in force under this Act or any other law for the time being in force with respect to any  
15 goods is or may be evaded, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

(2) If any officer of customs,—

(a) requires any person to be searched for goods liable to confiscation or any document relating thereto, without having  
20 reason to believe that he has such goods or document secreted about his person; or

(b) arrests any person without having reason to believe that he has been guilty of an offence punishable under section 135; or

(c) searches or authorises any other officer of customs to  
25 search any place without having reason to believe that any goods, documents or things of the nature referred to in section 105 are secreted in that place,

he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand  
30 rupees, or with both.

(3) If any officer of customs, except in the discharge in good faith of his duty as such officer or in compliance with any requisition made under any law for the time being in force, discloses any particulars learnt by him in his official capacity in respect of any goods, he  
35 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

137. (1) No court shall take cognizance of any offence under section 132, section 133, section 134 or section 135, except with the  
40 previous sanction of the Collector of Customs. Cognizance of offence

(2) No court shall take cognizance of any offence under section 136,—

(a) where the offence is alleged to have been committed by

an officer of customs not lower in rank than Assistant Collector of Customs, except with the previous sanction of the Central Government;

(b) where the offence is alleged to have been committed by an officer of customs lower in rank than Assistant Collector of Customs, except with the previous sanction of the Collector of Customs.

Offences to  
be tried  
summarily.

138. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, an offence under this Chapter other than an offence punishable under clause (i) of section 135 may be tried summarily by a magistrate. 5 of 1898. 10

Presumption  
as to docu-  
ments in  
certain cases.

139. Where any document is produced by any person under this Act or has been seized under this Act from the custody or control of any person, and such document is tendered by the prosecution in evidence against him, the court shall,— 15

(a) unless the contrary is proved by any such person, presume—

(i) the truth of the contents of such document;

(ii) that the signature and every other part of such document which purports to be in the handwriting of any particular person or which the court may reasonably assume to have been signed by, or to be in the handwriting of, any particular person, is in that person's handwriting, and in the case of a document executed or attested that it was executed or attested by the person by whom it purports to have been so executed or attested; 20 25

(b) admit the document in evidence, notwithstanding that it is not duly stamped, if such document is otherwise admissible in evidence.

Offences by  
companies.

140. (1) If the person committing an offence under this Chapter is a company, every person who, at the time the offence was committed was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly: 30 35

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to such punishment provided in this Chapter if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence. 40

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Chapter has been committed by a company and

it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any negligence on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary, or other officer shall also be deemed  
5 to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section,—

(a) “company” means a body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and

10 (b) “director”, in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

## CHAPTER XVII

### MISCELLANEOUS

141. All conveyances and goods in a customs area shall, for the  
15 purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Act, be subject to the control of officers of customs.

Conveyan  
and good  
in a cust  
area subj  
to contr  
officers  
customs.

142. (1) Where any duty demanded from any person or any penalty  
payable by any person under this Act is not paid,—

Recovery  
sums due  
Governm

20 (a) the proper officer may deduct or may require any other officer of customs to deduct the amount so payable from any money owing to such person which may be under the control of the proper officer or such other officer of customs; or

25 (b) the Assistant Collector of Customs may recover or may require any other officer of customs to recover the amount so payable by detaining and selling any goods belonging to such person which are under the control of the Assistant Collector of Customs or such other officer of customs; or

30 (c) if the amount cannot be recovered from such person in the manner provided in clause (a) or clause (b), the Assistant Collector of Customs may prepare a certificate signed by him specifying the amount due from such person and send it to the Collector of the district in which such person owns any property or resides or carries on his business and the said Collector on receipt of such certificate shall proceed to recover from the said  
35 person the amount specified thereunder as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

(2) Where the terms of any bond or other instrument executed under this Act or any rules or regulations made thereunder provide that any amount due under such instrument may be recovered in  
40 the manner laid down in sub-section (1), the amount may, without prejudice to any other mode of recovery, be recovered in accordance with the provisions of that sub-section.

Power to  
allow import  
or export on  
execution of  
bonds in  
certain  
cases.

143. (1) Where this Act or any other law requires anything to be done before a person can import or export any goods or clear any goods from the control of officers of customs and the Assistant Collector of Customs is satisfied that having regard to the circumstances of the case, such thing cannot be done before such import, export or clearance without detriment to that person, the Assistant Collector of Customs may, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or such other law, grant leave for such import, export or clearance on the person executing a bond in such amount, with such surety or security and subject to such conditions as the Assistant Collector of Customs approves, for the doing of that thing within such time after the import, export or clearance as may be specified in the bond. 5

(2) If the thing is done within the time specified in the bond, the Assistant Collector of Customs shall cancel the bond as discharged in full and shall, on demand, deliver it, so cancelled, to the person who has executed or who is entitled to receive it; and in such a case that person shall not be liable to any penalty provided in this Act or, as the case may be, in such other law for the contravention of the provisions thereof relating to the doing of that thing. 15

(3) If the thing is not done within the time specified in the bond, the Assistant Collector of Customs shall, without prejudice to any other action that may be taken under this Act or any other law for the time being in force, be entitled to proceed upon the bond in accordance with law. 20

Power to  
take sam-  
ples.

144. (1) The proper officer may, on the entry or clearance of any goods or at any time while such goods are being passed through the customs area, take samples of such goods in the presence of the owner thereof, for examination or testing, or for ascertaining the value thereof, or for any other purposes of this Act. 25

(2) After the purpose for which a sample was taken is carried out, such sample shall, if practicable, be restored to the owner, but if the owner fails to take delivery of the sample within three months of the date on which the sample was taken, it may be disposed of in such manner as the Collector of Customs may direct. 30

(3) No duty shall be chargeable on any sample of goods taken under this section which is consumed or destroyed during the course of any test or examination thereof, if such duty amounts to five rupees or more. 35

145. All operations necessary for making any goods available for examination by the proper officer or for facilitating such examination shall be performed by, or at the expense of, the owner, importer or exporter of the goods, as the case may be.

Owner, etc., to perform operations incidental to compliance with customs law.

5 146. (1) No person shall carry on business as an agent relating to the entry or departure of a conveyance or the import or export of goods at any customs-station unless such person holds a licence granted in this behalf in accordance with the regulations.

Custom house agents to be licensed.

(2) The Board may make regulations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section and, in particular, such regulations may provide for—

(a) the authority by which a licence may be granted under this section and the period of validity of any such licence;

(b) the form of the licence and the fees payable therefor;

15 (c) the qualifications of persons who may apply for a licence and the qualifications of persons to be employed by a licensee to assist him in his work as an agent;

(d) the restrictions and conditions (including the furnishing of security by the licensee) subject to which a licence may be granted;

20 (e) the circumstances in which a licence may be suspended or revoked; and

(f) the appeals, if any, against an order of suspension or revocation of a licence, and the period within which such appeals shall be filed.

25 147. (1) Where this Act requires anything to be done by the owner, importer or exporter of any goods, it may be done on his behalf by his agent.

Liability of principal and agent.

(2) Any such thing done by an agent of the owner, importer or exporter of any goods shall, unless the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been done with the knowledge and consent of such owner, importer or exporter, so that in any proceedings under this Act, the owner, importer or exporter of the goods shall also be liable as if the thing had been done by himself.

35 (3) When any person is expressly or impliedly authorised by the owner, importer or exporter of any goods to be his agent in respect of such goods for all or any of the purposes of this Act, such person shall, without prejudice to the liability of the owner, importer or exporter, be deemed to be the owner, importer or exporter of such goods for such purposes:

40 goods for such purposes :

Provided that where any duty is not levied or is short-levied or erroneously refunded on account of any reason other than any wilful act, negligence or default of the agent, such duty shall not be recovered from the agent unless in the opinion of Assistant Collector of Customs the same cannot be recovered from the owner, 5 importer or exporter.

Liability of agent appointed by the person in charge of a conveyance.

148. (1) Where this Act requires anything to be done by the person in charge of a conveyance, it may be done on his behalf by his agent.

(2) An agent appointed by the person in charge of a conveyance 10 and any person who represents himself to any officer of customs as an agent of any such person in charge, and is accepted as such by that officer, shall be liable for the fulfilment in respect of the matter in question of all obligations imposed on such person in charge by or under this Act or any law for the time being in force, and to penalties 15 and confiscations which may be incurred in respect of that matter.

Amendment of documents.

149. Save as otherwise provided in sections 30 and 41, the proper officer may, in his discretion, authorise any document, after it has been presented in the customs house to be amended:

Provided that no amendment of a bill of entry or a shipping bill 20 or bill of export shall be so authorised to be amended after the imported goods have been cleared for home consumption or deposited in a warehouse, or the export goods have been exported, except on the basis of documentary evidence which was in existence at the time the goods were cleared, deposited or exported, as the case may 25 be.

Procedure for sale of goods and application of sale-proceeds.

150. (1) Where any goods not being confiscated goods are to be sold under any provisions of this Act, they shall, after notice to the owner thereof, be sold by public auction or by tender or with the consent of the owner in any other manner. 30

(2) The proceeds of any such sale shall be applied—

(a) firstly to the payment of the expenses of the sale,

(b) next to the payment of the freight and other charges, if any, payable in respect of the goods sold, to the carrier, if notice of such charges has been given to the person having custody of 35 the goods,

(c) next to the payment of the duty, if any, on the goods sold,

(d) next to the payment of the charges in respect of the goods sold due to the person having the custody of the goods, 40

(e) next to the payment of any amount due from the owner of the goods to the Central Government under the provisions of this Act or any other law relating to customs, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the owner of the goods.

151. The following officers are hereby empowered and required to assist officers of customs in the execution of this Act, namely:—

Certain officers required to assist officers of customs.

(a) officers of the Central Excise Department;

(b) officers of the Navy;

5 (c) officers of Police;

(d) officers of the Central or State Governments employed at any port or airport;

(e) such other officers of the Central or State Government or a local authority as are specified by the Central Government in this behalf by notification in the Official Gazette.

152. The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the notification—

Delegation of powers.

(a) any power exercisable by the Board under this Act shall be exercisable also by a Collector of Customs empowered in this behalf by the Central Government;

(b) any power exercisable by a Collector of Customs under this Act may be exercisable also by a Deputy Collector of Customs or an Assistant Collector of Customs empowered in this behalf by the Central Government;

(c) any power exercisable by a Deputy Collector of Customs under this Act may be exercisable also by an Assistant Collector of Customs empowered in this behalf by the Central Government;

(d) any power exercisable by an Assistant Collector of Customs under this Act may be exercisable also by a gazetted officer of customs empowered in this behalf by the Board.

153. Any order or decision passed or any summons or notice issued under this Act, shall be served—

Service of order, decision, etc.

(a) by tendering the order, decision, summons or notice or sending it by registered post to the person for whom it is intended or to his agent; or

(b) if the order, decision, summons or notice cannot be server in the manner provided in clause (a), by affixing it on the notice board of the customs house.

154. Clerical or arithmetical mistakes in any decision or order passed by the Central Government, the Board or any officer of customs under this Act, or errors arising therein from any accidental slip or omission may, at any time, be corrected by the Central Government, the Board or such officer of customs or the successor in office of such officer, as the case may be.

Correction of clerical errors, etc.



Protection  
of action  
taken under  
the Act.

155. (1) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government or any officer of the Government or a local authority for anything which is done, or intended to be done in good faith, in pursuance of this Act or the rules or regulations.

(2) No proceeding other than a suit shall be commenced against the Central Government or any officer of the Government or a local authority for anything purporting to be done in pursuance of this Act without giving the Central Government or such officer a month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding and of the cause thereof, or after the expiration of three months from the accrual of such cause.

General  
power to  
make rules.

156. (1) Without prejudice to any power to make rules contained elsewhere in this Act, the Central Government may make rules consistent with this Act generally to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the manner of determining the nearest ascertainable equivalent of the normal price of any goods;

(b) the conditions subject to which accessories of, and spare parts and maintenance and repairing implements for, any article shall be chargeable at the same rate of duty as that article;

(c) the precautions that shall be taken by the owner, his agent and the person-in-charge of any conveyance or animal for the purposes of sub-section (2) of section 115;

(d) the detention and confiscation of goods the importation of which is prohibited and the conditions, if any, to be fulfilled before such detention and confiscation and the information, notices and security to be given and the evidence requisite for the purposes of such detention or confiscation and the mode of verification of such evidence;

(e) the reimbursement by an informant to any public officer of all expenses and damages incurred in respect of any detention of any goods made on his information and of any proceedings consequent on such detention;

(f) the information required in respect of any goods mentioned in a shipping bill or bill of export which are not exported or which are exported and are afterwards re-landed.

General  
power to  
make re-  
gulations.

157. (1) Without prejudice to any power to make regulations contained elsewhere in this Act, the Board may make regulations consistent with this Act and the rules, generally to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

5 (a) the form of a bill of entry, shipping bill, bill of export, import manifest, import report, export manifest, export report, bill of transshipment, boat note and bill of coastal goods;

10 (b) the conditions subject to which the transshipment of all or any goods under sub-section (3) of section 54, the transportation of all or any goods under section 56 and the removal of warehoused goods from one warehouse to another under section 67 may be allowed without payment of duty;

(c) the conditions subject to which any manufacturing process or other operations may be carried on in a warehouse under section 65.

15 158. (1) All rules and regulations made under this Act shall be published in the Official Gazette. Provisions with respect to rules and regulations.

(2) Any rule or regulation which the Central Government or the Board is empowered to make under this Act may provide—

20 (i) for the levy of fees in respect of applications, amendment of documents, furnishing of duplicates of documents, issue of certificates, and supply of statistics, and for rendering of any services by officers of customs under this Act;

25 (ii) that any person who contravenes any provision of a rule or regulation or abets such contravention or any person who fails to comply with any provision of a rule or regulation with which it was his duty to comply, shall be liable,—

(a) in the case of contravention or failure to comply with a rule, to a penalty which may extend to five hundred rupees;

30 (b) in the case of contravention or failure to comply with a regulation, to a penalty which may extend to two hundred rupees.

159. Every rule made under this Act and every notification issued under sections 11, 14, 25, 43, 66, 69, 70, 74, 75, 76, 98, 101 and 123 shall Rules and certain notifications to be laid before Parliament.  
35 be laid as soon as may be after it is made or issued before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any  
40 modification in the rule or notification or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made or the notification should not be issued, the rule or notification shall thereafter have effect only in such

modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or notification.

Repeal and  
savings.

160. (1) The enactments specified in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the fourth column thereof. 5

(2) In the Indian Tariff Act, 1934— 32 of 19

(a) for section 2, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Duties  
specified in  
the Sched-  
ules to be  
levied.

“2. The rates at which duties of customs shall be levied under the Customs Act, 1962, are specified in the First and 10 Second Schedules.”;

(b) sections 5 and 6 shall stand repealed.

(3) Notwithstanding the repeal of any enactment by this section,—

(a) any notification, rule, regulation, order or notice issued or any appointment or declaration made or any licence, permis- 15 sion or exemption granted or any assessment made, confiscation adjudged or any duty levied or any penalty or fine imposed or any forfeiture, cancellation or discharge of any bond ordered or any other thing done or any other action taken under any repealed enactment shall, so far as it is not inconsistent with the 20 provisions of this Act, be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provision of this Act;

(b) any document referring to any enactment hereby repealed shall be construed as referring to this Act or to the corresponding provision of this Act. 25

(4) This Act shall apply to all goods which are subject to the control of customs at the commencement of this Act notwithstanding that the goods were imported before such commencement.

(5) Where the period prescribed for any application, appeal, revision or other proceeding under any repealed enactment had expired 30 on or before the commencement of this Act, nothing in this Act shall be construed as enabling any such application, appeal or revision to be made or a proceeding to be instituted under this Act by reason only of the fact that a longer period therefor is prescribed or provision is made for extension of time in suitable cases by the appropriate 35 authority.

(6) The provisions of section 65 shall apply to goods warehoused before the commencement of this Act if the operations permissible under that section were carried on after such commencement

(7) Any duty or penalty payable under any repealed enactment may be recovered in a manner provided under this Act but without prejudice to any action already taken for the recovery of such duty or penalty under the repealed enactment.

5 (8) The mention of particular matters in sub-sections (4), (5), (6) and (7) shall not be held to prejudice or affect the general application of section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, with regard to the effect 10 of 1897 of repeals.

(9) Nothing in this Act shall affect any law for the time being in 10 force relating to the constitution and powers of any Port authority in a major port as defined in the Indian Ports Act, 1908. 15 of 1908

161. If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, particularly in relation to the transition from the enactments repealed by this Act to the provisions of this Act, the Central Gov- Removal of difficulties  
15 ernment may, by general or special order, do anything not inconsistent with such provisions which appears to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

# THE SCHEDULE

(See section 160)

## REPEALS

Year	No.	Short title	Extent of repeal	
1	2	3	4	5
1878	8	The Sea Customs Act .	The whole	
1896	8	The Inland Bonded Ware- houses Act . . . . .	The whole	
1924	19	The Land Customs Act .	The whole	
1934	22	The Aircraft Act , .	Section 16.	10

## APPENDIX I

(Vide para 2 of the Report)

### Motion in Lok Sabha for reference of the Bill to Select Committee

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to customs be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 30 Members, namely:—

1. Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade
2. Shri G. Basu
3. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri
4. Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar
5. Shri N. T. Das
6. Shri Morarji Desai
7. Shri B. D. Deshmukh
8. Shri Vishwanath Singh Gahmari
9. Shri J. N. Hazarika
10. Shri Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka
11. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath
12. Shri Narendrasingh Ranjitsingh Mahida
13. Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia
14. Shri Krishnan Manoharan
15. Shri Bakar Ali Mirza
16. Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra
17. Shri R. R. Morarka
18. Shri Shankarrao Shantaram More
19. Shrimati Savitri Nigam
20. Shri Ghanshyamlal Oza
21. Shri Prabhat Kar
22. Shri A. V. Raghavan

23. Shri Shivram Rango Rane
24. Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao
25. Shri R. V. Reddiar
26. Shri K. V. Ramakrishna Reddy
27. Shri M. Shankaraiya
28. Dr. L. M. Singhvi
29. Shri Sumat Prasad, and
30. Shri Bali Ram Bhagat

with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session."

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## APPENDIX II

(Vide para 5 of the Report)

### Statement of memoranda/representations received by the Select Committee

Sl. No.	Nature of document	From whom received	Action taken
1	Memorandum	Bharat Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.	Circulated to Members and evidence of the Chamber taken on the 30th July, 1962.
2	Do.	The Precious Stone Importers' and Exporters' Association, Bombay.	Circulated to Members and evidence of the Association taken on the 30th July, 1962.
3	Do.	The Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay.	Circulated to Members and evidence of the Chamber taken on the 31st July, 1962.
4	Do.	All India Jewellers Association, New Delhi.	Circulated to Members and evidence of the Association taken on the 31st July, 1962.
5	Do.	Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.	Circulated to Members and evidence of the Chamber taken on the 31st July, 1962.
6	Do.	Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi.	Circulated to Members and evidence of the Federation taken on the 1st August, 1962.
7	Do.	The Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, Calcutta.	Circulated to Members and evidence of the Chambers taken on the 1st August, 1962.
8	Do.	The Bombay Custom House Clearing Agents' Association, Bombay.	Circulated to Members and evidence of the Association taken on the 1st August, 1962.
9	Do.	The All India Manufacturers' Organisation, Bombay.	Circulated to Members and evidence of the Association taken on the 2nd August, 1962.



Sl. No.	Nature of document	From whom received	Action taken
10	Memorandum]	The Bombay Bullion Association Limited, Bombay.	Circulated to Members and evidence of the Association, taken on the 2nd August, 1962.
11	Do.]	The Madras Jewellers' and Diamond Merchants' Association, Madras.	Circulated to Members and evidence of the Association taken on the 2nd August, 1962.
12	Do.]	The Bombay Diamond Merchants' Association, Bombay.	Circulated to Members and evidence of the Association taken on the 11th August, 1962.
13	Do.]	Andhra Pradesh Gold, Silver, Jewellery and Diamonds Merchants' Association, Rajahmundry.	Circulated to Members and evidence of the Association taken on the 11th August, 1962.
14	Do.]	Trichy Shroff and Jewellers Association, Tiruchirapalli.	Circulated to Members and evidence of the Association taken on the 11th August, 1962.
15	Do.]	The Indian National Steamship Owners' Association, Bombay.]	Circulated to Members and evidence of the Association taken on the 11th August, 1962.
16	Do.]	Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Calcutta.	Circulated to Members and evidence of the Chamber taken on the 1st September, 1962.]
17	Do.]	Shri D. N. Mukerjee, Retired Collector of Central Excise and Customs and Advocate, Calcutta High Court, [Calcutta.	Circulated to Members and evidence of the individual taken on the 1st September, 1962.
18	Do.]	The Bombay Genuine Pearl Dealers Association, Bombay.	Circulated to Members and evidence of the Association taken on the 1st September, 1962.
19	Do.	The Pearls Importers and Exporters Association, Bombay.	Circulated to Members and evidence of the Association taken on the 1st September, 1962.
20	Do.	The Leading Bullion Merchants, Dealers and Commission Agents of Bombay.	Circulated to Members and evidence of the Association taken on the 1st September, 1962.
21	Do.	The All India Association of Industries, Bombay.	Circulated to Members.
22	Do.	All India Importers' Association, Bombay.	Do.]

Sl. No.	Nature of document	From whom received	Action taken
23	Memorandum	Kerala Cashew Manufacturers' Association Quilon.	Circulated to Members.
24	Do. . .	Calcutta Clearing Agents' Association, Calcutta.	Do.
25	Do. . .	Bullion Merchants, Dealers & Commission Agents of Delhi.	Do.
26	Do. . .	Jewellers Association, Bangalore.	Do.
27	Do. . .	The Sonapurty Bullion Merchants' Association, Calcutta.	Do.
28	Do. . .	The Calcutta Johuri Mandal, Calcutta.	Do.
29	Do. . .	The Bombay Shroffs Association, Bombay.	Do.
30	Do. . .	The Jewellers Association, Jaipur.	Do.
31	Do. . .	The Guntur Bullion and Jewellery Merchants' Association, Guntur.	Do.
32	Do. . .	The Bezwada Jewellers and Bullion Merchants Association, Bezwada.	Do.
33	Do. . .	Muccadam Association, Bombay.	Do.
34	Do. . .	All India Exporters' Chamber, Bombay.	Do.
35	Do. . .	The Tamilnad Jewellers' Federation, Coimbatore.	Do.
36	Do. . .	The Vijayawada Bullion Merchants' Association, Vijayawada.	Do.
37	Do. . .	Punjab and Delhi Chamber of Commerce, New Delhi.	Do.
38	Do. . .	The Eluru Bullion and Jewellery Merchants' Association, Eluru.	Do.
39	Do. . .	Bihar State Bullion Merchants' Association, Patna.	Do.
40	Do. . .	Federation of All India Automobile Spare Parts Dealers' Associations, Delhi.	Do.

Sl. No.	Nature of document	From whom received	Action taken
41	Representation	The Bombay Oilseeds and Oils Exchange, Ltd., Bombay.	Placed in the Parliament Library and Members informed.
42	Do. .	The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Guntur.	Do.
43	Do. .	Chamber of Commerce, Vizianagram City.	Do.
44	Do. .	Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Jaipur.	Do.
45	Do. .	The Millowner's Association, Bombay.	Do.

## APPENDIX III

(Vide para 6 of the Report)

### List of Associations/individual who gave evidence before the Select Committee

Sl. No.	Names of Associations/individual	Dates on which evidence was taken
1	Bharat Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta . . . . .	30-7-1962
2	The Precious Stone Importers' and Exporters' Association, Bombay . . . . .	30-7-1962
3	The Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay . . . . .	31-7-1962
4	All India Jewellers' Association, New Delhi . . . . .	31-7-1962
5	Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta . . . . .	31-7-1962
6	Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi. . . . .	1-8-1962
7	The Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, Calcutta . . . . .	1-8-1962
8	The Bombay Custom House Clearing Agents' Association, Bombay. . . . .	1-8-1962
9	The All India Manufacturers' Organisation, Bombay . . . . .	2-8-1962
10	The Bombay Bullion Association Limited, Bombay . . . . .	2-8-1962
11	The Madras Jewellers' and Diamond Merchants' Association Madras . . . . .	2-8-1962
12	The Bombay Diamond Merchants' Association, Bombay. . . . .	11-1-1962
13	Andhra Pradesh Gold, Silver, Jewellery and Diamonds Merchants' Association, Rajahmundry . . . . .	11-8-1962
14	Trichy Shroff and Jewellers Association, Tiruchirapalli . . . . .	11-8-1962
15	The Indian National Steamship Owners' Association, Bombay . . . . .	11-8-1962
16	Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Calcutta . . . . .	1-9-1962
17	Shri D.N. Mukerjee, Retired Collector of Central Excise and Customs and Advocate, Calcutta High Court, Calcutta . . . . .	1-9-1962
18	The Bombay Genuine Pearl Dealers Association, Bombay . . . . .	1-9-1962
19	The Pearls Importers and Exporters Association, Bombay . . . . .	1-9-1962
20	The Leading Bullion Merchants, Dealers and Commission Agents of Bombay . . . . .	1-9-1962

## APPENDIX IV

(Vide para 8 of the Report)

### Sub-Committee of the Select Committee on the Customs Bill, 1962

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#### COMPOSITION

1. Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao—*Chairman.*

#### MEMBERS

2. Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade
3. Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar
4. Shri Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka
5. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath
6. Shri Nirendrasingh Mahida
7. Shri Bakar Ali Mirza
8. Shri R. R. Morarka
9. Shri Prabhat Kar
10. Shri Shivram Rango Rane.

#### SECRETARIAT

- Shri A. L. Rai—*Deputy Secretary.*

**APPENDIX V**  
**MINUTES OF THE SITTINGS OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON.**  
**THE CUSTOMS BILL, 1962**

**I**

**First Sitting**

The Committee met on Thursday, the 21st June, 1962, from 14.03 to 14.30 hours.

**PRESENT**

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao—*Chairman.*

**MEMBERS**

2. Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade
3. Shri G. Basu
4. Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar
5. Shri B. D. Deshmukh
6. Shri Vishwanath Singh Gahmari
7. Shri J. N. Hazarika
8. Shri Narendrasingh Mahida
9. Shri Bakar Ali Mirza
10. Shri R. R. Morarka
11. Shri Shankarrao Shantaram More
12. Shri Ghanshyamlal Oza
13. Shri Prabhat Kar
14. Shri A. V. Raghavan
15. Shri Shivram Rango Rane
16. Shri R. V. Reddiar
17. Shri Sumat Prasad
18. Shri Bali Ram Bhagat.

**DRAFTSMAN**

Shri G. R. Bal, *Additional Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*

**REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES AND OTHER OFFICERS**

1. Shri V. T. Dehejia, *Secretary, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.*

2. Shri D. P. Anand, Member, Central Board of Revenue and ex-officio Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance.
3. Shri M. G. Abrol, Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of Finance.

SECRETARIAT

Shri A. L. Rai, Deputy Secretary.

2. The Committee considered whether any evidence should be taken by them and whether it was necessary to issue a press communique advising associations and individuals desirous of presenting their suggestions or views before the Committee in respect of the Bill to submit written memoranda thereon.

3. It was decided that a press communique might be issued advising associations, public bodies and individuals who are desirous of presenting their suggestions or views or giving evidence before the Committee in respect of the Bill to send written memoranda thereon to the Lok Sabha Secretariat by the 16th July, 1962.

4. The Committee authorised the Chairman to decide after examining the memoranda as to which of the associations etc. might be called upon to give oral evidence before the Committee.

5. The Committee desired that relevant literature on the Bill such as, Acts of the Indian Legislature, U.K. Customs and Excise Act, 1952 and Badhwar Committee Report might be circulated to the members of the Committee.

6. The Committee decided to sit from the 30th July, 1962 onwards for hearing evidence.

7. The Committee then adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 30th July, 1962 at 14.00 hours.

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## II

### Second Sitting

The Committee met on Monday, the 30th July, 1962, from 14.00 to 16.30 hours.

#### PRESENT

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao—*Chairman.*

#### MEMBERS

2. Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade
3. Shri G. Basu
4. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri
5. Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar
6. Shri N. T. Das
7. Shri Morarji Desai
8. Shri B. D. Deshmukh
9. Shri J. N. Hazarika
10. Shri Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka
11. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath
12. Shri Narendrasingh Mahida
13. Shri Bakar Ali Mirza
14. Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra
15. Shri R. R. Morarka
16. Shri Shankarrao Shantaram More
17. Shrimati Savitri Nigam
18. Shri Ghanshyamlal Oza
19. Shri Prabhat Kar
20. Shri A. V. Raghavan
21. Shri Shivram Rango Rane
22. Shri R. V. Reddiar
23. Shri M. Shankaraiya
24. Dr. L. M. Singhvi
25. Shri Sumat Prasad.



## DRAFTSMEN

1. Shri G. R. Bal, *Joint Secretary and Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*
2. Shri C. J. Venkatachari, *Deputy Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*

## REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES AND OTHER OFFICERS

1. Shri V. T. Dehejia, *Secretary, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.*
2. Shri D. P. Anand, *Member, Central Board of Revenue and ex-officio Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance.*
3. Shri M. G. Abrol, *Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of Finance.*

## SECRETARIAT

Shri A. L. Rai, *Deputy Secretary.*

## WITNESSES

I. *Bharat Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.*

1. Shri L. R. Das Gupta
2. Shri D. P. Kajaria
3. Shri R. L. Maheshwari.

II. *The Precious Stone Importers' and Exporters' Association, Bombay.*

1. Shri Jaiysukhlal D. Zaveri
2. Shri Kirtilal K. Doshi
3. Shri Pravin M. Nanavati
4. Shri J. R. Gagrati.

2. The Committee heard the evidence given by the representatives of the Associations named above.

3. A verbatim record of the evidence given was taken.

4. The Committee decided to meet at 09.00 hours on Tuesday, the 31st July, 1962 and at 14.00 hours on Wednesday, the 1st August, 1962.

The Committee then adjourned.

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### III

#### Third Sitting

The Committee met on Tuesday, the 31st July, 1962 from 09.01 to 11.54 hours.

#### PRESENT

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao—*Chairman.*

#### MEMBERS

2. Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade
3. Shri G. Basu
4. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri
5. Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar
6. Shri N. T. Das
7. Shri Morarji Desai
8. Shri B. D. Deshmukh
9. Shri J. N. Hazarika
10. Shri Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka
11. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath
12. Shri Narendrasingh Mahida
13. Shri Bakar Ali Mirza
14. Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra
15. Shri R. R. Morarka
16. Shri Shankarrao Shantaram More
17. Shrimati Savitri Nigam
18. Shri Prabhat Kar
19. Shri A. V. Raghavan
20. Shri Shivram Rango Rane
21. Shri R. V. Reddiar
22. Shri M. Shankaraiya
23. Dr. L. M. Singhvi
24. Shri Sumat Prasad
25. Shri Bali Ram Bhagat.

## DRAFTSMEN

1. Shri G. R. Bal, *Joint Secretary and Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*
2. Shri C. J. Venkatachari, *Deputy Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*

## REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES AND OTHER OFFICERS

1. Shri V. T. Dehejia, *Secretary, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.*
2. Shri D. P. Anand, *Member, Central Board of Revenue and ex-officio Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance.*
3. Shri M. G. Abrol, *Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of Finance.*

## SECRETARIAT

Shri A. L. Rai, *Deputy Secretary.*

## WITNESSES

I. *The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay.*

1. Shri Pravinchandra V. Gandhi
2. Shri Ambalal Kilachand
3. Shri C. L. Gheevala
4. Shri D. S. Pendurkar.

II. *All India Jewellers' Association, New Delhi.*

1. Shri Bhola Nath
2. Shri Sultan Singh Backliwal
3. Shri Jawaharlal
4. Shri V. J. Merchant.

III. *Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.*

1. Shri B. P. Khaitan
2. Shri H. R. Sugla
3. Shri B. Kalyanasundaram.

2. The Committee heard the evidence given by the representatives of the Associations named above.

3. A verbatim record of the evidence given was taken down.

4. The Committee decided to take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill from Thursday, the 2nd August, 1962 after the conclusion of evidence.

5. The Committee decided to sit at 09.30 hours on Thursday, 2nd August, 1962.

6. The Committee then adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, the 1st August, 1962 at 14.00 hours.

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#### IV

#### Fourth Sitting

The Committee met on Wednesday, the 1st August, 1962 from 14.00 to 17.33 hours.

#### PRESENT

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao—*Chairman.*

#### MEMBERS

2. Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade
3. Shri G. Basu
4. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri
5. Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar
6. Shri N. T. Das
7. Shri Morarji Desai
8. Shri B. D. Deshmukh
9. Shri J. N. Hazarika
10. Shri Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka
11. Shri Narendrasingh Mahida
12. Shri Bakar Ali Mirza
13. Shri R. R. Morarka
14. Shri Shankarrao Shantaram More
15. Shri Prabhat Kar
16. Shri A. V. Raghavan
17. Shri Shivram Rango Rane
18. Shri R. V. Reddiar
19. Shri M. Shankaraiya
20. Dr. L .M. Singhvi
21. Shri Sumat Prasad
22. Shri Bali Ram Bhagat.

#### DRAFTSMEN

1. Shri G. R. Bal, *Joint Secretary and Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*
2. Shri C. J. Venkatachari, *Deputy Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES AND OTHER OFFICERS

1. Shri V. T. Dehejia, *Secretary, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.*
2. Shri D. P. Anand, *Member, Central Board of Revenue and ex-officio Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance.*
3. Shri M. G. Abrol, *Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of Finance.*

SECRETARIAT

Shri A. L. Rai—*Deputy Secretary.*

WITNESSES

I. *Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi.*

1. Shri Bharat Ram.
2. Shri Ambalal Kilachand.
3. Shri J. N. Guzder.
4. Shri P. Chentsal Rao.
5. Shri G. B. Sundriyal.

II. *The Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, Calcutta.*

1. Shri J. L. Puri.
2. Mr. J. H. Forman.
3. Mr. R. von Leyden.

III. *The Bombay Custom House Clearing Agents' Association, Bombay.*

1. Shri K. D. Pathak.
2. Shri M. T. Bandivdekar.

2. The Committee heard the evidence given by the representatives of the Associations named above.

3. A verbatim record of the evidence given was taken down.

4. The Committee then adjourned to meet again on Thursday, the 2nd August, 1962 at 09.30 hours.

V

**Fifth Sitting**

The Committee met on Thursday, the 2nd August, 1962 from 09.30 to 12.53 hours.

**PRESENT**

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao—*Chairman.*

**MEMBERS**

2. Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade.
3. Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar.
4. Shri N. T. Das.
5. Shri Morarji Desai.
6. Shri B. D. Deshmukh.
7. Shri J. N. Hazarika.
8. Shri Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka.
9. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath.
10. Shri Narendrasingh Mahida.
11. Shri Bakar Ali Mirza.
12. Shri R. R. Morarka.
13. Shri Shankarrao Shantaram More.
14. Shrimati Savitri Nigam.
15. Shri Prabhat Kar.
16. Shri A. V. Raghavan.
17. Shri Shivram Rango Rane.
18. Shri R. V. Reddiar.
19. Shri M. Shankaraiya.
20. Dr. L. M. Singhvi.
21. Shri Sumat Prasad.
22. Shri Bali Ram Bhagat.

**DRAFTSMEN**

1. Shri G. R. Bal, *Joint Secretary and Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*
2. Shri C. J. Venkatachari, *Deputy Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES AND OTHER OFFICERS

1. Shri V. T. Dehejia, Secretary, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.
2. Shri D. P. Anand, Member, Central Board of Revenue and ex-officio Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance.
3. Shri M. G. Abrol, Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of Finance.

SECRETARIAT

Shri A. L. Rai—Deputy Secretary.

WITNESSES

I. *The All India Manufacturers' Organization, Bombay.*

1. Shri Prabhu V. Mehta.
2. Shri Hans Raj Gupta.
3. Shri D. M. Desai.

II. *The Bombay Bullion Association Limited, Bombay.*

1. Shri Chandulal Kasturchand.
2. Shri Mangulal Trikamlal.
3. Shri Amratlal Sonawala.
4. Shri Chimanlal C. Shah.
5. Shri P. Gopalakrishniah.
6. Shri Jayendra Mehta.

III. *The Madras Jewellers' and Diamond Merchants' Association, Madras.*

1. Shri V. Pandurangiah.
2. Shri Harendra Mehta.
3. Shri P. Gopalakrishniah.
4. Shri Kanayalal Mehta.

2. The Committee heard the evidence given by the representatives of the associations named above.



3. A verbatim record of the evidence given was taken down.
  4. The Committee decided to hear further evidence on the Bill on the 11th August, 1962.
  5. The Committee decided to ask for an extension of time for the presentation of their report upto the last day of the first week of the Third session of Lok Sabha and authorised the Chairman and, in his absence, Shri P. D. Himatsingka to move the necessary motion in the House.
  6. The Committee then adjourned to meet again on Saturday, the 11th August, 1962, at 09.30 hours.
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**VI**  
**Sixth Sitting**

The Committee met on Saturday, the 11th August, 1962 from 09.40 to 12.27 hours.

**PRESENT**

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao—*Chairman.*

**MEMBERS**

2. Shri J. N. Hazarika.
3. Shri Narendrasingh Mahida.
4. Shri Bakar Ali Mirza.
5. Shri Shankarrao Shantaram More.
6. Shrimati Savitri Nigam.
7. Shri R. V. Reddiar.
8. Shri M. Shankaraiya.
9. Shri Sumat Prasad.
10. Shri Bali Ram Bhagat.

**DRAFTSMEN**

1. Shri G. R. Bal, *Additional Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*
2. Shri C. J. Venkatachari, *Deputy Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*

**REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES AND OTHER OFFICERS**

1. Shri V. T. Dehejia, *Secretary, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.*
2. Shri D. P. Anand, *Member, Central Board of Revenue and ex-officio Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance.*
3. Shri M. G. Abrol, *Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of Finance.*

**SECRETARIAT**

Shri A. L. Rai—*Deputy Secretary.*

## WITNESSES

I. *The Bombay Diamond Merchants' Association, Bombay.*

1. Shri Chandrakant B. Jhaveri.
2. Shri Ramniklal B. Jhaveri.
3. Shri Mahendra G. Mehta.

II. *Andhra Pradesh Gold, Silver, Jewellery and Diamonds Merchants' Association, Rajahmundry.*

1. Shri Sampat Kumar Bang.
2. Shri Kovilmundi Venkataswarao.
3. Shri V. L. N. Venkataramayya.
4. Shri Nimmala Sambasiva Rao.

III. *Trichy Shroff and Jewellers Association, Tiruchirapalli.*

1. Shri Rajamannar.
2. Shri R. Mahdava Rao.
3. Shri P. Ramaswami.
4. Shri M. Veerasami Naidu.
5. Shri K. P. Lakshmana Padayachi.

IV. *The Indian National Steamship Owners' Association, Bombay.*

Shri K. K. Kothawala.

2. The Committee heard the evidence given by the representatives of the associations named above.

3. A verbatim record of the evidence given was taken down.

4. The Committee desired that copies of the Customs Manual might be circulated to the members of the Committee. The Deputy Minister of Finance informed the Committee that he would try to procure as many up-to-date copies of the Manual as possible, for the use of the members.

5. Some members suggested that the Committee might undertake an on-the-spot study tour of some of the Customs Offices at the airports and ports to acquaint themselves with their working and see how far the difficulties brought out in the evidence were justified and what remedies could be devised to resolve them. The Chairman observed that he would discuss the matter with the Speaker.

6. The Chairman then announced that the following associations/individual would be called upon to send their representatives to give

oral evidence before the Select Committee on the 1st September, 1962:—

- (1) Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Calcutta.
- (2) Shri D. N. Mukerjee, Retired Collector of Central Excise and Customs and Advocate, Calcutta High Court, Calcutta.
- (3) The Bombay Genuine Pearl Dealers' Association, Bombay.
- (4) The Pearls Importers and Exporters Association, Bombay.
- (5) The Leading Bullion Merchants, Dealers and Commission Agents of Bombay.

7. The Committee then adjourned to meet again on Saturday, the 1st September, 1962 at 09.30 hours.

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## VII

### Seventh Sitting

The Committee met on Saturday, the 1st September, 1962 from 09.35 to 13.25 hours.

#### PRESENT

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao—*Chairman.*

#### MEMBERS

2. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.
3. Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar.
4. Shri N. T. Das.
5. Shri J. N. Hazarika.
6. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath.
7. Shri Narendrasingh Mahida.
8. Shri Bakar Ali Mirza.
9. Shri R. R. Morarka.
10. Shri Shankarrao Shantaram More.
11. Shri Prabhat Kar.
12. Shri A. V. Raghavan.
13. Shri Shivram Rango Rane.
14. Shri R. V. Reddiar.
15. Shri M. Shankaraiya.
16. Shri Sumat Prasad.
17. Shri Bali Ram Bhagat.

#### DRAFTSMAN

Shri G. R. Bal, *Additional Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*

#### REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES AND OTHER OFFICERS

1. Shri V. T. Dehejia, *Secretary, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.*
2. Shri D. P. Anand, *Member, Central Board of Revenue and ex-officio Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance.*
3. Shri M. G. Abrol, *Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of Finance.*

## SECRETARIAT

Shri A. L. Rai—Deputy Secretary.

## WITNESSES

- I. *Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Calcutta.*
    1. Shri D. N. Mukerjee.
    2. Shri A. N. Daing.
    3. Shri B. C. Sen.
    4. Shri A. R. Dutta Gupta.
  - II. *Shri D. N. Mukerjee, Retired Collector of Central Excise and Customs and Advocate, Calcutta High Court, Calcutta.*
  - III. *The Bombay Genuine Pearl Dealers Association, Bombay.*

Shri Jawahar M. Jhaveri.
  - IV. *The Pearls Importers and Exporters Association, Bombay.*

Shri Pravin M. Nanavati.
  - V. *The Leading Bullion Merchants, Dealers and Commission Agents of Bombay.*
    1. Shri Valimahammed Gulamhusain.
    2. Shri Amichand Valamji.
    3. Shri Kantilal Chunilal.
    4. Shri Dolatram Bherumal.
    5. Shri P. Gopalekrishnah.
    6. Shri Kapurchand Chimanlal.
    7. Shri J. R. Gagrati.
2. The Committee heard the evidence given by the representatives of the associations and individual named above.
  3. A verbatim record of the evidence given was taken down.
  4. The Chairman announced that he had discussed with the Speaker the proposal made by some members at the last sitting that the Committee might undertake an on-the-spot study tour and that the Speaker was agreeable to such a tour being undertaken by a
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small sub-Committee and not by the whole Committee. After some discussion it was decided that the Chairman might again approach the Speaker to permit the whole Committee to undertake such a tour. If such a permission was not granted then a sub-Committee consisting of about ten members nominated by the Chairman might visit Calcutta, where the sub-Committee would have an opportunity to familiarise themselves with the working of Customs Offices at the port, the airport as well as on the land border, for four days from the 10th to 13th October, 1962.

5. The Committee then adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 15th October, 1962 at 10.30 hours.

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## VIII

### Eighth Sitting

The Committee met on Monday, the 15th October, 1962 from 10.30 to 12.55 hours.

#### PRESENT

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao—*Chairman.*

#### MEMBERS

2. Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade.
3. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.
4. Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar.
5. Shri N. T. Das.
6. Shri Morarji Desai.
7. Shri B. D. Deshmukh.
8. Shri Vishwanath Singh Gahmari.
9. Shri J. N. Hazarika.
10. Shri Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka.
11. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath.
12. Shri Narendrasingh Mahida.
13. Shri Bakar Ali Mirza.
14. Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra.
15. Shri R. R. Morarka.
16. Shrimati Savitri Nigam.
17. Shri Ghanshyamlal Oza.
18. Shri Prabhat Kar.
19. Shri A. V. Raghavan.
20. Shri Shivram Rango Rane.
21. Shri R. V. Reddiar.
22. Shri K. V. Ramakrishna Reddy.
23. Shri M. Shankaraiya.
24. Dr. L. M. Singhvi.
25. Shri Sumat Prasad.
26. Shri Bali Ram Bhagat.



## DRAFTSMEN

1. Shri G. R. Bal, *Additional Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*
2. Shri C. J. Venkatachari, *Deputy Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*

## REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES AND OTHER OFFICERS

1. Shri V. T. Dehejia, *Secretary, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.*
2. Shri D. P. Anand, *Member, Central Board of Revenue and ex-officio Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance.*
3. Shri M. G. Abrol, *Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of Finance.*

## SECRETARIAT

Shri A. L. Rai—*Deputy Secretary.*

2. At the outset, the Chairman informed the Committee that a sub-Committee consisting of the under mentioned members, nominated by him, had undertaken an on-the-spot study tour at Calcutta from the 10th to the 13th October, 1962:

1. Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao—*Chairman.*
2. Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade.
3. Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar.
4. Shri Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka.
5. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath.
6. Shri Narendrasingh Mahida.
7. Shri Bakar Ali Mirza.
8. Shri R. R. Morarka.
9. Shri Prabhat Kar.
10. Shri Shivram Rango Rane.

Shri Bali Ram Bhagat, Deputy Minister of Finance, had also joined the sub-Committee at Calcutta where the members visited the various departments located in the Customs House. They also went to the Dum Dum Airport, docks and jetties at the Calcutta port and land customs check post at the Petropol Road and Petropol Railway Station.

3. The Committee then took up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

4. *Clause 2.*—Discussion on the following amendment was held over:

Page 4, line 8,

after "section 113" add—"and includes goods brought into and taken out of India without clearance through the customs authorities".

Subject to above, the clause was adopted without amendment.

5. *Clauses 3 to 10.*—These clauses were adopted without amendment.

6. *Clause 11.*—The following amendment was accepted:

Page 6, line 37,

for "which prejudicially affects" substitute "which is likely to prejudicially affect".

The Draftsman was directed to examine whether the provisions of sub-clause (2) (q) of the clause should be amplified to cover treaties entered into by the Government of India with foreign countries and to examine whether a provision prohibiting export or import of articles against public policy is necessary.

Subject to above, the clause, as amended, was adopted.

7. *Clause 12.*—The clause was adopted without amendment.

8. *Clause 13.*—The following amendment was considered:

Page 7, line 21, at the end, add—

"except (a) where the whole of the goods are pilfered or  
(b) where some of the goods are pilfered and the importer relinquishes his title to the remaining goods."

The Draftsman was directed to re-draft the clause, in the light of discussion in the Committee.

9. *Clause 14.*—The following amendments were accepted:

Page 7,

(i) line 26,

Omit "normal".

(ii) line 26,

for "are sold" substitute "are ordinarily sold".

(iii) line 28,

Omit "ordinary".

(iv) line 32,

for "the normal price" substitute "such price".

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

10. *Clauses 15 to 22.*—These clauses were adopted without amendment.

11. *Clause 23.*—Discussion on the clause was held over.

12. *Clauses 24 to 27.*—These clauses were adopted without amendment.

13. *Clause 28.*—The following amendments were accepted:

(i) Page 13, line 35,

for "issue notice to" substitute "serve notice on".

(ii) Page 14, lines 3-4,

for "as if the words 'within six months from the relevant date' were omitted" substitute "as if for the words 'six months' the words 'five years' were substituted."

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

14. *Clause 29.*—The following amendment was considered:

Page 14,

after line 31, add—

"(2) In case the person in charge of an aircraft is compelled by accident, stress of weather or other unavoidable causes, to land at a place other than a customs airport, he shall immediately report the landing to a proper officer or constable and shall on demand produce to him the Journey Log Book belonging to the aircraft and shall not without the consent of an officer permit any goods carried in the aircraft to be unloaded or any of the crew or passenger to depart from the vicinity of the aircraft and shall comply with the directions given by the proper officer:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall prohibit the departure of crew or passenger from the vicinity of or the removal of goods from an aircraft where that departure or removal is necessary for reasons of health, safety or the preservation of life and property."

Discussion on the clause was held over.

15. *Clause 30.*—The following amendment was accepted:

Page 14, line 33,

for "*immediately*" substitute "*within twenty-four hours*".

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

16. *Clauses 31 to 35.*—These clauses were adopted without amendment.

17. *Clause 36.*—The following amendment was accepted:

Page 16, line 9, at the end add "*if any*".

Discussion on the clause was held over.

18. The Committee then adjourned to meet again on Tuesday, the 16th October, 1962 at 10.30 hours.

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## IX

### Ninth Sitting

The Committee met on Tuesday, the 16th October, 1962 from 10.33 to 13.07 hours.

#### PRESENT

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao—*Chairman.*

#### MEMBERS

2. Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade
3. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri
4. Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar
5. Shri Morarji Desai
6. Shri B. D. Deshmukh
7. Shri Vishwanath Singh Gahmari
8. Shri J. N. Hazarika
9. Shri Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka
10. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath
11. Shri Narendrasingh Mahida
12. Shri Bakar Ali Mirza
13. Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra
14. Shri R. R. Morarka
15. Shrimati Savitri Nigam
16. Shri Ghanshyamlal Oza
17. Shri Prabhat Kar
18. Shri A. V. Raghavan
19. Shri Shivram Rango Rane
20. Shri R. V. Reddiar
21. Shri K. V. Ramakrishna Reddy
22. Shri M. Shankaraiya
23. Dr. L. M. Singhvi
24. Shri Sumat Prasad
25. Shri Bali Ram Bhagat.

## DRAFTSMEN

1. Shri G. R. Bal, *Additional Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*
2. Shri C. J. Venkatachari, *Deputy Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*

## REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES AND OTHER OFFICERS

1. Shri V. T. Dehejia, *Secretary, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.*
2. Shri D. P. Anand, *Member, Central Board of Revenue and ex-officio Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance.*
3. Shri M. G. Abrol, *Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of Finance.*

## SECRETARIAT

Shri A. L. Rai—*Deputy Secretary.*

2. The Committee resumed clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

3. *Clauses 37 to 40.*—These clauses were adopted without amendment.

4. *Clause 41.*—The following amendment was accepted:

Page 16, for lines 38 to 41 substitute—

“Provided that if the agent of the person in charge of the conveyance furnishes such security as the proper officer deems sufficient for duly delivering within seven days from the date of departure of the conveyance the export manifest or the export report, as the case may be, the proper officer may (subject to such rules as the Central Government may make in this behalf) accept such manifest or report within the aforesaid period.”.

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

5. *Clauses 42 and 43.*—These clauses were adopted without amendment.

The Committee desired that notifications issued under clause 43 should be laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament.

6. *Clause 44.*—The clause was adopted without amendment.

7. *Clause 45.*—The clause was adopted without amendment.

The Minister of Finance gave an assurance that instructions would be issued for maintaining the records, under this clause, up-to-date.

8. *Clause 46.*—The clause was adopted without amendment.

9. *Clause 47.*—The following clause was adopted in place of the existing clause 47:—

Page 19, for lines 19 to 23 substitute—

“47. Where the proper officer is satisfied that any goods entered for home consumption are not prohibited goods and the importer has paid the import duty, if any, assessed thereon and any charges payable under this Act in respect of the same, the proper officer may make an order permitting clearance of the goods for home consumption.”.

10. *Clause 48.*—The following amendment was considered:

Page 19, line 27,

after “may allow” insert—

“or if the title to any imported goods is relinquished”.

Discussion on the clause was held over.

11. *Clauses 49 and 50.*—These clauses were adopted without amendment.

12. *Clause 51.*—The following clause was adopted in place of the existing clause 51:

Page 20,

for lines 9 to 13 substitute—

“51. Where the proper officer is satisfied that any goods entered for export are not prohibited goods and the exporter has paid the duty, if any, assessed thereon and any charges payable under this Act in respect of the same, the proper officer may make an order permitting clearance and loading of the goods for exportation.”

13. *Clauses 52 to 68.*— These clauses were adopted without amendment.

14. *Clause 69.*—The following amendment was considered:

Page 25,

after line 29, insert—

“(3) Without prejudice to the provisions of Sub-Section (1) hereof, any warehoused stores may be shipped on any

foreign-going vessel or aircraft without payment of import duty to be consumed thereon during the stay in India of such vessel or aircraft and during the period such vessel or aircraft is a foreign-going vessel or aircraft in such quantities as the proper officer may determine having regard to the size of the vessel or aircraft, the number of passengers and crew and the length of the vessel's stay in India."

The draftsman was directed to examine the amendment.

Discussion on the clause was held over.

15. *Clauses 70 to 73.*—These clauses were adopted without amendment.

16. *Clause 74.*—The following amendment was accepted:

Page 26, lines 34-35,

for "ninety-five" substitute "ninety-eight".

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

17. *Clauses 75 to 79.*—These clauses were adopted without amendment.

18. *Clause 80.*—The Draftsman was asked to examine whether a provision should not be made in this clause against carriage of prohibited goods by a passenger in his baggage.

Subject to above, the clause was adopted without amendment.

19. *Clauses 81 to 85.*—These clauses were adopted without amendment.

20. The Committee then adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, the 17th October, 1962 at 09.30 hours.

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## X

### Tenth Sitting

The Committee met on Wednesday, the 17th October, 1962 from 09.33 to 13.07 hours.

#### PRESENT

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao—*Chairman.*

#### MEMBERS

2. Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade
3. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri
4. Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar
5. Shri N. T. Das
6. Shri Morarji Desai
7. Shri B. D. Deshmukh
8. Shri Vishwanath Singh Gahmari
9. Shri J. N. Hazarika
10. Shri Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka
11. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath
12. Shri Narendrasingh Mahida
13. Shri Bakar Ali Mirza
14. Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra
15. Shri R. R. Morarka
16. Shrimati Savitri Nigam
17. Shri Ghanshyamlal Oza
18. Shri Prabhat Kar
19. Shri A. V. Raghavan
20. Shri Shivram Rango Rane
21. Shri R. V. Reddiar
22. Shri K. V. Ramakrishna Reddy
23. Shri M. Shankaraiya
24. Dr. L. M. Singhvi
25. Shri Sumat Prasad
26. Shri Bali Ram Bhagat.

## DRAFTSMEN

1. Shri G. R. Bal, *Additional Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*
2. Shri C. J. Venkatachari, *Deputy Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*

## REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES AND OTHER OFFICERS

1. Shri V. T. Dehejia, *Secretary, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.*
2. Shri D. P. Anand, *Member, Central Board of Revenue and ex-officio Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance.*
3. Shri M. G. Abrol, *Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of Finance.*

## SECRETARIAT

Shri A. L. Rai—*Deputy Secretary.*

2. The Committee resumed clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

3. *Clauses 86 and 87.*—These clauses were adopted without amendment.

4. *Clause 88.*—The following amendments were accepted:

Page 30,

(i) line 37,

for "modification that" *substitute* "modifications that (a)".

(ii) line 40, at the end *add*—

"(b) in the case of drawback on fuel and lubricating oil taken on board any foreign-going aircraft as stores, sub-section (1) of section 74 shall have effect as if for the words 'ninety-eight per cent' the words 'the whole' were substituted."

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

5. *Clauses 89 to 100.*—These clauses were adopted without amendment.

6. *Clause 101.*—The following amendment was accepted:

Page 34,

for lines 3 and 4 *substitute*—

"(b) diamonds;

(c) manufactures of gold or diamonds;"

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

7. *Clause 102.*—The following amendments were accepted:

Page 34,

(i) line 10,

after "take him" insert—

"without unnecessary delay".

(ii) for line 19 substitute—

"(4) No female shall be searched by any one except by a female".

The Draftsman was directed to examine whether a search under this clause should not be made before witnesses.

Subject to above, the clause, as amended, was adopted.

8. *Clause 103.*—The clause was adopted without amendment.

9. *Clause 104.*—The following amendment was accepted.

Pages 35 and 36,

for lines 40 to 43 and 1 to 3 respectively substitute—

"(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, an offence under this Act shall not be cognizable."

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

10. *Clause 105.*—The following amendment was accepted:

Page 36, line 14,

at the end add—

"subject to the modification that sub-section (5) of section 165 of the said Code shall have effect as if for the word 'Magistrate' wherever it occurs the words 'Collector of Customs' were substituted."

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

11. *Clause 106.*—The clause was adopted without amendment.

12. *Clause 107.*—The following amendments were accepted:

Page 37,

(i) line 6, omit "orally".

(ii) Omit lines 8-10.

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

13. *Clause 108.*—The following amendment was accepted:

Page 37, lines 11-12,

for "Any officer of customs empowered in this behalf by general or special order of the Collector of Customs" *substitute*—  
"Any gazetted officer of customs".

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

The Draftsman was directed to examine whether a provision could be made to ensure attendance of persons summoned under the clause.

14. *Clause 109.*—The clause was adopted without amendment.

15. *Clause 110.*—The following amendments were accepted:

Page 38,

(i) line 1,

for "any officer of customs" *substitute*—  
"the proper officer".

(ii) line 8,

for "Any officer of customs" *substitute*—  
"The proper officer".

(iii) after line 10, *add*—

"(3) The person from whose custody any documents are seized under sub-section (2) shall be entitled to make copies thereof or take extracts therefrom in the presence of an officer of customs."

The Draftsman was directed to examine whether a provision directing the Customs Officer to return the seized documents or things within a specified time should not be made under this clause

Subject to above, the clause, as amended, was adopted.

16. *Clause 111.*—The clause was adopted without amendment.

17. The Committee then adjourned to meet again on Thursday, the 18th October, 1962 at 14.30 hours.

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## XI

### Eleventh Sitting

The Committee met on Thursday, the 18th October, 1962 from 14.31 to 17.20 hours.

#### PRESENT

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao—*Chairman.*

#### MEMBERS

2. Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade
3. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri
4. Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar
5. Shri N. T. Das
6. Shri Morarji Desai
7. Shri B. D. Deshmukh
8. Shri Vishwanath Singh Gahmari
9. Shri J. N. Hazarika
10. Shri Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka
11. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath
12. Shri Narendrasingh Mahida
13. Shri Bakar Ali Mirza
14. Shri R. R. Morarka
15. Shrimati Savitri Nigam
16. Shri Ghanshyamlal Oza
17. Shri Prabhat Kar
18. Shri A. V. Raghavan
19. Shri Shivram Rango Rane
20. Shri R. V. Reddiar
21. Shri K. V. Ramakrishna Reddy
22. Shri M. Shankaraiya
23. Shri Sumat Prasad
24. Shri Bali Ram Bhagat.

## DRAFTSMEN

1. Shri G. R. Bal, *Additional Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*
2. Shri C. J. Venkatachari, *Deputy Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*

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1. Shri V. T. Dehejia, *Secretary, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.*
2. Shri D. P. Anand, *Member, Central Board of Revenue and ex-officio Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance.*
3. Shri M. G. Abrol, *Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of Finance.*

## SECRETARIAT

Shri A. L. Rai—*Deputy Secretary.*

2. The Committee resumed clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

3. *Clause 112.*—The following amendments were accepted:

1. Pages 39 and 40,  
omit line 30 and 31, and 1 and 2 respectively.
2. Page 40,
  - (i) line 3,  
for "(b)" substitute "(a)"
  - (ii) line 5, at the end add—  
"abets the doing or omission of such an act, or"
  - (iii) line 6,  
for "(c)" substitute "(b)"
  - (iv) line 8,  
for "or selling" substitute "selling or purchasing"
  - (v) line 14,  
for "three times" substitute "five times"
  - (vi) line 17,  
for "three times" substitute "five times"

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

4. *Clause 113.*—The following amendment was accepted:

Page 41, lines 18-19,

for "which are not exported except on account of lack of space in the conveyance by which they were to be exported" substitute "which are not loaded for exportation on account of any wilful act, negligence or default of the exporter, his agent or employee, or which after having been loaded for exportation are unloaded without the permission of the proper officer."

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

5. *Clause 114.*—The following amendments were accepted:

1. Page 41,

(i) omit lines 21 to 24;

(ii) line 25, omit "(b)";

(iii) line 27, at the end add—

"or abets the doing or omission of such an act,";

(iv) line 31,

for "three times" substitute "five times";

(v) line 34,

for "three times" substitute "five times".

2. Page 42, line 2,

for "three times" substitute "five times".

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

6. *Clauses 115 to 117.*—These clauses were adopted without amendment.

7. *Clause 118.*—The following clause was adopted in place of the existing Clause 118:

Page 43,

for lines 22 to 24 substitute—

"118.(a) Where any goods imported in a package are liable to confiscation, the package and any other goods imported in that package shall also be liable to confiscation.

(b) Where any goods are brought in a package within the limits of a Customs area for the purpose of exportation and are liable to confiscation, the package and any other

goods contained therein shall also be liable to confiscation."

8. *Clause 119.*—The clause was adopted without amendment.

9. *Clause 120.*—The following amendment was accepted:

Page 43, lines 36-37,

for "such part of the goods as is proved by him to have not been smuggled, shall not be liable to confiscation" substitute "only such part of the goods the value of which is equal to the value of the smuggled goods shall be liable to confiscation".

The clause, as amended was adopted.

10. *Clauses 121 and 122.*—These clauses were adopted without amendment.

11. *Clause 123.*—The following amendment was accepted:

Page 44, lines 19-20,

for "manufactures of gold and precious stones, precious stones" substitute "diamonds, manufactures of gold or diamonds".

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

12. *Clause 124.*—The clause was adopted without amendment.

13. *Clause 125.*—The following amendment was accepted:

Page 45,

for line 13 substitute "be in addition to any duty and charges payable in respect of such goods."

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

14. *Clauses 126 and 127.*—These clauses were adopted without amendment.

15. *Clauses 128 to 131.*—These clauses were discussed and further consideration thereof was held over.

16. *Clauses 132 and 133.*—These clauses were adopted without amendment.

17. *Clause 134.*—The Draftsman was directed to examine whether a reference should also be made to Section 103 in sub-clause (b) of the clause.

Subject to above, the clause was adopted without amendment.



18. *Clause 135.*—The following clause was adopted in place of the existing Clause 135:

Page 48,

for lines 17 to 31 *substitute*—

“135. Without prejudice to any action that may be taken under this Act, if any person—

- (a) is in relation to any goods in any way knowingly concerned in any fraudulent evasion or attempt at evasion of any duty chargeable thereon or of any prohibition for the time being imposed under this Act or any other law for the time being in force with respect to such goods, or
- (b) 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,

he shall be punishable,

- (i) in the case of an offence relating to any of the goods to which section 123 applies and the market price whereof exceeds one lakh of rupees, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine:

Provided that in the absence of special and adequate reasons to the contrary to be recorded in the judgment of the court, such imprisonment shall not be for less than six months;

- (ii) in any other case, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine or with both”.

19. *Clause 136.*—The following amendments were accepted:

Page 49,

- (i) line 4, at the end *add* “or”

- (ii) *after* line 4 *insert*—

“(c) searches or authorises any other officer of customs to search any place without having reason to believe that any goods, documents or things of the nature referred to in section 105 are secreted in that place”.

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

20. *Clause 137.*—The clause was adopted without amendment.

21. *Clause 138.*—The following amendment was considered:

Page 49, line 27,

*after "this Chapter" insert "other than an offence punishable under clause (i) of section 135".*

Discussion on the clause was not concluded.

22. The Committee then adjourned to meet again on Friday, the 19th October, 1962 at 09.00 hours.

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## XII

### Twelfth Sitting

The Committee met on Friday, the 19th October, 1962 from 09.05 to 11.55 hours.

#### PRESENT

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao—*Chairman.*

#### MEMBERS

2. Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade
3. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri
4. Shri N. T. Das
5. Shri Morarji Desai
6. Shri B. D. Deshmukh
7. Shri Vishwanath Singh Gahmari
8. Shri J. N. Hazarika
9. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath
10. Shri Narendrasingh Mahida
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17. Shri K. V. Ramakrishna Reddy
18. Shri M. Shankaraiya
19. Shri Sumat Prasad
20. Shri Bali Ram Bhagat.

#### DRAFTSMEN

1. Shri G. R. Bal, *Additional Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*
2. Shri C. J. Venkatachari, *Deputy Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES AND OTHER OFFICERS

1. Shri V. T. Dehejia, *Secretary, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.*
2. Shri D. P. Anand, *Member, Central Board of Revenue and ex-officio Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance.*
3. Shri M. G. Abrol, *Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of Finance.*

SECRETARIAT

Shri A. L. Rai—*Deputy Secretary.*

2. The Committee resumed clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

3. *Clause 138. (Continued)*—The following amendment was accepted:

Page 49, line 27,

after "this Chapter" insert—

"other than an offence punishable under clause (i) of section 135".

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

4. *Clause 139.*—The following amendment was accepted:

Page 49, line 29,

for "furnished" substitute "produced".

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

5. *Clause 140.*—The following amendment was accepted:

Page 50, line 15,

for "and" substitute "or".

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

6. *Clause 136.*—Discussion on the clause was reopened.

The Draftsman was directed to re-draft sub-clauses (2) and (3) of the clause so as to provide for the punishment of imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

The clause, as further amended, was adopted.

7. *Clause 128. (Vide para 15 of the Minutes of the Eleventh Sitting)*—The Draftsman was directed to re-draft the clause to provide that the power to enhance duty etc. (excluding short levy)

would vest in the Board and the Central Government only and that there should be a separate Collector to hear appeals.

8. *Clauses 129 and 130.* (*Vide* para 15 of the Minutes of the Eleventh Sitting)—These clauses were adopted without amendment.

9. *Clause 131.* (*Vide* para 15 of the Minutes of the Eleventh Sitting)—The Draftsman was directed to re-draft the clause in the light of decision of the Committee on Clause 128.

10. *Clauses 141 to 143.*—These clauses were adopted without amendment.

11. *Clause 144.*—The following amendment was accepted:

Page 52,

*after line 5 insert—*

“(3) No duty shall be chargeable on any sample of goods taken under this section which is consumed or destroyed during the course of any test or examination thereof:

Provided that this sub-section shall not apply if the duty chargeable in respect of such sample is less than five rupees.”

The Draftsman was directed to re-draft sub-clause (2) of the clause so as to make the return of the sample possible without a request from the owner after the purpose for which it had been taken had been carried out.

Subject to above, the clause, as amended, was adopted.

12. *Clause 145.*—The following amendment was accepted:

Page 52, lines 8-9,

*for “owner of the goods” substitute “owner, exporter or importer of the goods, as the case may be.”*

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

13. *Clause 146.*—The clause was adopted without amendment.

14. *Clause 147.*—The following amendments were accepted:

1. Page 52, line 35,

*after “shall” insert—*

“unless the contrary is proved”.

## 2. Page 53,

after line 6, add—

"Provided that where any duty is not levied or is short-levied or erroneously refunded on account of any reason other than any wilful act, negligence or default of the agent, such duty shall not be recovered from the agent unless in the opinion of Assistant Collector of Customs the same cannot be recovered from the owner, importer or exporter."

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

15. *Clauses 148 and 149.*—These clauses were adopted without amendment.

16. *Clause 150.*—The following amendment was accepted:

Page 53, line 27,

after "any goods" insert—

"not being confiscated goods."

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

17. *Clauses 151 and 152.*—These clauses were adopted without amendment.

18. *Clause 153.*—The following amendment was accepted:

Page 54, line 30,

for "by post" substitute "by registered post".

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

19. *Clauses 154 to 158.*—These clauses were adopted without amendment.

20. *Clause 159.*—The following amendment was accepted:

Page 56, line 34,

after "25", insert "43".

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

21. *Clauses 160 and 161.*—These clauses were adopted without amendment.

22. *The Schedule.*—The Schedule was adopted without amendment.

23. The Committee heard the Draftsman on the various points in respect of which directions had been given to him at the earlier sittings of the Committee and considered re-drafts of amendments submitted by him.

24. *Clause 11.* (*Vide* para 6 of the Minutes of the Eighth Sitting)—The following further amendment was accepted:

Page 6, after line 32, insert

"(qq) the implementation of any treaty, agreement or convention with any country."

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

25. *Clause 13.* (*Vide* para 8 of the Minutes of the Eighth Sitting).—The following amendments were accepted:

Page 7,

(i) line 20, after "before" insert "the proper officer has made an order for";

(ii) line 21, after "shall" insert "not";

(iii) after line 21, insert—

"except where such goods are restored to the importer after pilferage."

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

26. *Clause 23.* (*Vide* para 11 of the Minutes of the Eighth Sitting).—The following amendments were accepted:

(i) Page 12, lines 14 and 15, for "otherwise than by pilferage or have been", substitute "or".

(ii) Page 12, for lines 18 to 23, substitute—

"(2) The owner of any imported goods may at any time before clearance of the goods for home consumption, relinquish his title to such goods and thereupon he shall not be liable to pay the duty thereon."

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

27. *Clause 29.* (*Vide* para 14 of the Minutes of the Eighth Sitting).—The following amendments were accepted:

Page 14,

(i) lines 30-31, omit

"unless he is compelled to do so by stress of weather or other unavoidable cause",

(ii) after line 31, insert—

“(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply in relation to any vessel or aircraft which is compelled by accident, stress of weather or other unavoidable cause to call or land at a place other than a Customs port or Customs airport but the person in charge of any such vessel or aircraft—

(a) shall immediately report the arrival of the vessel or the landing of the aircraft to the nearest Customs officer or the officer in charge of a police station and shall on demand produce to him the log book belonging to the vessel or the aircraft;

(b) shall not without the consent of any such officer permit any goods carried in the vessel or the aircraft to be unloaded from, or any of the crew or passengers to depart from the vicinity of, the vessel or the aircraft; and

(c) shall comply with any directions given by any such officer with respect to any such goods,

and no passenger or member of the crew shall without the consent of any such officer, leave the immediate vicinity of the vessel or the aircraft:

Provided that nothing in this section shall prohibit the departure of any crew or passengers from the vicinity of, or the removal of goods from, the vessel or aircraft where the departure or removal is necessary for reasons of health, safety or the preservation of life or property.”

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

28. *Clause 30.*—Discussion on the clause was re-opened and the following further amendments were accepted:

Page 15,

(i) line 3, for “immediately” substitute “within twenty-four hours”;

(ii) line 4, for “after such arrival” substitute “at any time thereafter”.

The clause, as further amended, was adopted.

29. *Clause 36.*—(Vide para 17 of the Minutes of the Eighth Sitting).—The clause as amended on the 15th October, 1962 was adopted.



30. *Clause 48.* (Vide para 10 of the Minutes of the Ninth Sitting).—The following amendments were accepted:

Page 19,

(i) line 24, for "imported goods" substitute "goods brought into India from a place outside India";

(ii) line 27,

after "may allow" insert—

"or if the title to any imported goods is relinquished".

(iii) line 33,

for "ammunition and military stores" substitute "and ammunition";

(iv) after line 35, insert

"*Explanation.*—In this section, 'arms' and 'ammunition' have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Arms Act, 1959."

The clause, as amended, was adopted.

31. *Clause 69.* (Vide para 14 of the Minutes of the Ninth Sitting).—The clause was adopted without amendment.

32. *Clause 102.* (Vide para 7 of the Minutes of the Tenth Sitting).—The following further amendments were accepted:—

Page 34,

(i) after line 18, insert—

"(4) Before making a search under the provisions of section 100 or section 101, the officer of customs shall call upon two or more persons to attend and witness the search and may issue an order in writing to them or any of them so to do; and the search shall be made in the presence of such persons and a list of all things seized in the course of such search shall be prepared by such officer or other person and signed by such witnesses."

(ii) for line 19, substitute—

"(5) No female shall be searched by any one excepting by a female."

The clause, as further amended, was adopted.

33. *Clause 104.*—Discussion on the clause was re-opened and the following further amendment was accepted:

Page 35, after line 39, insert—

“(3) Where an officer of customs has arrested any person under sub-section (1), he shall, for the purpose of releasing such person on bail or otherwise, have the same powers and be subject to the same provisions as the officer-in-charge of a police-station has and is subject to under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.”

The clause, as further amended, was adopted.

34. *Clause 110.* (*Vide para 15 of the Minutes of the Tenth Sitting.*)—The following further amendment was accepted:

Page 38, after line 10, add—

“(3) Where any goods are seized under sub-section (1) and no notice in respect thereof is given under clause (a) of section 124 within six months of the seizure of the goods, the goods shall be returned to the person from whose possession they were seized:

Provided that the aforesaid period of six months may, on sufficient cause being shown, be extended by the Collector of Customs for a period not exceeding six months.”

The clause, as further amended, was adopted.

35. *Clause 1.*—The clause was adopted without amendment.

36. *Title and the Enacting Formula.*—The Title and the Enacting Formula were adopted without amendment.

37. The Draftsman was directed to correct patent errors and to carry out amendments of consequential nature.

38. The Committee decided that the evidence given before them might be laid on the Table of the House and the memoranda submitted by the associations who gave evidence might be placed in the Parliament Library for reference by Members.

39. The Committee decided to consider the draft Report and the Bill as amended at their next sitting.

40. The Committee then adjourned to meet again on Friday, the 16th November, 1962 at 14.30 hours.

### XIII

#### Thirteenth Sitting

The Committee met on Friday, the 9th November, 1962 from 17.45 to 18.00 hours.

#### PRESENT

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao—*Chairman*

#### MEMBERS

2. Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade
3. Shri N. T. Das
4. Shri Morarji Desai
5. Shri Vishwanath Singh Gahmari
6. Shri J. N. Hazarika
7. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath
8. Shri Narendrasingh Mahida
9. Shri Bakar Ali Mirza
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#### DRAFTSMEN

1. Shri G. R. Bal, *Additional Draftsman, Ministry of Law.*
2. Shri C. J. Venkatachari, *Deputy Draftsman, Ministry of Law*

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2. Shri D. P. Anand, *Member, Central Board of Revenue and ex-officio Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance.*

3. Shri M. G. Abrol, *Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of Finance.*

#### SECRETARIAT

Shri A. L. Rai—*Deputy Secretary.*

2. The Committee took up consideration of the Bill as amended and adopted the same with the following amendment:

*Clause 142.*—The clause was re-numbered as sub-clause (1) thereof and after the sub-clause as so re-numbered, the following sub-clause was added, namely:—

“(2) Where the terms of any bond or other instrument executed under this Act or any rules or regulations made thereunder provide that any amount due under such instrument may be recovered in the manner laid down in sub-section (1), the amount may, without prejudice to any other mode of recovery, be recovered in accordance with the provisions of that sub-section.”

3. The Committee then considered the draft report and adopted the same, subject to necessary changes being made consequent upon the acceptance of amendment to clause 142.

4. The Chairman announced that the recommendations of the President under Article 117(1) of the Constitution in respect of amendments made in the Bill have been received.

5. The Committee authorised the Chairman and, in his absence, Shri Shivram Rango Rane to present the Report on their behalf.

6. The Chairman announced that Minutes of Dissent, if any, should be sent to the Lok Sabha Secretariat so as to reach them by 11.00 hours on Monday, the 12th November, 1962.

7. The Chairman announced that the Report would be presented to Lok Sabha on the 14th November, 1962.

*The Committee then adjourned.*