

 सत्यमेव जयते	OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS (NS-I), JAWAHARLAL NEHRU CUSTOMS HOUSE, NHAVA SHEVA, TALUKA URAN, DIST. RAIGAD, MAHARASHTRA-400 707	 आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव
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F.No. S/26-SCN- 63/2025-26/GR.II (H-K)
F. No. S/10-ADJ-88/22025-26/Gr.IIH-K/JNCH
DIN: 20250978NW0000121A

Date of Order: 25.09.2025
Date of issue: 25.09.2025

Order passed by: **Shri Kilaru Mahendranath**
Assistant Commissioner of Customs,
Gr.IIH-K,(NS-I), JNCH, NHAVA SHEVA

Order-in-Original No. 1007/2025-26/Gr.IIH-K/AC/NS-I/CAC/JNCH
SCN No.- 1183/2024-25/AC/Gr.II(HK)/NS-I/CAC/JNCH dated 03.10.2024
Name of the Parties/Noticees: **M/s V S TRADE LINK (IEC No. FRGPS8827B)**

मूलआदेश

- यहप्रतिजिसव्यक्तिकोजारीकीजातीहै, उसकेउपयोगकेलिएनिःशुल्कदीजातीहै।
- इसआदेशकेविरुद्धअपीलसीमाशुल्कअधिनियम 1962 कीधारा 128 (1) केतहतइसआदेशकीसंसूचनाकीतारीखसेसाठदिनोंकेभीतरसीमाशुल्कआयुक्त) अपील(, जवाहरलालनेहरूसीमाशुल्कभवन, शेवा, ता .उरण, जिला - रायगढ़, महाराष्ट्र- 400707 कोकीजासकतीहै।अपीलदोप्रतियोंमेंहोनीचाहिएऔरसीमाशुल्क (अपील (नियमावली, 1982 केअनुसारफॉर्मसी.ए.-1 संलग्नकमेंकीजानीचाहिए।अपीलपरन्यायालयफीसकेरूपमें 2.00 रुपयेमात्रकास्टांपलगायाजायेगाऔरसाथमेंयहआदेशयाइसकीएकप्रतिलगायीजायेगी।यदिइसआदेशकीप्रतिसंलग्न कीजातीहैतोइसपरन्यायालयफीसकेरूपमें 2.00 रुपयेकास्टांपभीलगायाजायेगाजैसाकिन्यायालयफीसअधिनियम 1870 कीअनुसूची 1, मद 6 केअंतर्गतनिर्धारितकियागयाहै।
- इसनिर्णययाआदेशकेविरुद्धअपीलकरनेवालाव्यक्तिअपीलअनिर्णीतरहनेतक, शुल्कयाशास्तिकेसंबंधमेंविवादहोनेपरमाँगेगयेशुल्कके 7.5% का, अथवाकेवलशास्तिकेसंबंधमेंविवादहोनेपरशास्तिकाभुगतानकरेगा।

ORDER-IN-ORIGINAL

- This copy is granted free of charge for the use of the person to whom it is issued.
- An appeal against this order lies with the Commissioner of Customs (Appeals), Jawaharlal Nehru Custom House, Sheva, Taluka : Uran, Dist : Raigad, Maharashtra - 400707 under Section 128(1) of the Customs Act, 1962 within sixty days from the date of communication of this order. The appeal should be in duplicate and should be filed in Form CA-1 annexed to the Customs (Appeals) Rules, 1982. The appeal should bear a Court Fee stamp of Rs.2.00 only and should be accompanied by this order or a copy thereof. If a copy of this order is enclosed, it should also bear a Court Fee Stamp of Rs. 2.00 only as prescribed under Schedule 1, Item 6 of the Court Fees Act, 1870.
- Any person desirous of appealing against this decision or order shall, pending the appeal, make payment of 7.5% of the duty demanded where duty or duty and penalty are in dispute, or penalty, where penalty alone is in dispute.

The proceeding of the present case emanate out of Show Cause Notice No. 1183/2024-25/AC/Gr.II(HK)/NS-I/CAC/JNCH dated 03.10.2024 issued vide File No. S/26-SCN-63/2024-25/Gr.II (H-K)/JNCH by the Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Gr. II(H-K), Office of the Commissioner of Customs, JNCH, Nhava Sheva, Taluka-Uran, District -Raigad, Maharashtra-400707 to **M/s V S TRADE LINK (IEC No. FRGPS8827B)**. The brief facts of the case are as follows:-

Brief Fact of the Case

2. **M/s V S TRADE LINK (IEC No. FRGPS8827B)** situated at V S TRADE LINKA 203 KAILASH COMPLEX,PURNA VILLAGE-BHIWANDI,MAHARASHTRA-410302 (hereinafter referred to as 'Importer') had imported 'Packing Box' (herein after referred to as 'subject goods'), classified under CTH 48191010, 48191090 vide the Bills of Entry as detailed in **Table-A**.

Table-A

BE no. & date	Item description	Total assessable	Differential IGST payable
5560595 dated 05/11/2019	Paper board box file (833 box)-CTH-48196000	Rs.3,54,458/-	Rs. 23,606.92

3. During the course of Post Clearance Audit of Bills of Entry, it has been noticed that importer has paid the IGST @ 12% on the subject goods imported by declaring that the said goods are 'EMPTY CARTON BOX, EMPTY CARTON BOX WITH TAPE, COLOR CARTON BOX,' classifying the same under CTH 48191010, 48191090. However, the concessional rate of IGST @12% is applicable only for the packages which are corrugated in nature. The non-corrugated other-wise known as card board packages are not eligible for concessional rate of IGST @ 12%. It is also noticed that the description provided in the B/Es does not indicate clearly whether the goods are made up of corrugated paper or not.

4. The broad description of CTH 4819 is

48.19 - "Cartons, boxes, cases, bags and other packing containers, of paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres; Box files, letter trays, and similar articles of paper or paperboard of a kind used in offices, shops or the like".

4819.10 - Cartons, boxes and cases, or corrugated paper or paperboard

4819.20 - Folding cartons, boxes and cases, of non-corrugated paper or Paperboard

4819.30 - Sacks and bags, having a base of a width of 40 cm or more

4819.40 - Other sacks and bags, including cones

4819.50 - Other packing containers, including record sleeves

4819.60 - Box files, letter trays, storage boxes and similar articles, of a kind used in offices shops, or the like.

5. The description provided in the Bills of Entry does not indicate clearly whether the goods are made up of corrugated paper and in order to avail the benefit of lower IGST, its onus is on the importer to prove beyond doubt that the subject goods qualify for such benefit. In absence of such information the subject goods are liable to be classified under CTH 48192090.

6. There are various types of paper packages presently being used by the industry for packing of various goods. Some of the paper packages are as under:

a. Paperboard boxes

Paperboard is a paper-based material that is lightweight, yet strong. It can be easily cut and manipulated to create custom shapes and structures. These characteristics make it ideal to be used in personalized packaging. It is made by turning fibrous materials that come from wood or from recycled waste paper into pulp, and then bleaching it. Paperboard packaging comes in various grades, each suitable for different packaging requirements. SBS (or solid bleached sulphate) paperboard can be used for packing cosmetics, medicines, milk and juice, cosmetics, frozen food and more. Choosing kraft, or CUK (coated unbleached kraft) paperboard packaging are for those who prefer the natural and environmentally-friendly look of recycled paper, which can be used for similar packaging applications. Kraft is often seen to be less resistant to moisture, making it less suitable for food-related products, or frozen-goods packaging. With the right combination of design options, paperboard packaging can look high-end, without high-end pricing.

b. Corrugated boxes

It consists of 3 layers of paper, an outside liner, an inside liner and a corrugated medium (also known as fluting). The corrugated medium that gives it strength and rigidity. The main raw material that is used to construct the corrugated board is most recycled paper, made on large high-precision machinery known as corrugators. These types of boards can re-used and recycled again and again as a source of pulp fibre. Corrugated boards are of different types, single faced, double faced (single wall), twin wall, and triple wall. They can be used to make packaging with different characteristics, performances, and strength. The board is cut and folded into different sizes and shapes to become corrugated packaging. Other applications of corrugated board packaging include retail packaging, pizza delivery boxes, small consumer goods packages, and so forth.

c. Rigid boxes

This is the type of box used to package iPhones or those luxury retail products such as Rolex, Tiffany & Co and Marc Jacobs. This type of cardboard material is called a rigid box. A rigid box is made out of highly condensed paperboard that is 4 times thicker than the paperboard used in the construction of a standard folding carton. The easiest real-world example of rigid boxes are the boxes that hold Apple's iPhones and iPads, which are 2-piece setup rigid boxes. Compared to paperboard and corrugated boxes, rigid boxes are definitely among the most expensive box styles. The rigid boxes

usually do not require dies that are expensive or massive machinery and are often hand-made. Their non-collapsible nature also gives them a higher volume during shipping, which easily incurs higher shipping fees. These boxes are commonly used in merchandising cosmetics, jewellery, technology, and high-end luxury couture. It is easy to incorporate features such as platforms, windows, lids, hinges, compartments, domes, and embossing in a rigid box.

d. Chipboard packaging

Chipboard packaging is used in industries such as electronic, medical, food, cosmetic, and beverage. A chipboard basically is a type of paperboard that is made out of reclaimed paper stock. It can be easily cut, folded, and formed. It is a cost-effective packing option for your products. It comes in various densities and strength is determined by how high the density of the material is. If you want images to be directly printed onto the chipboard, you can treat the chipboard with bleach sulphate, and with CCNB (Clay Coated News Back) which makes the material even more durable.

7. From the above, it is very clear that there are various packages including the corrugated packages/boxes. However, it is onus on the part of the importer to declare correct description of the goods while filing the Bill of Entry in order to claim the benefit as provided by the Government. In the absence of the complete description, it would be construed that the goods were non-corrugated and the complete description was not given by the importer for the purpose of getting the concessional rate of duty thereby misdeclaration of the goods. A carton is a box or container usually made of liquid packaging board, paperboard and sometimes of corrugated fibre board. Many types of cartons are used in packaging. Sometimes a carton is also called a box. A packing box also appears to be a carton box. In the instant case there is possibility of a carton to be corrugated and non-corrugated, unless complete description is given in the Bill of Entry, it would not be possible to decide whether it is corrugated carton/box or not. In the absence of such description, it appears that it is non-corrugated carton and the same attracts IGST @18% and the importer declared such a way to get benefit of concessional rate of duty. But the importer has paid the IGST @12% thereby short paid the IGST and the same is recoverable from them under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962.

8. In view of the above findings, a consultative letter (CL) No. NS-IV/1872/2021-22/A-3 vide F. No. S/2-Audit-Gen-300/2018-19/JNCH/A-3/PART FILE/1872/2021-22 was issued in the month of 08-2021 to the importer advising for payment of the aforesaid amount of Differential Duty along with applicable interest and penalty. In this regard, no written submission/ clarification / letter has been received in this office from the importer.

9. It appears that the impugned goods of the importer are nothing but non-corrugated carton boxes other-wise known as card board boxes used for packing. But the importer has paid the IGST @12% as if the goods were corrugated boxes and classified the same under CTH 48191010, 48191090 with an intention to get the benefit of the IGST Notification No.01/2017 dated 28.06.2017. In absence of

information the goods viz., whether the carton boxes are corrugated in nature and on the basis evidence available with the department, it appears that the impugned goods are non-corrugated carton boxes or packages and thus appear to be classifiable under CTH 481920 as "Folding cartons, boxes and cases, of non-corrugated paper or paper board" and are liable for IGST @ 18%.

10. The CTH-4819 is a general CTH, whereas the CTH 481920 is more specific for the subject goods. Hence, the subject goods 'EMPTY CARTON BOX, EMPTY CARTON BOX WITH TAPE, COLOR CARTON BOX,' merit classification in the CTH- 48192090 as per General Rules for the Interpretation 3(a) of Customs Tariff Schedule, which states as under:

"the heading which provides the most specific description shall be preferred to headings providing a more generic description. However, when two or more headings each refer to part only of the materials or substances contained in mixed or composite goods or to part only of the item in a set put up for retail sale, those headings are to be regarded as equally specific in relation to those goods, even if one of them gives a more complete or precise description of the goods."

In view of above, subject goods are eligible for IGST @ 18% and not 12%.

11. In view of the above, it appears that the impugned goods of the importer are nothing but 'Empty Box'. But the importer has paid the IGST @12% as if the goods were corrugated boxes with an intention to get the benefit of the IGST Notification No.01/2017 dated 28.06.2017. In the absence of information of the goods viz., whether the carton boxes are corrugated in nature and on the basis of evidence available with the department, it appears that the impugned goods are classifiable under CTH 481920 as "Folding cartons, boxes and cases, of non-corrugated paper or Paperboard" and are liable for IGST @ 18%. Thus, the importer has short paid the duty amounting to **Rs. 23,607/- (Rupees Twenty Three Thousand Six Hundred and Seven Only)** and same is recoverable from the importer U/s 28 (4) of the Customs Act 1962 along with applicable interest U/s 28AA and penalty under Section 112(a) and/or 114A of the Customs Act, 1962 read with the Section 28 of the Customs Act, 1962 by invoking extended period of limitation and the subject goods appears to be liable for confiscation under Section 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962.

12. Whereas, consequent upon amendment to the Section 17 of the Customs Act, 1962 vide Finance Act, 2011, 'Self-assessment' has been introduced in customs clearance. Section 17 of the Customs Act, effective from 08.04.2011 [CBEC's (now CBIC) Circular No. 17/2011 dated 08.04.2011], provides for self-assessment of duty on imported goods by the importer himself by filing a bill of entry, in the electronic form. Section 46 of the Customs Act, 1962 makes it mandatory for the importer to make entry for the imported goods by presenting a bill of entry electronically to the proper officer. As per Regulation 4 of the Bill of Entry (Electronic Declaration) Regulation, 2011 (issued under Section 157 read with Section 46 of the Customs Act, 1962), the bill of entry shall be deemed to have been filed and self-assessment of duty completed when, after entry of the electronic declaration (which is defined as particulars relating to the imported goods that are entered in the Indian Customs

Electronic Data Interchange System) in the Indian Customs Electronic Data Interchange System either through ICEGATE or by way of data entry through the service centre, a bill of entry number is generated by the Indian Customs Electronic Data Interchange System for the said declaration. Thus, under self-assessment, it is the importer who has to ensure that he declares the correct classification, applicable rate of duty, value, benefit of exemption notifications claimed, if any, in respect of the imported goods while presenting the bill of entry. Thus, with the introduction of self-assessment by amendments to Section 17, since 08.04.2011, it is the added and enhanced responsibility of the importer more specifically the RMS facilitated Bill of Entry, to declare the correct description, value, notification, etc. and to correctly classify, determine and pay the duty applicable in respect of the imported goods. In other words, the onus on the importer in order to prove that they have classified the goods correctly by giving the complete description of the goods. Incomplete description of the goods declared is nothing but suppression of information with intent to get financial benefit to claim the benefit of the Notification. In view of the above, it is very clear that the onus to give correct declaration and make correct classification of the goods being imported is on the importer only.

13. In order to classify the goods correctly, completion of the description is required. In the instant case, the importer has not given complete description of the packing material imported by them whether the same are corrugated in nature or not. However, this condition of corrugated is very significant here to decide whether the importer is eligible the concessional rate of IGST. As seen from the description given in the Bills of Entry, it is beyond doubt that they have not given information regarding the packing material are corrugated in nature. As detailed above, it is the responsibility of the importer to give correct and complete description of the goods being imported in the Bills of Entry as the insufficient description of the goods may lead to mis-declaration as explained in the above paras. The mis-classification of the impugned goods on account of insufficient information about the nature of the goods has led to short payment of duty by the importer as detailed in the above paras. It appears that the mis-declaration and mis-classification of the impugned goods was done by the importer intentionally in order to get pay IGST at reduced rate thereby to get financial benefit. Thus, the importer has suppressed the facts, thereby mis-classified the impugned goods leading to short payment of IGST.

14. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 28 read with Section 124 of the Customs Act, 1962, the Importer **M/s V S TRADE LINK, (IEC No.FRGPS8827B)** situated at V S TRADE LINK, A 203 KAILASH COMPLEX, PURNA VILLAGE BHIWANDI, MAHARASHTRA-410302 is hereby called upon to Show Cause to the Deputy/Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Group-2(H-K), Jawaharlal Nehru Custom House, Nhava Sheva, Taluka- Uran, District – Raigad, Maharashtra-400707, within 30 days of the receipt of this notice, as to why:

- (a) The subject goods **Rs 3,54,458/- (Rupees Three Lakhs Fifty Four Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty Eight Only)** should not be confiscated under Section 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962.
- (b) The differential duty amounting to **Rs. 23,607/- (Twenty Three Thousand Six Hundred and Seven Only)** as detailed in the Annexure should not be demanded and recovered from them in terms of section 28(4) of the Customs Act, 1962.
- (c) The applicable interest on the amount specified above should not be recovered from them in terms of section 28AA of the Customs Act, 1962.
- (d) Penalty should not be imposed on them under section 112(a) of the Customs Act, 1962.
- (e) Penalty should not be imposed on them under section 114A of the Customs Act, 1962.

Record of personal hearing

15. The importer was given opportunities to be appear for Personal Hearing on 30.07.2025, 06.08.2025 and 13.08.2025 before the Adjudication Authority with their submissions and relevant documents if any. Neither importer nor their representative appeared for Personal Hearing on either date 30.07.2025, 06.08.2025 and 13.08.2025 before the Adjudication Authority.

DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

16. I have carefully gone through the facts, submissions, and the records available. I find that the issue involved in the case is whether the importer has correctly classified the subject goods under CTH 48191010, 48191090 where IGST is applicable @12%, or, as proposed by the impugned notice, the said goods merit classification under 48192090 attracting IGST at the rate of 18%.

17. I find that opportunity for Personal Hearing was given on 30.07.2025, 06.08.2025 and 13.08.2025 to Importer and intimation for the same was sent well in advance. However, neither importer nor their representative appeared for Personal Hearing on either date 30.07.2025, 06.08.2025 and 13.08.2025 before the Adjudication Authority with their submissions and relevant documents. I find that no written submission/ clarification has been submitted by the importer to refute the charges levelled in said SCN against themselves.

18. I find that the CTH-4819 is a general CTH, whereas the CTH 481920 is more specific for the subject goods. Hence, the subject impugned goods merit classification in the CTH- 48192090 as per General Rules for the Interpretation 3(a) of Customs Tariff Schedule, which states as under:

“the heading which provides the most specific description shall be preferred to headings providing a more generic description. However, when two or more headings each refer to part only of the materials or substances contained in mixed or composite goods or to part only of the item in a set put up for retail sale, those headings are to be regarded as equally specific in relation to those goods, even if one of them gives a more complete or precise description of the goods.”

19. It is seen that the impugned goods of the importer are “Paper board box file” and non-corrugated packaging materials. The importer has classified the same goods under different CTH and discharged IGST @12% as if the goods were corrugated boxes by giving incorrect and insufficient description with an intention to get the benefit of

the IGST. As the importer has declared that these goods are "Paper board box file", it appears that there is no ambiguity in arriving to a conclusion that the impugned goods are non-corrugated packages and are thus classifiable under CTH 48192090 and are liable for IGST @ 18%. Consequently, I hold that the importer has evaded payment of IGST amounting to **Rs. 23,607/- (Twenty Three Thousand Six Hundred and Seven Only)** as indicated in Table-A of said SCN.

20. Whereas consequent upon amendment to the Section 17 of the Customs Act, 1962 vide Finance Act, 2011, 'Self-assessment' has been introduced in customs clearance. Section 17 of the Customs Act, effective from 08.04.2011 [CBEC's (now CBIC) Circular No. 17/2011 dated 08.04.2011], provides for self-assessment of duty on imported goods by the importer himself by filing a bill of entry, in the electronic form. Section 46 of the Customs Act, 1962 makes it mandatory for the importer to make entry for the imported goods by presenting a bill of entry electronically to the proper officer. As per Regulation 4 of the Bill of Entry (Electronic Declaration) Regulation, 2011 (issued under Section 157 read with Section 46 of the Customs Act, 1962), the bill of entry shall be deemed to have been filed and self-assessment of duty completed when, after entry of the electronic declaration (which is defined as particulars relating to the imported goods that are entered in the Indian Customs Electronic Data Interchange System) in the Indian Customs Electronic Data Interchange System either through ICEGATE or by way of data entry through the service centre, a bill of entry number is generated by the Indian Customs Electronic Data Interchange System for the said declaration. Thus, under self-assessment, it is the importer who has to ensure that he declares the correct classification, applicable rate of duty, value, benefit of exemption notifications claimed, if any, in respect of the imported goods while presenting the bill of entry. Thus, with the introduction of self-assessment by amendments to Section 17, since 08.04.2011, it is the added and enhanced responsibility of the importer more specifically the RMS facilitated Bill of Entry, to declare the correct description, value, notification, etc. and to correctly classify, determine and pay the duty applicable in respect of the imported goods. In other words, the onus is on the importer in order to prove that they have classified the goods correctly by giving the complete description of the goods. Incomplete description of the goods declared is nothing but suppression of information with intent to get financial benefit to claim the benefit of the Notification. In view of the above, it is very clear that the onus is on the importer only to give correct declaration, to make correct classification of the goods and to pay the correct duties as applicable of the goods being imported.

21. In view of the facts as stated above, I hold that the importer has wilfully mis-declared, mis-stated and mis-classified the impugned goods, thereby evading payment of applicable IGST resulting in a loss of Government revenue of **Rs. 23,607/- (Twenty Three Thousand Six Hundred and Seven Only)** and in turn accruing monetary benefit to the importer. Since the importer has wilfully mis-stated, mis-represented and suppressed the facts with an intention to evade applicable duty, provisions of Section 28(4) are invokable in this case. As the IGST, as applicable, so evaded, is recoverable under section 28(4) of the Customs Act, 1962. Interest on delayed payment of the same is also recoverable from the importer under the provisions of section 28AA of the Customs Act, 1962. In addition, the importer has rendered himself liable for penalty under section 114A of the Customs Act, 1962. I find that sections 114A and 112 of the Act are mutually exclusive. If a penalty is imposed under section 114A of the Act, it cannot be imposed under section 112 of the Act simultaneously, and vice versa.

22. I find that by wilfully stating an incorrect classification for claiming a lower rate of IGST, the importer has rendered the impugned goods liable for confiscation under section 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962, and therefore also have rendered themselves liable for penalty under section 112(a) of the Customs Act, 1962. However, as penalty is being imposed under Section 114A of the Customs Act, 1962, no penalty is being imposed under Section 112(a), *ibid*. Further, I find that the said goods are not available for confiscation. I am, therefore, inclined to impose a redemption fine in lieu of confiscation under Section 125 of the Act. Towards this I rely on the ratio laid by the Hon'ble Madras High court decision in the case of M/s Visteon Automotive System India Limited [2018(9) G.S.T.L. 142 (Mad.)] wherein Hon'ble High Court held that physical availability does not have any significance for imposition of redemption fine under Section 125 of the Customs Act, 1962.

23. In view of the factual details of the case as discussed above, I pass the following order:

ORDER

- i. I reject the claimed classification of the impugned goods under CTH 48195090 with levy of 12% of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 and order their classification under CTH 48192090 *ibid* with levy of IGST @18%.
- ii. I hold the goods valued at **Rs 3,54,458/- (Rupees Three Lakhs Fifty Four Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty Eight Only)** liable for confiscation under Section 111(m) of the Customs Act, 1962. However, as the goods are not available for such confiscation, I impose a redemption fine of **Rs.35000/-(Rupees Thirty Five Thousand only)** on **M/s V S TRADE LINK, (IEC No. FRGPS8827B)** under section 125 of the Customs Act, 1962 in lieu thereof.
- iii. I order recovery of differential duty amounting to **Rs. 23,607/- (Twenty Three Thousand Six Hundred and Seven Only)** under section 28(4) of the Customs Act, 1962 along with applicable interest under section 28AA *ibid*.
- iv. I impose a penalty equal to the of differential IGST amount as determined at iii above, on the importer, **M/s V S TRADE LINK, (IEC No.FRGPS8827B)**, under section 114A of the Customs Act, 1962. However, If the amount of IGST and Interest is paid within thirty days from issuance of this order, the amount of penalty liable to be paid herein shall reduce to twenty-five per cent, provided that the amount of penalty is also paid within thirty days from this order, in view of the proviso to Section 114 of the Act.

24. This order is issued without any prejudice to any other action that may be taken against the said goods/notice and /or against any other firm/ person concern under the provision of Custom Act, 1962 and are any other law for the time being in force, in India.


25/9/25

(Kilaru Mahendranath)

Assistant Commissioner of Customs
Group-2(H-K), Nhava Sheva

To

M/s V S TRADE LINK (IEC No. FRGPS8827B)

V S TRADE LINKA 203 KAILASH COMPLEX

PURNA VILLAGE-BHIWANDI, MAHARASHTRA-410302

Copy to:-

1. The Dy./Asstt. Commissioner of Customs, Audit, JNCH.
2. The Dy./Asstt. Commissioner of Customs, Adjudication Cell, (I), JNCH.
3. Notice board
4. The Dy./Asstt. Commissioner of Customs, CRAC(Review), JNCH.
5. EDI
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