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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION
CIVIL APPEAL NOS. 7801-7811 OF 2004

UNION OF INDIA & ORS.

... Appellants

VERSUS

M/S. PARAM INDUSTRIES LTD. & ORS.

... Respondents

WITH

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 1808 OF 2013

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 1809 OF 2013

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 1810 OF 2013

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 1811 OF 2013

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 1812 OF 2013

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 1813 OF 2013

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 4875 OF 2015
(Arising out of SLP(Civil) No. 17415 of 2013)

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 4876 OF 2015
(Arising out of SLP(Civil) No. 23141 of 2013)

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 9661 OF 2014

O R D E R

Civil Appeal Nos. 7801-7811 of 2004

The respondents herein are engaged in the export and import of various edible oils. They have been importing edible oils in bulks through various ports throughout the country. The respondent had imported RBD Palmolein which had arrived at the port of destination and the same were

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cleared after payment of import duty of 85 per cent of its

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Gulshan Kumar Arora
Date: 2015.06.02
17:04:56 IST
Reason:

value. This import duty was paid pursuant to the

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notification which was in existence as on that date.

The

respondent had even removed major quantity of the goods under the aforesaid consignment from the warehouse after payment of the duty in the manner aforesaid.

However, when

it wanted to remove the balance quantity, the same was denied. Thereafter, a notice was received by the respondent which was issued by the appellant stating that with effect from 03.08.2001 (incidentally this is the date on which the bill of entry was filed and goods were cleared by the respondent as aforesaid), the tariff value in respect of RBD Palmolein had been raised to USD 372 per metric ton and therefore, the respondent was liable to pay the difference in the tariff which was paid on the basis of earlier notification. The respondent contested the aforesaid demand raised in the show cause notice by filing reply and contending that the notification which was issued under Section 14(2) of the Customs Act, raising the import duty had not come into effect from 03.08.2001. The respondent filed the writ petitions challenging the action of the appellant in determining the duty.

Suffice is to state that in these proceedings, the respondent has ultimately succeeded inasmuch as this plea has been accepted and the Division Bench of the High Court has concluded that notification issued under Section 14(2) of the Customs Act cannot be held to have come into force with effect from 03.08.2001.

There was some dispute as to

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whether the notification was published on 03.08.2011 itself or it was published on a later date.

However, from the

record, it gets revealed that the notification was sent for publication after the normal office hours, i.e., much after 5 p.m. on 03.08.2001. It was almost at the midnight, may be

few minutes before 12 in the night. Even if it is to be

treated as notification having been published on 03.08.2001 itself, i.e., just before the midnight, an issue has arisen as to whether it could be made effective qua the goods which were already cleared during the day time on the basis of earlier notification. However, it is not necessary to go

into this issue at all.

What we find is that the High Court has stated that for bringing the notification into force and make it effective, two conditions are mandatory, viz., (1) Notification should be duly published in the official gazette, (2) it should be offered for sale on the date of its issue by the Directorate of Publicity and Public Relations of the Board, New Delhi. In the present case, admittedly, second condition was not satisfied inasmuch as it was offered for sale only on 06.08.2001, as it was published on 03.08.2001 in late evening hours and 04/05.08.2001 were holidays.

We are in agreement with the aforesaid view taken by

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the High Court which is in conformity with the law laid down by this court in 'Harla v. The State of Rajasthan' [1952 (1) SCR 110] wherein this court formulated the aforesaid principle in the following manner: -

"The principle underlying this question has been judicially considered in England. For example, on a somewhat lower plane, it was held in Johnson v. Sargent that an Order of the Food Controller under the Beans, Peas and Pulse (Requisition) Order, 1917 does not become operative until it is made known to the public, and the difference between an Order of that kind and an Act of the British Parliament is stressed. The difference is obvious. Acts of the British Parliament are publicly enacted. The debates are open to the public and the Acts are passed by the accredited representatives of the people who in theory can be trusted to see that their constituents know what has been done. They also receive wide publicity in papers and, now, over the wireless. Not so Royal Proclamations and Orders of a Food Controller and so forth. There must therefore be promulgation and publication in their cases. The mode of publication can vary; what is a good method in our country may not necessarily be the best in another. But reasonable publication of some sort there must be."

These appeals therefore, are liable to fail only on the aforesaid ground and are dismissed accordingly.

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1811/2013, 1812/2013, 1813/2013, 9661/2014

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Civil Appeal No. 4876/2015 (@ SLP (C)No. 23141/2013)

Leave granted.

On the facts of these appeals as well, we find that
though the notification may have been published on the date
when the goods were cleared, it was not offered for sale by

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the concerned Board, which event took place much thereafter.

Therefore, it was not justified and lawful on the part of
the Department to claim the differential amount of duty on
the basis of said notification. These appeals are,
accordingly, allowed only on this ground and it is not
necessary to go into other issues at all.

....., J.
[A.K. SIKRI]

....., J.
[ROHINTON FALI NARIMAN]

New Delhi;
May 05, 2015.

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ITEM NO.101 COURT NO.13 SECTION III

S U P R E M E C O U R T O F I N D I A
RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

Civil Appeal No(s). 7801-7811/2004

UNION OF INDIA & ORS. Appellant(s)
VERSUS
M/S. PARAM INDUSTRIES LTD. & ORS. Respondent(s)
(with interim relief and office report)

WITH
C.A. No. 1808/2013
(With appln(s) for exemption from filing c/c of the impugned order
and interim relief and office report)

C.A. No. 1809/2013

(With appln(s) for exemption from filing c/c of the impugned order and interim relief and office report)

C.A. No. 1810/2013

(With appln(s) for exemption from filing c/c of the impugned order and interim relief and office report)

C.A. No. 1811/2013

(With appln(s) for exemption from filing c/c of the impugned order and interim relief and office report)

C.A. No. 1812/2013

(With appln(s) for exemption from filing c/c of the impugned order and interim relief and office report)

C.A. No. 1813/2013

(With Interim Relief and Office Report)

C.A. No. 4875/2015 @ SLP(C) No. 17415/2013

(With appln(s) for permission to file additional documents and interim relief and Office Report)

C.A. No. 4876/2015 @ SLP(C) No. 23141/2013

(With appln(s) for exemption from filing legible copies of dim annexures and permission to file additional documents and interim relief and Office Report)

C.A. No. 9661/2014

(With appln.(s) for amendment of cause title)

Date : 05/05/2015 These appeals were called on for hearing today.

CORAM :

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE A.K. SIKRI

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ROHINTON FALI NARIMAN

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For Appellant(s)

Mr. K. Radhakrishnan, Sr. Adv.
Mr. Arijit Prasad, Adv.
Mr. B. Krishna Prasad, Adv.

Mr. M. P. Devanath, Adv.
Mr. Vivek Sharma, Adv.
Mr. Aditya Bhattacharya, Adv.

Mr. Ashwani Kumar, Adv.

Mr. Rana Mukherjee, Sr. Adv.
Ms. Kasturika Kaumudi, Adv.
Mr. Shekhar Kumar, Adv.

For Respondent(s)

Mr. Vivek K. Tankha, Sr. Adv.
Mr. G. L. Rawal, Sr. Adv.
Mr. Ashwani Kumar, Adv.
Mr. Rajesh Rawal, Adv.

Mr. D. Kumanan, Adv.
Mr. Ashwani Kumar Dhatwalia, Adv.
Mrs. D. Bharathi Reddy, Adv.

UPON hearing the counsel the Court made the following
O R D E R

Civil Appeal Nos. 7801-7811/2004

The appeals are dismissed in terms of the signed order.

Civil Appeal Nos. 1808/2013, 1809/2013,
1811/2013, 1812/2013, 1813/2013, 9661/2014

1810/2013,

Civil Appeal No. 4875/2015 @ SLP (C)No. 17415/2013,
Civil Appeal No. 4876/2015 @ SLP (C)No. 23141/2013

Leave granted.

The appeals are allowed in terms of the signed order.

(Nidhi Ahuja)
COURT MASTER

(Suman Jain)
COURT MASTER

[Signed order is placed on the file.]

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