



IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 6021 OF 2009

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE, GOA Appellant(s)

VERSUS

M/S ADANI EXPORTS LTD. Respondent(s)

WITH

C.A. Nos. 6072-6073/2009

J U D G M E N T

R.F. Nariman, J.

1) Having heard Mr. K. Radhakrishnan, learned Senior Counsel appearing on behalf of the Revenue for sometime and after perusing the reference order to a larger Bench dated 14.03.2018, it is first necessary to set out Section 130A(1) & (4) of the Customs Act.

"130A. Application to High Court.- (1) The Commissioner of Customs or the other party may, within one hundred and eighty days of the date upon which he is served with notice of an order under section 129B passed before the 1<sup>st</sup> day of July, 2003 (not being an order relating, among other things, to the determination of any question having a relation to the rate of duty of customs or to the value of goods for purposes of assessment), by application in the prescribed form, accompanied, where the application is made by the other party, by a fee of two hundred rupees, apply to the High Court to direct the Appellate Tribunal to refer to the High Court any question of law arising from such order of the Tribunal."

(4) If, on an application made under sub-Section (1), the High Court directs the Appellate Tribunal

to refer the question of law raised in the application, the Appellate Tribunal shall, within one hundred and twenty days of the receipt of such direction, draw up a statement of the case and refer it to the High Court."

2) Mr. K. Radhakrishnan referred to an order of 2 learned Judges of this Court in Commissioner of Customs, Bangalore v. Central Manufacturing Tech. Institute reported in 2002 (146) ELT 27 which reads as under:

"1. Leave granted. The High Court rejected an application for reference of the question of law arising from the order of CEGAT and the High Court agreed with the view taken by the Tribunal and disposed of the matter stating that the question of law does not arise from the order of CEGAT. That was not the stage at which the High Court could have expressed its views on merits of the matter and the appropriate course for the High Court was to call for a statement and then decide the matter in an appropriate manner as provided under the law.

2. In that view of the matter, we set aside the order made by the High Court and remit the matter to the High Court for fresh examination. The appeal is allowed accordingly."

We do not find anything in the text of Section 130A which implies that the High Court is mandatorily required to call for a statement from the Tribunal in every case, where a reference is made. We say so because of the language of Sub-Section 4 which opens with an 'if'.

3) A reading of Section 130A (1) & (4) would make it clear that if the Commissioner of Customs or other party within the prescribed period of limitation applies in the prescribed form to the High Court to direct the Appellate Tribunal to refer to the High Court any question of law arising from such order of the Tribunal, the High Court may

do so. What is clear on a reading of sub-section (4) is that the High Court has a discretion on the facts of each case either to do so or not to do so. This becomes absolutely plain from the first word in sub-section (4), namely, "if". We find nothing in the language of Section 130A which first mandatorily obliges the High Court to call for a statement from the Tribunal before deciding any such application. The judgment in *Commissioner of Customs, Bangalore (supra)* being incorrect is therefore overruled.

4) The question is answered accordingly and the appeals stand disposed of.

..... J.  
(ROHINTON FALI NARIMAN)

..... J.  
(S. RAVINDRA BHAT)

..... J.  
(V. RAMASUBRAMANIAN)

New Delhi;  
February 11, 2020.