

**THE CUSTOMS ACT, 1969**  
(ACT NO. IV OF 1969).  
8<sup>th</sup> March, 1969

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to customs. 1 2

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy and collection of customs-duties and to provide for other allied matters;

It is hereby enacted as follows:-

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title, extent  
and  
commencement

1. (1) This Act may be called the Customs Act, 1969.

(2) It extends to the whole of Bangladesh.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint.

Definitions

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,-

3[ (a) “agent” means any person, including a shipping agent, clearing and forwarding agent, cargo agent, 4[ and freight forwarding agent], licensed under section 207, or any person permitted to transact any business under section 208;]

5[ (aa) “Appellate Tribunal” means the Customs, Excise and মূল্য সংযোজন কর Appellate Tribunal constituted under section 196;]

(b) “appropriate officer”, in relation to any functions to be performed under this Act, means the officer of Customs to whom such functions have been assigned by or under this Act;

6[ (bb) “Bangladesh 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 Bangladesh;]

7[ (c) “bill of entry” means a bill of entry delivered under section 79, and includes, an electronically transmitted bill of entry in such cases and in such manner containing such particulars as the Board may specify;]

8[ (d) “bill of export” means a bill of export delivered under section 131, and includes an electronically transmitted bill of export in such cases and in such manner containing such particulars as the Board may specify;]

9[ (e) “Board” means the National Board of Revenue constituted under the National Board of Revenue Order, 1972 (President's Order No. 76 of 1972);]

(f) “coastal goods” means goods transported in a vessel from one port in Bangladesh to another, but does not include imported goods on which customs-duty has not been paid;

10[ (ff) “container” means a receptacle of permanent nature, having an internal volume of one metre or more, fully or partially enclosed to constitute a compartment for containing goods and

specially designed to facilitate carriage of goods by one or more modes of transport, without intermediate reloading, and ready handling, particularly when transferred from one mode of transport to another and strong enough for repeated use;

(fff) “controlling authority”, in relation to any customs-airport, customs-port, customs-inland container depot or customs-station, means the owner or legal occupier thereof or any person having legal control thereof;]

(g) “conveyance” means any means of transport used for carrying goods or passengers such as a vessel, aircraft, vehicle or animal;

(h) “customs-airport” means any airport declared under section 9 to be a customs-airport;

(i) “customs-area” means the limits of the customs-station specified under section 10 and includes any area in which imported goods or goods for export are ordinarily kept before clearance by the customs authorities;

11[ (ii) “Customs computer system” means the customs computerised entry processing system established by the Board for the purposes of this Act;]

12[ (iii) “customs-inland container depot” means any place declared under section 9 to be a customs-inland container depot;]

(j) “customs-port” means any place declared under section 9 to be a port for the shipment and landing of goods;

(k) “customs-station” means any customs-port, customs-airport or any land customs-station;

13[ (kk) “export manifest” means an export manifest delivered under section 53, and includes an electronically transmitted export manifest in such cases and in such manner containing such particulars as the Board may specify;]

(l) “goods” means all movable goods and includes-

(i) conveyances,

(ii) stores and materials,

14[ (iii) baggage,

(iv) currency and negotiable instruments,

(v) electronic data.]

15[ (ll) “import manifest” means an import manifest delivered under sections 43 and 44, and includes an electronically transmitted import manifest in such cases and in such manner containing such particulars as the Board may specify;]

(m) “land customs-station” means any place including an inland river port declared under section 9 to be a land customs-station;

(n) “master” when used in relation to any vessel, means any person, except a pilot or harbour master, having command or charge of such vessel;

(o) “officer of Customs” means an officer appointed under section 3;

16[ \* \* \* ]

17[ (pp) “person” includes a company, partnership, association, firm or a body of persons;]

(q) “person-in-charge” means-

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

(ii) in relation to an aircraft, the commander or pilot in charge of the aircraft;

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

(iv) in relation to any other conveyance, the driver or any other person having control of the conveyance;

18[ (qq) “pre-shipment inspection agency” means any person appointed under section 25A as a pre-shipment inspection agency and includes a representative of that person;]

19[ (qqa) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules or order, as the case may be;]

20[ (qqq) “registered user”, in relation to a Customs computer system, means a user of that system and registered for the purposes of this Act;]

(r) “rules” means the rules made under this Act;

21[ (s) “smuggle” means to bring into or take out of Bangladesh in breach of any prohibition or restriction for the time being in force; or evading payment of customs-duties or taxes leviable thereon,-

(a) narcotics, narcotic drugs or psychotropic substance; or

(b) gold bullion, silver bullion, platinum, palladium, radium, precious stones, currency, manufactures of gold or silver or platinum or palladium or precious stones, or any other goods notified by the Government in the official Gazette, in each case exceeding 22[ Taka ten lakhs] in value; or

(c) any goods concealed in any manner in any place on board any ship, vessel or aircraft or in any other vehicle or in any baggage or cargo or on person; or

(d) any other goods by any route other than a route declared under section 9 or 10 from any place other than a customs-station; and includes an attempt, abetment or connivance of so bringing in or taking out of such goods; and all cognate words and expressions shall be construed accordingly;]

23[ 24[ (t) “special bonded warehouse” means a private warehouse licensed under section 13 and which is a hundred percent export oriented industry to be determined as such by the Board for the purpose of exemption from the provision of sub-section (2) of section 91;]

(tt) “warehouse” means of place appointed under section 12 or a place licensed under section 13;]

(u) “warehousing station” means a place declared as a warehousing station under section 11;

(v) “wharf ” means any place in customs-port approved under clause (b) of section 10 for the loading and unloading of goods or any class of goods.

## CHAPTER II

### APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS AND THEIR POWERS

Appointment of officers of Customs

25[ 3. For the purposes of this Act, the Board may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint, in relation to any area or function specified in the notification, any person to be-

(a) a Commissioner of Customs;

(b) a Commissioner of Customs (Appeal);

(c) a Commissioner of Customs (Bond);

(d) a Commissioner of Customs (Valuation and Internal Audit);

(e) a Director General (Customs Intelligence and Investigation);

26[ (f) a Director General (Audit, Intelligence and Investigation,

Value Added Tax);]

(g) a Director General (Duty Exemption and Drawback);

(h) a Director General (Training);

27[ (hh) a Director General, Central Intelligence Cell;]

28[ (i) an Additional Commissioner of Customs or an Additional Director General;]

29[ (j) a Joint Commissioner of Customs or a Director;]

(k) a Deputy Commissioner of Customs or a Deputy Director;

(l) an Assistant Commissioner of Customs or an Assistant Director;

30[ (ll) a Revenue Officer;]

(m) an officer of Customs with any other designation.]

Powers and duties  
of officers of  
Customs

4. An officer of Customs appointed under section 3 shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties as are conferred or imposed on him by or under this Act; and he shall also be competent to exercise all powers and discharge all duties conferred or imposed upon any officer subordinate to him:

Provided that, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the rules, the Board may, by general or special order, impose such limitations or conditions on the exercise of such powers and discharge of such duties as it thinks fit.

Delegation of  
powers

31[ 5. The Board may, by notification in the official Gazette, and subject to such limitations or conditions, if any, as may be specified therein, empower by name or designation-

32[ (a) any Additional Commissioner of Customs to exercise any of the powers of a Commissioner of Customs specified in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of section 3;]

(b) any Joint Commissioner of Customs to exercise any of the powers of an Additional Commissioner of Customs or a Commissioner of Customs 33[ specified at clauses (a), (c) and (d) of section 3];

(c) any Deputy Commissioner of Customs to exercise any of the powers of a Joint Commissioner of Customs or an Additional Commissioner of Customs;

(d) any Assistant Commissioner of Customs to exercise any of the powers of a Deputy Commissioner of Customs;

(e) any other officer of Customs to exercise any of the powers of an Assistant Commissioner of Customs.]

Entrustment of functions of the Customs officers to certain other officers

6. The Board may, by notification in the official Gazette, entrust, either conditionally or unconditionally, any functions of any officer of Customs under this Act to any officer of the Government.

Assistance to the officers of Customs

34[ 7. Assistance to the officers of customs.- All officers and staffs of government and semi-government organizations, law enforcement agencies, security forces, autonomous bodies, statutory bodies, financial institutions, educational institutions, private organizations, local government and non-government organizations shall assist the officers of customs in the discharge of their functions under this Act.]

Exemption from service on jury or inquest or as assessors

8. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, no officer of the Board or Commissioner of Customs and no other officer of Customs whom the Board or Commissioner of Customs deems it necessary to exempt on grounds of public duty, shall be compelled to serve on 35[ an inquest].

### CHAPTER III

#### DECLARATION OF PORTS, AIRPORTS, LAND CUSTOMS-STATIONS, ETC.

Declaration of customs-ports, customs-airports, etc

9. The Board may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare-

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

(b) the places which alone shall be land customs-stations 36[ or customs-inland container depot] for the clearance of goods or any class of goods imported or to be exported by land or inland waterways;

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

(d) the places which alone shall be ports for the carrying on of coastal trade with any specified customs-ports in Bangladesh; and

(e) what shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be a custom-house and the limits thereof.

Power to approve landing places and specify limits of customs-stations

10. The Board may, by notification in the official Gazette-

(a) specify the limits of any customs-station; and

(b) approve proper places in any customs-station for the loading and unloading of goods or any class of goods.

Power to declare warehousing stations

11. 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 appoint public warehouses

12. At any warehousing station, the 37[ Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board] may, from time to time, appoint public warehouses wherein dutiable goods may be deposited without payment of customs-duty.

Licensing of Private warehouses

38[ 13. (1) Subject to sub-section (2), at any warehousing station, the Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board 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.

(2) The Board may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, impose conditions, limitations or restrictions-

(a) on granting licence for private warehouse;

(b) on goods to be warehoused; and

(c) on import entitlement of the warehouse.

(3) The Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board may, suspend or cancel a licence granted under sub-section (1)-

(a) if the licensee contravenes any provision of this Act or the rules made thereunder or commits breach of any of the conditions of the licence; or

(b) in the case where, he deems fit, a license to be suspended or cancelled in the public interest:

Provided that in case of cancellation of any licence, the licensee shall be served with a show cause notice of thirty days, and be given a reasonable opportunity of being heard.]

Stations for  
officers of  
Customs to board  
and land

14. The Commissioner of Customs may, from time to time, appoint, in or near any customs-ports, stations or limits at or within which vessels arriving at or departing from such port shall bring to for the boarding or landing of officers of customs, and

may, unless separate provisions therefore have been made under the Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908) direct at what particular place in any such port vessels, not brought into port by pilots, shall anchor or moor.

#### CHAPTER IV

#### PROHIBITION AND RESTRICTION OF IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION

##### Prohibitions

15. No goods specified in the following clauses shall be brought, whether by air or land or sea, into Bangladesh:-

(a) counterfeit coin;

(b) forged or counterfeit currency notes;

(c) any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, painting, representation, figure, photograph, film or article;

(d) goods having applied thereto a counterfeit trade mark within the meaning of the 39[ Penal Code] (Act XLV of 1860), or a false trade description within the meaning of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1889 (IV of 1889);

(e) goods made or produced outside Bangladesh and having applied thereto any name or trade mark, being or purporting to be the name or trade mark of any manufacturer, dealer or trader in Bangladesh unless-

(i) the name or trade mark is, as to every application thereof, accompanied by a definite indication of the goods having been

made or produced in a place outside Bangladesh; and

(ii) the country in which that place is situated is in that indication shown in letters as large and conspicuous as any letter in the name or trade mark, and in the same language and character as the name or trade mark;

(f) piece-goods manufactured outside Bangladesh (such as are ordinarily sold by length or by the piece), unless the real length thereof in standard 40[ metres] or other measurement for the time being applying in Bangladesh has been conspicuously stamped on each piece in Arabic numerals; and

(g) goods made or produced outside Bangladesh and intended for sale, and having applied thereto, a design in which copy-right exists under the Patents And Designs Act, 1911 (II of 1911) in respect of the class to which the goods belong or any fraudulent or obvious imitation of such design except when the application of such design has been made with the licence or written consent of the registered proprietor of the design:

41[ Provided that the Government may, by an order in writing, condone, subject to such conditions, limitations or restrictions, if any, as it thinks fit to impose, any classes of goods from the provisions mentioned in sub-section (d), (e), (f) and (g).]

Power to prohibit or restrict importation and exportation of goods

16. The Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, prohibit or restrict the bringing in to or taking out of Bangladesh of any goods of specified description by air, sea or land.

Detention and  
confiscation of  
goods imported in  
breach of section  
15 or section 16

42[ 17. Where any goods are imported into or attempted to be exported out of Bangladesh in violation of the provisions of the section 15 or of a notification under section 16, such goods shall, without prejudice to any other penalty to which the offender may be liable under this Act, or any other law, be liable to be detained and confiscated and shall be disposed of in such a manner as may be prescribed.]

## CHAPTER V

### LEVY OF, EXEMPTION FROM AND REPAYMENT OF, CUSTOMS-DUTIES

Goods dutiable

43[ 18. (1) Except as hereinafter provided, customs-duties shall be levied at such rates as are prescribed in the First Schedule 44[\* \* \*] or under any other law for the time being in force on

(a) goods imported into, or exported from, Bangladesh;

(b) goods brought from any foreign country to any customs-station, and without payment of duty there, transhipped or transported for, or thence carried to, and imported at, any other customs station; and

(c) goods brought in bond from one customs station to another 45[ :

Provided that no customs-duty under this Act or other tax leviable by a Customs officer under any other law for the time being in force shall be levied or collected in respect thereof, if-

(a) in value of the goods in any one consignment do not exceed one thousand Taka; and

(b) the total amount of such duty and tax does not exceed Taka one thousand.]

46[ (2) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, levy, subject to such conditions, limitations or restrictions as it may deem fit to impose, a regulatory duty on all or any of the goods specified in the First Schedule at the rate not exceeding the highest rate of customs-duty 47[ \* \* \*] specified in the said Schedule.]

48[ Explanation.- The rate of regulatory duty on any such goods may be higher than that of the customs-duty leviable on that goods as prescribed in the said Schedule, provided such regulatory duty does not exceed the highest rate of customs-duty of that Schedule.]

(3) The regulatory duty levied under sub section (2) shall be in addition to any duty imposed under sub section (1) or under any other law for the time being in force.

(4) Any notification issued under sub section (2) shall, if not earlier rescinded, stand rescinded on the expiry of the financial year in which it was issued.]

(5) and (6) [Added by section 5 of A\_© AvBb, 1993 (1993 m†bi 18 bs AvBb) and subsequently omitted by section 5 of A\_© AvBb, 1995 (1995 m†bi 12 bs AvBb).]

Imposition of  
countervailing  
duty

49[ 18A. (1) Where any country or territory pays, bestows, directly or indirectly, any subsidy upon the manufacture or production therein or the exportation therefrom of any goods including any subsidy on transportation of such goods, then, upon

the importation of any such goods into Bangladesh, whether the same is imported directly from the country of manufacture, production or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of manufacture or production or has been changed in condition by manufacture, production or otherwise, the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, impose a countervailing duty not exceeding the amount of such subsidy.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this section, subsidy shall be deemed to exist, if-

(a) there is financial contribution by a Government, or any public body within the territory of the exporting or producing country, that is, where-

(i) a Government practice involves a direct transfer of funds (including grants, loans and equity infusion) or potential direct transfer of funds or liabilities or both;

(ii) Government revenue that is otherwise due is forgone or not collected (including fiscal incentives);

(iii) a Government provides goods or services other than general infrastructure or purchases goods;

(iv) a Government makes payments to funding mechanism, or entrusts or directs a private body to carry out one or more of the type of functions specified in clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) which would normally be vested in the Government and the practice, in no real sense, differs from practices normally followed by Governments; or

(b) a Government grants or maintains any form of income or

price support, which operates directly or indirectly to increase export of any goods from, or to reduce import of any goods to its territory, and a benefit is thereby conferred.

(2) The Government may, pending the determination of the amount of subsidy, in accordance with the provisions of this section and the rules made thereunder impose a countervailing duty under this sub-section not exceeding the amount of such subsidy as provisionally estimated by it and if such countervailing duty exceeds the subsidy as so determined,-

(a) the Government shall, having regard to such determination and as soon as may be after such determination reduce such countervailing duty; and

(b) refund shall be made of so much of such countervailing duty which has been collected as is in excess of the countervailing duty as so reduced.

(3) Subject to any rules made by the Government, by notification in the official Gazette, the countervailing duty under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall not be levied unless it is determined that-

(a) the subsidy relates to export performance;

(b) the subsidy relates to the use of domestic raw materials over imported raw materials in the exported goods; or

(c) the subsidy has been conferred on a limited number of persons engaged in manufacturing, producing or exporting the goods unless such a subsidy is for-

(i) research activities conducted by or on behalf of persons engaged in the manufacture, production or export; or

(ii) assistance to disadvantaged regions within the territory of the exporting country; or

(iii) assistance to promote adaptation of existing facilities to new environmental requirements.

(4) If the Government, is of the opinion that the injury to the domestic industry which is difficult to repair, is caused by massive imports in a relatively short period, of the goods benefiting from subsidies paid or bestowed and where in order to preclude the recurrence of such injury, it is necessary to levy countervailing duty retrospectively, the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, impose countervailing duty from a date prior to the date of imposition of countervailing duty under sub-section (2) but not beyond ninety days from the date of notification under that sub-section and notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, such duty shall be payable from the date as specified in the notification issued under this sub-section.

(5) The countervailing duty chargeable under this section shall be in addition to any other duty imposed under this Act or any other law for the time being in force.

(6) The countervailing duty imposed under this section shall unless revoked earlier, cease to have effect on the expiry of five years from the date of such imposition:

Provided that if the Government, in a review, is of the opinion that the cessation of such duty is likely to lead to continuation or

recurrence of subsidisation and injury, it may, from time to time, extend the period of such imposition for a further period of five years and such further period shall commence from the date of order of such extension:

Provided further that where a review initiated before the expiry of the aforesaid period of five years has not come to a conclusion before such expiry, the countervailing duty may continue to remain in force pending outcome of such a review for a further period not exceeding one year.

(7) The amount of any subsidy referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall, from time to time, be ascertained and determined by the Government, after such inquiry as it may consider necessary and the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for the identification of such goods and for the assessment and collection of any countervailing duty imposed upon the importation thereof under this section.

(8) No proceeding for imposition of countervailing duty under this section shall commence unless the Bangladesh Tariff Commission, on receipt of a written application by or on behalf of a domestic industry, informs the Government that there is prima-facie evidence of injury which is caused by direct or indirect subsidy on any particular imported goods.

Imposition of  
anti-dumping  
duty

18B. (1) Where any goods are exported from any country or territory (hereinafter in this section referred to as the exporting country or territory) to Bangladesh at less than the normal value, then, upon the importation of such goods into Bangladesh, the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, impose an anti-dumping duty not exceeding the margin of dumping in relation to such goods.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this section,-

(a) “margin of dumping”, in relation to any goods, means the difference between its export price and its normal value;

(b) “export price”, in relation to any goods, means the price of the goods exported from the exporting country or territory and in cases where there is no export price or where the export price is unreliable because of association or a compensatory arrangement between the exporter and the importer or a third party, the export price may be constructed on the basis of the price at which the imported goods are first resold to an independent buyer, or if the goods are not resold to an independent buyer, or not resold in the condition as imported, on such reasonable basis as may be determined in accordance with the rules made under sub-section (6);

(c) “normal value”, in relation to any goods, means-

(i) the comparable price, in the ordinary course of trade, for the like goods when meant for consumption in the exporting country or territory as determined in accordance with the rules made under sub-section (6); or

(ii) when there are no sales of the like goods in the ordinary course of trade in the domestic market of the exporting country or territory, or, when because of the particular market situation or low volume of the sales in the domestic market of the exporting country or territory, such sales do not permit a proper comparison, the normal value shall be either-

(a) comparable representative price of the like goods when exported from the exporting country or territory or an appropriate third country as determined in accordance with the rules made under sub-section (6); or

(b) the cost of production of the said goods in the country of origin along with reasonable addition for administrative, selling and general costs and for profits, as determined in accordance with the rules made under sub-section (6):

Provided that in the case of import of the goods from a country other than the country of origin and where the goods have been merely transhipped through the country of export or such goods are not produced in the country of export, or there is no comparable price in the country of export, the normal value shall be determined with reference to the price in country of origin.

(2) The Government may, pending the determination of the normal value and the margin of dumping in relation to any goods, in accordance with the provisions of this section and the rules made thereunder, impose on the importation of such goods into Bangladesh an anti-dumping duty on the basis of a provisional estimate of such value and margin and if such anti-dumping duty exceeds the margin as so determined-

(a) the Government shall, having regard to such determination and as soon as may be after such determination, reduce such anti-dumping duty; and

(b) refund shall be made of so much of the anti-dumping duty which has been collected as is in excess of anti-dumping duty as so reduced.

(3) if the Government, in respect of the dumped goods under inquiry, is of the opinion that-

(i) there is a history of dumping which caused injury or that the importer was, or should have been, aware that the exporter practices dumping and that such dumping cause injury; and

(ii) the injury is caused by massive dumping of goods imported in a relatively short time which in light of the timing and the volume of imported goods dumped and other circumstances, is likely to seriously undermine the remedial effect of the anti-dumping duty liable to be levied, the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, levy anti-dumping duty retrospectively from a date prior to the date of imposition of anti-dumping duty under sub-section (2) but not beyond ninety days from the date of notification under that sub-section and notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, such duty shall be payable at such rate and from such date as may be specified in the notification.

(4) The anti-dumping duty chargeable under this section shall be in addition to any other duty imposed under this Act or any other law for the time being in force.

(5) The anti-dumping duty imposed under this section shall, unless revoked earlier, cease to have effect on the expiry of five years from the date of such imposition:

Provided that if the Government, in a review, is of the opinion that the cessation of such duty is likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and injury, it may, from time to time, extend the period of such imposition for a further period of five years and such further period shall commence from the date of order of such extension:

Provided further that where a review initiated before the expiry of the aforesaid period of five years has not come to a conclusion before such expiry, the anti-dumping duty may continue to remain in force pending the outcome of such a review for a further period not exceeding one year.

(6) The margin of dumping as referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall, from time to time, as ascertained and determined by the Government after such inquiry as it may

consider necessary and the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for the purposes of this section and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, such rules may provide for the manner in which goods liable for any anti-dumping duty under this section may be identified and for the manner in which the export price and the normal value of and the margin of dumping in relation to such goods may be determined and for the assessment and collection of such anti-dumping duty.

(7) No proceeding for imposition of anti-dumping duty under this section shall commence unless the Bangladesh Tariff Commission, on receipt of a written application by or on behalf of a domestic industry, informs the Government that there is prima-facie evidence of injury which is caused by dumping on any particular imported goods.

No imposition  
under section  
18A or 18B in  
certain cases

18C. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 18A or section 18B-

(a) no goods shall be subjected to both countervailing duty and anti-dumping duty to compensate for the same situation of dumping or export subsidisation;

(b) The Government shall not levy any countervailing duty or anti-dumping duty-

(i) under section 18A or section 18B by reasons of exemption of such goods from duties or taxes borne by the like goods when meant for consumption in the country of origin or exportation or by reasons of refund of such duties or taxes;

(ii) under sub-section (1) of each of these sections, on the import into Bangladesh of any goods from a member country of the World Trade Organization or from a country with which the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh has a most favoured nation agreement (hereinafter referred as a specified country), unless in accordance with the rules made under sub-section (2) of this section, a determination has been made that import of such goods into Bangladesh causes or threatens to cause material injury to any established industry in Bangladesh or materially retards the establishment of any industry in Bangladesh; and

(iii) under sub-section (2) of each of these sections on import into Bangladesh of any goods from the specified countries unless in accordance with the rules made under sub-section (2) of this section, preliminary findings have been made of subsidy or dumping and consequent injury to domestic industry; and a further determination has also been made that a duty is necessary to prevent injury being caused during the investigation:

Provided that nothing contained in sub-clauses (ii) and (iii) of clause (b) shall apply if a countervailing duty or an anti-dumping duty has been imposed on any goods to prevent injury or threat of an injury to the domestic industry of a third country exporting the like goods to Bangladesh;

(c) The Government may not levy-

(i) any countervailing duty under section 18A, at any time, upon receipt of satisfactory voluntary undertaking from the Government of the exporting country or territory agreeing to eliminate or limit the subsidy or take other measures concerning its effect, or the exporter agreeing to revise the price of the goods and if the Government is satisfied that injurious effect of the subsidy is eliminated thereby;

(ii) any anti-dumping duty under section 18B, at any time upon receipt of satisfactory voluntary undertaking from any exporter to revise its prices or to cease exports to the area in question at dumped price and if the Government is satisfied that the injurious effect of dumping is eliminated by such action.

(2) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for the purposes of this section, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, such rules may provide for the manner in which any investigation may be made for the purposes of this section, the factors to which regard shall be paid in any such investigation and for all matters connected with such investigation.

Appeal against imposition of countervailing or anti-dumping duty

18D. (1) An appeal against the order of determination or review thereof regarding the existence, degree and effect of any subsidy or dumping in relation to import of any goods shall lie to the Customs, Excise and মূল্য সংযোজন কর Appellate Tribunal constituted under section 196.

(2) Every appeal under this section shall be filed within ninety days of the date of order under appeal:

Provided that the Appellate Tribunal may entertain any appeal after the expiry of the said period of ninety days, if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.

(3) The Appellate Tribunal may, after giving the parties to the appeal, an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders thereon as it thinks fit, confirming, modifying or annulling the order appealed against.

(4) Every appeal under sub-section (1) shall be heard by a special Bench constituted by the President of the Appellate Tribunal for hearing such appeals and such Bench shall consist of the President and not less than two members and shall include one technical member and one judicial member.]

Imposition of  
safeguard duty

50[ 18E. (1) If the Government, after conducting such enquiry as it deems fit, is satisfied that any article is being imported into Bangladesh in such increased quantities and under such conditions that such importation may cause or threaten to cause serious injury to domestic industry, it may, by notification in the official Gazette, impose a safeguard duty on that article:

Provided that the Government, may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any goods from the whole or any part of safeguard duty leviable thereon, subject to such conditions, limitations or restrictions as it thinks fit to impose.

(2) The Government may, pending the determination under subsection (1) of the injury or threat thereof, impose a provisional safeguard duty on the basis of a preliminary determination in the prescribed manner that increased imports have caused or threatened to cause serious injury to a domestic industry:

Provided that where, on final determination, the Government is of the opinion that increased imports have not caused or threatened to cause serious injury to a domestic industry, it shall refund the duty so collected:

Provided further that the provisional safeguard duty shall not remain in force for more than two hundred days from the date on which it was imposed.

(3) The duty chargeable under this section shall be in addition to any other duty imposed under this Act or under any other law for the time being in force.

(4) The duty imposed under this section shall, unless revoked earlier, cease to have effect on the expiry of four years from the

date of such imposition:

Provided that if the Government is of the opinion that the domestic industry has taken measures to adjust to such injury or threat thereof and it is necessary that the safeguard duty should continue to be imposed, it may extend the period of such imposition:

Provided further that in no case the safeguard duty shall continue to be imposed beyond a period of ten years from the date on which such duty was first imposed.

(5) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for the purposes of this section, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, such rules may provide for the manner in which articles liable for safeguard duty may be identified and for the manner in which the causes of serious injury or causes of threat of serious injury in relation to such articles may be determined and for the assessment and collection of such safeguard duty.

(6) For the purposes of this section,-

(a) “domestic industry” means the producers-

(i) as a whole of the like article or a directly competitive article in Bangladesh; or

(ii) whose collective output of the like article or a directly competitive article in Bangladesh constitutes a major share of the total production of the said article in Bangladesh;

(b) “serious injury” means an injury causing significant overall impairment in the position of a domestic industry;

(c) “threat of serious injury” means a clear and imminent danger of serious injury.]

General power to exempt from customs-duties

19. 51[ (1)] 52[ If the Government is satisfied, after consultation with the Board, that it is necessary in the public interest to do so, it may, subject to such conditions, limitations or restrictions, if any, as it thinks fit to impose], by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any goods imported into, or exported from, Bangladesh or into or from any specified port or station or area therein, from the whole or any part of the customs-duties chargeable thereon 53[ :

Provided that if, in a financial year, exemption under this sub-section is given in respect of any goods, the rate of duty cannot be changed more than once in that year so as to increase that rate.]

54[ (2) An exemption granted under sub-section (1) shall be effective from the date mentioned in the notification issued under that sub-section.]

55[ Government’s power] to grant exemption from duty in exceptional circumstances

20. 56[ If the 57[ Government] is satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest to do so, it may, under circumstances of exceptional nature], subject to such conditions, limitations or restrictions, if any, as it thinks fit to impose, by a special order in each case recording such circumstances, exempt any goods from payment of the whole or any part of the customs-duties chargeable thereon.

Power to deliver certain goods without payment of duty and to repay duty on certain goods

21. Subject to such conditions, limitations or restrictions, as it thinks fit to impose, the Board 58[ or any other authority authorised by the Board in writing in this behalf] may, in such general cases as may be prescribed by rules or in particular cases by special order, authorise-

(a) the delivery without payment of the customs-duties chargeable thereon of goods which are imported only temporarily with a view to subsequent exportation;

(b) the delivery without payment of the whole or any part of the customs-duties chargeable thereon of imported goods of such classes or descriptions, as it may prescribe, intended to be used in the production, manufacture, processing, repair or refitting in Bangladesh of goods of such classes or descriptions as it may prescribe; and

(c) the repayment in whole or in part of the customs-duties paid on the importation of any goods of such classes or descriptions as it may prescribe, which have been used in the production, manufacture, processing, repair or refitting in Bangladesh of goods of such classes or descriptions as it may prescribe, provided such repayment shall not be made in respect of the class or description of goods for which drawback can be claimed under section 37.

Re-importation of goods produced or manufactured in Bangladesh

22. If goods produced or manufactured in and exported from Bangladesh are subsequently imported into Bangladesh, such goods shall be liable to customs-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 on the importation thereof:

Provided if such goods have been imported within two years of their exportation 59[ \*\*\*] and have not undergone any processing since their exportation, the appropriate officer not below the rank

of an Assistant Commissioner of Customs may admit the goods-

60[ (a) where at the time of exportation of such goods, drawback was allowed, on payment of the amount of such drawback;

(b) where such goods were exported from any bonded warehouse, without payment of -

(i) the duties and taxes chargeable on the imported materials, if any, used in the manufacture of such goods ; or

(ii) the duties and taxes chargeable on the indigenous raw materials, if any, used in the manufacture or such goods; or

(iii) the duties and taxes, if any, chargeable on such indigenous goods;

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

61[ (c) in any other case, without payment of customs-duty.] 62[

Goods, derelict,  
wreck, etc

23. All goods, derelict, jetsam, flotsam and wreck, brought or coming into Bangladesh, shall be dealt with as if they were imported into Bangladesh.

Provisions and  
stores may be  
exported free of  
duty

24. Goods produced or manufactured in Bangladesh and required as provisions and stores on any conveyance proceeding to any foreign port, airport or station may be exported free of customs-duty, 63[ and Value Added Tax (ম ল্য সংযোজন কর )] in such quantities as the appropriate officer may determine having regard to the size of the conveyance, the number of passengers and crew and the length of the voyage or journey on which the conveyance is about to depart.

64[ Value of goods for assessment purposes]

65[ 25. (1) 66[ Whenever customs-duty is leviable on any goods by reference to their value, the actual price, that is, the price actually paid or payable, or the nearest ascertainable equivalent of such 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 course of international trade under fully competitive conditions, where the seller and the buyer have no interest in the business of each other and the price is the sole consideration for sale or offer for sale, shall be the value.]

67[ Explanation.- For the purposes of this sub-section, the expression-

68[ (a) “the time of importation” means the date on which a bill of entry is delivered under section 79;] and

(b) “the time of exportation” means the time when the bill of export is delivered under section 131, or when export of the goods is allowed 69[ under that section] without a bill of export or in anticipation of the presentation of a bill of export, the time when the goods is taken to the customs port or customs airport or customs station for the purpose of export;

(c) (i) “the place of importation” means the customs port or customs airport or the customs station at which the bill of entry is first submitted; and

(ii) “place of exportation” means the customs port or the station at which the bill of export is submitted.]

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), the price referred to in that sub-section in respect of imported goods shall be determined in accordance with the rules made in this behalf.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, fix, for the purpose of levying customs duties, tariff values 70[ or minimum values] for any goods imported or exported as chargeable with customs-duty ad valorem:

Provided that any imported or exported goods, the declared value of which is higher than its tariff value fixed under this sub-section, shall be chargeable with customs duties on the basis of its declared value.

71[ (4) The average rate of exchange prevailing during the thirty days preceding the last working day of the third week of the month preceding the month during which the bill of entry or the bill of export is delivered under sections 79 or 131 or electronically transmitted to the Customs computer system shall be the rate of exchange for the computation of the value of any imported or exported goods and such rate shall be fixed by the Board or by such officer as the Board may authorise in this behalf.]

(5) For the purpose of this section 72[ \* \* \*]-

(a) “rate of exchange” means the rate of exchange determined by the Government for the conversion of Bangladesh currency into foreign currency or foreign currency into Bangladesh currency;

(b) “foreign currency” and “Bangladesh currency” have the meaning respectively assigned to them in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 (VII of 1947).]

73[ (6) For the purposes of sub-section (1)-

(a) the value of any goods shall include the freight, insurance, commission and all other costs, charges and expenses incidental to the sale and delivery at the place of importation or exportation; and

(b) the Board may, by notification in the official Gazette, fix the freight for the transportation of any goods or class of goods by aircraft that are delivered or could have been delivered at a Customs airport to the buyer.]

Pre-shipment inspection agencies and assessment on the basis of their certificates

74[ 25A. 75[ (1) For the purposes of this Act, the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette-

(a) appoint pre-shipment inspection agencies and audit agencies, and

(b) determine the scope and manner of certification, and also the scope and manner of audit, and any matter related to such certification and audit.]

76[ (2) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that the quality, quantity, price, description and customs classification of any goods verified and certified in the prescribed manner by a pre-shipment inspection agency shall be accepted as the basis for assessment, unless otherwise prescribed.]

(3) For the purposes of this section, “price” means value of the goods determined in accordance with sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 25.]

Mandatory pre-shipment Inspection

77[ 25B. It is mandatory for the importers to have their importable goods inspected by a pre-shipment inspection agency before or at the time of shipment of those goods on board a vessel, aircraft or other conveyance:

Provided that the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any class of goods or any goods imported by any class of importers or any goods imported through a customs port or a customs station or any area within such port or station from the mandatory pre-shipment inspection.

Pre-shipment inspection service charge

25C. The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, impose pre-shipment inspection service charge on imported goods required to be inspected by pre-shipment inspection agencies at a rate not exceeding one per cent of the value of such goods and this charge shall be collected as if it were a customs-duty leviable under section 18(1).]

Requisition to produce documents

78[ 26. (1) Where-

(a) an officer of Customs has reasons to believe that goods have been unlawfully imported, exported, under valued or overvalued, entered, removed, or otherwise unlawfully dealt with by any person contrary to this Act or that any person attempts to import, export, under or overvalue, enter, remove or otherwise deal with any goods; or

(b) goods have been seized under this Act, an officer of Customs not below the rank of an Assistant Commissioner may, by notice in writing, require that person or any person whom the officer

suspects to be or to have been the owner, importer or exporter of those goods, or agent thereof, as the case may be, as and when required, to produce and deliver to the officer or to any other specified Customs officer all books of account, invoice books, or other books, records or documents in which any entry or memorandum appears or may be supposed to appear in respect of the purchase, importation, exportation, cost, or value of, or payment for, the goods and any other goods so imported or exported or otherwise dealt with within a period of three years preceding the date of the notice.

(2) In addition to the requirements of sub-section (1) of this section, an officer of Customs not below the rank of an Assistant Commissioner may require the owner or importer or exporter of those goods, or agent thereof, as the case may be, as and 79[ when necessary], to-

(a) produce for the inspection of the officer or any specified Customs officer, and allow the officer to make copies of or extracts from, any of the documents, books, or records referred to in sub-section (1), 80[ \* \* \*]

81[ (aa) transmit or send, by electronic or other means, the information contained in those documents, books or records, and]

(b) answer any question concerning those documents, books, or records.

Further powers in relation to documents

26A. An officer of Customs not below the rank of Joint Commissioner may, by notice in writing, require any person (including any officer employed in or in connection with any Government department, Corporation, or local authority, or any officer employed in or in connection with any bank), as and when required to-

(a) produce for inspection by an officer of Customs any documents or records that the Joint Commissioner considers necessary or relevant to an investigation or audit under this Act;

(b) allow the officer of Customs to make copies of or extracts from any such documents or records;

(c) appear before the Joint Commissioner of Customs and answer all questions put to him concerning any goods or any transactions relating to those goods that are the subject of any such investigation, or concerning the documents or records that are relevant to any such investigation.

A Customs officer may take possession of and retain documents and records

26B. (1) A Customs officer may take possession of and retain any document or record presented in connection with any entry or required to be produced under this Act.

(2) Where the Customs officer takes possession of a document or record under sub-section (1) of this section, the said officer shall, at the request of the person otherwise entitled to the document or record, provide that person with a copy of the document certified by him or on his behalf under the seal of the Customs as a true copy.

(3) Every copy so certified shall be admissible as evidence in all Courts as if it were the original.

Copying of documents obtained during search

26C. (1) Where an officer of Customs or an authorised person carries out any lawful search, inspection, audit, or examination under this Act, and has reasonable cause to believe that documents coming into his possession during such search, inspection, audit, or examination are evidence of the commission of an offence under this Act, he may remove the documents for the purpose of making copies.

(2) The documents or records so removed must, as soon as practicable after copies thereof have been made, be returned to the person otherwise entitled to them.

(3) A copy of any such document certified by or on behalf of the officer of Customs under the seal of the Customs shall be admissible in evidence in all Courts as if it were the original.

Retention of documents and goods obtained during search

26D. (1) Where an officer of Customs or an authorised person carries out any lawful search, inspection, audit, or examination under this Act, and has reasonable cause to believe that any document or goods coming into his possession during such search, inspection, audit, or examination are evidence of the commission of an offence under this Act, or are intended to be used for the purpose of committing any offence under this Act, the officer or his authorised person may take possession of and retain the documents or goods, as the case may be.

(2) Where an officer of Customs or his authorised person takes possession of a document under sub-section (1) of this section, he shall, at the request of the person otherwise entitled to the document, provide that person with a copy of the document certified by or on behalf of the Customs officer under the seal of the Customs as a true copy.

(3) Every copy so certified shall be admissible in evidence in Courts as if it were the original.]

Abatement of  
duty on damaged,  
deteriorated, lost,  
or destroyed  
goods

82[ 27. 83[ (1)] Where, at the time of first examination, of any imported goods, it is shown by the owner in writing to the satisfaction of an officer not below the rank of an Assistant Commissioner of Customs-

(a) that the goods had been damaged or had deteriorated at any time before or during their landing; or

(b) that the goods 84[ \* \* \*] had been damaged, at any time after landing but before such examination, by accident and not due to any wilful act, negligence or default of the importer or his agents;

the value of such goods shall, on a written application made by the owner of the goods, be appraised by an appropriate officer of Customs, and the owner shall be allowed abatement of duty in proportion to the diminution in value of the goods as so appraised.

(2) Where it is shown, in writing by the owner of any imported goods to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Customs that the goods have been 85[ damaged, deteriorated, lost or destroyed] by an accident or force majeure, after importation but before clearance thereof for home consumption, the Commissioner of Customs may, on an application made by the owner, furnishing all particulars necessary to establish the fact of such 86[ damage, deterioration, loss or destruction], remit or repay any duty chargeable or paid on such goods.

Explanation.- For the purpose of this sub-section, “force majeure” means an act of God.]

87[ (3) Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner

of Customs that any warehoused goods had been damaged at any time before clearance for home-consumption by an accident or force majeure, the Commissioner of Customs may, on an application from the owner of the goods furnishing all particulars necessary to establish the fact of such damage, allow the value of such goods to be appraised by an appropriate officer of Customs and the owner of the goods shall be allowed abatement of duty in proportion to the diminution in value of the goods as so appraised.]

Power to test and denature imported spirit

28. When by any law for the time being in force a duty lower than that prescribed by 88[ this Act], is imposed on denatured spirit, any such spirit imported into Bangladesh may, subject to rules, be tested and if necessary adequately denatured by officers of customs, at the expense of the person importing the same, before the customs-duty is charged thereon.

Restriction on amendment of bill of entry or bill of export

29. Except as provided in section 88, no amendment of a bill of entry or bill of export relating to goods assessed for duty on the declared value, quantity or description thereof shall be allowed after such goods have been removed from the customs-area.

89[ Date for determination of rate of duty, value and exchange rate for imported goods]

90[ 30. The rate of duty 91[ value and exchange rate applicable to any imported goods, shall be the rate of duty, value and exchange rate] in force,-

(a) in the case of goods cleared for home consumption under section 79, on the date a bill of entry is presented under that section and a bill of entry number is allocated thereto;

(b) in the case of goods cleared from a warehouse for home consumption under section 104, on the date 92[ a bill of entry was presented under section 79 and the bill of entry number was allocated thereto]; and

(c) in the case of any other goods, on the date of payment of duty: Provided that if a bill of entry is presented in anticipation of arrival of a conveyance by which the goods are imported, the relevant date for the purpose of this section shall be the date on which the manifest of the conveyance is delivered after its arrival.]

Value and effective rate of duty

93[ 30A. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force or any decision of any Court, for the purposes of section 30, the value and the rate of duty applicable to any goods shall respectively include the value as determined under section 25 and any amount of duty imposed under section 18, 18A or 18B and the amount of duty that may have become payable in consequence of the withdrawal of the whole or any part of the exemption or concession from duty whether before or after the conclusion of a contract or agreement for the sale of such goods or opening of a letter of credit in respect thereof.]

Date for determination of export duty

94[ 31. The rate of duty applicable to, and the rate of exchange for computation of the value of, any goods exported shall be the rate of duty or, as the case may be, the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the delivery of the bill of export under section 131:

Provided that where the export of any goods is permitted without a bill of export or in anticipation of the delivery of such a bill, the rate of duty applicable to, and the rate of exchange for the computation of the value of, such goods shall be the rate of duty or, as the case may be, the rate of exchange applicable on the date on which loading of the goods on the outgoing conveyance commences.]

Untrue statement,  
error, etc

32. (1) If any person, in connection with any matter of customs,-

(a) makes or signs or causes to be made or signed, or delivers or causes to be delivered to an officer of Customs any declaration, notice, certificate or other document whatsoever, or

(b) makes any statement in answer to any question put to him by an officer of Customs which he is required by or under this Act to answer, 95[ or]

96[ (c) transmits any statement, document, information or record through electronic device or produces soft copy thereof,]

and such document or statement is untrue in any material particular, he shall be guilty of an offence under this section.

(2) Where, by reason of any such document or statement as aforesaid or by reason of some collusion, any duty or charge has not been levied or has been short-levied or has been erroneously refunded, the person liable to pay any amount on that account shall be served with a notice 97[ \*\*\*] requiring him to show cause why he should not pay the amount specified in the notice.

(3) Where, by reason of any inadvertence, error or misconception, any duty or charge 98[ amounting to not less than one thousand Taka] has not been levied or has been short-levied or has been erroneously refunded, the person liable to pay any amount on that account shall be served with a notice within 99[ three years] of the relevant date requiring him to show cause why he should not pay the amount specified in the notice.

(4) The appropriate officer, after considering the representation, if any, of such person as is referred to in sub-section (2) of sub-

section (3) shall determine the amount of duty payable by him which shall in no case exceed the amount specified in the notice, and such person shall pay the amount so determined 100[ :

Provided that where the amount so determined is less than one thousand Taka, the person concerned shall not be required to make the payment.]

(5) For the purposes of this section, the expression “relevant date” means-

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

(b) in a case where duty is provisionally assessed under section 81, the date of adjustment of duty after its final assessment;

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

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

Refund to be  
claimed within  
101[ six months]

33. (1) No refund of any customs-duties or charges claimed to have been paid or over-paid through inadvertence, 102[ error, misconstruction or in any other way] shall be allowed, unless such claim is made within 103[ six months] of the date of payment 104[ :

Provided that where the amount so claimed is less than one thousand Taka, refund shall not be allowed.]

(2) In the case of provisional payments made under section 81, the said period of 105[ six months] shall be reckoned from the date of the adjustment of duty after its final assessment.

Power to give credit for, and keep account current of, duties and charges

34. An officer of Customs, not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Customs may, in the case of any mercantile firm or public body, if he so thinks fit, instead of requiring payment of customs-duties or charges as and when they become due, keep with such firm or body an account-current of such duties and charges, which account shall be settled at intervals of not exceeding one month, and such firm or body shall make a deposit or furnish a security sufficient in the opinion of that officer to cover the amount which may at any time be payable by it in respect of such duties or charges.

## CHAPTER VI

### DRAWBACK

Drawback of the export on imported goods

35. Subject to the subsequent provisions of this Chapter and the rules, when any goods, capable of being easily identified, which have been imported into Bangladesh and upon which customs-duties have been paid on importation, are exported to any place outside Bangladesh or as provisions or stores for use on board a conveyance proceeding to a foreign territory, 106[ such duties, not exceeding seven-eighths thereof,] shall be repaid as drawback, subject to the following conditions, namely:-

(1) the goods are identified to the satisfaction of an officer of Customs not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Customs at the customs-station, to be the same as had been imported, and

(2) the goods are entered for export within two years of the date of their importation, as shown by the records of the custom-house or if such time is extended by the Board or the Commissioner of Customs for sufficient cause within such extended time:

Provided that the Commissioner of Customs shall not extend the time beyond three years of the importation of such goods.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this section, the goods shall be deemed to have been entered for export on the date on which the bill of export is delivered to the appropriate officer under section 131.

Drawback on goods taken into use between importation and exportation

36. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 35, the repayment of duty as drawback in respect of goods which have been taken into use between their importation and subsequent exportation shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the rules made in that behalf.

Drawback on goods used in the manufacture of goods which are exported

37. Where it appears to the Board that in respect of goods of any class or description manufactured in Bangladesh and exported to any place outside Bangladesh, a drawback of customs-duties should be allowed on any imported goods of a class or description used in the manufacture of such exported goods, the Board may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that drawback shall be allowed in respect of such imported goods to such extent and subject to such condition as may be provided in the rules.

Power to declare what goods are identifiable and to prohibit drawback in case of specified foreign territory

38. (1) The Board may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare what goods shall, for the purposes of this Chapter, be deemed to be not capable of being easily identified.

(2) The Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, prohibit the payment of drawback upon the exportation of goods or any specified goods or class of goods to any specified foreign port or territory.

When no drawback allowed

39. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no drawback shall be allowed-

(a) upon goods which are required to be included in the export manifest and are not so included, or

(b) when the claim is for drawback amounting, in respect of any single shipment, to less than hundred Taka, or

(c) unless the claim for drawback has been made and established at the time of export 107[ or within six months from the date of export].

Time of payment of drawback

40. No such payment of drawback shall be made until the vessel carrying the goods has put out to sea or other conveyance has left Bangladesh.

Declaration by parties claiming drawback

41. Every person, or his duly authorised agent, claiming drawback on any goods duly exported shall make and subscribe a declaration that such goods have been actually exported and have not been re-landed and are not intended to be re-landed at any place in Bangladesh and that such person was at the time of entry outwards and export and continues to be entitled to drawback thereon.

## CHAPTER VII

### ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF CONVEYANCE

Arrival of conveyance

42. (1) The person-in-charge of a conveyance entering Bangladesh from any place outside Bangladesh shall not cause or permit the conveyance to call or to land in the first instance at any place other than a customs-station.

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

(a) shall immediately report its arrival to the nearest officer of Customs or the Officer-in-Charge of the police-station and shall on demand produce before him either the cargo book or the manifest or the log-book belonging to such conveyance;

(b) shall not, without the consent of any such officer, permit any goods carried in the conveyance to be unloaded from, or any of the crew or passenger to depart from its vicinity;

(c) shall comply with any direction given by 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 vicinity of the conveyance:

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

Delivery of  
import manifest  
in respect of a  
vessel

43. (1) The Board may, by notification in the official Gazette, fix a place in any river or port beyond which no vessel arriving shall pass until an import manifest has been delivered to the pilot, 108[ officer of Customs, or other person duly authorised to receive the same, or as the case may be, until the manifest has been transmitted to the Customs computer system by a registered user.]

(2) If in any river or port wherein a place has been fixed by the Board under this section, the master of any vessel arriving remains outside or below the place so fixed, such master shall, nevertheless, within twenty-four hours after the vessel anchors, deliver an import manifest to the pilot, officer of Customs or other person duly authorised to receive the same.

(3) If any vessel arrives at any customs-port in which a place has not been so fixed, the master of such vessel shall, within twenty-four hours after such vessel has anchored within the limits of the port, deliver an import manifest to the pilot, officer of Customs or other person authorised to receive the same 109[ :

Provided that if an officer not below the rank of 110[ Revenue Officer] is satisfied that the master of the vessel was prevented by circumstances beyond his control from delivering the import manifest within twenty-four hours after the vessel anchored outside or below the place fixed by the Board under sub-section (1), allow it to be delivered within a further period of twenty-four hours or immediately after the first lighter vessel takes berth, whichever is earlier.]

(4) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the appropriate officer may allow an import manifest to be delivered in anticipation of the arrival of a vessel.

Delivery of  
import manifest  
in respect of a  
conveyance other  
than a vessel

44. The person-in-charge of a conveyance other than a vessel shall, within twenty-four hours after arrival thereof at a land customs-airport or customs-stations, as the case may be, deliver an import manifest to the appropriate officer 111[ or if the person-in-charge is a registered user, he may transmit the manifest to the Customs computer system].

Signature and  
contents of  
import manifest  
and amendment  
thereof

45. (1) Every manifest delivered under section 43 or section 44 shall be signed by the person-in-charge of the conveyance or his duly authorised agent and shall specify all goods imported in such conveyance showing separately all goods, if any, intended to be landed, transhipped, transited or taken on to another customs-station or to a destination outside Bangladesh and stores intended for consumption at the customs-station or in the outward voyage or journey, and shall be made out in such form and contain such further particulars as the Board may from time to time direct 112[ :

113[ Provided that the manifest transmitted to the Customs computer system by a registered user shall be deemed to have been signed by him.]]

(2) The appropriate officer shall permit the person-in-charge of a conveyance or his duly authorised agent to correct any obvious error in the import manifest or to supply any omission which in the opinion of such officer results from accident or inadvertence, by furnishing an amended or supplementary import manifest and shall levy thereon such fees as the Board from time to time directs.

114[ (3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), the Board may specify, by special Order, the manner, conditions, limitations or restrictions under which the appropriate officer shall permit, the person-in-charge of a conveyance, or his duly authorised agent, to submit an amended or supplementary import manifest in special circumstances and shall levy thereon such fees as the Board may direct.]

Duty of person receiving import manifest

46. The person receiving an import manifest under section 43 or section 44 shall countersign the same and enter thereon such particulars as the Commissioner of Customs from time to time directs 115[ , and where the import manifest is transmitted electronically to the Customs computer system by a registered user, the import manifest shall be deemed to have been countersigned by the person authorised to receive such transmission and that person shall comply with the direction of that Commissioner, if any, in this regard].

Bulk not to be broken until manifest, etc, delivered and vessel entered inwards

47. No vessel arriving in any customs-port shall be allowed to break bulk, until an import manifest has been delivered as hereinbefore provided or until a copy of such manifest, together with an application for entry of such vessel inwards, has been presented by the master to the appropriate officer and an order has been given thereon for such entry.

Power to require production of documents and ask questions

48. (1) When an import manifest is presented, the person-in-charge of a conveyance or his duly authorised agent, if required so to do by the appropriate officer, shall deliver to the officer the bill of lading or the bill of freight or a copy thereof for every part of cargo or goods laden on board, journey log-book and any port clearance, docket or other paper granted in respect of such conveyance at the place from which it is stated to have come, and

shall answer all such questions relating to the conveyance, goods, crew 116[ , passengers] and voyage or journey as are put to him by such officer.

(2) The appropriate officer may, if any requisition or question made or put by him under this section is not complied with or answered, refuse to grant permission to a vessel to break bulk and to other conveyance to land the imported goods, as the case may be.

Special pass for breaking bulk

49. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 47 and subject to rules, the appropriate officer may grant, prior to receipt of the import manifest and the entry inwards of a vessel, a special pass permitting bulk to be broken.

Order for entry outwards or loading of goods to be obtained before export goods are loaded

50. (1) No goods other than passengers' baggage and mail bags shall be loaded on a conveyance until-

(a) in the case of a vessel, a written application for entry of such vessel outwards, subscribed by the master of such vessel, has been made to the appropriate officer and an order has been given thereon for such entry; and

(b) in the case of any other conveyance, a written application for authority to load the goods subscribed by the person-in-charge of the conveyance has been made to the appropriate officer and an order has been given thereon authorising the loading.

(2) Every application made under this section shall specify the particulars as prescribed by the Board.

No vessel to depart without port-clearance

51. (1) No vessel, whether laden or in ballast, shall depart from any customs-port until a port-clearance has been granted by the appropriate officer.

(2) No pilot shall take charge of any vessel proceeding to sea, unless the master of such vessel produces a port-clearance.

No conveyance other than vessel to leave without permission

52. No conveyance other than a vessel shall depart from a land customs-station or customs-airport until a written permission to that effect has been granted by the appropriate officer.

Application for port-clearance of vessels

53. (1) Every application for port-clearance shall be made by the master of a vessel at least twenty-four hours before the intended departure of the vessel:

Provided that the 117[ Commissioner of Customs] or an officer authorised by him in this behalf may for special reasons to be recorded allow a shorter period for the delivery of the said application. 118[ :

119[ Provided further that when the master is a registered user, he may make the application under this sub-section by transmitting it to the Customs computer system, and an application so transmitted shall be deemed to have been duly signed by him.]].

(2) The master shall, at the time of applying for port-clearance,-

(a) deliver to the appropriate officer an export manifest in duplicate in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board signed by such master specifying all goods to be exported in the vessel and showing separately all goods and stores entered in the import manifest, and not landed or consumed on board or transhipped;

(b) deliver to the appropriate officer such bills of export or other documents as such officer acting under the general instructions of the Commissioner of Customs requires; and

(c) answer such questions respecting the departure and destination of the vessel as are put to him by the appropriate officer 120[ :

Provided that if the master is a registered user, he may transmit to the Customs computer system the export manifest and other documents specified at clauses (b) and (c) and the documents so transmitted shall be deemed to have been signed by him for the purposes of this section.]

(3) The provisions of section 45, relating to the amendment of import manifests shall, mutatis mutandis, apply also to export manifest delivered under this section or under section 54.

Conveyances  
other than vessels  
to deliver  
documents and  
answer questions  
before departure

54. The person-in-charge of a conveyance other than a vessel or his duly authorised agent shall-

(a) deliver to the appropriate officer an export manifest in

duplicate in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board signed by the person-in-charge or the agent specifying all goods or stores entered in the import manifest, and not landed or transhipped or consumed on board the conveyance;

(b) deliver to the appropriate officer such bills of export or other documents as such officer acting under the general instructions of the Commissioner of Customs requires; and

(c) answer such questions respecting the departure and destination of the conveyance as are put to him by the appropriate officer.

Power to refuse  
port-clearance to  
vessels or  
permission for  
departure to other  
conveyance

55. (1) The appropriate officer may refuse to give port-clearance to a vessel or permission for departure to any other conveyance until-

(a) the provisions of section 53 or section 54, as the case may be, have been complied with;

(b) all station or port dues and other charges and penalties payable in respect of such vessel or by the owner or master thereof, or in respect of such other conveyance by the owner or person-in-charge thereof, and all taxes, duties and other dues payable in respect of any goods loaded therein, have been duly paid, or their payment secured by such guarantee, or by such deposit at such rate, as such officer directs;

(c) where export goods have been loaded without payment or securing payment as aforesaid of all taxes, duties and other dues payable in respect thereof or in contravention of any provision of this Act or the rules or of any other law for the time being in force relating to export of goods-

(i) such goods have been unloaded, or

(ii) where the appropriate officer is satisfied that it is not practicable to unload such goods, the person-in-charge or his duly authorised agent has given an undertaking, secured by such guarantee or deposit of such amount as the appropriate officer may direct, for bringing back the goods to Bangladesh;

(d) the agent, if any, delivers to the appropriate officer a declaration in writing to the effect that he will be liable for any penalty imposed under clause 24 of the Table under sub-section (1) of the section 156 and furnishes security for the discharge of the same;

(e) the agent, if any, delivers to the appropriate officer a declaration in writing to the effect that such agent is answerable for the discharge of all claims for damage or short delivery which may be established by the owner of any goods comprised in the import cargo in respect of such goods.

(2) An agent delivering a declaration under clause (d) of sub-section (1) shall be liable to all penalties which might be imposed on the person-in-charge of such conveyance under clause 24 of the Table under sub-section (1) of section 156 and an agent delivering a declaration under clause (e) of sub-section (1) shall be bound to discharge all claims referred to in such declaration.

Grant of port-clearance or permission for departure

56. When the appropriate officer is satisfied that the provisions of this Chapter relating to the departure of conveyances have been duly complied with, he shall grant a port-clearance to the master of the vessel or a written permission for departure to the person-in-charge of any other conveyance and shall return at the same

time to such master or person-in-charge one copy of the manifest duly countersigned by the appropriate officer.

Grant of port-clearance or permission for departure on security of agent

57. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 55 or section 56 and subject to rules, the appropriate officer may grant a port-clearance in respect of a vessel or permission for departure in respect of any other conveyance, if the agent furnishes such security as such officer deems sufficient for duly delivering within ten days from the date of such grant, the export manifest and other documents specified in section 53 or section 54, as the case may be.

Power to cancel port-clearance or permission for departure

58. (1) For the purpose of securing compliance with any provision of this Act or the rules or any other law, the appropriate officer may at any time, while the vessel is within the limits of any port or any other conveyance is within the limits of any station or airport or within Bangladesh territory, demand the return of port-clearance or the written permission for departure, as the case may be.

(2) Any such demand may be made in writing or may be communicated to the person-in-charge of the conveyance by wireless, and if made in writing it may be served-

(a) by delivering to the person-in-charge or his agent personally; or

(b) by leaving it at the last known place of abode of such person or agent; or

(c) by leaving it on board the conveyance with the person appearing to be in charge or command thereof.

(3) Where a demand for the return of a port-clearance or of a permission for departure is made as aforesaid, the port-clearance or permission shall forthwith become void.

Exemption of certain classes of conveyance from certain provisions of this Chapter

59. (1) The provisions of sections 44, 52 and 54 shall not apply to a conveyance other than a vessel which carries no goods other than the baggage of its occupants.

(2) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt conveyances belonging to Government or any foreign Government from all or any of the provisions of this Chapter.

## CHAPTER VIII

### GENERAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING CONVEYANCES AT CUSTOMS-STATIONS

Power to depute officers of Customs to board conveyances

60. At any time while a conveyance is in a customs-station or is proceeding towards such station, the appropriate officer may depute one or more officers of Customs to board the conveyance, and every officer so deputed shall remain on board such conveyance for such time as the appropriate officer may consider necessary.

Officer to be received and accommodation to be provided

61. Whenever an officer of Customs is so deputed to be on board any conveyance, the person-in-charge shall be bound to receive him on board and to provide him with suitable accommodation and adequate quantity of fresh water.

Officers' powers  
of access, etc

62. (1) Every officer deputed as aforesaid shall have free access to every part of the conveyance and may-

(a) cause any goods to be marked before they are unloaded from that conveyance;

(b) lock up, seal, mark or otherwise secure any goods carried in the conveyance or any place or container in which they are carried; or

(c) fasten down any hatchway or entrance to the hold.

(2) If any box, place or closed receptacle in any such conveyance be locked, and the key be withheld, such officer shall export the same to the appropriate officer, who may thereupon issue to the officer on board the conveyance or to any other officer under his authority, a written order for search.

(3) On production of such order, the officer empowered thereunder may require that any such box, place or closed receptacle be opened in his presence; and if it be not opened upon his requisition, he may break open the same.

Sealing of  
conveyance

63. Conveyances carrying transit goods for destinations outside Bangladesh or goods from some foreign territory to a customs-station or from a customs-station to some foreign territory may be sealed in such cases and in such manner as may be provided in the rules.

Goods not to be loaded or unloaded or water-borne except in presence of officer

64. Save where general permission is given under section 67 or with permission in writing of the appropriate officer, no goods other than passengers' baggage or ballast urgently required to be loaded for the vessel's safety, shall be shipped or water-borne to be shipped or discharged from any vessel, in any customs-port, nor any goods except passengers' baggage shall be loaded in or unloaded from any conveyance other than a vessel at any land customs-station or customs-airport except in the presence of an officer of Customs.

Goods not to be loaded or unloaded or passed on certain days or at certain times

65. Except with the permission in writing of the appropriate officer and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed by the Board no goods, other than passenger baggage or mail bags, shall in any customs-port be discharged, or be shipped or water-borne to be shipped or shall be loaded or unloaded or passed at any land customs-station or customs-airport-

(a) on any public holiday within the meaning of section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881) or on any day on which the discharge or shipping of cargo at customs-port or loading, unloading, passage or delivery of cargo at any land customs-station or customs-airport, as the case may be, is prohibited by the Board by notification in the official Gazette; or

(b) on any day except between such hours as the Board may, from time to time, by a like notification, appoint.

Goods not to be loaded or unloaded except at approved

66. Save where general permission is given under section 67 or with permission in writing of the appropriate officer, no imported goods shall be unloaded or goods for export loaded at any place other than a place duly approved under clause (b) of section 10

places for the unloading or loading of such goods.

Power to exempt from sections 64 and 66

67. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 64 or section 66, the Board may, by notification in the official Gazette, give general permission for goods to be loaded at any customs-station from any place not duly appointed for loading and without the presence or authority of an officer of Customs.

Boat-note

68. (1) When any goods are water-borne for the purpose of being landed from any vessel and warehoused or cleared for home-consumption, or of being shipped for exportation on board any vessel, there shall be sent, with each boat-load or other separate despatch, a boat-note specifying the number of packages so sent and the marks or number or other description thereof.

(2) Each boat-note for goods to be landed shall be signed by an officer of the vessel, and likewise by the officer of Customs on board, if any such officer be on board, and shall be delivered on arrival to any officer of Customs authorised to receive the same.

(3) Each boat-note for goods to be shipped shall be signed by the appropriate officer and, if an officer of Customs is on board the vessel on which such goods are to be shipped, shall be delivered to such officer, and if no such officer be on board, shall be delivered to the master of the vessel or to an officer of the vessel appointed by him to receive it.

(4) The officer of Customs who receives any boat-note of goods landed, and the officer of Customs, master or other officer as the case may be, who receives any boat-note of goods shipped, shall sign the same and note thereon such particulars as the Commissioner of Customs may from time to time direct.

(5) The Board may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, suspend the operation of this section in any customs-port or part thereof.

Goods water-borne to be forthwith landed or shipped

69. All goods water-borne for the purpose of being landed or shipped shall be landed or shipped without any unnecessary delay.

Goods not to be transhipped without permission

70. Except in cases of imminent danger, no goods discharged into or loaded in any boat for the purpose of being landed or shipped shall be transhipped into any other boat without the permission of an officer of Customs.

Power to prohibit plying of unlicensed cargo-boats

71. (1) The Board may declare with regard to any customs-port, by notification in the official Gazette, that, after a date therein specified, no boat not duly licensed and registered shall be allowed to ply as a cargo-boat for the landing and shipping of merchandise within the limits of such port.

(2) In any port with regard to which such notification has been issued, the Commissioner of Customs or other officer whom the Board appoints in this behalf, may, subject to rules and on payment of such fees as the Board may, by notification in the official Gazette, prescribe, issue licences for and register cargo-boats, or cancel the same.

Playing of ships of less than one hundred tons

72. (1) Every boat belonging to a 121[ Bangladeshi] ship and every other vessel not exceeding one hundred tons, shall be marked in such manner as may be prescribed by rules.

(2) Plying of all or any class or description of vessels of less than one hundred tons, whether in sea or inland waters, may be prohibited or regulated or restricted as to the purposes and limits of plying by rules.

## CHAPTER IX

### DISCHARGE OF CARGO AND ENTRY INWARDS OF GOODS

Discharge of cargo by vessels may commence on receipt of due permission

73. When an order for entry inwards of any vessel which has arrived in any customs-port or a special pass permitting such vessel to break bulk has been given, discharge of the cargo of such vessel may be proceeded with.

Discharge of goods by conveyances other than vessels

74. When on arrival of a conveyance other than a vessel at a land customs-station or customs-airport the person-in-charge of such conveyance has delivered the import manifest under section 44 and the documents required under section 48, he shall forthwith take the conveyance or cause it to be taken to the examination station at the land customs-station or customs-airport and remove or cause to be removed all goods carried in such conveyance to the custom-house in the presence of the appropriate officer or some person duly authorised by him in that behalf.

Imported goods not to be unloaded unless entered in the import manifest

75. (1) No imported goods required to be shown in the import manifest shall, except with the permission of the appropriate officer, be unloaded from any conveyance at any customs-station unless they are specified in the import manifest or amended or supplementary import manifest for being unloaded at that

customs-station.

(2) Nothing in this section shall apply to the unloading of the baggage accompanying a passenger or a member or a crew or mail bags.

Procedure in respect of goods not unloaded by vessels within time allowed

76. (1) (a) If any goods imported by a vessel (except such as have been shown in the import manifest as not to be unloaded) are not unloaded within such period as is specified in the bill of lading or if no period is so specified, within such number of the working days, not exceeding fifteen, after entry of the vessel as the Board may from time to time by notification in the official Gazette appoint, or

(b) If the cargo of any vessel, excepting a small quantity of goods, has been discharged before the expiration of the period so specified or appointed, the master of such vessel or, on this application, the appropriate officer may then carry such goods to the custom-house, there to remain for entry.

122[ (2) The appropriate officer shall thereupon take charge of, and grant receipt for, such goods; and if notice in writing has been given by the master or the agent of the vessel to the

appropriate officer that goods are to remain subject to a lien for freight, primage, general average, demurrage, container detention charges, dead-freight, terminal handling charges, container service charge or other charges of a stated amount, the appropriate officer shall hold such goods until he receives notice in writing that the said charges have been paid.]

Power to land

77. (1) At any time after the arrival of any vessel, the appropriate

small parcels and hold unclaimed parcels

officer may, with the consent of the master of such vessel, cause any small package or parcel of goods to be carried to the custom-house there to remain for entry in charge of the officers of customs, during the remainder of the working days allowed under this Act for the landing of such package or parcel.

(2) In any package or parcel so carried to the custom-house remains unclaimed on the expiration of the number of working days so allowed for its unloading, or at the time of the clearance outwards of the vessel from which it was unloaded, the master of such vessel may give such notice as is provided in section 76, and the officer-in-charge of the custom-house shall thereupon hold such package or parcel as provided in that section.

Power to permit immediate discharge

78. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 74, 76 and 77, the appropriate officer in any customs-station to which the Board, by notification in the official Gazette, declares this section to apply, may permit the master of any vessel immediately on receipt of an order under section 47 or a special pass under section 49, or the person-in-charge of a conveyance other than a vessel on receipt of the import manifest to discharge the goods imported by such conveyance, or any portion thereof, into the custody of his agent, if he be willing to receive the same, for the purpose of unloading the same forthwith-

(a) at the custom-house, or at any specified landing-place or wharf; or

(b) at any landing-place or wharf belonging to the port commissioners, port trust, railways or other public body or company; or

(c) for giving it in the custody of such person as may be approved by the Commissioner of Customs.

(2) Any agent so receiving such cargo or portion shall be bound to discharge all claims for damage or short delivery which may be established in respect of the same by the owner thereof, and shall be entitled to recover from such owner his charges for service rendered, but not for commission or the like, where any agent for the unloading of such cargo or portion has been previously appointed by the owner and such appointment is unrevoked 123[ :

Provided that no agent so receiving such cargo or portion shall cause it to be removed or otherwise dealt with except in accordance with the written order of the appropriate officer.]

(3) The appropriate officer shall take charge of all goods discharged under clause (a) of sub-section (1) and otherwise proceed in relation thereto as provided in sections 76 and 82.

(4) 124[ A public body or company or port authority or airlines or] person at whose landing-place or wharf or place of storage any goods are discharged under clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (1) shall not permit the same to be removed or otherwise dealt with except in accordance with the order in writing of the appropriate officer.

Entry for home-consumption or warehousing

79. (1) The owner of any imported goods shall make entry of such goods for home-consumption or warehousing or for any other approved purpose by delivering to the appropriate officer a bill of entry thereof in such form and manner and containing such particulars as the Board may direct:

Provided that, if the owner makes and subscribes a declaration before the appropriate officer to the effect that he is unable, for want of 125[ such information as is essential for submitting a bill of entry], then the said officer shall permit him, previous to the entry thereof, to examine the goods in the presence of an officer

of Customs or to deposit such goods in a public warehouse appointed under section 12 without warehousing the same, pending the production of such information.

126[ (1A) The Commissioner of Customs may within the period specified in sub-section (2) require the owner who has delivered or transmitted a bill of entry in electronic form to submit to the appropriate officer a paper bill of entry duly signed by the owner or his authorised agent, containing such information and documents as the said Commissioner may specify.]

127[ (2) A bill of entry under sub-section (1) may be presented and the goods be cleared at any time within 128[ thirty] days of the date of unloading thereof at a customs-port or a land customs-station or customs-inland container depot or 129[ within twenty one days of] the date of unloading thereof at a customs-airport or within such extended period as the Commissioner of Customs may deem fit:

130[ Provided that the Commissioner of Customs may permit a bill of entry to be presented even before the delivery of the manifest if the vessel or the aircraft by which the goods have been shipped for importation into Bangladesh is expected to arrive within thirty days from the date of such presentation.]]

(3) If the Commissioner of Customs is satisfied that the rate of customs-duty is not adversely affected and that there was no intention to defraud, he may in exceptional circumstances and for reasons to be recorded in writing permit substitution of a bill of entry for home-consumption for a bill of entry for warehousing or vice versa.

Acceptance of electronically transmitted bills of entry and documents

131[ 79A. The Board may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that electronically transmitted bills of entry and related documents may be acceptable subject to such conditions as are specified in that notification.]

Access to  
Customs  
computerised  
entry processing  
systems

132[ 79B. No person shall transmit to, or receive information from, a 133[ Customs computer] system unless that person is registered by the Commissioner of Customs as a user of that 134[ Customs computer].

Registered users

79C. (1) A person who wishes to be registered as a user of a 135[ Customs computer] system may apply in writing to the Commissioner of Customs in the prescribed form and shall provide such information in relation to the application as required by the Commissioner.

(2) The said Commissioner may require an applicant for registration to give such additional information as the said Commissioner considers necessary for the purpose of the application.

(3) The said Commissioner may-

(a) grant the application subject to such conditions and limitations as the said Commissioner thinks fit; or

(b) refuse the application.

(4) The said Commissioner shall give notice in writing to the applicant of his decision.

Registered users

79D. (1) A person who is registered as a user of a 136[ Customs

to be allocated  
unique user  
identifier

computer] system shall be allocated a unique user identifier for use in relation to that 137[ Customs computer] system by the Commissioner of Customs, in such form or of such a nature as the Commissioner of Customs may determine.

(2) The unique user identifier allocated pursuant to sub-section (1) of this section shall be used by the registered user for the purpose of transmitting information to or receiving information from that 138[ Customs computer] system.

(3) The Commissioner of Customs may, by notice in writing, impose conditions and limitations on a particular registered user, or on registered users generally, relating to the use and security of unique user identifiers.

Use of unique  
user identifier

79E. (1) Where information is transmitted to a 139[ Customs computer] system using a unique user identifier issued to a registered user by the Commissioner of Customs for that purpose, the transmission of that information shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be sufficient evidence that the registered user to whom the unique user identifier has been issued has transmitted that information.

(2) Where a unique user identifier is used by an individual who is not entitled to use it, sub-section (1) of this section does not apply if the registered user to whom the unique user identifier was issued has, prior to the unauthorised use of the unique user identifier, notified the Commissioner of Customs in writing that the unique user identifier is no longer secure.

Cancellation of  
registration of

79F. (1) Where at any time the Commissioner of Customs having jurisdiction is satisfied that a person who is a registered user of a

registered user

140[ Customs computer] system has-

(a) failed to comply with a condition of registration imposed by the said Commissioner under section 79C (3) of this Act; or

(b) failed to comply with, or acted in contravention of, any conditions imposed by the said Commissioner under section 79D(3) of this Act in relation to the use and security of the registered user's unique user identifier; or

(c) has been convicted of an offence under this Act in relation to improper access to or interference with a 141[ Customs computer] system,-

the said Commissioner may cancel the registration of that individual as a registered user by giving notice in writing to that person setting out the reasons for the cancellation.

Customs to keep records of transmission

79G. (1) The Customs must keep a record of every transmission sent to or received from a registered user using a 142[ Customs computer] system.

(2) The record described in sub-section (1) of this section must be kept for a period of five years from the date of the sending of or the receipt of the transmission, or for such other period as may be prescribed.]

Assessment of

80. (1) On the delivery 143[ or electronic transmission] of such

duty

bill, the goods or such part thereof as may be necessary may, without undue delay, be examined or tested 144[ in the presence of the owner or his agent, unless due to any exceptional circumstance such presence cannot be allowed] and thereafter the goods shall be assessed to duty, if any, and the owner of such goods may then proceed to clear the same for home-consumption or warehouse them, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), imported goods prior to examination or testing thereof may be permitted by the appropriate officer to be assessed to duty on the basis of the statements made in the bill relating thereto and the information furnished under the rules and the documents produced under section 26; but if it is found subsequently on examination or testing of the goods or otherwise that any statement in such bill or document or any information so furnished is not correct in respect of any matter relating to the assessment, the goods shall, without prejudice to any other action which may be taken under this Act, be re-assessed to duty.

145[ (3) Subject to the guidelines, if any, given by the Board from time to time, the Commissioner of Customs or any other Customs officer authorised by him in this behalf may clear any goods or class of goods imported by an importer or a class of importers without examination and testing of the goods, wholly or partly under sub-section (1).

(4) Upon delivery or transmission of the bill of entry for the goods cleared or to be cleared under sub-section (3) the duty shall be deemed to have been duly assessed for the purposes of this section:

Provided that where the appropriate officer has reason to believe that in case of any bill of entry re-assessment is necessary, he may, by recording reasons in writing re-assess the duty payable for the goods and take such other actions as he may deem fit under this Act.]

Provisional  
assessment of  
duty

81. (1) Where it is not possible immediately to assess the customs-duty that may be payable on any imported goods entered for home-consumption or for warehousing or for clearance from a warehouse for home-consumption or on any goods entered for exportation, for the reason that the goods require chemical or other test or a further enquiry for purposes of assessment, or that all the documents or complete documents or full information pertaining to those goods have not been furnished, an officer not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Customs may order that the duty payable on such goods be assessed provisionally:

Provided that the importer (save in the case of goods entered for warehousing) or the exporter pays such additional amount as security or furnishes such guarantee of a scheduled bank for the payment thereof as the said officer deems sufficient to meet the excess of the final assessment of duty over the provisional assessment.

(2) Where any goods are allowed to be cleared or delivered on the basis of such provisional assessment, the amount of duty actually payable on those goods shall, 146[ within a period of 147[ one hundred and twenty] working days from the date of the provisional assessment], be finally assessed and on completion of such assessment the appropriate officer shall order that the amount already paid or guaranteed be adjusted against the amount payable on the basis of final assessment, and the difference between them shall be paid forthwith to or by the importer or exporter as the case may be 148[ :

Provided that the Board may, under exceptional circumstances recorded in writing, extend the period of final assessment specified under this sub-section.]

Procedure in case of goods not cleared or warehoused or transhipped after unloading within a specified period

149[ 82. 150[ (1)] If any goods are not entered and cleared for home consumption or warehoused or transhipped within 151[ thirty] days of the date of unloading thereof at a customs-port or a land customs station 152[ or customs-inland container depot], or within 153[ twenty one] days of the date of unloading thereof at a customs airport or within such extended period as the appropriate officer may allow, such goods may, after due notice given to the owner, if his address could be ascertained, or published in the newspaper, if his address could not be ascertained, be sold under the orders of the appropriate officer:

Provided that-

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

(b) arms, ammunition or military stores may be sold or otherwise disposed of at such time and place and in such manner as the Board may, with the approval of the Government, direct:

Provided further that nothing in this section shall authorise removal for home consumption of any dutiable goods without payment of customs-duties thereon.]

154[ (2) Where any goods are sold under sub-section (1) pending adjudication, appeal, revision or decision of a Court, the proceeds of such sale shall be deposited into the Government treasury; and, if on such adjudication or in such appeal or revision it is found or if the Court finds that the goods so sold are not liable to confiscation, the proceeds of the sale shall, after necessary deduction of duties, taxes or dues as provided in section 201, be refunded to the owner.]

Procedure in case of goods not assessed or out-passed by Customs after presentation of the related bill of entry within a specified period

155[ 82A. If any goods, other than goods detained, seized, confiscated, under adjudication or appeal under the provisions of this Act, for which a bill of entry has duly been presented, are not assessed and out-passed within seven working days the owner of such goods may serve a notice upon the Commissioner to finalise the Customs formalities within three working days enabling him to pay duty and taxes and clear the goods, and the said Commissioner or any officer authorised on his behalf shall do so, if the import is in order, or issue a show cause notice if the import is not in order.

Explanation.- For the purpose of this section “detained goods” include goods detained for chemical examination, radiation test, and reference for resolution disputes on of classification, value, ITC aspect or any other legal disputes.]

## CHAPTER X

### CLEARANCE OF GOODS FOR HOME-CONSUMPTION

Clearance for home-consumption

83. 156[ (1)] When the owner of any goods entered for home-consumption and assessed under section 80 has paid the import duty and other charges, if any in respect of the same, the appropriate officer, if he is satisfied that the import of the goods is not prohibited or in breach of any restrictions or conditions applying to the import of such goods, may make an order for the clearance of the same.

157[ (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the importer or a class of importers for any goods, notified under section 80(3), shall be allowed clearance without any formal order under sub-section (1) of this section and such goods shall be deemed to have been duly allowed to pass.]

158[ (3) The Board may, by special order, in the public interest, allow any government or semi-government organization or

statutory public authority to take clearance of goods without paying the import duty and other charges on submission of a guarantee that such a duty and charges shall be paid within specific period to be determined by the board.]

Amendment of  
assessment

159[ 83A. (1) An officer of Customs not below the rank of an Assistant Commissioner of Customs may from time to time make or cause to be made such amendments to an assessment of duty or to the value taken for the purpose of assessment of duty as he thinks necessary in order to ensure the correctness of the assessment even though the goods to which the value or the duty relates have already passed out of Customs control or the duty originally assessed has been paid.

(2) If the amendment has the effect of imposing a fresh liability or enhancing an existing liability, a demand notice in writing shall be given by the officer of Customs to the person liable for the duty.

(3) Unless otherwise specified in this Act, the due date for payment against the aforesaid demand notice shall be thirty working days from the date of issue of such a written demand notice by the officer of Customs.

Limitation of  
time for  
amendment of  
assessments

83B. (1) Where an assessment of duty has been made under this Act, the officer of Customs is not entitled to increase the amount of the assessment after the expiration of three years from the date on which the original assessment was made.

(2) Notwithstanding sub-section (1) of this section, in any case where the entry or any declaration made in relation to the goods was fraudulent or wilfully misleading, the officer of Customs

may amend the assessment at any time 160[ \*\*\*] so as to increase the amount of the assessment.

Audit or  
examination of  
records

83C. (1) An officer of Customs may at any time enter any premises or place where records are kept pursuant to section 211 of this Act and audit and examine those records either in relation to specific transactions or to the adequacy or integrity of the manual or electronic system or systems by which such records are created and stored.

(2) For the purposes of sub-section (1) of this section, an officer of Customs shall have full and free access to all lands, buildings and places and to all books, records and documents, whether in the custody or under the control of the licensee, importer, exporter or any other person, for the purpose of inspecting any books, records, and documents and any property, process, or matter that the officer considers,-

(a) necessary or relevant for the purpose of collecting any duty under the Act or for the purpose of carrying out any other function lawfully conferred on the officer, or

(b) likely to provide any information otherwise required for the purposes of this Act or for the discharge of any functions under this Act.

(3) The officer of Customs may make extracts from or copies of any such books, documents or records.

(4) Notwithstanding sub-sections (2) and (3) of this section, an officer of Customs shall not enter any private dwelling except with the consent of an occupier or owner thereof or pursuant to a

warrant issued under this Act.]

Power to appoint  
auditor, etc

161[ 83D. Board may, by issuance of special order, appoint, on such terms and conditions as it may deem appropriate, professional auditor or audit firm for carrying out audit on any Customs matter, and such auditor or audit firm shall be deemed to be an officer of Customs for the purpose of this section.]

## CHAPTER XI

### WAREHOUSING

Application to  
warehouse

84. When any dutiable goods have been entered for warehousing and assessed under section 80, the owner of such goods may apply for leave to deposit the same in any warehouse appointed or licensed under this Act.

Form of  
application

85. Every such application shall be in writing signed by the applicant, and shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Board.

Warehousing  
bond

86. (1) When any such application has been made in respect of any goods, the owner of the goods to which it relates shall execute a bond, binding himself in a penalty of twice the amount of the duty assessed under section 80 or section 81 162[ \* \* \*] on such goods,-

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

(b) to pay on or before a date specified in a notice of demand all duties, rent and charges payable in respect of such goods together with interest on the same from the date so specified at the rate 163[ to be determined by the Board, being a rate not less than the bank rate fixed by the Bangladesh Bank and not more than double the Bank rate so fixed]; and

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

(2) Every such bond shall be in such form as is from time to time prescribed by the Board, and shall relate to the goods or portion of the goods of one conveyance only.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (2), for the purposes of sub-section (1), the 164[ Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board] may permit any importer to enter into a general bond in such amount and subject to such conditions, limitations or restrictions as the 165[ Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board] may determine in respect of the warehousing of goods to be imported by such importer within a specified period.

(4) 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 another warehouse or warehousing station:

Provided that, where the whole of the goods or any part thereof are transferred to another person, the appropriate officer may accept a fresh bond from the transferee in a sum equal to twice the amount of the duty assessed on the goods transferred and thereupon the bond executed by the transferor shall be deemed to be discharged to the extent to which the fresh bond has been

executed by the transferee.

Warehousing  
bank guarantee

166[ 86A. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act regarding execution of a bond in relation to clearance of goods for warehousing, the Board or a Commissioner of Customs authorised in this behalf by the Board, may, in addition to requiring execution of bond, direct that a bank guarantee, for an amount not exceeding the duties leviable on the goods, be furnished in such manner as may be prescribed.]

Forwarding of  
goods to  
warehouse

167[ 87. (1) When the provisions of sections 85 and 86 have been complied with in respect of any goods, such goods shall be delivered to the owner of such goods or his authorised representative for onward transportation to the warehouse in which they are to be deposited.

(2) A pass shall be sent with the goods specifying the name of the owner of such goods and the name or number of the importing conveyance, the marks, numbers and contents of each package, and the warehouse or place in the warehouse wherein they are to be deposited.

(3) After depositing such goods mentioned in sub-section (1) the owner of such goods shall inform the concerned Commissioner of Customs regarding the warehousing of the goods.]

Receipt of goods  
at warehouse

88. (1) On receipt of the goods, the pass shall be examined by the warehouse-keeper, and shall be returned to the appropriate officer.

(2) No package, butt, cask or other container shall be admitted into any warehouse unless it bears the marks and numbers specified in, and otherwise corresponds with, the pass for its admission.

(3) if the goods be found to correspond with the pass, the warehouse-keeper shall certify to that effect on the pass, and the warehousing of such goods shall be deemed to have been completed.

(4) If the goods do not so correspond, the fact shall be reported by the warehouse-keeper for the orders of the appropriate officer, and the goods shall either be returned to the custom-house in charge of an officer of Customs or kept in deposit pending such orders as the warehouse-keeper deems most convenient.

(5) If the quantity or value of any goods has been incorrectly stated in the bill of entry, due to inadvertence or bona fide error, the error may be rectified at any time before the warehousing of the goods is completed, and not subsequently.

Goods how  
warehoused

89. Except as provided in section 94, all goods shall be warehoused in the packages, butts, casks or other containers in which they have been imported.

Warrant to be  
given when goods  
are warehoused

90. (1) Whenever any goods are lodged in a public warehouse or a licensed private warehouse, the warehouse-keeper shall deliver a warrant signed by him as such to the person lodging the goods.

(2) Such warrant shall be in such form as the Board may from

time to time prescribe, and shall be transferable by the endorsement; and the endorsee shall be entitled to receive the goods specified in such warrant on the same terms as those on which the person who originally lodged the goods would have been entitled to receive the same.

(3) The Board may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any class of goods from the operation of this section.

Control over  
warehoused  
goods

168[ 91. (1) All warehoused goods shall be subject to the control of the appropriate officer.

(2) The appropriate officer may cause any warehouse, except a special bonded warehouse, to be locked.

(3) Subject to sub-section (4), no person shall, without the written permission of the appropriate officer-

(a) enter into a warehouse or remove any goods therefrom.

(b) unlock the warehouse which is locked under sub-section (2).

(4) An officer-

(a) not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Customs of the Customs Inspection Directorate or of the Customs Intelligence and Investigation Directorate, or

(b) below the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Customs of the said two Directorates authorised by the officer mentioned in clause (a),

shall have access to any part of a warehouse and power to examine the goods, records, accounts and documents therein and ask any question as may deem necessary.]

Power to cause packages lodged in warehouse to be opened and examined

92. (1) The appropriate officer may at any time by order in writing direct that any goods or packages lodged in any warehouse shall be opened, weighed or otherwise examined; and, after any goods have been so opened, weighed or examined, may cause the same to be sealed or marked in such manner as he thinks fit.

(2) When any goods have been so sealed and marked after examination, they shall not be again opened without the permission of the appropriate officer; and, when any such goods have been opened with such permission, the packages shall, if he thinks fit, be again sealed or marked.

Access of owners to warehoused goods

93. (1) Any owner of goods lodged in a warehouse shall, at any time within the hours of business, have access to his goods in the presence of an officer of Customs, and an officer of Customs shall, upon application for the purpose being made in writing to the appropriate officer, be deputed to accompany such owner.

(2) When an officer of Customs is specially employed to accompany such owner, a sum sufficient to meet the expense thereby incurred shall, subject to rules, be paid by such owner to the appropriate officer, and such sum shall, if the appropriate officer so directs, be paid in advance.

Owner's power to deal with warehoused goods

94. (1) With the sanction of the appropriate officer and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed by rules, the owner of any goods may, either before or after warehousing the same -

(a) separate damaged or deteriorated goods from the rest;

(b) sort the goods or change their containers for the purpose of preservation, sale, export or disposal of the goods;

(c) deal with the goods and their containers in such manner as may be necessary to prevent loss or deterioration or damage to the goods;

(d) show the goods for sale; or

(e) take such samples of goods as may be allowed by the appropriate officer with or without entry for home-consumption, and with or without payment of duty, except such as may eventually become payable on a deficiency of the original quantity.

(2) After any such goods have been so separated and repacked in proper or approved packages, the appropriate officer may, at the request of the owner of such goods, cause or permit any refuse, damaged or surplus goods remaining after such separation or repacking (or at the like request, any goods which may not be worth the duty) to be destroyed, and may remit the duty payable thereon.

Manufacture and other operations in relation to goods in a warehouse

95. (1) Subject to rules, the owner of any warehoused goods may, 169[ by giving fifteen days prior notice in writing to the 170[ Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board]], carry on any manufacturing process or other operations in the warehouse in relation to such goods.

(2) Where in the course of any such operation or process there is any waste or refuse the following provisions shall apply, namely:-

(a) if the whole or any part of the goods produced by such operation or process are exported, no duty shall be charged on the quantity of the warehoused goods wasted or turned into refuse in the course of the operation or processing 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 Bangladesh in that form.

171[ (b) If the whole or any part of the goods produced by such operation or process are cleared from the warehouse for home-consumption, duty and other taxes shall be charged on the quantity of such goods cleared for home-consumption and also on the warehoused goods wasted or turned into refuse in the course of the operation or processing carried on in relation to such goods cleared for home-consumption in a manner to be prescribed by rules:

Provided that the value for assessment purposes under this clause shall, notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, be determined by the 172[ Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board].]

Payment of rent and warehouse-dues

173[ 96. (1) The owner of any warehoused goods shall pay to the warehouse-keeper rent and other 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 Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs or by agreement between the owner of the warehouse and the owner of warehoused goods.

(2) A table of the rates of rent and other charges fixed under subsection (1) shall be displayed in a conspicuous part of such warehouse.

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

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

97. No warehoused goods shall be taken out of any warehouse, except on clearance for home-consumption or export or for removal to another warehouse, or as otherwise provided in this Act.

Period for which goods may remain warehoused

174[ 98.(1) Goods imported for and warehoused in any special bonded warehouse or in any hundred percent export oriented industry, may remain in such warehouse or industry for a period not exceeding twenty four months from the date of warehousing :

(2) The Commissionaner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissionaner of Customs authorized by the Board in this

hehalf may extend the period of warehousing mentioned in sub-section (1) for further period of six months if the goods specified in sub-section (1) are not likely to deteriorate.]

175[ (2A) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) and (2), goods imported and warehoused by a hundred percent export oriented ship building industry, may remain in such warehouse for a period not exceeding forty eight months from the date of warehousing.]

(3) Goods imported for and warehoused in any diplomatic bonded warehouse, may remain in the warehouse for a period not exceeding twelve months from the date of warehousing.

(4) Warehoused goods other than the goods mentioned in sub-sections (1) and (3) may remain in the warehouse for a period not exceeding six months following the date of execution of the bond under section 86 in respect of such goods.

(5) In the case of any goods specified in sub-sections (3) and (4) which are not likely to deteriorate, the period for warehousing of such goods may, with reasons in writing, be extended by the Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorized by the Board in this behalf for a period not exceeding three months and subsequently by the Board for a further period not exceeding three months.

(6) The Commissioner of customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorized by the Board in this behalf may reduce the period for warehousing mentioned in sub-sections (1), (3), and (4) to such reasonable period as he deems fit in each case, if the goods mentioned in sub-sections are likely to deteriorate.]

Goods to be removed if license is cancelled

176[ 98A. When the licence of any private warehouse is cancelled, the owner of any goods warehoused therein shall, within ten days of the date on which notice of such cancellation is given or within such extended period, as the appropriate officer may allow, remove the goods from that warehouse to another warehouse or clear them for home-consumption or exportation.]

Power to remove goods from one warehouse to another in the same customs-station

99. (1) Any owner of goods warehoused under this Act may, within the period of their warehousing under section 98, and with the permission of the 177[ Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board] 178[ or any officer authorised for the purpose by the 179[ Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board],] on such conditions and after giving such security, if any, as 180[ that Commissioner] directs, remove goods from one warehouse to another warehouse in the same warehousing station.

(2) When any owner desires to remove any goods, he shall apply for permission to do so in such form as the Board may prescribe.

Power to remove goods from one warehousing station to another

100. (1) Any owner of goods warehoused at any warehousing station may, within the period of their warehousing under section 98, remove the same for the purpose of warehousing them at any other warehousing station.

(2) When any owner desires to remove any goods for such purpose, he shall apply to the 181[ Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board] in such form and manner as the Board may prescribe stating therein the particulars of the goods to be removed, and the name of the customs-station to which they are to be removed.

Transmission of account of goods to officers at warehousing station of destination

101. (1) When permission is granted for the removal of any goods from one warehousing station to another under section 100, an account containing the particulars thereof shall be transmitted by the appropriate officer of the customs-station of removal to the appropriate officer of the customs-station of destination.

(2) The person requiring the removal shall before such removal enter into a bond with one sufficient surety, in a sum equal at least to the duty chargeable on such goods, for the due arrival and re-warehousing thereof at the custom-station of destination, within such time, as the 182[ Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board] directs.

(3) Such bond may be taken by the appropriate officer either the customs-station of removal or at the customs-station of destination as best suits the convenience of the owner.

(4) If such bond is taken at customs-station of destination, a certificate thereof signed by the appropriate officer of such station shall at the time of the removal of such goods be produced to the appropriate officer at the customs-station of removal; and such bond shall not be discharged unless such goods are produced to the appropriate officer, and duly re-warehoused at the customs-station of destination within the time allowed for such removal or are otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of such officer; nor until the full duty due upon any deficiency of such goods, not so accounted for, has been paid.

183[ (5) Notwithstanding anything contained in the aforesaid sub-sections, the 184[ Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board] may prescribe such conditions as he deems fit for the removal of warehoused goods from special bonded warehouse.]

Remover may enter into a general bond

102. The 185[ Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board] may permit any person desirous of removing warehoused goods to enter into a general bond, with such sureties, in such amount and under such conditions as 186[ that Commissioner] approves, for the removal, from time to time, of any goods from one warehouse to

another, either in the same or in a different warehousing station and for the due arrival and re-warehousing of such goods at the destination within such time as 187[ that Commissioner] directs.

Goods on arrival at customs-station of destination to be subject to same laws as goods on first importation

103. Upon the arrival of warehoused goods at the customs-station of destination, they shall be entered and warehoused in like manner as goods are entered and warehoused on the first importation thereof, and under the laws and rules, in so far as such laws and rules are applicable, which regulate the entry and warehousing of such last-mentioned goods.

Clearance of bonded goods for home-consumption

104. Any owner of warehoused goods may, at any time within the period of their warehousing under section 98, clear such goods for home-consumption by paying-

(a) the duty assessed on such goods under the provisions of this Act; and

(b) all rent, penalties, interest and other charges payable in respect of such goods 188[ :

Provided that necessary permission will have to be taken from 189[ Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board] fifteen days in advance in case of Special Bonded Warehouse for special purposes to be determined by the 190[ Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board].]

Clearance of  
warehoused  
goods for export

105. Any owner of warehoused goods may, at any time within the period of their warehousing under section 98, clear such goods for export out of Bangladesh on payment of all rent, penalties, interest and other charges payable as aforesaid but without paying any import duty thereon:

Provided that, if the Government is of the opinion that warehoused goods of any specified description are likely to be smuggled back into Bangladesh, it may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that such goods shall not be exported to any place outside Bangladesh without payment of duty or allow them to be exported subject to such restrictions and conditions as may be specified in the notification.

Clearance of  
warehoused  
goods for export  
as provisions, on  
a conveyance  
proceeding to  
foreign  
destination

106. Any warehoused provisions and stores may be exported within the period of their warehousing under section 98 without payment of import duty for use on board any conveyance proceeding to a foreign territory.

Application for  
clearance of  
goods

107. (1) An application to clear goods from any warehouse for home-consumption or for export shall be made in such form as the Board may prescribe.

(2) Such application shall ordinarily be made to the appropriate officer at least twenty-four hours before it is intended to clear such goods 191[ :

Provided that in the case of Special Bonded Warehouses, the procedure to be followed will be determined by the 192[ Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board].]

Re-assessment of warehoused goods when damaged or deteriorated

108. If any goods upon which duties are levied ad valorem are damaged or deteriorated due to an unavoidable accident or cause after they have been entered for warehousing and assessed under section 80 and before they are cleared for home consumption, their value in the damaged or deteriorated state may be appraised, if the owner so desires, by an officer of Customs and the duty leviable thereon shall be diminished in proportion to the diminution of their value and a new bond for twice the amount of the diminished duty may, at the option of the owner, be executed by him to replace the bond originally executed.

193[ ]

109. [Re-assessment on alteration of duty.- omitted by section 33 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন) .]

Allowance in case of volatile goods

110. When any warehoused goods of such class or description as the Board having regard to the volatility of such goods and the manner of their storage may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify are, at the time of delivery from a warehouse, found to be deficient in quantity and the 194[ Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board] is satisfied that such deficiency is on account of natural loss, no duty shall be charged on such deficiency.

Duty on goods improperly removed from warehouse or allowed to remain beyond fixed time or lost or destroyed or taken as sample

111. In respect of goods specified hereunder the appropriate officer may demand and upon such demand the owner of such goods shall forthwith pay the full amount of duty chargeable on such goods together with all rent, penalties, interest and other charges payable in respect of them, namely:-

(a) Warehoused goods which are removed in contravention of section 97.

(b) Goods which have not been removed from the warehouse within the time allowed for such removal under section 98.

(c) Goods in respect of which a bond has been executed 195[ under section 86 or as prescribed by rules made under this Act] and which have not been cleared for home-consumption or export or removed in accordance with the provisions of this Act and are lost or destroyed otherwise than as provided in sections 94 and 95 or as mentioned in section 115, or are not accounted for to the satisfaction of the appropriate officer.

(d) Goods which have been taken under section 94 as samples without payment of duty.

Procedure on failure to pay duty, etc

112. 196[ (1) If any owner fails to pay any sum demanded under section 111, the appropriate officer may either proceed upon the bond executed under 86 or as prescribed by rules made under this Act or cause such portion of the owner's goods in the warehouse or any plant or machinery or equipment used for the manufacture of goods or any other goods and properties belonging to such persons to be detained as he may consider adequate to recover the demand, and the notice in writing for such detention, shall immediately be given to the owner.]

(2) In case the demand is not discharged within fifteen days of the date of such notice, the goods so detained may be sold.

(3) The net proceeds of any such sale shall be entered upon and adjusted against the bond and the surplus, if any, remaining after full satisfaction of the bond shall be disposed of in the manner provided in section 201.

(4) No transfer or assignment of the goods shall prevent the appropriate officer from proceeding against such goods in the manner above provided, for any amount due thereon.

Noting removal  
of goods

113. (1) When any warehoused goods are taken out of any warehouse, the appropriate officer shall cause the fact to be noted on the back of the bond.

(2) Every note so made shall specify the quantity and description of such goods, the purposes for which they have been removed, the date of removal, the name of the person removing them, the number and date of the bill of export under which they have been taken away, if removed for exportation, or of the bill of entry, if removed for home-consumption and the amount of duty paid, if any.

197[ (3) In case of Special Bonded warehouses, the procedure to be followed will be determined by the 198[ Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board].]

Register of bonds 114. (1) A register shall be kept of all bonds entered into for customs-duties on warehoused goods, and entry shall be made in such register of all particulars required by section 113 to be specified 199[ , or in the case of Special Bonded warehouse entry shall be made in a register to be prescribed by The 200[ Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board].]

(2) When such register shows that the whole of the goods covered by any bond have been cleared for home-consumption or export, or otherwise duly accounted for, and when all amounts due on account of such goods have been paid, the appropriate officer shall cancel such bond as discharged in full, and shall on demand deliver the cancelled bond to the person who executed it or who is entitled to receive it.

Power to remit duties on warehoused goods lost or destroyed 115. If any warehoused goods, in respect of which a bond has been executed under section 86 and which have not been cleared for home-consumption are lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident or cause, the 201[ Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board] may in his discretion remit the duties due thereon:

Provided that, if any such goods be so lost or destroyed in a private warehouse, 202[ notice thereof in writing shall] be given to the appropriate officer 203[ within two working days] after the discovery of such loss or destruction.

Responsibility of warehouse-keeper 116. The warehouse-keeper in respect of goods lodged in a public warehouse, and the licensee in respect of goods lodged in a private warehouse, shall be responsible for their due receipt therein and delivery therefrom, and their safe custody while deposited therein, according to the quantity, weight or gauge reported by the officer of Customs who has assessed such goods, allowance being made, if necessary, for deficiency in quantity on

account of natural loss as provided in section 110:

Provided that no owner of goods shall be entitled to claim from the appropriate officer or from any keeper of a public warehouse, compensation for any loss or damage occurring to such goods while they are being passed into or out of such warehouse, or while they remain therein, unless it be proved that such loss or damage was occasioned by the wilful act or neglect of the warehouse-keeper or of an officer of Customs.

204[ ]

117. [Locking of warehouses.- Omitted by section 17 of the Finance Act, 2002 (Act No. XIV of 2002).]

205[ ]

117A. [Special bonded warehouse.- Inserted by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন) and subsequently omitted by section 18 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন) .]

Power to decide where goods may be deposited in 206[ warehouse], and on what terms

118. The 207[ Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board] may from time to time determine in what division of any 208[ warehouse], and in what manner, and on what terms, any goods may be deposited, and what sort of goods may be deposited in any such warehouse.

Expenses of carriage, packing, etc, to be borne by owner

119. The expenses of carriage, packing and storage of goods on their receipt into or removal from a public warehouse shall, if paid by the appropriate officer or by the warehouse-keeper, be chargeable on the goods and be defrayed by, and recoverable from, the owner, in the manner provided in section 112.

Power to add,  
alter or relax the  
condition, etc

209[ 119A. The 210[ Board] may, by notification in the official Gazette, add or alter any condition or requirement contained in any provision of this chapter, and if it considers expedient, relax any provision thereof, to meet any special requirement.]

## CHAPTER XII

### TRANSHIPMENT

Chapter not to  
apply to baggage  
or postal articles

120. The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to-

(a) baggage, and

(b) goods imported by post.

Transshipment of  
goods without  
payment of duty

121. Subject to the provisions of section 15 and the rules, the appropriate officer may, on application by the owner of any goods imported at any customs-station and specially and distinctly manifested at the time of importation as for transshipment to some other customs-station or foreign destination, grant leave to tranship the same without payment of duty, if any, chargeable on such goods at the customs-station of transshipment and, in case of goods to be transhipped to some other customs-station, with or without any security or bond for the due arrival and entry of the goods thereat.

Superintendence  
of transhipment

122. An officer of Customs shall, in every case, be deputed free of charge to superintend the removal of transhipped goods from one conveyance to another.

Entry, etc, of  
transhipped  
goods

123. All goods transhipped under section 121 to any customs station shall, on their arrival at such customs-station, be entered in the same manner as goods on their first importation and shall be dealt with like-wise.

Transhipment of  
provisions and  
stores from one  
conveyance to  
another of the  
same owner  
without payment  
of duty

124. Any provisions and stores in use or being carried for use on board a conveyance may, at the discretion of the appropriate officer be transhipped to another conveyance belonging wholly or partly to the same owner and present simultaneously at the same customs-station, without payment of duty.

Levy of  
transhipment fees

125. Subject to the rules, a transhipment fee on any goods or class of goods transhipped under this Act may be levied at such rates, according to weight, measurement, quantity, number, bale, package or container, as the Board may, by notification in the official Gazette, prescribe for any customs-station or class of customs-stations.

### CHAPTER XIII

#### TRANSIT TRADE

Chapter not to  
apply to baggage

126. The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to

and postal articles

(a) baggage, and

(b) goods imported by post.

Transit of goods  
in the same  
conveyance

127. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 15 and the rules any goods imported in a conveyance and mentioned in the import manifest as for transit in the same conveyance to a customs-station in Bangladesh or to any destination outside Bangladesh may be allowed to be so transited without payment of duty, if any, leviable on such goods at the customs-station of transit.

(2) Any stores and provisions imported on board a conveyance which is in transit through Bangladesh to a destination outside Bangladesh may, subject to rules, be allowed to be consumed on board that conveyance without payment of the duties which would otherwise be chargeable on them.

Transport of  
certain classes of  
goods subject to  
prescribed  
conditions

128. Any goods may be transported from one part of Bangladesh to another through any foreign territory, subject to such conditions as to their due arrival at the destination as may be prescribed by rules.

Transit of goods  
across  
Bangladesh to a  
foreign territory

129. Where any goods are entered for transit across Bangladesh to a destination outside Bangladesh, the appropriate officer may, subject to the provisions of the rules, allow the goods to be so transitted without payment of the duties which would otherwise be chargeable on such goods.

Levy of transit fees

211[ 129A. A transit fee on any goods or class of goods transited under this Act may be levied at such rates, according to weight, measurement, quantity, number, bale, package or container, as may be prescribed by rules made by the Board.]

#### CHAPTER XIV

#### EXPORTATION OR SHIPMENT AND RELANDING

No goods to be loaded on a conveyance, till entry outwards or permission granted

130. No goods other than passenger's baggage or mail bags or ballast urgently required for a vessel's safety shall be loaded or water-borne to be loaded on a conveyance at a place in a customs-station approved for the purpose under clause (b) of section 10, until an order under section 50 in respect of the conveyance has been given or permission in this behalf in writing has been granted by the appropriate officer.

Clearance for exportation

131. 212[ (1)] No goods shall be loaded for exportation until-

(a) in the case of goods other than passengers' baggage and mail bag-

213[ (i) the owner has delivered to the appropriate officer or, if the owner is a registered user, he has transmitted to the Customs computer system, a bill of export in such form and manner and containing such particulars as the Board may, by order, direct from time to time 214[ :

Provided that the Commissioner of Customs may within a period

of six months require the owner who has electronically transmitted a bill of export to the Customs computer system to submit to the appropriate officer a bill of export in paper duly signed by him or his authorised agent containing such information as the said Commissioner may specify;]]

(ii) such owner has paid the duties payable on such goods;

(iii) such bill has been passed by the appropriate officer; and

(b) in the case of passengers' baggage or mail bags, the appropriate officer has permitted them to be exported:

Provided that the Board may in the case of any customs-station or wharf, by notification in the official Gazette, and subject to such restrictions and conditions, if any, as it thinks fit, exempt any specified goods or class of goods or any specified person or class of persons, from all or any of the provisions of this section 215[ :

Provided further that where the appropriate officer, in a particular case, has reason to believe that exportation of any goods in respect of which exemption has been notified under the first proviso should be intervened before its loading for exportation, he may, upon recording reasons, examine the goods or the bill of export or both, and may take other necessary action under this Act.]

216[ (2) In a case where exemption has been allowed under the proviso to sub-section (1) and any goods have been exported subject to any conditions or under any guarantee or undertaking, the exporter shall forthwith fulfil such conditions or, as the case may be, the terms of the guarantee or undertaking and submit to the appropriate officer documents relating thereto, including proceeds realisation certificate or such other documentary evidence showing the remittance to Bangladesh of the sale proceeds of the goods exported as may be acceptable to the

Board.]

Bond required in certain cases before exportation

132. Before any warehoused goods subject to excise duties, or goods entitled to drawback or repayment of customs-duties on exportation, or goods exportable only under particular rules or restrictions, are permitted to be exported, the owner shall, if required so to do, give security by bond in such sum not exceeding twice the duty leviable on such goods as the appropriate officer directs, with one sufficient surety, that such goods shall be exported and landed at the place for which they are entered outwards or shall be otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of such officer.

Additional charge on goods cleared for export after port-clearance granted

133. Where the goods are cleared for shipment on a bill of export presented after port-clearance or permission to depart has been granted, the appropriate officer may, if he thinks fit, levy, in addition to any duty to which such goods are ordinarily liable, a charge not exceeding one per cent of the value of the goods determined in accordance with the provisions of section 25.

Notice of non-loading or re-landing and return of duty thereon

134. (1) If any goods mentioned in a bill of export or manifest be not loaded or be loaded and afterwards re-landed, the owner shall before the expiration of fifteen clear working days after the conveyance on which such goods were intended to be loaded or from which they were re-landed has left the customs-station, give information of such short-loading or re-landing to the appropriate officer save where the latter has occasioned the short-loading or re-landing.

(2) Upon an application being made to the appropriate officer within one year of such short-loading or re-landing any duty levied upon goods not loaded or upon goods loaded and

afterwards re-landed shall be refunded to the person on whose behalf such duty was paid:

Provided that, where the required information of short-loading or re-landing is not given within the aforesaid period of fifteen days, the appropriate officer may make refund of duty contingent upon payment of such penalty, if any, as he may see fit to impose.

Goods re-landed or transhipped from a conveyance returning to a customs-station or putting into another customs-station

135. (1) If, after having cleared from any customs-station any conveyance without having discharged her cargo returns to such customs-station or puts into any other customs-station, any owner of goods in such conveyance, if he desires to land or tranship the same or any portion thereof for re-export, may, with the consent of the person-in-charge of the conveyance, apply to the appropriate officer in that behalf.

(2) The appropriate officer, if he grants the application, shall thereupon send an officer of Customs to watch the conveyance and to take charge of such goods during such re-landing or transshipment.

(3) Such goods shall not be allowed to be transhipped or re-exported free of duty by reason of the previous settlement of duty at the time of first export unless they are lodged and remain, until the time of re-export under the custody of an officer of Customs, in a place appointed by the appropriate officer, or are transhipped under such custody.

(4) All expenses attending such custody shall be borne by the owner.

Conveyance  
returning to  
customs-station  
may enter and  
land goods

136. (1) In either of the cases mentioned in section 135, the person-in-charge of the conveyance may enter such conveyance inwards and any owner of goods thereon may, with the consent of the person-in-charge of conveyance, land the same under the provisions of this Act and the rules.

(2) In every such case, any export duty paid shall be refunded on an application made by the owner of such goods within one year of their landing and any amount paid to owners as drawback or repayment of duty (whether of customs, excise or any other tax) shall be recovered from him or adjusted against the amount refundable.

Landing of goods  
during repairs

137. (1) The appropriate officer may, on application by the person-in-charge of a conveyance which is obliged before completing her journey or voyage to put into any customs-station for repairs, permit him to land the goods or any portion thereof, and to place it in the custody of an officer of Customs during such repairs, and to load and export the same free of duty.

(2) All expenses attending such custody shall be borne by the person-in-charge of the conveyance.

Frustrated cargo  
217[ and other  
than Frustrated  
cargo] how dealt  
with

138. (1) Where any goods are brought into a customs-station by reason of inadvertence, mis-direction or untraceability of the consignee, the Commissioner of Customs may, on application by the person-in-charge of the conveyance which brought such goods or of the consignor of such goods and subject to rules, allow export of such goods without payment of any duties (whether of import or export) chargeable thereon, provided that such goods have remained and a re-exported under the custody of an officer of Customs.

218[ (1A) Where any goods are brought into a customs-station by a reason other than the reasons mentioned in sub-section(1), the Commissioner of Customs may, with prior approval of the Board, allow re-exportation of such goods without payment of any duties chargeable thereon.]

(2) All expenses attending to such custody shall be borne by the applicant.

## CHAPTER XV

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

Declaration by passenger or crew of baggage

139. The owner of any baggage whether a passenger or a member of the crew shall, for the purpose of clearing it, make a verbal or written declaration of its contents in such manner as may be prescribed by rules to the appropriate officer and shall answer such questions as the said officer may put to him with respect to his baggage and any article contained therein or carried with him and shall produce such baggage and any such article for examination.

Determination of rate of duty in respect of baggage

140. The rate of duty, if any, applicable to baggage shall be the rate in force on the date on which a declaration is made in respect of such baggage under section 139.

Bona fide baggage exempt from duty

141. The appropriate officer may, subject to the limitations, conditions and restriction specified in the rules, pass free of duty 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 is bona fide meant for the use of such passenger or for making gift.

Temporary  
detention of  
baggage

142. Where the baggage of passenger contains any article which is dutiable or the import of which is prohibited or restricted and in respect of which a true declaration has been made under section 139, the appropriate officer may, at the request of the passenger, detain such article for the purpose of being returned to him on his leaving Bangladesh.

Treatment of  
baggage of  
passengers or  
crew in transit

143. Baggage of passengers and members of the crew in transit in respect of which a declaration has been made under section 139, may be permitted by the appropriate officer, subject to such limitations, conditions and restrictions as may be specified in the rules, to be so transited without payment of duty.

Label or  
declaration in  
respect of goods  
imported or  
exported by post  
to be treated as  
entry

144. In the case of goods imported or exported by post, any label or declaration 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.

Rate of duty in  
respect of goods  
imported or  
exported by post

145. (1) The rate of duty, if any, applicable to any goods imported by post shall be the rate in force on the date on which the postal authorities present to the appropriate officer the declaration or label referred to in section 144 for the purpose of assessing the duty thereon.

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

## CHAPTER XVI

### PROVISIONS RELATING TO COASTAL GOODS AND VESSELS

Chapter not to apply to baggage

146. The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to baggage.

Entry of coastal goods

147. (1) The consignor of any coastal goods shall present to the appropriate officer a bill of coastal goods in the form prescribed by the Board.

(2) Every such consignor shall make a declaration on the bill of coastal goods presented by him as to the truth of the contents thereof.

Coastal goods not to be loaded until bill relating thereto is passed

148. No vessel shall take on board any coastal goods until the bill relating to such goods has been passed by the appropriate officer and delivered to the master of the vessel by the consignor:

Provided that the appropriate officer may, in circumstances of exceptional nature, on a written application by the master of the vessel, permit loading of coastal goods pending the presentation and passing of bills relating to such goods.

Clearance of coastal goods at destination

149. (1) The master of a vessel carrying any coastal goods shall carry on board the vessel all bills delivered to him under section 148 and shall, within twenty-four hours of arrival of the vessel at any customs-port or coastal port, deliver to the appropriate officer all bills relating to the goods which are to be unloaded at that port.

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

Declaration concerning coasting vessel which has touched foreign port

150. The master of a vessel carrying coastal goods which has touched at any foreign port immediately before its arrival at a port of Bangladesh shall deliver, along with the bills referred to in section 149, a declaration stating that fact and indicating the particulars and specifications of the cargo, if any, discharged or taken on board at such foreign port.

Cargo book

151. (1) There shall be kept on board every coasting vessel a cargo book stating the name of the vessel, the port at which she is registered and the name of the master.

(2) It shall be the duty of the master of every coasting vessel to enter or cause to be entered in the cargo book-

(a) the port to which and each voyage on which the vessel is bound;

(b) the respective times of departure from every port of lading

and of arrival at every port of discharge;

(c) the name of every port of lading and an account of all goods taken on board at that port with a description of the packages and the quantities and description of the goods contained therein or stowed loose and the names of the respective shippers and the consignees in so far as such particulars be ascertainable;

(d) the name of every port of discharge and the respective days on which such goods or any of them are delivered out of such vessel.

(3) The entries relating to the loading and discharge of goods shall be made respectively at the ports of lading and discharge.

(4) Every such master shall on demand produce the cargo book for the inspection of the appropriate officer and such officer may make such note or remark therein as he considers necessary.

Coastal goods not to be loaded or unloaded except at customs-port or coastal port

152. No coastal goods shall be loaded on, or unloaded from, any vessel at any port other than a customs-port or a coastal port declared under section 9.

Coasting vessel to obtain written orders before departure

153. (1) No coasting vessel which has brought or loaded any coastal goods at a customs-port or coastal port shall depart from such port until a written order to that effect has been given by the appropriate officer.

(2) No such order shall be given until-

(a) the master of the vessel has answered the questions, if any, put to him;

(b) all charges and penalties, if any, payable in respect of that vessel or by its master have been paid or the payment secured by such guarantee as the appropriate officer may direct.

Application of certain provisions of this Act to coastal goods

154. (1) Sections 64, 65 and 66 shall, so far as may be, apply to coastal goods as they apply to imported goods or goods for export.

(2) Sections 48 and 60 shall, so far as may be, apply to vessels carrying coastal goods as they apply to vessels carrying imported goods or goods for export.

(3) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that all or any of the other provisions of Chapter VII and the provisions of section 78 shall apply to coastal goods or vessel carrying coastal goods with such exceptions and modifications, if any, as may be specified in the notification.

Prohibition of the coastal trade of certain goods

155. No goods shall be carried coastwise or shipped as stores in a coasting vessel contrary to any prohibition or restriction imposed by or under any law, nor shall such goods or stores be brought to any place in Bangladesh for the purpose of being so carried or shipped.

## CHAPTER XVII

### OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Punishment for offences

156. (1) Whoever commits any offence described in column 1 of the Table below shall, in addition to and not in derogation of any punishment to which he may be liable under any other law, be liable to the punishment mentioned against that offence in column 2 thereof:-

Extent of confiscation

157. (1) Confiscation of any goods under this Act includes any package in which they are found, and all other contents thereof.

(2) Every conveyance of whatever kind used in the removal of any goods liable to confiscation under this Act shall also be liable to confiscation:

219[ Provided that, where a conveyance liable to confiscation has been seized by an officer of Customs, 220[ an officer not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Customs] may, in such circumstances as may be prescribed by rules, order its release, pending the adjudication of the case involving its confiscation, if the owner of the conveyance furnishes him,-

(a) in the case of the conveyance being a bus, minibus or truck or any other motor vehicle, with a personal undertaking properly attested and duly stamped by the concerned associations of vehicle owners recognised by the Government and registered with any authority specified by the Government in this behalf;

(b) in the case of any other conveyance, with such bank guarantee from a scheduled bank as may be acceptable to 221[ an officer not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Customs], for

the due production of the conveyance at any time and place it is required by 222[ an officer not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Customs] to be produced; and upon such order the conveyance to which the order relates shall be released within seventy two hours of such undertaking or guarantee, as the case may be.]

(3) Confiscation of any vessel under this Act includes her tackle, apparel and furniture.

## CHAPTER XVIII

### PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING - POWERS OF SEARCH, SEIZURE AND ARREST-ADJUDICATION OF OFFENCES

Power to search on reasonable ground

158. (1) The appropriate officer, if he has reason to believe that any person is carrying about himself goods liable to confiscation or any documents relating thereto, may search such person, if he has landed from or is on board or is about to board a vessel within the Bangladesh customs-waters, or if he has alighted from or is about to get into or is in any other conveyance arriving in or proceeding from Bangladesh, or if he is entering or about to leave Bangladesh, or if he is within the limits of any customs-area.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1) the appropriate officer may search a person, if he has reason to believe that such person is carrying about himself smuggled Platinum, any radio active mineral, gold, silver, precious stones, manufactures of Platinum, any radio active mineral, gold, silver or precious stones, or currency, or any other goods or class of goods notified by the Government in the official Gazette, or any documents relating to any one or more of the aforementioned goods.

Conferring certain Powers of

223[ 158A. For the purposes of entry, search, seizure and arrest under this Act, the Government may, by notification in the

Magistrate 1st  
Class on Customs  
officers

official Gazette, confer the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class described in the Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898) on an officer of Customs not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner.]

Persons to be  
searched may  
desire to be taken  
before gazetted  
officer of  
Customs or  
Magistrate

159. (1) When any officer of Customs is about to search any person under the provisions of section 158, the officer of Customs shall inform such person about his right to be taken to a gazetted officer of Customs or Magistrate, and if such person so desires take him without unnecessary delay to the nearest gazetted officer of Customs or Magistrate before searching him, and may detain him until he can be so taken.

(2) The gazetted officer of Customs or the Magistrate before whom such person is brought shall, if he sees no reasonable ground for search, forthwith discharge the person and record reasons for doing so, or else direct search to be made.

(3) Before making a search under section 158, 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.

(4) A female shall not be searched except by a female.

Power to screen  
or X-Ray bodies  
of suspected  
persons for

160. (1) Where the appropriate officer has reason to believe that any person liable to search under section 158 has any goods liable to confiscation secreted inside his body, he may detain such person and produce him without unnecessary delay before an

detecting secreted  
goods

officer of Customs not below the rank of an Assistant  
Commissioner of Customs.

(2) The aforesaid officer, if he has reasonable grounds for believing that such person has any such goods secreted inside his body and that it is necessary to have the body of such person screened or X-Rayed, may make an order to that effect, or else discharge such person forthwith, except where he is held on any other grounds.

(3) Where the aforesaid officer orders such person to be screened or X-Rayed, the appropriate officer shall, as soon as practicable, take him to a radiologist possessing such qualifications as may be recognised by the Government for that purpose and such person shall allow the radiologist to screen or X-Ray his body.

(4) The radiologist shall screen or X-Ray the body of such person and forward his report thereon, together with any X-Ray pictures taken by him to the aforesaid officer without unnecessary delay.

(5) Where on the basis of a report from a radiologist or otherwise, the aforesaid officer is satisfied that any person has any goods liable to confiscation secreted inside his body, he may direct that suitable action for bringing such goods out of his body 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.

(6) Where any person is brought before an officer of Customs not below the rank of an Assistant Commissioner of Customs as aforesaid, he may direct that pending completion of all action under this section such person be detained.

(7) No person shall be subjected to screening or X-Ray if he confesses that goods liable to confiscation are secreted inside his body and of his own consent agrees to suitable steps being taken to bring out such goods.

Power to arrest

161. (1) Any officer of Customs authorised in this behalf who has reason to believe that any person has committed an offence under this Act may arrest such person.

(2) Any person duly empowered for the prevention of smuggling who has reason to believe that any person who has committed an offence of smuggling under this Act may arrest such person.

(3) Every person arrested under this Act shall be taken forthwith before the nearest officer of Customs authorised by the Commissioner of Customs to deal with such cases, or, if there is no such officer of Customs within a reasonable distance, to the Officer-in-Charge of the nearest police-station.

(4) The officer of Customs or the Officer-in-Charge of a police-station before whom any person is taken under this section shall, if the offence be bailable, either admit him to bail to appear before the Magistrate having jurisdiction or have him taken in custody before such Magistrate.

(5) When any person is taken under sub-section (4) before an officer of Customs as aforesaid, such officer shall proceed to inquire into the charge against such person.

(6) For the purpose of an inquiry under sub-section (5), the officer of Customs may exercise the same powers, and shall be subject to the same provisions, as an Officer-in-Charge of a police-station may exercise and is subject to under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act No. V of 1898), when investigating a cognizable offence:

Provided that, if the officer of Customs is of opinion that there is sufficient evidence or reasonable ground of suspicion against the accused person, he shall, if the offence be bailable, either admit him to bail to appear before a Magistrate having jurisdiction, or have him taken in custody before such Magistrate.

(7) If it appears to the officer of Customs that there is no sufficient evidence or reasonable ground of suspicion against the accused person, he shall release the accused person on his executing a bond, with or without sureties as the officer may direct, to appear, if and when so required, before the Magistrate having jurisdiction and shall make a full report of the case to his immediate superior.

Power to issue search warrant

162. (1) Any Magistrate may, on application by a gazetted officer of Customs stating the grounds of his belief that goods liable to confiscation or documents or things which in his opinion will be useful as evidence in any proceeding under this Act are secreted in any place within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, issue a warrant to search for such goods, documents or things.

(2) Such warrant shall be executed in the same way, and shall have the same effect, as a search-warrant issued under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act No. V of 1898).

Power to search

163. (1) Whenever any officer or customs not below the rank of

and arrest without  
warrant

an Assistant Commissioner of Customs or any other officer 224[\* \* \*] employed for the prevention of smuggling has reasonable grounds for believing 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 concealed or kept in any place and that there is a danger that they may be removed before a search can be effected under section 162, he may, after preparing a statement in writing of the grounds of his belief and of the goods, documents or things for which search is to be made, search or cause of search to be made for such goods, documents or things in that place.

(2) Any officer or person who makes a search or causes a search to be made under sub-section (1) shall leave a signed copy of the aforementioned statement in or about the place searched and shall, at the time the search is made or as soon as is practicable thereafter, deliver furthermore a signed copy of such statement to the occupier of the place at his last known address.

(3) All searches made under this section shall be carried out mutatis mutandis in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act No. V of 1898).

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing sub-sections and subject to previous authorisation by an officer of Customs not below the rank of an Assistant Commissioner of Customs, any officer of Customs or any person duly empowered as such may, with respect to an offence 225[ of smuggling]-

(a) arrest without warrant any person concerned in such offence or against whom reasonable suspicion exists that he is about to be concerned in such offence;

(b) enter and search without warrant any premises to make an arrest under clause (a), or to seize any goods which are reasonably suspected to be intended for 226[ smuggling] contrary to any prohibition or restriction for the time being in force, and all documents or things which in his opinion will be useful for or

relevant to any proceeding under this Act; and-

(c) for the purpose of arresting, detaining or taking into custody or preventing the escape of any person concerned or likely to be concerned in such offence, or for the purpose of seizing or preventing the removal of any goods in respect of which any such offence has occurred or is likely to occur, use or cause to be used such force to the extent of causing death as may be necessary.

(5) The provisions of sub-section (4) shall apply only to the areas within five miles of the land frontier of Bangladesh, and within a five mile belt running along the sea coast of Bangladesh.

(6) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall be instituted, except with the previous sanction in writing of the Government, against any person in respect of anything done or purporting to be done in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) or, in the areas specified in sub-section (3), by sub-section (4).

Power to stop and search conveyances

164. (1) Where the appropriate officer has reason to believe that within the territories of Bangladesh (including territorial waters) any conveyance has been, is being, or is about to be, used in the smuggling of any goods or in the carriage of any smuggled goods, he may at any time stop any such conveyance or, in the case of an aircraft, compel it to land, and-

(a) rummage and search any part of the conveyance;

(b) examine and search any goods thereon; and

(c) break open the lock of any door, fixture or package for

making search.

(2) Where in the circumstances referred to in 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 or bearing flag marks and any authority authorised in this behalf by the Government to summon such vessel to stop or the aircraft to land, by means of an international signal, code or other recognised means, and thereupon such vessel shall forthwith stop or such aircraft shall forthwith land, and fails to do so, chase may be given there to 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;

(b) it becomes necessary to stop any conveyance other than a vessel or aircraft, the appropriate officer may use or cause to be used all lawful means for stopping it or preventing it escape including, if all other means fail, firing upon it.

Power to examine persons

165. (1) The appropriate officer may, during the course of an inquiry in connection with the smuggling of any goods,-

(a) require any person to produce or deliver any document or thing to such officer,

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

(2) The appropriate officer shall exercise the powers in sub-section (1) only in relation to a person who is readily available or

present before him and shall be subject to the same provisions as an Officer-in-Charge of a police-station is subject to under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act No. V of 1898), when investigating a cognizable offence.

Power to summon persons to give evidence and produce documents or things

166. (1) Any gazetted officer of Customs 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.

(2) A summon 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.

(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 statement and produce such documents and other things as may be required:

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 judicial proceeding within the meaning of section 193 and section 228 of the 227[ Penal Code].

Persons escaping

167. If any person liable to be arrested under this Act is not

may be  
afterwards  
arrested

arrested at the time of committing the offence for which he is so liable, or after arrest makes his escape, he may at any time afterwards be arrested and dealt with in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections (3), (7) of section 161 as if he had been arrested at the time of committing such offence.

Seizure of things  
liable to  
confiscation

168. (1) The appropriate officer may seize any goods liable to confiscation under this Act, and where it is not practicable to seize any such goods, he may serve on the owner of the goods or any person holding them in his possession or charge an order that he shall not remove, part with, or otherwise deal with the goods except with the previous permission of such officer.

(2) Where any goods are seized under sub-section (1) and no show cause notice in respect thereof is given under section 180 within two 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 two months may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, be extended by the Commissioner of Customs by a period not exceeding two months.

(3) The appropriate officer may seize any documents or things which in his opinion will be useful as evidence in any proceeding under this Act.

(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.

Things seized  
how dealt with

169. (1) All things seized on the ground that they are liable to confiscation under this Act shall, without unnecessary delay, be delivered into the care of the officer of Customs authorised to receive the same.

(2) If there be no such officer at hand, all such things shall be carried to and deposited at the custom-house nearest to the place of seizure.

(3) If there be no custom-house within a convenient distance, such things shall be deposited at the nearest place appointed by the Commissioner of Customs for the deposit of things so seized.

(4) If the Commissioner of Customs or any other officer of Customs authorised by him in this behalf considers that any such things is perishable or liable to rapid deterioration, he shall immediately cause it to be sold in accordance with the provisions of section 201 and have the proceeds kept in deposit pending adjudication of the case 228[ :

Provided that where practicable samples of such things with proper identification marks may be kept for the purpose of any legal proceeding or for any other purpose of this Act.]

(5) If on such adjudication the thing so sold is found not to have been liable to such confiscation, the entire sale proceeds, after necessary deduction of duties, taxes or dues as provided in section 201, shall be handed over to the owner.

Procedure in  
respect of things

170. (1) When any things liable to confiscation under this Act are seized by any police-officer on suspicion that they had been

seized on suspicion by the police

stolen, he may carry them to any police-station or Court at which a complaint connected with the stealing or receiving of such things has been made, or an inquiry connected with such stealing or receiving is in progress, and there detain such things until the dismissal of such complaint or the conclusion of such inquiry or of any trial thence resulting.

(2) In every such case the police-officer seizing the things shall send written notice of their seizure and detention to the nearest custom-house and immediately after the dismissal of the complaint or the conclusion of the inquiry or trial, he shall cause such things to be conveyed to and deposited at, the nearest custom house, to be there proceeded against according to law.

When seizure or arrest is made, reason in writing including inventory to be given

229[ 171. When anything is seized or any person is arrested under this Act, the officer or any other person making such seizure or arrest shall, at the time of making the seizure or arrest, inform in writing the person so arrested or the person from whose possession the things are seized, of the grounds of such seizure or arrest; and shall, in the case of seizure of anything, also deliver to the person from whose possession they have been seized an inventory relating thereto:

Provided that where it is not practicable to deliver such inventory at the time of seizure, it shall be delivered within a period of seven working days from the date of the seizure.]

Power to detain packages containing certain publications imported into Bangladesh

172. (1) Any officer of Customs duly authorised by the Commissioner of Customs or any other officer authorised by the Government in this behalf may detain any package, brought whether by land, air or sea into Bangladesh which he suspects to contain-

230[ (a) any newspaper or book as defined in the Printing Presses

and Publications (Declaration and Registration) Act, 1973 (XXIII of 1973), or]

(b) any document,

containing any treasonable or seditious matter, that is to say, any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 123A or section 124A, as the case may be, of the 231[ Penal Code], and shall forward such package to such officer as the Government may appoint in this behalf.

(2) Any officer detaining a package under sub-section (1) shall, where practicable, forthwith send by post to the addressee or consignee of such package notice of the fact of such detention.

(3) The Government shall cause the contents of such package to be examined, and if it appears to the Government that the package contains any such newspaper, book or other document, as aforesaid, it may pass such order as to the disposal of the package and its contents as it may deem proper, and, if it does not so appear, shall release the package and its contents unless the same be otherwise liable to seizure under any law for the time being in force:

Provided that any person interested in any package detained under the provisions of this section, may, within two months of the date of such detention, apply to the Government for release of the same, and the Government shall consider such application and pass such order thereon as it may deem to be proper:

Provided further that, if such application is rejected, the applicant may, within two months of the date of the order rejecting the application, apply to the 232[ High Court Division] for release of the package or its contents on the ground that the package or the contents do not contain any such newspaper, book or other document.

(4) No order passed or action taken under this section shall be called in question in any Court save as provided in the second proviso to sub-section (3).

Explanation.- In this section “document” includes any writing, painting, engraving, drawing or photograph, or other visible representation.

Procedure for disposal by 233[ High Court Division] of applications for release of package so detained

173. Every application under the second proviso to sub-section (3) of section 172 shall be heard and determined, in the manner provided by sections 99D to 99F of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, by a special bench of the 234[ High Court Division] constituted in the manner provided by section 99C of that Code.

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

174. The appropriate officer may require any person in charge of any goods which such officer has reason to believe to have been imported, or to be about to be exported by land from, or to, any foreign territory to produce the order made under section 83, permitting inward clearance of the goods or the order passing the bill of export made under section 131 permitting export of the goods:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any imported goods passing from a foreign frontier to an inland customs-station by a route prescribed under clause (c) of section 9:

Provided further that the Board may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any particular area adjoining foreign territory in relation to goods of any specified description or value.

Power to prevent making or transmission of certain signals or messages

175. If an officer of Customs or police or any member of the armed forces of Bangladesh has reasonable grounds for suspecting that any signal or message connected with smuggling or intention or designs of smuggling any goods into or out of Bangladesh is being or is about to be made or transmitted from any conveyance, house or place, he may board or enter such conveyance, house or place, and take such steps as are reasonably necessary to stop or prevent the making or transmission of the signal or message.

Power to station officers in certain factories

176. An officer of Customs not below the rank of an Assistant Commissioner of Customs may, if he so deems fit, station an officer of Customs in any factory or building used for commercial purposes and situated within five miles of the frontier of Bangladesh with the object of ensuring that the factory or building is not used in any way for the unlawful or irregular importation or exportation of goods and the officer so stationed shall have the power to inspect at all reasonable times the records of the factory or business carried on in the building and such other powers as may be prescribed by rules.

Restriction or the possession of goods in certain areas

177. (1) This section shall apply to such areas adjacent to the frontier of Bangladesh as may, from time to time, be notified by the Board in the official Gazette.

235[ (2) In any area to which this section for the time being applies, no person shall have in his possession or control any

such goods or class of goods in excess of such quantity or value as may from time to time be notified by the Government in the official Gazette, except under a permit granted by the Government in respect of the particular goods or class of goods, or by an officer authorised by the Government.]

Punishment of persons accompanying a person possessing goods liable to confiscation

178. If any two or more persons in company or found together and they or any of them, have goods liable to confiscation under this Act, every such person having knowledge of this fact is guilty of an offence and punishable in accordance with the provisions of this Act as if goods were found on such person.

Power of adjudication

236[ 179. 237[ (1)] In cases involving confiscation of goods or imposition of penalty under this Act, the jurisdiction and powers of the officers of Customs shall be as shown in the Table below:-  
238[

Issue of show-cause notice before confiscation of goods or imposition of penalty

180. No order under this Act shall be passed for the confiscation of any goods or for imposition of any penalty on any person, unless the owner of the goods, if any, or such person-

(a) is informed in writing (or if the person concerned consents in writing orally) of the grounds on which it is proposed to confiscate the goods or to impose the penalty;

(b) is given an opportunity of making a representation in writing (or if the person concerned indicates in writing his preference for it orally) within such reasonable time as the appropriate officer may specify, against the proposed action; and

(c) is given a reasonable opportunity of being heard personally or through a counsel or duly authorised agent 239[ :

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to an order of confiscation of any goods or imposition of any penalty on any person passed in consequence of a request in writing of the owner of such goods or the person concerned to the effect that the offence is admitted and that the owner of such goods or the person concerned consents in writing to accept the order passed without issuing any show cause notice to him and without prejudice to his right of appeal against such order.]

Option to pay  
fine in lieu of  
confiscated goods

181. 240[ (1)] Whenever an order for the confiscation of goods is passed under this Act, the officer passing the order may give the owner of the goods an option to pay in lieu of the confiscation of the goods such fine as the officer thinks fit.

Explanation.- Any fine in lieu of confiscation of goods imposed under this section shall be in addition to any duty and charges payable in respect of such goods, and of any penalty that might have been imposed in addition to the confiscation of goods.

241[ (2) Nothing in this section shall apply to any goods the import of which is prohibited by or under any law.]

Vesting of  
confiscated  
property in the  
Government

182. When any goods are confiscated under this Act they shall forthwith vest in the Government, and the officer who orders confiscation shall take and hold possession of the confiscated goods.

Levy of penalty  
for departure  
without authority  
or failure to  
bring-to

183. (1) If any conveyance actually departs without a port clearance or permission in writing or, in the case of a vessel, after having failed to bring-to when required at any station appointed under section 14, the penalty to which the person-in-charge of such conveyance is liable may be adjudged by the appropriate officer of any customs-station, to which such conveyance proceeds, or in which it for the time being is.

(2) A certificate in respect of such departure or failure to bring-to when required, purporting to be signed by the appropriate officer of the customs-station from which the conveyance is stated to have so departed, shall be prima facie proof of the fact so stated.

Power to try  
summarily

184. Any Magistrate for the time being empowered to try in a summary way the offences specified in sub-section (1) of section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 may, if he thinks fit, on application in this behalf by the prosecution, try an offence under this Act except when the value of goods involved in such offences exceeds 242[ Taka five thousand] in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 262 and sections 263, 264 and 265 of that Code.

Special powers  
for Magistrates

185. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and subject to the other provisions of this Act, any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered by the Government in this behalf may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding 243[ five years] and of fine exceeding 244[ ten thousand Taka] for an offence under this Act.

Detention of goods pending payment of fine or penalty

186. (1) When any fine or penalty has been imposed, or while imposition of any fine or penalty is under consideration, in respect of any goods, such goods shall not be removed by the owner until such fine or penalty has been paid.

(2) When any fine or penalty has been imposed in respect of any goods, the appropriate officer may detain any other goods belonging to the same owner pending payment of such fine or penalty.

Burden of proof as to lawful authority, etc

187. When any person is alleged to have committed an offence under this Act and any question arises whether he did any act or was in possession of anything with lawful authority or under a permit, licence or other document prescribed by or under any law for the time being in force, the burden of proving that he had such authority, permit, licence or other document shall lie on him.

Presumption as to documents in certain cases

188. 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 Magistrate shall,-

(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 Magistrate 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;

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

Notice of  
conviction to be  
displayed

189. (1) Upon the conviction of any person for the offence of smuggling, the Government may require him to exhibit in or outside, or both in and outside, his place of business, if any notices of such number, size and lettering, and placed in such positions and containing such particulars relating to the conviction as it may determine, and to keep them so exhibited continuously for a period not less than three months from the date of conviction; and if he fails to comply fully with the requirement he shall be deemed to have committed a further offence under this Act of the nature of the original offence for which he was convicted.

(2) If any person so convicted refuses or fails to comply fully with any such requirement, any officer authorised in that behalf by an order of the Government in writing may, without prejudice to any proceedings which may be brought in respect of any such refusal or failure, affix the notices in or outside, or both in and outside, the place of business of such person in accordance with the requirement of the Government in pursuance of sub-section (1).

(3) If, in any case the Government is satisfied that the exhibition of notices in accordance with the requirements of the provisions of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) will not effectively bring the conviction to the notice of persons dealing with the convicted

person, the Government may, in lieu of, or in addition to any such requirement, require the convicted person to exhibit for such period, not being a period less than three months, on such stationery used in his business as may be specified in the requirement, a notice placed in such position and printed in type of such size and form and containing such particulars relating to the conviction as may be specified in the requirement; and, if he fails to comply fully with the requirement, he shall be deemed to have committed a further offence under this Act of the nature of the original offence for which he was convicted.

Power to publish conviction

190. If the Government is satisfied that it is necessary so to do, the conviction and the particulars relating to the conviction of any person for the offence of smuggling may be published in the official Gazette.

Imprisonment may be of either description

191. Imprisonment for any offence under this Act may, in the discretion of the Magistrate, be either simple or rigorous.

Duty of certain person to give information

192. (1) Any person who comes to know of the commission of any offence under this Act, or any attempt or likely attempt to commit any such offence, shall, as soon as may be, give information thereof in writing to the officer-in-charge of the nearest custom-house or customs-station, or if there is no such custom-house or customs-station, to the Officer-in-Charge of the nearest police-station.

(2) The Officer-in-Charge of a police-station who receives any information mentioned in sub-section (1) shall as soon as possible communicate it to the officer-in-charge of the nearest custom-house or customs-station.

## CHAPTER XIX

### APPEALS AND REVISION

Appeals to  
Commissioner  
(Appeal)

245[ 193. (1) Any person aggrieved by any decision or order passed under this Act, not being a decision or order passed under section 82 or section 98, by an officer of Customs lower in rank than a Commissioner of Customs, may appeal to the Commissioner (Appeal) within three months from the date of communication to him of such decision or order: Provided that the Commissioner (Appeal) may, if he is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient causes from presenting the appeal within the aforesaid period of three months, allow it to be presented within a further period of two months.

(2) Every appeal under this section, shall be in such form and shall be verified in such manner as may be specified by rules made in this behalf.

Procedure in  
appeal

193A. (1) The Commissioner (Appeal) shall give an opportunity to the appellant to be heard if he so desires.

(2) The Commissioner (Appeal) may, at the hearing of an appeal, allow the appellant to go into any ground of appeal not specified in the grounds of appeal, if the Commissioner (Appeal) is satisfied that the omission of that ground from the grounds of appeal was not wilful or unreasonable.

(3) The Commissioner (Appeal) may, after making such further inquiry as may be necessary, pass such order as he 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 or reducing the amount of refund shall not be passed unless the appellant has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the proposed order:

Provided further that where the Commissioner (Appeal) is of opinion that any duty has not been levied or has been short-levied or erroneously refunded, no order requiring the appellant to pay any duty not levied, short levied or erroneously refunded shall be passed unless the appellant is given notice within the time-limit specified in section 168 to show cause against the proposed order.

(4) The order of the Commissioner (Appeal) disposing of the appeal shall be in writing and shall state the points for determination, the decision thereon and the reasons for the decision.

(5) On the disposal of the appeal, the Commissioner (Appeal) shall communicate the order passed by him to the appellant, the adjudicating authority and the Commissioner of Customs.]

Power of the Board to rectify any mistake, error, etc

246[ 193B.] The Board may, on its own motion 247[ \* \* \*] within one year of the passing of an order, rectify any mistake or error which is apparent from the record in any order passed by it under any provision of this Act or the rules made thereunder:

Provided that no such rectification which has the effect of enhancing any penalty or fine or requiring the payment of a greater amount of duty shall be made unless the person affected by such rectification has been given an opportunity of being heard in person or through a counsel or other person duly authorised by him.]

Review  
Committee

248[ 193C. 249[ (1) There shall be a Review Committee consisting of such number of members as the Board may determine for the purposes of reviewing any matter related to the Clean Report of Findings (CRF) issued by the pre-shipment inspection agencies appointed by the Government under section 25A.]

(2) Any person aggrieved by any decision of the Review Committee may prefer an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal constituted under section 196.

(3) The Appellate Tribunal may, after making such enquiry as it considers necessary and after giving the Commissioner or his authorised representative, the local representative of the concerned pre-shipment inspection agency, and the importer an opportunity of being heard, if they so desire, pass such order as it thinks fit, including fixing the price of the subject goods for the purpose of final assessment.

(4) No fee shall be payable for an appeal under this section.]

Deposit, pending  
appeal, of duty  
demanded or  
penalty levied

194. (1) Any person desirous of appealing under section 193 250[ or section 196A] against any decision or order relating to any duty demanded in respect of goods which have ceased to be under the control of customs authorities or to any penalty levied under this Act shall, at the time of filing his appeal or if he is so permitted by the appellate authority at any later stage before the consideration of the appeal, deposit with the appropriate officer 251[ fifty per cent of the duty demanded or fifty per cent of the penalty imposed, or both, as the case may be]:

Provided that such person may, instead of depositing 252[ the

amount of the penalty as aforesaid], deposit only fifty percent thereof and furnish a guarantee from a scheduled bank for the due payment of the balance:

Provided further that where, in any particular case, the appellate authority is of the opinion that the deposit of duty demanded or 253[ penalty imposed] will cause undue hardship to the appellant, it may dispense with such deposit, either unconditionally or subject to such conditions as it may deem fit to impose.

(2) If, upon an appeal it is decided that the whole or any portion of the aforesaid duty or penalty was not leviable, the appropriate officer shall return to the appellant such amount or portion as the case may be.

Power of the Board to call for and examine records, etc

195. (1) The Board may of its own motion call for and examine the records of any proceedings under this Act for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any decision or order passed therein by an officer subordinate to it and may pass such orders as it thinks fit:

Provided that no order confiscating goods of greater value, or enhancing any fine in lieu of confiscation, or imposing or enhancing any penalty, or requiring payment of any duty not levied or short-levied shall be passed unless the person affected thereby has been given an opportunity of showing cause against it and of being heard in person or through a counsel or other person duly authorised by him.

(2) No record of any proceedings relating to any decision or order passed by an officer of Customs shall be called for and examined under sub-section (1) after the expiry of two years from the date of such decision or order.

Appellate  
Tribunal

254[ 196. (1) The Government shall constitute an Appellate Tribunal to be called the Customs, Excise and g~j` ms`hvRb Ki Appellate Tribunal which shall consist of as many technical and judicial members as it thinks fit to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred on the Appellate Tribunal by this Act.

(2) A technical member shall be a person who 255[ has held or is holding] the post of Member of the Board or 256[ has held or is holding] the post of Commissioner of Customs and Excise or any equivalent post for 257[ at least one year]

(3) A judicial member shall be a person who has for at least ten years held a judicial office in the capacity of a District and Sessions Judge in the territory of Bangladesh or who has been a member of the Bangladesh Civil Service (Judicial) and has held a judicial post for at least three years having earned pay in the selection grade of the scale of pay, or who has been an Advocate for at least ten years in a Court, not lower than that of a Court of District and Sessions Judge.

(4) The Government shall appoint one of the members of the Appellate Tribunal to be the President thereof.

Appeals to the  
Appellate  
Tribunal

196A. (1) Any person aggrieved by any of the following orders may appeal to the Appellate Tribunal against such order:-

(a) a decision or order passed by the Commissioner of Customs as an adjudicating authority, not being decision or order passed under section 82 or section 98; or

(b) an order passed by the Commissioner (Appeal) under section 193 as it stood immediately before the appointed day or under section 193A.

(2) The Commissioner of Customs may, if he is of the opinion that an order passed by the Commissioner (Appeal) under section 193 as it stood immediately before the appointed day or under section 193A is not legal or proper, direct the proper officer to appeal on his behalf to the Appellate Tribunal against such order.

(3) Every appeal under this section shall be filed within three months from the date on which the order sought to be appealed against is communicated to the Commissioner of Customs or, as the case may be, the other party preferring the appeal.

(4) On receipt of notice that an appeal has been preferred under this section, the party against whom the appeal has been preferred may, notwithstanding that he may not have appealed against such order or any part thereof, file, within forty-five days of the receipt of the notice, a memorandum of cross objections verified in such manner as may be specified by rules made in this behalf against any part of the order appealed against and such memorandum shall be disposed of by the Appellate Tribunal as if it were an appeal presented within the time specified in sub-section (3).

(5) The Appellate Tribunal may admit an appeal or permit the filing of a memorandum of cross-objections after the expiry of the relevant period referred to in sub-section (3) or sub-section (4), if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not presenting it within that period.

(6) An appeal to the Appellate Tribunal shall be in such form and shall be verified in such manner as may be specified by rules made in this behalf and shall, in the case of an appeal made on or after the appointed day, irrespective of the date of demand or

duty and interest or of levy of penalty in relation to which the appeal is made, be accompanied by a fee of,-

(a) where the amount of duty and interest demanded and penalty levied by any officer of Customs in the case to which the appeal relates is one lakh Taka or less, 258[ three hundred Taka];

(b) where the amount of duty and interest demanded and penalty levied by any officer of Customs in the case to which the appeal relates is more than one lakh Taka, 259[ one thousand two hundred Taka]:

Provided that no such fee shall be payable in the case of an appeal referred to in sub-section (2) or a memorandum of cross-objections referred to in sub-section (4).

260[ (7) The Appellate Tribunal shall dispose of the appeal within two years from the date of its receipt.

(8) If the appeal is not disposed of within the time specified in sub-section (7), the appeal shall be deemed to have been allowed by the Appellate Tribunal.]

Orders of  
Appellate  
Tribunal

196B. (1) The Appellate Tribunal may, after giving the parties to the appeal, an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders thereon as it thinks fit, confirming, modifying or annulling the decision or order appealed against 261[ or may refer the case back to the authority which passed such decision or order with such directions as the Appellate Tribunal may think fit, for a fresh adjudication or decision, as the case may be, after taking additional evidence, if necessary].

(2) The Appellate Tribunal may, at any time within four years

from the date of the order, with a view to rectifying any mistake apparent from the record, amend any order passed by it under sub-section (1) and shall make such amendments if the mistake is brought to its notice by the Commissioner of Customs or the other party to the appeal:

Provided that an amendment which has the effect of enhancing the assessment or reducing a refund or otherwise increasing the liability of the other party shall not be made under this sub-section, unless the Appellate Tribunal has given notice to him of its intention to do so and has allowed him a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

(3) The Appellate Tribunal shall send a copy of every order passed under this section to the Commissioner of Customs and the other party to the appeal.

(4) Save as otherwise provided in section 196D, orders passed by the Appellate Tribunal on appeal shall be final.

Procedure of  
Appellate  
Tribunal

196C. (1) The powers and functions of the Appellate Tribunal may be exercised and discharged by Benches constituted by the President from amongst the members thereof.

(2) Subject to the provisions contained in sub-sections (3) and (4), a Bench shall consist of one technical member and one judicial member.

(3) Every appeal against a decision or 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 shall be heard by a special Bench constituted by

the President for hearing such appeals and such Bench shall consist of not less than two members and shall include at least one technical member and one judicial member.

(4) The President or any other member of the Appellate Tribunal authorised in this behalf by the President may, sitting singly, dispose of any case which has been allotted to the Bench of which he is a member where-

(a) the value of the goods confiscated without option having been given to the owner of the goods to pay a fine in lieu of confiscation under section 181; or

(b) in any disputed case, other than a case where the determination of any question having a relation to the rate of duty of customs or to the value of goods for purpose of assessment is in issue or is one of the points in issue, the difference in duty involved or the duty involved; or

(c) the amount of fine or penalty involved;

does not exceed one lakh Taka;

(5) If the members of a Bench differ in opinion on any point, the point shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority, if there is a majority; but if the members are equally divided, they shall state the point or points on which they differ and make a reference to the President who shall either hear the point or points himself or refer the case for hearing on such point or points by one or more of the other members of the Appellate Tribunal and such point or points shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of these members of the Appellate Tribunal who have heard the case, including those who first heard it.

(6) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Appellate Tribunal shall have power to regulate its own procedure and the procedure of the Benches thereof in all matters arising out of the exercise of its powers or of the discharge of its functions, including the places at which the Benches shall hold their sittings.

(7) The Appellate Tribunal shall, for the purposes of discharging its functions, have the same powers as are vested in a Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), when trying a suit in respect of the following matters, namely-

(a) discovery and inspection;

(b) enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;

(c) compelling the production of books of account and other documents; and

(d) issuing commissions.

(8) Any proceeding before the Appellate Tribunal shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 and for the purpose of section 196 of the Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) and the Appellate Tribunal shall be deemed to be a Civil Court for all the purposes of section 195 and Chapter XXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898).

Appeal to the  
High Court  
Division

262[ 196D. The Commissioner of Customs or the other party may, within 263[ ninety] days of the date upon which he is served with notice of an order under section 196B, by an application,

prefer an appeal to the High Court Division against such order.]

264[ Omitted]

196E. [Power of High Court Division to require statement to be amended.- Omitted by section 40 of the Finance Act, 2000 (Act No. XV of 2000).]

Case before High Court Division to be heard by not less than two Judges

196F. (1) 265[ Where an appeal has been preferred to the High Court Division under section 196D], it shall be heard by a Bench of not less than two Judges of the High Court Division and shall be decided in accordance with the opinion of such Judges or of the majority, if any, of such Judges.

(2) Where there is no such majority, the Judges shall state the point of law upon which they differ and the case shall then be heard upon that point only by one or more of the other Judges of the High Court Division, and such point shall be decided according to the majority of the Judges who have heard the case including those who first heard it.

Decision of the High Court Division on appeals

266[ 196G. (1) Where an appeal is preferred under section 196D, the High Court Division shall decide the points raised therein and such other points incidental thereto as are deemed necessary and shall deliver its judgment thereon.

(2) The High Court Division, in its judgment, may award any costs upon any party to the appeal.

(3) A copy of the judgment delivered under sub-section (1) shall,

under the seal and signature of an officer of that Division, be sent to the Appellate Tribunal.]

Sums due to be paid notwithstanding reference, etc

196H. Notwithstanding that a reference has been made to the High Court Division, sums due to the Government as a result of an order passed under sub-section (1) of section 196B shall be payable in accordance with the order so passed.

Exclusion of the time taken for copy

196I. In computing the period of limitation specified for an appeal or application under this Chapter, the day on which the notice of the order complained of was served, and if the party preferring the appeal or making the application was not furnished with a copy of the order when the notice of the order was served upon him, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of such order shall be excluded.

Transfer of certain pending proceedings and transitional provisions

196J. (1) Every appeal which is pending immediately before the appointed day before the Board under section 193 as it stood immediately before that day, and any matter arising out of or connected with such appeal and which is so pending shall stand transferred on that day to the Appellate Tribunal and the Appellate Tribunal may proceed with such appeal or matter from the stage at which it was on that day:

Provided that the appellant may demand that before proceeding further with that appeal or matter, he may be re-heard.

(2) Every proceeding which is pending immediately before the appointed day before the Government under section 196 as it stood immediately before that day, and any matter arising out of

or connected with such proceeding and which is so pending shall stand transferred on that day to the Appellate Tribunal and the Appellate Tribunal may proceed with such proceeding or matter from the stage at which it was on that day as if such proceeding or matter were an appeal filed before it:

Provided that if any such proceeding or matter relates to an order where-

(a) the value of the goods confiscated without option having been given to the owner of the goods to pay a fine in lieu of confiscation under section 181(1); or

(b) in any disputed case, other than a case where 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 is in issue or is one of the points in issue, the difference in duty involved or the duty involved; or

(c) the amount of fine or penalty determined by such order;

does not exceed ten thousand Taka such proceeding or matter shall continue to be dealt with by the Government as if the said section 196 had not been substituted:

Provided further that the applicant or the other party may make a demand to the Appellate Tribunal that before proceeding further with that proceeding or matter, he may be re-heard.

(3) Every proceeding which is pending immediately before the appointed day before the Board under section 193A or before the Government under section 196B as they stood immediately

before that day, and any matter arising out of or connected with such proceeding and which is so pending shall continue to be dealt with by the Board or the Government, as the case may be, as if the said sections had not been substituted.

(4) Any person who immediately before the appointed day was authorised to appear in any appeal or proceeding transferred under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section 196K, have the right to appear before the Appellate Tribunal in relation to such appeal or proceeding.]

Appearance by  
authorised  
representative

267[ 196K. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, any person, who is entitled or required to attend before any officer of Customs, an appellate authority, the Board or the Government in any proceedings under this Act or any rules made thereunder, otherwise than when required under law to attend personally, may attend in such proceedings by a person authorised by him in writing in this behalf, being a relative of, or a person regularly employed by, the aggrieved person, or an Advocate who is entitled to plead in any Court of Law, or a Customs Consultant as defined and licensed under rules prescribed in this behalf, and not being disqualified under sub-section (2).

(2) No person who has been dismissed from Government service shall be qualified to represent a person under sub-section (1); and if any Advocate or Customs Consultant is found guilty of misconduct in connection with any customs proceedings by the authority empowered to take disciplinary action against members of the profession to which he belongs, or if any other person is found guilty of such misconduct by the Commissioner of Customs, the Commissioner of Customs may direct that he shall be thenceforward disqualified to represent a person under sub-section (1):

Provided that-

(a) no such direction shall be issued in respect of any person unless he is given a reasonable opportunity of being heard;

(b) any person against whom such direction is issued may, within one month from the date of receipt of the direction, appeal to the Board to have the direction cancelled; and

(c) no such direction shall take effect until one month from the date of receipt thereof by the person concerned or, when an appeal is preferred, until the disposal of the appeal.]

Power of the Government to call for and examine records

268[ 196L. The Government may, on its own motion 269[ \* \* \*], within one year of the passing of an order under this Act or the rules made thereunder, call for and examine the records of the proceedings relating to such order for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of the order and may pass such orders as it thinks fit, rectifying any mistake or error which becomes apparent from such examination:

Provided that no such order which has the effect of confiscating goods of greater value or, enhancing any fine in lieu of confiscation enhancing any penalty or requiring the payment of a greater amount of duty shall be made unless the person affected by such order has been given an opportunity of being heard in person or through a counsel or other person duly authorised by him.]

Bar to the

270[ 196M. No appeal shall lie to any civil Court by any person,

jurisdiction of the Courts           aggrieved by any decision or order, passed by an officer of Customs before appealing to and getting decision or order thereon from the Commissioner (Appeal) or the Appellate Tribunal, as the case may be.

Definitions                   196N. In this Chapter,-

(a) “appointed day” means the 1st day of October, 1995;

(b) “President” means the President of the Appellate Tribunal.]

## CHAPTER XX

### MISCELLANEOUS

Customs control over conveyances and goods           197. The appropriate officer shall, for the purposes of this Act, have control over all conveyances and goods in a customs-area.

Power to open packages and examine, weight or measure goods           198. 271[ (1)] The appropriate officer may open any package or container and examine, weight or measure any goods brought to the customs-station for importation or exportation and may for that purpose unload any such goods from the conveyance on which they have been imported or are to be exported.

272[ (2) The owner of such goods or his authorised representative may be allowed to inspect such goods before the presentation or transmission of the bill of entry or the bill of export thereof, as the case may be, subject to the conditions laid down by an officer of Customs not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner.]

Power to take samples of goods

199. (1) The appropriate 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 or his agent, for examination or testing or for ascertaining the value thereof or for any other necessary purpose.

(2) After the purpose for which a sample was taken in carried out, such sample shall, if practicable, be restored to the owner, but if the owner fails to take delivery of the sample within one month of the date on which he is asked in writing to take its delivery, it may be disposed of in such manner as the Commissioner of Customs may direct.

(3) In the case of goods which consist of drugs or articles intended for consumption as food, and in respect of which the taking of samples for the purposes of this sub-section may have been authorised by a general or special order of the Government, the appropriate officer may also in like circumstances take samples thereof for submission to, and examination by such officer of Government or of a local authority as may be specified in such order.

273[ (4) The owner of any imported or exportable goods or his authorised representative may draw samples before presentation or transmission of bill of entry or bill of export thereof, as the case may be, subject to the conditions laid down by an officer of Customs not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner.]

Owner to make all arrangements and bear all expenses

200. Any opening, un-packing, waiving, measuring, re-packing, bulking, sorting, letting, marking, numbering, loading, unloading, carrying or lading of goods or their containers for the purposes of, or incidental to, the 274[ examination, including any investigation, scientific or chemical test or draft survey, by an officer of Customs, removal or warehousing thereof shall be done, and any facilities or assistance required for any such

examination, investigation, test or survey shall be provided, by or at the expense of the owner of the goods].

Procedure for sale of goods and application of sale proceeds

201. (1) Where any goods, other than confiscated goods, are to be sold under any provision of this Act, they shall be sold after due notice to the owner by public auction or by tender or by private offer or, with the consent of the owner in writing, in any other manner.

(2) The sale proceeds shall be applied to the following purposes in their respective order, namely-

(a) first to pay the expenses of the sale;

(b) then to pay the freight or other charges, if any, payable in respect of the goods, if notice of such charges has been given to the person holding the goods in custody;

(c) then to pay the customs-duty, other taxes and dues payable to the 275[ Government] in respect of such goods;

(d) then to pay the charges due to the person holding such goods in custody.

(3) The balance, if any, shall be paid to the owner of the goods, provided he applies for it within six months of the sale of the goods or shows sufficient cause for not doing so.

Recovery of  
Government dues

276[ 202. (1) When, under this Act, any duty or regulatory duty is payable to the Government by any person or a penalty is adjudged against any person or a notice or demand is served upon any person calling for the payment of any amount unpaid which may be payable by way of duty, regulatory duty, penalty or under any bond, security, guarantee or any other instrument executed under this Act or the rules or orders and such duty, regulatory duty, penalty or other sums due are not paid within the time it was required or ordered to be paid, the appropriate officer may at any time-

(a) deduct, or require any other officer of Customs to deduct, the amount so payable from any money owing to such person or due which may be in the hands or at the disposal of, or under the control of, the customs authorities or of such officer or of the Government;

(b) stop clearance of any goods belonging to such person from customs control in the seaport, airport, any other customs-station or from bonded warehouse till such amount is paid or recovered in full;

(c) require, by a notice in writing, any person owing any money to the person from whom such duty or regulatory duty or penalty or any other sum is recoverable or due, to pay to such officer the amount specified in the notice, or the whole of such money if it is less than the amount so recoverable or due, within seven days of the receipt of the notice or within such longer time as may be allowed by such officer;

(d) require the proper Excise Officer 277[ and Value Added Tax Officer] to recover such amount by attachment and

sale of excisable 278[ or Value Added Taxable] goods or any plant, machinery and equipment used for the manufacture of goods or any other goods in the factory or bonded warehouse belonging to such person;

(e) recover, or require any other officer of Customs to recover, such amount by detaining and selling any goods belonging to such person, which are under the control of the customs authorities 279[ ;

(f) require, by a notice in writing, any Scheduled Bank having deposit of money of the person from whom such duty or regulatory duty or penalty or any other sum is recoverable or due to freeze the account or make the account inoperative on receipt of the notice.]

(2) If the amount is not recovered from such person in the manner provided in sub-section (1), the appropriate officer may prepare a certificate signed by him specifying the amount due from the person liable to pay the same and send it to the Collector 280[ of the district or to a certificate officer appointed under sub-section (3) in whose jurisdiction] such person resides or owns any property or conducts his business and such Collector 281[ or certificate officer] shall, on receiving the certificate, proceed to recover the amount specified in the certificate as a public demand or an arrear of land revenue.]

282[ (3) The Government may appoint one or more officers to perform the functions of a certificate officer under the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1913 (Ben. Act III of 1913) for the purpose of recovering the amount specified in a certificate prepared under sub-section (2); and when more than one certificate officers are so appointed the Government may also specify their territorial or other jurisdiction.]

Power to write-off sums due to Government

283[ 202A. When under this Act or the rules made thereunder a duty or any other money is payable to the Government by any person or a penalty is adjudged against any person and such duty, penalty or other sum has not been paid within the time it was

required to be paid and the sum could not be recovered nor is recoverable from such person in the manner provided in section 202 due to bankruptcy or untraceability of such person or for any other reason, the Government may write-off such duty, penalty or other sum, wholly or partially as it deems fit in the manner prescribed by rules.]

Wharfage or storage fees

203. The Commissioner of Customs may, from time to time, fix the period after the expiration of which goods left 284[ or detained] in any custom-house, customs-area, wharf or other authorised landing place or part of the custom-house premises, shall be subject to payment of fees, and the amount of such fees.

Issue of certificate and duplicates of customs' document

204. A certificate or a duplicate of any certificate, manifest, bill or other customs' document may, 285[ on payment of such fee as the Board may determine for this purpose], be furnished, at the discretion of an officer of Customs not below the rank of an Assistant Commissioner of Customs, to any person applying for the same, if the said officer is satisfied that no fraud has been committed or is intended to be committed by the applicant.

Supply of information pertaining to customs law, etc

286[ 204A. On an application by any interested person the Board may, within a reasonable period and on payment of such fee as the Board may determine for this purpose, provide him with information pertaining to including in electronic form of up-to-date Customs Laws including rules, notifications, circulars, orders and other instruments issued for general use under this Act.]

Amendment of documents	287[ 205. Except in the case provided for by sections 29, 45, 53 and 88, an officer of Customs not below the rank of an Assistant Commissioner of Customs may, in his discretion, on payment of such fee as the Board may determine for this purpose, authorise any document, after it has been presented at the customs-house, to be amended.]
Correction of clerical errors, etc	206. Clerical or arithmetical errors in any decision or order passed by the Government, the Board or any officer of Customs under this Act, or errors arising therein from accidental slip or omission may, at any time, be corrected by the Government, the Board or such officer of Customs or his successor-in-office, as the case may be.
Custom-house agents to be licensed	207. No person shall act as an agent for the transaction of any business relating to the entrance or departure of any conveyance or the import or export of goods or baggage at any customs-station unless such person holds a licence granted in this behalf in accordance with the rules.
Agent to produce authority if required	<p>208. (1) When any person applies to any officer of Customs for permission to transact any specified business with him on behalf of any other person, such officer may require the applicant to produce a written authority from the person on whose behalf such business is to be transacted, and in default of the production of such authority refuse such permission.</p> <p>(2) The clerk, servant or agent of any person or mercantile firm may transact business generally at the custom-house on behalf of such person or firm:</p>

Provided that the appropriate officer may refuse to recognize such clerk, servant or agent unless such person or a member of such firm identifies such clerk, servant or agent to the appropriate officer as empowered to transact such business, and deposits with the said officer an authority in writing duly signed, authorising such clerk, servant or agent to transact such business on behalf of such person or firm.

Liability of  
principal and  
agent

209. (1) Subject to the provisions of sections 207 and 208, anything which the owner of any goods is required or empowered to do under this Act may be done by any person expressly or impliedly authorised by the owner for the purpose.

(2) Where this Act requires anything to be done by the owner, importer or exporter of any goods, any such thing done by an agent, clerk or servant of the owner, import 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.

(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:

Provided that where any duty is not levied or is short-levied or erroneously refunded on account of any reason other than wilful act, negligence or default of the agent, such duty shall not be recovered from the agent.

Liability of agent appointment by the person-in-charge of a conveyance

210. (1) Anything which the person-in-charge of a conveyance is required or empowered to do under this Act may, with the express or implied consent of the person-in-charge and the approval of the appropriate officer, be done by his agent.

(2) An agent appointed by the person-in-charge of a conveyance, 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 (including confiscation) which may be incurred in respect of that matter.

Keeping of business record

288[ 211. 289[ (1) Every licensee, importer, exporter or their agents shall keep or cause to be kept such records as may be specified by the Board, for a period of three years.]

(2) Every such person must, as and when required by an officer of Customs,-

(a) make the records and accounts available to Customs;

(b) provide copies of the records and accounts as required; and

(c) answer any question relevant to the matters arising under this Act asked by any officer of Customs in respect of them.

(3) Where for the purpose of complying with sub-section (2) of this section, information is recorded or stored by means of an electronic or other device, the licensee, importer, exporter, or its agent, shall, at the request of an officer of Customs, operate the device, or cause it to be operated, to fulfil the requirements of sub-section (2).]

290[ (4) For the purposes of sub-section (2) and (3) the audit agencies appointed by the Government under section 25A and an employee of that agency shall be deemed to be the officers of Customs.]

Regulation of  
business in gold,  
etc

212. The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, regulate business in, or connected with, gold or silver or precious stones or ornaments made of gold or silver or precious stones, within fifteen miles of the frontier or coast line of Bangladesh.

Recovery of  
money upon  
certain documents

213. If any person knowingly makes or brings into Bangladesh, or causes or authorises or is otherwise concerned in the making or bringing into Bangladesh of any invoice or paper used or intended to be used as an invoice for the purposes of customs, in which any goods are entered or charged at a price or value higher or lower than that actually paid or intended to be paid for them, or in which goods are falsely described, no sum of money shall be recoverable by such person, his representatives or assigns, for the price of such goods or any part thereof, nor shall any sum of money be recoverable upon any bill of exchange, note or other security made, given or executed for the whole or part of the price of such goods unless such bill of exchange, note or other security is in the hands of a bona fide holder for consideration without notice.

Remission of duty and payment of compensation to the owner in certain cases

214. Where, on prosecution by the owner of any goods, an officer of Customs is convicted of an offence connected with the removal of such goods from the warehouse without payment of duty, the whole of the duty on such goods shall be remitted, and, the Commissioner of Customs shall, in accordance with the rules, pay to the owner due compensation for the damage caused to the owner by such offence.

Service of order, decision, etc

215. Any order or decision passed or any summons or notice issued under this Act shall be served-

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

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

Supply of information and copy of decisions

291[ 215A. (1) Upon an application of a person directly interested in a decision taken by a Customs officer under this Act, the Commissioner of Customs or an officer authorised by him shall, subject to payment by the applicant of a fee specified by the Board, deliver within 15 (fifteen) days of the application, a true copy of that decision with a certificate that it is a true copy:

Provided that a copy or other copy or reproduction of the certified copy shall not be admissible as evidence or otherwise accepted in any Court of law.

(2) Upon an application of a person directly interested in a

decision taken or omitted to have been taken by a Customs officer, the Commissioner of Customs shall inform that person in writing within a period of 60 days of the application the reasons for such decision or omission.]

No compensation for loss or injury exception proof of neglect or wilful act

216. No owner of goods shall be entitled to claim from any officer of Customs compensation for the loss of such goods or for damage done to them at any time while they remain or are lawfully detained in any custom-house, customs-area, wharf or landing place under the charge of any officer of Customs, unless it be proved that such loss or damage was occasioned by gross negligence or wilful act of such officer.

Bar to filing of cases in civil Courts

292[ 216A. No suit, case or any application shall lie to any civil Court, except the Courts, tribunals and authorities authorised by or under this Act, for the purpose of determination of the legality or propriety of an order or decision, as the case may be, regarding levy, imposition, exemption, assessment or realisation of customs duties or taxes made by an officer of Customs or by the Board or the Government.]

Protection of action taken under the Act

217. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Government or any public servant for anything which is done or intended to be done in good faith in pursuance of this Act or the rules.

Reward for detection etc of evasion of duties

293[ 217A. Notwithstanding anything contained to the contrary in this Act or any other law for time being in force, the Board may, in such manner and in such circumstances and to such

or violation of laws

extent as may be prescribed by rules, grant reward to the following persons:-

(a) a person giving information to Customs Authorities with regard to evasion or attempted evasion of customs duties or violation of any provision of this Act or any other law for the time being in force under which a Customs officer is authorised to collect tax or other revenue;

(b) 294[ an officer or employee of customs] or an officer or employee of any other Government agency or of a local authority who detects or unearths the evasion or attempted evasion of customs duties or violation of this Act or that other law;

if such supply of information, the act of detection of or unearthing the evasion or attempted evasion of customs-duty or violation of law leads to:-

(i) the seizure and confiscation of goods or other things in relation to which the evasion or attempted evasion or violation takes place; or

(ii) the realisation of customs-duty or other revenue leviable under this Act or that other law for the time being in force or the realisation of a penalty or fine imposed under the relevant law; or

(iii) conviction of and sentence imposed on the person liable for such evasion, attempted evasion or violation.]

Award of financial incentives to

295[ 217B. Notwithstanding anything contained to the contrary in this Act or any other law the Board may, in such manner and in such circumstances and to such extent as may be prescribed by

Customs Officers  
and employees

rules, award an amount of the surplus collection of revenue at import stage as financial incentives to all Customs Officers and employees and officers and employees of the Board:

Provided that the collection of revenue at import stage for a given financial year exceeds the target of collection fixed by the Government for that financial year.]

Notice of  
proceedings

218. No proceeding in a Court other than a suit shall be commenced against any officer of Customs or any other person exercising any powers conferred or discharging any duties imposed by or under this Act for anything purporting to be done in pursuance of the provisions of this Act or the rules without giving to such officer or person a month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding and of the cause thereof; or after the expiration of one year from the actual of such cause.

Power to make  
rules

219. (1) The Board may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, rules may be made on matters enumerated in the 296[ Third Schedule].

(3) No rules relating to matters enumerated at items 19 and 22 of the 297[ Third Schedule] shall be made without previous approval of the Government in writing.

(4) All rules made under this section shall, as soon as may be, be laid at the table of the 298[ Parliament].

(5) All such rules for the time being in force shall be collected,

arranged, and published at intervals not exceeding two years, and shall be sold to the public at a reasonable price.

Power to make customs rulings

299[ 219A. (1) On an application by any person or on a reference by an officer of Customs not below the rank of Commissioner or of its own motion, the Board may make customs rulings in respect of any matter specified in the application or reference, as the case may be, if the point raised in the application or reference relates to application of any provision of this Act or the rules to a specific situation or if such point relates to any tariff classification or duty rates or valuation of any goods for customs assessment purpose.

(2) A customs ruling may be made within thirty working days of the receipt of the application or the reference, as the case may be.

(3) The Board may decline to make a customs ruling on the ground of insufficient information furnished or in the absence of conclusive evidence provided in support of the contentions in the application or the reference.

(4) The rulings made by the Board shall be binding upon the concerned persons and officers.

(5) The Board may from time to time review and amend a customs ruling to correct any error contained in that ruling.]

Power to issue Orders, Notices, Explanations or

300[ 219B. The Board or, as the case may be, the Commissioner of Customs (Bond), or Commissioner of Customs (Valuation and internal audit), or any other Commissioner of Customs or any

Circulars                      Director General may issue orders, notices, explanations or circulars within their respective jurisdiction not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder.]

Repeals and amendments                      220. The enactments specified in the 301[ Fourth Schedule] are repealed or amended to the extent specified respectively in columns three and four thereof.

Savings                                      221. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), anything done or any action taken under the repealed enactments in so far as it is not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act shall without prejudice to anything already done or any action already taken be deemed to have been done or taken under this Act:

Provided that nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to have the effect of enhancing the punishment of an offence committed before the commencement of this Act:

Provided further that where the period of limitations for the submission of an application or the filing of an appeal or revision prescribed under any of the repealed enactments had expired or had begun to run before the commencement of this Act the provisions of those enactments shall continue to apply to such limitation.

(2) The provisions of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), in particular, section 6, section 8 and section 24 thereof, shall apply to the repeal and re-enactment of the said enactments by this Act, subject to the provision of sub-section (1).

(3) Nothing in this Act shall affect any law for the time being in force relating to the constitution and powers of the trustees of any port or other port authority.

Removal of difficulties

222. 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 Government may, by general or special order made during the period of one year from the commencement of this Act, direct such action to be taken as it considers necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

Authentic Bangla Text

302[ 223. There shall be an authentic Bangla text of this original Act:

Provided that in the event of conflict between the two texts, the original text shall prevail.]

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1 Throughout this Act, the words “Bangladesh”, “Government” and “Taka” were substituted for the words “Pakistan”, “Central Government” or “Provincial Government” or “Central or Provincial Government” and “rupees” respectively by section 11 of the Finance Act, 1980 (Act No. XXIII of 1980)

2 Throughout this Act, the words “Commissioner of Customs”, “Additional Commissioner of Customs”, “Assistant Commissioner of Customs”, “Deputy Commissioner of Customs” and “Joint Commissioner of Customs” were substituted for the words “Collector of Customs”, “Additional Collector of Customs”, “Assistant Collector of Customs”, “Deputy Collector of Customs” and “Joint Collector of Customs” by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

3 Clause (a) was substituted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

4 The words “and freight forwarding agent” were substituted for the comma and words “, freight forwarding agent and stevedore” by section 2 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

5 Clause (aa) was inserted by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

6 Clause (bb) was inserted by section 2 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

7 Clause (c) was substituted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

8 Clause (d) was substituted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

9 Clause (e) was substituted by section 11 of the Finance Act, 1980 (Act No. XXIII of 1980)

10 Clauses (ff) and (fff) were inserted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

11 Clause (ii) was inserted by section 2 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

12 The former clause (ii) which was inserted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন), was renumbered as clause (iii) by section 2 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

13 Clause (kk) was inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

14 Sub-clauses (iii), (iv) and (v) were substituted for previous sub-clauses (iii) and (iv) by section 2 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

15 Clause (ll) was inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

16 Clause (p) was omitted by section 2 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

17 Clause (pp) was inserted by section 4 of the অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

18 Clause (qq) was inserted by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

19 Clause (qqa) was inserted by section 3 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৩ (২০০৩ সনের ১৭ নং আইন)

20 Clause (qqq) was inserted by section 2 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

21 Clause (s) was substituted by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

22 The words “Taka ten lakhs” were substituted for the words “Taka two lakhs” by section 3 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৬ (১৯৯৬ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

23 Clauses (t) and (tt) were substituted for former clause (t) by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

- 24 Clauses (t) was substituted by section 10 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)
- 25 Section 3 was substituted by section 3 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)
- 26 Clause (f) was substituted by section 3 of the Finance Act, 2009 (Act No. XXXVI of 2009) (with effect from 1st July, 2009).
- 27 Clause (hh) was inserted by section 2 of the Finance Act, 2009 (Act No. IX of 2009) (with effect from 1st July, 2007).
- 28 Clause (i) was substituted by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৩ (২০০৩ সনের ১৭ নং আইন)
- 29 Clause (j) was substituted by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৩ (২০০৩ সনের ১৭ নং আইন)
- 30 Clause (ll) was substituted by section 3 of the Finance Act, 2010 (Act No. XXXIII of 2010).
- 31 The word, bracket, letter and figure “specified at clauses (a), (c) and (d) of section 3” were added by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)
- 32 Clause (a) was substituted by section 3 of the Finance Act, 2009 (Act No. IX of 2009) (with effect from 1st July, 2007).
- 33 The words, bracket, letter and figure “specified at clauses (a), (c) and (d) of section 3” were added by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)
- 34 Section 7 was substituted by section 4 of the Finance Act, 2009 (Act No. IX of 2009) (with effect from 1st July, 2007).
- 35 The words “an inquest” were substituted for the words “any jury or inquest or as an assessor” by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)
- 36 The words “or customs-inland container depot” were inserted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)
- 37 The words and bracket “Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board” were substituted for the words “Commissioner of Customs” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)
- 38 Section 13 was substituted by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৩ (২০০৩ সনের ১৭ নং আইন)
- 39 The words “Penal Code” were substituted for the words “Pakistan Penal Code” by section 11 of the Finance Act, 1980 (Act No. XXIII of 1980)
- 40 The word “metres” was substituted for the word “yards” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২

(১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

41 The proviso was substituted by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

42 Section 17 was substituted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৩ (২০০৩ সনের ১৭ নং আইন)

43 Section 18 was substituted by section 11 of the Finance Act, 1980 (Act No. XXIII of 1980)

44 The words “and the Second Schedule” were omitted section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৩ (১৯৯৩ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

45 The colon (:) was substituted for the full-stop (.) and the proviso was inserted thereafter by section 10 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

46 Sub-section (2) was substituted by section 10 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

47 The words “for any goods” were omitted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

48 The Explanation was inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

49 Sections 18A, 18B, 18C and 18D were inserted by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

50 Section 18E was inserted by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৭ (১৯৯৭ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

51 Section 19 was renumbered as sub-section (1) by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৮৯ (১৯৮৯ সনের ৩৬ নং আইন)

52 The words and commas “If the Government is satisfied, after consultation with the Board, that it is necessary in the public interest to do so, it may, subject to such conditions, limitations or restrictions, if any, as it thinks fit to impose” were substituted for the words and commas “The Government, subject to such conditions, limitations or restrictions, if any, as it thinks fit to impose, may” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

53 The colon (:) was substituted for the full-stop (.) and the proviso was inserted thereafter by section 11 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

54 Sub-section (2) was added by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৮৯ (১৯৮৯ সনের ৩৬ নং আইন)

55 Clause (a) was substituted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

56 The words and commas “If the Board is satisfied that it is necessary in the public

interest to do so, it may, under circumstances of exceptional nature” were substituted for the words and comma “Under circumstances of exceptional nature, the Board may” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

57 The word “Government” was substituted for the word “Board” by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

58 The words “or any other authority authorised by the Board in writing in this behalf” were inserted by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৮৭ (১৯৮৭ সনের ২৭ নং আইন)

59 The words “and have continued to be the property of the person by whom or on whose account they were exported” were omitted by section 4 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

60 Clauses (a) and (b) were substituted by section 4 of the Finance Act, 2009 (Act No. X of 2009) (with effect from 1st July, 2008).

61 Clause (c) was substituted by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

62 Clause (b) was substituted by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

63 The words “and Value Added Tax (ম ল্য সংযোজন কর)” were substituted for the comma and words “, excise-duty and sale-tax” by section 5 of the Finance Act, 2009 (Act No. X of 2009) (with effect from 1st July, 2008).

64 The words “and freight forwarding agent” were substituted for the comma and words “, freight forwarding agent and stevedore” by section 2 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

65 Section 25 was substituted by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৭ (১৯৯৭ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

66 The sentence was substituted for the sentence “The value of any imported or exported goods shall be deemed to be 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.” by section 11 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

67 The Explanation was added by section 12 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

68 Clause (a) was substituted by section 9 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

69 The words “under that section” were inserted by section 9 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

70 The words “or minimum values” were added by section 12 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫

নং আইন)

71 Sub-section (4) was substituted by section 11 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

72 The words and figure “and section 109” were omitted by section 9 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

73 Sub-section (6) was added by section 12 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

74 Section 25A was substituted by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

75 Sub-section (1) was substituted by section 10 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

76 Sub-section (2) was substituted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৩ (২০০৩ সনের ১৭ নং আইন)

77 Sections 25B and 25C were inserted by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

78 Section 26, 26A, 26B, 26C and 26D were substituted for the former section 26 by section 13 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

79 The words “when necessary” were substituted for the words “when required” by section 11 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

80 The word “and” was omitted by section 11 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

81 Clause (aa) was inserted by section 11 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

82 Section 27 was substituted by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯১ (১৯৯০ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

83 The bracket and figure “(1)” was inserted by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

84 The commas and words “, other than warehoused goods,” were omitted by section 14 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

85 The words “damaged, deteriorated, lost or destroyed” were substituted for the words “lost or destroyed” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

86 The words “damaged, deterioration, lost or destruction” were substituted for the words “loss or destruction” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

87 Sub-section (3) was inserted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

88 The words “this Act” were substituted for the words, comma and figures “the Tariff Act, 1934 (XXXII of 1934)” by section 11 of the Finance Act, 1980 (Act No. XXIII of

1980)

89 Clause (aa) was inserted by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

90 Section 30 was substituted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৩ (২০০৩ সনের ১৭ নং আইন)

91 The words and commas “value and exchange rate applicable to any imported goods, shall be the rate of duty, value and exchange rate” were substituted for the words and commas “and tariff value, if any, applicable to any imported goods, shall be the rate of duty and tariff value” by section 6(b) of the Finance Act, 2009 (Act No. X of 2009) (with effect from 1st July, 2008).

92 The words “a bill of entry was presented under section 79 and the bill of entry number was allocated thereto” were substituted for the words “on which the goods are actually removed from the warehouse” by section 3 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

93 Section 30A was inserted by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

94 Section 31 was substituted by section 9 of the Finance Act, 1979 (Act No. V of 1979)

95 The word “or” was added by section 16 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

96 Clause (c) was inserted by section 16 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

97 The words and comma(,) “within three years of the relevant date,” were omitted by section 5 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

98 The words “amounting to not less than one thousand Taka” were inserted by section 16 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

99 The words “three years” were substituted for the words “four months” by section 13 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

100 The colon (:) was substituted for the full-stop (.) and the proviso was added thereafter by section 16 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

101 Clause (bb) was inserted by section 2 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

102 The words and comma “error, misconstruction or in any other way” were substituted for the words “error or misconstruction” by section 6 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

103 The words “six months” were substituted for the words “four months” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

104 The (:) was substituted for the full-stop (.) and the proviso was inserted thereafter by

section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

105 The words “six months” were substituted for the words “four months” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

106 The words and commas “such duties, not exceeding seven-eighths thereof,” were substituted for the words “seven-eighths of such duties” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

107 The words “or within six months from the date of export” were inserted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

108 The words and commas “officer of customs, or other person duly authorised to receive the same, or as the case may be, until the manifest has been transmitted to the Customs computer system by a registered user” were substituted for the words “officer of customs or other person duly authorised to receive the same” by section 14 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

109 The colon (;) was substituted for the full-stop (.) and the proviso was added thereafter by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

110 The words “Revenue Officer” were substituted for the words “Superintendent of Customs or Principal Appraiser” by section 7 of the Finance Act, 2010 (Act No. XXXIII of 2010).

111 The words “or if the person-in-charge is a registered user, he may transmit the manifest to the Customs computer system” were inserted by section 15 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

112 The colon (;) was substituted for the full-stop (.) and the proviso was inserted thereafter by section 17 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

113 The proviso was substituted by section 16 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

114 Sub-section (3) was substituted by section 12 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

115 The commas and words “, and where the import manifest is transmitted electronically to the Customs computer system by a registered user, the import manifest shall be deemed to have been countersigned by the person authorised to receive such transmission and that person shall comply with the direction of that Commissioner, if any, in this regard” were added by section 17 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

116 The comma and word “, passengers” were inserted by section 18 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

117 The words “Commissioner of Customs” were substituted for the words “Collector of

Customs” by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

118 The colon (:) was substituted for the semi-colon (;) and the proviso was inserted by section 19 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

119 The proviso was substituted by section 18 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

120 The colon (:) was substituted for the full-stop (.) and the proviso was added thereafter by section 18 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

121 The word “Bangladeshi” was substituted for the word “Pakistani” by section 11 of the Finance Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance No. XVI of 1982)

122 Sub-section (2) was substituted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

123 The colon (:) was substituted for the full-stop (.) and the proviso was added thereafter by section 7 of the Finance Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. XLV of 1986)

124 The words “A public body or company or port authority or airlines or” were substituted for the words “A public body or company or” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

125 The words “such information as is essential for submitting a bill of entry” were substituted for the words and comma “full information, to make a complete entry of any goods” by section 14 of the Finance Ordinance, 1977 (Ordinance No. XXIII of 1977)

126 Sub-section (1A) was inserted by section 20 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

127 Sub-section (2) was substituted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

128 The word “thirty” was substituted for the words “forty five” by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

129 The words “within twenty one days of” were substituted for the words “within thirty days of ” by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

130 The proviso was substituted by section 20 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

131 Section 79A was inserted by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

132 Section 79B to 79G were inserted by section 21 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

133 The words “Customs computer” were substituted for the words “Customs computerised entry processing” by section 19 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

134 The words “Customs computer” were substituted for the words “Customs

computerised entry processing” by section 19 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

135 The words “Customs computer” were substituted for the words “Customs computerised entry processing” by section 19 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

136 The words “Customs computer” were substituted for the words “Customs computerised entry processing” by section 19 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

137 The words “Customs computer” were substituted for the words “Customs computerised entry processing” by section 19 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

138 The words “Customs computer” were substituted for the words “Customs computerised entry processing” by section 19 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

139 The words “Customs computer” were substituted for the words “Customs computerised entry processing” by section 19 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

140 The words “Customs computer” were substituted for the words “Customs computerised entry processing” by section 19 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

141 The words “Customs computer” were substituted for the words “Customs computerised entry processing” by section 19 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

142 The words “Customs computer” were substituted for the words “Customs computerized entry processing” by section 19 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

143 The words “or electronic transmission” were inserted by section 20 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

144 The words and comma “in the presence of the owner or his agent, unless due to any exceptional circumstance such presence cannot be allowed” were inserted by section 22 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

145 Sub-sections (3) and (4) were inserted by section 20 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

146 The words “within a period of one hundred and fifty working days from the date of the provisional assessment” were substituted for the words “as soon as may be” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

147 The words “one hundred and twenty” were substituted for the words “one hundred and fifty” by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

148 The colon (:) was substituted for the full-stop (.) and the proviso was added thereafter by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

149 Section 82 was substituted by section 11 of the Finance Act, 1980 (Act No. XXIII of 1980)

150 Section 82 was renumbered as 82(1) by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৮৭ (১৯৮৭ সনের ২৭ নং আইন)

151 The word “thirty” was substituted for the words “forty five” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

152 The words “or customs-inland container depot” were inserted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

153 The words “twenty one” were substituted for the word “thirty” by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

154 Sub-section (2) was added by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৮৭ (১৯৮৭ সনের ২৭ নং আইন)

155 Section 82A was inserted by section 23 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

156 Section 83 was renumbered as 83(1) by section 21 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

157 Sub-section (2) was added by section 21 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

158 Sub-section (3) was added by section 8 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

159 Sections 83A, 83B and 83C were inserted by section 24 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

160 The words “within three years from the date on which the original assessment was made” were omitted by section 9 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

161 Section 83D was inserted by section 13 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

162 The words and figure “or reassessed under section 109” were omitted by section 23 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

163 The words and comma “to be determined by the Board, being a rate not less than the bank rate fixed by the Bangladesh Bank and not more than double the Bank rate so fixed” were substituted for the words “of eight per cent per annum or such other rate as is for the time being fixed by the Board” by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৮ (১৯৯৮ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

164 The words and brackets “Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board” were substituted for the words

“Commissioner of Customs” by section 23 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

165 The words and brackets “Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board” were substituted for the words “Commissioner of Customs” by section 23 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

166 Section 86A was substituted by section 9 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৩ (২০০৩ সনের ১৭ নং আইন)

167 Section 87 was substituted by section 2 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৬ (২০০৬ সনের ২২ নং আইন)

168 Section 91 was substituted by section 15 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

169 The words “by giving fifteen days prior notice in writing to the Commissioner of Customs ” were substituted for the words “with the permission in writing of the Commissioner of Customs” by section 25 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

170 The words and brackets “Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board” were substituted for the words “Commissioner of Customs” by section 24 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

171 Clause (b) was substituted by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

172 The words and brackets “Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board” were substituted for the words “Commissioner of Customs” by section 24 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

173 Section 96 was substituted by section 16 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

174 Section 98 was substituted by section 5 of the Finance Act, 2009 (Act No. IX of 2009) (with effect from 1st July, 2007).

175 Sub-section (2A) was inserted by section 4 of the Finance Act, 2009 (Act No. XXXVI of 2009) (with effect from 1st July, 2009).

176 Section 98A was inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

177 The words and brackets “Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board” were substituted for the words “Commissioner of Customs” by section 27 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

178 The comma (,) was omitted and the words and comma “or any officer authorised for the purpose by the Commissioner of Customs,” were inserted by section 26 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

179 The words and brackets “Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board” were substituted for the words

“Commissioner of Customs” by section 27 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

180 The words “that Commissioner” were substituted for the words “the Commissioner” by section 27 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

181 The words and brackets “Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board” were substituted for the words “Commissioner of Customs” by section 28 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

182 The words and brackets “Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board” were substituted for the words “Commissioner of Customs” by section 29 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

183 Sub-section (5) was added by section 27 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

184 The words and brackets “Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board” were substituted for the words “Commissioner of Customs” by section 29 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

185 The words and brackets “Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board” were substituted for the words “Commissioner of Customs” by section 30 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

186 The words “that Commissioner” were substituted for the words “the Commissioner” by section 30 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

187 The words “that Commissioner” were substituted for the words “the Commissioner” by section 30 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

188 The colon (:) was substituted for the full-stop (.) and the proviso was added thereafter by section 28 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

189 The words and brackets “Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board” were substituted for the words “Commissioner of Customs” by section 31 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

190 The words and brackets “Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board” were substituted for the words “Commissioner of Customs” by section 31 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

191 The colon (:) was substituted for the full-stop (.) and the proviso was inserted thereafter by section 29 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

192 The words and brackets “Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board” were substituted for the words “Commissioner of Customs” by section 32 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

193 Clause (c) was substituted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

194 The words and brackets “Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board” were substituted for the words “Commissioner of Customs” by section 34 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

195 The words and figure “under section 86 or as prescribed by rules made under this Act” were substituted for the words and figure “under section 86” by section 30 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

196 Sub-section (1) was substituted by section 31 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

197 Sub-section (3) was added by section 32 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

198 The words and brackets “Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board” were substituted for the words “Commissioner of Customs” by section 35 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

199 The comma (,) was substituted for the full-stop (.) and the words and the full-stop (.) “or in the case of Special Bonded warehouse entry shall be made in a register to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Customs.” were inserted by section 33 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

200 The words and brackets “Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board” were substituted for the words “Commissioner of Customs” by section 36 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

201 The words and brackets “Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board” were substituted for the words “Commissioner of Customs” by section 37 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

202 The words “notice thereof in writing shall” were substituted for the words “notice thereof” by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৮ (১৯৯৮ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

203 The words “within two working days” were substituted for the words “within forty-eight hours” by section 7 of the Finance Act, 2009 (Act No. X of 2009) (with effect from 1st July, 2008).

204 Clause (d) was substituted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

205 Clause (e) was substituted by section 11 of the Finance Act, 1980 (Act No. XXIII of 1980)

206 Clauses (ff) and (fff) were inserted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

- 207 The words and brackets “Commissioner of Customs (Bond) or any other Commissioner of Customs authorised by the Board” were substituted for the words “Commissioner of Customs” by section 39 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)
- 208 The word “warehouse” was substituted for the words “public warehouse” by section 19 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)
- 209 Section 119A was inserted by section 3 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৬ (১৯৯৬ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)
- 210 The word “Board” was substituted for the word “Government” by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৭ (১৯৯৭ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)
- 211 Section 129A was inserted by section 10 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).
- 212 The existing provision was numbered as sub-section (1) of that section by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)
- 213 Sub-clause (i) was substituted by section 40 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)
- 214 The colon (:) was substituted for the semi-colon (;) and the proviso was added by section 20 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)
- 215 The colon (:) was substituted for the full-stop (.) and the proviso was added thereafter by section 40 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)
- 216 Sub-section (2) was added by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)
- 217 Clause (ii) was inserted by section 2 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)
- 218 Sub-section(1A) was substituted by section 11 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).
- 219 The proviso was substituted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)
- 220 The words “an officer not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Customs” were substituted for the words “the Commissioner of Customs” by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৭ (১৯৯৭ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)
- 221 The words “an officer not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Customs” were substituted for the words “the Commissioner of Customs” by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৭ (১৯৯৭ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)
- 222 The words “an officer not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Customs” were substituted for the words “the Commissioner of Customs” by section 4 of অর্থ আইন,

১৯৯৭ (১৯৯৭ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

223 Section 158A was inserted by section 37 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

224 The words “of like rank duly” were omitted by Article 2 of the Customs (Amendment) Order, 1972 (President's Order No. 122 of 1972)

225 The words “of smuggling” were substituted for the words and commas “related to exportation of such goods as the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify in this behalf” by Article 2 of the Customs (Amendment) Order, 1972 (President's Order No. 122 of 1972)

226 The word “smuggling” was substituted for the word “exportation” by Article 2 of the Customs (Amendment) Order, 1972 (President's Order No. 122 of 1972)

227 The words “Penal Code” were substituted for the words “Pakistan Penal Code” by section 11 of the Finance Act, 1980 (Act No. XXIII of 1980)

228 The colon (:) was substituted for the full-stop (.) and the proviso was inserted thereafter by section 38 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

229 Section 171 was substituted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

230 Clause (a) was substituted by section 11 of the Finance Act, 1980 (Act No. XXIII of 1980)

231 The words “Penal Code” were substituted for the words “Pakistan Penal Code” by section 11 of the Finance Act, 1980 (Act No. XXIII of 1980)

232 The words “High Court Division” were substituted for the words “High Court” by section 11 of the Finance Act, 1980 (Act No. XXIII of 1980)

233 The former clause (ii) which was inserted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন), was renumbered as clause (iii) by section 2 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

234 The words “High Court Division” were substituted for the words “High Court” by section 11 of the Finance Act, 1980 (Act No. XXIII of 1980)

235 Clause (2) was substituted by section 11 of the Finance Act, 1980 (Act No. XXIII of 1980)

236 Section 179 was substituted by section 11 of the Finance Act, 1980 (Act No. XXIII of 1980)

237 The existing provision was numbered as sub-section (1) of that section by section 12 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৩ (২০০৩ সনের ১৭ নং আইন)

- 238 The “TABLE” was substituted by section 3 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৬ (২০০৬ সনের ২২ নং আইন)
- 239 The colon (:) was substituted for the full-stop (.) by section 7 of the Finance Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. XLV of 1986)
- 240 Section 181 was renumbered as 181(1) by section 2 of the Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance No. XI of 1985)
- 241 Sub-section (2) was added by section 2 of the Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance No. XI of 1985)
- 242 The words “Taka five thousand” were substituted for the words “five hundred rupees” by section 11 of the Finance Act, 1980 (Act No. XXIII of 1980)
- 243 The words “five years” were substituted for the words “three years” by section 7 of the Finance Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. XLV of 1986)
- 244 The words “ten thousand Taka” were substituted for the words “Taka five thousand” by section 7 of the Finance Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. XLV of 1986)
- 245 Sections 193 and 193A were substituted for the previous section 193 by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)
- 246 Section 193A was renumbered as 193B by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)
- 247 The words “or on an application made by any person” were omitted by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)
- 248 Section 193C was substituted by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৭ (১৯৯৭ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)
- 249 Sub-section (1) was substituted by section 42 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)
- 250 The words, figure and letter “or section 196A” were inserted by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)
- 251 The words “fifty per cent of the duty demanded or fifty per cent of the penalty imposed, or both, as the case may be” were substituted for the words “the duty demanded or the penalty levied” by section 9 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)
- 252 The words “the amount of the penalty as aforesaid” were substituted for the words “as aforesaid the entire amount of the penalty” by section 9 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)
- 253 The words “penalty imposed” were substituted for the words “penalty levied” by

section 9 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৪ (২০০৪ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

254 Sections 196, 196A, 196B, 196C, 196D, 196E, 196F, 196G, 196H, 196I and 196J were substituted for the former section 196 by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

255 The words “has held or is holding” were substituted for the words “has held” by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৭ (১৯৯৭ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

256 The words “has held or is holding” were substituted for the words “has held” by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৭ (১৯৯৭ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

257 The words “at least one year” was substituted for the words “at least two years” by section 13 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

258 The words “three hundred Taka” were substituted for the words “two hundred taka” by section 14 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

259 The words “one thousand two hundred Taka” were substituted for the words “one thousand taka” by section 14 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

260 Sub-sections (7) and (8) were added by section 14 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

261 The words and commas “or may refer the case back to the authority which passed such decision or order with such directions as the Appellate Tribunal may think fit, for a fresh adjudication or decision, as the case may be, after taking additional evidence, if necessary” were added by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৬ (২০০৬ সনের ২২ নং আইন)

262 Section 196D was substituted by section 39 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

263 The word “ninety” was substituted for the word “sixty” by section 43 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

264 Clause (kk) was inserted by section 8 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

265 The words and figure “Where an appeal has been preferred to the High Court Division under section 196D” were substituted for the words and figure “Where any case has been referred to the High Court Division under section 196D” by section 41 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

266 Section 196G was substituted by section 42 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

267 The existing section 196A was renumbered as section 196K by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

268 Section 196B was substituted by section 5 of A\_© AvBb, 1987 (1987 m.†bi 27 bs AvBb) which was renumbered as section 196L by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

269 The words “or on an application made by any person” were omitted by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

270 Sections 196M and 196N were inserted by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৫ (১৯৯৫ সনের ১২ নং আইন)

271 The existing section was numbered as sub-section (1) of that section by section 43 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

272 Sub-section (2) was added by section 43 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

273 Sub-section (4) was added by section 44 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

274 The words and the commas “examination, including any investigation, scientific or chemical test or draft survey, by an officer of Customs, removal or warehousing thereof shall be done, and any facilities or assistance required for any such examination, investigation, test or survey shall be provided, by or at the expense of the owner of the goods” were substituted for the words and commas “examination by an officer of Customs, removal or warehousing thereof shall be done, and any facilities or assistance required for any such examination shall be provided, by or at the expense of the owner of the goods” by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৪ (১৯৯৪ সনের ১১ নং আইন)

275 The word “Government” was substituted for the words “Central Government” by section 11 of the Finance Act, 1980 (Act No. XXIII of 1980)

276 Section 202 was substituted by section 7 of the Finance Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. XLV of 1986)

277 The words “and Value Added Tax Officer” were inserted by section 3 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৬ (১৯৯৬ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

278 The words “or Value Added Taxable ” were inserted by section 7 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৫ (২০০৫ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

279 The semi-colon (;) was substituted for the full-stop (.) and clause (f) was inserted by section 3 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৬ (১৯৯৬ সনের ১৮ নং আইন)

280 The words, brackets and figure “of the district or to a certificate officer appointed under sub-section (3) in whose jurisdiction” were substituted for the words “of the district in which” by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

281 The words “or certificate officer” were inserted by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯

সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

282 Sub-section (3) was inserted by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৯ (১৯৯৯ সনের ১৬ নং আইন)

283 Section 202A was inserted by section 4 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯৭ (১৯৯৭ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

284 The words “or detained” were inserted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ১৯৯২ (১৯৯২ সনের ২১ নং আইন)

285 The words “on payment of such fee as the Board may determine for this purpose” were substituted for the words “on payment of a fee not exceeding twenty Taka” by section 5 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৬ (২০০৬ সনের ২২ নং আইন)

286 Section 204A was inserted by section 45 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

287 Section 205 was substituted by section 6 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০৬ (২০০৬ সনের ২২ নং আইন)

288 Section 211 was substituted by section 46 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

289 Sub-section (1) was substituted by section 44 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

290 Sub-section (4) was added by section 44 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

291 Section 215A was substituted by section 44A of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

292 Section 216A was inserted by section 45 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০১ (২০০১ সনের ৩০ নং আইন)

293 Section 217A was inserted by section 48 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

294 The words “an officer or employee of customs” were substituted for the words “a Customs Officer” by section 15 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

295 Section 217B was inserted by section 16 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).

296 The words “Third Schedule” were substituted for the words “First Schedule” by section 11 of the Finance Act, 1980 (Act No. XXIII of 1980)

297 The words “Third Schedule” were substituted for the words “First Schedule” by section 11 of the Finance Act, 1980 (Act No. XXIII of 1980)

298 The word “Parliament” was substituted for the words “National Assembly” by section 11 of the Finance Act, 1980 (Act No. XXIII of 1980)

299 Section 219A was inserted by section 49 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০০ (২০০০ সনের ১৫ নং আইন)

300 Section 219B was inserted by section 22 of অর্থ আইন, ২০০২ (২০০২ সনের ১৪ নং আইন)

301 The words “Fourth Schedule” were substituted for the words “Second Schedule” by section 11 of the Finance Act, 1980 (Act No. XXIII of 1980)

302 Section 223 was added by section 17 of the Finance Act,2010(Act No.XXXIII of 2010).