

Government of India (भारत सरकार)
Department of Commerce (वाणिज्य विभाग)
Directorate General of Foreign Trade (विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय)
Vanijya Bhawan, New Delhi-110011 वाणिज्य भवन, नई दिल्ली

01/89/180/43/PSIA/AM-24/PC(A)

Date of Order: 31.07.2026

Date of Issue: 31.07.2026

Name of the Agency:

M/s Metal Services,

S-17, Shakti Arcade, Opp. R.K. Hall,
Science City Road, Sola, Ahmedabad,
Gujarat – 380060

Order passed by:

Shri. Rakesh Kumar

Additional Director General of Foreign Trade

ORDER-IN-ORIGINAL

Any person/party aggrieved by this order may prefer an appeal under Section 15 of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 before the Competent Authority. The appeal may be filed within 45 days from the date of receipt of this Adjudication Order, together with a copy of this Order and a complete set of the evidence relied upon, as Annexure to the appeal.

2. Any person/party desirous of filing an appeal against this order shall deposit the penalty amount and produce proof of payment of penalty amount along with the appeal to the appellate Authority failing which the appeal is liable to be rejected for non-compliance of the provisions of Section 15 of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992.

3. The penalty amount is to be deposited under the Head of Account “1453 Foreign Trade and Export Promotion Minor Head 102 other receipts fines and penalties etc. Imports and Exports Control Organization”. Evidence of payment of



penalty is required to be furnished to the Adjudicating Authority within 45 days from the date of service of this Adjudication Order.

4. FACTS OF THE CASE

4.1 M/s Metal Services, having its registered office at S-17, Shakti Arcade, Opp. R.K. Hall, Science City Road, Sola, Ahmedabad, Gujarat – 380060 (hereinafter referred to as the ‘Agency’ or the ‘Noticee’), is a Pre-Shipment Inspection Agency (PSIA) recognized by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) vide Public Notice No. 11/2024-2025 dated 12.06.2024. The Agency was granted recognition as per Para 2.52 of the Handbook of Procedures (hereinafter referred to as ‘HBP’), as amended from time to time, for conducting pre-shipment inspections of metallic scrap consignments intended for import into India and issuing Pre-Shipment Inspection Certificates (hereinafter referred to as ‘PSICs’) in connection therewith.

4.2 During the review of records for the period 1st January 2024 to 31st August 2024, it was observed that the Agency had reported an unusually high volume of inspections within short and overlapping time windows, including 159 inspections spanning 16 countries on a single day (22.01.2024) and 158 inspections spanning 14 countries on another single day (07.02.2024), conducted across multiple geographically distant locations. With specific reference to 22.01.2024, the country-wise break-up recorded the United States of America (37), Yemen (31), Canada (26), Mozambique (13), Australia (11), Congo (11), Papua New Guinea (9), Vietnam (6), Saudi Arabia (5), Germany (2), Ghana (2), Finland (2), Philippines (1), United Kingdom (1), Thailand (1) and the United Arab Emirates (1); and with specific reference to 07.02.2024, the country-wise break-up recorded Yemen (59), Kuwait (21), Equatorial Guinea (20), the United States of America (14), Hong Kong (12), Malaysia (6), the United Kingdom (5), Congo (5), Germany (4), Australia (4), Canada (3), the United Arab Emirates (2), Saudi Arabia (2) and Maldives (1).

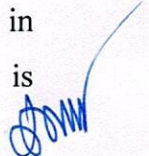
4.3 On further examination of records, it was observed that multiple Pre-Shipment Inspection Certificates (PSICs) were issued on the same date, i.e. 22.01.2024, against single registered inspection instruments by different inspectors of the Agency



operating from geographically distant locations. The specific instances included Instrument No. 1224, against which 88 multiple Pre-Shipment Inspections were conducted by 11 named inspectors of the Agency (Mr. Alex, Mr. Antony, Mr. Benjamin, Mr. Benjamin Lucas, Mr. Donald Treece, Mr. Emilia, Mr. Joy, Mr. Phamngo Tragiang, Mr. Smith, Mr. Stefan and Mr. Surjit Das) at inspection locations reported across Australia, Canada, Finland, Germany, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, United Kingdom, United States of America and Vietnam; and Instrument No. 1848, against which 22 Pre-Shipment Inspections were conducted by 3 named inspectors of the Agency (Mr. Alex, Mr. Filipe and Mr. Isaac) at inspection locations reported across Ghana, Mozambique and Papua New Guinea. The simultaneous deployment and use of each such single inspection instrument across multiple countries and geographically distant locations on the same date appears physically and logistically impracticable and raises serious concerns regarding the integrity, authenticity, traceability and actual utilisation of the inspection instruments purportedly used for carrying out the said inspections, creating a reasonable apprehension that the PSICs may have been issued in a routine or “table-based” manner without the conduct of the requisite physical inspections.

4.4 The facts and circumstances available on record, particularly the issuance of multiple Pre-Shipment Inspection Certificates within a stipulated duration using a single instrument and involving inspections at geographically distant locations, give rise to a reasonable apprehension regarding the reliability, transparency, and consistency of the inspection process adopted by the Agency. These circumstances cast a reasonable doubt on the fairness and certainty of the operations carried out by the Agency and undermine the credibility of the certifications issued thereunder.

4.5 As per Para 2.51 of the HBP, the import of any form of metallic waste/scrap is subject to the condition that it shall not contain hazardous or toxic waste, radioactive contaminated waste/scrap containing radioactive material, or any type of arms, ammunition, mines, shells, live or used cartridge, or any other explosive material in any form, either used or otherwise. The import of metallic waste or scrap is



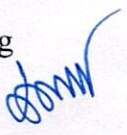
accordingly a matter of national security interest, and the recognition of agencies and subsequent issuance of PSICs is subject to strict scrutiny.

4.6 In view of the above, Para 2.53(a) of the HBP provides, 'In case of any mis-declaration in PSIC or mis-declaration in the online application form for recognition as PSIA, the PSIA would be liable for penal action under Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992, as amended, in addition to suspension/cancellation of recognition.'

4.7 Further, as per Section 11(2) of the Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992 (hereinafter referred to as the 'FTDR Act'), where any person makes or abets or attempts to make any export or import in contravention of any provision of this Act or any rules or orders made thereunder or the foreign trade policy, he shall be liable to a penalty as prescribed thereunder.

4.8 Additionally, as per Section 11(3) of the FTDR Act, where any person signs or uses, or causes to be made, signed or used, any declaration, statement or document submitted to the Director General or any officer authorised by him under this Act, knowing or having reason to believe that such declaration, statement or document is forged or tampered with or false in any material particular, he shall be liable to a penalty as prescribed thereunder.

4.9 In compliance with the principles of natural justice embodied in Section 14 of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, a Show Cause Notice bearing No. 01/89/180/43/PSIA/AM-24/PC(A) dated 24.09.2024 was issued to the Noticee, clearly setting out the specific allegations, discrepancies, and the relied-upon material, and calling upon it to submit its representation within the prescribed time before the Adjudicating Authority. The Noticee duly submitted its written reply and was afforded an opportunity of personal hearing on 31.12.2024. Thereafter, consequent upon the change of the Adjudicating Authority, an Addendum to the Show Cause Notice bearing No. 01/89/180/43/PSIA/AM-24/PC(A) dated 10.04.2026 was issued, and, in furtherance of the principles of natural justice, a fresh opportunity of personal hearing was granted through hybrid mode on 06.05.2026. The said hearing

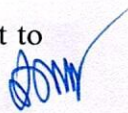


was attended on behalf of the Noticee by its authorised representative, Mr. Subeesh Mundakkal Suresan. The Noticee had also submitted its detailed reply dated 12.05.2026 to the Addendum addressing the observations contained therein. Thus, the Noticee was afforded adequate and effective opportunities to present its defence, both orally and in writing, before the present adjudication

5. SUBMISSIONS OF THE AGENCY

The Agency, vide its reply dated 01.05.2026 filed in response to the Addendum to the Show Cause Notice dated 10.04.2026, besides relying upon and reiterating the submissions contained in its earlier replies to the Show Cause Notice, made the following submissions before the Adjudicating Authority

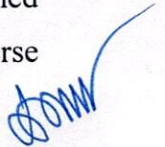
5.1 The Agency submitted that issuance of a PSIC is a multi-stage process comprising physical inspection, report preparation, internal verification, compliance alignment and final issuance, and that the DGFT portal captures only the date of final issuance and not the date of actual physical inspection, such that any inference of non-inspection drawn solely from the issuance date is factually incorrect and technically unsustainable. The Agency further submitted that clustering of PSICs on a single date is a natural consequence of system constraints, batch issuance and documentation synchronisation; that since the DGFT portal does not permit modification of an already-issued PSIC, genuine commercial corrections (split Bills of Lading, change of importer/exporter, high-seas sales, seal discrepancies) necessitate issuance of a fresh PSIC while the earlier entry continues to remain on the system, thereby inflating the apparent PSIC count; that multiple containers may be covered under a single PSIC, or a single shipment split into multiple PSICs, for commercial reasons; and that international time-zone differences may cause inspections conducted on different local dates to appear as same-day entries in the DGFT's centralised system. The Agency additionally contended that the PSICs questioned constitute only a small fraction of the total certificates issued, that systemic irregularity cannot be inferred from a statistically insignificant subset, that the burden of proof lies upon the Department to



establish non-inspection through direct and cogent evidence, and that the Addendum SCN does not identify any specific shipment where inspection did not take place. The Agency further submitted that it has not been furnished the complete dataset, inspection logs or methodology relied upon by the Authority.

5.2 Without prejudice to the above, the Agency submitted that a substantial portion of the PSICs referred to in the Addendum SCN pertains to countries classified as “safe countries”, and placed reliance on Public Notice No. 46/2015-2020 dated 14.01.2022 read with Para 2.51(d)(v)(iv) of the HBP 2023, which provides that import consignments of metallic scrap from safe countries such as USA, UK, Canada, New Zealand, Australia and EU member states do not require mandatory PSIC, subject to a supplier/scrap-yard certificate regarding absence of radioactive material/explosives. The Agency contended that PSICs issued for such safe countries are, at best, a procedural or documentary formality and that their inclusion within the dataset relied upon is legally untenable. In support of this contention, the Agency annexed its own compiled tabular data, submitting that of the 88 PSICs issued against Instrument No. 1224 on 22.01.2024, 82 (93%) related to six safe-country jurisdictions, namely Australia (11), Canada (26), Finland (2), Germany (2), United Kingdom (1) and United States of America (40); and that, as regards the 22 PSICs issued against Instrument No. 1848 across three countries on the same date, such clustering was similarly a natural consequence of system constraints, batch issuance and documentation synchronisation.

5.3 The Agency reiterated that all PSIC inspections were undertaken physically by qualified inspectors, that no PSIC has been issued without actual inspection, and that no instance has been identified in the Addendum SCN where inspection has been proven to be absent; and that, despite inspection by the Noticee, not a single mis-incidence has been reported by Customs, Police or any other enforcement authority in respect of any consignment of imported metal scrap covered by the Agency's PSICs, after arrival of the goods in India. The Agency submitted that it has always maintained adequate infrastructure, equipment and compliance mechanisms, that it has no adverse



record, and that any discrepancies are purely procedural and attributable to system limitations, without any malafide intent.

5.4 The Agency accordingly prayed that the Addendum SCN be dropped in entirety; that no adverse action, including suspension, cancellation or blacklisting, be taken against it; that any additional data relied upon by the Authority be furnished to it for proper adjudication; and that it be granted a full opportunity of hearing before passing of any order.

6. DISCUSSIONS AND FINDINGS

6.1 At the outset, the principal issue for determination is whether the Pre-Shipment Inspection Certificates (PSICs) issued by the Agency represent inspections actually conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Trade Policy and Handbook of Procedures, 2023, or whether the Agency's own records disclose such operational impossibilities and inconsistencies as to render the certifications unreliable. The said issue falls for determination upon a consideration of the Show Cause Notice, the Addendum thereto, the reply filed by the Agency, the record of personal hearing, and the documents and other materials placed on record. The proceedings are founded not on assumptions but on analysis of the PSIC data uploaded by the Agency itself, the inspection particulars furnished by it, and the deployment details of its inspectors and inspection instruments.

6.2 Upon examination of the records, it is observed that the inspection particulars declared by the Agency reveal repeated deployment of identical DGFT-approved inspection instruments across geographically distant locations on the same date, rendering such deployment physically and operationally implausible. Further, the volume of inspections reflected in the records namely, 159 Pre-Shipment Inspections across 16 countries on 22.01.2024, and 158 Pre-Shipment Inspections across 14 countries on 07.02.2024 is wholly disproportionate to any reasonable construct of the Agency's operational capacity.

6.3 One of the several illustrative instances evidencing such operational infeasibility is reproduced below:



PSIC Number	Inspector Name	Inspection Country	Inspection Date	Sr. No. of Instrument
PSICMSXXXX267488AM24	SMITH	Australia	22-01-2024	1224
PSICMSXXXX267532AM24	SMITH	Australia	22-01-2024	1224
PSICMSXXXX267593AM24	PHAMNGO TRAGIANG	Vietnam	22-01-2024	1224
PSICMSXXXX267853AM24	SMITH	Australia	22-01-2024	1224
PSICMSXXXX267940AM24	SURJIT DAS	United Kingdom	22-01-2024	1224
PSICMSXXXX268452AM24	DONALD TREECE	United States of America	22-01-2024	1224
PSICMSXXXX269006AM24	BENJAMIN LUCAS	Canada	22-01-2024	1224
PSICMSXXXX269545AM24	SMITH	Australia	22-01-2024	1224
PSICMSXXXX269950AM24	JOY	Philippines	22-01-2024	1224
PSICMSXXXX270535AM24	DONALD TREECE	United States of America	22-01-2024	1224
PSICMSXXXX270718AM24	BENJAMIN LUCAS	Canada	22-01-2024	1224
PSICMSXXXX271047AM24	ANTONY	United States of America	22-01-2024	1224
PSICMSXXXX271201AM24	DONALD TREECE	United States of America	22-01-2024	1224
PSICMSXXXX272262AM24	DONALD TREECE	United States of America	22-01-2024	1224
PSICMSXXXX273338AM24	DONALD TREECE	United States of America	22-01-2024	1224
PSICMSXXXX273348AM24	STEFAN	Germany	22-01-2024	1224
PSICMSXXXX276846AM24	DONALD TREECE	United States of America	22-01-2024	1224
PSICMSXXXX277636AM24	ALEX	Papua New Guinea	22-01-2024	1224
PSICMSXXXX277866AM24	DONALD TREECE	United States of America	22-01-2024	1224
PSICMSXXXX278985AM24	STEFAN	Germany	22-01-2024	1224
PSICMSXXXX279622AM24	DONALD TREECE	United States of America	22-01-2024	1224
PSICMSXXXX279996AM24	SMITH	Australia	22-01-2024	1224
PSICMSXXXX280507AM24	DONALD TREECE	United States of	22-01-2024	1224

		America		
PSICMSXXXX282448AM24	DONALD TREECE	United States of America	22-01-2024	1224
PSICMSXXXX283963AM24	BENJAMIN	Canada	22-01-2024	1224
PSICMSXXXX284566AM24	BENJAMIN	Canada	22-01-2024	1224
PSICMSXXXX284750AM24	DONALD TREECE	United States of America	22-01-2024	1224
PSICMSXXXX285241AM24	DONALD TREECE	United States of America	22-01-2024	1224
PSICMSXXXX285876AM24	DONALD TREECE	United States of America	22-01-2024	1224
PSICMSXXXX287808AM24	DONALD TREECE	United States of America	22-01-2024	1224
PSICMSXXXX287825AM24	EMILIA	Finland	22-01-2024	1224

6.4 The Agency has sought to explain the clustering by contending that the DGFT portal records only the date of final issuance of a PSIC and not the date of actual physical inspection, and that the portal's inability to permit modification of an already-issued PSIC results in fresh PSICs being generated for genuine commercial corrections while the earlier (superseded) entries remain on record, thereby inflating the apparent count. The contention is misconceived. Para 2.53(c), (d) and (e) of the HBP 2023 obligate a PSIA to capture and upload, at the time of generation of each PSIC, photographic or video evidence of the place of inspection with the inspector, the testing instrument used, the process of container stuffing and sealing, and the container and instrument serial numbers. This documentation exists independently of, and is unaffected by, the portal's inability to edit an issued PSIC; it is precisely the primary evidence that would establish the actual date, time and place of physical inspection. Despite the seriousness of the allegation and two successive opportunities of hearing, the Agency has not produced, for even a single one of the 110 impugned Inspections, any such, inspector travel record, or contemporaneous field report; nor has it identified, for any of the impugned PSICs, the corresponding "original" PSIC that it claims was superseded, or any documentary trail evidencing such a correction.

A defence that the record does not show what the Agency alone was statutorily obliged to generate and retain, without producing that very record, does not rebut the charge it reinforces it.

6.5 The Agency has further sought to explain the discrepancies by relying upon international time-zone differences and batch/system-driven clustering. The said explanation is found to be wholly untenable. Even assuming, without admitting, the maximum possible variance attributable to differences in international time zones, such variance is wholly insufficient to account for the discrepancies observed. The Addendum to the Show Cause Notice records that Instrument No. 1224 was used to generate 88 Inspections across nine countries spanning multiple continents, including the United States of America, Papua New Guinea and Vietnam, on a single calendar date, while Instrument No. 1848 was used to generate 22 Inspections across three geographically dispersed countries on the same date. A single testing instrument, together with the inspector operating it, cannot reasonably be expected to be physically present and deployed in multiple remote and unconnected jurisdictions within any conceivable 24-hour period. The Agency has further failed to produce any independent, contemporaneous documentary evidence, such as inspector deployment records, equipment movement registers, travel records or any other verifiable material, to substantiate its assertion that the concerned instruments were in fact deployed in the manner claimed. In the absence of such corroborative evidence, the explanation based on time-zone differences and system-generated clustering remains a mere assertion, unsupported by any contemporaneous record, and is therefore liable to be rejected.

6.6 The Agency has further contended that a substantial portion of the impugned PSICs pertains to jurisdictions classified as “safe countries” under Public Notice No. 46/2015-2020 dated 14.01.2022 and, therefore, issuance of a PSIC was not mandatory for such consignments. The contention is misconceived and cannot be accepted. The exemption from mandatory production of a PSIC merely dispenses with the statutory requirement of furnishing such a certificate for imports originating from notified jurisdictions; it does not exempt a recognised Pre-Shipment Inspection Agency from complying with the prescribed inspection procedure once it voluntarily undertakes to

conduct an inspection and issue a PSIC. Every PSIC issued under the recognition granted by DGFT carries an assurance that a physical inspection has been conducted using DGFT-approved inspection instruments in accordance with the provisions of the Handbook of Procedures, 2023. The voluntary or commercial nature of the certification does not dilute the Agency's statutory obligations, nor does it justify inaccurate recording of inspection particulars or the deployment of the same inspection instrument in geographically incompatible locations. Accordingly, the reliance placed by the Agency on the "safe country" framework is misplaced and does not explain or rebut the discrepancies identified in the present proceedings..

6.7 The contention that the PSICs questioned constitute only a statistically insignificant fraction of the Agency's total issuances, and that the Department has failed to discharge its burden of proving non-inspection with reference to any specific shipment, is not accepted. The initial burden on the Department in a matter of this nature is to establish a *prima facie* case, which stands duly discharged through documentary material generated and uploaded by the Agency itself, namely, the instrument numbers, inspector names, inspection dates and inspection countries recorded against each PSIC on the DGFT portal, as particularised instrument-wise in the Addendum to the Show Cause Notice. Further, during the course of the personal hearing, the authorised representative of the Agency was specifically shown the impugned PSICs and the corresponding inspection data forming the basis of the allegations, thereby affording the Agency a full and effective opportunity to explain the discrepancies. This is not a case of inference drawn from third-party or circumstantial material; rather, it is founded upon the Agency's own contemporaneous records, which disclose the physical impossibility of a single instrument being deployed across geographically distant jurisdictions on the same date. Once such a *prima facie* case is established, the evidentiary burden shifts to the Agency, which alone is in possession of the inspection logs, photographic and video evidence, inspector deployment records, equipment movement records and other contemporaneous documents, to satisfactorily explain each impugned instance. The Agency has failed to discharge this burden in respect of even a single one of the 110 impugned Inspections. Nor is the proportion of the impugned PSICs relative to the



Agency's overall issuances of any legal significance. Even a single demonstrated instance of issuance of a PSIC without actual physical inspection constitutes a substantive violation of Para 2.53(a) and (c) of the Handbook of Procedures, 2023 and Section 11(3) of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992. In the present case, the violation is not confined to an isolated occurrence but extends to 110 Inspections issued through two instruments on a single date across twelve countries situated on five continents.

6.8 The submission that no mis-incidence has been reported by Customs, Police or other enforcement authorities in respect of consignments covered by the Agency's PSICs does not establish that the underlying inspections were, in fact, physically conducted. The PSIA mechanism is a preventive, pre-shipment control, and its integrity cannot be assessed solely by reference to the absence of ex-post detection at the port of import, which depends on wholly separate risk-assessment and examination protocols administered by Customs. The absence of a downstream red flag is, at best, neutral to the question of whether the physical inspection mandated at the pre-shipment stage was actually carried out, and does not answer the specific, document-based case set out in the Addendum SCN.

6.9 The submission that incorrect or repeated recording of an inspection instrument number constitutes only a procedural or clerical irregularity, and not a material mis-declaration, is wholly untenable. The instrument serial number forms an integral and substantive part of every Pre-Shipment Inspection Certificate and represents a declaration regarding the DGFT-approved equipment actually utilised for conducting the inspection. Recording an instrument at a location where its presence does not appear feasible, or reflecting the same instrument against inspections conducted at geographically incompatible locations on the same date, directly affects the integrity, traceability and credibility of the inspection process and therefore constitutes a material mis-declaration within the meaning of Para 2.53(a) of the Handbook of Procedures, 2023.

6.10 It is observed that the principles of natural justice have been scrupulously complied with throughout the present adjudication. The Agency was duly served with



the Show Cause Notice and the Addendum thereto, was fully apprised of the allegations, the documentary evidence relied upon, and the discrepancies forming the subject matter of these proceedings. The Agency submitted detailed written replies to the Show Cause Notice as well as to the Addendum and was afforded adequate opportunities of personal hearing before the Adjudicating Authority. During the course of the personal hearing, the authorised representative of the Agency was specifically confronted with the impugned PSICs and the corresponding inspection data relied upon by the Department, and was afforded a full and effective opportunity to explain the discrepancies. All written and oral submissions made by the Agency have been carefully considered and taken on record. The Agency was thus afforded every reasonable opportunity to present its defence in accordance with the principles of natural justice and the requirements of Section 14 of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992. However, despite such opportunities, the Agency has failed to produce any cogent, credible or contemporaneous evidence capable of satisfactorily explaining the discrepancies identified in its inspection records or of rebutting the documentary evidence forming the basis of the present proceedings. The findings recorded herein are, therefore, based upon the evidence available on record and the Agency's failure to satisfactorily discharge the evidentiary burden that had shifted upon it.

6.11 The issuance of Pre-Shipment Inspection Certificates unsupported by reliable inspection records constitutes a serious failure in the discharge of statutory obligations. The PSIC mechanism is intended to ensure that imported metallic scrap entering India is free from radioactive contamination, arms, ammunition, explosives and other hazardous materials. The integrity of the inspection process is therefore fundamental to public safety, environmental protection and national security. Regulatory action under the Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992 does not depend upon proof of an actual hazardous import or a customs objection; serious deficiencies affecting the credibility and reliability of the inspection process are themselves sufficient to attract regulatory action.



6.12 As per Para 2.53(a) of the Handbook of Procedures, 2023, mis-declaration of inspection made by the Pre-Shipment Inspection Agency, Para 2.53(a) of HBP reads as,

“In case of any mis-declaration in PSIC or mis-declaration in the online application form for recognition as PSIA, the PSIA would be liable for penal action under Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992, as amended, in addition to suspension/ cancellation of recognition.”

6.13 In the absence of any satisfactory explanation or supporting documentary evidence demonstrating the physical movement and deployment of the inspectors and inspection instruments across the locations in question, the contentions of the Agency cannot be accepted. The discrepancies observed clearly indicate serious lapses in compliance with the obligations governing issuance of PSICs.

I, therefore, in exercise of the powers vested in me under Section 13 read with Section 11 of the Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992, as amended, and Para 2.53(a) of the Handbook of Procedures, pass the following order,

ORDER

No. 01/89/180/43/PSIA/AM-24/PC(A)

Dated: 31.07.2026

- i. The recognition granted to M/s Metal Services as a Pre-Shipment Inspection Agency is hereby cancelled with immediate effect.
- ii. The Bank Guarantee furnished by M/s Metal Services at the time of its recognition/renewal as a Pre-Shipment Inspection Agency, is hereby forfeited in its entirety in view of the established violations of the conditions governing such recognition and the statutory obligations prescribed under the applicable Foreign Trade Policy and the relevant provisions of the Handbook of Procedures.



- iii. A penalty of ₹10,00,000/- (Rupees Ten Lakhs Only) is hereby imposed upon M/s Metal Services under Section 11 of the FTDR Act, 1992, for the violations established herein.



(Rakesh Kumar)

Additional Director General of Foreign Trade

To:

M/s Metal Services,
S-17, Shakti Arcade, Opp. R.K. Hall,
Science City Road, Sola, Ahmedabad,
Gujarat – 380060

Copy to:

1. Joint Secretary, Customs, Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC)
2. Commissioners of Customs, Chennai / Cochin / Ennore / JNPT / Kandla / Mormugao / Mumbai / New Mangalore / Paradip / Tuticorin / Visakhapatnam / Pipavav / Mundra / Kolkata / Krishnapatnam / Kattupalli / Hazira / Kamarajar / Adani Gangavaram
3. DGFT Website
4. EGTF Section, DGFT Hqrs