
	केन्द्रीय कर आयुक्त (अपील)		
	O/O THE COMMISSIONER (APPEALS), CENTRAL TAX		
वस्तु एवं सेवा	GST Building, 7 Floor,		
कर भवन	Near Polytechnic,		
सहयोगीमजिलापोलिटेकनिककेपास:	Ambavadi, Ahmedabad-		
आम्बावाडी, अहमदाबाद-380015	380015		
079-26305065	079-26305136		

क फाइल संख्या : File No : **V2/95/GNR/2018-19**

*5644/0 5648*

ख अपील आदेश संख्या : Order-In-Appeal No.: **AHM-EXCUS-003-APP-43-18-19**

दिनांक Date : **23/07/18** जारी करने की तारीख Date of Issue: *10/8/2018*

श्री उमाशंकर आयुक्त (अपील) द्वारा पारित

*C-file*

Passed by **Shri Uma Shanker** Commissioner (Appeals) Ahmedabad

ग अपर आयुक्त, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क, अहमदाबाद-III आयुक्तालय द्वारा जारी मूल आदेश : **AR-III/HMT/SUPDT/01/18-19** दिनांक : **07-06-2018** से सृजित

Arising out of Order-in-Original: **AR-III/HMT/SUPDT/01/18-19**, Date: **07-06-2018** Issued by: **Superintendent, CGST, Div: Himmatnagar, Gandhinagar Commissionerate, Ahmedabad.**

घ अपीलकर्ता एवं प्रतिवादी का नाम एवं पता

Name & Address of the **Appellant** & Respondent

**M/s. Medisky Pharma**

कोई व्यक्ति इस अपील आदेश से असंतोष अनुभव करता है तो वह इस आदेश के प्रति यथास्थिति नीचे बताए गए सक्षम अधिकारी को अपील या पुनरीक्षण आवेदन प्रस्तुत कर सकता है।

Any person aggrieved by this Order-In-Appeal may file an appeal or revision application, as the one may be against such order, to the appropriate authority in the following way :

भारत सरकार का पुनरीक्षण आवेदन :  
**Revision application to Government of India :**

(1) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क अधिनियम, 1994 की धारा अंतर्गत नीचे बताए गए मामलों के बारे में पूर्वोक्त धारा को उप-धारा के प्रथम परन्तुक के अंतर्गत पुनरीक्षण आवेदन अवर सचिव, भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, राजस्व विभाग, चौथी मंजिल, जीवन दीप भवन, संसद मार्ग, नई दिल्ली : 110001 को की जानी चाहिए।

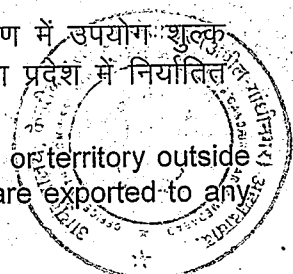
(i) A revision application lies to the Under Secretary, to the Govt. of India, Revision Application Unit Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Jeevan Deep Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi - 110 001 under Section 35EE of the CEA 1944 in respect of the following case, governed by first proviso to sub-section (1) of Section-35 ibid :

(ii) यदि माल की हानि के मामले में जब ऐसी हानि कारखाने से किसी भण्डागार या अन्य कारखाने में या किसी भण्डागार से दूसरे भण्डागार में माल ले जाते हुए मार्ग में, या किसी भण्डागार या भण्डार में चाहे वह किसी कारखाने में या किसी भण्डागार में हो माल की प्रकिया के दौरान हुई हो।

(ii) In case of any loss of goods where the loss occur in transit from a factory to a warehouse or to another factory or from one warehouse to another during the course of processing of the goods in a warehouse or in storage whether in a factory or in a warehouse.

(ख) भारत के बाहर किसी राष्ट्र या प्रदेश में निर्यातित माल पर या माल के विनिर्माण में उपयोग शुल्क कच्चे माल पर उत्पादन शुल्क के रिबेट के मामलों में जो भारत के बाहर किसी राष्ट्र या प्रदेश में निर्यातित हैं।

(b) In case of rebate of duty of excise on goods exported to any country or territory outside India of on excisable material used in the manufacture of the goods which are exported to any country or territory outside India.



- (ग) यदि शुल्क का भुगतान किए बिना भारत के बाहर (नेपाल या भूटान को) निर्यात किया गया, माल हो।
- (c) In case of goods exported outside India export to Nepal or Bhutan, without payment of duty.

ध अंतिम उत्पादन की उत्पादन शुल्क के भुगतान के लिए जो ड्यूटी क्रेडिट मान्य की गई है और ऐसे आदेश जो इस धारा एवं नियम के मुताबिक आयुक्त, अपील के द्वारा पारित वो समय पर या बाद में वित्त अधिनियम (नं.2) 1998 धारा 109 द्वारा नियुक्त किए गए हो।

(d) Credit of any duty allowed to be utilized towards payment of excise duty on final products under the provisions of this Act or the Rules made there under and such order is passed by the Commissioner (Appeals) on or after, the date appointed under Sec.109 of the Finance (No.2) Act, 1998.

(1) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क (अपील) नियमावली, 2001 के नियम 9 के अंतर्गत विनिर्दिष्ट प्रपत्र संख्या इए-8 में दो प्रतियों में, प्रेषित आदेश के प्रति आदेश प्रेषित दिनांक से तीन मास के भीतर मूल-आदेश एवं अपील आदेश की दो-दो प्रतियों के साथ उचित आवेदन किया जाना चाहिए। उसके साथ खाता इ. का मुख्यशीर्ष के अंतर्गत धारा 35-इ में निर्धारित फी के भुगतान के सबूत के साथ टीआर-6 चालान की प्रति भी होनी चाहिए।

The above application shall be made in duplicate in Form No. EA-8 as specified under Rule, 9 of Central Excise (Appeals) Rules, 2001 within 3 months from the date on which the order sought to be appealed against is communicated and shall be accompanied by two copies each of the OIO and Order-In-Appeal. It should also be accompanied by a copy of TR-6 Challan evidencing payment of prescribed fee as prescribed under Section 35-EE of CEA, 1944, under Major Head of Account.

(2) रिविजन आवेदन के साथ जहाँ संलग्न रकम एक लाख रुपये या उससे कम हो तो रुपये 200/- फीस भुगतान की जाए और जहाँ संलग्न रकम एक लाख से ज्यादा हो तो 1000/- की फीस भुगतान की जाए।

The revision application shall be accompanied by a fee of Rs.200/- where the amount involved is Rupees One Lac or less and Rs.1,000/- where the amount involved is more than Rupees One Lac.

सीमा शुल्क, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क एवं सेवाकर अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण के प्रति अपील:-  
Appeal to Custom, Excise, & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal.

(1) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क अधिनियम, 1944 की धारा 35- एबी/35-इ के अंतर्गत:-

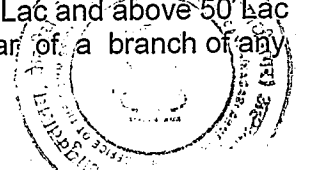
Under Section 35B/ 35E of CEA, 1944 an appeal lies to :-

उक्तलिखित परिच्छेद 2 (1) क में बताए अनुसार के अलावा की अपील, अपीलो के मामले में सीमा शुल्क, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क एवं सेवाकर अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण (सिस्टेट) की पश्चिम क्षेत्रीय पीठिका, अहमदाबाद में ओ-20, न्यू मैन्टल हास्पिटल कम्पाउण्ड, मेघानी नगर, अहमदाबाद-380016.

To the west regional bench of Customs, Excise & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT) at O-20, New Metal Hospital Compound, Meghani Nagar, Ahmedabad : 380 016. in case of appeals other than as mentioned in para-2(i) (a) above.

(2) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क (अपील) नियमावली, 2001 की धारा 6 के अंतर्गत प्रपत्र इ.ए-3 में निर्धारित किए अनुसार अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरणों की गई अपील के विरुद्ध अपील किए गए आदेश की चार प्रतियाँ सहित जहाँ उत्पाद शुल्क की मांग, ब्याज की मांग ओर लगाया गया जुर्माना रूपए 5 लाख या उससे कम है वहां रूपए 1000/- फीस भेजनी होगी। जहाँ उत्पाद शुल्क की मांग, ब्याज की मांग ओर लगाया गया जुर्माना रूपए 5 लाख या 50 लाख तक हो तो रूपए 5000/- फीस भेजनी होगी। जहाँ उत्पाद शुल्क की मांग, ब्याज की मांग ओर लगाया गया जुर्माना रूपए 50 लाख या उससे ज्यादा है वहां रूपए 10000/- फीस भेजनी होगी। की फीस सहायक रजिस्टार के नाम से रेखांकित बैंक ड्राफ्ट के रूप में संबंध की जाये। यह ड्राफ्ट उस स्थान के किसी नामित सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंक की शाखा का हो

The appeal to the Appellate Tribunal shall be filed in quadruplicate in form EA-3 as prescribed under Rule 6 of Central Excise(Appeal) Rules, 2001 and shall be accompanied against (one which at least should be accompanied by a fee of Rs.1,000/-, Rs.5,000/- and Rs.10,000/- where amount of duty / penalty / demand / refund is upto 5 Lac, 5 Lac to 50 Lac and above 50 Lac respectively in the form of crossed bank draft in favour of Asstt. Registrar of a branch of any



nominate public sector bank of the place where the bench of any nominate public sector bank of the place where the bench of the Tribunal is situated

(3) यदि इस आदेश में कई मूल आदेशों का समावेश होता है तो प्रत्येक मूल आदेश के लिए फीस का भुगतान उपर्युक्त ढंग से किया जाना चाहिए इस तथ्य के होते हुए भी कि लिखा पढी कार्य से बचने के लिए यथास्थिति अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण को एक अपील या केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक आवेदन किया जाता है।

In case of the order covers a number of order-in-Original, fee for each O.I.O. should be paid in the aforesaid manner notwithstanding the fact that the one appeal to the Appellant Tribunal or the one application to the Central Govt. As the case may be, is filled to avoid scriptoria work if excising Rs. 1 lacs fee of Rs.100/- for each.

(4) न्यायालय शुल्क अधिनियम 1970 यथा संशोधित की अनुसूचि-1 के अंतर्गत निर्धारित किए अनुसार उक्त आवेदन या मूल आदेश यथास्थिति निर्णयन प्राधिकारी के आदेश में से प्रत्येक की एक प्रति पर रु.6.50 पैसे का न्यायालय शुल्क टिकट लगा होना चाहिए।

One copy of application or O.I.O. as the case may be, and the order of the adjournment authority shall bear a court fee stamp of Rs.6.50 paise as prescribed under scheduled-I item of the court fee Act, 1975 as amended.

(5) इन ओर संबंधित मामलों को नियंत्रण करने वाले नियमों की ओर भी ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है जो सीमा शुल्क, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क एवं सेवाकर अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण (कार्याविधि) नियम, 1982 में निहित है।

Attention is invited to the rules covering these and other related matter contended in the Customs, Excise & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (Procedure) Rules, 1982.

(6) सीमा शुल्क, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क एवं सेवाकर अपीलीय प्राधिकरण (सीस्तेत) के प्रति अपीलों के मामलों में केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क अधिनियम, 1988 की धारा 39फ के अंतर्गत वित्तीय(संख्या-2) अधिनियम 2018(2018 की संख्या 29) दिनांक: 06.08.2018 जो की वित्तीय अधिनियम, 1998 की धारा 43 के अंतर्गत सेवाकर को भी लागू की गई है, द्वारा निश्चित की गई पूर्व-राशि जमा करना अनिवार्य है, बशर्ते कि इस धारा के अंतर्गत जमा की जाने वाली अपेक्षित देय राशि दस करोड़ रूपए से अधिक न हो

केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क एवं सेवाकर के अंतर्गत "माँग किए गए शुल्क" में निम्न शामिल है

- (i) धारा 11 डी के अंतर्गत निर्धारित रकम
- (ii) सेनवैट जमा की ली गई गलत राशि
- (iii) सेनवैट जमा नियमावली के नियम 6 के अंतर्गत देय रकम

→ आगे बशर्ते यह कि इस धारा के प्रावधान वित्तीय (सं. 2) अधिनियम, 2014 के आरम्भ से पूर्व किसी अपीलीय प्राधिकारी के समक्ष विचाराधीन स्थगन अर्ज़ी एवं अपील को लागू नहीं होगा।

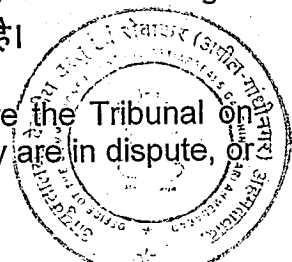
For an appeal to be filed before the CESTAT, it is mandatory to pre-deposit an amount specified under the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2014 (No. 25 of 2014) dated 06.08.2014, under section 35F of the Central Excise Act, 1944 which is also made applicable to Service Tax under section 83 of the Finance Act, 1994 provided the amount of pre-deposit payable would be subject to ceiling of Rs. Ten Crores,  
Under Central Excise and Service Tax, "Duty demanded" shall include:

- (i) amount determined under Section 11 D;
- (ii) amount of erroneous Cenvat Credit taken;
- (iii) amount payable under Rule 6 of the Cenvat Credit Rules.

→ Provided further that the provisions of this Section shall not apply to the stay application and appeals pending before any appellate authority prior to the commencement of the Finance (No.2) Act, 2014.

(6)(i) इस आदेश के प्रति अपील प्राधिकरण के समक्ष जहाँ शुल्क अथवा शुल्क या दण्ड विवादित हो तो माँग किए गए शुल्क के 10% भुगतान पर और जहाँ केवल दण्ड विवादित हो तब दण्ड के 10% भुगतान पर की जा सकती है।

(6)(i) In view of above, an appeal against this order shall lie before the Tribunal on payment of 10% of the duty demanded where duty or duty and penalty are in dispute, or penalty, where penalty alone is in dispute."



**ORDER IN APPEAL**

M/s. Medisky Pharmaceuticals; 260, Talod GIDC Vasahat, Talod, Dist. Sabarkantha (*hereinafter referred to as 'the appellants'*) have filed the present appeal against the Order-in-Original number AR-III/HMT/SUPDT/01/18-19 dated 07.06.2018 (*hereinafter referred to as 'the impugned order'*) passed by the Superintendent, AR-III, Central GST, Himmatnagar Division (*hereinafter referred to as 'the adjudicating authority'*).

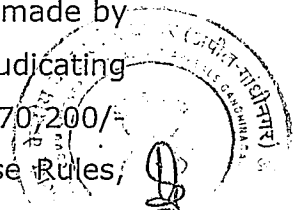
2. The facts of the case, in brief, are that the appellants were holding Central Excise registration number ABCFM1353PEM001. From the available records, it was established that the appellants had failed to file quarterly ER-3 returns, within ten days after the close of the quarter, for the periods January to March 2016, April to June 2016, July to September 2016, October to December 2016 and April to June 2017, as prescribed under Rule 12 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002.

3. Accordingly, a show cause notice, dated 13.03.2018, was issued to the appellants. The said show cause notice was adjudicated by the adjudicating authority vide the impugned order. The adjudicating authority ordered to recover late fee amounting to maximum ₹70,200/- for late filing of the ER-3 returns in terms of Rule 12(6) of the Central Excise Rules, 2002.

4. Being aggrieved with the impugned order the appellants have preferred the present appeal. In their appeal memo, they stated that they had delayed in filing the ER-3 returns, pertaining to the periods mentioned in the impugned order, as there was no transaction and accordingly, they filed NIL ER-3 returns. Moreover, the appellants quoted that as there were no transactions relating to Central Excise duty, there was no revenue loss to the government and thus, the matter is a mere procedural lacuna on the part of the appellants. They further argued that in the subject notice, there was nothing to suggest that the delay was done deliberately. Accordingly, they requested to drop the demand of penalty by setting aside the impugned order.

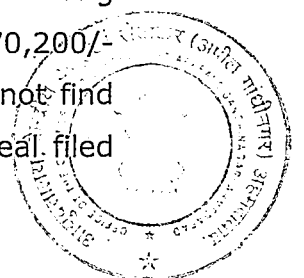
5. Personal hearing in the matter was granted and held on 25.07.2018 wherein Shri Vipul Khandhar, Chartered Accountant, appeared before me and reiterated the contents of appeal memo. He also submitted some case laws in support of the claim of the appellants.

6. I have carefully gone through the facts of the case on records, grounds of appeal in the Appeal Memorandum and oral submissions made by the appellants at the time of personal hearing. I find that the adjudicating authority has ordered to recover late fee amounting to maximum ₹70,200/- for late filing of ER-3 returns under Rule 12(6) of the Central Excise Rules,



2002. The appellants pleaded that as there was no transaction during the periods from January-march 2016 to April-June 2017, they had filed NIL return and as there was no revenue loss to the government, the issue may be treated as a procedural mistake on their part. In Central Excise, previously, there was no separate penal clause for charging penalty for late filing of Excise Return. Under general clause, penalty for late filling of return was levied. However, now under Rule 12 (6) of Central Excise Rules, 2002, penalty clause was inserted for late filing of Return. Penalty of ₹ 100/- per day is payable for after due date till filing of return, subject to Maximum of ₹ 20000/-. I find that at present the Adjudicating Authority is bound by law and has no discretion in this aspect. There is no room for sympathy in law though grounds may be genuine. Non-filing of return is a very serious offence though return may be NIL. The Govt. does not know what is being concealed by the assessee by not filing return. Further, in their grounds of appeal, the appellants have not mentioned any reason for continuously late filing of returns. I find that the appellants have late filed the ER-3 returns continuously for five quarters and therefore, by no way, this mistake could be committed by them inadvertently. This is a clear case of callous apathy on the part of the appellants. The appellants, during the course of personal hearing, had submitted two case laws viz. Graintoch Industries Ltd. vs. Commissioner of Central Excise, Aurangabad [2014(310) E.L.T. 812 (Tri.-Mumbai)] and Rado Rexine Co. Ltd. vs. Commissioner of Central Excise, Delhi-IV [2014(310) E.L.T. 955 (Tri.-Del.)]. I find that, in both the cases, the assessee were having some genuine problems like the units facing frequent power cuts and poor connectivity on internet, system error with ACES site etc. But in the present case, no reason has been tabled by the appellants. Therefore, the cases cited by the appellants are way different from the present case. Also, in the case of Graintoch Industries Ltd. vs. Commissioner of Central Excise, Aurangabad, the delay in filing the returns varied from 1 day to 43 days only whereas, in the present case, the delay varied from 30 days to 365 days. In the case of Rado Rexine Co. Ltd. vs. Commissioner of Central Excise, Delhi-IV, the former was filing the returns manually on time whenever ACES site would not respond. In the present case, the appellants had shown utter indifference while filing the returns. If the delay, on the part of the appellants, would have been genuine, then support of case law could be sought for. But here, the issue is totally different and that is why I do not think that the case laws are applicable in the present situation.

7. Accordingly, as per the above discussion, I find that the adjudicating authority has very rightly imposed late fee amounting to ₹ 70,200/- under Rule 12 (6) of Central Excise Rules, 2002 and therefore, I do not find any reason to interfere with the impugned order and reject the appeal filed by the appellants.



8. अपीलकर्ता द्वारा दर्ज की गई अपील का निपटारा उपरोक्त तरीके से किया जाता है।

8. The appeal filed by the appellants stands disposed off in above terms.

*उमाशंकर*

(उमा शंकर)

CENTRAL TAX (Appeals),

AHMEDABAD.

ATTESTED

*(S. DUTTA) 090818*

SUPERINTENDENT,

CENTRAL TAX (APPEALS),

AHMEDABAD.

To,

M/s. Medisky Pharmaceuticals,  
260, Talod GIDC Vasahat, Talod,  
Dist. Sabarkantha.

Copy to:

- 1) The Chief Commissioner, Central Tax, Ahmedabad.
- 2) The Commissioner, Central Tax, Gandhinagar.
- 3) The Dy./Asst. Commissioner, Central Tax, Himmatnagar Division.
- 4) The Asst. Commissioner (System), Central Tax, Hq., Gandhinagar.
- 5) Guard File.
- 6) P. A. File.

