



आयुक्त का कार्यालय
Office of the Commissioner
केंद्रीय जीएसटी, अपील अहमदाबाद आयुक्तालय
Central GST, Appeals Ahmedabad Commissionerate
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By Regd. Post

DIN No.: 20221164SW000000BFB4

(क)	फ़ाइल संख्या / File No.	GAPPL/COM/STP/1443/2022-APPEAL / 5504-08
(ख)	अपील आदेश संख्या और दिनांक / Order-In-Appeal No. and Date	AHM-EXCUS-003-APP-067/2022-23 and 30.11.2022
(ग)	पारित किया गया / Passed By	श्री अखिलेश कुमार, आयुक्त (अपील) Shri Akhilesh Kumar, Commissioner (Appeals)
(घ)	जारी करने की दिनांक / Date of issue	30.11.2022
(ङ)	Arising out of Order-In-Original No. KLL DIV/STAX/KHATIK/23/2020-21 dated 15.01.2021 passed by the Deputy Commissioner, CGST & CE, Division-Kalol, Gandhinagar Commissionerate	
(च)	अपीलकर्ता का नाम और पता / Name and Address of the Appellant	M/s The Post Master, Head Post Office, Kalol, Ground Floor, General Post Office, Near Khuni Bunglows, Kalol, Gujarat-382721

कोई व्यक्ति इस अपील-आदेश से असंतोश अनुभव करता है तो वह इस आदेश के प्रति यथास्थिति नीचे बताए गए सक्षम अधिकारी को अपील अथवा पुनरीक्षण आवेदन प्रस्तुत कर सकता है, जैसा कि ऐसे आदेश के विरुद्ध हो 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 अंततः नीचे बताए गए मामलों के बारे में पूर्वोक्त धारा को उप-धारा के प्रथम परन्तुक के अंतर्गत पुनरीक्षण आवेदन अधीन सचिव, भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, राजस्व विभाग, चौथी मंजिल, जीवन दीप भवन, संसद मार्ग, नई दिल्ली: 110001 को की जानी चाहिए :-

A revision application lies to the Under Secretary, to the Govt. of India, Revision Application Unit Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, 4th 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 :-

(क) यदि माल की हानि के मामले में जब ऐसी हानिकार खाने 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 किसी भण्डागार में हो माल की प्रक्रिया के दौरान हुई हो।

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 है।

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।

In case of goods exported outside India export to Nepal or Bhutan, without payment of duty.

(घ) 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 हों।

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.

(2) 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 भीतरमूल-आदेश एवं अपील आदेश की दो-दो प्रतियों के साथ उचित आवेदन किया जाना चाहिए। उसके साथ खाता इ का मुख्य शीर्ष 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.

(3) रिविजन आवेदन के साथ जहाँ संलग्न रकम एक लाख रुपये या उससे कम होतो रुपये 200/- फीस भुगतान की जाए और जहाँ संलग्नरकम 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 सेवा कर अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण के प्रति अपील:-
Appeal to Custom, Excise, & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal.

(1) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क अधिनियम, 1944 की धारा 35-बी/35-इ के अंतर्गत:-
Under Section 35B/ 35E of CEA, 1944 an appeal lies to :-

(2) उक्तलिखित परिच्छेद 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 2nd माला, बहुमाली भवन, असरवा, गिरधरनागर, अहमदाबाद-380004।

To the west regional bench of Customs, Excise & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT) at 2nd floor, Bahumali Bhawan, Asarwa, Girdhar Nagar, Ahmedabad: 380004. In case of appeals other than as mentioned above para.

The appeal to the Appellate Tribunal shall be filed in quadruplicate in form EA- 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 अनुसूची -1 के अंतर्गत निर्धारित किए अनुसार उक्त आवेदन या मूलआदेश यथास्थिति निर्णयन प्राधिकारी के आदेश में से प्रत्येक की एक प्रतिपर रू 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 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 और 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 उत्पादन शुल्क एवं सेवाकर अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण (सिस्टेट) एके प्रति अपीलो के मामले में कर्तव्यमांग (Demand) एवं दंड (Penalty) का 10% पूर्व जमा करना अनिवार्य है। हालांकि, अधिकतम पूर्व जमा 10 करोड़ रुपए है। (Section 35 F of the Central Excise Act, 1944, Section 83 & Section 86 of the Finance Act, 1994)

केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क और सेवाकर के अंतर्गत, शामिल होगा कर्तव्य की मांग (Duty Demanded)।

- (1) खंड (Section) 11D के तहत निर्धारित राशि;
- (2) लिया गलत सेनवैट क्रेडिट की राशि;
- (3) सेनवैट क्रेडिट नियमों के नियम 6 के तहत देय राशि।

यह पूर्व जमा 'लंबित अपील' में पहले पूर्व जमा की तुलना में 'अपील' दाखिल करने के लिए पूर्व शर्त बना दिया गया है।

For an appeal to be filed before the CESTAT, 10% of the Duty & Penalty confirmed by the Appellate Commissioner would have to be pre-deposited, provided that the pre-deposit amount shall not exceed Rs.10 Crores. It may be noted that the pre-deposit is a mandatory condition for filing appeal before CESTAT. (Section 35 C (2A) and 35 F of the Central Excise Act, 1944, Section 83 & Section 86 of the Finance Act, 1994).

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.

(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।

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."



अपीलिय आदेश / ORDER-IN-APPEAL

The present appeal has been filed by The Post Master, Head Post Office, Ground Floor, General Post Office, Near Khuni Bungalow, Kalol, Gujarat-382721 (hereinafter referred to as the appellant) against Order in Original No. KLL DIV/STAX/Khatik/23/2020-21 dated 15.01.2021 [hereinafter referred to as "*impugned order*"] passed by the Deputy Commissioner, CGST Division Kalol, Commissionerate: Gandhinagar [hereinafter referred to as "*adjudicating authority*"].

2. Briefly stated, the facts of the case is that the appellant were having Service Tax Registration No. AAALK0719JSD001. They were engaged in providing taxable services under the category of Business Auxiliary Services, Life Insurance Services, Courier Agency Services etc. under the Finance Act, 1994 (FA,1994). An inquiry was initiated by the Directorate General of GST Intelligence, Ahmedabad Zonal Unit (DGGI) and various letters were issued to the Chief Post Master General, Khanpur, Ahmedabad and letter dtd. 06.09.2019 was issued to the appellant seeking details of the services rendered by them and the service tax paid thereon. The Sr. Superintendent of Post office, Gandhinagar Division, Gandhinagar vide letter dated 10.04.2017 and 09.08.2018, submitted the details of consideration received in respect of Business Auxiliary Services, Courier Services and Insurance Services, Service Tax collected and paid alongwith copy of ST-3 returns for the period July-2012 to March-2016 and April-2016 to June-2017. They also informed that during the period 01.04.2014 to 30.06.2017, they have paid Service Tax through Book adjustments mode and they have utilized the facility of Cenvat Credit.

2.1 A letter dated 04.10.2019 was issued to the appellant seeking various details, including monthwise copy of "Part-II (Receipt)" Cash Account, detailed description of Services provided, category wise tax paid, details of Cenvat credit availed, details of Life Insurance premium deducted from the salary of employees etc. The appellant replied vide letter dtd. 22.10.2019 wherein they submitted submitted monthwise copy of 'Part-II (Receipt)' cash accounts, details of Cenvat Credit availed, details of premium deducted monthwise towards Postal Life Insurance from salary of the employees of Department of Posts and information of



agency services provided to UGVCL and BSNL. They had filed their ST-3 returns upto June-2017.

2.2 The inquiry revealed that the services provided by the appellant are taxable, except those which are in the Negative List. It was observed that under the account head – Unclassified Receipts (UCR) the appellants had provided various services some of which are taxable and some are not, i.e out of the total value of Rs.33,25,52,848/- under UCR head, value amounting to Rs.57,605/- was considered taxable and remaining amount of Rs.33,24,95,243/- was considered as non-taxable. The appellant had provided Life Insurance Services under Postal Life Insurance schemes in respect of which they were liable to pay service tax w.e.f. 01.01.2015. The appellant also appeared to be liable to pay service tax on the PLI premium amount deducted from the salary of their employees. It further appeared that the appellant had adjusted cenvat credit amounting to Rs.65,603 /- against their liability shown in the ST-3 returns, which was not admissible to them as they did not obtain service tax registration and they did not file ST-3 returns, did not produce the relevant documents and did not maintain the accounts as required under Rule 4, 6 and 9 of the Cenvat Credit Rules, 2004.

3. The appellant was, subsequently, issued a Show Cause Notice bearing No. DGGI/AZU/Gr-B/36-140/2019-20 dated 08.11.2019 wherein it was proposed to :

- a) Consider the receipts shown under various Account Heads in Part-II Receipt of Cash Account as taxable for charging service tax in terms of Section 67 of the Finance Act,1994.
- b) Demand and recover service tax amounting to Rs. 44,24,790 /- under the proviso to Section 73 (1) of the Finance Act, 1994 read with Section 174 of the CGST Act,2017.
- c) Recover Interest under Section 75 of the Finance Act, 1994 read with Section 174 of the CGST Act, 2017.
- d) Impose penalty under Section 76 and/or 78 of the Finance Act, 1994 read with Section 174 of the CGST Act, 2017.
- e) Deny/demand Cenvat credit amounting to Rs.65,603/- under Rule 14 of the CCR, 2004 read with the proviso to Section 73 (1) of the Finance Act, 1994.



- f) Demand and recover interest, on the amount of cenvat credit, under Rule 14 of the CCR, 2004 read with Section 75 of the Finance Act, 1994 read with Section 174 of the CGST Act, 2017.
- g) Impose penalty under Rule 15 (1) and Rule 15 (3) of the CCR, 2004 read with Section 78 of the Finance Act, 1994 for incorrect avilment of cenvat credit.
- h) Impose late fees under the provisions of Section 70(1) of the Finance Act, 1994 read with Rule 7 of the Service Tax Rules, 1994.
- i) Impose penalty under Section 77 (1) (b) of the Finance Act,
4. The SCN was adjudicated vide the impugned order wherein :
- (i) The receipts shown under various Account Heads in Part-II Receipt of Cash Account as taxable was held to be taxable for charging service tax in terms of Section 67 of the Finance Act, 1994.
- (ii) The demand of service tax amounting to Rs. 44,24,790 /- was confirmed along with interest.
- (iii) The Cenvat credit amounting to Rs.65,603/- was disallowed and ordered to be recovered along with interest.
- (iv) Penalty amounting to Rs. Rs. 44,24,790 /- was imposed under Section 78 of the Finance Act, 1994.
- (v) Penalty amounting to Rs.65,603/- was imposed under Rule 15(1) read with Section 78 of the Finance Act, 1994
- (vi) Late Fees of Rs.20,000/- was imposed for late filing of ST-3 returns for the period April-2014 to September-2017 under the provisions of Section 70 (1) of the Finance Act, 1994 read with Rule 7 of the Service Tax Rules,1994.
- (vii) Penalty amounting to Rs.10,000/- was imposed under Section 77 (1) (b) of the Finance Act, 1994.
5. Being aggrieved with the impugned order, the appellant have filed the present appeal contesting, on merits, the confirmation of the demand of service tax and cenvat credit along with interest as well as the imposition of penalties and imposition of late fees.



6. Personal Hearing in the case was held on 18.11.2022 through virtual mode. Shri Ankit Shah, Advocate, appeared on behalf of appellant for the hearing. He stated that they had not filed appeal in time due to Covid. Further, they had to take approval from higher administration for making payment of pre-deposit as well as for filing appeal.

7. I have gone through the facts of the case, submissions made in the Appeal Memorandum and the material available on records. It is observed from the records that the present appeal was filed by the appellant on 31.05.2022 against the impugned order dated 15.01.2021, which the appellant have claimed to have received on 15.01.2021. It is observed that the Appeals preferred before the Commissioner (Appeals) are governed by the provisions of Section 85 of the Finance Act, 1994. The relevant part of the said section is reproduced below :

“(3A) An appeal shall be presented within two months from the date of receipt of the decision or order of such adjudicating authority, made on and after the Finance Bill, 2012 received the assent of the President, relating to service tax, interest or penalty under this Chapter:

Provided that the Commissioner of Central Excise (Appeals) may, if he is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from presenting the appeal within the aforesaid period of two months, allow it to be presented within a further period of one month.”

7.1 In the instant case, the impugned order is dated 15.01.2021 and the appellant have admittedly received it on 15.01.2021. Therefore, the period of two months for filing the appeal before the Commissioner (Appeals) ended on 15.03.2021. The further period of one month, which the Commissioner (Appeals) is empowered to allow for filing appeal, also ended on 15.04.2021.

7.2 It is further observed that considering the prevailing Covid-19 pandemic, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide Order dated 23.03.2020 extended the period of limitation in all proceedings w.e.f. 15.03.2020. The relaxation of the period of limitation was subsequently extended till 02.10.2021 vide Order dated 23.09.2021. Subsequently, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide Order dated 10.01.2022 directed that the period from 15.03.2020 till 28.02.2022 shall stand excluded for the purposes of limitation. It was further directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court

that where the limitation would have expired during the period from 15.03.2020 till 28.02.2022, notwithstanding the actual balance period of limitation remaining, all



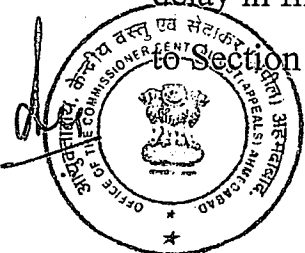
persons shall have a limitation period of 90 days from 01.03.2022. In the event the actual balance period of limitation remaining, with effect from 01.03.2022 is greater than 90 days, that longer period shall apply.

7.3 In the instant case, the period of limitation for filing of appeal by the appellant expired on 15.03.2021 and the further condonable period of one month also expired on 15.04.2021. Therefore, in terms of the Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the appellant was having a period 90 days from 01.03.2022 for filing of appeal against the impugned order dated 10.03.2021 and the 90 days period of limitation for filing appeal expired on 29.05.2022. The present appeal filed by the appellant on 31.05.2022 is, therefore, clearly beyond the period of limitation allowed in terms of the Order dated 10.01.2022 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

8. It is further observed that the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India had in their Order dated 10.01.2022 directed that period from 15.03.2020 till 28.02.2022 shall also stand excluded in computing the periods prescribed and the outer limits within which the delay can be condoned.

8.1 In terms of Section 85 of the Finance Act, 1994, an appeal before the Commissioner (Appeals) is to be filed within a period of two months from the receipt of the order being appealed. Further, the proviso to Section 85 (3A) of the Finance Act, 1994 allows the Commissioner (Appeals) to condone delay and allow a further period of one month, beyond the two month allowed for filing of appeal in terms of Section 85 (3A) of the Finance Act, 1994.

8.2 By excluding the period from 15.03.2020 till 28.02.2022, in terms of the Order dated 10.01.2022 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the appellant was required to file the appeal on or before 29.05.2022 i.e. 90 days computed from 01.03.2022 including the condonable period of one month, in terms of Section 85 (3A) of the Finance Act, 1994 read in conjunction of the Order dated 10.01.2022 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The present appeal filed on 31.05.2022, is, therefore, clearly barred by limitation. Since the appeal in the instant case has been filed beyond this further extendable period, this authority is not empowered to condone delay in filing of appeal beyond the period of one month/30 days as per the proviso to Section 85 (3A) of the Finance Act, 1994.



8.3 My above view also finds support from the judgment of the Hon'ble Tribunal, Ahmedabad in the case of Zenith Rubber Pvt. Ltd. Vs. Commissioner of Central Excise and Service Tax, Ahmedabad – 2014 (12) TMI 1215 – CESTAT, Ahmedabad. In the said case, the Hon'ble Tribunal had held that :

“5. It is clear from the above provisions of Section 85(3A) of the Finance Act, 1994 that Commissioner (Appeals) is empowered to condone the delay for a further period of one month. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Singh Enterprises (supra) held that Commissioner (Appeals) has no power to condone the delay beyond the prescribed period. In our considered view, Commissioner (Appeals) rightly rejected the appeal following the statutory provisions of the Act. So, we do not find any reasons to interfere in the impugned order. Accordingly, we reject the appeal filed by the appellant.”

9. In view of the facts discussed herein above and considering the order dated 10.01.2022 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the judgment of the Hon'ble Tribunal, supra, I reject the appeal filed by the appellant on the grounds of limitation.

10. अपीलकर्ता द्वारा दर्ज की गई अपील का निपटारा उपरोक्त तरीके से किया जाता है।
The appeal filed by the appellant stands disposed of in above terms.

Akhilesh Kumar
(Akhilesh Kumar)
Commissioner (Appeals)

Date: 30th November, 2022

Attested:

(Somnath Chaudhary)
(Somnath Chaudhary)
Superintendent (Appeals),
CGST, Ahmedabad.



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