



सत्यमेव जयते

आयुक्त का कार्यालय, (अपीलस)  
Office of the Commissioner,

केंद्रीय जीएसटी, अहमदाबाद आयुक्तालय

Central GST, Appeal Commissionerate- Ahmedabad

जीएसटी भवन, राजस्व मार्ग, अम्बावाड़ी अहमदाबाद ३८००१५.

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क फाइल संख्या : File No : V2(GST)128&129/North/Appeals/2018-19

ख अपील आदेश संख्या : Order-In-Appeal No.: AHM-EXCUS-002-APP-148&149-18-19

दिनांक Date : 25-Jan-19 जारी करने की तारीख Date of Issue: 12/2/2019

श्री उमाशंकर आयुक्त (अपील) द्वारा पारित

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

ग \_\_\_\_\_ आयुक्त, केन्द्रीय GST, अहमदाबाद North आयुक्तालय द्वारा जारी मूल आदेश : दिनांक : से सृजित

Arising out of Order-in-Original: MP/90&91/RFD-1A/ITC-REF/18-19, Date: 22-Jun-18  
Issued by: Assistant Commissioner, CGST, Div: II, Ahmedabad North.

घ अपीलकर्ता एवं प्रतिवादी का नाम एवं पता

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

**M/s. Dhall Exports**

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

I. Any person aggrieved by this Order-In-Appeal issued under the Central Excise Act 1944, 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 गण्डागार या अन्य कारखाने में या किसी गण्डागार से दूसरे गण्डागार में माल ले जाते हुए मार्ग में, या किसी गण्डागार या गण्डार में चाहे वह किसी कारखाने में या किसी गण्डागार में हो माल की प्रक्रिया 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 है।

(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- षोबी/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 दूसरा मंजिल, बहूमाली भवन, असारवा, अहमदाबाद, गुजरात 380016

To the west regional bench of Customs, Excise & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT) at 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, Bahumali Bhavan, Asarwa, Ahmedabad-380016 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 इए-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 और लगाया गया जुर्माना रूपए 5 लाख या उससे कम है वहां रूपए 1000/- फीस भेजनी होगी। जहाँ उत्पाद शुल्क की मांग, ब्याज की मांग और 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 और 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 अनुसूची-1 के अंतर्गत निर्धारित किए अनुसार उक्त आवेदन या मूल आदेश यथास्थिति निर्णयन प्राधिकारी के आदेश में से प्रत्येक की एक प्रति पर रू.6.50 पैसे का न्यायालय शुल्क टिकट लगाया जाना 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 (सीस्टेट) के प्रति अपीलों के मामलों में केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क अधिनियम, 1984 की धारा 35F के अंतर्गत वित्तीय(संख्या-2) अधिनियम 2014(2014 की संख्या 25) दिनांक: 06.08.2014 जो की वित्तीय अधिनियम, 1994 की धारा 83 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 होंगे।

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."

II. Any person aggrieved by an Order-in-Appeal issued under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017/Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017/Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, may file an appeal before the appropriate authority.



ORDER IN APPEAL

Two appeals have been filed before the Appellate Authority, under section 107 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, by M/s. Dhall Exports, PO Saijpur Bogha, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad 3820345 [*for short - 'appellant'*], holding GSTIN No. 24AABFD3516H1ZX against two impugned original orders, passed in Form GST RFD 06, the details of which are as follows:

Sr. No.	Appeal No.	Order no. and Date of form GST RFD 06	Period of dispute	Refund amount rejected		
				Central	State	Integrated
1	V2(GST)128/North/Appeals/18-19	MP/90/RFD-1A/ITC Ref/18-19 dtd 22.6.2018	September 2017	130217	130217	0
2	V2(GST)129/North/Appeals/18-19	MP/91/RFD-1A/ITC Ref/18-19 dtd 22.6.2018	October 2017	502090	502090	0

2. The facts briefly are that the appellant, engaged in exporting screen for rotary printing machine without payment of IGST, filed refund claims under section 54(3) of the CGST Act, 2017. The refund claims are in respect of unutilized input tax credit in case of zero rated supply in terms of section 54 of the CGST Act, 2017 read with 97A of the CGST Rules, 2017. The Assistant Commissioner, CGST Division II (Naroda Road), Ahmedabad North Commissionerate, [*in short - 'adjudicating authority'*] decided the said refund by issuing the aforementioned orders and rejected the refunds, on the following grounds:

- [a] that the invoice for export goods was issued before the date of purchase invoice;
- [b] that the refund claim filed, is in respect of inadmissible ITC credit;
- [c] that no evidence is submitted that the goods exported, is the same that were purchased;
- [d] that credit in certain cases, were availed on consignment notes.

3. Feeling aggrieved, the appellant, has filed these appeals, against the aforementioned impugned OIOs, raising the following averments:

- that the goods have been exported to Bangladesh without payment of duty in September and October 2017 & they had filed refund claim under section 54;
- that the procedure pertaining to exports with the customs authority was duly complied;
- that payment of export goods have been received;
- that as per section 31 of the CGST Act, 2017, tax invoice can be issued before or at the time of removal of goods;
- that since they had to file shipping bill with the customs authority in advance the appellant had issued the export invoice in advance that there is no contravention of law;
- that the supplier manufacturer has opted for raising invoice at the time of removal of goods, which is also correct and legal as per section 31 of the CGST Act, 2017;
- that the supplier manufacturer is a sister concern, having factory stuffing permission; that the goods were stuffed in the presence of the officers; that it is evident from the tax invoice that the goods mentioned are the same that was exported;
- the finding of the adjudicating authority that the refund application is filed for inadmissible ITC, is not correct;
- that the adjudicating authority has allowed re-credit in the books; that if the credit itself is inadmissible then he could not have re-credited the same;

4. Personal hearing in the case was held on 19.12.2018 wherein Shri Nirav Shah, Advocate, appeared on behalf of the appellant and reiterated the grounds of appeal. He explained to me the case in detail, further stating that for generation of shipping bill, prior export



invoice is to be generated; that section 31 of the CGST Act, 2017 allows him to generate invoice **before** clearance of goods; that if the ITC availed is fraudulent, how come the ITC was re-credited by the adjudicating authority. He sought further time to file additional submissions. Thereafter, vide letter dated 23.12.2018, received on 24.12.2018, additional submissions were made reiterating the grounds already raised, enclosing purchase and export invoices, any copy of GSTR-2A return.

5. I have gone through the facts of the case, the grounds of appeal, the oral averments and additional submissions made by the appellant. The question to be decided in this appeals are whether the adjudicating authority, was correct in rejecting the refund, on the grounds, which are briefly mentioned *supra*.

6. I find that the appellant, is basically contesting the rejection of refund on the grounds that the purchase invoice is issued at the time of removal of goods from the supplier's factory, which is after the issue/generation of export invoice by the appellant, on which the goods stand exported.

7. The appellant has heavily relied upon Section 16 and 31 of the CGST Act, 2017 which was also relied upon by the adjudicating authority. Now, the appellant states that in terms of section 31 of the CGST Act, 2017, they can issue a tax invoice before or at the time of removal of goods for export and accordingly they have issued the invoice before the removal of goods. It is not understood as to how the adjudicating authority finds this to be a ground for rejection of refund. Further the appellant relying on section 16 of the CGST Act, 2017, further states that they were in possession of tax invoice, issued by the supplier registered under the Act and as per 16(2)(b) *ibid*, they had also received the goods thereby fulfilling the two conditions prescribed in the section for availment of ITC credit. Therefore, he has contested the findings of the adjudicating authority holding it inadmissible. Again, I find no merit in the adjudicating authority holding the ITC credit to be inadmissible.

8. The appellant's clarification against the finding of the adjudicating authority questioning whether the goods mentioned in the invoice was the goods which were exported, appears convincing. Therefore, I do not find any merit in the rejection of the refund filed under section 54 of the CGST Act, 2017 more so when its sub section 3, clearly states that a registered person, may claim refund of any unutilized input tax credit, at the end of any tax period. The rejection of refund on this ground is therefore rejected and the appeal stands allowed to this respect.

9. As far as the rejection of refund for amounts wherein the appellant himself has foregone the said amount of the refund claim is concerned, ~~the same is upheld.~~



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

*उमा शंकर*  
(उमा शंकर)

प्रधान आयुक्त (अपील्स)

Date 25.1.2019

Attested

*Vinod Lukose*  
(Vinod Lukose)  
Superintendent (Appeal),  
Central Tax,  
Ahmedabad.



By RPAD.

To,  
M/s. Dhall Exports,  
PO Saijpur Bogha,  
Naroda Road,  
Ahmedabad 3820345.

Copy to:-

1. The Chief Commissioner, Central Tax, Ahmedabad Zone .
2. The Commissioner, SGST, Government of Gujarat, Rajya Kar Bhavan, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad- 380 009.
3. The Commissioner, Central Tax, Ahmedabad North Commissionerate.
4. The Assistant Commissioner, Central Tax Division- II, Ahmedabad North Commissionerate.
5. The Assistant Commissioner, System, Central Tax, Ahmedabad North Commissionerate.
6. Guard File.
7. P.A.