



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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१४२१ / ०१४३४

क फाइल संख्या (File No.) : V2(85)149 /North/Appeals/ 2018-19

ख अपील आदेश संख्या (Order-In-Appeal No.): AHM-EXCUS-002-APP-181-18-19

दिनांक (Date): 18/02/2019 जारी करने की तारीख (Date of issue): २६/३/२०१९

श्री उमा शंकर, आयुक्त (अपील) द्वारा पारित

Passed by Shri Uma Shanker , Commissioner (Appeals)

ग _____ आयुक्त, केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क, (मंडल-IV (AR-V)), अहमदाबाद उत्तर, आयुक्तालय द्वारा जारी

मूल आदेश सं _____ दिनांक _____ से सृजित

Arising out of Order-In-Original No 0790405/05/PGN/2017-18 Dated: 28/08/2018

issued by: Supdt Commissioner-Central Excise (Div-IV (AR-V)), Ahmedabad North,

घ अपीलकर्ता/प्रतिवादी का नाम एवम पता (Name & Address of the Appellant/Respondent)

M/s Navkar Transcore Pvt Ltd

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 an 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) (क) (i) केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क अधिनियम 1994 की धरा अतत नीचे बताए गए मामलों के बारे में पूर्वोक्त धारा को उप-धारा के प्रथम परंतुक 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 Government of India, Revision Application Unit, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, 4th Floor, Jeevan Deep Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi-110001, 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 हानि कारखाने से किसी भंडारगार या अन्य कारखाने में या किसी भंडारगार से दूसरे भंडारगार में माल ले जाते हुए मार्ग में, या किसी भंडारगार या भंडार में चाहे वह किसी कारखाने में या किसी भंडारगार में हो माल की प्रकिया 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 मामले में जो भारत के बाहर किसी राष्ट्र या प्रदेश में निर्यातित है।



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 दिनों के तीन मारा 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- णबी/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 2nd 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 इ.ए-3 में निर्धारित किए अनुसार अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरणों की गई अपील के विरुद्ध अपील किए गए आदेश की चार प्रतियों सहित जहाँ उत्पाद शुल्क की मांग, ब्याज की मांग और लगाया गया जुर्माना रूपर 5 लाख या उससे कम है वहां रूपर 1000/- फीस भेजनी होगी। जहाँ उत्पाद शुल्क की मांग, ब्याज की मांग और लगाया गया जुर्माना रूपर 5 लाख या 50 लाख तक हो तो रूपर 5000/- फीस भेजनी होगी। जहाँ उत्पाद शुल्क की मांग, ब्याज की मांग और लगाया गया जुर्माना रूपर 50 लाख या उससे ज्यादा है वहां रूपर 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 नागित 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 यथारिथति अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण को एक अपील या केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक आवेदन किया जाता हैं।

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 यथारिथति 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, 1984 की धारा 34फ के अंतर्गत वित्तीय(संख्या-2) अधिनियम 2014(2014 की संख्या 29) दिनांक: 06.08.2014 जो की वित्तीय अधिनियम, 1994 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 अर्जी 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

M/s. Navkar Transcore Pvt Ltd., Survey No.439/1+2, Matoda, Opp.Chcharwadi Vasna Bus Stop, Sarkhej Bavla Road, Ahmedabad (for short - 'appellant') has filed this appeal against OIO No. 0790405/05/PGN/2017-18 dated 28.08.2018 (for short - "impugned order"), passed by the Superintendent, CGST, Range-IV, Division IV, Ahmedabad North (for short - 'adjudicating authority').

2. Briefly, the facts are that a show cause notice dated 28.09.2017 was issued to the appellant, alleging that [i] they were engaged in exempted service viz. trading activity in addition to manufacturing goods falling under chapter 74 of Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 and had availed/utilized CENVAT credit for the period from January 2016 to June 2017 in respect of common taxable services but had failed to maintain separate accounts as stipulated in Rule 6 of the CENAT Credit Rules, 2004 (CCR). The said show cause notice was proposed for recovery of said wrongly availed Cenvat credit of Rs.1,26,553/- in terms of Rule 6(3) of CCR for non maintenance of separate accounts for taxable and exempted service with interest. Vide the impugned OIO, the adjudicating authority decided the aforementioned show cause notice wherein he confirmed the demand along with interest and also imposed penalty of Rs.12,655/- under Section 11AC(1)(a) of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (CEA) .

3. Feeling aggrieved, the appellant, has filed this appeal on the following grounds that:

- They availed cenvat credit inputs used in the manufacture of dutiable goods only; however, input services on which cenvat credit was availed were commonly used in the manufacture of dutiable as well as exempted service, as trading activity being considered as exempted service.
- In light of determination of amount as per Rule 6(3A)©(iii)(iv) of CCR, they are required to pay Rs.13,655/- only, therefore, the demand of Rs.1,26,553/- against the provisions of CCR is not sustainable.
- Since they have paid the said amount with interest, attributing to input services used in or in relation to exempted services, order passed by the adjudicating authority may be set aside.
- They placed reliance on OIA No.AHM-EXCUS-003-APP-04-17-18 dated 27.04.2018 and related case laws.

4. Personal hearing in the matter was held on 29.01.2019. Shri P.G.Mehta, Advocate, appeared on behalf of the appellant and reiterated the arguments made in the grounds of appeal. He submitted further written submission.

5. I have gone through the facts of the case, the appellant's grounds of appeal, and submissions made during the course of personal hearing. The issue to be decided is whether the demand of Rs.1,26,553/- for the period of January 2016 to June 2017, confirmed in terms of Rule 6 of CCR along with interest and penalty, is correct or otherwise.



6. The dispute as is evident revolves around Rule 6 of the CCR, which is extensively quoted in the show cause notice and the impugned order. The text of the rule is therefore, not re-produced. The adjudicating authority while confirming the demand has held that the appellant is involved in manufacture of excisable goods as well as in trading activities; that since the trading activities has been included under the definition of exempted service w.e.f 31.03.2011, the appellant is required to be followed the conditions and limitation as laid down in the provisions of Rule 6(3) and 6(3A) of CCR; that they had not maintained separate accounts for availing CENVAT credit in respect of common services for manufacturing and trading as required under the said rule.

7. I observe that Rule 6(1) of CCR, clearly states that CENVAT credit shall not be allowed on input service used in manufacture of exempted goods or provision of exempted services except in the circumstances mentioned in sub-rule(2). Rule 6(2), *ibid*, puts an obligation on a manufacturer who avails CENVAT credit in respect of inputs and input services, used in both dutiable and exempted final products, to maintain separate records. Rule 6(3), *ibid*, a non-obstante clause, gives a facility to a manufacturer, opting not to maintain separate accounts to either

- [a] pay an amount of 6% of the value of exempted goods; or
- [b] pay an amount as determined under rule 3A; or
- [c] maintain separate accounts and take CENVAT credit as per conditions therein and thereafter, pay an amount as per sub rule 3A of CCR .

8. I observe from the above that there is no dispute from either side with respect to the activities carried out by the appellant. Further, I observe the issue involved in the matter in respect of the appellant for previous periods was decided by me vide OIA dated 21.12.2017 by upholding the Order-in-Original. However, later on in other cases, in view of the Joint Secretary (TRU) has issued a letter no. 334/8/2016-TRU dated 29.2.2016 and the decisions of Hon'ble Tribunal, Mumbai in the case of M/s Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd [2016 (42) STR 387]; the Hon'ble Tribunal Hyderabad in the case of M/s Aster Pvt Ltd [2016 (43) STR 411]; and the Principal Bench, CESTAT, New Delhi in the case of CCE, Udaipur V/s Secure Meters Ltd [2017 (354) ELT 146], I hold that the demand of Cenvat credit under Rule 6 which is more than the CENVAT credit availed would clearly be against the spirit of reversal.

10. In view of amended provisions of Rule 6 (3) of CCR, the Joint Secretary (TRU) has issued a letter no. 334/8/2016-TRU dated 29.2.2016 which states that:

(h) Rule 6 of Cenvat Credit Rules, which provides for reversal of credit in respect of inputs and input services used in manufacture of exempted goods or for provision of exempted services, is being redrafted with the objective of simplifying and rationalizing the same without altering the established principles of reversal of such credit.



(i) sub rule (1) of rule 6 is being amended to first state the existing principle that CENVAT credit shall not be allowed on such quantity of input and input services as is used in or in relation to manufacture of exempted goods and exempted service. The rule then directs that the procedure for calculation of credit not allowed is provided in sub-rules (2) and (3), for two different situations.

(ii) sub-rule (2) of rule 6 is being amended to provide that a manufacturer who exclusively manufactures exempted goods for their clearance up to the place of removal or a service provider who exclusively provides exempted services shall pay (i.e. reverse) the entire credit and effectively not be eligible for credit of any inputs and input services used.

(iii) sub-rule (3) of rule 6 is being amended to provide that when a manufacturer manufactures two classes of goods for clearance upto the place of removal, namely, exempted goods and final products excluding exempted goods or when a provider of output services provides two classes of services, namely exempted services and output services excluding exempted services, Page 33 of 38 then the manufacturer or the provider of the output service shall exercise one of the two options, namely, (a) pay an amount equal to six per cent of value of the exempted goods and seven per cent of value of the exempted services, subject to a maximum of the total credit taken or (b) pay an amount as determined under sub-rule (3A).

(iv) The maximum limit prescribed in the first option would ensure that the amount to be paid does not exceed the total credit taken. The purpose of the rule is to deny credit of such part of the total credit taken, as is attributable to the exempted goods or exempted services and under no circumstances this part can be greater than the whole credit.

However, this amendment reflects the interpretation and intent of the Government. In-fact Joint Secretary himself states that the rules are *being redrafted with the objective of simplifying and rationalizing the same without altering the established principles of reversal of such credit.* Even otherwise to demand an amount under Rule 6 which is more than the CENVAT credit availed would clearly be against the spirit of reversal. Though the above referred amendment has made in a clarification nature and not specified any retrospective effect, the intent of the Government is very clear.

11. In view above, I hold that the activity carried out by the appellant is falling within the meaning of 'exempted service' as defined under Rule 2(e) of CCR. It is not under dispute that the appellant had availed Cenvat credit on input services which were used in relation to both dutiable and exempted activity. Therefore, it was imperative on the appellant, to either, not take CENVAT credit in respect of input service used in trading activity or maintain separate accounts as per Rule 6(2), *ibid*. However, as is already mentioned, the appellant took CENVAT credit in respect of input service used in trading activity and also failed to maintain separate accounts. Therefore, the provisions of Rule 6 (3) of CCR clearly attracts in appellant's case. However, looking into the spirit of Board's circular as referred to above, I hold that the Cenvat credit demanded is not more than the credit availed. In the instant case, I observe that the demand for the period in dispute was raised on the basis of percentage of trading value. Therefore, the Cenvat credit availed on such exempted service is required to be determined. The appellant contended that in light of determination of amount as per Rule 6(3A)(iii)(iv) of CCR, they are



required to pay Rs.13,655/- only and they have paid the said amount with interest on 30.07.2018/27.10.2018.

12. I further, observe that the Hon'ble Tribunal, Mumbai in the case of M/s Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd [2016 (42) STR 387]; the Hon'ble Tribunal Hyderabad in the case of M/s Aster Pvt Ltd [2016 (43) STR 411]; and the Principal Bench, CESTAT, New Delhi in the case of CCE, Udaipur V/s Secure Meters Ltd [2017 (354) ELT 146] has allowed proportionate reversal of credit and held that the failure if any is only procedural lapse of not filing declaration of availing option. The said decisions are squarely applicable to the instant case.

12 In view of above discussions, I feel that this issue is required to be considered by the adjudicating authority for determining the Cenvat credit availed by the appellant on such exempted service, as such, I remand the issue to the adjudicating authority for considering the matter in view of above discussion.

13. In this backdrop, I set aside the impugned order and remand the case to the adjudicating authority. The appeal filed by the appellant stands disposed of in above terms (अपीलकर्ता द्वारा दर्ज की गई अपील का निपटारा उपरोक्त तरीके से किया जाता है।).

उमा शंकर

(उमा शंकर)
प्रधान आयुक्त (अपील्स)
Date : .2.2019

Attested

Mohan V.V.
(Mohan V.V.)
Superintendent (Appeal),
Central Tax, Ahmedabad.

By RPAD.

To,
M/s. Navkar Transcore Pvt Ltd.,
Survey No.439/1+2, Matoda,
Opp.Chcharwadi Vasna Bus Stop,
Sarkhej Bavla Road, Ahmedabad



Copy to:-

1. The Chief Commissioner, Central Tax, Ahmedabad Zone .
2. The Commissioner, Central Tax, Ahmedabad-Noroth.
3. The Assistant Commissioner, System, Central Tax, Ahmedabad North.
4. The Assistant Commissioner, CGST, Div-IV, Ahmedabad North
5. The Range Superintendent, CGST, AR-V/Div-IV, Ahmedabad North
6. Guard File.
7. P.A.



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