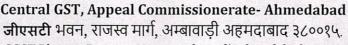
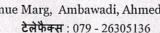


आयुक्त का कार्यालय, (अपीलस) Office of the Commissioner,

केंद्रीय जीएसटी, अहमदाबाद आयुक्तालय



CGST Bhavan, Revenue Marg, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad 380015 : 079-26305065



By speed Post

फाइल संख्या :File No : V2(ST)126/North/Appeals/2019-20 14 ००४ रे । 14 ००४

अपील आदेश संख्या :Order-In-Appeal No.: AHM-EXCUS-002-APP-124-2019-20 ख दिनॉक Date :20.02.2020 जारी करने की तारीख Date of Issue: 25/02/2020 श्री अखिलेश कमार. आयुक्त (अपील) द्वारा पारित

Passed by Shri Akhilesh Kumar, Commissioner (Appeals) Ahmedabad

_आयुक्त, केन्द्रीय GST, अहमदाबाद North आयुक्तालय द्वारा जारी मूल आदेश : दिनाँक : से सुजित ग

Arising out of Order-in-Original:126,127,SD-01/46/DC/Sports Club/2011-12, Date: 27/03/2012 Issued by: Commissioner , CGST, Div. , Ahmedabad North.

अपीलकर्ता एवं प्रतिवादी का नाम एवं पता

Name & Address of the Appellant & Respondent

M/s. Sports Club of Gujarat 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 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:

- 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, राज़रव 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, 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:
- 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।
- In case of any loss of goods where the loss occur in transit from a factory to a (ii) 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.
- 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 मामलें 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.



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

Conti....2

ध अंतिम उत्पादन की उत्पादन शुल्क के भुगतान के लिए जो डयूटी केडिट 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 प्रपन्न संख्या इए-8 में दो प्रतियों में, प्रेषित आदेश के प्रति आदेश प्रेषित दिनाँक 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) हिरिविजन आवेदन के साथ जहाँ संलग्न एक लाख रूपये या उससे कम हो तो रूपये 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— ण०बी / 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, अपीलों के मामले में सीमा शुल्क, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क एवं सेवाकर अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण (सिस्टेट) की पश्चिम क्षेत्रीय पीठिका, अहमदाबाद में दूसरा मंजिल, बहूमाली अवन, 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 प्रपन्न इ.ए—3 में निर्धारित किए अनुसार अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरणें की गई अपील के विरुद्ध अपील किए गए आदेश की चार प्रतियाँ सिहत 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 रिजिस्टार के नाम से रेखाकिंत 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. Registar 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 ओदश 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 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 not withstanding 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 यथारिथति निर्णयन प्राधिकारी के आदेश में से प्रत्येक की एक प्रति पर 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 beer a court fee stamp of Rs.6.50 paisa as prescribed under scheduled-I item of the court fee Act, 1975 as amended.

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 in 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, १९४४ की धारा ३५फ के अंतर्गत वित्तीय(संख्या-२) अधिनियम २०१४(२०१४ की संख्या २५) दिनांक: ०६.०८.२०१४ जो की वित्तीय अधिनियम, १९९४ की धारा ८३ 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

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

→ 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 होगे।

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:

- amount determined under Section 11 D;
- amount of erroneous Cenvat Credit taken; (ii)
- 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. Sports Club of Gujarat Ltd., Near Sardar Patel Stadium, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380014 (hereinafter referred to as "appellant") has filed the present appeal against the Order-in-Original No.SD-01/46/DC/Sports Club/11-12 dated 27.03.2012 (hereinafter referred to as "impugned order") passed by the Deputy Commissioner of Service Tax, Division-I, Ahmedabad, (hereinafter referred to as "adjudicating authority").

- The fact of the case, in brief, are that the appellant is holding 2(i). Service Tax Registration No.AAACT7280NST001 for providing various service under the Mandap Keeper, Health Club and Club or Association Service. In view of the OIO No.STC/01/Addl.Commr.(KVSS)/2009 dated 26.08.2009 (hereinafter referred to as "OIO"), a letter was issued to the appellant on 29.07.2010 asking them whether they have paid service tax for the year 2009-10. The appellant vide their letter dated 10.09.2010 submitted that they were paying service tax on certain services mentioned in their letter. They further submitted that they were not paying service tax on Business Auxiliary Service as the matter was pending before CESTAT and were also not paying service tax on income received from cultural programs. In respect of Business Auxiliary Service, it was noticed that the income has been realized by the appellant by way of retention of 10% catering bills from the outdoor caterers upon which service tax to the tune of Rs.1,56,646/- was not paid by the appellant. It was further noticed that the appellant arranged different programmes falling under club activities like Garba, Home Theatre, Tabla Tandav, Musical Night, Gujarat Drama, Christmas Funfare etc. for their member but did not discharge the service tax liability to the tune of Rs.3,697/on the amount received for the period 2009-10 under Club or Association Service category.
- 2(ii). This resulted into issuance of a Show Cause Notice (hereinafter referred to as "SCN") dated 06.10.2010 issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Service Tax, Division-I, Ahmedabad from F.No.SD-01/4-133/SCN/Sports Club/10-11 proposing recovery/demand of Service Tax of Rs.1,56,646/- and Rs.3,697/- under Section 73(1) read with Section 68 alongwith interest under Section 75 of the Finance Act, 1994. Penalties for non-payment of service tax



and for non including the amount so received in the ST3 returns were also proposed under Section 76 under 77 of the Finance Act, 1994 respectively. After hearing the appellants and considering the submissions made by them, the adjudicating authority vide the impugned order confirmed the demand alongwith interest and also imposed penalties as proposed under the SCN.

- 2(iii). The appellant preferred an appeal before this authority against the impugned order. A stay Order No.44(ST)/2013 dated 16.09.2013 was issued in the matter under which Stay was granted till the pendency of Appeal. However since it was found that an appeal in respect of M/s. Calcutta Club Ltd. on the similar issue was pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the matter was kept in Call-Book for the decision from the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Since the decision in the matter attained finality under Civil Appeal No.4184 of 2009 and 7497 of 2012, this case was retrieved from the Call-Book and personal hearing was accorded to the appellant. Shri C.N.Shah C.A. from M/s. Shreekant S. Shah & Co. and Ms. Nilofar Gaha, C.A., represented the appellant and appeared for the personal hearing on 06.02.2020. They submitted that the issue in the case has been decided by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and requested to drop the impugned order.
- 3. I have carefully gone through the facts of the case available on records and submissions made by the appellant in the Appeal Memorandum as well as during personal hearing. The issue to be decided in the instant appeal is whether the service tax is payable by the appellant on the service which has been provided to the members.
- 4. The appellant has relied upon the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 03.10.2019 in case of M/s. Calcutta Club Ltd. relevant to the present issue. They have submitted a copy of Memorandum and Articles of Association which consist of a Certificate of Incorporation issued by the Registrar of Companies in their favour. It was also contended by them that theirs is the members' club and services offered by them are only as a matter of convenience for the use by their members. They further submitted that, as they being a members' club rendering services only to its members the doctrine of mutuality is applicable in their case and based on various judgements no tax can be levied to the members' club on the ground that there is absence of any other person.

- 5. The appellant has relied upon a recent judgement pronounced by the Hon'ble Supreme Court where the Apex Court has discussed the issue at length and therefore it is very much necessary to look into the decision rendered by the Apex Court. The Hon'ble Apex Court at para-73, para-76, Para-80 and para-82 of its judgement has stated as under:
- "73. It is, thus, clear that companies and cooperative societies which are registered under the respective Acts, can certainly be said to be constituted under those Acts. This being the case, we accept the argument on behalf of the Respondents that incorporated clubs or association or prior to 1st July, 2012 were not included in the service tax net."
- "76. What has been stated in the present judgement so far as sales tax is concerned applies on all fours to service tax; as, if the doctrine of agency, trust and mutuality is to be applied qua members' clubs, there has to be an activity carried out by one person for another for consideration. We have seen how in the judgement relating to sales tax, the fact is that in members' clubs there is no sale by one person to another for consideration, as one cannot sell something to oneself. This would apply on all fours when we are to construe the definition of "service" under Section 65B(44) as well.
- "80. It will be noticed that "club or association" was earlier defined under Section 65(25a) and 65(25aa) to mean "any person" or "body of persons" providing service. In these definitions, the expression "body of persons" cannot possibly include persons who are incorporated entities, as such entities have been expressly excluded under Section 65(25a)(i) and 65(25aa)(i) as "any body established or constituted by or under any law for the time being in force". "Body of persons", therefore, would not, within these definitions, include a body constituted under any law for the time being in force."
- "82. We have already seen how the expression "body of persons" occurring in the explanation to Section 65 and occurring in Section 65(25a) and (25aa) does not refer to an incorporated company or an incorporated cooperative society. As the same expression has been used in Explanation 3 post-2012 (as opposed to the wide definition of "person" contained in Section 65B(37), it may be assumed that the legislature has continued with the pre-2012 scheme of not taxing members' club when they are in the incorporated form. The expression "body of persons" may subsume within it persons who come together for a common purpose, but cannot possibly include a company or a registered cooperative society. Thus, Explanation 3(a) to Section 65B(44) does not apply to members' clubs which are incorporated."
- 6. From the above, it is very much clear that the Hon'ble Apex Court has held that an incorporated company, cooperative society and clubs or association is out of the purview of service tax not only prior to 1st July, 2012 but also after 1st July, 2012. The Hon'ble Apex Court has also held in the said judgement, that the service rendered by the members' club to its member cannot be considered to be a service from one person to another which is required for levy of service tax.
- 7. The Certificate of Incorporation, issued by the Registrar of Companies, shows that the appellant is incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 and therefore it can be said that the appellant is an incorporated one. It is also observed that the impugned order fails to establish that the demand of service tax is towards the service rendered by the appellant to

the persons other than their members. In such scenario, the service can be considered to be rendered to self which is out of purview of service tax. The issue in the present appeal has attained finality in view of the recent judgement of the Hon'ble Apex Court referred here-in-above. Thus the demand of service tax under the impugned order does not sustain in view of the decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court.

7. In view of above discussion, I set aside the demand of service tax. Since the demand is set aside, the question of charging any interest on such demand and imposition of any penalty upon the appellant does not arise. The appeal filed by the appellant stands disposed of in above terms.

(Akhilesh Kumar)
Commissioner (Appeals)

एवं सेवाक

Date: 20.02.2020

Attested

(Jitendra Dave)

Superintendent (Appeal)

CGST, Ahmedabad.

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- 4. The Dy./Asstt. Commissioner, CGST & Cen. Excise, Division-VII, Ahmedabad North Comm'rate.
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