



सत्यमेव जयते

आयुक्त का कार्यालय  
Office of the Commissioner  
केंद्रीय जीएसटी, अपील अहमदाबाद आयुक्तालय  
Central GST, Appeals Ahmedabad Commissionerate  
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आजादी का  
अमृत महोत्सव

**By SPEED POST**

DIN:- 20240164SW000000C5AC

(क)	फाइल संख्या / File No.	GAPPL/COM/STP/2241/2023 / 268 - 272
(ख)	अपील आदेश संख्या और दिनांक / Order-In -Appeal and date	AHM-EXCUS-002-APP-159/23-24 and 06.12.2023
(ग)	पारित किया गया / Passed By	श्री ज्ञानचंद जैन, आयुक्त (अपील) Shri Gyan Chand Jain, Commissioner (Appeals)
(घ)	जारी करने की दिनांक / Date of Issue	02.01.2024
(ङ)	Arising out of Order-In-Original No. CGST/WT07/HG/691/2022-23 dated 12.12.2022 passed by The The Assistant Commissioner, CGST Division-VII, Ahmedabad North	
(च)	अपीलकर्ता का नाम और पता / Name and Address of the Appellant	Ramdular Shyamnarayan Chauhan 1, Rabari Vashahat Bhudarbhai ni Chali, Nava Vadaj Ahmedabad - 380013

कोई व्यक्ति इस अपील-आदेश से असंतोष 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:-

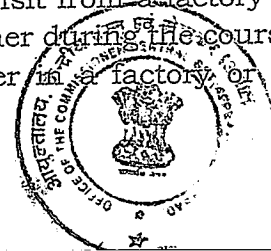
**Revision application to Government of India:**

(1) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क अधिनियम, 1994 की धारा अतत 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, 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 :-

(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 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 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.



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.

(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 हो।

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 2<sup>nd</sup> माला, बहुमाली भवन, असरवा, गिरधरनागर, अहमदाबाद-380004।

To the west regional bench of Customs, Excise & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT) at 2<sup>nd</sup>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-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 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 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 उत्पादन शुल्क एवं सेवाकर अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण (सिस्टेट) एके प्रति अपील 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."



**ORDER IN APPEAL**

M/s. Ramdular Shyamnarayan Chauhan, 1, Rabari Vasahat, Budharbhai Ni Chali, Nava Vadaj, Ahmedabad -380013 (hereinafter referred to as '*the appellant*') have filed the present appeal against the Order-in-Original No. CGST/WT097/HG/691/2022-23 dated 12.12.2022 (in short '*impugned order*') passed by the Assistant Commissioner, Central GST, Division-VII, Ahmedabad North (hereinafter referred to as '*the adjudicating authority*'). The appellant were engaged in providing taxable service but were not registered with the department.

2. The facts of the case, in brief, are that on the basis of the data received from the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) for the F.Y. 2015-16, it was noticed that the appellant in the ITR/Form-26 AS has earned taxable income on which no service tax was discharged. Letters were, therefore, issued to the appellant to explain the reasons for non-payment of tax and to provide certified documentary evidences for said period. The appellant neither provided any documents nor submitted any reply justifying the non-payment of service tax on such receipts. The detail of the income is as under;

**Table-A**

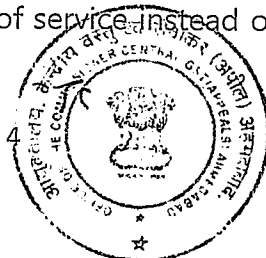
<i>F.Y.</i>	<i>Value as per ITR</i>	<i>Service tax rate</i>	<i>Service Tax liability</i>
2015-16	16,11,035/-	14.5%	2,33,600/-

2.1 A Show Cause Notice (SCN) No. CGST/A'bad North/Div-VII/AR-IV/TRP/Unreg/15-16/123/20-21 dated 23.12.2020 was therefore issued to the appellant proposing recovery of service tax amount of Rs.2,33,600/- along with interest under Section 73(1) and Section 75 of the Finance Act, 1994, respectively. Imposition of penalties under Section 70, Section 77(1)(a), 77(1)(c ) & 77(2) and Section 78 of the Finance Act, 1994 were also proposed.

2.2 The said SCN was adjudicated vide the impugned order, wherein the service tax demand of Rs.2,33,600/- was confirmed alongwith interest. Penalty of Rs. 3,000/- each under Section 77(1) & 77(2) and penalty of Rs.2,33,600/- was also imposed under Section 78 of the F.A., 1994.

3. Being aggrieved with the impugned order passed by the adjudicating authority, the appellant preferred the present appeal on the grounds elaborated below:-

- The appellant is engaged in the business of selling of Construction Materials i.e. Cement and Hardware materials. The appellant purchases goods from the local vendors and sold it to the customers on retail basis. During the period the appellant had income of Rs. 16,11,035/- from selling goods and there was no pure service income during the disputed period. Hence, the appellant did not obtain registration under the provision of Finance Act, 1994. The appellant while preparing income tax return had on account of inadvertent mistake shown the income of Rs. 16,11,035/- from sale of service, instead of showing it in the column



sale of goods. The copy of Income Tax verification report for the A.Y. 2016-17 is also submitted.

- The notice was not communicated to the appellant on account of change in the address. The appellant sold the said premise and the possession was given to the new owner hence the notice could not be delivered. Accordingly, the appellant could not remain present before the adjudicating authority. Adjudicating Authority however did not provide opportunity of being heard which is against the principles of natural justice and hence the Order In Original is bad in law which requires to be set aside.
- The appellant is not required to obtain registration under the provisions of the Finance Act, because there is no income towards providing of services.
- The Adjudicating Authority has levied penalty u/s 78 @ 100% of the amount of service tax determined payable in passing of the OIO. When the appellant is not liable to pay service tax and the question of levy of penalty also does not arise.

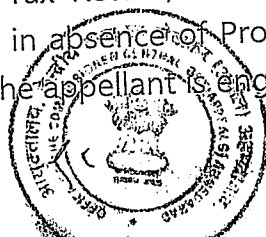
4. Personal hearing in the matter was granted on 21.08.2023, 28.08.2023, 11.09.2023, 25.09.2023, 04.12.2023 and 05.12.2023. However, nobody appeared on behalf of the appellant.

5. I have carefully gone through the facts of the case, the impugned order passed by the adjudicating authority, submissions made in the appeal memorandum. The issue to be decided in the present case is as to whether the service tax demand of **Rs.2,33,600/-** confirmed alongwith interest and penalties in the impugned order passed by the adjudicating authority, in the facts and circumstances of the case, is legal and proper or otherwise?

The demand pertains to the period F.Y. 2015-16.

6. It is observed that the appellant at the adjudication stage were granted three (03) personal hearings and at the appellate stage six (6) personal hearings were granted. However, they did not avail any of these opportunities. The appellant claim that they sold their premises therefore could not get the delivery of notice or personal hearing letters. It is noticed that the appellant in the appeal memorandum have not mentioned their new address.

7. The appellant claim that they are in the business of selling of Construction Materials i.e. Cement and Hardware materials which they purchases from local vendors and sold it to the customers on retail basis. As the income of Rs. 16,11,035/- earned was from selling of goods they were not required to obtain registration as no service was rendered. They claim that while preparing income tax return they inadvertent showed the income of Rs. 16,11,035/- under 'sale of service' instead of showing it under 'sale of goods'. The appellant submitted copy of Income Tax Return, Balance Sheet showing Assets & Liabilities, Bank Statement. However from in absence of Profit & Loss account and Income ledger it cannot be examined whether the appellant is engaged in the sale of goods or sale of service.



8. However, considering the fact that the appellant could not defend their case before the adjudicating authority, I find that in the interest of justice, it would be proper to remand the case back to the adjudicating authority to decide the matter afresh for examining the nature of service rendered and to verify the claim made by the appellant.

9. In view of above discussion, I set-aside the impugned order and allow the appeal of the appellant by way of remand.

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

*G.C.J.*  
06.12.23

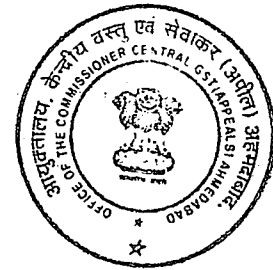
(ज्ञानचंद जैन)  
आयुक्त (अपील्स)

Date: 06.12.2023

Attested

*रेखा*

(रेखा नायर)  
अधीक्षक (अपील्स)  
केंद्रीय जीटी .एस ., अहमदाबाद



**By RPAD/SPEED POST**

To,  
M/s. Ramdular Shyamnarayan Chauhan,  
1, Rabari Vasahat,  
Bhudarbhai Ni Chali, Nava Vadaj,  
Ahmedabad -380013

- **Appellant**

The Assistant Commissioner  
CGST, Division-VII,  
Ahmedabad North

- **Respondent**

**Copy to:**

1. The Principal Chief Commissioner, Central GST, Ahmedabad Zone.
2. The Commissioner, CGST, Ahmedabad North.
3. The Assistant Commissioner (H.Q. System), CGST, Ahmedabad North.

(For uploading the OIA)

- ✓ 4. Guard File.