

• आयुक्तालय (अपील-1) केंद्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क *
सातमाँ तल, केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क भवन,
पोलिटेकनिक के पास, आमबाबाडि,
अहमदाबाद - 380015.

रजिस्टर्ड डाक ए.डी. द्वारा

क फाइल संख्या : File No : V2(32)/109/Ahd-I/2015-16
Stay Appl.No. NA/2015-16

3633 to 3637

ख अपील आदेश संख्या Order-In-Appeal Nos. AHM-EXCUS-001-APR-032-2016-17
दिनांक Date : 23.11.2016 जारी करने की तारीख Date of Issue 9/11/16

श्री उमा शंकर आयुक्त (अपील-1) द्वारा पारित

Passed by Shri. Uma Shanker, Commissioner (Appeal-I)

ग DEPUTY COMM. Div-III, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क, Ahmedabad-I द्वारा जारी मूल आदेश सं MP/17/DC/2015-16
दिनांक: 30-12-2015, से सृजित

Arising out of Order-in-Original No. MP/17/DC/2015-16 दिनांक 30-12-2015 issued by DEPUTY
COMM., Div-III, Central Excise, Ahmedabad-I

घ अपीलकर्ता का नाम एवं पता Name & Address of the Appellant / Respondent

M/s B.Patel & Co.,

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 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।

(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 :

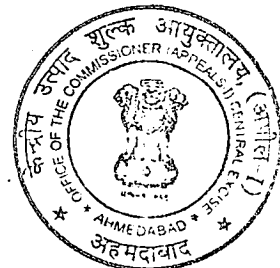
(ii) यदि माल की हानि के मामले में जब ऐसी हानि कारखाने से किसी भण्डागार या अन्य कारखाने में या किसी भण्डागार से दूसरे
भण्डागार में माल ले जाते हुए मार्ग में, या किसी भण्डागार या भण्डार में चाहे वह किसी कारखाने में या किसी भण्डागार में हो माल की प्रक्रिया के
दौरान हुई हो।

(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.

(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।

... 2 ...



(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.

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-बी/35-इ के अंतर्गत:-

Under Section 35B/ 35E of CEA, 1944 an appeal lies to :-

(क) वर्गीकरण मूल्यांकन से संबंधित सभी मामले सीमा शुल्क, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क एवं सेवाकर अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण की विशेष पीठिका वेस्ट ब्लॉक नं. 3. आर. के. पुरम, नई दिल्ली को एवं

(a) the special bench of Custom, Excise & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal of West Block No.2, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-1 in all matters relating to classification valuation and.



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 Appellate 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 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 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), के प्रति अपील के मामले में कर्तव्य मांग (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 सेवा कर के अंतर्गत, शामिल होगा "कर्तव्य की मांग"(Duty Demanded) -

- (i) (Section) खंड 11D के तहत निर्धारित राशि;
- (ii) लिया गलत सेनवैट क्रेडिट की राशि;
- (iii) 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 .

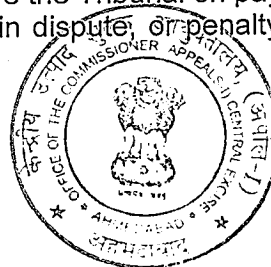
For an appeal to be filed before the CESTAT, 10% of the Duty & Penalty confirmed by the Appellate Commissioner would have to be pre-deposited, provided that the pre-deposit amount shall not exceed Rs.10 Crores. It may be noted that the pre-deposit is a mandatory condition for filing appeal before CESTAT. (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.

इस 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. B. Patel and Company, Plot no. 514, Phase-IV, GIDC, Vatwa, Ahmedabad- 382 445 [for short - 'appellant'] has filed this appeal against OIO No. MP/17/DC/2015-16 dated 30.12.2015, passed by the Deputy Commissioner, Central Excise, Division-III, Ahmedabad-I Commissionerate [for short - 'adjudicating authority'].

2. Briefly stated, a show cause notice dated 1.12.2014 was issued to the appellant demanding duty of Rs. 2,10,031/- towards non payment of Central Excise duty leviable on finished goods, which was destroyed in fire on 03.12.2013.

3. This notice was adjudicated vide the impugned OIO wherein the adjudicating authority confirmed the duty along with interest. He however refrained from imposing any penalty.

4. The appellant, feeling aggrieved, has filed this appeal raising the following averments:

- that the adjudicating authority passed the impugned OIO without waiting for the order of remission of duty;
- that in the survey report under the column of finished goods, the value has been taken on the basis of raw material used in the said finished goods which is lower than what was claimed; that when the amount of finished goods is assessed by the insurance company not on the basis of sale price but on the basis of raw material used in the finished goods, the adjudicating authority erred in observing that the central excise duty amount on the finished goods has been received from the insurance company.

5. Personal hearing in the matter was held on 22.11.2016. Shri Vijay B Joshi, Advocate along with Shri Pinkal R Patel, designation not mentioned, appeared on behalf of the appellant and reiterated the arguments made in the grounds of appeal. They further stated that since the remission application is pending before the Commissioner, the matter may be remanded back to the original adjudicating authority.

6. I have gone through the facts of the case, the grounds of appeal and the oral averments, raised during the course of personal hearing.

7. The issue in dispute is whether the appellant is liable to pay central excise duty on finished goods which have been destroyed in fire accident that took place on 3.12.2013. It is on record that the appellant has already paid the central excise duty in respect of

- (a) inputs lying in stock;
- (b) semi finished goods lying in stock;
- (c) raw materials used in the finished goods lying in stock.

8. However, the appellant has *inter-alia*, stated that their application for remission of duty on finished goods is pending before the appropriate authority. Rule 21 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002, deals with remission of duty, which states as follows



[Handwritten signature]

RULE 21. Remission of duty. — Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the [Principal Commissioner or Commissioner, as the case may be] that goods have been lost or destroyed by natural causes or by unavoidable accident or are claimed by the manufacturer as unfit for consumption or for marketing, at any time before removal, he may remit the duty payable on such goods, subject to such conditions as may be imposed by him by order in writing:

Provided that where such duty does not exceed [ten thousand rupees,] the provisions of this rule shall have effect as if for the expression "[Principal Commissioner or Commissioner, as the case may be]", the expression "Superintendent of Central Excise" has been substituted:

Provided further that where such duty exceeds [ten thousand rupees] but does not exceed [one lakh rupees], the provisions of this rule shall have effect as if for the expression "[Principal Commissioner or Commissioner, as the case may be]", the expression "Assistant Commissioner of Central Excise or the Deputy Commissioner of Central Excise, as the case may be," has been substituted:

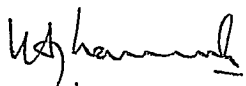
Provided also that where such duty exceeds [one lakh rupees] but does not exceed [five lakh rupees], the provisions of this rule shall have effect as if for the expression "[Principal Commissioner or Commissioner, as the case may be]", the expression "Joint Commissioner of Central Excise or Additional Commissioner of Central Excise, as the case may be," has been substituted.

The appellant has further stated that though he had informed the adjudicating authority of the pendency of his application for remission before the appropriate authority, the adjudicating authority went ahead and decided the matter. The ideal situation would have been to wait for the decision, on the remission application before proceeding further with the adjudication because in the event of the remission being decided in favour of the appellant, the show cause notice would have become infructuous.

9. In view of the foregoing, it would be premature to comment on the merit, since the remission application is pending, in respect of Central Excise duty on the finished goods, destroyed in fire. Hence, it is felt that the interest of justice will be served if the matter is remanded to the original adjudicating authority with a direction to decide the issue after the remission application is decided by the appropriate authority. While remanding the matter, I rely on the case of M/s. Honda Seil Power Products Ltd [2013(287) ELT 353]. It is also made clear that I have expressed no opinion on the merits of the dispute.

10. In view of the foregoing, the OIO is set aside and the case is remanded to the original adjudicating authority to decide the issue as per directions given in para 9, *supra*.


11. 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.

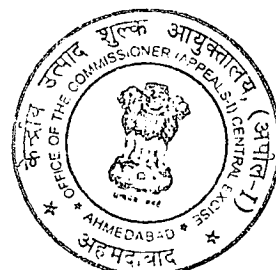

(उमा शंकर)

आयुक्त (अपील्स - I)

Date: 23/11/2016

Attested


(Vinod Lukose)
Superintendent (Appeal-I)
Central Excise, Ahmedabad



BY R.P.A.D.

To,

M/s. B. Patel and Company,
Plot no. 514, Phase-IV,
GIDC, Vatwa, Ahmedabad- 382 445.

Copy to:-

1. The Chief Commissioner of Central Excise, Ahmedabad.
2. The Principal Commissioner of Central Excise, Ahmedabad-I.
3. The Additional Commissioner (System), Central Excise, Ahmedabad-I.
4. The Deputy Commissioner, Central Excise, Division-III, Ahmedabad-I.
5. Guard file.
6. P.A

