



सत्यमेव जयते

आयुक्त(अपील)का कार्यालय,
Office of the Commissioner (Appeal),

केंद्रीय जीएसटी, अपील आयुक्तालय, अहमदाबाद
Central GST, Appeal Commissionerate, Ahmedabad

जीएसटी भवन, राजस्वमार्ग, अम्बावाड़ी अहमदाबाद ३८००१५.
CGST Bhavan, Revenue Marg, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad 380015

07926305065

- टेलिफैक्स 07926305136



DIN: 20231064SW0000999F05

स्पीड पोस्ट

क फाइल संख्या : File No : GAPPL/COM/STP/3207/2023 / 6453 - 57

ख अपील आदेश संख्या Order-In-Appeal No. AHM-EXCUS-001-APP-142/2023-24
दिनांक Date : 25-09-2023 जारी करने की तारीख Date of Issue 03.10.2023

आयुक्त (अपील) द्वारा पारित

Passed by Shri Shiv Pratap Singh, Commissioner (Appeals)

ग Arising out of OIO No. 104/CGST/Ahmd-South/DC/SVS/2022-23 दिनांक: 10.01.2023 passed by
The Deputy Commissioner, CGST, Division-V, Ahmedabad South.

घ अपीलकर्ता का नाम एवं पता Name & Address

Appellant

M/s. Jayantibhai Tapubhai Parmar,
E-303, Shayamved Residency,
Opp. Jivan Jyot Society,
Odhav, Ahmedabad-382415.

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 :

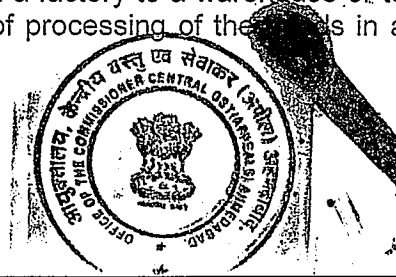
Revision application to Government of India:

(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 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।

(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.



(क) 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।

(A) 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.

(ख) यदि शुल्क का भुगतान किए बिना भारत के बाहर (नेपाल या भूटान को) निर्यात किया गया माल हो।

(B) 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।

(c) 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 भीतरमूल-आदेश एवं अपील आदेश की दो-दो प्रतियों के साथ उचित आवेदन किया जाना चाहिए। उसके साथ खाता इका 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.

(2) रिविजन आवेदन के साथ जहाँ संलग्न रकम एक लाख रुपये या उससे कम होतो 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 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 :-

(क) 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 2nd माला, बहुमाली भवन, असरवा, गिरधरनागर, अहमदाबाद-380004

(a) To the west regional bench of Customs, Excise & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT) at 2nd Floor, Bahumali Bhawan, Asarwa, Girdhar Nagar, Ahmedabad : 380004. in case of appeals other than as mentioned in para-2(i) (a) above.



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 शुल्कअधिनियम 1970 यथासंशोधित की अनुसूची-1 के अंतर्गत निर्धारित किए अनुसार उक्त आवेदन या मूलआदेश यथास्थिति निर्णयन प्राधिकारी के आदेश में से प्रत्येक की एक प्रतिपर रु.6.50 पैसों 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 जहाँ 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.

17 सीमा शुल्क, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क एवं सेवाकर अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण(सिस्टेट), के प्रतिअपीलो 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)-

- a. (Section) खंड 11D के तहत निर्धारित राशि;
इण लिया गलत सेनवैट क्रेडिट की राशि;
बण 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 आदेश के प्रति अपील प्राधिकरण के समक्ष जहाँ शुल्क अथवा शुल्क या दण्ड विवादित हो तो साँग 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

The present appeal has been filed by M/s. Jayantibhai Tapubhai Parmar, E-303, Shayamved Residency, Opp. Jivan Jyot Society, Odhav, Ahmedabad – 382415 (hereinafter referred to as “the appellant”) against Order-in-Original No. 104/CGST/Ahmd-South/DC/SVS/2022-23 dated 11.01.2023 (hereinafter referred to as “the impugned order”) passed by the Deputy Commissioner, Central GST and C. Ex., Division-V, Ahmedabad South (hereinafter referred to as “the adjudicating authority”).

2. Briefly stated, the facts of the case are that the appellant are holding PAN No. ALIPB7114M. On scrutiny of the data received from the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) for the FY 2015-16, it was noticed that the appellant had earned an income of Rs. 14,29,868/- during the FY 2015-16, which was reflected under the heads “Sales of services under sales / Gross Receipts from Services (Value from ITR)” filed with the Income Tax department. Accordingly, it appeared that the appellant had earned the said substantial income by way of providing taxable services but has neither obtained Service Tax registration nor paid the applicable service tax thereon. The appellant were called upon to submit copies of relevant documents for assessment for the above said period. However, the appellant had not responded to the letters issued by the department.

2.1 Subsequently, the appellant was issued Show Cause Notice No. CGST/WS05/TPD-2015-16/2020-21 dated 28.12.2020 demanding Service Tax amounting to Rs. 2,07,330/- for the period FY 2015-16, under proviso to Sub-Section (1) of Section 73 of the Finance Act, 1994. The SCN also proposed recovery of interest under Section 75 of the Finance Act, 1994; recovery of late fees under Rule 7C of the Service Tax Rules, 1994 read with Section 70 of the Finance Act, 1994; and imposition of penalties under Section 77(1) and Section 78 of the Finance Act, 1994.

2.2 The Show Cause Notice was adjudicated, ex-parte, vide the impugned order by the adjudicating authority wherein the demand of Service Tax amounting to Rs. 2,07,330/- was confirmed under proviso to Sub-Section (1) of Section 73 of the Finance Act, 1994 along with Interest under Section 75 of the Finance Act, 1994 for the period from FY 2015-16. Further (i) Penalty of Rs. 2,07,330/- was also imposed on the appellant under Section 78 of the Finance Act, 1994; (ii) Penalty of Rs. 10,000/- was imposed on the appellant under Section 77(1) of the Finance Act, 1994; and (iii) Penalty of Rs. 40,000/- was imposed on the appellant under Section 70 of the Finance Act, 1994 read with Rule 7C of the Service Tax Rules, 1994.

3. Being aggrieved with the impugned order passed by the adjudicating authority, the appellant have preferred the present appeal, inter alia, on the following grounds:



The Ld. AO has erred in law and facts by levying service tax demand on embroidery job work even though the same service covered under negative list under section 66D. Without knowing facts, details, documentary evidence and explanations filed, the order is wholly illegal, unlawful and against the principal of natural justice and also erred in law and or facts by not giving proper opportunity of being heard.

- The appellant is engaged in business of computerized embroidery job work.
- The appellant could not file a reply to the show cause notice issued because after the receipt of SCN on dated 28.12.2020, only one PH letter was received on dated 14.12.2022. No second and third hearing notice has been received. So, proper opportunity of being heard was not given to appellant.
- The appellant is in the in business of computerized embroidery job work. The name of the business is Ghanshayam Art. Section 66D of Finance Act, 1994 specifies the Negative list of services i.e. the Services on which Service Tax is not applicable. Section 66D is been inserted in Finance Act, 1994 by Finance Act, 2012 and been notified to be effective from 1st July 2012 vide Notification No. 19/2012-ST dated 5 June 2012.
- A Negative list of service under the service tax implies two things:
 - (i) A list of services which will not be subject to service tax,
 - (ii) Other than the services mentioned in the negative list, all the services will be taxable which fall within the definition of "service".

So once the activity falls within the meaning of any service provided in service tax negative list, the activity is out of service tax applicability. As they are engaged in embroidery job work. Embroidery job work is covered under the definition of manufacturing in clause (f) of section 2 of the Central Excise Act,1944. As per negative list [section 66D(f)] of Finance Act,1994, service tax is not applicable on manufacturing activity.
- Being Embroidery Job work covered under manufacturing activity, the appellant has not taken service tax registration. For their Embroidery Job work, they have purchased Embroidery machinery from china documents of which have also submitted.
- The total turnover for the FY 2015-16 is as under:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Amount (in Rs.)	Remarks
1	Income from Computerized Embroidery Job work	14,29,868/-	Exempted as per Entry No. 30(II)(a) of Notification No. 25/2012-ST

- The appellant were not having any other income other than the services as stated above. In support of the same they have submitted Income Tax Returns for the F



2015-16; Form 26AS for FY 2015-16; Profit & Loss Account for the FY 2015-16; Ledgers Account of "Computerized Embroidery Job work" & copy of sample invoices issued by the appellant during the FY 2015-16.

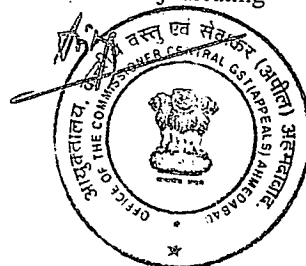
4. Personal hearing in the case was held on 15.09.2023. Shri Mahavir V Gohil, Chartered Accountant, appeared on behalf of the appellant for personal hearing and reiterated the submission made in the appeal. He submitted that the appellant provided embroidery job work service. The same is exempted from Service Tax under Notification No. 25/2012-ST. All the supporting documents with job work invoices ITR, Form 26AS etc. are attached with the appeal. He requested to set aside the impugned order.

5. I have carefully gone through the facts of the case, grounds of appeal, submissions made in the Appeal Memorandum, during the course of personal hearing and documents available on record. The issue to be decided in the present appeal is whether the impugned order passed by the adjudicating authority, confirming the demand of service tax against the appellant along with interest and penalty, in the facts and circumstance of the case, is legal and proper or otherwise. The demand pertains to the period FY 2015-16.

6. I find that in the SCN in question, the demand has been raised for the period FY 2015-16 based on the Income Tax Returns filed by the appellant. Except for the value of "Sales of Services under Sales / Gross Receipts from Services" provided by the Income Tax Department, no other cogent reason or justification is forthcoming from the SCN for raising the demand against the appellant. It is also not specified as to under which category of service the non-levy of service tax is alleged against the appellant. Merely because the appellant had reported receipts from service sector (others), the same cannot form the basis for arriving at the conclusion that the respondent was liable to pay service tax, which was not paid by them.

6.1 In the present case, I find that letters were issued to the appellant seeking details and documents, which were allegedly not submitted by them. However, without any further inquiry or investigation, the SCN has been issued only on the basis of details received from the Income Tax department, without even specifying the category of service in respect of which service tax is sought to be levied and collected. This, in my considered view, is not a valid ground for raising of demand of service tax.

7. It is observed that the main contentions of the appellant in the appeal memorandum is that they were engaged in the Computerized Embroidery Job work and income received by them from such job work is exempted from the service tax as per Sr. No. 30 of the Notification No. 25/2012-ST dated 20.06.2012. It is also observed that the adjudicating authority has passed the impugned order ex-parte.



8. For ease of reference, I hereby produce the relevant text of the Notification No. 25/2012-ST dated 20.06.2012, as amended, which reads as under:

"Notification No. 25/2012-Service Tax dated 20th June, 2012

G.S.R. 467(E).- In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 93 of the Finance Act, 1994 (32 of 1994) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) and in supersession of notification No. 12/2012- Service Tax, dated the 17th March, 2012, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 210 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, the Central Government, being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby exempts the following taxable services from the whole of the service tax leviable thereon under section 66B of the said Act, namely:-

*1...
2... ..*

*30. Carrying out an intermediate production process as job work in relation to -
(a) agriculture, printing or textile processing;*

(b) cut and polished diamonds and gemstones; or plain and studded jewellery of gold and other precious metals, falling under Chapter 71 of the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1986);

(c) any goods excluding alcoholic liquors for human consumption, on which appropriate duty is payable by the principal manufacturer; or

(d) processes of electroplating, zinc plating, anodizing, heat treatment, powder coating, painting including spray painting or auto black, during the course of manufacture of parts of cycles or sewing machines upto an aggregate value of taxable service of the specified processes of one hundred and fifty lakh rupees in a financial year subject to the condition that such aggregate value had not exceeded one hundred and fifty lakh rupees during the preceding financial year;"

9. On scrutiny of the documents viz. Profit & Loss Account for the FY 2015-16; Ledger account, invoices issued by the appellant during the FY 2015-16; I find that the appellant engaged in Computerized Embroidery Job work in relation to textile processing, Therefore, the job work carried out by the appellant was exempted from service tax as per Sr. No. 30(a) of Notification No. 25/2012-ST dated 20.06.2012 and the appellant not required to pay any service tax on the income of Rs. 14,29,868/- received by them during the FY 2015-16 from the job work of textile products.

10. In view of the above discussion, I am of the considered view that the activity carried out by the appellant not liable to pay Service Tax during the FY 2015-16. Since the demand of Service Tax is not sustainable on merits, there does not arise any question of charging interest or imposing penalties in the case.

11. In view of above, I hold that the impugned order passed by the adjudicating authority confirming demand of Service Tax, in respect of Computerized Embroidery Job work income



received by the appellant during the FY 2015-16, is not legal and proper and deserve to be set aside. Accordingly, I set aside the impugned order and allow the appeal filed by the appellant.

12. अपील कर्ता 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.

Attested

Ramesh Kumar
Superintendent(Appeals),
CGST, Ahmedabad

By RPAD / SPEED POST

To,
M/s. Jayantibhai Tapubhai Parmar,
E-303,Shayamved Residency,
Opp. Jivan Jyot Society,
Odhav,Ahmedabad – 382415

The Deputy Commissioner,
CGST & C. Ex., Division-V,
Ahmedabad South

Copy to :

- 1) The Principal Chief Commissioner, Central GST, Ahmedabad Zone
- 2) The Commissioner, CGST, Ahmedabad South
- 3) The Deputy Commissioner, CGST, Division V, Ahmedabad South
- 4) The Assistant Commissioner (HQ System), CGST, Ahmedabad South
(for uploading the OIA)

- 5) Guard File
- 6) PA file

Shiv Pratap Singh
25.9.23
(Shiv Pratap Singh)
Commissioner (Appeals)

Date : 25.9.23



Appellant

Respondent