



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: 20231164SW000002020F

स्पीड पोस्ट

- क फाइल संख्या : File No : GAPPL/COM/STP/1235/2023 17819 - 21
- ख अपील आदेश संख्या Order-In-Appeal No. **AHM-EXCUS-001-APP-154/2023-24**
दिनांक Date : 26-10-2023 जारी करने की तारीख Date of Issue 02.11.2023
आयुक्त (अपील) द्वारा पारित
Passed by **Shri Gyan Chand Jain**, Commissioner (Appeals)
- ग Arising out of OIO No. 108/WSO8/AC/KSZ/2022-23 दिनांक: 13.12.2022 passed by Assistant Commissioner, CGST, Division VIII, Ahmedabad South.
- घ अपीलकर्ता का नाम एवं पता Name & Address

Appellant

**M/s. Dilipbhai Mulchand Mistri,
D6, Gayatri Krupa, Kailash Tenaments,
B/h. Vibhavri Society, Jivraj Park Road,
Ahmedabad.**

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:

(i) 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 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.



- (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 filed to avoid scriptoria work if excising Rs. 1 lacs fee of Rs.100/- for each.

- (4) न्यायालय शुल्कअधिनियम 1970 यथासंशोधित की अनुसूचि-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 कान्यायालय 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.

- 1^प 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 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

The present appeal has been filed by M/s. Dilipbhai Mulchand Mistri, D-6, Gayatri Krupa, Kailash Tenaments, B/h Vibhavri Society, Jivraj Park Road, Ahmedabad (hereinafter referred to as "*the Appellant*") against Order in Original No. 108/WS08/AC/KSZ/2022-23 dated 13.12.2023 [hereinafter referred to as "*impugned order*"] passed by the Assistant Commissioner, CGST, Division VIII, Ahmedabad South (hereinafter referred to as "*adjudicating authority*").

2. Briefly stated, the facts of the case are that the Appellant were not registered with Service Tax department holding PAN Card No. ABBPM8142K. As per the information received from the Income Tax Department, the Appellant did not pay service tax on the value of service income neither did they obtain service tax registration. The Appellant failed to submit required details/documents.

3. Therefore, the Appellant were issued Show Cause Notice No. CGST/DIV-III/O&A/TDP/203/ABBPM8142K/2020-21 dated 21.09.2020, wherein it was proposed to:

- a) Demand and recover an amount of Rs. 3,35,307/- for the F.Y. 2014-15 & 2015-16 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 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Act').
- b) Impose penalty under the provisions of Section 77 (1), 77(2) and 78 of the Act.

4. The SCN was adjudicated ex-parte vide the impugned order wherein:

- a) The demand of service tax amounting to Rs. 3,35,307/-



was confirmed along with interest.

- b) Penalty amounting to Rs. 3,35,307/- was imposed under 78 of the Act.
- c) Penalty amounting to Rs. 10,000/- was imposed under 77(l) of the Act for failure to obtain service tax registration.
- d) Penalty amounting to Rs. 10,000/- under section 77(2) of the Act for failure to assess himself the tax due on the services provide by him and furnish ST-3 Returns.

5. Being aggrieved with the impugned order passed by the adjudicating authority, the Appellant have preferred the present appeal on the following grounds:

- Sale of service as per Income tax return contains both taxable as well as exempt service. Sale of services as per Income tax return contains both taxable as well as exempt services. Our first grounds of appeal is that total Taxable value mentioned in Order is combined value Taxable as well as non-taxable activity both under service tax. Our consultant has occurred an error and shown all income either taxable and non-taxable as income from service only instead giving break up for income in respective head. Appellant is providing Site engineering service and technical consultancy service, together with that he is also engaged in providing services by way of construction, erection, commissioning, installation, completion fitting out, repairs, and maintenance, renovation and alteration services of various buildings. One of the main services there is service supplied to "SHANKHESHWAR LOLADA KALYAN JAIN SHWETAMBAR TIRTH which can also be verified from 26AS. During the financial year 2014-15, services provided in respect of this trust is amounting to Rs.3,90,000/-. The taxable service income in F.Y. 2013-14 is also below the threshold limit of Rs. 9 lakhs and also in F.Y. 2014-15 the taxable service income is below the threshold limit there is no service tax liability in F.Y. 2014-



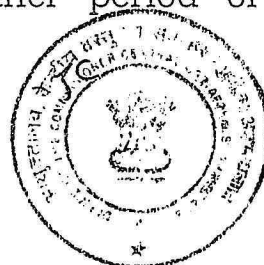
15. Similarly, in F.Y. 2015-16 the taxable service income is below the threshold limit as out of total income amounting to Rs. 14,60,000/- the Appellant provided construction service to SHANKHESHWAR LOLADA KALYAN JAIN SHWETAMBAR TIRTH which is non-taxable income in terms of provision of Notification No. 25/2012-ST dated 20th June, 2012 as amended.

6. Personal Hearing in the case was held on 09.10.2023 Shri Parth Patel, Chartered Accountant, appeared on behalf of Appellant for the hearing. He reiterated the contents of the written submission and requested to allow the appeal.

7. The Appellant submitted Profit and Loss Account for F.Y. 2013-14 to F.Y. 2015-16. The Appellant submitted that they had received income from Service which is less than Rs. 10 Lakh; was eligible for threshold exemption for the year 2014-15 and 2015-16.

8. I have gone through the facts of the case, submission made in the Appeal Memorandum, the submission made at the time of personal hearing and the material available on record. The issue before me for decision is whether the impugned order passed by the adjudicating authority confirming demand of service tax amount of Rs. 3,35,307/- along with interest and penalties, considering the facts and circumstances of the case, is legal and proper or otherwise. The dispute pertains to the period F.Y. 2014-15 and 2015-16.

9. Before taking up the issue on merits, I will first decide the Application filed seeking condonation of delay. As per Section 85 of the Act an appeal should be filed within a period of 2 months from the date of receipt of the decision or order passed by the adjudicating authority. Under the proviso appended to sub-section (3A) of Section 85 of the Act, the Commissioner (Appeals) is empowered to condone the delay or to allow the filing of an appeal within a further period of one month



thereafter if, he is satisfied that the Appellant were prevented by sufficient cause from presenting the appeal within the period of two months. Considering the cause of delay as genuine, I condone the delay of 1 day and take up the appeal on the merit.

10. It is observed that the demand of service tax was raised against the Appellant on the basis of the data received from Income Tax department. It is stated in the SCN that the nature of the activities carried out by the Appellant as a service provider appears to be covered under the definition of service; appears to be not covered under the Negative List of services as per Section 66D of the Act and also declared services given in 66E of the Finance Act, 1994, as amended. However, nowhere in the SCN it is specified as to what service is provided by the Appellant, which is liable to service tax under the Act. No cogent reason or justification is forthcoming for raising the demand against the Appellant. The demand of service tax has been raised merely on the basis of the data received from the Income Tax. However, the data received from the Income Tax department cannot form the sole ground for raising the demand of service tax.

10.1 I find it pertinent to refer to Instruction dated 26.10.2021 issued by the CBIC, wherein it was directed that:

"It was further reiterated that demand notices may not be issued indiscriminately based on the difference between the ITR-TDS taxable value and the taxable value in Service Tax Returns.

3. It is once again reiterated that instructions of the Board to issue show cause notices based on the difference in ITR-TDS data and service tax returns only after proper verification of facts, may be followed diligently. Pr. Chief Commissioner/Chief Commissioner(s) may devise a suitable mechanism to monitor and prevent issue of indiscriminate show cause notices. Needless to mention that in all such cases where the notices have already been issued, adjudicating authorities are expected to pass a judicious order after proper appreciation of facts and submission of the noticee."

10.2 However, in the instant case, I find that no such exercise, as instructed by the Board has been undertaken and the SCN



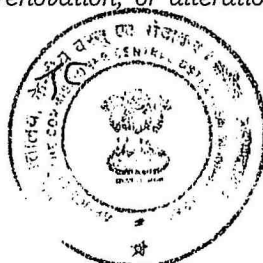
has been issued only on the basis of the data received from the Income Tax department. Therefore, on this very ground the demand raised vide the impugned SCN is liable to be dropped.

11. It is observed that the demand of service tax vide Show Cause Notice (supra) was raised against the Appellant on the basis of the data received from Income Tax department. As per the data received from Income Tax department, the Appellant had received Rs. 3,35,307/- during FY. 2014-15 & 2015-16. On the basis of documentary evidence i.e. Profit and Loss Account for F.Y. 2014-15 and 2015-16 submitted by the Appellant I am of the considered view that out of the gross receipt of Rs. 12,55,945/- during F.Y. 2014-15 Rs. 3,90,000/- was not taxable service income as the said income had been earned by the Appellant from the construction service provided to SHANKHESHWAR LOLADA KALYAN JAIN SHWETAMBAR TIRTH and out of 14,60,000/- during F.Y. 2015-16 Rs. 4,60,000/- was not taxable service income as the said income had been earned by the Appellant from the construction service provided to SHANKHESHWAR LOLADA KALYAN JAIN SHWETAMBAR TIRTH, which are exempted under the provision of Notification No. 25/2012-ST dated 20.06.2012. Further, it is also observed from the profit & Loss Account for F.Y. 2013-14, the income of Rs. 8,10,000/- earned from Service was below the threshold limit i.e. 10 lakhs in terms of the provision of Notification No. 33/2012-ST dated 20.06.2012.

Notification No. 25/2012-Service Tax

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 number 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:-

13. Services provided by way of construction , erection, commissioning, installation, completion, fitting out, repair, maintenance, renovation, or alteration of,-(a) a road,



bridge, tunnel, or terminal for road transportation for use by general public; (b) a civil structure or any other original works pertaining to a scheme under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission or Rajiv Awaas Yojana; (c) a building owned by an entity registered under section 12 AA of the Income tax Act, 1961(43 of 1961) and meant predominantly for religious use by general public;(d) a pollution control or effluent treatment plant, except located as a part of a factory; or a structure meant for funeral, burial or cremation of deceased;

Notification No. 33/2012 - Service Tax

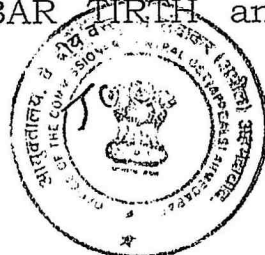
In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 93 of the Finance Act, 1994 (32 of 1994) (hereinafter referred to as the said Finance Act), and in supersession of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) notification No. 6/2005-Service Tax, dated the 1st March, 2005, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide G.S.R. number 140(E), dated the 1st March, 2005, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government, being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby exempts taxable services of aggregate value not exceeding ten lakhs rupees in any financial year from the whole of the service tax leviable thereon under section 66B of the said Finance Act:

(i).....

(ii)-----

(viii) the aggregate value of taxable services rendered by a provider of taxable service from one or more premises, does not exceed ten lakhs rupees in the preceding financial year.

12. From reading the above provision the above it is clarified that the Appellant are exempted from tax in terms of the provision of entry no. 13 of Notification No. 25/2012-ST dated 20.06.2012 and under Notification No. 33/2012-ST dated 20.06.2012 subject to the condition that the aggregate value of taxable services rendered by a provider of taxable service from one or more premises, does not exceed ten lakh rupees in the preceding financial year. The Appellant have submitted construction ledgers, 26AS documents and invoices issued for construction services for F.Y. 2014-15 and F.Y. 2015-16 which clarify that the Appellant has collected income Rs. 3,90,000/- in F.Y. 2014-15 from the construction service provided to SHANKHESHWAR LOLADA KALYAN JAIN SHWETAMBAR TIRTH and collected income Rs. 4,60,000/- in F.Y. 2015-16 from the construction service provided to SHANKHESHWAR LOLADA KALYAN JAIN SHWETAMBAR TIRTH and Kalidas Rewashankar Mistry Chhatralaya.



13. In view of the above discussion I find that the income from taxable service in F.Y. 2014-15 and 2015-16 is below the limit of 10 lakhs and exempted under Notification No. 33/2012-ST dated 20.06.2012. Further, it is also observed from the Profit & Loss Account for F.Y. 2013-14, the income of Rs. 8,10,000/- earned from Service was below the threshold limit i.e. 10 lakhs in terms of the provision of Notification No. 33/2012-ST dated 20.06.2012. Thus the breakup of the taxable service and exempted service in F.Y. 2014-15 and 2015-16 on the basis of documents submitted by the Appellant is as under:

Service	Amount in Rs.	
	2014-15	2015-16
Technical Consultancy Service	8,65,945	9,96,897
Construction related service to firm religious use by general public	3,90,000	4,60,000
Total Income	12,55,945	14,56,897

14. In view of the above It is held that the Appellant had received income of Rs. 8,65,945/- and 9,96,897/- in 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively from taxable service provided, which do not exceed threshold limit of Rs. 10 Lakhs. Therefore, in terms of Notification No. 33/2012-ST dated 20.06.2012 the Appellant are not liable to pay any service tax in respect of the service provided by them during F.Y. 2014-15 and 2015-16. I am of the considered view that the adjudicating authority has erred in confirming the demand of service tax amounting to Rs. 3,35,307/- for FY. 2014-15 and 2015-16.

15. Accordingly, in view of my foregoing discussions, I set aside the impugned order passed by the adjudicating authority for being not legal and proper and allow the appeal filed by the Appellant.



16. Since the demand of service tax is not sustainable on merits, there does not arise any question of interest or penalty in the matter.

17. अपीलकर्ता द्वारा दायर अपील का निपटान उपरोक्त तरीके से किया जाता है।

The appeal filed by the Appellant stands disposed of in above terms.

G. C. Jain
26.10.23

(Gyan Chand Jain)

Commissioner (Appeals)

Dated: 26.10.2023

Attested

Amrendra Kumar
(Amrendra Kumar)

Superintendent(Appeals)

CGST Ahmedabad.



BY RPAD/ SPEED POST

To

M/s Dilipbhai Mulchand Mistri,
D6, Gayatri Krupa, Kailash Tenaments,
B/h Vibhavri Society, jivraj Park Road,
Ahmedabad.

Appellant

The Assistant Commissioner
CGST & Central Excise
Division VIII, Ahmedabad.

Respondent

Copy to:-

1. The Principal Chief Commissioner, Central GST, Ahmedabad Zone.
2. The Commissioner, CGST, Ahmedabad South
3. The Assistant Commissioner, CGST, Division VIII (Vatva-I), Ahmedabad South.
4. The Assistant Commissioner (HQ System), CGST, Ahmedabad South (for uploading the OIA)
5. Guard File
6. PA file

