



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:- 20240564SW00001151BE

(क)	फ़ाइल संख्या / File No.	GAPPL/COM/STP/1780/2024
(ख)	अपील आदेश संख्या और दिनांक / Order-In -Appeal and date	AHM-EXCUS-001-APP-11/2024-25 and 26.04.2024
(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	03.05.2024
(ङ)	Arising out of Order-In-Original No. 34/WS03/ST/AC/RSC/2023-24 dated 25.10.2023 passed by The Assistant Commissioner, CGST, DIV-III, Ahmedabad South.	
(च)	अपीलकर्ता का नाम और पता / Name and Address of the Appellant	M/s. Dinesh Jaynarayan Sharma, G-201, Tankar Residency -2, B/h Jaimin Park, Vatva Vinzol Road, Vatva, Ahmedabad - 382445.

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, 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 :-

(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 प्रक्रिया 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.

(ख) भारत के बाहर किसी राष्ट्र या प्रदेश में निर्यातित माल पर या माल के विनिर्माण में उपयुक्त शुल्क कटौती में उत्पादन शुल्क के रिबेट के मामलों 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) रिबिजन 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.

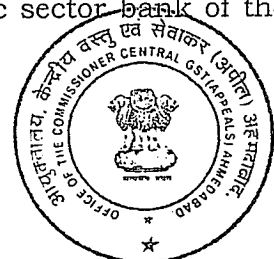
सीमा शुल्क, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क एवं सेवा कर अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण के प्रति अपील:-
Appeal to Custom, Excise, & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal.

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

To the west regional bench of Customs, Excise & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT) at 2ndfloor, 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 अपीलो 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।

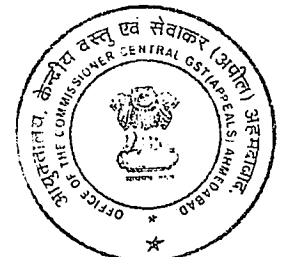
For an appeal to be filed before the CESTAT, 10% of the Duty & Penalty confirmed by the Appellate Commissioner would have to be pre-deposited, provided that the pre-deposit amount shall not exceed Rs.10 Crores. It may be noted that the pre-deposit is a mandatory condition for filing appeal before CESTAT.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



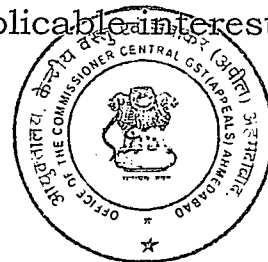
अपीलिय आदेश/ ORDER-IN-APPEAL

The present appeal has been filed by Shri Dinesh Jaynarayan Sharma, G-201, Tankar Residnecy-2, B/h Jaimin Park, Vatva Vinzol Road, Vatva, Ahmedabad – 382445 (hereinafter referred to as '*the appellant*') against Order in Original No. 34/WS03/ST/AC/RSC/2023-24 dated 25.10.2023 [hereinafter referred to as '*impugned order*'] passed by the Assistant Commissioner, CGST & C.Ex., Division-III, Ahmedabad South Commissionerate [hereinafter referred to as '*adjudicating authority*'].

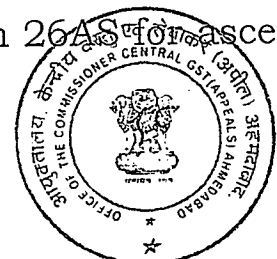
2. Briefly stated, the facts of the case are that the appellant was not registered under Service Tax and were holding PAN No. BEAPD2030Q. As per information received from the Income Tax Department, it was observed that during the period F.Y. 2016-17, the appellant had earned substantial service income by way of providing taxable services, but had neither obtain Service Tax Registration nor paid Service Tax thereon. Further, the jurisdictional officers considering the services provided by the appellant as taxable, determined the Service Tax liability on the basis of value of 'Sales of Services' under Sales/Gross Receipts from Services (Value from ITR) and Form 26AS for the relevant period as per details below :

Sr. No.	Period (F.Y.)	Differential Taxable Value as per Income Tax Data (in Rs.)	Rate of Service Tax incl. Cess	Service Tax liability to be demanded (in Rs.)
1.	2016-17	15,96,325	15%	2,39,448.75

3. The appellant was issued Show Cause Notice bearing F.No. AR-II/Div-III/ST/DINESH JAYNARAYAN SHARMA/2016-17 dated 12.10.2021 (in short SCN) proposing to demand and recover Service Tax amounting to Rs.2,39,448.75/- under proviso to Section 73 of Finance Act, 1994 along with applicable interest and penalties.



4. The SCN was adjudicated *ex-parte* vide the impugned order wherein:
- ❖ Out of total demand proposed Rs. 2,39,448.75/- vide SCN, Service Tax demand of Rs. 1,40,319/- was confirmed under Section 73(1) of the Finance Act, 1994 along with interest under Section 75 of the Finance Act, 1994.
 - ❖ Penalty of Rs.10,000/- was imposed under Section 77(1) of the Finance Act, 1994 for failure for service tax registration as per the provisions of Section 69 of the Finance Act, 1994.
 - ❖ Penalty of Rs.20,000/- was imposed under Section 70 of the Finance Act, 1994 for non filling/late filing of ST-3 returns.
 - ❖ Penalty of Rs. 1,40,319/- was imposed under Section 78 of the Finance Act,1994.
5. Aggrieved by the impugned order, the appellant has preferred this appeal on following grounds:
- The appellant contends that the adjudicating authority overlooked crucial facts and circumstances, necessitating the dismissal of the OIO.
 - Moreover, the SCN issued for the period 2016-17, dated 12/10/2021, exceeds the permissible time limit of four years, rendering the confirmed duty, interest, and penalty unjustifiable
 - The absence of departmental investigation regarding the service tax liability, along with the lack of specific service classification in the SCN for 2016-17, undermines the sustainability of the service tax demand.
 - Furthermore, the imposition of service tax at an incorrect rate for 2016-17 and reliance on Form 26AS for ascertaining gross turnover are legally flawed.



- The appellant asserts that as per Notification No. 30/2012-ST, service tax liability shifts to the service recipient.
- The appellant also cites precedents to challenge the invocation of the extended period for demanding service tax and the proposed penalties under Sections 77 and 78 of the Finance Act, 1994.

6. Personal Hearing in the case was held on 19.04.2024. Shri Naimesh K. Oza, Advocate, appeared for personal hearing on behalf of the appellant. He reiterated the content of written submission including the written submission made today. He requested to allow the appeal.

6.1 In his written submission vide their letter dated 19.04.2024 the appellant submitted that while the adjudicating authority confirmed the nature of the service provided, it partially dropped the demand, considering the recipients as corporate body. The appellant argues that despite presenting evidences of all service recipients, the adjudicating authority failed to consider Notification No. 07/2015-ST dated 01.03.2015 in all those cases. The appellant submitted sample invoice and bill detail for F.Y. 2016-17.

7. I have carefully gone through the facts of the case available on record, grounds of appeal in the appeal memorandum, oral submissions made during personal hearing, the impugned order passed by the adjudicating authority and other case records. The issue before me for decision in the present appeal is whether the demand of service tax amounting to Rs. 1,40,319/- confirmed under proviso to Section 73 (1) of Finance Act, 1994 along with interest, and penalties vide 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 of F.Y. 2016-17.



8. Upon reviewing the written submission of the appellant during the time of filing of Appeal Memorandum, as well as their oral submission and written submission at the time of personal hearing and examining the case records, it is apparent that the appellant, a proprietary firm, has provided services of supply of manpower to various service recipients such as M/s Aroma Realities Ltd., M/s Janak Formulab, M/s Vinayak Institute of Nursing, M/s Shreeji Developers, M/s Torque Engineers, and Shri Ram Developers. The appellant contended that they were not liable to pay service tax as their services fall under the purview of RCM as per the Notification No. 07/2015-ST dated 01.03.2015, which makes the service recipients liable for 100% of the service tax.

8.1 The adjudicating authority agreed that for service rendered to M/s Aroma Realities Ltd. and M/s Janak Formulab, both considered as body-corporates, the appellant was deemed to be not liable to pay service tax. However, in other instances, where evidence was not provided, the benefit of exemption under Notification No. 7/2015-ST dated 01.03.2015 was not extended.

8.2 The appellant has now submitted bill details and sample invoices, though these documents were not produced at the time of personal hearing before the adjudicating authority. The appellant should have submitted the relevant records and documents before the adjudicating authority, which is best placed to verify the authenticity of the documents as well as their eligibility for exemption.

9. Considering the facts of the case as discussed hereinabove and in the interest of justice, I am of the considered view that the case is required to be remanded back to the adjudicating authority to examine the case on merits and also to consider the claim of the appellant for exemption from the service tax. The appellant is directed to submit all the records and documents in support of their claim for exemption from the service tax before the adjudicating

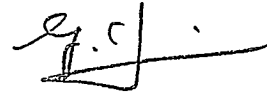


authority. The adjudicating authority shall after considering the records and documents submitted by the appellant decide the case afresh by following the principles of natural justice.

10. In view of the above discussion, I partially remand the matter back to the adjudicating authority with respect to the matter pertaining to the confirmed demand and pass a speaking order after following the principles of natural justice.

11. 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.

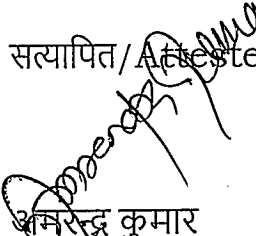


ज्ञानचंद जैन

आयुक्त (अपील्स)

Dated: 26th April, 2024

सत्यापित/Attested :



अमरेंद्र कुमार

अधीक्षक (अपील्स)

सी जी एस टी, अहमदाबाद

By REGD/SPEED POST A/D

To,

Shri Dinesh Jaynarayan Sharma,

G-201, Tankar Residnecy-2,

B/h Jaimin Park, Vatva Vinzol Road,

Vatva, Ahmedabad – 382445.

Copy to :

1. The Principal Chief Commissioner, CGST and Central Excise, Ahmedabad.
2. The Commissioner, CGST and Central Excise, Ahmedabad South.
3. The Assistant Commissioner, CGST & CEX, Division - III, Ahmedabad South Commissionerate.
4. The Superintendent (Systems), CGST, Appeals, Ahmedabad, for publication of OIA on website.
5. Guard file.
6. PA File.

