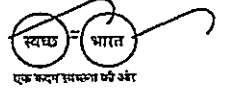




आयुक्त का कार्यालय

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

केंद्रीय वस्तु एवं सेवा कर तथा केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क, अहमदाबाद उत्तर
CENTRAL GOODS & SERVICES TAX & CENTRAL EXCISE, AHMEDABAD NORTH
पहली मंजिल, कस्टम हाउस, नवरंगपुरा, अहमदाबाद - 380009
FIRST FLOOR, CUSTOM HOUSE, NAVRANGPURA, AHMEDABAD - 380009
ई-मेल/E-Mail : ofadjhq-cgstlamdnorth@gov.in, oaahmedabad2@gmail.com
फ़ोन/Phone : 079-27544599 फैक्स/Fax : 079-27544463



निबन्धित पावती डाक द्वारा/By R.P.A.D

फ़ा.सं./F.No. STC/15-137/OA/2020

आदेश की तारीख/Date of Order:- 11.02.2022

जारी करने की तारीख/Date of Issue :- 11.02.2022

DIN NO: 20220264WT000000C3E1

द्वारा पारित/Passed by:-

आर गुलजार बेगम IR. GULZAR BEGUM

अपर आयुक्त / Additional Commissioner

मूल आदेश संख्या / Order-In-Original No. 62/ADC/GB/2021-22

जिस व्यक्ति(यों) (को यह प्रति भेजी जाती है ,उसके/उनके निजी प्रयोग के लिए मुफ्त प्रदान की जाती है।

This copy is granted free of charge for private use of the person(s) to whom it is sent.

इस आदेश से असन्तुष्ट कोई भी व्यक्ति इस आदेश के विरुद्ध अपील ,इसकी प्राप्ति से) 60 साठ (दिन के अन्दर आयुक्त) अपील ,(केन्द्रीय वस्तु एवं सेवा कर एवं उत्पाद शुल्क ,केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क भवन ,अंबावाड़ी ,अहमदाबाद-380015को प्रारूप संख्या इ.ए (1-.A.E) 1-में दाखिल कर सकता है। इस अपील पर रू) 2.00 .दो रुपये (का न्यायालय शुल्क टिकट लगा होना चाहिए।

Any person deeming himself aggrieved by this order may appeal against this order in form EA-1 to the Commissioner(Appeals), Central GST & Central Excise, Central Excise Building, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad-380015 within sixty days from the date of its communication. The appeal should bear a court fee stamp of Rs. 2.00 only.

इस आदेश के विरुद्ध आयुक्त के शुल्क गये मांगे पहले से करने अपील में (अपील) 7.5% का भुगतान करना होगा, जहाँ शुल्क यानि की विवादग्रस्त शुल्क या विवादग्रस्त शुल्क एवं दंड या विवादग्रस्त दंड शामिल है।

An appeal against this order shall lie before the Commissioner (Appeal) on payment of 7.5% of the duty demanded where duty or duty and penalty are in dispute, or penalty, where penalty alone is in dispute. (as per amendment in Section 35F of Central Excise Act, 1944 dated 06.08.2014)

उक्त अपील ,अपीलकर्ता द्वारा प्रारूप संख्या इ.ए 1-में दो प्रतियों में दाखिल की जानी चाहिए। उस पर केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क) अपील (नियमावली 2001 के नियम 3 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार हस्ताक्षर किए जाने चाहिए। उक्त अपील के साथ निम्नलिखित दस्तावेज संलग्न किए जाएं।

(1)

उक्त अपील की प्रति।



(2) निर्णय की प्रतियाँ अथवा जिस आदेश के विरुद्ध अपील की गई है, उनमें से कम से कम एक प्रमाणित प्रति हो, या दूसरे आदेश की प्रति जिसपर रू) 2.00 .दो रूपये (का न्यायालय शुल्क टिकट लगा होना चाहिए।

The appeal should be filed in form EA-1 in duplicate. It should be signed by the appellant in accordance with the provisions of Rule 3 of Central Excise (Appeals) Rules, 2001. It should be accompanied with the following:

- (1) Copy of accompanied Appeal.
- (2) Copies of the decision or, one of which at least shall be certified copy, the order Appealed against OR the other order which must bear a court fee stamp of Rs.2.00.

विषय:- कारण बताओ सूचना/ Show Cause Notice No. STC/15-137/OA/2020 dated 22.10.2020 and issued to **M/S. Dynaweld Engineering Company Private Limited** situated at 72/427, Vijaynagar, Naranpura, Naranpura Vistar, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, 380013.



BRIEF FACTS OF THE CASE :

M/S. DYNAWELD ENGINEERING COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED, 72/427, VIJAYNAGAR, NARANPURA, NARANPURA VISTAR, AHMEDABAD, GUJARAT, 380013 (hereinafter referred to as the 'assessee' for the sake of brevity) is registered under Service Tax having Registration No.- AACCD6424AST001 & are engaged in the business of Providing Taxable Services.

2. On perusal of the data received from CBDT, it was noticed that the assessee had declared different values in Service Tax Return (ST-3) and Income Tax Return (ITR/Form 26AS) for the Financial year 2015-16.

3. On scrutiny of the above data, it is noticed that the assessee has declared less taxable value in their Service Tax Return (ST-3) for the F.Y.2015-16 as compared to the Service related taxable value declared by them in their Income Tax Return (ITR)/ Form 26AS, the details of which are as under:

(Amount in Rs.)

Sr No	F. Y.	Total Gross Value Provided (STR)	Sale Of Services (ITR)	Total Value for TDS(including 194C,194Ia,194Ib,194J,194H)	Higher Value (Value Difference in ITR & STR) OR (Value Difference in TDS & STR)	Resultant Service Tax short paid (including Cess)
1	2015-16	108651273	105046819	156112007	47460734	68,81,806

4. It was requested explain the reasons for such difference and to submit documents in support thereof viz. Balance Sheet, Profit & Loss Account, Income Tax Returns, Form 26AS, Service Income and Service Tax Ledger and Service Tax (ST-3) Returns for the Financial Year 2015-16, Letter dated 06.10.2020 was issued to the said assessee. However, the said assessee neither submitted any details/documents explaining such difference nor responded to the letters in any manner. For this reason, no further verification could be done in this regard by the department.

5. Since the assessee has not submitted the required details of services provided during the Financial Year 2015-16, the service tax liability of the service tax assessee has been ascertained on the basis of income mentioned in the Income



Tax returns and Form 26AS filed by the assessee with the Income Tax Department. The figures/data provided by the Income Tax Department is considered as the total taxable value in order to ascertain the Service tax liability under Section 67 of the Finance Act, 1994.

6. No data was forwarded by CBDT, for the period 2016-17 and 2017-18 (upto June-2017) and the assessee has also failed to provide any information regarding rendering of taxable service for this period. Therefore, at this stage, at the time of issue of SCN, it is not possible to quantify short payment of Service Tax, if any, for the period 2016-17 and 2017-18 (upto June-2017).

7. With respect to issuance of unquantified demand at the time of issuance of SCN, Master Circular No. 1053/02/2017-CX dated 10.03.2017 issued by the CBEC, New Delhi clarifies that:

"2.8 Quantification of duty demanded: It is desirable that the demand is quantified in the SCN, however if due to some genuine grounds it is not possible to quantify the short levy at the time of issue of SCN, the SCN would not be considered as invalid. It would still be desirable that the principles and manner of computing the amounts due from the noticee are clearly laid down in this part of the SCN. In the case of Gwalior Rayon Mfg. (Wvg.) Co. Vs .UOI, 1982 (010) ELT 0844 (MP), the Madhya Pradesh High Court at Jabalpur affirms the same position that merely because necessary particulars have not been stated in the show cause notice, it could not be a valid ground for quashing the notice, because it is open to the petitioner to seek further particulars, if any, that may be necessary for it to show cause if the same is deficient."

8. From the data received from CBDT, it appears that the **"Total Amount Paid/Credited Under Section 194C,194H,194I,194J OR Sales/Gross Receipts From Services (From ITR)"** for the Financial year 2016-17 to 2017-18 has not been disclosed thereof by the Income Tax Department, nor the reason for the non disclosure was made known to this department. Further, the assessee has also failed to provide the required information even after the issuance of letter from the Department. Therefore, the assessable value for the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 (upto June-2017) is not ascertainable at the time of issuance of this Show Cause Notice. Consequently, if any other amount is disclosed by the Income Tax Department or any other sources/agencies, against the said assessee, action will



be initiated against the said assessee under the proviso to Section 73(1) of the Finance Act 1994 read with para 2.8 of the Master Circular No. 1053/02/2017-CX dated 10.03.2017, in as much as the Service Tax liability arising in future, for the period 2016-17 to 2017-18 (upto-June 2017) under this Show Cause Notice, and due service tax will be recoverable from the assessee accordingly.

9. The government has from the very beginning placed full trust on the service provider so far as service tax is concerned and accordingly measures like Self-assessments etc., based on mutual trust and confidence are in place. Further, a taxable service provider is not required to maintain any statutory or separate records under the provisions of Service Tax Rules as considerable amount of trust is placed on the service provider and private records maintained by him for normal business purposes are accepted, practically for all the purpose of Service tax. All these operate on the basis of honesty of the service provider; therefore, the governing statutory provisions create an absolute liability when any provision is contravened or there is a breach of trust by the service provider, no matter how innocently. From the evidence on record, it appears that the said assessee had not taken into account all the income received by them for rendering taxable services for the purpose of payment of service tax and thereby evaded their tax liabilities. The service provider appears to have made deliberate efforts to suppress the value of taxable service to the department and appears to have not paid the liable service tax in utter disregard to the requirements of law and the trust deposited in them. Such outright act in defiance of law, appears to have rendered them liable for stringent penal action as per the provisions of Section 78 of the Finance Act, 1994 for suppression or concealment or furnishing inaccurate value of taxable service with an intent to evade payment of service tax.

10. In light of the facts discussed here-in-above and the material evidences available on records, it is revealed that the noticee, M/S. DYNAWELD ENGINEERING COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED have committed the following contraventions of the provisions of Chapter-V of the Finance Act, 1944, the Service Tax Rules, 2004:

- (i) Failed to declare correctly, assess and pay the service tax due on the taxable services provided by them and to maintain records and furnish returns, in such form i.e. ST-3 and in such manner and at such frequency, as required



under Section 70 of the Finance Act, 1994 read with Rule 6 & 7 of the Service Tax Rules, 1994;

- (ii) Failed to determine the correct value of taxable service provided by them under Section 67 of the Finance Act, 1994 as discussed above;
- (iii) Failed to pay the Service Tax correctly at the appropriate rate within the prescribed time in the manner and at the rate as provided under the said provision of Section 66B and Section 68 of the Finance Act, 1994 and Rules 2 & 6 of the Service Tax Rules, 1994 in as much as they have not paid service tax as worked out in the Table for Financial Year 2015-16 to 2017-18 (upto June-2017).
- (iv) All the above acts of contravention on the part of the said assessee appear to have been committed by way of suppression of facts with an intent to evade payment of service tax, and therefore, the said service tax not paid is required to be demanded and recovered from them under Section 73 (1) of the Finance Act, 1994 by invoking extended period of five years.
- (v) All these acts of contravention of the provisions of Section 68, and 70 of the Finance Act, 1994 read with rule 6, and 7 of Service Tax Rules, 1994 appears to be publishable under the provisions of Section 78 of the Finance Act, 1994 as amended from time to time.
- (vi) The said assessee is also liable to pay interest at the appropriate rates for the period from due date of payment of service tax till the date of actual payment as per the provisions of Section 75 of the Finance Act, 1994.
- (vii) Section 77 of the Finance Act, 1994 in as much as they did not provide required data /documents as called for, from them.

11. The above said service tax liabilities of the assessee, M/S. DYNAWELD ENGINEERING COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED., has been worked out on the basis of limited data/ information received from the Income tax department for the financial years 2015-16. Thus, the present notice relates exclusively to the information received from the Income Tax Department.



12. It has been noticed that at no point of time, the assessee has disclosed or intimated to the Department regarding receipt/providing of Service of the differential value, that has come to the notice of the Department only after going through the third party CBDT data generated for the Financial Year 2015-16. From the evidences, it appears that the said assessee has knowingly suppressed the facts regarding receipt of/providing of services by them worth the differential value as can be seen in the table hereinabove and thereby not paid / short paid/ not deposited Service Tax thereof to the extent of Rs. 68,81,806/- (including Cess). It appears that the above act of omission on the part of the assessee resulted into non-payment of Service tax on account of suppression of material facts and contravention of provisions of Finance Act, 1994 with intent to evade payment of Service tax to the extent mentioned hereinabove. Hence, the same appears to be recoverable from them under the provisions of Section 73(1) of the Finance Act, 1994 read with Notification dated 27.06.2020 issued vide F.No. CBEC-20/06/08/2020-GST by invoking extended period of time, along with Interest thereof at appropriate rate under the provisions of Section 75 of the Finance Act, 1994 and penalty under Section 78 of the Finance Act, 1994.

13. Therefore, M/S. DYNAWELD ENGINEERING COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED., 72/427, VIJAYNAGAR, NARANPURA, AHMEDABAD NARANPURA VISTAR, AHMEDABAD, GUJARAT, 380013 called upon to show cause before the Additional Commissioner, Central Goods and Service Tax, Ahmedabad North having his office situated at Ist Floor, Customs House, Opposite Old High Court, Income Tax Cross Road, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad -380009 as to why :

- (i) The Service Tax to the extent of Rs. 68,81,806/- (including cess) short paid /not paid by them, should not be demanded and recovered from them under the provisions of Section 73 of the Finance Act, 1994 read with Notification dated 27.06.2020 issued vide F.No.CBEC-20/06/08/2020-GST;
- (ii) Service Tax liability not paid during the financial year 2016-17 and 2017-18 (upto June-2017), ascertained in future, as per paras no. 7 and 8 above, should not be demanded and recovered from them under proviso to Sub-section (1) of Section 73 of Finance Act, 1994.
- (iii) Interest at the appropriate rate should not be demanded and recovered from them under the provisions of Section 75 of the Finance Act, 1994;



- (iv) Penalty under the provisions of Section 77(1)(c) and 77(2) of the Finance Act, 1994 amended, should not be imposed on them.
- (v) Penalty should not be imposed upon them under the provisions of Section 78 of the Finance Act, 1994.

DEFENCE REPLY :

14. The assessee vide letter dated 27.10.2020 has furnished their written submission wherein they stated that there are no contraventions on the part of the company with respect to Provisions of Chapter -V of the Finance Act, 1994 and the service tax Rules 2004; that their Service tax Audit has already been done on 02.05.2017; they attach the Final Audit Report No. 966/2016-17 dated 05.02.2017 covering the period Financial year 2015-16.

15. Further vide letter dated 08.12.2021 they stated that the Audit for the period 2016-17 and 2017-18 has already been completed by the Audit Commissionerate and they attached Final Audit Report No. 1423/2020-21 dated 10.08.2021. The assessee vide letter dated 09.01.2022 and 19.01.2022 stated that they are engaged in the business of Government approved contractor carrying out Erection, Commissioning, repair and maintenance construction work on behalf of the Government department and PSUs. They also stated that they are providing services as well as supplying goods related to the stated business and also submitted reconciliation statement with books of account and 26AS.

PERSONNEL HEARING :

16. Personnel Hearing was granted to the assessee on 19.01.2022. Shri Pritesh Shah, Chartered Accountant, authorised representative of the assessee appeared for personnel hearing. He reiterated the written submission filed on 09.01.2022 and requested to drop all the proceedings.

DISCUSSION AND FINDING :

17. I have carefully gone through the records of the case, submission made by the noticee in reply to the show cause notice and also during the course of personal hearing, Audited Balance Sheet, ITR, for the year 2015-16. In the present case, Show Cause Notice has been issued to the assessee demanding Service Tax of Rs. 68,81,806/- for the financial year 2015-16 on the basis of data



received from Income Tax authorities. In the present case said Service Tax demand has been issued on the basis of higher difference of Rs. 4,74,60,374/- with regards to total value for TDS and gross value provided in STR for the year 2015-16. The Show Cause Notice alleged non-payment of Service Tax, charging of interest in terms of Section 75 of the Finance Act, 1994 and penalty under Section 77 and 78 of the Finance Act, 1994.

18. In reply to the show cause notice, the said assessee submitted that there are no contraventions on the part of the company with respect to Provisions of Chapter -V of the Finance Act, 1994 and the service tax Rules 2004. They also stated that their Service tax Audit has already been done on 02.05.2017 and have attached the Final Audit Report No. 966/2016-17 dated 05.02.2017 covering the period Financial year 2015-16. The assessee has also stated that the Audit for the period 2016-17 and 2017-18 has already been completed by the Audit Commissionerate and they also attached Final Audit Report No. 1423/2020-21 dated 10.08.2021. I also find that they are engaged in the business of Government approved contractor carrying out Erection, Commissioning, repair and maintenance construction work on behalf of the Government department and PSUs. They also stated that they are providing services as well as supplying goods related to the stated business.

19. I find from the records submitted by the assessee that they have paid the Service Tax properly with regard to following services;

Services	Sales	Service Tax	(Amt. In Rs.)		
			EC	HEC	SBC
Erectioning and Commissioning consulting engineer	61171956	8373902	31529	15765	93079
Maintenance and Repair Services	825000	115500	-	-	4125
WCT sales	6685151	911019	2988	1495	23601
Total :	39969165	5316676	9878	4939	97528
	108651272	14717097	44395	22199	218333

19.1 I find that as per 26AS, income/payment received under contract receipt i.e. 194C of the Income Tax Act was Rs. 15,61,12,007/- for the year 2015-16. I also find that the assessee is engaged in the providing work contract services.



The form 26AS reflects such income where the TDS has been deducted by the recipient of services which may not give the correct financial transaction as regard to the sale of services because it may includes value of goods as well as service tax portion in the payment received by the assessee. It is therefore, relied on the financial records i.e Balance sheet and Profit and Loss account which are also prepared in terms of the companies act as well as income tax act. The sale of Services as per ITR and as reflected in Profit and loss account are found to be tallied. Therefore, relying on the balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year 2015-16, I find no difference from total revenue from operations reflected in their financial records which is equal to income from sale of products and sale of Services;

Amt. Rs. In actual

Financial Year 2015-16	
Total revenue from operations gross	17,97,94,483/-
Sale of Products	7,47,47,664/-
Sale of services	10,50,46,819

20. I have also gone through the Audit report and I find that the Final Audit Report No. 966/2016-17 dated 02.05.2017 issued by the Audit Commissionerate and covering the period of the subject SCN must be considered . I find that the Audit of the assessee was under taken on 15.02.2017 and 16.02.2017 covering the period for the year 2015-16. However, audit has observed nothing remarkable with regard to revenue leakage and therefore, no revenue para raised by the Audit.

21. Therefore, it is apparent from the Final Audit Report that the reconciliation of Income booked/ shown in the books of accounts of the assessee, for the period April 2015 to March 2016 was carried out with Taxable value disclosed in their ST-3 Returns filed by the assessee. It is also evident that the audit of records of assessee by the department had already been conducted before the issuance of the subject SCN. Despite of the above fact, the SCN seeks demand of the service tax on differential value worked out by comparing the Income as per ITR/ Form 26AS vis-à-vis Taxable value disclosed in ST-3 Returns. I find that apart from the differences noticed in the figures reported in ST-3 returns and in ITR/Form 26AS, the department had not adduced/ relied upon any other evidence or investigation to substantiate the allegations of short payment/ non payment of



service tax. Having considered these factual and documentary evidences available on records, and relying on the Final Audit Report, I find that there is no short payment on the part of the assessee. The SCN issued to the assessee after audit of the assessee is beyond the law and is not justified. Thus, the subject SCN is liable to be dropped on merits being incorrect and legally not sustainable.

22. I find that the financial and other records/ returns are prepared in statutory format and reflect financial transactions, income and expenses and profit and loss incurred by company/ individual during a financial year. The said financial records are placed before different legal authorities for depicting true and fair financial picture. Assessee is legally obligated to maintain such records according to generally accepted accounting principles. They cannot keep it in an unorganized manner and the statute provides mechanism for supervision and monitoring of financial records. It is mandated upon auditor to have access to all the bills, vouchers, books and accounts and statements of a company and also to call additional information required for verification and to arrive at fair conclusion in respect of the balance sheet and profit and loss accounts. It is also an onus cast upon the auditor to verify and make a report on balance sheet and profit and loss accounts that such accounts are in the manner as provided by statute and give a true and fair view on the affairs of the company/ individual. Therefore, I have no option other than to accept the information of nature of business/source of income to be true and fair.

23. Further, on perusal of para 6 of SCN, I find that the levy of Service Tax for the financial year 2016-17 and 2017-18 (Up to June 2017), which was not ascertainable at the time of issuance of subject SCN, if he same was to be disclosed by the Income Tax department or any other source/agencies, against the said assessee, action was to be initiated against assessee under proviso to Section 73(1) read with master Circular No. 1053/02/2017-CX dated 10.03.2017, the service tax liability was to be recovered from the assessee accordingly, I however, do not find any charges level for the demand for the year 2017-18 (Up to June 2017), in charging para of the SCN. I find that the SCN had not questioned the taxability on any income other than the income from sale of services shown in ITR/Form 26AS. I therefore refrain myself from to enter in to the taxability on other income other than the sale of service.

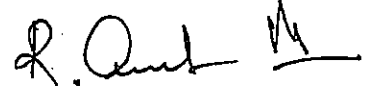


24. In view of the facts and circumstances pertaining to the case, the demand is not tenable in law. Accordingly, I do not consider it necessary to delve on the merits of invoking extended period of limitation which has been discussed in the SCN at length and contested by the said assessee in their submissions. For the same reasons, I am also not entering into discussions on the need or otherwise for imposing penalty.

25. In view of the above discussion and findings, I pass the following order:

: ORDER :

26 I drop the demand of Rs. 68,81,806/- and proceedings initiated against M/s. DYNAWELD ENGINEERING COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED, 72/427, VIJAYNAGAR, NARANPURA, NARANPURA VISTAR, AHMEDABAD, GUJARAT, 380013, and accordingly Show Cause Notice F.No. STC/15-137/OA/2020 dated 22.10.2020 is hereby disposed off.



(R. Gulzar Begum)
Additional Commissioner
Central Excise & CGST,
Ahmedabad North

By Regd. Post AD./Hand Delivery

File No: STC/15-137/O&A/2020

Dated: 11.02.2022

BY REGD. POST A.D./SPEED POST/Hand Delivery

To,

**M/s. DYNAWELD ENGINEERING COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED,
72/427,VIJAYNAGAR, NARANPURA,
AHMEDABAD, GUJARAT, 380013**

Copy for information to:

1. The Commissioner, CGST & CX, Ahmedabad North.
- 2.. The Dy. /Assistant Commissioner, DIV-VII, CGST & CX, Ahmedabad North.
3. The Superintendent, Range-IV, Division-VII, CGST & CX, Ahmedabad North
4. The Superintendent, Systems, CGST & CX, Ahmedabad North
5. Guard File.

