



आयुक्त का कार्यालय

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

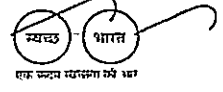
केंद्रीय वस्तु एवं सेवा कर तथा केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क, अहमदाबाद उत्तर
CENTRAL GOODS & SERVICES TAX & CENTRAL EXCISE, AHMEDABAD NORTH

पहली मंजिल, कस्टम हाउस, नवरंगपुरा, अहमदाबाद - 380009

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निवन्धित पावती डाक द्वारा/By R.P.A.D

फा.सं./F.No. STC/15-184/OA/2020

आदेश की तारीख/Date of Order:-22.03.2022

जागी करने की तारीख/Date of Issue :- 22.03.2022

DIN NO: 20220364WT000000EF5D

द्वारा पारित/Passed by:- आर गुलजार बेगम /R. GULZAR BEGUM

अपर आयुक्त / Additional Commissioner

मूल आदेश संख्या / Order-In-Original No. 97/ADC/GB/2021-22

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

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इस आदेश से असन्तुष्ट कोई भी व्यक्ति इस आदेश के विरुद्ध अपील, इसकी प्राप्ति में 60 साठ (दिन के अन्दर आयुक्त) अपील, (केंद्रीय वस्तु एवं सेवा कर एवं उत्पाद शुल्क, केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क भवन, अंबावाडी, अहमदाबाद-380015) को प्रारूप संख्या इ.ए (1-A.E) 1-में दाखिल कर सकता है। इस अपील पर रु) 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। उम पर केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क) अपील (नियमावली 2001 के नियम 3 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार हस्ताक्षर किए जाने चाहिए। उक्त अपील के साथ निम्नलिखित दस्तावेज संलग्न किए जाएंगे।

(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 ₹ 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. GEXCOM/ADJN/ST/ADC/306/2020-O/o COMMR-CGST-AHMEDABD(N) dated 09.12.2020 issued to **M/S. OMSL INTERNATIONAL, 40, EMBASSY MARKET, B/H SALES INDIA, NR. DINESH HALL, ASHRAM ROAD, AHMEDABD - 380009**



BRIEF FACTS OF THE CASE :

M/S. OMSL INTERNATIONAL, 40, EMBASSY MARKET, B/H SALES INDIA, NR. DINESH HALL, ASHRAM ROAD, AHMEDABD - 380009 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Assessee' for the sake of brevity) is registered under Service Tax having Registration No.- **AAEFO2400NSD001** & 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 & 2016-17.

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 & 2016-17 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 Valuc for TDS(includi ng 194C,194Ia, 194Ib,194J, 194H)	Higher Valuc (Valuc Difference in ITR & STR) OR (Valuc Difference in TDS & STR)	Rate of Duty (includ ing Cess)	Result ant Service Tax short paid
1	2015-16	6806672	40882711	24044315	34076039	14.5%	4941026
2	2016-17	1509972	14314849	4769730	12804877	15%	1920732
Total							6861758

4. It was requested to 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 & 2016-17 vide letter dated 07.10.2020 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 & 2016-17, 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 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 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 was observed that the **"Total Amount Paid/ Credited Under Section 194C,194H,194I,194J OR Sales/ Gross Receipts From Services (From ITR)"** for the assessment year 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 letters and summons from the Department. Therefore, the assessable value for the year 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 2017-18 (upto-June 2017) not covered under this Show Cause Notice, 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 assessee, 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 2016-17.
- (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 punishable 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, **OMSL INTERNATIONAL**, has been worked out on the basis of limited data/ information received from the Income tax department for the financial years 2015-16 & 2016-17. 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 2014-2015 to 2016-17. 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. **6861758/-**(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, **OMSL INTERNATIONAL**, 40, EMBASSY MARKET, B/H SALES INDIA, NR. DINESH HALL, ASHRAM ROAD, AHMEDABD - 380009 called upon to show cause before the Additional Commissioner, Central Goods and Service Tax,

Ahmedabad North having his office situated at 1st 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. 6861758** 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 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 28.01.2021 and 24.02.2021 stated that they were into the business of Clearing and Forwarding; that in the business all the sales booked are not taxable under service tax; that they make **many payments on behalf of the Customer directly and after that Sales Invoice is issued**; that the Amount paid by them on Behalf of Customer includes Shipping Line Charges, Custom Duty, Detention Charges, Transport Charges and Concor Charges etc; that all the expenses paid on behalf of the customer are shown as **reimbursement of Expenses in Sales Invoice** and on that value there is no Service Tax Liability; that they **have paid all the Service tax due for period 15-16 and 16-17**; that there is no business in the financial year 17-18 as firm was dissolved; that they Attached Copy of Sales Register with Bifurcation of Taxable Amount and Reimbursement of Amount, Copy of Service Tax Ledger, Copy of Service Tax Return and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for 15-16 and 16-17; that they have not received any notice previously Issued by the Department as the address available with service tax department was rented premises and the firm is dissolved in 17-18 ; that they have directly received the Show Cause Notice Only; that they requested to consider their submission and drop the demand.

PERSONNEL HEARING :

15. The personnel hearing was granted to the assessee on 21.03.2022. Shri Jaimin Pandya, Partner of the firm appeared for personnel hearing. He submitted reconciliation statement and requested to drop all the proceedings.

DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

16. I have carefully gone through the records of the case, submission made by the noticee in reply to the show cause notice, ITR, Balance sheet for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17. In the present case, Show Cause Notice was issued to the noticee demanding Service Tax of Rs. 68,51,758/- for the financial year 2015-16 and 2016-17 on the basis of data received from Income Tax authorities and find that the noticee had obtained Service Tax registration and also filed the ST-3 Returns as stipulated in the Finance Act, 1994 and rules made thereunder. 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. The assessee submitted that they are providing Clearing and Forwarding Agent

Services to their client for which they had taken service tax registration. Based on the details received from Income tax department and comparing the receipt shown in Form 26AS with ST-3 returns filed by the them, the show cause notice was issued to recover short paid service tax of Rs. 68,51,758/-with interest and penalty.

17. *In the instant SCN, the point is regarding taxability of reimbursement expenses received by the assessee. In this regard on perusal of reply to SCN and other documents submitted by the assessee, I find that the main business of their company is clearing and forwarding agent service, They have given the clarification regarding differential value of Rs.4,68,80,916/- for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 are pertaining to reimbursement of expenses arrived on behalf of Principal. I find with regard to reimbursement charges, assessee company had incurred expenses on behalf of clients. Further invoice is also generated on the name of client only. Normally these invoices are customs duty payment, Air freight payment, ocean/shipping freight charges and other related expenses. Further these expenses are not amounts to supply of service. Further these expenses does not include any charges from company side it purely reimbursement of expenses only. Where there is no supply of service then no service tax on such amount. They have also furnished documents such as audited financial statements, copy of ledgers, Gross Trial Balance, ITR, Form 26AS, ST 3 return sample invoices etc and requested to resolve the issue. They have also provided details of reimbursement of various charges paid on behalf of client and recovered from them. The reimbursement is related to the items such as customs duty, Detention charges, concord charges, shipping line charges, transportation charge, etc.*

18. In this connection, I find that Rule 5(1) of the Service Tax (Determination of Value) Rules, 2006 provided that where any expenditure or costs are incurred by service provider in the course of providing taxable service, all such expenditure or costs shall be treated as consideration for the taxable service and shall be included in the value for the purpose of charging service tax. Rule 6(2) *ibid* provided that subject to provisions of sub-rule (1), the expenditure or costs incurred by service provider as a pure agent of the recipient of service, shall be excluded from the value of taxable service if the conditions prescribed are satisfied. Rule 5 (1) and (2) both does not differentiate provisions service wise, value of expenses shall be includible in all services if incurred in the course of service and similarly relief is also extended to all services if expenses or cost incurred in satisfaction of the conditions prescribed. The provisions contained in Rule 5(2) *ibid* reads as below;

Rule 5 (2) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (1), the expenditure or costs incurred by the service provider as a pure agent of the recipient of service, shall be excluded from the value of the taxable service if all the following conditions are satisfied, namely :-

- (i) the service provider acts as a pure agent of the recipient of service when he makes payment to third party for the goods or services procured;
- (ii) the recipient of service receives and uses the goods or services so procured by the service provider in his capacity as pure agent of the recipient of service;
- (iii) the recipient of service is liable to make payment to the third party;
- (iv) the recipient of service authorises the service provider to make payment on his behalf;
- (v) the recipient of service knows that the goods and services for which payment has been made by the service provider shall be provided by the third party;

(vi) the payment made by the service provider on behalf of the recipient of service has been separately indicated in the invoice issued by the service provider to the recipient of service;

(vii) the service provider recovers from the recipient of service only such amount as has been paid by him to the third party; and

(viii) the goods or services procured by the service provider from the third party as a pure agent of the recipient of service are in addition to the services he provides on his own account.

Explanation 1. - For the purposes of sub-rule (2), "pure agent" means a person who

(a) enters into a contractual agreement with the recipient of service to act as his pure agent to incur expenditure or costs in the course of providing taxable service;

(b) neither intends to hold nor holds any title to the goods or services so procured or provided as pure agent of the recipient of service;

(c) does not use such goods or services so procured; and

(d) receives only the actual amount incurred to procure such goods or services.

Explanation 2. - For the removal of doubts it is clarified that the value of the taxable service is the total amount of consideration consisting of all components of the taxable service and it is immaterial that the details of individual components of the total consideration is indicated separately in the invoice.

19. Rule 5(2) *ibid* is applicable subject to conditions provided. In the case on hand the services provided by the assessee and that of arranged from third party are distinct and the noticee themselves was not providing such services. They had arranged such service only on direction of principal and raised separate bills to principal for charging remuneration of services rendered by them and for reimbursement of expenses. Principal was aware that service provider has arranged such activity from third party service provider for which payment is to be made by principal. The noticee along with debit notes had also enclosed service bills issued by third party service provider and charged amount on actual basis. They did not keep margin between the value charged by third party service provider and recovered from principal. Explanation 1(a) to Rule 5(2) *ibid* provided that "pure agent" means a person who enters into a contractual agreement with the recipient of service to act as his pure agent to incur expenditure or costs in the course of providing taxable service. The above clause provided that there must be a contractual agreement between principal and the party whom amount reimbursed but the clause does not insist for agreement to be a written one. The term agreement includes both oral and written and it is undisputed that an oral agreement is as equally valid, as a written one. The legality, of oral agreement, cannot be questioned, if it falls under the ambit of the requirements. Section 10 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 provided that all agreements are contracts if they are made by free consent of parties competent to contract, for a lawful consideration and with a lawful object, and are not hereby expressly declared to be void.

20. I find that the activities independent of the service rendered if provided as facility to principal by managing it from third party and amount recovered only equal to expenses incurred, such other expenses does not form part of assessable value for payment of service tax. The assessee has also furnished copies of invoices, wherein I find that invoices issued to various agencies and corresponding documents for claiming the reimbursable expenses only. I find from the random invoices



furnished by the assessee that they have separated the reimbursement charges and paid service tax on clearing and forwarding agency charge.

21. The said assessee has also provided the categories wherein they have reimbursed the amount which as detailed as under:

Description	2015-16	2016-17
Differential value on which service tax demanded as per SCN	3,40,76,039/-	1,28,04,877/-
Reimbursement charges not applicable to Service Tax deducted (Out of the total Re-imbursment Charges of Rs. 87,91,106/-, the assessee has paid the Service tax on Rs. 52,82,614/- on behalf of the Principal)	3,40,89,242/-	1,28,10,451/-
Difference	(-)13203	(-)5574

22. On perusal of the above table, I find that the re-imbursment charges are more than the differential value for both the year 2015-16 and 2016-17. On perusal of invoices and other documents, I find that there is no element of supply of service involved in this activity of reimbursement of expenses. The noticee though holding service tax registration as C&F agent, are providing services of C&F agent and for documentation with Customs and port authorities for clearance of cargo. The other activity arranged by noticee could have been arranged from third party by the principal themselves but often the exporter/importer are sitting far away from the port of loading/ port of destination as the case may be and arranging such other activities by themselves remains a tiring work. Therefore, a trade practice has been arrived at that the CHA/C&F Agent sitting at the port of export/import will in addition to their own work also arrange such other services and the agency charges paid to them include remuneration for all. The charges incurred by noticee for arranging activity from third party service provider are reimbursed to them on actual basis.

23. The Balance sheet and profit and loss account of an assessee is vital statutory records. Such records are prepared in statutory format and reflect financial transactions, income and expenses and profit and loss incurred by company during a financial year. The said financial records are placed before different legal authorities for evincing true financial position. Assessee was legally obligated to maintain such records according to generally accepted accounting principles. They cannot keep it in unorganized method. The statute provides mechanism for supervision and monitoring of financial records. It is mandate 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 fair conclusion in respect of the balance sheet and profit and loss accounts. It is also onus upon 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. The Chartered Accountant, who audited the accounts of the assessee, being qualified professional has given declaration that the balance sheet and profit and loss accounts of the noticee reflect true and correct picture of the transaction and therefore, I have no option other than to accept the classification of incomes under profit and loss account alongwith ledger as true nature of the business and to proceed to conclude instant proceedings accordingly.

24. While considering all these aspects, I find that the services provided and collected income as *The reimbursement is related to the items such as customs duty, etention charges, concord charges, shipping line charges, transportation charge, etc.* (as

detailed above) are not come under the preview of taxable service and thereby they are exempted from payment of service tax. As supra, I find that as the differential income of Rs. Rs. 3,40,76,039/- for the year 2015-16 and Rs. 1,28,04,877/- are only reimbursement of expenses in the capacity of pure agent, thereby not liable to service tax.

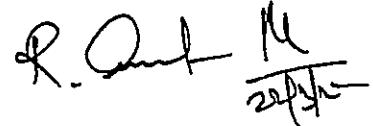
25. Further, on perusal of para 6 of SCN, I find that the levy of Service Tax for the financial year 2017-18 (Up to June 2017), which was not ascertainable at the time of issuance of subject SCN, if he same was to be disclosed by the Income Tax department or any other source/agencies, against the said 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 leveled for the demand for the year 2017-18 (Up to June 2017), in charging para of the SCN.

26. In view of the above discussion and on perusal of SCN, submissions made by the said assessee, duly audited Balance Sheet, ITR, reconciliation statement, I find that the service tax demand of Rs. 68,61,758/- for the period 2015-16 and 2016-17 is not sustainable and accordingly Show Cause Notice dated 08.12.2020 is liable to be dropped. Further, as the SCN itself is not sustainable there is no reason to charge interest or to impose penalty upon noticee on this count.

Accordingly, I pass the following order;

ORDER

27. I hereby order to drop proceedings initiated against M/s OMSL INTERNATIONAL, 40, EMBASSY MARKET, B/H SALES INDIA, NR. DINESH HALL, ASHRAM ROAD, AHMEDABD - 380009 for recovery of service tax of Rs. 68,61,758/- along with interest and penalties vide SCN No. GEXCOM/ADJN/ST/ADC/306/2020-O/o COMMR-CGST-AHMEDABD(N) dated 09.12.2020.



(R.GULZAR BEGUM)
Additional Commissioner
Central GST & Central Excise
Ahmedabad North

By Regd. Post AD./Hand Delivery

F.No. STC/15-184/OA/2020

Date: 21/03/2022

To
OMSL INTERNATIONAL,
40, EMBASSY MARKET, B/H SALES
INDIA, NR. DINESH HALL, ASHRAM
ROAD, AHMEDABD - 380009

Copy for information to:

- 1 The Commissioner of CGST & C.Ex., Ahmedabad North.
- 2 The Deputy Commissioner Division-VII, Central Excise & CGST, Ahmedabad North.
- 3 The Superintendent, Range-I, Division-VII, Central Excise & CGST, Ahmedabad North
- 4 The Superintendent(system) CGST, Ahmedabad North for uploading on website.
- ✓ 5 Guard File

