



10. The 1990s were a period of significant political and economic change in South Africa. The transition from apartheid to democracy was marked by the release of Nelson Mandela in 1990, the first multi-racial elections in 1994, and the end of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in 1995. This period also saw the emergence of new political parties, such as the Democratic Alliance and the Economic Freedom Fighters, and the rise of prominent figures like Jacob Zuma and Cyril Ramaphosa.

11. The 1990s were also a period of significant social and cultural change. The end of apartheid led to a greater emphasis on equality and diversity, and the promotion of traditional African cultures and languages. The 1994 elections marked the beginning of a new era of political representation, with the election of a black president for the first time in South African history.

12. The 1990s were a period of significant technological and scientific advancement. The development of mobile phones, the Internet, and satellite technology revolutionized communication and information sharing. The 1990s also saw the beginning of the AIDS epidemic, which had a profound impact on South African society, particularly among young people.

13. The 1990s were a period of significant environmental challenges. The country faced severe droughts and flooding, and the impact of climate change became increasingly apparent. The 1990s also saw the beginning of the global environmental movement, with the establishment of organizations like Greenpeace and the World Wildlife Fund.

14. The 1990s were a period of significant social and political challenges. The transition from apartheid to democracy was not without its difficulties, and there were many instances of violence and conflict. The 1990s also saw the beginning of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, which had a profound impact on South African society, particularly among young people.

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ORDER IN APPEAL:

M/s. Starstar Bio-Polymers Ltd.), Samosh Dham Sukhpur Road, Post - Morgan, Bhachau (Kutch) (hereinafter referred to as 'appellant') filed present appeal against Order-in-Original No. 7/DC/Anjar-Bhachau/2017-1B dated 30-10-2017 (hereinafter referred to as 'impugned order') passed by the Deputy Commissioner, CCST Division, Anjar-Bhachau (hereinafter referred to as 'the adjudicating authority'). -

2. The brief facts of the case are that the appellant had imported steam coal/coking coal on payment of countervailing duty @ 2% under Notification No. 12/2012-Cus dated 17.3.2012 and availed countervail credit of CVD of Rs. Sl. 86,980/- paid by the appellant during FY 2012-13 to FY 2015-16 that the appellant was not entitled to avail countervail credit of CVD in view of Rule 3(1)(i); b; c<sup>2</sup> Countervail Credit Rules, 2004 (hereinafter referred to as 'CCR, 2004') as contended by the Audit on the ground that the effective rate of Central Excise duty has been prescribed under Notification No. 12/2012-CE dated 17.3.2012 with the condition that no credit shall be availed on steam coal. Show Cause Notice No. AC/01/2017-18 dated 21.5.2017 was issued to the appellant proposing recovery of countervail credit of Rs. Sl. 86,980/- under proviso to Section 11A of the Central Excise Act, 1944 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Act') read with Rule 14 of CCR, 2004 along with interest under Section 11AA of the Act read with Rule 14 of CCR, 2004 and (ii) impose penalty under Section 11AC of the Act read with Rule 15(2) of CCR, 2004. The impugned order confirmed recovery of countervail credit of Rs. 30,86,980/- along with interest and imposed penalty of Rs. 30,86,980/- under Rule 15(2) of CCR, 2004 read with Section 11AC of the Act.

3. Being aggrieved with the impugned order, appellant preferred the present appeal, inter-alia, on the following grounds:-

(i) They had not availed countervail credit on goods on which duties were paid either under Notification No. 1/2011-CE dated 1.3.2011 or under Notification No. 12/2012-CE dated 17.3.2012; that they had imported steam coal/coking coal and paid Customs duty in terms of Sl.No. 122 and Sl.No. 123 of Notification No. 12/2012-Customs dated 17.3.2012. Since CVD was

paid under Section 3(1) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 and clause (vi.) to Rule 3(1) of CCR, 2004 allows manufacturer to avail cenvat credit of additional duty leviable under Section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, cenvat credit on imported coking coal and steam coal was illegal. The findings of the lower adjudicating authority that the imported coal was cleared after availing the benefit of exemption Notification No. 12/2011-CB dated 13.3.2011 is incorrect and without any documentary evidence.

(ii) Notification No. 12/2012-Cus. dated 17.3.2012 does not bar availment of cenvat credit and there is no restriction in Rule 3 of CCR, 2004 for availment of cenvat credit of duty paid under Notification No. 12/2012-Cus. dated 17.3.2012.

(iii) The SCN issued on 24.5.2017 for FY 2012-13 to 2015-16 is time barred since the appellant had filed monthly return on time wherein the appellant had shown credit of CVD paid on imported goods and hence, the department has knowledge that the appellant was availing cenvat credit on imported coal. The department has not proved any maleficent intent of the appellant in this case and therefore, extended period cannot be invoked in the present case.

(iv) Since the demand of cenvat credit is not legal, proper and justified, the demand of interest is liable to be set aside.

(v) The department failed to prove fraud, suppression of facts, wilful misstatement with intent to evade payment of central excise duty. Therefore, penalty under Rule 15 of CCR, 2004 read with Section 11AC of the Act is not imposable.

2. Personal hearing in the matter was attended by S/Shr Amal P. Dave and Aditya S. Tripathi, both Advocates, who reiterated the grounds of appeal and has submitted written PH submission to say that they had not availed benefit of Notification No. 12/2012-CE but Notification No. 12/2012-Cus.; that the issue has already been decided by the Hon'ble CESTAT, Amritsar in the case of Asah Songwon Colors Ltd. and they submitted copy of that order dated 3.7.2018 that this case law is squarely applicable and their appeal should be allowed.

## FINDINGS:

5. I have carefully gone through the facts of the case, impugned order grounds of appeal and the submissions made during personal hearing. The issue to be decided in the present case is as to whether the impugned order confirming recovery of cenvat credit of Rs. 30,86,980/- and imposing penalty is correct or not.

6. The facts of the case establish that the appellant had imported coal and paid CVD at the rate prescribed vide SI.No 122 & 123 of Notification No. 12/2012-Cus. dated 17.3.2012, as aforesaid. I also find that the said Notification does not put any restriction with regard to availment of cenvat credit and clause (vii) of Rule 3(1) of CCR, 2004 allows cenvat credit of additional duty paid under Section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act. Hence, I find that the cenvat credit of CVD paid by the appellant at the time of import of coal is admissible to them.

7. I find that the Hon'ble CESTAT, Ahmedabad vide Order No. A/1585/2018 dated 9.7.2018 in the case of Asahi Songwon Colors Limited has held as under:-

"On careful consideration of the submissions made by both the sides, I find that the restriction provided in Rule 3 of Cenvat Credit Rules is as under:-

"Rule 3(i), the duty of excise specified in the First schedule to the Excise Tariff Act, leviable under the Excise Act

(i) Provided that cenvat credit of such duty of excise shall not be allowed to be taken when paid on any goods:-

(a) .....

(b) specified in serial numbers 87 and 128 in respect of which the benefit of an exemption under Notification No. 12/2012-CF, dated 17th March 2012 is availed;"

From the above Rule, it is observed that even if any duty is paid by availing exemption Notification No. 12/2012-CF dated 17.3.2012 the same will not be available as cenvat credit for the rest of the goods. In the present case, admittedly the appellant have imported coal and CVD of 2% is leviable in terms of Customs Notification No. 12/2012-Cus. There is no restriction provided in Rule 3 as regards duty paid under Customs jurisdiction. Thus

exemption is continuing, notwithstanding the payment of CVC's or until the exemption  
of 2% was paid over by Notification No. 12/2012-CE, which is not a  
case here. Therefore, the exemption is valid for payment of CVC's in respect of  
CVC's paid under Notification No. 12/2012-CE. Moreover, since "the  
Notification No. 12/2012-CE is effective only in respect of indigenous  
manufactured coal and not in respect of imported coal as held by the  
Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of SPPU Limited vs. CGC, Chennai, 2015  
(316) 517 607 (SC). Therefore, even if the importer wants to avail the  
exemption of Notification No. 12/2012-CE for payment of CVC, the same will  
not be available to the importer. Therefore, in any case, in the case of import  
the Notification No. 12/2012-CE is not relevant.

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8. The present appeal is squarely covered under the above case law. Therefore, I set aside the impugned order and allow appeal filed by the appellant in view of Para 6 & Para 7 as above.

9. अदायकानीकार्य का एवं अपील का नियम उपरोक्त विधि के त्रिभुवन द्वारा है।

9. The appeal filed by the appellant is disposed off in above terms.

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## कुन्तर सनातन

By Speed Post

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Mrs. Sangeeta Birla Polymers Ltd.,  
Sarotesh Dham - Sukhpur Road,  
Post - Morarji Bhachau (Kutch).

मंत्रालयांतर शास्त्री-निर्वाचन नियमोंका  
संहारण एवं उल्लंघन का  
नियम नियमाला भवानी अस्तु।

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Copy to:

- 1) The Principal Chief Commissioner, CGST & Central Excise Ahmedabad Zone Ahmedabad for kind information please
  - 2) The Commissioner, CGST & Central Excise, Gandhidham Commissionerate, Gandhidham (Kutch) for necessary action.
  - 3) The Deputy Commissioner, Central GST Division, Anja-Bhachau for necessary action.
  - 4) Guard File

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