



:: आयुक्त (अपील्स) का कार्यालय, वस्तु एवं सेवा कर और केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क ::
O/O THE COMMISSIONER (APPEALS), GST & CENTRAL EXCISE,



द्वितीय तल, जी एस टी भवन / 2nd Floor, GST Bhavan,
रेस कोर्स रिंग रोड, / Race Course Ring Road,
राजकोट / Rajkot - 360 001

सत्यमेव जयते

Tele Fax No. 0281 - 2477952/2441142 Email: commrappl3-cexamd@nic.in

रजिस्टर्ड डाक ए.डी. द्वारा :-

DIN-20220464SX0000777C9A

क	अपील / फाइल संख्या/ Appeal / File No.	मूल आदेश सं / OIONo.	दिनांक/ Date
	V2/117/RAJ/2021	11/BB/AC/2020-21	12-02-2021

ख अपील आदेश संख्या (Order-In-Appeal No.):

RAJ-EXCUS-000-APP-026-2022

आदेश का दिनांक / Date of Order:	27.04.2022	जारी करने की तारीख / Date of issue:	29.04.2022
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श्री अखिलेश कुमार, आयुक्त (अपील्स), राजकोट द्वारा पारित /

Passed by **Shri Akhilesh Kumar**, Commissioner (Appeals), Rajkot.

ग अपर आयुक्त/ संयुक्त आयुक्त/ उपायुक्त/ सहायक आयुक्त, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क/ सेवाकर/ वस्तु एवं सेवाकर, राजकोट / जामनगर / गांधीधाम। द्वारा उपरलिखित जारी मूल आदेश से सृजित: /
Arising out of above mentioned OIO issued by Additional/Joint/Deputy/Assistant Commissioner, Central Excise/ST / GST, Rajkot / Jamnagar / Gandhidham :

घ अपीलकर्ता/प्रतिवादी का नाम एवं पता / Name & Address of the Appellant & Respondent :-

M/s Benito Ceramic Pvt Ltd, Behind Soriso Ceramic, Lakhdirpur Road National Highway 8-A Morbi-363642.

इस आदेश (अपील) से व्यथित कोई व्यक्ति निम्नलिखित तरीके में उपयुक्त प्राधिकारी / प्राधिकरण के समक्ष अपील दायर कर सकता है।/
Any person aggrieved by this Order-in-Appeal may file an appeal to the appropriate authority in the following way.

(A) सीमा शुल्क, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क एवं सेवाकर अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण के प्रति अपील, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क अधिनियम, 1944 की धारा 35B के अंतर्गत एवं वित्त अधिनियम, 1994 की धारा 86 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित जगह की जा सकती है। /

Appeal to Customs, Excise & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal under Section 35B of CEA, 1944 / Under Section 86 of the Finance Act, 1994 an appeal lies to:-

(i) वर्गीकरण मूल्यांकन से सम्बन्धित सभी मामले सीमा शुल्क, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क एवं सेवाकर अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण की विशेष पीठ, वेस्ट ब्लॉक नं 2, आर.के. पुरम, नई दिल्ली, को की जानी चाहिए। /

The special bench of Customs, Excise & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal of West Block No. 2, R.K. Puram, New Delhi in all matters relating to classification and valuation.

(ii) उपरोक्त परिच्छेद 1(a) में बताए गए अपीलों के अलावा शेष सभी अपीलों सीमा शुल्क, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क एवं सेवाकर अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण (सिस्टे) की पश्चिम क्षेत्रीय पीठिका, द्वितीय तल, बहुमाली भवन असारवा अहमदाबाद- 380016 को की जानी चाहिए। /

To the West regional bench of Customs, Excise & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT) at, 2nd Floor, Bhaumali Bhawan, Asarwa Ahmedabad-380016 in case of appeals other than as mentioned in para- 1(a) above

(iii) अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण के समक्ष अपील प्रस्तुत करने के लिए केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क (अपील) नियमावली, 2001, के नियम 6 के अंतर्गत निर्धारित किए गये प्रपत्र EA-3 को चार प्रतियों में दर्ज किया जाना चाहिए। इनमें से कम से कम एक प्रति के साथ, जहां उत्पाद शुल्क की मांग, ब्याज की मांग और लगाया गया जुर्माना, रुपए 5 लाख या उससे कम, 5 लाख रुपए या 50 लाख रुपए तक अथवा 50 लाख रुपए से अधिक है तो क्रमशः 1,000/- रुपये, 5,000/- रुपये अथवा 10,000/- रुपये का निर्धारित जमा शुल्क की प्रति संलग्न करें। निर्धारित शुल्क का भुगतान, संबंधित अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण की शाखा के सहायक रजिस्टार के नाम से किसी भी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंक द्वारा जारी रेखांकित बैंक ड्राफ्ट द्वारा किया जाना चाहिए। संबंधित ड्राफ्ट का भुगतान, बैंक की उस शाखा में होना चाहिए जहां संबंधित अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण की शाखा स्थित है। स्थगन आदेश (स्टे ऑर्डर) के लिए आवेदन-पत्र के साथ 500/- रुपए का निर्धारित शुल्क जमा करना होगा। /

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.5000/- Rs.10,000/- where amount of duty demand/interest/penalty/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 Asst. Registrar of branch of any nominated public sector bank of the place where the bench of any nominated public sector bank of the place where the bench of the Tribunal is situated. Application made for grant of stay shall be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 500/-.

(B) अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण के समक्ष अपील, वित्त अधिनियम, 1994 की धारा 86(1) के अंतर्गत सेवाकर नियमावली, 1994, के नियम 9(1) के तहत निर्धारित प्रपत्र S.T.-5 में चार प्रतियों में की जा सकेगी एवं उसके साथ जिस आदेश के विरुद्ध अपील की गयी हो, उसकी प्रति साथ में संलग्न करें (उनमें से एक प्रति प्रमाणित होनी चाहिए) और इनमें से कम से कम एक प्रति के साथ, जहां सेवाकर की मांग, ब्याज की मांग और लगाया गया जुर्माना, रुपए 5 लाख या उससे कम, 5 लाख रुपए या 50 लाख रुपए तक अथवा 50 लाख रुपए से अधिक है तो क्रमशः 1,000/- रुपये, 5,000/- रुपये अथवा 10,000/- रुपये का निर्धारित जमा शुल्क की प्रति संलग्न करें। निर्धारित शुल्क का भुगतान, संबंधित अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण की शाखा के सहायक रजिस्टार के नाम से किसी भी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंक द्वारा जारी रेखांकित बैंक ड्राफ्ट द्वारा किया जाना चाहिए। संबंधित ड्राफ्ट का भुगतान, बैंक की उस शाखा में होना चाहिए जहां संबंधित अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण की शाखा स्थित है। स्थगन आदेश (स्टे ऑर्डर) के लिए आवेदन-पत्र के साथ 500/- रुपए का निर्धारित शुल्क जमा करना होगा। /

The appeal under sub section (1) of Section 86 of the Finance Act, 1994, to the Appellate Tribunal Shall be filed in quadruplicate in Form S.T.5 as prescribed under Rule 9(1) of the Service Tax Rules, 1994, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against (one of which shall be certified copy) and should be accompanied by a fees of Rs. 1000/- where the amount of service tax & interest demanded & penalty levied of Rs. 5 Lakhs or less, Rs.5000/- where the amount of service tax & interest demanded & penalty levied is more than five lakhs but not exceeding Rs. Fifty Lakhs, Rs.10,000/- where the amount of service tax & interest demanded & penalty levied is more than fifty Lakhs rupees, in the form of crossed bank draft in favour of the Assistant Registrar of the bench of nominated Public Sector Bank of the place where the bench of Tribunal is situated. / Application made for grant of stay shall be accompanied by a fee of Rs.500/-.



- (i) वित्त अधिनियम, 1994 की धारा 86 की उप-धाराओं (2) एवं (2A) के अंतर्गत दर्ज की गयी अपील, सेवाकर नियमवाली, 1994, के नियम 9 (2) एवं 9 (2A) के तहत निर्धारित प्रपत्र S.T.-7 में की जा सकेगी एवं उसके साथ आयुक्त, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क अथवा आयुक्त (अपील), केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क द्वारा पारित आदेश की प्रतियाँ संलग्न करें (उनमें से एक प्रति प्रमाणित होनी चाहिए) और आयुक्त द्वारा सहायक आयुक्त अथवा उपायुक्त, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क/ सेवाकर, को अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण को आवेदन दर्ज करने का निर्देश देने वाले आदेश की प्रति भी साथ में संलग्न करनी होगी। / The appeal under sub section (2) and (2A) of the section 86 the Finance Act 1994, shall be filed in For ST.7 as prescribed under Rule 9 (2) & 9(2A) of the Service Tax Rules, 1994 and shall be accompanied by a copy of order of Commissioner Central Excise or Commissioner, Central Excise (Appeals) (one of which shall be a certified copy) and copy of the order passed by the Commissioner authorizing the Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Central Excise/ Service Tax to file the appeal before the Appellate Tribunal.
- (ii) सीमा शुल्क, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क एवं सेवाकर अपीलीय प्राधिकरण (सेस्टेट) के प्रति अपीलों के मामले में केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क अधिनियम 1944 की धारा 35एफ के अंतर्गत, जो की वित्तीय अधिनियम, 1994 की धारा 83 के अंतर्गत सेवाकर को भी लागू की गई है, इस आदेश के प्रति अपीलीय प्राधिकरण में अपील करते समय उत्पाद शुल्क/सेवा कर मांग के 10 प्रतिशत (10%), जब मांग एवं जुमाना विवादित है, या जुमाना, जब केवल जुमाना विवादित है, का भुगतान किया जाए, बशर्ते कि इस धारा के अंतर्गत जमा कि जाने वाली अपेक्षित देय राशि दस करोड़ रूप से अधिक न हो।
केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क एवं सेवाकर के अंतर्गत "मांग किए गए शुल्क" में निम्न शामिल है
(i) धारा 11 डी के अंतर्गत रकम
(ii) सेनवेट जमा की ली गई गलत राशि
(iii) सेनवेट जमा नियमावली के नियम 6 के अंतर्गत देय रकम
- बशर्ते यह कि इस धारा के प्रावधान वित्तीय (सं० 2) अधिनियम 2014 के आरंभ से पूर्व किसी अपीलीय प्राधिकारी के समक्ष विचाराधीन स्थगन अर्जी एवं अपील को लागू नहीं होगा।
For an appeal to be filed before the CESTAT, under Section 35F of the Central Excise Act, 1944 which is also made applicable to Service Tax under Section 83 of the Finance Act, 1994, 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, provided the amount of pre-deposit payable would be subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10 Crores,
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
- provided further that the provisions of this Section shall not apply to the stay application and appeals pending before any appellate authority prior to the commencement of the Finance (No.2) Act, 2014.
- (C) भारत सरकार को पुनरीक्षण आवेदन :
Revision application to Government of India:
इस आदेश की पुनरीक्षणयाचिका निम्नलिखित मामलों में, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क अधिनियम, 1994 की धारा 35EE के प्रथमपरंतुक के अंतर्गत अवर सचिव, भारत सरकार, पुनरीक्षण आवेदन ईकाई, वित्त मंत्रालय, राजस्व विभाग, चौथी मंजिल, जीवन दीप भवन, संसद मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110001, को किया जाना चाहिए। /
A revision application lies to the Under Secretary, to the Government of India, Revision Application Unit, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, 4th Floor, Jeevan Deep Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi-110001, under Section 35EE of the CEA 1944 in respect of the following case, governed by first proviso to sub-section (1) of Section-35B ibid:
- (i) यदि माल के किसी नुकसान के मामले में, जहां नुकसान किसी माल को किसी कारखाने से भंडार गृह के पारगमन के दौरान या किसी अन्य कारखाने या फिर किसी एक भंडार गृह से दूसरे भंडार गृह पारगमन के दौरान, या किसी भंडार गृह में या भंडारण में माल के प्रसंस्करण के दौरान, किसी कारखाने या किसी भंडार गृह में माल के नुकसान के मामले में। /
In case of any loss of goods, where the loss occurs 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
- (ii) भारत के बाहर किसी राष्ट्र या क्षेत्र को निर्यात कर रहे माल के विनिर्माण में प्रयुक्त कच्चे माल पर भरी गई केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क के छूट (रिबेट) के मामले में, जो भारत के बाहर किसी राष्ट्र या क्षेत्र को निर्यात की गयी 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.
- (iii) यदि उत्पाद शुल्क का भुगतान किए बिना भारत के बाहर, नेपाल या भूटान को माल निर्यात किया गया है। /
In case of goods exported outside India export to Nepal or Bhutan, without payment of duty.
- (iv) सुनिश्चित उत्पाद के उत्पादन शुल्क के भुगतान के लिए जो ज़ाटी केडीटी इस अधिनियम एवं इसके विभिन्न प्रावधानों के तहत मान्य की गई है और ऐसे आदेश जो आयुक्त (अपील) के द्वारा वित्त अधिनियम (नं० 2), 1998 की धारा 109 के द्वारा नियत की गई तारीख अथवा समायाविधि पर या बाद में पारित किए गए हैं। /
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 such order is passed by the Commissioner (Appeals) on or after, the date appointed under Sec. 109 of the Finance (No.2) Act, 1998.
- (v) उपरोक्त आवेदन की दो प्रतियां प्रपत्र संख्या EA-8 में, जो की केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क (अपील) नियमावली, 2001, के नियम 9 के अंतर्गत विनिर्दिष्ट है, इस आदेश के संप्रेषण के 3 माह के अंतर्गत की जानी चाहिए। उपरोक्त आवेदन के साथ मूल आदेश व अपील आदेश की दो प्रतियां संलग्न की जानी चाहिए। साथ ही केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क अधिनियम, 1944 की धारा 35-EE के तहत निर्धारित शुल्क की अदायगी के साक्ष्य के तौर पर TR-6 की प्रति संलग्न की जानी 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.
- (vi) पुनरीक्षण आवेदन के साथ निम्नलिखित निर्धारित शुल्क की अदायगी की जानी चाहिए।
जहाँ संलग्न रकम एक लाख रुपये या उससे कम हो तो रुपये 200/- का भुगतान किया जाए और यदि संलग्न रकम एक लाख रुपये से ज्यादा हो तो रुपये 1000 -/ का भुगतान किया जाए।
The revision application shall be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 200/- where the amount involved in Rupees One Lac or less and Rs. 1000/- where the amount involved is more than Rupees One Lac.
- (D) यदि इस आदेश में कई मूल आदेशों का समावेश है तो प्रत्येक मूल आदेश के लिए शुल्क का भुगतान, उपर्युक्त ढंग से किया जाना चाहिये। इस तथ्य के होते हुए भी की लिखा पट्टी कार्य से बचने के लिए यथास्थिति अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण को एक अपील या केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक आवेदन किया जाता है। / In case, if the order covers various numbers 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 filed to avoid scriptoria work if excising Rs. 1 lakh fee of Rs. 100/- for each.
- (E) यथासंशोधित न्यायालय शुल्क अधिनियम, 1975, के अनुसूची-I के अनुसार मूल आदेश एवं स्थगन आदेश की प्रति पर निर्धारित 6.50 रुपये 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 adjudicating authority shall bear a court fee stamp of Rs.6.50 as prescribed under Schedule-I in terms of the Court Fee Act, 1975, as amended.
- (F) सीमा शुल्क, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क एवं सेवाकर अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण (कार्य विधि) नियमावली, 1982 में वर्णित एवं अन्य संबन्धित मामलों को सम्मिलित करने वाले नियमों की और भी ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है। /
Attention is also invited to the rules covering these and other related matters contained in the Customs, Excise and Service Appellate Tribunal (Procedure) Rules, 1982.
- (G) उच्च अपीलीय प्राधिकारी को अपील दाखिल करने से संबंधित व्यापक, विस्तृत और नवीनतम प्रावधानों के लिए, अपीलार्थी विभागीय वेबसाइट www.cbec.gov.in को देख सकते हैं। /
For the elaborate, detailed and latest provisions relating to filing of appeal to the higher appellate authority, the appellant may refer to the Departmental website www.cbec.gov.in



:: ORDER-IN-APPEAL ::

The present appeal has been filed by M/s Benito Ceramic (*hereinafter referred to as 'Appellant'*) against Order-in-Original No. 11/BB/AC/2020-21 dated 12.02.2021 (*hereinafter referred to as 'impugned order'*) passed by the Assistant Commissioner, Central GST Division-II, Morbi (*hereinafter referred to as 'adjudicating authority'*).

2. The facts of the case, in brief, are that the Appellant was engaged in manufacture of Ceramic Floor & Wall Tiles falling under Chapter Sub Heading No. 69071010 of the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 and was holding Central Excise Registration No. AACECB6315JEM001. During the course of investigation conducted by the officers of the Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence, Zonal Unit, Ahmedabad (DGCEI in short) in the case against a tile manufacturer viz. M/s. Specific Ceramic Ltd, Karoli, Gandhinagar, the officers came across some suspicious bank accounts. On gathering further information about these accounts and their analysis, it was observed that these accounts pertained to certain "Shroffs" (Cash Handlers) and cash transactions of several Crores had been made through these accounts apparently on behalf of various tile manufacturers. Accordingly, simultaneous searches were carried at the Shroffs premises and some of the connected people subsequently. During the searches and the investigations conducted thereafter, it was revealed that most of the cash deposits in these bank accounts of 'Shroffs' were pertaining to the clandestine removal of finished goods by the tile manufacturers situated at Morbi. These shroffs used to deliver the amount received to some brokers who would finally hand over these amounts to their client manufacturers, after deducting their commission.

2.1 Common investigation against the manufacturers involved in such clandestine removal of tiles was carried out on the basis of analysis of these documents viz. diaries, registers recovered from Shroff's/broker's premises. Investigation carried out revealed the amount and date of cash deposits, station from where such amounts were received and details of beneficiary manufacturers, to whom such cash were handed over by brokers/middlemen. As a result of common investigation, names of 186 such tiles manufacturers were identified. The Appellant is one of such manufacturers who had received cash as sale consideration against clandestine clearances of tiles through the bank accounts of the Shroffs.



2.2 Based on outcome of common investigation, the quantification of Ceramic Tiles illicitly manufactured and clandestinely cleared by the Appellant to various buyers has been done taking into account the sale consideration of Rs.1,11,99,654/- received illicitly in cash in the bank account of M/s Shree Ambaji Enterprise, M/s P C Enterprise, and M/s K N Brothers, all shroffs, which was thereafter withdrawn in cash and routed through the middlemen/brokers to be handed over to the various authorised representative of Appellant No. 1 during the period from January-2015 to December-2015. Such clearances involved total Central Excise duty amounting to Rs. 13,99,380/-.

3. Show Cause Notice No. DGGI/AZU/Group-C/Benito/36-42/2019-20 dated 24.10.2019 was issued to the Appellant calling them to show cause as to why Central Excise duty amounting to Rs.13,99,380/- should not be demanded and recovered from them under proviso to Section 11A(4) of the erstwhile Central Excise Act, 1944 (*hereinafter referred to as "Act"*) along with interest under Section 11AA of the Act and also proposing imposition of penalty under Section 11AC of the Act and fine in lieu of confiscation under Section 34 of the Act.

3.1 The above said Show Cause Notice was adjudicated vide the impugned order wherein the demand of Central Excise duty amounting to Rs.13,99,380/- was confirmed under Section 11A(4) along with interest under Section 11AA of the Act. The impugned order imposed penalty of Rs.13,99,380/- under Section 11AC of the Act upon the Appellant with option of reduced penalty as envisaged under provisions of Section 11AC of the Act.

4. Being aggrieved with the impugned order, the Appellant has preferred appeals on various grounds, *inter alia*, as below:-

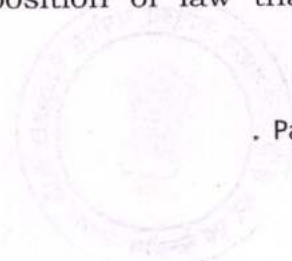
- (i) The adjudicating authority has relied upon Statements of Shroff, Middleman/Broker and Partners while confirming the demand raised in the show cause notice. However, the adjudicating authority has passed the order without allowing cross examination of Departmental witnesses in spite of specific request made for the same. It is settled position of law that any statement recorded under Section 14 of the Central Excise Act, 1944 can be admitted as evidence only when its authenticity is established under



provisions of Section 9D(1) of the Act and relied upon following case laws:

- (a) J.K. Cigarettes Ltd. Vs. CCE - 2009 (242) ELT 189 (Del).
- (b) Jindal Drugs Pvt Ltd -2016 (340) E.L.T. 67 (P & H)
- (c) Ambika International - 2018 (361) E.L.T. 90 (P & H)
- (d) G-Tech Industries - 2016 (339) E.L.T. 209 (P & H)
- (e) Andaman Timber Industries -2015-TIOL-255-SC-CX
- (f) Parmarth Iron Pvt. Ltd - 2010 (255) E.L.T. 496 (All.)

- (ii) In view of the provisions of Section 9D of the Central Excise Act, 1944 and settled position of law by way of above referred judgments, since cross examination of departmental witnesses were not allowed their statements cannot be relied upon while passing the order and determining the duty amount payable by it. Especially when, there is no other evidence except so called oral evidences in the form of those statements. Therefore, in view of the above, impugned order passed by the learned Assistant Commissioner is liable to be set aside on this ground too.
- (iii) That the adjudicating authority has not neutrally evaluated the evidences as well as submission made by it but heavily relied upon the general statements of Shroff, Middleman/Broker, exculpatory statements of directors as well as only scan copy of private records of Satish and Satish, K. N. Brothers and Ambaji Enterprises reproduced in the SCN.
- (iv) That in the entire case except for so called evidences of receipt of money from the buyers of tiles that too without identity of buyers of the goods as well as identity of receiver of such cash from the middleman, no other evidence of manufacture of tiles, procurement of raw materials including fuel and power for manufacture of tiles, deployment of staff, manufacture, transportation of raw materials as well as finished goods, payment to all including raw material suppliers, transporters etc. in cash, no inculpatory statement of manufacturer viz. appellant, no statement of any of buyer, no statement of transporters who transported raw materials, who transported finished goods etc. are relied upon or even available. It is settled position of law that in absence of such evidences, grave allegations clandestine removal cannot sustain. It is also settled position of law that grave



allegation of clandestine removal cannot sustain on the basis of assumption and presumption and relied upon following case laws:

- (a) Synergy Steels Ltd.- 2020 (372) ELT 129 (Tri. - Del.)
- (b) Savitri Concast Ltd. - 2015 (329) ELT 213 (Tri. - Del.)
- (c) Aswani & Co. - 2015 (327) ELT 81 (Tri. - Del.)
- (d) Shiv Prasad Mills Pvt. Ltd. - 2015 (329) ELT 250 (Tri. - Del.)
- (e) Shree Maruti Fabrics - 2014 (311) ELT 345 (Tri. - Ahmd.)

- (v) That it is not a matter of dispute that Tiles were notified at Sr. No. 58 and 59 under Notification No. 49/2008-C.E.(N.T.) dated 24.12.2008 as amended issued under Section 4A of the Central Excise Act, 1944. Accordingly, as provided under Section 4A ibid duty of excise was payable on the retail sale price declared on the goods less permissible abatement @ 45%. Thus, duty of excise was payable @ 12.36% (upto 28.02.2015) and @ 12.50% with effect from 01.03.2015 on the 55% of retail sale price (RSP/MRP) declared on the goods/packages. That the investigation has nowhere made any attempt to find out actual quantity of tiles manufactured and cleared clandestinely. No attempt was made to know whether goods were cleared with declaration of RSP/MRP or without declaration of RSP/MRP on the goods/packages. There is no evidence adduced in the impugned show cause notice about any case booked by the metrology department of various states across India against appellant or other tile manufacturers that goods were sold by it without declaring RSP/MRP. Though there is no evidence of manufacture and clearance of goods that too without declaration of RSP/MRP it is not only alleged but also duty is assessed considering the so called alleged realised value as abated value without any legal backing. Neither Section 4A ibid nor rules made there under provides like that to assess duty by taking realised value or transaction value as abated value and the investigation has failed to follow the said provisions. Therefore, sake of argument it is presumed that if RSP/MRP was not declared on packages then also it has to be determined in the prescribed manner i.e. as per Section 4A(4) read with Rule 4(i) of Central Excise (Determination of Retail Sale Price of Excisable Goods) Rules, 2008 and not by any other manner. As per the said provisions, highest of the RSP/MRP declared on the goods during the previous or succeeding months is to be taken for the purpose of assessment and in absence of other details of quantity etc. such

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realised value duty cannot be quantified. In any case duty has to be calculated after allowing abatement @ 45%.

(vi) That all the allegations are baseless and totally unsubstantiated, therefore, question of alleged suppression of facts etc. also does not arise. None of the situation suppression of facts, wilful misstatement, fraud, collusion etc. as stated in Section 11A(4) of the Central Excise Act, 1944 exists in the instant case but it is alleged suppression of facts in the impugned notice based on the above referred general allegation.

4. Personal Hearing in the matter was scheduled in virtual mode on 05.04.2022. Shri P.D. Rachchh, Advocate, appeared on behalf of the Appellant. He reiterated the submissions made in appeal memorandum in respect of the appeal as well as synopsis submitted by him.

5. I have carefully gone through the facts of the case, the impugned order, the appeal memorandum and written as well as oral submissions made by the Appellant. The issue to be decided is whether the impugned order, in the facts of this case, confirming demand and imposing penalty on Appellant is correct, legal and proper or not.

5.1 I find that the present appeal was filed with this office on 24.06.2021 whereas the impugned order has been communicated by the department and received by the appellant on 22.02.2021. Hence, the present appeal has been filed by the appellant after 60 days from the date of communication of impugned order. Further, the appellant has filed an application for condonation of delay in filing appeal wherein they relied upon the decision dated 27.04.2021 of Supreme Court in the Suo Moto matter. Further, the Board vide Circular No. 157/13/2021-GST dated 20.07.2021 has clarified that the extension of timelines granted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its Order dated 27.04.2021 is applicable in respect of any appeal which is required to be filed before the appellate authority under GST Laws. Thus, the timelines for filing of appeals have been extended until further orders and therefore the appeal filed by the appellant is considered to have been filed within the time. Accordingly, the application for condone in delay, for filing appeal against impugned order, is accepted and delay in filing appeal is condoned.



6. On perusal of records, I find that an offence case was booked by the officers of Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence, Ahmedabad against Appellant for clandestine removal of goods. Simultaneous searches carried out at the premises of Shroff / Brokers / Middlemen situated in Rajkot and Morbi resulted in recovery of various incriminating documents indicating huge amount of cash transactions. On the basis of investigation carried out by the DGCEI, it was alleged that various Tile manufacturers of Morbi were indulged in malpractices in connivance with Shroffs / Brokers and thereby engaged in large scale evasion of Central Excise duty. During investigation, it was revealed by the investigating officers that the Tile manufacturers sold goods without payment of duty and collected sale proceeds from their buyers in cash through said Shroff/Brokers/middlemen. As per the *modus operandi* unearthed by the DGCEI, the Tile manufacturers passed on the bank account details of the Shroffs to their buyers with instructions to deposit the cash in respect of the goods sold to them without bills into these accounts. After depositing the cash, the buyers used to inform the Tile manufacturers, who in turn would inform the Brokers or directly to the Shroffs. Details of such cash deposit along with the copies of pay-in-slips were communicated to the Tile manufacturers by the Customers. The Shroffs on confirming the receipt of the cash in their bank accounts, passed on the cash to the Brokers after deducting their commission from it. The Brokers further handed over the cash to the Tile manufacturers after deducting their commission. This way the sale proceeds was allegedly routed through Shroffs/Brokers/middlemen.

7. I find from the case records that the DGCEI had covered 4 Shroffs and 4 brokers/middlemen during investigation, which revealed that 186 manufacturers were routing sale proceeds of illicit transactions from the said Shroffs/Brokers/Middlemen. I find that the DGCEI has, *inter alia*, relied upon evidences collected from the premises of Shri K.N. Brothers, Rajkot, Shroff, and Shri Satish Patel of M/s Angel, Morbi, Broker, to allege clandestine removal of goods by the Appellant. It is settled position of law that in the case involving clandestine removal of goods, initial burden of proof is on the Department to prove the charges. Hence, it would be pertinent to examine the said evidences gathered by the DGCEI and relied upon by the adjudicating authority in the impugned order to confirm the demand of Central Excise duty.



7.1. I find that during search carried out at the office premises of M/s K.N. Brothers, Rajkot, Shroff, on 22.12.2015, certain private records were seized. The said private records contained bank statements of various bank accounts operated by M/s K.N. Brothers, sample of which is reproduced in the Show Cause Notice. I find that the said bank statements contained details like particulars, deposit amount, initiating branch code etc. Further, it was mentioned in handwritten form the name of city from where the amount was deposited and code name of concerned middlemen/Broker to whom they had handed over the said cash amount.

7.2. I have gone through the Statement of Shri Lalit Ashumal Gangwani, Owner of M/s K.N. Brothers, Rajkot, recorded on 23.12.2015 under Section 14 of the Act. In the said statement, Shri Lalit Ashumal Gangwani, inter alia, deposed that,

“Q.5 Please give details about your work in M/s Ambaji Enterprise, Rajkot and M/s K.N. Brothers, Rajkot.

A.5. ... We have opened the above mentioned 9 bank accounts and give the details of these accounts to the Middlemen located in Morbi. These middle men are working on behalf of Tile Manufacturers located in Morbi. These Middlemen then gives our Bank details to the Tiles Manufacturers of Morbi who in turn further passes these details to their Tiles dealers located all over India. The Tiles dealers then deposit cash in these accounts as per the instruction of the ceramic Tiles Manufacturers who in turn inform the Middlemen. The Middlemen then inform us about the cash deposited and the name of the city from where the amount has been deposited. We check all our bank accounts through online banking system on the computer installed in our office and take out the printout of the cash amount deposited during the entire day in all the accounts and mark the details on the printouts. On the same day, latest by 15:30 hours, we do RTGS to either M/s Siddhanath Agency and or to M/s Radheyshyam Enterprises in Sakar Complex, Soni Bazar, Rajkot. In lieu of the RTGS, M/s Siddhanath Agency and or to M/s Radheyshyam Agency gives the cash amount. The said cash is then distributed to concern Middlemen.

Q.6: Please give details of persons who had deposited the amount in your firms.

A.6. We are not aware of any persons who had deposited the cash amount in our bank accounts, the ceramic Tile Manufacturers direct the said parties to deposit the amount in cash in these accounts. As already stated above, we had given our bank accounts details to the middle man who had in turn given these numbers to the Tile Manufacturers.”

7.3 I find that search was carried out at the office premises of Shri Satish Patel of M/s Angel, Morbi, a broker/middlemen on 23.12.2015 and certain private records were seized. As reproduced in the Show Cause Notice, the



said private records contained details like name of bank, cash amount, place from where the amount was deposited in bank, name of the person / authorized representative who collected the cash from him, date on which cash was handed over and name of the beneficiary of Tiles manufacturer of Morbi.

7.4 I have gone through the Statement of Shri Satish Patel of M/s Angel, Morbi, recorded on 23.12.2015 under Section 14 of the Act. In the said statements, Shri Satish Patel of M/s Angel, Morbi, *inter alia*, deposed that,

Statement dated 23.12.2015:

“Q.6: Please give the details about your work in M/s Angel, Akshardham Shopping Centre, Near Rewa Township, Sanala Road, Morvi.

A.6: From the said address, I am working as a middlemen for facilitating the delivery of cash between various shroff situated in Rajkot and tiles manufacturers situated in or around Morvi. My work is to collect cash amount on behalf of various tile/ceramic manufacturers as well as traders from, the shroff situated at Rajkot. I further state that I am having my business dealing with the firms acting as shroff in the name of M/s Ambaji Enterprises and M/s K N Brothers, which are situated in Rajkot. These shroff firms are operated by Shri Laitbhai A Gangwani. I further state that I have number of clients in Morbi. Majority of my clients are engaged in manufacturing or trading of tiles/ceramic goods.

Q.7 Please state about the percentage of commission received by you against Receipt and delivery of Cash amount for and on behalf of your Clients?

A.7 I state that I receive the Commission amount of Rs. 50/- on the amount of Cash of Rs. 1 (One Lakh Only) delivered to our clients.

Q.8. Please explain in detail how you carry out the process of collecting/delivering cash to your clients.

A.8. I state that I act as a middleman between shroff and my clients who are manufacturer or traders of tiles. My clients approach me and inform that their certain amount of money has been deposited In the accounts of the shroff i.e. M/s K N Brothers and M/s Ambaji Enterprises. Accordingly, I approach M/s K.N. Brothers and M/s Ambaji Enterprises to deliver the cash amount to my clients. I further state that our shroff, M/S K.N Brothers and M/s Ambaji Enterprises have given me a bank account number and the said number was given by me to my clients Accordingly, dealers/buyers of the tiles manufacturers (who are my clients) deposits the cash amount in the said account of shroff as per the instructions of the Ceramic Tiles manufacturers. My clients then inform me about the cash deposited and the name of the city from where the amount has been deposited. And once the said amount is deposited in the account of our shroff, my work is to receive the cash from shroff and deliver the same to my clients. I further state that generally Shri Jayesh Solanki of M/S K N Brothers used to deliver the cash to me.

Further, on being asked I state that the cash amount was deposited by the dealers / buyers of the Tiles for delivery of the same to the concerned Ceramic Tiles Manufacturers against their illicit receipt of the excisable goods i.e. Ceramic Tiles or by undervaluing said goods.



Q.9. Please give the details of persons/ Ceramic tiles manufacturers for whom you have received the amount in Cash.

A.9. We maintain Rojmel Account containing of cash amount collected from the buyers of Ceramic Tiles Manufacturers/Traders. The said Rojmel Account has already been withdrawn during the course of Panchnama drawn at my office premises on 23.12.2015.

Q.10. Please provide the name of the manufacturer for whom you are collecting the cash.

A.10. I provide the name of the persons, the name of the tile manufacturers to whom they belong and their mobile numbers in the table below.

S.No.	Name of the person	Name of the manufacturer	Mobile No.
01	Amrishbhai	Benito Ceramic, Morbi	9099088220
02.	Bharatbhai	Antilla Ceramic, Morbi	7046022231
03	Vinubhai	A 110 Sanito Morbi	9825492526
04	Dhruvbhai	Atom Ceramic	9537743244
05.	Bhanubhal	Sylvenia Ceramic	9979021307
06	Dhruvbhai and Shaileshbhai	Torrento Ceramic	9227800742
07.	Bharatbhai	Edmark Ceramic	9099986963
08	Ranibhai	Gold Stone Ceramic	9825699132
09	Hirenabhai	Corona Ceramic	9978945602
10.	Kanibhai	Sulix Ceramic	9904782186
11.	Bipinbhai	Kevin Ceramic	9909908789
12.	Kiritbhai	Samsang Ceramic	9376533339
13.	Manojbhai	Surani Ceramics	9825312012
14.	Kishanbhai	Matrix Ceramics	9978517771
15.	Mukeshbhai	Orbit Ceramics	9825335044
16.	Mansingh	Nalco Ceramics	9879598706
17.	Vijaybhai	Hollis Ceramics(HLS)	9726532322

Q.11. Give the details of cash handed over to all the above said middlemen.

A.11. I state that I have not maintained ledger account, manufacture wise or trader wise and I am not in position to give amount of cash received from shroff and handed over to my clients. However, I have maintained date-wise rojmel, in loose sheets, in respect of amount of the cash received by me, for my client, from the shroff as well as the cash delivered over to my client. Two types of rojmel sheets have been maintained by me.

One set of rojmel sheets having 'Sunora heading are showing the amounts received from different shroffs for different clients during the period from 29-12-2014 to 22-08-2015. Similar sheets without any heading have been maintained for the onward period upto 21-12-2015. The first column shows the amount received from shroff. The second column has the mention of "H" or "A" or "B" or "S" or "SBI" which represent the Bank name in whose account the cash amount has been deposited to he shroff. I clarify that, 'H' represents HDFC BANK, 'CA' represents AXIS BANK, "P" represents PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, "S" or "SBI" represents STATE BANK OF INDIA, "B" represents BANK OF BARODA and so on. The third column shows the place from where the tile dealers have deposited the cash amount and the fourth column shows the name of the



manufacturer of tiles or dealers of tiles and/or the name of their representative, located at Morbi to whom the cash is to be delivered. I would like to add that wherever the cash has been delivered directly to the tile manufacturer. there is a mention of •p at the appropriate place along with the name of representative and the name of the tile manufacturer.

Second set of rojmel sheets having are mainly containing the details of disbursement of cash to my clients. The first two column are in respect of Angadia transfers and do not relate to tile dealers. The third column is the amount reimbursed to the persons whose names are shown in column number four. These sheets are available with me only for the period from 01-01-2015 to 21-12-2015 as such sheets for the past period were destroyed after settlement of accounts.

To illustrate the transaction mentioned therein, the entry number 17 written in Gujarati, on the sheet for the date 29-12-2014 is reproduced below:

41/800 P Kolkata Bhanubhai Silvania

I explain that '41/800' stands for Rs. 41 ,800/- . which has been deposited in 'P' i.e. PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK account of our shroff i.e. M/S K.N. Brotherg, by the dealer/ buyer of ceramic tiles. I further explain that the said amount has been deposited from 'Kolkata' Kolkata city Further, capital letter •p written in fourth column stands for manufacturer/ factory owner of ceramic tiles, and fifth column 'Bhanubhai' stands for Shri Bhanubhai who is the representative person of the tile manufacturer. Further the last column 'Silvania' stands for M/S Silvania Ceramics, Morbi, who is the tile manufacturer for whom the cash has been sent by the dealer/ buyer.

To sum up the transaction in nutshell, I explain that the above referred entry shows that on 29-12-2014, an amount of Rs. 41800/- was deposited in M/S KN. Brother's Account (shroff), maintained in PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, from the dealer/ buyer of tile based at Kolkata, which is meant to be delivered to the tile manufacturer, M/s Silvania Ceramics of Morbi. The name of the responsible person of the said tile manufacturer is Shri Bhanubhai.

8. On analyzing the documentary evidences collected during search at the office premises of M/s K.N. Brothers, Rajkot, Shroff, and Shri Satish Patel of M/s Angel, Morbi, broker/ middlemen, as well as deposition made by Shri Lalit Ashumal Gangwani, owner of M/s K.N. Brothers, and Shri Satish Patel of M/s Angel, Morbi in their respective Statements recorded under Section 14 of the Act, I find that customers of Appellant had deposited cash amount in bank accounts of Shroff M/s K.N. Brothers, Rajkot, which was converted into cash by them and handed over to Shri Satish Patel of M/s Angel, Morbi, Broker/Middlemen, who admittedly handed over the said cash amount to Appellant.

8.1 On examining the Statements of Shri Lalit Ashumal Gangwani, owner of M/s K.N. Brothers, Rajkot, and Shri Satish Patel of M/s Angel, Morbi, it is apparent that the said Statements contained plethora of facts, which are in the knowledge of the deponents only. For example, Shri Satish Patel of M/s Angel, Morbi deciphered the meaning of each and every entry written in the private records seized from his premises. He also gave details of when



and how much cash was delivered to which Tile manufacturer and even concerned person who had received cash amount. He deposed that he used to hand over cash received from Shroff to Shri Amrishbhai of M/s Benito Ceramic, Appellant herein. It is not the case that the said statements were recorded under duress or threat. Further, said statements have not been retracted. So, veracity of deposition made in said Statements is not under dispute.

8.2 I find that the Appellant had devised such a *modus operandi* that it was almost impossible to identify buyers of goods or transporters who transported the goods. The Appellant used to inform M/s K.N. Brothers, Rajkot, Shroff, or Shri Satish Patel of M/s Angel, Morbi, Middlemen, about deposit of cash in bank accounts of Shroff on receipt of communication from their buyers and such cash amount would reach to them through middlemen/brokers. When cash amount was deposited by buyers of goods in bank accounts of Shroff, the same was not reflected in bank statements, as emerging from the records. So, there was no details of buyers available who had deposited cash amount in bank accounts of Shroff. This way the Appellant was able to hide the identity of buyers of illicitly removed goods. It is a basic common sense that no person will maintain authentic records of the illegal activities or manufacture being done by it. It is also not possible to unearth all evidences involved in the case. The adjudicating authority is required to examine the evidences on record and decide the case. The Hon'ble High Court in the case of International Cylinders Pvt Ltd reported at 2010 (255) ELT 68 (H.P.) has held that once the Department proves that something illegal had been done by the manufacturer which *prima facie* shows that illegal activities were being carried, the burden would shift to the manufacturer.

8.3 It is also pertinent to mention that the adjudicating authority was not conducting a trial of a criminal case, but was adjudicating a Show Cause Notice as to whether there has been clandestine removal of excisable goods without payment of excise duty. In such cases, preponderance of probabilities would be sufficient and case is not required to be proved beyond reasonable doubt. I rely on the Order passed by the Hon'ble CESTAT, Bangalore passed in the case of Ramachandra Rexins Pvt. Ltd. Reported as 2013 (295) E.L.T. 116 (Tri. - Bang.), wherein it has been held



In a case of clandestine activity involving suppression of

production and clandestine removal, it is not expected that such evasion has to be established by the Department in a mathematical precision. After all, a person indulging in clandestine activity takes sufficient precaution to hide/destroy the evidence. The evidence available shall be those left in spite of the best care taken by the persons involved in such clandestine activity. In such a situation, the entire facts and circumstances of the case have to be looked into and a decision has to be arrived at on the yardstick of 'preponderance of probability' and not on the yardstick of 'beyond reasonable doubt', as the decision is being rendered in quasi-judicial proceedings."

8.4 I also rely on the Order passed by the Hon'ble Tribunal in the case of A.N. Guha & Co. reported in 1996 (86) E.L.T. 333(Tri.), wherein it has been held that,

"In all such cases of clandestine removal, it is not possible for the Department to prove the same with mathematical precision. The Department is deemed to have discharged their burden if they place so much of evidence which, prima facie, shows that there was a clandestine removal if such evidence is produced by the Department. Then the onus shifts on to the Appellants to prove that there was no clandestine removal"

9. After careful examination of evidences available on record in the form of documentary evidences as well as oral evidence, I am of the considered opinion that the Department has discharged initial burden of proof for alleging clandestine removal of goods and the burden of proof shifts to the appellant to establish by independent evidence that there was no clandestine removal and the appellant cannot escape from the rigour of law by picking loopholes in the evidences placed by the Department. I rely on the decision rendered by the Hon'ble Madras High Court in the case of Lawn Textile Mills Pvt. Ltd. Reported as 2018 (362) E.L.T. 559 (Mad.), wherein it has been held that,

"30. The above facts will clearly show that the allegation is one of clandestine removal. It may be true that the burden of proving such an allegation is on the Department. However, clandestine removal with an intention to evade payment of duty is always done in a secret manner and not as an open transaction for the Department to immediately detect the same. Therefore, in case of clandestine removal, where secrecies involved, there may be cases where direct documentary evidence will not be available. However, based on the seized records, if the Department is able to prima facie establish the case of clandestine removal and the assessee is not able to give any plausible explanation for the same, then the allegation of clandestine removal has to be held to be proved. In other words, the standard and degree of proof, which is required in such cases, may not be the same, as in other cases where there is no allegation of clandestine removal."

10. The Appellant has contended that since cross examination of



Departmental witnesses were not allowed, their statements cannot be relied upon while passing the order and determining the duty amount payable by it. In this regard I find that the Appellant had sought cross examination of Shri Lalit Ashumal Gangwani and Shri Jayesh Solanki of M/s K.N. Brothers and Shri Satish Patel of M/s Angel, Morbi during the course of adjudication. The adjudicating authority denied the request of cross examination by observing in the impugned order, inter alia, as under:

"19.4 Further as discussed above, all the persons had admitted their respective role in this case, under Section 14 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, voluntarily, which is binding upon them and relied upon in the case of the Noticee. Further, I find that all the persons had not retracted their statements. Therefore, the same are legal and valid pieces of evidence in the eyes of law. It is a settled legal position that cross examination is not required to be allowed in all cases. Moreover, there is no provisions under central excise law to allow cross examination of the witnesses during adjudication of the case. The denial of opportunity of cross-examination does not vitiate the Adjudication proceedings. The adjudicating authority was not conducting a trail of a criminal case, but was adjudicating a SCN as to whether there has been clandestine removal of excisable goods without payment of duty. I find that the Noticee has not provided any independent evidence to show that there was no clandestine removal. In this regard, I place reliance upon the judgement of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras in the case of M/s Erode Annai Spinning Mills (Pvt) Ltd - 2019 (366) ELT 647, wherein it was held that where opportunity of cross examination was not allowed the entire proceedings will not be vitiated.... .."

11.1 I find that none of the Statements of Shroff/ Middlemen/Brokers recorded during investigation have been retracted nor there is any allegation of duress or threat during recording of Statements. Further, Shroff/Middlemen/broker have no reason to depose before the investigating officers something which is contrary to facts. It is also pertinent to mention that the present case was not one off case involving clandestine removal of goods by Tile manufacturers of Morbi. It is on record that DGCEI had simultaneously booked offence cases against 186 such manufacturers for evasion of Central Excise duty who had adopted similar *modus operandi* by routing sale proceeds of illicitly cleared finished goods through Shroffs / Middlemen/brokers. It is also on records that out of said 186 manufacturers, 61 had admitted and had also paid duty evaded by them. So, the documentary evidences gathered by the investigating officers from the premises of Shroffs / middlemen contained trails of illicitly removed goods and preponderance of probability is certainly against Appellant. It has been consistently held by the higher appellate I that cross examination



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is not mandatory and it depends on facts of each and every case. I rely on the decision rendered by the Hon'ble Bombay High Court in the case of Patel Engineering Ltd reported as 2014 (307) E.L.T. 862 (Bom.), wherein it has been held that,

"23. Therefore, we are of the opinion that it will not be correct to hold that irrespective of the facts and circumstances and in all inquiries, the right of cross examination can be asserted. Further, as held above which rule or principle of natural justice must be applied and followed depends upon several factors and as enumerated above. Even if there is denial of the request to cross examine the witnesses in an inquiry, without anything more, by such denial alone, it will not be enough to conclude that principles of natural justice have been violated. Therefore, the judgments relied upon by Shri Kantawala must be seen in the factual backdrop and peculiar circumstances of the assessee's ease before this Court."

11.2 By following the above decision and considering the facts of the case, I hold that the adjudicating authority has not erred by not acceding request for cross examination of the witnesses, as sought by the Appellant.

12. The Appellant has contended that in the entire case except for so called evidences of receipt of money from the buyers of tiles through Shroff/ Middlemen/ Broker, no other evidence of manufacture of tiles, procurement of raw materials including fuel and power for manufacture of tiles, deployment of staff, manufacture, transportation of raw materials as well as finished goods, payment to all including raw material suppliers, transporters etc. in cash have been gathered. The Appellant further contended that no statement of any of buyers, transporters who transported raw materials and finished goods etc. are relied upon or even available. It is settled position of law that in absence of such evidences, grave allegations of clandestine removal cannot sustain and relied upon various case laws.

12.1 I find that the investigating officers gathered evidences from the premises of M/s K.N. Brothers, Rajkot, Shroff, or Shri Satish Patel of M/s Angel, Morbi, Middlemen, which indicated that Appellant had routed sales proceeds of illicitly removed goods through the said Shroff and Middlemen/Broker. The said evidences were corroborated by the depositions made by Shri Lalit Ashumal Gangwani, Owner of M/s K.N. Brothers, Shri Satish Patel of M/s Angel, Morbi during the course of investigation. In catena of decisions, it has been held that in cases of clandestine removal, it is not possible to unearth all the evidences and Department is not required to prove the case with mathematical precision.



I rely on the Order passed by the Hon'ble CESTAT, Ahmedabad in the case of Apurva Aluminium Corporation reported at 1996 (261) E.L.T. 515 (Tri. Ahmd.), wherein at Para 5.1 of the order, the Tribunal has held that,

"Once again the onus of proving that they have accounted for all the goods produced, shifts to the appellants and they have failed to discharge this burden. They want the department to show challanwise details of goods transported or not transported. There are several decisions of Hon'ble Supreme Court and High Courts wherein it has been held that in such clandestine activities, only the person who indulges in such activities knows all the details and it would not be possible for any investigating officer to unearth all the evidences required and prove with mathematical precision, the evasion or the other illegal activities".

13. In view of above, the various contentions raised by the Appellant are of no help to them and they have failed to discharge the burden cast on them that they had not indulged in clandestine removal of goods. On the other hand, the Department has adduced sufficient oral and documentary corroborative evidences to demonstrate that Appellant indulged in clandestine removal of goods and evaded payment of Central Excise duty. I, therefore, hold that confirmation of demand of Central Excise duty amount of Rs.13,99,380/- by the adjudicating authority is correct, legal and proper. Since demand is confirmed, it is natural consequence that the confirmed demand is required to be paid along with interest at applicable rate under Section 11AA of the Act. I, therefore, uphold order to pay interest on confirmed demand.

14. The Appellant has contended that Tiles were notified at Sr. No. 58 and 59 under Notification No. 49/2008-C.E.(N.T.) dated 24.12.2008, as amended issued under Section 4A of the Act and duty was payable on the retail sale price declared on the goods less abatement @ 45%. Though there is no evidence of manufacture and clearance of goods that too without declaration of RSP/MRP, duty is assessed considering the so called alleged realized value as abated value without any legal backing. The Appellant further contended that duty is to be determined as per Section 4A(4) of the Act read with Rule 4(i) of Central Excise (Determination of Retail Sale Price of Excisable Goods) Rules, 2008, which provided that highest of the RSP/MRP declared on the goods during the previous or succeeding months is to be taken for the purpose of assessment.

14.1 I find it is pertinent to examine the provisions contained in Section 4A of the Act, which are reproduced as under:



“Section 4A. Valuation of excisable goods with reference to retail sale price.- (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify any goods, in relation to which it is required, under the provisions of the [Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010)] or the rules made thereunder or under any other law for the time being in force, to declare on the package thereof the retail sale price of such goods, to which the provisions of sub-section (2) shall apply.

(2) Where the goods specified under sub-section (1) are excisable goods and are chargeable to duty of excise with reference to value, then, notwithstanding anything contained in section 4, such value shall be deemed to be the retail sale price declared on such goods less such amount of abatement, if any, from such retail sale price as the Central Government may allow by notification in the Official Gazette.”

14.2 I find that in terms of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009, retail sale price is required to be declared on packages when sold to retail customers. This would mean that when goods are sold to customers, other than retail customers, like institutional customers, the provisions of Legal Metrology Act, 2009 would not be applicable.

14.3 On examining the present case in backdrop of above provisions, I find that Appellant has not produced any evidences that the goods were sold to retail customers. Further, as discussed above, Appellant No.1 had adopted such a modus operandi that identity of buyers could not be ascertained during investigation. Since, applicability of provisions contained in Legal Metrology Act, 2009 itself is not confirmed, it is not possible to extend benefit of abatement under Section 4A of the Act. Even if it is presumed that all the goods sold by Appellant No.1 were to retail customers then also what was realized through Shroff/Middlemen cannot be considered as MRP value for the reason that in cases when goods are sold through dealers, realized value would be less than MRP value since dealer price is always less than MRP price.

14.4 As regards contention of Appellant No.1 that duty is to be determined as per Section 4A(4) of the Act read with Rule 4(i) of Central Excise (Determination of Retail Sale Price of Excisable Goods) Rules, 2008, I find it is pertinent to examine the provisions of Rule 4 ibid, which are reproduced as under:

*“RULE 4. Where a manufacturer removes the excisable goods specified under sub-section (1) of section 4A of the Act, -
8- without declaring the retail sale price on the packages of such goods; or*



(b) by declaring the retail sale price, which is not the retail sale price as required to be declared under the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) or rules made thereunder or any other law for the time being in force; or

8- by declaring the retail sale price but obliterates the same after their removal from the place of manufacture,

then, the retail sale price of such goods shall be ascertained in the following manner, namely :-

8- if the manufacturer has manufactured and removed identical goods, within a period of one month, before or after removal of such goods, by declaring the retail sale price, then, the said declared retail sale price shall be taken as the retail sale price of such goods :

(ii) if the retail sale price cannot be ascertained in terms of clause (i), the retail sale price of such goods shall be ascertained by conducting the enquiries in the retail market where such goods have normally been sold at or about the same time of the removal of such goods from the place of manufacture :

Provided that if more than one retail sale price is ascertained under clause (i) or clause (ii), then, the highest of the retail sale price, so ascertained, shall be taken as the retail sale price of all such goods."

14.5 I find that in the present case, the Appellant has not demonstrated as to how their case is covered by any of the situation as envisaged under sub clause (a), (b) or (c) of Rule 4 *ibid*. Hence, provisions of Rule 4(i) *ibid* is not applicable in the present case.

14.6 In view of above, plea of Appellant to assess the goods under Section 4A of the Act cannot be accepted.

15. The Appellant has contended that all the allegations are baseless and totally unsubstantiated, therefore, question of alleged suppression of facts etc. also does not arise. The Appellant further contended that none of the situation suppression of facts, willful mis-statement, fraud, collusion etc. as stated in Section 11A(4) of the Central Excise Act, 1944 exists in the instant case but it is alleged suppression of facts in the impugned order based on the general allegation. I find that the Appellant was found indulging in clandestine removal of goods and routed the cash through Shroff/Middlemen/Broker. The *modus operandi* adopted by Appellant No. 1 was unearthed during investigation carried out against them by DGCEI,

Thus, this is a clear case of suppression of facts with intent to



evade-payment of duty. Considering the facts of the case, I am of the opinion that the adjudicating authority was justified in invoking extended period of limitation on the grounds of suppression of facts. Since invocation of extended period of limitation on the grounds of suppression of facts is upheld, penalty under Section 11AC of the Act is mandatory, as has been held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Rajasthan Spinning & Weaving Mills reported as 2009 (238) E.L.T. 3 (S.C.), wherein it is held that when there are ingredients for invoking extended period of limitation for demand of duty, imposition of penalty under Section 11AC is mandatory. The ratio of the said judgment applies to the facts of the present case. I, therefore, uphold penalty of Rs.13,99,380/- imposed under Section 11AC of the Act.

16. In view of above, I uphold the impugned order and reject the appeal filed by the Appellant.

17. अपीलकर्ता द्वारा दर्ज की गई अपील का निपटारा उपरोक्त तरीके से किया जाता है।

17. The appeals filed by the Appellants are disposed off as above.

Date: 27 / 04 / 2022

F. No. V2/117/RAJ/2021

सत्यापित / Attested

एन. सी. गजरीया
N. C. Gajariya
अधीक्षक
Superintendent

(अखिलेश कुमार)
आयुक्त (अपील)

By R.P.A.D.

To, M/s. Benito Ceramic Pvt. Ltd., 8A National Highway, Lakhdirpur Road, Behind Soriso Ceramic, Morbi, Gujarat-363642	सेवामें, मेसर्स प्रा. लिमिटेड, सर्वेक्षण संख्या 105/1, पी 2, पी -6 और 7, 8 ए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग, नवा जम्बूदिया रोड, परा जम्बूदिया, मोरबी, गुजरात- 363642
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प्रतिलिपि :-

- 1) मुख्य आयुक्त, वस्तु एवं सेवा कर एवं केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क, गुजरात क्षेत्र, अहमदाबाद को जानकारी हेतु।
- 2) प्रधान आयुक्त, वस्तु एवं सेवा कर एवं केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क, राजकोटआयुक्तालय, राजकोट को आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु।
- 3) संयुक्त आयुक्त (मण्डल -10), राज्य वस्तु एवं सेवा कर एवं केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क, 4th मंज़िल बहुमाली भवन रेस कोर्स रिंग रोड, राजकोट को, सेक्शन 107(15) of GST Act, 2017 के अनुसार जानकारी हेतु।
- 4) सहायक आयुक्त, वस्तु एवं सेवा कर एवं केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क, मोरबी मंडल-II, मोरबी राजकोट आयुक्तालय, राजकोट को आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु।
- 5) गार्ड फ़ाइल।



