OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, CENTRAL EXCISE AND SERVICE TAX, (APPEALS-II)
7th Floor, KENDRIYA SHULK BHAVAN, OPP. L.B.STADIUM, BASHEERBAGH,
HYDERABAD- 500 004.

Appeal No. 03 / 2011 (H-II) ST Date: 31.01.2011.

ORDER-IN-APPEAL No. 08 / 2011 (H-II) S.Tax
Passed By Dr.S.L.Meena, Commissioner (Appeals-II)

PREAMBLE

This copy is granted free of cost for the private use of the person to whom it is issued.

2. Any assessee aggrieved by this order may file an appeal under Section 86 of the Finance Act, 1994 to the Customs, Excise & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal, South Zonal Bench, 1st Floor, WTC Building, FKCCI Complex, Kemp Gowda Road, Bangalore-560 009.

3. Every appeal under the above Para (2) shall be filed within three months of the date on which the order sought to be appealed against is received by the assessee, the Board or by the [Commissioner] of Central Excise, as the case may be.

4. The appeal, as referred to in Para 2 above, should be filed in S.T.5/S.T.-7 proforma in quadruplicate; within three months from the date on which the order sought to be appealed against is communicated to the party preferring the appeal and should be accompanied by four copies each (of which one should be a certified copy), of the order appealed against and the Order-in-Original which gave rise to the appeal.

5. The appeal should also be accompanied by a crossed bank draft drawn in favour of the Assistant Registrar of the Tribunal, drawn on a branch of any nominated public sector bank at the place where the Tribunal is situated, evidencing payment of fee prescribed in Section 86 of the Act. The fees payable are as under:-

(*a*) where the amount of service tax and interest demanded and penalty levied by any Central Excise Officer in the case to which the appeal relates is five lakh rupees or less, one thousand rupees;

(*b*) where the amount of service tax and interest demanded and penalty levied by any Central Excise Officer in the case to which the appeal relates is more than five lakh rupees but not exceeding fifty lakh rupees, five thousand rupees;

(*c*) where the amount of service tax and interest demanded and penalty levied by any Central Excise Officer in the case to which the appeal relates is more than fifty lakh rupees, ten thousand rupees:

No fee is payable in the case of Memorandum of Cross Objection referred to in Sub-Section 4 of Section 86 ibid.

5A. Every application made before the Appellate Tribunal,
(a) in an appeal for grant of stay or for rectification of mistake or for any other purpose; or
(b) for restoration of an appeal or an application shall be accompanied by a fee of five hundred rupees:

No fee is payable in case of an application filed by Commissioner under this sub-Section.

6. The appeal should be filed within three months from the date of communication of the order.

7. Attention is invited to the provisions governing these and other related matters, contained in the Central Excise Act, 1944 and Central Excise Rules, 2002 and the Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (Procedure) Rules, 1982.

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Appeal No : 03 / 2011 (H-II) ST

ORDER

The subject appeal has been filed by M/s. Alpine Estates, 5-4-187/3 & 4, 2rd Floor, M.G.Road, Secunderabad – 500 003 (hereinafter referred to as Appellants) against the Order – In – Original No. 44 / 2010 S.Tax dt.15.10.2010 passed by the Additional Commissioner of Service Tax, Hyderabad-II Commissionerate, Hyderabad (hereinafter referred to as Respondent).

2. Brief facts of the case are that the appellants are service tax registrants under the category of Works Contract Service from 29.2.2008 in respect of construction of residential complex service. On investigation conducted by the service tax department, it has come to light that they had undertaken a single venture viz. May Flower Heights for construction of 102 flats and received amounts from their customers from May 2007 to December 2009 towards sale deed agreements and agreements for construction. It was also noticed by the department from the ST3 returns filed by the appellants for the period October 2007 to March 2008 and April 2008 to September 2008, that they had paid service tax of Rs.50,82,237/- on the receipts against agreements of construction for the period May 2007 to December 2008 under Works Contract service availing the option under Rule 3 (1) of the Works Contract (Composition Scheme for Payment of Service Tax) Rules, 2007. It was also noticed that they had stopped paying service tax from January 2009 onwards by misinterpreting the clarification issued by the Central Board of Excise & Customs, New Delhi vide Circular No.108/02/2009 – ST dt.29.01.2009. Therefore, a show cause notice was issued to the appellants demanding payment of service tax of Rs.31,10,377/- under Section 73 (1) of the Finance Act,1994 for the period January 2009 to December 2009 with interest under Section 75 of the Act, ibid and proposing penalties under Sections 76, 77 and 78 of the Act, ibid. The said show cause notice was adjudicated by the lower authority vide the impugned order confirming the demand of Rs.31,10,377/- towards service tax along with interest and imposed penalties of Rs.5,000/- and Rs.31,10,377/- under Sections 77 and 78 of the Act, ibid respectively.

3. Aggrieved by the above order, the Appellants have filed the present appeal mainly on the following grounds:-

- The impugned order is ex-facie illegal and untenable in law since the same is contrary to facts and judicial decisions.
- The respondent had passed the impugned order with the prejudiced mind of confirming the demand on irrelevant findings and not considering the factual position and entire submissions made by the appellants ; therefore, the order is untenable. They relied on the case laws in the cases of Oudh Sugar Mills Ltd. Vs. UOI – 1978 (2) ELT 172 (SC) and Cosmo Films Ltd. Vs. CCE, Aurangabad – (2009) 21 STT 217 (Mum.- CESTAT).
- The respondent had contravened the principles of natural justice by not considering the following submissions made by them and therefore, the order is void and requires to be set aside.
    - Various circulars that have clarified that construction of complex for personal use is not liable to service tax.
    - The interpretation that the personal use exclusion is available only where the entire complex is put for personal use is not correct in law.
    - Penalty has been imposed even after stating the bonafide belief of the appellants based on which payment of service tax for the period January 2009 to December 2009 was not made.
- They claimed that various circulars were issued to clear the doubts regarding applicability of service tax on construction of residential complex service, but the respondent stated that by the issue of Circular B1/6/2005 – TRU dt.27.7.2005 itself, the applicability of service tax on construction of residential complex was made clear. In that case why the Board has issued further circulars F.No. 332/35/2006-TRU dt.01.8.2006 and 108/02/2009 – ST dt.29.01.2009.
- It is evident that the Circular 108/02/2009-ST dt.29.01.2009 states that where a residential unit is put to personal use, not necessarily the entire complex, it would be excluded under the taxable service ' Construction of Complex'. Therefore, respondent's finding that the

exclusion from taxable service would be available only when the entire complex is put to personal use. In view of this the impugned order shall be set aside.

- The respondent erred in not considering the case law relied by them in the cases of Classic Promoters & Developers, Classic Properties Vs. CCE, Mangalore – 2009-TIOL-1106-CESTAT-Bang stating that the issue pertains to Commercial Complex, whereas, the issue invoiced in the said case law dealt both Commercial and Residential complexes.
- It is very rare that two cases would be exactly the same, but in such cases also the relevant inferences should be considered from passing orders. Such differences in the facts of the cases should not form hindrance for passing orders. If such practice is followed, then every case has to be fought from the scratch and the earlier decisions and orders would be of no use at all. For this reason as well the impugned order shall be set aside.
- In the following two cases as well as the impugned order was set aside and the matter was remanded for passing fresh decision based on the circular 108/02/2009, hence the appellants are also entitled for such benefit.
    - Virgo Properties P Ltd. Vs. CST, Chennai – 2010 – TIOL-1142-CESTAT-MAD.
    - Ardra Associates Vs. CCE, Calicut – (2009) 22 STT 450 (Bang.- CESTAT)
- Interpretation of law has to be done word by word and there shall be no addition or omission of words to interpret the law for one's convenience as the impugned order has done. For this reason the impugned order shall be set aside.
- The respondent erred in holding that no cenvat credit would be available as per the Works Contract (Composition Scheme for the payment of service tax) Rules,2007 since Rule 3 (2) of such rules states that the assessee would not be eligible for cenvat credit on inputs. There is no mention about credit in relation to input services and capital goods.
- Without prejudice to the foregoing, appellants submit that the respondent erred in not giving the benefit of payment of service tax on the cum tax basis for the reason that the appellants have opted for the composition scheme, but Section 67 of the Finance Act,1994 permits benefit of payment of service tax on cum tax basis where the same is not collected from the customers as there is no exception / exclusion given for works contract service. They relied on the following case laws.
    - VGB Tyre Retreading Works Vs. CCE, Salem – (2010) 26 STT 210 (CHENNAI-CESTAT)
    - Billu Tech Video Communication Vs. CCE, Jaipur – (2010) 28 STT 325 (New Delhi – CESTAT)
    - Vidyut Consultants Vs. CCE, Indore – 2010-TIOL-1196-CESTAT-DEL.
- Without prejudice to the foregoing, the appellants submit that when service tax itself is not payable, the question of interest and penalty do not arise. They relied on the case law in the case of Prathiba Processors Vs. UOI – 1996 (88) ELT 12 (SC).
- Issue of so many circulars on the same subject at different points of time itself makes it evident that there was confusion on the issue and this aspect was not considered by the respondent and imposed penalty not treating the non payment of service tax on bonafide belief as such impugned order shall be set aside. They relied on the following decisions.
    - Hindustan Steel Ltd. Vs. State of Orissa – 1978 (2) ELT (J159) (SC)
    - Akbar Badruddin Jaiwani Vs. Collector – 1990 (47) ELT 161 (SC)
    - Tamilnadu Housing Board Vs. Collector – 1990 (74) ELT 9 (SC)
- When there is no allegation as to any intention to evade payment of service tax setting out any positive act of the appellants, no penalty to be imposed under Section 78 of the Finance Act,1994 for the reason of fraud, willful misstatement, collusion or suppression of facts or

contravention of any of the provisions of the Act or Rules made there under with intention to evade payment of duty. They relied on the following case laws.

- Cosmic Dye Chemical Vs. CCE – 1995 (75) ELT 721 (SC)
- T.N.Dadha Pharmaceuticals Vs. CCE – 2003 (152) ELT 251 (SC)
- Tamilnadu Housing Board Vs. Collector – 1990 (74) ELT 9 (SC)
- Padmini Products Vs. CCE – 1989 (43) ELT 195 (SC)
- Pahwa Chemicals P Ltd. Vs. CCE – 2005 (189) ELT 257 (SC)
- Gopal Zarda Udyog Vs CCE – 2005 (188) ELT 251 (SC)
- Kolety Gum Industries Vs. CCE – 2005 (183) ELT 440 (T)

- They stopped paying service tax on bonafide belief that there was no service tax liability as per the clarification issued in Board's Circular 108/02/2009. There was no other intention to evade payment of service tax by them. On the other hand it was not practicable for collection of service tax amounts from the customers as they denied payment of such service tax. Hence, penalty under Section 78 is not leviable in this case.
- They have not intentionally misinterpreted the Circular to evade tax payment as is mentioned in the impugned order. Hence, extended period of limitation shall not be applicable to them.
- They requested for waiver of penalties in terms of Section 80 since they were under confusion as to the service tax liability on their transaction, therefore there was reasonable cause for failure to pay service tax.

4. When the case was posted for personal hearing on 31.01.2011, Sri V.S.Sudhir, CA and Sri A. Shankar Reddy, DGM (Admn), Modi Properties & Investments appeared for personal hearing on behalf of the appellants and made the following submissions:

- Reiterated the submissions made in the grounds of the appeal.
- Construction of flats for individuals does not come under 'Works Contract Service' definition as construction of individual flat / unit would not come under meaning of construction of residential complex or a part thereof.
- As per Board's Circular No.108/02/2009-ST dt.29.01.2009, it has been clarified that residential unit sold for a customer for his personal use, is not liable to service tax. The respondent has considered only the conclusion of the Board's Circular and the preamble or the arguments have not been taken into consideration while adjudicating the show cause notice.
- It is further submitted that builders became liable to service tax from 01.7.2010 as per Finance Act,2010 as per Explanation added to the taxable service.
- Since the matter was not free from confusion, the facts were intimated to the department and the issue involved is a matter of interpretation, penalty under Section 80 may be waived as the appellants had acted under bonafide belief.

5. I have gone through the impugned order, grounds of appeal, submissions made at the time of personal hearing and the case laws relied by the appellants and findings made by the lower authority in the impugned order. The issues to be decided in these appeals are (i) whether service tax is payable by the appellants in the light of the Board's Circular No.108/2/2009 – ST dt.29.01.2009? (ii) whether cum tax benefit for payment of service tax is extendable to the appellants ? and (iii) whether penalties are imposable by invoking extended period ?

6.0. As far as taxability aspect is concerned, it is pertinent to look into the relevant statutory provisions of the Finance Act, 1994.

Section 65 (91a) of the Finance Act,1994 : "residential complex" means any complex comprising of —

(i) a building or buildings, having more than twelve residential units;

(ii) a common area; and

(iii) any one or more of facilities or services such as park, lift, parking space, community hall, common water supply or effluent treatment system,

located within a premises and the layout of such premises is approved by an authority under any law for the time being in force, but does not include a complex which is constructed by a person directly engaging any other person for designing or planning of the layout, and the construction of such complex is intended for personal use as residence by such person.

Explanation. — For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that for the purposes of this clause, —

(a) "personal use" includes permitting the complex for use as residence by another person on rent or without consideration;

(b) "residential unit" means a single house or a single apartment intended for use as a place of residence;

Section 65 (105) (zzzh) of the Finance Act,1994 "taxable service" means any service provided or to be provided to any person, by any other person, in relation to construction of complex;

Explanation. — For the purposes of this sub-clause, construction of a complex which is intended for sale, wholly or partly, by a builder or any person authorised by the builder before, during or after construction (except in cases for which no sum is received from or on behalf of the prospective buyer by the builder or a person authorised by the builder before the grant of completion certificate by the authority competent to issue such certificate under any law for the time being in force) shall be deemed to be service provided by the builder to the buyer;

6.1. As per the above statutory provisions, the appellants are liable to pay service tax on the construction of residential complex undertaken by them since the above mentioned definition of Residential Complex service squarely applicable and no exemption whatsoever can be allowed for such construction activity as it is not meant for self use and "taxable service" means any service provided or to be provided to any person, by any other person, in relation to construction of complex. It is observed from the records that the appellants had paid service tax on the amounts attributable to the value received by them over and above the sale deed values till December 2008 under Works Contract Service in respect of construction of residential complex and not paid service tax for the period from January 2009 to December 2009 under the pretext that there is no service tax liability on the service rendered by them in view of the Board's Circular No.108/02/2009-ST dt.29.01.2009. Thereby, it is evident that the appellants had not paid service tax on the amount pertaining to the sale deed till December 2008. Further, it is also observed that the appellants had collected total value of the Flat from the customers and entered into sale deed agreements and construction agreements simultaneously and paid service tax amount to the department on the value excluding the value of sale deed till December 2008 and not paid any service tax for the period January 2009 to December 2009. From these two agreements, it is evident that construction of flat is not yet

completed to treat it as a sale of flat. Board's Circular *No.108/102/2009-ST* dated 29.0l.2009 states that ***"It is only after the completion of construction and full payment of the agreed sum that a sale deed is executed and only then the ownership of the property gets transferred to the ultimate owner. Therefore, any service provided by such seller in connection with the construction of residential complex till the execution of such sale deed would be in the nature of 'self-service' consequently would not attract service tax."*** It implies that three conditions should be satisfied for not attracting service tax (i) construction should be completed, (ii) full payment of the agreed sum should be paid, and (iii) sale deed should be executed for the full value of the residential unit. In the present appellant' case, though full payments were made construction was not complete and sale deed was executed for part amount of the total consideration. As such, the appellants are not covered by the situation explained in the Board's circular referred to above. In view of this position, the appellants' argument that they are covered by the impugned Board's Circular is without any basis.

6.2. Board has also clarified in the said circular that " ***if the ultimate owner enters into a contract for construction of a residential complex with a promoter / builder / developer, who himself provides service of design, planning and construction; and after such construction the ultimate owner receives such property for his personal use, then such activity would not be subjected to service tax, because this case would fall under the exclusion provided in the definition of 'residential complex."*** Exclusion clause would apply to the "complex as a whole" and not to individual residential units. In other words, if the entire residential complex is meant for use by one person then it gets excluded from the definition of "residential complex". For example, if 'BHEL' gets their residential colony (having more than 12 units) for their employees constructed from a builder or Income Tax Department gets their residential colony constructed from a builder, then such construction would not attract service tax. However, this exclusion does not apply to individual residential units as in the instant case. In other words, if a builder constructs residential complex and sells the residential units to number of individuals under "two agreement system" viz., sale deed and construction agreement as in the instant cases, then, even though such individual unit is for personal use of that customer, still the service tax is liable to be paid. As stated above, "entire complex as a whole" meant for use by one person is under 'exclusion' clause and not the 'individual residential unit'. Secondly, each "construction agreement" with the customer is a "works contract" independent of the agreement entered, with another customer. Therefore, the contentions of he appellants on this count cannot be agreed.

6.3. Further, the appellants are also not covered under of Notification No.24/2010 – ST dt.22.6.2010 read with Notification No.36/2010 – ST dt.01.7.2010, for exemption of service tax on advance payments made since the said two Notifications are issued by the Board for eight New Services and carrying out amendments to the existing services effective from 01.07.2010 and therefore, they are prospective amendments to be complied with effect from 01.07.2010 i.e., the advances made prior to 01.07.2010 are not taxable in respect of the taxable services mentioned in the Notification No.36/2010-ST dt.01.07.2010 rendered from 01.07.2010 since the said taxable services are effective only from 01.07.2010 on account of the provisions of the Finance Act,2010, whereas in the instant case issue involved was for the period January 2009 to December 2009, which is much earlier than 01.07.2010. Moreover, this aspect has been clarified by the Board vide its letter D.O.F.No.334/3/2010 – TRU dt.01.07.2010. In this context I draw attention to the Hon'ble Punjab & Haryana High Court's decision in the case of G.S. Promoters Vs. Union of India reported in 2011 (21) STR 10 (P & H), wherein the Hon'ble High Court has held as under:

10.This being the legal position, contention that there is no element of service of construction involved in a builder selling a flat cannot be accepted. Whether or not service is involved has to be seen not only from the point of view of the builder but also from the point of view of the service recipient. What is sought to be taxed is service in relation to construction which is certainly involved even when construction is carried out or got carried out before construction and before flat is sold.

11.In *Magus Construction Pvt. Limited*, challenge was to a notice requiring registration under Section 69 of the Act on the ground that construction service was rendered by the builder to itself prior to sale of the flat and no construction service was rendered to the buyer. Transaction with the buyer was of sale. Learned Single Judge of Gauhati High Court held that in view of circular dated 1-8-2006, issued by the CBDT, there could be no question of taxable service when a builder undertakes construction work without engaging services of any one else. In our view, the said circular will not apply when service recipient is purchaser of a flat. As already discussed, the levy of tax is on service and not on service provider and construction services are certainly provided even when a constructed flat is sold. Taxing of such transaction is not outside the purview of the Union Legislature as the same does not fall in any of the taxing entries of State list.

7.4. In view of the above, I find no merits or force in the grounds and contentions submitted by the appellants and the case laws relied are also not helpful to them. In this regard, I concur with the findings made in the impugned order by the lower authority.

8.0. With regard to the appellants' contention that they are entitled to pay service tax on cum tax basis, it is pertinent to examine the following relevant statutory provisions pertaining to Service Tax.

SECTION 67. Valuation of taxable services for charging service tax. — (1) Subject to the provisions of this Chapter, where service tax is chargeable on any taxable service with reference to its value, then such value shall, —

(i) ------

(2) Where the gross amount charged by a service provider, for the service provided or to be provided is inclusive of service tax payable, the value of such taxable service shall be such amount as, with the addition of tax payable, is equal to the gross amount charged.

WORKS CONTRACT (COMPOSITION SCHEME FOR PAYMENT OF SERVICE TAX) RULES, 2007 *[Notification No. 32/2007-S.T., dated 22-5-2007 as amended]*

RULE 3. — Notwithstanding anything contained in section 67 of the Act and rule 2A of (1) the Service (Determination of Value) Rules, 2006, the person liable to pay service tax in relation to works contract service shall have the option to discharge his service tax liability on the works contract service provided or to be provided, instead of

paying service tax at the rate specified in section 66 of the Act, by paying an amount equivalent to [four per cent.] of the gross amount charged for the works contract.

(2) The provider of taxable service shall not take CENVAT credit of duties or cess paid on any inputs, used in or in relation to the said works contract, under the provisions of CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004.

(3) The provider of taxable service who opts to pay service tax under these rules shall exercise such option in respect of a works contract prior to payment of service tax in respect of the said works contract and the option so exercised shall be applicable for the entire works contract and shall not be withdrawn until the completion of the said works contract.

8.1. A combined reading of Section 67 (2) of the Finance Act,1994 and Rule 3 (1) of Works Contract (Composition Scheme for payment of Service Tax) Rules,2007, it is evident that assessee adopting to work contract provisions cannot be permitted to pay service tax under Section 67 of the Act, ibid, therefore, it is crystal clear that cum tax basis payment of service tax is not permitted under Works Contract Rules as it is not prescribed under the said Rules. Hence, the appellants request in this regard is not acceptable and therefore the case laws relied are not helpful to them.

8.2. Contention of the appellants that they are entitled for availing cenvat credit on input services and capital goods as they are not excluded vide Rule 3 (2) of Works Contract (Composition Scheme for payment of Service Tax) Rules,2007, is not a valid contention since in the construction of residential complex service rendered by them there is no requirement for input services and capital goods, which will be having no nexus with their output service, whereas inputs like steel, cement etc. are essential inputs for their output service and they are having nexus with their output service, as such Rule 3(2) of the said Rules specifically mentioned ineligibility of CENVAT Credit of duties or cess. Moreover, as per records no details with regard to input service credit have been furnished at appellate stage.

9.0. With regard to invocation of extended period and imposition of penalties, it is pertinent to examine the relevant statutory provisions as reproduced below.

SECTION 73. Recovery of service tax not levied or paid or short-levied or short-paid or erroneously refunded. — (1) Where any service tax has not been levied or paid or has been short-levied or short-paid or erroneously refunded, [Central Excise Officer] may, within one year from the relevant date, serve notice on the person chargeable with the service tax which has not been levied or paid or which has been short-levied or short-paid or the person to whom such tax refund has erroneously been made, requiring him to show cause why he should not pay the amount specified in the notice :

Provided that where any service tax has not been levied or paid or has been short-levied or short-paid or erroneously refunded by reason of —

(a) fraud; or (b) collusion; or (c) wilful mis-statement; or (d) suppression of facts; or (e) contravention of any of the provisions of this Chapter or of the rules made thereunder with intent to evade payment of service tax,

by the person chargeable with the service tax or his agent, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect, as if, for the words "one year", the words "five years" had been substituted.

SECTION 77. Penalty for contravention of rules and provisions of Act for which no penalty is specified elsewhere. — (1) Any person, —

(2) Any person, who contravenes any of the provisions of this Chapter or any rules made thereunder for which no penalty is separately provided in this Chapter, shall be liable to a penalty which may extend to five thousand rupees.

SECTION 78. Penalty for suppressing value of taxable service. —Where any service tax has not been levied or paid or has been short-levied or short-paid or erroneously refunded, by reason of —

(a) fraud; or (b) collusion; or (c) wilful mis-statement; or (d) suppression of facts; or (e) contravention of any of the provisions of this Chapter or of the rules made there under with intent to evade payment of service tax,

the person, liable to pay such service tax or erroneous refund, as determined under sub-section (2) of section 73, shall also be liable to pay a penalty, in addition to such service tax and interest thereon, if any, payable by him, which shall not be less than, but which shall not exceed twice, the amount of service tax so not levied or paid or short-levied or short-paid or erroneously refunded :

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1. With regard to the contentions of the appellants that larger period is not invocable and penalties are not imposable, I find no force in their submissions in view of the fact that the appellants had obtained service tax registration and paid service tax under works contract service till December 2008 and stopped payment of service tax abruptly from January 2009 to December 2009 misinterpreting the Circular No. 108/02/2009-ST dt.29.01.2009 issued by the Board even though they received taxable amounts from their customers during the said period, contravening the provisions of Works Contract Rules,2007 with an intention to evade payment of duty since they had not obtained any clarification from the department regarding applicability of the said Board's Circular to them before stopping payment of service tax. The fact of non-payment of service tax had come to light only after department conducted investigation proceedings. In view of this, the appellants had willfully suppressed the facts of receiving taxable amounts from their customers in their ST 3 returns filed with the department, with an intention to evade / avoid payment of service tax as such on their part cannot be treated as bonafide act, as claimed by them. In this background, I find no merit in the appellants contentions and invocation of extended period and imposition of penalties are rightly applicable in the instant case and I concur with the findings of the lower authority in this regard and the case laws relied are not helpful to theim. In this context I rely on the following case laws.

(i) 1994 (74) E.L.T. 9 (SC)

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD Versus COLLECTOR OF CENTRAL EXCISE, MADRAS
Demand - Limitation for extended period invokable only if existence of both situations (1) suppression, fraud, collusion etc. and (2) intent to evade payment of duty proved.

(ii) **2008 (229) E.L.T. 107 (Tri. - Kolkata)**
BHARAT ROLL INDUSTRY (PVT.) LTD. Versus COMMR. OF C. EX., HALDIA

Relevant information having not been disclosed to Department, extended period invokable.

(iii) **1999 (113) E.L.T. 331 (Tribunal)**
BOMBAY DYEING & MFG. CO. PVT. LTD. Versus COMMISSIONER OF C. EX., MUMBAI

Demand - Limitation - Extended period invokable when the assessee is in the know of the situation and the department has no knowledge of it -

(iv) 2005 (179) E.L.T. 334 (Tri. - Del.)
BHARTI CELLULAR LTD. Versus COMMISSIONER OF CENTRAL EXCISE, DELHI

Service tax - Demand - Limitation - Suppression - Details and mode of computation of service tax being paid not disclosed in ST- 3 form - Plea that there was bona fide belief that service was not taxable rejected and held that there was suppression of material facts - Invocation of extended period upheld - Section 73 of Finance Act, 1994. ***[para 6]***

(vii) **2001 (138) E.L.T. 1021 (Tri. - Del.)**
FARIDABAD METAL UDYOG (P) LTD. Versus COMMISSIONER OF C. EX., DELHI-II

Fact of non-use of entire quantity of inputs, came to notice of Revenue only at the time of investigation - Extended period invokable.

9. **SECTION 80. Penalty not to be imposed in certain cases.** — Notwithstanding anything contained in the provisions of section 76, [section 77 or section 78], no penalty shall be imposable on the assessee for any failure referred to in the said **provisions if the assessee proves that there was reasonable cause for the said failure.**

As per Section 80 of the Finance Act,1994, there is provision for not imposing any penalty if the appellants proved that there was a reasonable cause for said failure. They merely stated that with a bonafide belief they had not paid service tax on the basis of clarification issued in the Board's Circular No.108/02/2009-ST dt.29.01.2009, which is contrary to the statutory obligation cast upon the appellants under Works Contract Rules,2007. Such a bald statement cannot be acceptable. There should have cogent reasons as to what made to bonafidely believe that they were not liable to pay service tax on such defrayed amounts. This reason is not reasonable cause for attracting waiver of penalty under Section 80 of the Finance Act,1994. The scope and ambit of expression 'reasonable cause' has been well explained in a case under the Income Tax Act. '**Reasonable cause can be said to be cause which prevents a man of average intelligence and ordinary prudence, acting under normal circumstances, without negligence or inaction or want of bonafides**' as held in the case of Azadi Bachao Andolan Vs. Union of India 2001 (116) Taxman 249/252 ITR 471 (Delhi). Further, it is evident from the record that the Appellants had not shown the taxable amounts in their ST 3 returns filed with the department during January 2009 to December 2009 even though they received taxable amounts from their customers and not paid service tax on such taxable amounts as required under Works Contract Rules,2007 and this fact came to the knowledge of the department after conducting investigation into their activities. In this regard, they never sought clarification from the department as to whether the said Board's Circular is applicable to them or not. Thus, they had not paid service tax on the taxable amounts received from their customers with an intention to avoid / evade payment of tax contrary to the statutory provisions. Adhering to the ratio of the above decision, there is nothing on record to show that the Appellants were prevented by reasonable cause for non-payment of service tax to entitle them for grant waiver of penalty under Section 80 of the Finance Act,1994. It should be kept in mind that under Section 80 of the Finance Act,1994, where the person / assessee succeeds in proving reasonable cause for failure to pay service tax , penalty may be waived altogether. But such is not the situation in the instant case. The Appellants had not proved reasonable cause for non-payment of service tax as required under Section 80 of the Finance Act,1994. Considering the gravity of the offence, I hold that their case is not a fit case for waiver of penalty under Section 80 of the Finance Act,1994.

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16. In view of the above, appeal filed by the appellant is dismissed.

31/1/11

(Dr.S.L.Meena)
Commissioner (Appeals-II)
Customs, Central Excise & Service Tax
Hyderabad

To

1. M/s. Alpine Estates, 5-4-187/3 & 4, 2rd Floor, M.G.Road, Secunderabad – 500 003.

2. The Deputy Commissioner of Service Tax, Hyderabad-II Commissionerate, Hyderabad.

Copy to:

1. The Chief Commissioner, Customs, Excise & Service Tax, Hyderabad Zone, Hyderabad.
2. The Commissioner, Customs, Excise & Service Tax, Hyderabad-II Commissionerate, Hyderabad.
3. M/s. Hiregange & Associates, Basheer Villa, House No. 8-2-268/1/16/B, 2nd Floor, Sriniketan Colony, Road No.3, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad – 500 034.
4. Master Copy.

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