

**IN THE CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND SERVICE TAX  
APPELLATE TRIBUNAL, NEW DELHI  
PRINCIPAL BENCH, COURT NO. IV**

**Excise Appeal Nos. 50941 & 51369 of 2018**

**[Arising out of Order-In-Appeal No. 22-23/AK/CE/JPR/2017  
dated 24.01.2018 passed by Commissioner (Appeals), CGST,  
Jaipur (Raj)]**

**M/s. Suncity Sheets Pvt Ltd.**

**Appellants**

**Vs.**

**Commissioner of Central Excise  
& ST, Jodhpur**

**Respondent**

**Appearance:**

**Shri O P Agarwal, Chartered Accountant for the Appellants**

**Shri P Juneja, AR for the Respondent**

**CORAM:**

**Hon'ble Shri Ashok Jindal, Member (Judicial)**

Date of Hearing /decision: 29.06.2018

**FINAL ORDER NO. 52403-52404 /2018**

**Per Ashok Jindal :**

The appellants are in appeal against the impugned orders wherein cenvat credit on inward transportation was denied to the appellant on the ground that the documents against which they have taken the cenvat credit is not proper document in terms of Rule 9 of the Cenvat Credit Rules, 2004.

2. The facts of the case are that the appellants are manufacturer of excisable goods and availing the cenvat credit on inputs and ,inputs

service, on receipt thereof. The goods were transported in house and the first stage dealer raised invoices for the the value of goods supplied to the appellants and also charged transportation charges on which dealer has paid the service tax. The appellant took cenvat credit on service tax paid on transportation charges. Revenue is of the view that as the dealer is not transporter, therefore, on invoices issued by the dealer, appellant is not entitled to avail cenvat credit. Moreover, it was also alleged that being recipient of transportation service, the appellant was required to pay Service Tax which he also failed to do so. In the circumstances, the cenvat credit on service tax paid is not available to the appellant.

3. In these facts and circumstances, proceedings were initiated against the appellant and show cause notices were issued which were adjudicated. Cenvat credit of transportation service was denied consequentially demand was raised along with interest and penalty was also imposed.

4. Against these orders, appellant is before me.

5. As the issue involved in both the appeals is common, therefore, both the appeals are taken up together for disposal.

6. Heard the parties. Considered the submissions.

7. On careful consideration of submissions made by both the sides, I find that in this case, dealer has raised the sample invoice as extracted below :

[illegible]

8. On perusal of invoice, I find that the dealer has charged transportation charges from the appellant on which service tax have been paid. In terms of Rule 3 of Cenvat Credit Rules, 2004, the assessee is entitled to avail cenvat credit of duty paid /service tax paid by them. Admittedly, the show cause notices were issued to the appellant to deny the cenvat credit of the amount of service tax shown in the invoices. Moreover, the appellant has not paid service tax directly to the transporters but the dealer has paid, i.e. charge of transportation of Goods purchased. As the dealer has paid the transportation charges and service tax and issued invoices to the appellant. On the strength of the invoices issued by the dealer, the appellant is entitled to avail the cenvat credit. Therefore, the

appellant has correctly availed the cenvat credit on transportation charges on the amount paid by the dealer shown in the invoice issued by the dealer.

9. In these circumstances, the impugned orders deserves no merits. Accordingly, the same are set aside.

10. In the result, both the appeals are allowed with consequential relief.

(dictated and pronounced in the open court )

**( Ashok Jindal )**  
**Member(Judicial)**

ss