

A COMMISSIONER OF CENTRAL EXCISE BELGAUM

v.

M/S. VASAVADATTA CEMENTS LTD.

(Civil Appeal No. 11710 of 2016)

JANUARY 17, 2018

B [A. K. SIKRI AND ASHOK BHUSHAN, JJ.]

CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004:

*r. 2(1) – CENVAT credit – Entitlement to – On input service. i.e. tax paid on transportation of final products from the place of removal to depots or the buyers premises – Held: Assessee is entitled to CENAT credit on the tax paid on the transportation of the final product from the place of removal upto the first point whether it is depot or the customer.*

D **Dismissing the appeal of the Revenue and allowing those of the assessee, the Court**

**HELD:** The expression used in r. 2(1) of CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004 is “from the place of removal”. It has to be from the place of removal upto a certain point. Therefore, tax paid on the transportation of the final product from the place of removal upto the first point, whether it is depot or the customer, has to be allowed. This view gets support from the amendment which has been carried out w.e.f. 01.04.2008 whereby the aforesaid expression “from the place of removal” is substituted by “upto the place of removal”. Thus from 01.04.2008, with the aforesaid amendment, the CENVAT credit is available only upto the place of removal whereas as per the amended Rule from the place of removal which has to be upto either the place of depot or the place of customer, as the case may be. Appeals are bereft of any merit and are accordingly dismissed. [Paras 7, 8 and 9] [819-E-G; 820-B]

G CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION : Civil Appeal No. 11710 of 2016

From the Judgment and Order dated 24.09.2010 of the High Court of Karnataka Circuit Bench at Gulbarga in C.E.A. No. 301 of 2010.

WITH

H C.A. No. 10300 OF 2011

COMMISSIONER OF CENTRAL EXCISE BELGAUM v. M/S. 815  
VASAVADATTA CEMENTS LTD.

C.A.No. 11923, 11914, 11898, 11899, 11919, 11904, 11925, 11870, A  
11924, 11900-11901, 11402, 11909, 11403, 11947, 11946, 11920, 11874,  
11913, 11399, 11401, 11902, 11877-11884, 11876, 11922, 11921, 11400,  
11875 OF 2016

K. Radha Krishnan, Y. P. Adhyaru, Sr. Advs., Arijit Prasad, Rupesh  
Kumar, Ms. Sadhana Sandhu, H.R. Rao, Ms. Gargi Khanna, Mansih B  
Pushkaran, Ms Nisha Bagchi, Ms. Shirin Khajuria, Zohib, Ms. Ooja  
Sharma, Ms. Sanskriti Bhardwaj, Ms. Ayushi Gaur, B. Krishna Prasad,  
Ms. Anil Katiyar, Arup Banerjee, Sarbendra Kumar, Prakash Sharma,  
Chava Badrinath Babu, V.V. Rayudu, Rameshwar Prasad Goyal, Kartik  
K., Praveen Kumar, S. B. Sharma, Ms. Babita S., Advs. for the C  
Appellants.

S. Bagaria, Sr. Adv., V. Lakshmi Kumaran, Aditya Bhattacharya,  
Ajit Kumar, Victor Das, Ms. Apeksha Mehta, M. P. Devanath,  
R. Parthasarthy, S. J. Amith, Purushottham Sharma Tripathi, Mukesh  
Kumar Singh, R.C. Prakash, Dr. (Mrs.) Vipin Gupta, Sumit Goel, Abhiram D  
Naik, Ms. Tanuj Agarwal, M/S. Parekh & Co., Ms. Vanita Bhargava,  
Abhisar Bairagi, M/S. Khaitan & Co., Ranjit B. Raut, Mrs. Bina Gupta,  
Ms. Surbhi Kapoor, Nikhil Swami, Ms. Divya Swami, Mrs. Prabha  
Swami, B. Krishna Prasad, Anand Sukumar, S. Sukumaran, Bhupesh  
Kumar Pathak, Ms. Meera Mathur, L. Badri Narayanan, Aditya  
Bhattacharjee, Victor Das, Yogendra Aldak, Karan Sachdev, Balaji E  
Srinivasan, Garvesh Kabra, Somnath Shukla, Udit Jain, Vivek Sharma,  
Ms. Ashwini Chandrasekaran, Praveen Kumar, Abhishek Anand, Harish  
Pandey, Advs. for the Respondent.

The Judgment of the Court was delivered by

A. K. SIKRI, J. F

C.A Nos. 11710/2016, C.A. No. 11923/2016, C.A. No. 11914/2016,  
C.A. No. 11898/2016, C.A. No. 11899/2016, C.A. No. 11919/2016,  
C.A. No. 11904/2016, C.A. No. 11925/2016, C.A. No. 11870/2016,  
C.A. No. 11924/2016, C.A. No. 11900-11901/2016, C.A. No.  
11909/2016, C.A. No. 11402/2016, C.A. No. 11403/2016, C.A.  
No. 11947/2016, C.A. No. 11946/2016, C.A. No. 11920/2016, C.A.  
No. 11874/2016, C.A. No. 11903/2016, C.A. No. 10300/2011, C.A.  
No. 11913/2016, C.A. No. 11399/2016, C.A. No. 11401/2016, C.A.  
No. 11902/2016, C.A. No. 11877-11884/2016, C.A. No. 11876/  
2016, C.A. No. 11922/2016 & C.A. No. 11921/2016. G  
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A 1. These appeals are preferred by the Central Excise Department  
against the judgment and order passed by the Customs, Excise & Service  
Tax Appellate Tribunal (herein after referred to as “CESTAT”) whereby  
the CESTAT has allowed to the respondents (hereinafter referred to as  
“assessee”) CENVAT credit on goods transport agency service availed  
B for transport of goods from the place of removal to depots or the buyers  
premises. The lead judgment was given by the CESTAT in the case of  
*Commissioner of Central Excise & S.T Unit Bangalore vs. M/s. ABB  
Limited*. The aforesaid judgment dated 18.05.2009 has been upheld by  
the Karnataka High Court vide judgment dated 23.03.2011. This judgment  
has been followed in all other cases.

C 2. The entire issue hinges upon the interpretation that has to be  
given to input service which is defined in Rule 2(l) of the CENVAT  
Credit Rules, 2004. It may be stated at this stage itself that all these  
appeals relate to a period prior to 01.04.2008. The aforesaid Rule was  
amended w.e.f. 01.04.2008 as would be noticed hereafter. However,  
D since we are concerned with the unamended Rule, we reproduce the  
same hereunder:

“(I) “input service” means any service,-

(i) used by a provider of taxable service for providing an output  
service; or

E (ii) used by the manufacturer, whether directly or indirectly, in or  
in relation to the manufacture of final products and clearance of  
final products from the place of removal, and includes services  
used in relation to setting up, modernization, renovation or repairs  
of a factory, premises of provider of output service or an office  
F relating to such factory or premises, advertisement or sales,  
promotion, market research, storage upto the place of removal,  
procurement of inputs, activities relating to business, such as  
accounting, auditing, financing, recruitment and quality control,  
coaching and training, computer networking, credit rating, share  
registry and security, inward transportation of inputs or capital  
G goods and outward transportation upto the place of removal;”

3. The Full Bench of CESTAT in *M/s. ABB Limited case*, which  
has been upheld by the Karnataka High Court as mentioned above, has  
interpreted the aforesaid Rule observing that it is in two parts. In the  
first part, input service is defined with the expression “means” and in  
H that context input service is defined as any service used by a provider of

a taxable service or providing an output service or used by the manufacturer, whether directly or indirectly, in or in relation to the manufacture of final products and clearance of final products “from the place of removal”. It is further held that second part of the definition starts from “includes” where some of the services are mentioned, which are included as “input services”.

4. We may make it clear that in the instant appeals, we are concerned with the first part of the definition. Insofar as second part is concerned, certain contentions, which have been raised by some of the assesseees, have been rejected and that aspect is decided in favour of the Department. Since these appeals are filed by the Department questioning the interpretation that is given by the CESTAT as well as the High Court in respect of first part, we are not making any comments insofar as judgment of the CESTAT pertaining to second part is concerned.

5. Coming back to the first part of the definition as to what input service means, the Full Bench of the CESTAT held that all input services which are used by the manufacturer, whether directly or indirectly, in or in relation to manufacture of final products and clearance of final products from the place of removal are concerned, they are treated as input services and CENVAT credit in respect of expenditure incurred in relation to such services would be admissible. The expression with which the CESTAT was concerned, and which was the subject matter of discussion, was as to what would be the meaning of “from the place of removal”. Obviously, any input service given for clearance of the final products “from the place of removal” and tax paid thereon the CENVAT credit has to be given. The question is from the place of removal up to what place. The assesseees had claimed the tax paid on the transportation of final products from the place of removal (i.e. the place of manufacture) to either the place to their respective depots or transport upto the place of the customers, if from the place of removal the goods were directly delivered at customers place. It is made clear that only first set of transportation from the place of removal was claimed. To put it otherwise, in those cases where the tax paid on transportation on the goods from the place of removal upto the place of depot only that was claimed and if there was any such tax again paid from the place of depot to the place of customers, the CENVAT credit thereof was not claimed and there is no dispute about it.

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- A 6. The aforesaid approach of the Full Bench of the CESTAT, as affirmed by the High Court, appears to be perfectly correct and we do not find any error therein. For the sake of convenience, we would like to reproduce the following discussion contained in the judgment of the High Court.
- B “30. The definition of ‘input service’ contains both the word ‘means’ and ‘includes’, but not ‘means and includes’. The portion of the definition to which the word means applies has to be construed restrictively as it is exhaustive. However, the portion of the definition to which the word includes applies has to be construed liberally as it is extensive. The exhaustive portion of the definition of ‘input service’ deals with service used by the manufacturer, whether directly or indirectly, in or in relation to the manufacture of final products. It also includes clearance of final products from the place of removal. Therefore, services received or rendered by the manufacturer from the place of removal till it reaches its destination falls within the definition of input service. What are the services that normally a manufacturer would render to a customer from the place of removal? They may be packing, loading, unloading, transportation, delivery, etc. Though the word transportation is not specifically used in the said section in the context in which the phrase ‘clearance of final products from the place of removal’ is used, it includes the transportation charges. Because, after the final products has reached the place of removal, to clear the final products nothing more needs to be done, except transporting the said final products to the ultimate destination i.e. the customer’s/buyer of the said product, apart from attending to certain ancillary services as mentioned above which ensures proper delivery of the finished product upto the customer. Therefore, all such services rendered by the manufacturer are included in the definition of ‘input service’. However, as the legislature has chosen to use the word ‘means’ in this portion of the definition, it has to be construed strictly and in a restrictive manner. After defining the ‘input service’ used by the manufacturer in a restrictive manner, in the later portion of the definition, the legislature has used the word ‘includes’. Therefore, the later portion of the definition has to be construed liberally. Specifically what are the services which fall within the definition of ‘input service’ has been clearly set out in
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that portion of the definition. Thereafter, the words ‘activities relating to business’ - an omni-bus phrase is used to expand the meaning of the word ‘input service’. However, after using the omni-bus phrase, examples are given. It also includes transportation. The words used are (a) inward transportation of inputs or capital goods (b) outward transportation upto the place of removal. While dealing with inward transportation, they have specifically used the words ‘inputs’ or ‘capital goods’. But, while dealing with outward transportation those two words are conspicuously missing. The reason being, after inward transportation of inputs or capital goods into the factory premises, if a final product emerges, that final product has to be transported from the factory premises till the godown before it is removed for being delivered to the customer. Therefore, ‘input service’ includes not only the inward transportation of inputs or capital goods but also includes outward transportation of the final product upto the place of removal. Therefore, in the later portion of the definition, an outer limit is prescribed for outward transportation, i.e., up to the place of removal.

7. As mentioned above, the expression used in the aforesaid Rule is “from the place of removal”. It has to be from the place of removal upto a certain point. Therefore, tax paid on the transportation of the final product from the place of removal upto the first point, whether it is depot or the customer, has to be allowed.

8. Our view gets support from the amendment which has been carried out by the rule making authority w.e.f. 01.04.2008 vide Notification No. 10/2008CE(NT) dated 01.03.2008 whereby the aforesaid expression “from the place of removal” is substituted by “upto the place of removal”. Thus from 01.04.2008, with the aforesaid amendment, the CENVAT credit is available only upto the place of removal whereas as per the amended Rule from the place of removal which has to be upto either the place of depot or the place of customer, as the case may be. This aspect has also been noted by the High Court in the impugned judgment in the following manner:

“However, the interpretation placed by us on the words ‘clearance of final products from the place of removal’ and the subsequent amendment by Notification 10/2008 CE(NT) dated 1.03.2008 substituting the word ‘from’ in the said phrase in place of ‘upto’

A makes it clear that transportation charges were included in the phrase ‘clearance from the place of removal’ upto the date of the said substitution and it cannot be included within the phrase ‘activities relating to business.’”

9. In view of the aforesaid discussion we hold that the appeals  
B are bereft of any merit and are accordingly dismissed.

Civil Appeal No. 11400 of 2016

C We find that the CESTAT had rejected the appeal of the appellant on the ground that there is a delay of 85 days and this order has been upheld by the High Court as well. Otherwise, we find that the legal issue raised in this appeal has been decided by the same Bench of the Karnataka High Court in favour of the assessee and that order has been upheld by  
D by this Bench in the above matters i.e. *Commissioner of Central Excise Belgaum Versus M/S. Vasavadatta Cements Ltd. (Civil Appeal No(S). 11710/2016 & other connected matters)* preferred by the Department. For these reasons, we condone the delay in filing the appeal before the CESTAT. We find that the appellant is also entitled to the benefit of the judgment of this Court.

10. This appeal is accordingly allowed in terms of the above order passed in *Commissioner of Central Excise Belgaum Versus M/s. Vasavadatta Cements Ltd. (Civil Appeal No(S). 11710/2016 & other connected matters.)*  
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Civil Appeal No. 18897 of 2017.

11. This appeal preferred by the assessee(s) is allowed in terms of the order passed in *Commissioner of Central Excise Belgaum Versus M/S. Vasavadatta Cements Ltd. (Civil Appeal No(S). 11710/2016 & other connected matters.)*  
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