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Commissioner Of Central Excise & Service Tax, Trivandrum Vs Kerala State Electricity Board

Court: Customs, Excise And Service Tax Appellate, Bangalore

Date of Decision: Nov. 17, 2023

Hon'ble Judges: Dr. D. M. Misra, Member (J); Pullela Nageswara Rao, Member (T)

Bench: Division Bench

Advocate: Dyamappa Airani

Final Decision: Allowed

Judgement

Dr. D. M. Misra, Member (J)

1. None present for the respondent despite notices having been issued from time to time. The matter has been listed on several occasions; therefore,

further adjournment would not yield any fruitful result. Therefore, the matter is taken up for disposal on the basis of records and after hearing the Ld.

A.R. for the Revenue.

2. This appeal is filed by the Revenue against Order-in-Appeal No. 95/2012 passed by the Commissioner of Central Excise, Customs & ST (Appeals),

Cochin.

3. The respondent have filed a refund claim of Rs.1,42,48,182/- on 08.01.2010. Brief background of the case leading to the claim are that the

respondent had entered into a contract with M/s SNC Lavalin, Canada to implement a project work and received $\tilde{A}\phi\hat{a}, \neg \tilde{E}$ ©Consulting Engineer Service $\tilde{A}\phi\hat{a}, \neg \hat{a}, \phi$

from the said overseas firm and paid consultancy charges to them. Two show cause notices were issued to the respondent on 28.04.2003 and

19.08.2003 demanding service tax of Rs.1,38,21,517/- and Rs.5,03,247/- respectively. On adjudication, the said demand was confirmed on 08.10.2003.

Consequently, the said amount was paid by the Respondent. Aggrieved by the Order of the adjudicating authority, they filed appeal before the Id.

Commissioner (Appeals), who vide order dated 12.02.2004 upheld the order of adjudicating authority. Aggrieved by the order of the Commissioner

(Appeals), they preferred appeal before this Tribunal and this Tribunal vide order dated 23.02.2005, set aside the order of the Commissioner

(Appeals). Against the order of the Tribunal, the Revenue filed an appeal before the Honââ,¬â,¢ble High Court of Kerala. The Honââ,¬â,¢ble High Court

by its order dated 25.07.2006, allowed the appeal filed by the Revenue and restored the order of the adjudicating authority after setting aside the order

of the Tribunal. Thereafter, the respondent filed an appeal against the order of the High Court of Kerala before the $Hon\tilde{A}\phi\hat{a}, \neg\hat{a}, \phi$ ble Supreme Court. The

Hon \tilde{A} ¢ \hat{a} , $\neg\hat{a}$,¢ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 12.12.2007, dismissed the appeal filed by the respondent. A review application thereafter filed by the

respondent before the Honââ,¬â,¢ble Supreme Court, which was also dismissed by the Honââ,¬â,¢ble Supreme Court vide order dated 06.04.2010.

3.1 Since the issue of applicability of service tax on the part of the respondent was confirmed by the Honââ,¬â,¢ble Apex Court by rejecting their review

petition, show cause notice dated 05.03.2010 was issued to the respondent for rejection of the said refund claim filed on 08.01.2010. On adjudication,

the refund claim was rejected by the adjudicating authority. However, on appeal by the respondent, the ld. Commissioner (Appeals) allowed their

appeal by setting aside the order of rejection of refund. Hence, the Revenue is in appeal.

4. The ld. AR for the Revenue reiterating the grounds of the appeal has submitted that the present refund filed by the respondent on the ground that

the service tax paid by them on receiving $\tilde{A}\phi\hat{a},\neg \tilde{E}\omega$ Consulting Engineer Service $\tilde{A}\phi\hat{a},\neg \hat{a},\phi$ from the overseas firm namely M/s SNC Lavalin, Canada during the

period August 1998 to September 2002 is erroneous and the same was not required to be paid. The service Tax confirmed was paid by them under

protest on the insistence of the department. He submits that the leviability of service tax on the transaction between the respondent and the overseas

service provider, namely, M/s SNC Lavalin, Canada reached before the Honââ,¬â,¢ble Supreme Court and the Honââ,¬â,¢ble Supreme Court dismissed

their appeal as well as the review application filed by the respondent. Thus, the Order of the adjudicating authority confirming the demand of service

Tax merged with the Order of the Honââ,¬â,,¢ble Supreme Court. He submits that thus the refund of service tax filed by the Respondent in January

2010 is not maintainable and has become infructuous. It is his contention that the ld. Commissioner (Appeals) allowed the refund claim by setting aside

the Order of the adjudicating authority relying upon the judgement of the Larger Bench of the Tribunal in the case of Hindustan Zinc Ltd Vs.

CCE, Jaipur reported as 2008 (11) STR 338 (Tri. LB). It is his contention that the ld. Commissioner (Appeals) has travelled beyond the authority

vested on him and the Order is against the judicial discipline; as the matter has already been finally decided by the $Hon\tilde{A}\phi\hat{a}, \neg\hat{a}, \phi$ ble Supreme Court in the

respondent \tilde{A} ¢ \hat{a} , $\neg \hat{a}$,¢s own case, dismissing the Appeal and Review filed against the Judgement of Hon \tilde{A} ¢ \hat{a} , $\neg \hat{a}$,¢ble Kerala High Court, therefore, binding on

both the parties. In support, he has cited the judgment of Honââ,¬â,¢ble Supreme Court in the case of UOI Vs. Kamalakshi Finance Corporation Ltd.

1991(55) ELT 433(SC).

4.1 Further, he has submitted that the refund application was filed much after the period of one year from the decision of the Tribunal in Hindustan

Zinc Ltdââ,¬â,,¢s case (supra). Therefore, on this ground also, refund is liable to be rejected.

5. The short issue involved in the present appeal is: whether the refund of service tax paid by the respondent on receiving the consulting

Engineers $\tilde{A}\phi\hat{a}$, $-\hat{a}$, ϕ service from the Overseas service provider during 1998 to 2002 be admissible to them, even after the Hon $\tilde{A}\phi\hat{a}$, $-\hat{a}$, ϕ ble Supreme Court

upheld the liability to discharge the tax by the Appellant.

6. It is not in dispute that after confirmation of the demand of the service tax for the period by the adjudicating authority, the respondent approached

the ld. Commissioner (Appeals) against the order of the adjudicating authority. The ld. Commissioner (Appeals) also upheld the order of the

adjudicating authority. However, on appeal by the respondent before the Tribunal, they were allowed relief by the Tribunal by setting aside the order

confirming the demand of Rs.1.42 crores. Later, on appeal by the Revenue before the Honââ,¬â,,¢ble Supreme Court, the order of the Tribunal was set

aside and the order of the adjudicating authority was restored. In other words, from the above narration of sequence of events, it is clear that the

taxability of services received by the respondent from overseas service provider namely M/s SNC Lavalin, Canada has been ultimately settled by the

order of the Honââ,¬â,¢ble Supreme Court dated 12.12.2007 and thereafter, rejection of the review application filed by the Respondent on 06.04.2010.

7. We find that the ld. Commissioner (Appeals) in the impugned order has completely ignored the order of the $Hon\tilde{A}\phi\hat{a}, \neg\hat{a}, \phi$ ble Supreme Court and by

following the judgment of the Larger Bench of the Tribunal in the case of Hindustan Zinc Ltd Vs. CCE, Jaipur (supra) de hors the records of the

case, opined that the respondent are not liable to pay service tax during the said period.

8. We are afraid that such an approach of the ld. Commissioner (Appeals) could be sustained in view of the principle of judicial discipline laid down by

the Honââ,¬â,¢ble Supreme Court in Kamalakshi Finance Corporation Ltd.ââ,¬â,¢s case(supra).

The order of the lower authority got merged with that of the order of the Honââ, \neg â,¢ble Supreme Court and is binding on the concerned parties to the

dispute irrespective of subsequent development of law on the issues involved, unless the Final Order is varied/modified by the Apex Court. In the

present case, no such order has been obtained from the Honââ,¬â,,¢ble Supreme Court modifying its earlier order rejecting the Appeal filed by the

Respondent, thereby confirming the demand of service tax for the disputed period against the Respondent. On the contrary, rejection of the review

petition filed before the Honââ,¬â,,¢ble Supreme Court lends finality to the dispute.

9. In these circumstances, the impugned order passed by the ld. Commissioner (Appeals), which is contrary to Judgment of $Hon\tilde{A}\phi\hat{a}, \neg\hat{a}, \phi$ ble Supreme

Court cannot be sustained. Accordingly, the same is set aside and the order of adjudicating authority is restored. Revenue $\tilde{A}\phi\hat{a}$, \hat{a} , ϕ s appeal is allowed.