

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

DATED : 18.08.2017

CORAM:

THE HON'BLE MR.JUSTICE T.S.SIVAGNANAM

W.P. Nos.21947 and 21948 of 2017

M/s.Tirumalai Textiles,
Rep. by its Mg.Partner C.Marimuthu,
SF 109/3, D.No.4/65, Udumalai Road,
Chinnampalayam, Makkinampatty Post,
Pollachi, Coimbatore District. ... Petitioner in both W.Ps

Vs

The Assistant Commissioner (CT)
Pollachi East Assessment Circle,
Pollachi, Coimbatore District. ... Respondent in both W.Ps

Prayer in all W.Ps: Petitions filed Under Article 226 of the Constitution of India to issue a Writ of Mandamus to direct the respondent to consider the petitions, dated 30.03.2017, filed by the petitioner and to pass revised orders, by cancelling the reversal of ITC of Rs.6,76,826/- and Rs.24,02,005/-, wrongly made and also direct the respondent to refund the ITC of Rs.6,76,826/- and Rs.24,02,005/-, respectively.

For Petitioner in both W.Ps : Mr.S.Ramanathan
For Respondent in both W.Ps : Mr.K.Venkatesh,
Government Advocate.

C O M M O N O R D E R

Heard Mr.S.Ramanathan, the learned counsel appearing for the petitioner and Mr.K.Venkatesh, the learned Government Advocate, appearing for the respondent, in both these writ petitions. With consent of the learned counsel appearing for both sides, the writ petitions are taken-up for final disposal at the admission stage itself.

2. The petitioner, who is a registered dealer on the file of the respondent, under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Value Added Tax Act, 2006 (in short "the TNVAT Act") and Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, is before this Court, seeking for the issuance of a Writ of Mandamus, to direct the respondent to consider their petitions/letters/representations, dated 30.03.2017, and to pass

revised orders, by cancelling the reversal of ITC of Rs.6,76,826/- and Rs.24,02,005/-, wrongly made, and also direct the respondent to refund the ITC of Rs.6,76,826/- and Rs.24,02,005/-, respectively. .

3. At the outset, it has to be pointed out that, a batch of cases in M/s.Everest Industries Ltd., Vs. State of Tamil Nadu, rep. by Secretary and another, W.P.No.7969, 10585 of 2014, etc., (batch) dated 06.02.2017, was heard by the Court, involving interpretation of proviso to Section 19 (2) (ii) of TNVAT Act. The Court, after elaborately considering the submissions made on behalf of the dealers as well as Revenue, held as follows:-

"20. A careful reading of Section 19 would show that a dealer is entitled to claim ITC in respect of tax suffered inputs, which are specified in the First Schedule, and are purchased within the State from a registered dealer, and thereafter, are used for the purpose set out in clauses (i) to (vi), as delineated in sub-section (2) of Section 19 of the 2006 Act.

20.1 The proviso to sub-section (2) of Section 19 limits the availment of ITC by providing that ITC shall be allowed in excess of 3% of the tax for the purposes specified in clause (v). Clause (v), if read with sub-section (2) of Section 19 would have me conclude that, if, an assessee were to purchase taxable goods specified in the First Schedule, which were sold in the course of Inter-State Trade or Commerce against declarations made in form 'C', an assessee would be allowed ITC only in excess of 3% of the tax paid on such purchases.

20.2 Therefore, there is, to my mind, nothing in the proviso, which will have me come to the conclusion that, it is attracted to any of the other clause referred to in sub-section (2) of Section 19 of the 2006 Act.

20.3 A plain reading of the provisions of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2) of Section 19 of the 2006 Act would show that, as long as specified goods, which suffer tax are used for any of the purposes set out in clauses (i) to (vi) of sub-section (2) of Section 19, the assessee should be able to claim the ITC, with a caveat in so far as clause (v) is concerned. The caveat being, the limitation, which is encapsulated in the proviso to Section 19(2) of the 2006 Act.

Therefore, the limitation provided in the proviso would apply only vis-a-vis the purpose specified in clause (v) and not qua other purposes set out in clause (i) to (iv) and (vi) of Section 19(2) of the 2006 Act.

20.4 If, that be the conclusion, then, surely, none of the impugned orders can sustain. The fact that, the proviso, on account of erroneous interpretation by the Revenue, was causing difficulties for the manufacturers, is exemplified by the Statement of Objects and Reasons which was set forth, at the time of introduction of Act 5 of 2015.

21. A perusal of the relevant extract of the Statement of Objects and Reasons would show that insertion of the proviso to Section 19(2) of 2006 Act had led to the manufacturing industries located in the State of Tamil Nadu, becoming less competitive as compared to their counterparts in the neighbouring States. The relevant part of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, which sheds light on this aspect of the matter is extracted hereunder, for the sake of convenience:

"In the Budget Speech for the year 2015-2016, among others, the following announcements were made:-

(i) Input tax credit reversal imposed at the rate of 3 per cent on the Inter-State sale of goods as per proviso to Section 19(2)(v) of Tamil Nadu Value Added Tax Act, 2006, which was introduced with effect from 11-11-2013 will be withdrawn henceforth to make the manufacturing industries in Tamil Nadu more competitive with their counterparts in the neighbouring States." "

4. The learned counsel appearing for the petitioner, in both the writ petitions, submits that, by applying the law laid down by the Court, in the decision referred to supra, it has to be necessarily held that reversal of ITC, directed to be paid by the petitioner, is not tenable.

5. The learned Government Advocate appearing for the respondent, on the other hand, would oppose the relief sought for by the petitioner, by contending that as against the decision in the case of M/s.Everest Industries Ltd.'s case (supra) the State has preferred Appeals and the same are in SR

Stage, yet to be numbered (as the papers relating to the Appeals have been returned by the Registry for certain compliances).

6. In view of the submission of the learned Government Advocate for the respondent, it appears that the State is in the process of preferring Appeals, by re-presenting the Appeal papers and the Appeals are yet to be numbered. The settled legal position being that, mere pendency of the Appeal(s), without interim order(s), will not amount to the grant of stay of the order(s) passed by the Lower Court or Lower Forum. In the instant cases, it appears that the Appeals filed by the State are yet to be numbered. Therefore, this Court is inclined to issue appropriate direction in these Writ Petitions, however, leaving it open to the respondent to pursue their Appeals, in the meantime. A similar relief, was sought for, in the case of (M/s. Abirami Engineering Company Vs. The Assistant Commissioner (CT), Coimbatore) in W.P.Nos.8683 to 8685 of 2017) and the Court disposed of the said Writ Petitions, by a common order, dated 11.04.2017, by directing the representation to be considered on merits and in accordance with law. It is submitted by the learned counsel appearing for the petitioner that the directions issued in those cases has also not been complied with.

7. In the light of the above, these Writ Petitions are disposed of, by directing the respondent (in each of the above petitions) to consider the petitioner's petitions/letters/representations, dated 30.03.2017, taking note of the decision of the Court in M/s. Everest Industries Ltd.'s case (supra) and pass appropriate orders on merits and in accordance with law, within a period of eight weeks from the date of receipt of a copy of this order. No costs.

Sd/-

Assistant Registrar(CS VIII)

//True Copy//

Sub Assistant Registrar

srk

To

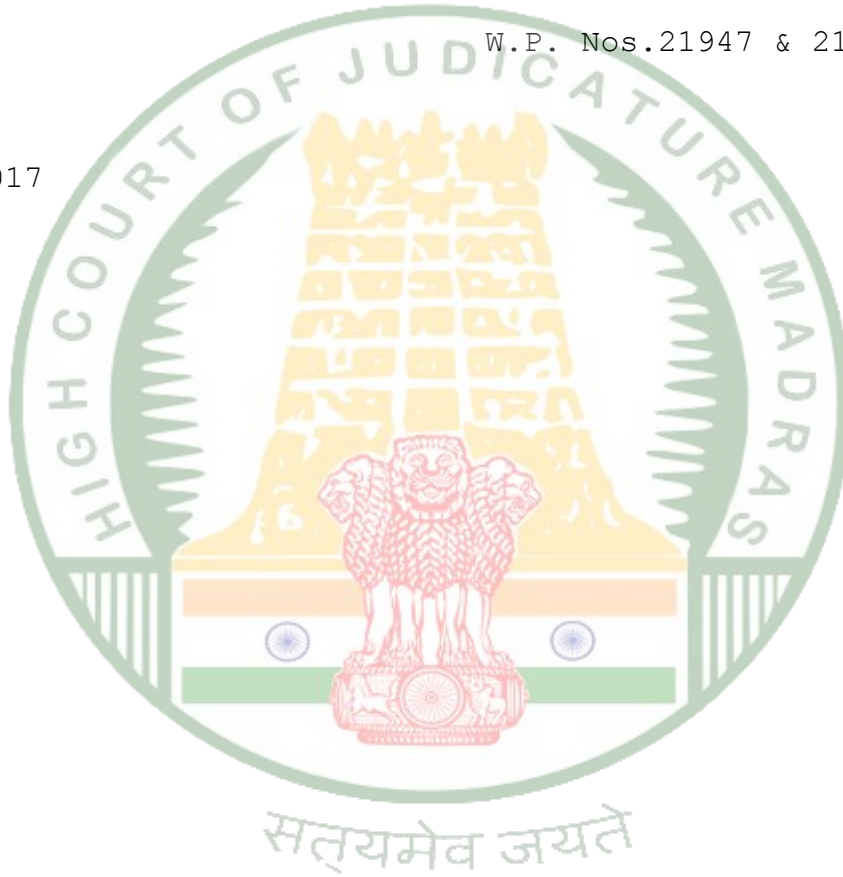
The Assistant Commissioner (CT)
Pollachi East Assessment Circle,
Pollachi, Coimbatore District.

+1 cc to Mr.S.Ramanathan Advocate sr 59369

+1 cc to the Special Government Pleader Taxes sr 59650

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kj (co)
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