

Supreme Court of India

M/S I.D.L. Chemicals Ltd vs Union Of India & Ors on 24 July, 1996

Equivalent citations: 1996 SCALE (5)505

Author: B S.P.

Bench: Bharucha S.P. (J)

PETITIONER:

M/S I.D.L. CHEMICALS LTD.

Vs.

RESPONDENT:

UNION OF INDIA & ORS.

DATE OF JUDGMENT: 24/07/1996

BENCH:

BHARUCHA S.P. (J)

BENCH:

BHARUCHA S.P. (J)

THOMAS K.T. (J)

CITATION:

1996 SCALE (5)505

ACT:

HEADNOTE:

JUDGMENT:

WITH CIVIL APPEAL NO. 1590 OF 1991 O R D E R The appellants manufacture explosives from ammonium nitrate melt 80% at a plant in Rourkela, Orissa. The side ammonium nitrate is purchase from SAIL, which also has a plant in Rourkela.

On 11th June, 1969 an Exemption Notification under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, (No. 164/1969) was issued by the Central Government exempting ammonium nitrate from the whole of the exercise duty leaviable thereon if it was intended to the use in the manufacture, inter alia, or explosives, provided that the procedure set out in Chapter X of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, was followed. The appellants applied for a licence under the said chapter x in respect of the said ammonium nitrate for use in the before it could be market as fertilizer. Hence, the said ammonium nitrate fell outside the purview of tariff Item No. 14 HH. This being so, the question of exemption of duty under the said Exemption Notification did not arise. Not being a fertilizer known in commercial trade parlance, ammonium nitrate merited assessment under Tariff Item 68 and would be liable to the appropriate duty thereon.

Based upon the said letter of the Central Board, the Superintendent, Central Exercise, Rourkela wrote to SAIL and demanded excise duty upon the said ammonium nitrate under Tariff Item 68 at the rate prevailing from time to time with effect from 1st March, 1975. On 7th February, 1978, SAIL, in turn, demanded payment of the said amount of exercise duty from the appellants.

On 27th July, 1978, the Central Board issued a show- case notice to SAIL to review the order of the Assistant Collector dated 10th August, 1977, Aforementioned. The matter was contested by SAIL in reply dated 8th November, 1978 by an order (No. 6/80 of 1980) made in November, 1980, the Central Board set aside the order of the Assistant Collector dated 10th August, 1977, and reclassified the said ammonium nitrate under Tariff item 68 with effect from 1st March, 1975. On 16th December, 1980 SAIL to the appellant demanding the exercise duty on the said ammonium nitrate in accordance with the order of the Central Board dated November, 1980, with effect from 1st March, 1975 to 23rd January, in the sum of Rs. 34,52,919.23. On 2nd February, 1981 appellant filed writ petition (No. 183/1981) which challenged the order of the Central Board dated November, 1980 and the demand made pursuant thereto.

In the meantime, on 21st July, 1979, a notification was issued whereby ammonium nitrate was excluded from Exemption Notification No. 164/1969 with effect from 21st July, 1979. This notification was challenged by the appellants before the Orissa High Court in a writ petition (No. 86/1980). In the alternative, it was prayed that, in any event, upto the date of the notification, ammonium nitrate remained entitled to the exemption refund of duty amounting to Rs. 50,14,202/- collected for the period 24th January, 1978 to 20th July, 1979, was sought.

On 5th February, 1990 the earlier writ petition (No. 86/1980) was dismissed on the ground that the notification dated 21st July, 1979 was not unconstitutional. The alternative prayer was not considered.

On the same date, the High Court passed an order in the later writ petition (No. 183/1981) referring the appellants to a civil suit to claim monies from SAIL under Section 64A of the Sale of Goods Act.

Mr. Salve, learned counsel for the appellants has drawn out attention to the Exemption Notification No. 164/1969 dated 11th June, 1969, which, as aforesaid, exempts fertilisers of the description stated in the Table therein from the whole of the excise duty leviable thereon under Tariff item 14HH of the first schedule to the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944. The Table lists ammonium nitrate and specifies that ammonium nitrate shall be entitled to such exemption if it is intended to be used in the manufacture of explosives. The notification also provides that no exemption thereunder would be admissible unless the procedure set out in Chapter X of the Central Excise rules, 1944 was followed. Rule 192 of Chapter X states that where that Central Government has by notification under Rule 8 sanctioned the remission of duty on excisable goods used in a specified industrial process, any person wishing to obtain remission of duty on such goods shall make application to the Collector in the proper form stating the estimated annual quantity of the excisable goods required and the purpose for and the manner in which it is intended to use them and declaring that the goods will be used for such purpose and in such manner. There to the user of the goods in relation to the use for which the goods are intended. Mr. Salve also drew out attention to

the Bond which is required to be furnished by a person licensed to obtain excisable goods to be used for specified industrial purposes. It recites that the signatory has been permitted to purchase from time to time goods of the stated quantity of the goods for use for the manufacture commodities specified therein. It is one of the conditions of the Bond that excise duty, should it be demanded on the goods should be paid within ten days demand. Mr. Salve submitted that, in the context, the burden of payment of excise duty under Tariff Item 68 upon the said ammonium nitrate fell upon the appellants and they were affected thereby. It was, therefore, permissible for them to challenge the correctness of the order of the Central Board which directed the said ammonium nitrate to be so classified. Mr. Salve submitted that the High Court was in error in not entertaining the later writ petition (No. 183/1981) and relegating the appellants to a civil suit. Whereas Mr. Salve did not press the prayer in the earlier writ petition (No. 86/1980) challenging the notification dated 21st July, 1979, which had been held by the High Court to be constitutional, he was, he submitted, entitled to press the prayer that ammonium nitrate should have been treated as entitled to exemption under the Exemption Notification until the new Notification came into effect on 21st July, 1979, which prayer the High Court and not considered.

Our attention was drawn by Mr. Salve to the Judgment of this Court in Assistant General Manager Central Bank of India & Ors. vs. Commissioner Municipal Corporation for the City of Ahmedabad and Ors., 1995 (4) SCC 696. This held that a tenant is entitled to impugn in an appeal an increase in property tax because, under the relevant statute, the burden of such increase may be passed by the landlord to the tenant and also because there was, in the case with which it was concerned, and agreement between the landlord and the tenant whereunder the obligation to discharge and pay the property tax was cast upon the tenant. Mr. Salve submitted that the principle of the judgment would apply to the case before us.

Mr. Vellappally, learned counsel for the Union India, very fairly and rightly, did not dispute that the burden of the increase in excise duty, by reason of the reclassification of the said ammonium nitrate, would fall upon the appellants, and that, therefore, the appellants were entitled to agitate the validity of such reclassification and this could not be done in the civil suit that was contemplated by the High Court.

There is, in our view, no doubt that the reclassification of ammonium nitrate by the order of the Central Board dated November, 1980, fasts upon the appellants the obligation to pay the excise duty that is leviable as a result. Such obligation does not arise merely by reason of an agreement between SAIL. and the appellants but also by virtue of the provisions of Chapter X of the Central Excise Rules, 1944. the appellants suffer adverse civil consequences and have therefore, the locus to challenge the reclassification. There is no form other than the High Court under Article 226 where they can do so, and the High Court was in error in not entertaining the later writ petition (No. 183/1981) and referring the appellants to a civil suit. Insofar as the earlier writ petition (NO. 86/1980) is concerned, the High Court ought, for the same reason, to have dealt with the contention of the appellants that ammonium nitrate remained exempt from excise duty by reason of the Exemption Notification until 21st July, 1979, when ammonium nitrate was removed from the purview thereof.

Upon the basis set out above, the judgments and orders of the High Court in appeal must be set aside, Except insofar as the one judgment and order deals with the constitutionality of notification No. 225/1979 dated 21st July, 1979. Both writ petitions (Nos. 183/1981 and 86/1980) shall stand restored to the file of the High Court for being considered on merits. Writ Petition No. 183/1981 is its entirety and Writ petition No. 86/1980 insofar as it contends that ammonium nitrate remained exempt from exercise duty until 21st July, 1979 and seeks relief consequential thereon.

The appeal are allowed accordingly. No costs.