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\* **IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**

+ W.P. (C) 6609/2020

M/S NEUTRON STEEL TRADING PVT. LTD.  
THROUGH ITS DIRECTORS & ORS.

..... Petitioners

Through: Mr. Tejpal Singh Kang, Advocate  
with Ms. Palak Nenwani, Advocate.

versus

THE COMMISSIONER CGST, CENTRAL  
EX COMMISSIONERATE, DELHI WEST & ORS..... Respondents

Through: Mr. Harpreet Singh, Senior Standing  
Counsel.

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Date of Decision: 18<sup>th</sup> September, 2020

**CORAM:**

**HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MANMOHAN**

**HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SANJEEV NARULA**

**J U D G M E N T**

**MANMOHAN, J: (Oral)**

**CM APPL. 23038/2020**

Allowed, subject to all just exceptions.

**W.P. (C) 6609/2020 & CM APPL. 23040/2020**

1. The petition has been listed before this Bench by the Registry in view of the urgency expressed therein. The same has been heard by way of video conferencing.
2. Present writ petition has been filed challenging the provisional attachment order dated 14<sup>th</sup> August, 2020 issued by respondent No.1 to the petitioner's bankers.



3. Learned counsel for petitioner submits that in the present case the *sine qua non* for exercise of power under Section 83 of CGST Act is absent as there is no proceeding pending under Sections 62, 63, 64, 67, 73 and 74 of CGST Act.

4. Issue notice.

5. Having heard the learned counsel for parties, this Court is of the view that Rule 159(5) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 is squarely applicable to the facts of the present case. The Rule 159(5) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 reads as under:-

**“159. Provisional attachment of property.—**

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(5) Any person whose property is attached may, within seven days of the attachment under sub-rule (1), file an objection to the effect that the property attached was or is not liable to attachment, and the Commissioner may, after affording an opportunity of being heard to the person filing the objection, release the said property by an order in FORM GST DRC-23.”

6. A Division Bench of High Court of Gujarat in ***Pranit Hem Desai vs. Additional Director General, C/SCA/7321/2019*** dated 12<sup>th</sup> April, 2019 has held as under:-

“1. In all these petitions, the petitioners have challenged the orders of attachment of the bank accounts of the petitioners. A perusal of the notices dated 4.4.2019 issued by the Deputy Director, DGGI, AZU, it is evident that while attaching the bank accounts in exercise of powers under section 83 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, the said authority has brought to the notice of the petitioners, the provisions of sub- rule (5) of rule 159 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 to the effect that it is open for the petitioners to C/SCA/7321/2019



*ORDER file objection to the effect that the property attached was or is not liable to attachment, within seven days of attachment under sub-rule (1) of rule 159 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 before the competent authority.*

*2. Mr. D. K. Trivedi, learned advocate for the petitioners has invited the attention of the court to the order dated 3.4.2019 in Form GST DRC-22 under rule 159 (1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017, to point out that in terms of the said order, proceedings have been launched against the petitioners under section 74 of the CGST Act. It was submitted that no proceeding under section 74 of the CGST Act has been initiated against the petitioners till date, and hence, the action under section 83 of the CGST Act, 2017 is without authority of law.*

*3. In the opinion of this court, when the communications dated 4.4.2019 of the Deputy Director, DGGI, AZU itself informs the petitioners that the petitioners have a remedy against the order of attachment by way of filing objection under sub-rule (5) of rule 159 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017, this court would be reluctant to entertain these petitions under Article 226 of the Constitution of India in view of the fact that the petitioners have an efficacious alternative remedy before the competent authority before whom all the contentions raised in the present petitions can be raised. This court is, therefore, not inclined to entertain these petitions.*

*4. In the above view of the matter, the petitions are dismissed as not entertained in the light of the availability of the efficacious alternative remedy under sub-rule (5) of rule C/SCA/7321/2019 ORDER 159 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017.*

*5. In terms of the communication dated 4.4.2019 of the Deputy Director, DGGI, AZU, the petitioners are required to file objections within seven days of attachment. Therefore, the petitioners were required to file the objections by 11th April, 2019. However, considering the fact that the petitioners were diligently prosecuting the proceedings before this court under*



*Article 226 of the Constitution of India against the orders of attachment, if the petitioners file objections under sub-rule (5) of rule 159 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 on or before 18th April, 2019, the competent authority shall consider the same as having been filed within time. The competent authority shall duly consider all the objections raised by the petitioners, including the objection with regard to the attachment being without authority of law in view of the fact no proceedings have been launched against the petitioners under section 74 of the Act, and decide such application as expeditiously as possible and latest by 30th April, 2019. Needless to state that in case any adverse order is passed against the petitioners, it would be open for the petitioners to challenge the same before the appropriate forum Direct service is permitted today.”*

7. We had also followed the said judgment in the case of ***Watermelon Management Services Private Limited vs. The Commissioner, Central Tax, GST Delhi (East) & Anr. (W.P. (C) No. 3274/2020)***.

8. Keeping in view the similarity of circumstances as in the above cases, we deem it appropriate to direct the respondent No.1 to treat the present writ petition as an objection under Rule 159(5) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Rules, 2017 and decide the same within a week by way of a reasoned order after giving an opportunity of hearing to the petitioner.

9. At this stage, learned counsel for the respondent, Mr. Harpreet Singh, states that he has not yet been served with all the annexures filed along-with the writ petition. Accordingly, the counsel for the petitioner is directed to serve another copy of the writ petition along-with all annexures to Mr. Harpreet Singh during the course of the day.

10. With the aforesaid direction, present writ petition stands disposed of.



11. The order be uploaded on the website forthwith. Copy of the order be also forwarded to the learned counsel through e-mail.

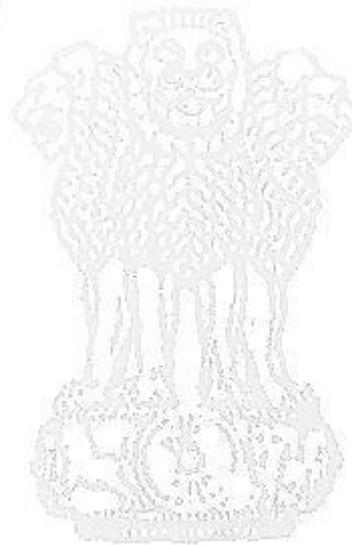
**MANMOHAN, J**

**SANJEEV NARULA, J**

**SEPTEMBER 18, 2020**

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HIGH COURT OF DELHI



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